SB265 ENGROSSED



- 1 SB265
- 2 J6MBYNF-2
- 3 By Senator Coleman-Madison
- 4 RFD: Finance and Taxation General Fund
- 5 First Read: 02-Apr-24



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4	A BILL
5	TO BE ENTITLED
6	AN ACT
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8	Relating to juvenile courts; to amend Sections
9	12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of Alabama 1975, to require the
10	Department of Youth Services to reimburse a county detention
11	facility for housing a child once the child has been ordered
12	to the custody of the Department of Youth Services; and to
13	make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the
14	existing code language to current style.
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
16	Section 1. Sections 12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of
17	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
18	"§12-15-208
19	(a) Persons who shall not be detained or confined in
20	secure custody include all of the following:
21	(1) STATUS OFFENDERS. Effective October 1, 2009, A
22	status offenders offender, as defined in this article, shall
23	not be detained or confined in secure custody, except as
24	further provided in this subdivision and subsection (b) that a
25	status offender who is charged with or who commits a violation
26	of a valid court order may be detained in secure custody in a
27	juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in any
28	six-month period, provided that all conditions set forth in



29 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied.

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<u>a.</u> Short-term secure custody of <u>an</u> accused status <u>offenders offender</u> may be necessary, such as detention in a juvenile detention facility, for a brief period, not exceeding 24 hours, prior to formal juvenile court action, for investigative purposes, for identification purposes, or for the purpose of allowing return of a status offender to the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

b. Detention for a brief period of time pursuant to juvenile court authority may also be necessary in order to arrange for appropriate shelter care placement. If a petition regarding an alleged status offender is filed in juvenile court and if it is determined that the alleged status offender is at imminent risk of being placed in the legal or physical custody of the Department of Human Resources, the case shall be referred to the county children's services facilitation team, and the procedures in Article 5 shall be followed. Upon referral to the county children's services facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall continue to provide case management to the status offender unless the county children's services facilitation team appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's services facilitation team meetings and share records information and reports on the status offender with the county children's services facilitation team.

(2) FEDERAL WARDS. Federal wards A federal ward who is held beyond 24 hours in secure custody in a state and or local juvenile detention facilities facility pursuant to a written



57	contract or agreement with a federal agency and for the
58	specific purpose of affecting a jurisdictional transfer $\underline{,}$ or
59	appearance as a material witness $\underline{,}$ or for return to $\underline{\text{their}}\underline{\text{his or}}$
60	<pre>her lawful residence or country of citizenship shall be</pre>
61	reported as violations <u>a violation</u> of the

deinstitutionalization of status offender requirement.

(3) NONOFFENDERS. Nonoffenders, as defined in this

- 64 article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custody A
 65 nonoffender.
 - (4) CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF ACE AND YOUNGER. ChildrenA child 10 years of age and younger—shall not be detained or confined in secure custody, unless the children are—child is charged with offenses—an offense causing death or serious bodily injury to persons—a person or offenses—an offense that would be classified as a Class A felonies—felony if committed by adults an adult.
 - Children (5) A child 11 or 12 years of age may only be detained or confined in secure custody by orders of juvenile courts, unless: (i) the children are child is charged with offenses an offense causing death or serious bodily injury to persons a person or offenses an offense that would be classified as a Class A felonies felony if committed by adults an adult; or (ii) by order of a juvenile court.
 - (b) Persons who may be detained or confined in secure custody include all of the following:
 - (1) Persons A person who violate violates the federal law, which that prohibits possession of a handgun by a child under the age of 18 years of age, or who violate violates a



- similar state or municipal law_r. A person under this

 subdivision may be placed in secure custody in juvenile

 detention facilities.
- (2) Persons A person in custody pursuant to the

 Interstate Compact on for Juveniles, contained in Section

 44-2-1, et seq., 44-2-10. A person under this subdivision may

 be placed in secure custody in a juvenile detention

 facilities facility.
- 93 (3) Status offenders A status offender who violate
 94 violates a valid court order.
- a. A status offender who is charged with or has

 committed a violation of a valid court order may be detained

 in secure custody in a juvenile detention facility for up to

 hours in any six-month period.
- 99 <u>b. Status offenders A status offender who violate</u>
 100 <u>violates a valid court orders order shall not be committed to</u>
 101 the Department of Youth Services, nor shall they be held in
 102 jails a jail or lockups lockup for adult offenders.
- 103 <u>c.</u> For this valid court order exception to apply, the
 104 following actions must occur whenever when a status offender
 105 is taken into custody for violating a valid court order:
- 106 a.1. The juvenile detention facility shall immediately
 107 notify the juvenile court intake or probation officer that the
 108 child is being held in secure custody for violating a valid
 109 court order. The notice shall include the date and time the
 110 child entered the juvenile detention facility.
- 111 b.2. Within the first 24 hours during which a status
 112 offender is held in secure custody for violating a valid court



order, not including weekends or holidays, a juvenile court intake or probation officer, or an authorized representative of the department or agency having custody or supervision of

the child, shall interview the child, in person.

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- e.3. Within 48 hours of the admission of the status

 offender to secure custody for violating a valid court order,

 not including weekends or holidays:
- - 2. If (ii) if the juvenile court has not yet determined whether the child has, in fact, violated the order, the juvenile court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the child violated the order and the appropriate placement of the child pending disposition of the alleged violation.
 - (c) Compliance with jail removal. No person under the age of 18 years of age shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except for the following exceptions as follows:
- 133 (1) A child may be detained in a jail or lockup for
 134 adults for For up to six hours while processing the case of
 135 the child.
- 136 (2) A—If the child is transferred for criminal

 137 prosecution pursuant to Section 12-15-203—may be detained in a

 138 jail or lockup for adults.
- 139 (3) A person If the child is charged pursuant to

 140 Section 12-15-204 may be detained in a jail or lockup for



141 adults.

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- (d) (1) When a case is transferred to another court for criminal prosecution under subdivision (c)(2), the person shall be transferred to the appropriate officer or jail or lockup in accordance with the law governing the detention of the person charged with the crime. Jails and lockups A jail or lockup used for holding adults shall not hold a status offenders offender in secure custody at any time. An accused status offender may be detained in a nonsecure area of a jail or lockup for processing while waiting transportation to a nonsecure shelter care facility or a juvenile detention facility or while waiting for release to a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.
- (2) Nothing in this subsection section shall prohibit a circuit court judge exercising criminal jurisdiction from recommending ordering that a child described in subdivision (c)(2) or (3) should be placed in a juvenile detention center instead of an adult jail or lockup.
- 159 (d) Compliance with separation. Accused (e) (1) An 160 accused or adjudicated delinquent children child or a status 161 offenders offender shall not have contact with adult inmates, 162 including trusties trustees. "Contact" is defined to include as any physical or sustained sight and sound contact. "Sight 163 164 contact" is defined as clear visual contact between adult 165 inmates and an accused or adjudicated delinquent children child or a status offenders—offender within close proximity to 166 each other. "Sound contact" is defined as direct verbal 167 168 communication between adult inmates and an accused or



adjudicated delinquent child_or a_status

offenders

- (2) No child shall enter pursuant to public authority, for any amount of time, in secure custody in a secure section of a jail, lockup, or correctional facility for adults as a disposition of an offense or as a means of modifying his or her behavior—(e.g., Shock Incarceration or Scared Straight).
- (e) (f) Except as provided above in this section, in providing detention and shelter or other care for children a child referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall utilize only those facilities utilize a facility as have that has been established, licensed, or approved by the Department of Youth Services or Department of Human Resources for those purposes.
- (f) After October 1, 1991, the Department of Youth Services shall accept all children committed to it within seven days of notice of disposition.
- (g) Except as provided above in this section, the official in charge of a jail or lockup for the detention of adult offenders or persons charged with crimes shall inform the juvenile court immediately when a child, who is or appears to be a child as defined by this chapter, is received at the jail or lockup. Upon request, the official shall deliver the child to the juvenile court or transfer him or her to a juvenile detention facility designated by the juvenile court.
- (h) The Department of Youth Services shall continue to develop and implement a statewide system of juvenile detention facilities which that shall be licensed by the Department of



197 Youth Services for the detention of children.

- (i) The Department of Youth Services shall subsidize the detention of children in the juvenile detention facilities in an amount up to one half the average cost of detention, which term is defined in this article, the _. The amount depending of the subsidy shall depend on the provision of funds appropriated by the Legislature to the Department of Youth Services. Juvenile detention facilities may contract with the Department of Youth Services or other counties for the detention of children.
- (j) When a case is transferred to another court for criminal prosecution, the child shall be transferred to the appropriate officer or jail or lockup in accordance with the law governing the detention of the person charged with criminal offenses.
- (k)(j) Any law enforcement officer, at the direction of the juvenile court, shall provide security and transportation services for the juvenile court in transporting children to and from juvenile detention facilities and the Department of Youth Services."
- 217 "\$12-15-215

219 reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant
220 evidence, that a child committed the acts by reason of which
221 the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of
222 supervision, it the court may proceed immediately to hear
223 evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or
224 rehabilitation and to file record its findings thereon. In the



- absence of evidence to the contrary, a finding that the child has committed an act which constitutes—a felony is sufficient
- 227 to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or
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rehabilitation.

- (b) If the juvenile court finds that the child is not
- 230 in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the
- 231 proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or
- other temporary care theretofore ordered.
- 233 (c) If the juvenile court finds that the child is in
- 234 need of care or rehabilitation, it may make order any of the
- 235 following orders or dispositions, subject to the limitations
- 236 and prohibitions on secure custody contained in Section
- 237 12-15-208:

- 238 (1) Permit the That the child to shall remain with the
- 239 parent, legal quardian, or other legal custodian of the child,
- 240 subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the
- 241 juvenile court may prescribe.
- 242 (2) Place the That the child shall be placed on
- 243 probation pursuant to conditions and limitations prescribed by
- 244 the juvenile court may prescribe.
- 245 (3) Transfer legal That the legal and physical custody
- 246 to of the child shall be transferred to any of the following:
- a. The In the case of a delinquent child, the
- 248 Department of Youth Services, with or without an order to a
- 249 specific institution.
- b. In the case of a child in need of supervision, the
- 251 Department of Youth Services, or the Department of Human
- 252 Resources; provided however 1. that prior to any transfer of



253	custody to the Department of Human Resources, the case shall
254	first be referred to the county children's services
255	facilitation team, which must proceed according to Article 5;
256	and 2. that the child's commission of one or more status
257	offenses shall not constitute a sufficient basis for transfer
258	of legal or physical custody to the Department of Human
259	Resources. Upon referral to the county children's services
260	facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall
261	continue to provide case management to the status offender
262	unless the county children's services facilitation team
263	appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile
264	probation officer shall participate in county children's
265	services facilitation team meetings and share records
266	information and reports on the status offender with the county
267	children's services facilitation team. When the juvenile court
268	transfers legal and physical custody to the Department of
269	Human Resources, all requirements which shall be met for a
270	child to be eligible for federal funding shall apply,
271	including, but not limited to, the requirements set out in
272	Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and 12-15-317. The child's
273	commission of one or more status offenses shall not constitute
274	a sufficient basis for transfer of legal or physical custody
275	to the Department of Human Resources.
276	1. Prior to any transfer of custody to the Department
277	of Human Resources, the case shall first be referred to the
278	county children's services facilitation team, which must
279	proceed according to Article 5.

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2. Upon referral to the county children's services



facilitation team pursuant to subparagraph 1., the juvenile

probation officer shall continue to provide case management to

the status offender unless the county children's services

facilitation team appoints another person to act as case

manager.

- 3. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's services facilitation team meetings and share records, information, and reports on the status offender with the county children's services facilitation team.
- c. A local, public, or private agency, organization, or facility that is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for children and willing and able to assume the education, care, and maintenance of the child—and which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for children.
- d. During the term of supervision, a A relative or other individual who is found by the juvenile court to be qualified to receive and care for the child during the term of supervision.
 - (4) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child.
 - (5) Make any Any other order as—the juvenile court—in its discretion shall deem—determines to be appropriate for the welfare and best interests of the child, including random drug screens, assessment of fines not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and restitution against the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or child, as the juvenile



309	court deems appropriate. Costs for juvenile court-ordered drug
310	screening may be ordered to be paid for by the state out of
311	moneysmonies appropriated as "court costs not otherwise
312	provided for." Restitution against the parent, legal guardian,
313	or legal custodian, or child shall be governed by the same
314	principles applicable in the Restitution to Victims of Crime
315	Act, commencing with Section 15-18-65. Restitution against the
316	child shall be governed by the same principles applicable in
317	Rule 26.11 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.
318	(5) Direct the parent, legal guardian, or legal
319	custodian of the child to perform reasonable acts as are
320	deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child.
321	$\frac{(6)}{(d)}$ In any case where a child is adjudicated
322	delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or
323	short-barreled shotgun, any the pistol, short-barreled rifle,
324	or short-barreled shotgun possessed by that child is shall be
325	forfeited and shall be ordered to be destroyed by the juvenile
326	court shall order its destruction.
327	(e) When the juvenile court transfers legal and
328	physical custody of a child to the Department of Human
329	Resources as provided by paragraph (c)(3)b., all requirements
330	that shall be met for a child to be eligible for federal
331	funding shall apply, including, but not limited to, the
332	requirements set out in Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and
333	<u>12-15-317.</u>
334	(b)(f) No child by virtue of a disposition pursuant to
335	this section shall be committed or transferred to a penal
336	institution or other facility used for the evecution of



337 sentences of persons convicted of a crime.

338 (c) (g) No child in need of supervision, unless also a 339 delinquent child, shall be ordered to be placed in an 340 institution or facility established for the care and 341 rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile probation officer submits a written recommendation and the 342 343 juvenile court-finds-, upon a further hearing, finds that the 344 child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation pursuant 345 to any prior disposition. In determining if a child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation making its 346 347 determination, the juvenile court shall consider evidence of the following and other relevant factors:, which shall be 348 349 included in the written recommendations of the juvenile 350 probation officer:

- (1) Prior treatment efforts, such as including, but not limited to:, any mental health counseling, individualized service plans, individualized education plans, and other education records.
- 355 a. Mental health counseling, if any.
- 356 b. Individualized educational plans, if any.
- 357 c. Other educational records.
- 358 d. Individualized service plans, if any.
- 359 (2) The age of the child.

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- 360 (3) The history of the child being involved child's

 361 involvement with the juvenile court, including, but not

 362 limited to, informal adjustments, consent decrees,

 363 adjudications, prior diversion programs, and prior placements.
- 364 (4) Other factors contributing to the behavioral



difficulties of the child. 365 366 The written recommendations of the juvenile probation 367 officer shall include evidence of the foregoing and other 368 relevant factors. 369 (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the 370 criteria for commitment -committable to the Department of 371 Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in 372 Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. 373 (e) Whenever (i) When the juvenile court vests issues an order transferring legal custody in an agency or 374 department, it of a child to the Department of Youth Services, 375 within 10 business days of the date the order is input into 376 377 the State Judicial Information System pursuant to Rule 58(c) of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure, a juvenile probation 378 379 officer shall transmit with send a copy of the order and 380 copies of the clinical reports, predisposition study, and 381 other information it has pertinent to the information required 382 by Rule 950-2-2-.01 of the Alabama Administrative Code 383 regarding the care and treatment of the child. Upon receipt of 384 the order and information provided by the juvenile probation 385 officer, if the child is detained in a juvenile detention 386 facility, the Department of Youth Services shall notify the 387 county commission responsible for the cost of the detention of 388 the child that legal custody of the child has been transferred 389 to the Department of Youth Services. 390 (f) (j) When a child is placed in the legal custody of a department, agency, organization, entity, or person as 391

provided in this section, when and the parent, legal guardian,



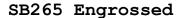
or legal custodian of the child has resources for child support, the juvenile court shall order child support in conformity with the child support guidelines as set out in Rule 32, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration. The child support shall be paid to the department, agency, organization, entity, or person in whose legal custody the child is placed and may be expended for those matters that are necessary for the welfare and well-being of those children placed in the departments, agencies, organizations, entities, or persons the child. In these cases, the juvenile court shall issue income withholding orders subject to state law.

child to a state or local department or agency or orders a state or local department or agency to provide services or treatment for a childissues an order transferring legal custody to the Department of Youth Services, that department or agency—the Department of Youth Services shall accept the child for commitment, ordered services, or treatment within seven—12 business days of the order of the juvenile court_receipt of the order and the information required by Rule 950-2-2-.01 of the Alabama Administrative Code.

- (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing subdivisions (1) and (4), if compliance with the order of the juvenile court—within seven days would place a department or agency the Department of Youth Services in violation of either—a state or federal statute or standard, then compliance is not required the department may choose not to accept the child.
 - (3) If the Department of Youth Services does not accept



421	the child within the prescribed number of days as provided in
422	subdivision (1) or (4), the Department of Youth Services shall
423	reimburse the county commission responsible for the cost of
424	the detention of the child for expenses incurred by the county
425	each day after the day the Department of Youth Services is
426	required to accept the child for commitment, including, but
127	not limited to, medical, dental, and mental health costs.
428	(4) Notwithstanding subdivisions (1) through (3),
429	between October 1, 2024, and September 30, 2025, when the
430	juvenile court issues an order transferring legal custody to
431	the Department of Youth Services, the Department of Youth
432	Services shall accept a child for commitment within 16
433	business days of receipt of the order and information required
434	by Rule 950-2-201 of the Alabama Administrative Code
435	regarding the care and treatment of the child."
436	Section 2. This act shall become effective on October
437	1, 2024.





438 439 440 Senate 441 Read for the first time and referred02-Apr-24 442 to the Senate committee on Finance and Taxation General Fund 443 444 445 Read for the second time and placed18-Apr-24 on the calendar: 446 447 0 amendments 448 Read for the third time and passed23-Apr-24 450 as amended Yeas 33 451 452 Nays 0 453 Abstains 0 454 455 456 Patrick Harris, 457 Secretary. 458