

- 1 HB352
- 2 TJ3E959-2
- 3 By Representative Lee
- 4 RFD: Ways and Means General Fund
- 5 First Read: 21-Mar-24



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

juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in any



six-month period, provided that all conditions set 30 forth 31 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied. 32 a. Short-term secure custody of an accused status 33 offenders offender may be necessary, such as detention in a juvenile detention facility, for a brief period, not exceeding 34 35 24 hours, prior to formal juvenile court action, for 36 investigative purposes, for identification purposes, or for the purpose of allowing return of a status offender to the 37 parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian. 38 39 b. Detention for a brief period of time pursuant to 40 juvenile court authority may also be necessary in order to 41 arrange for appropriate shelter care placement. If a petition 42 regarding an alleged status offender is filed in juvenile 43 court and if it is determined that the alleged status offender is at imminent risk of being placed in the legal or physical 44 45 custody of the Department of Human Resources, the case shall 46 be referred to the county children's services facilitation 47 team, and the procedures in Article 5 shall be followed. Upon 48 referral to the county children's services facilitation team, 49 the juvenile probation officer shall continue to provide case 50 management to the status offender unless the county children's 51 services facilitation team appoints another person to act as 52 case manager. The juvenile probation officer shall participate 53 in county children's services facilitation team meetings and 54 share records information and reports on the status offender with the county children's services facilitation team. 55

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(2) FEDERAL WARDS. Federal wards A federal ward who is



57 held beyond 24 hours in secure custody in state and or local 58 juvenile detention facilities pursuant to a written contract 59 or agreement with a federal agency and for the specific 60 purpose of affecting a jurisdictional transfer, or appearance as a material witness, or for return to their his or her lawful 61 residence or country of citizenship shall be reported as 62 63 violations a violation of the deinstitutionalization of status 64 offender requirement.

65 (3) NONOFFENDERS. Nonoffenders, as defined in this
66 article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custody<u>A</u>
67 nonoffender.

(4) CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE 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.

75 Children (5) A child 11 or 12 years of age may only be detained or confined in secure custody by orders of juvenile 76 77 courts, unless: (i) the children are child is charged with offenses an offense causing death or serious bodily injury to 78 79 persons a person or offenses an offense that would be 80 classified as a Class A felonies felony if committed by adults an adult; or (ii) by order of a juvenile court. 81 (b) Persons who may be detained or confined in secure 82

82 (b) Persons who may be detained or confined in secure83 custody include all of the following:

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(1) **Persons** <u>A person</u> who violate violates the federal



85 law, which prohibits possession of a handgun by a child under the age of 18 years of age, or who violate violates a similar 86 state or municipal law_{T} . A person under this subdivision may 87 88 be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention facilities. 89 (2) Persons A person in custody pursuant to the 90 Interstate Compact on for Juveniles, contained in Section 91 44-2-1, et seq., 44-2-10. A person under this subdivision may 92 be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention facilities. 93 (3) Status offendersA status offender who violate violates a valid court order. 94 95 a. A status offender who is charged with or has committed a violation of a valid court order may be detained 96 97 in secure custody in a juvenile detention facility for up to 98 72 hours in any six-month period. 99 b. Status offenders A status offender who violate violates a valid court orders order shall not be committed to 100 the Department of Youth Services, nor shall they be held in 101 102 jails a jail or lockups lockup for adult offenders. 103 c. For this valid court order exception to apply, the

following actions must occur whenever when a status offender 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



113 order, not including weekends or holidays, a juvenile court intake or probation officer, or an authorized representative 114 115 of the department or agency having custody or supervision of 116 the child, shall interview the child, in person. 117 c.3. Within 48 hours of the admission of the status offender to secure custody for violating a valid court order, 118 119 not including weekends or holidays: 120 1. The (i) the individual who interviewed the child 121 shall submit a written assessment report to the juvenile court regarding the immediate needs of the child; and 122 123 2. If (ii) if the juvenile court has not yet determined whether the child has, in fact, violated the order, the 124 juvenile court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether 125 126 there is reasonable cause to believe that the child violated 127 the order and the appropriate placement of the child pending 128 disposition of the alleged violation. (c) Compliance with jail removal. No person under the 129 130 age of 18 years of age shall be detained or confined in any 131 jail or lockup for adults except for the following 132 exceptions follows: (1) A child may be detained in a jail or lockup for 133 134 adults for For up to six hours while processing the case of the child. 135 136 (2) A-If the child is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to Section 12-15-203 may be detained in a 137 jail or lockup for adults. 138 (3) A person If the child is charged pursuant to 139

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



141 adults.

142 (d) (1) When a case is transferred to another court for 143 criminal prosecution under subdivision (c) (2), the person 144 shall be transferred to the appropriate officer or jail or 145 lockup in accordance with the law governing the detention of 146 the person charged with the crime. Jails and lockups A jail or 147 lockup used for holding adults shall not hold a status offenders offender in secure custody at any time. An accused 148 149 status offender may be detained in a nonsecure area of a jail or lockup for processing while waiting transportation to a 150 151 nonsecure shelter care facility or a juvenile detention 152 facility or while waiting for release to a parent, legal 153 quardian, or legal custodian.

154 (2) Nothing in this <u>subsection section</u> shall prohibit a 155 circuit court judge exercising criminal jurisdiction from 156 <u>recommending ordering</u> that a child described in subdivision 157 (c) (2) or (3) should be placed in a juvenile detention center 158 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, including trustees. "Contact" is defined to include as 162 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

169 adjudicated delinquent children child or a status

170 offendersoffender.

171 (2) No child shall enter pursuant to public authority, 172 for any amount of time, in secure custody in a secure section 173 of a jail, lockup, or correctional facility for adults as a 174 disposition of an offense or as a means of modifying his or 175 her behavior (e.g., Shock Incarceration or Scared Straight).

176 (c) (f) Except as provided above in this section, in 177 providing detention and shelter or other care for children a child referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of the 178 179 juvenile court, the juvenile court shall utilize only those facilities utilize a facility as have that has been 180 established, licensed, or approved by the Department of Youth 181 182 Services or Department of Human Resources for those purposes. 183 (f) After October 1, 1991, the Department of Youth

184 Services shall accept all children committed to it within 185 seven days of notice of disposition.

186 (g) Except as provided above in this section, the 187 official in charge of a jail or lockup for the detention of 188 adult offenders or persons charged with crimes shall inform 189 the juvenile court immediately when a child, who is or appears 190 to be a child as defined by this chapter, is received at the 191 jail or lockup. Upon request, the official shall deliver the 192 child to the juvenile court or transfer him or her to a 193 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.

198 (i) The Department of Youth Services shall subsidize 199 the detention of children in the juvenile detention facilities 200 in an amount up to one half the average cost of detention $_{T}$ 201 which term is defined in this article, the . The amount 202 depending of the subsidy shall depend on the provision of 203 funds appropriated by the Legislature to the Department of 204 Youth Services. Juvenile detention facilities may contract 205 with the Department of Youth Services or other counties for the detention of children. 206

207 (j) When a case is transferred to another court for 208 criminal prosecution, the child shall be transferred to the 209 appropriate officer or jail or lockup in accordance with the 210 law governing the detention of the person charged with

211 criminal offenses.

212 (k) (j) Any law enforcement officer, at the direction of 213 the juvenile court, shall provide security and transportation 214 services for the juvenile court in transporting children to 215 and from juvenile detention facilities and the Department of 216 Youth Services."

217 "\$12-15-215

(a) If the juvenile court finds on proof beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant evidence, that a child committed the acts by reason of which the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, it the court may proceed immediately to hear evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or 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 to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation.

(b) If the juvenile court finds that the child is not in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the 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 <u>make_order</u> any of the 235 following<u>orders or dispositions</u>, subject to the limitations 236 and prohibitions on secure custody contained in Section 237 12-15-208:

(1) Permit the That the child to shall remain with the
parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian of the child,
subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the
juvenile court may prescribe.

(2) <u>Place the That the child shall be placed on</u>
probation pursuant to conditions and limitations <u>prescribed by</u>
the juvenile court <u>may prescribe</u>.

(3) Transfer legal That the legal and physical custody
 to of the child shall be transferred to any of the following:

a. The In the case of a delinquent child, the
Department of Youth Services, with or without an order to a
specific institution.

b. In the case of a child in need of supervision, the
Department of Youth Services, or the Department of Human
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.
280	2. Upon referral to the county children's services



281	facilitation team pursuant to subparagraph 1., the juvenile
282	probation officer shall continue to provide case management to
283	the status offender unless the county children's services
284	facilitation team appoints another person to act as case
285	manager.
286	3. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in
287	county children's services facilitation team meetings and
288	share records, information, and reports on the status offender
289	with the county children's services facilitation team.
290	c. A local, public, or private agency, organization, or
291	facility that is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to
292	receive and provide care for children and willing and able to
293	assume the education, care, and maintenance of the child-and
294	which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive
295	and provide care for children.
296	d. During the term of supervision, a <u>A</u>relative or
297	other individual who is found by the juvenile court to be
298	qualified to receive and care for the child during the term of
299	supervision.
300	(4) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of
301	the child perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to
302	promote the best interests of the child.
303	<u>(5) <mark>Make any </mark>Any </u> other order as the juvenile court in
304	its discretion shall deem determines to be appropriate for
305	the welfare and best interests of the child, including random
306	drug screens, assessment of fines not to exceed two hundred
307	fifty dollars (\$250), and restitution against the parent,
308	legal guardian, legal custodian, or child , as the juvenile



309	court deems appropriate. Costs for juvenile court-ordered drug
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	screening may be ordered paid for by the state out of
311	moncysmonies 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	(d) In any case where a child is adjudicated
322	delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or
323	short-barreled shotgun, <mark>any_the_</mark> 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 execution of



337	sentences of persons convicted of a crime.
338	<pre>(c) (g) No child in need of supervision, unless also a</pre>
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
342	probation officer submits a written recommendation and the
343	juvenile court <u>finds</u> 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
346	amenable to treatment or rehabilitation making its
347	determination, the juvenile court shall consider evidence of
348	the following and other relevant factors <mark>;</mark> , which shall be
349	included in the written recommendations of the juvenile
350	probation officer:
351	(1) Prior treatment efforts, such as including, but not
352	limited to:, any mental health counseling, individualized
353	service plans, individualized education plans, and other
354	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.
360	(3) The history of the child being involved <u>child's</u>
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 criteria for commitment <u>committable</u> to the Department of 370 371 Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in 372 Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. 373 (c) Whenever (i) When the juvenile court vests issues an order transferring legal custody in an agency or 374 375 department, it of a child to the Department of Youth Services, 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 copies of the clinical reports, predisposition study, and 380 381 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

390 (1)(j) when a child is placed in the legal custody of a 391 department, agency, organization, entity, or person as 392 provided in this section, <u>when and the parent</u>, legal guardian,



393 or legal custodian of the child has resources for child 394 support, the juvenile court shall order child support in 395 conformity with the child support guidelines as set out in 396 Rule 32, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration. The child 397 support shall be paid to the department, agency, organization, 398 entity, or person in whose legal custody the child is placed 399 and may be expended for those matters that are necessary for 400 the welfare and well-being of those children placed in the 401 departments, agencies, organizations, entities, or persons the child. In these cases, the juvenile court shall issue income 402 403 withholding orders subject to state law.

(g) Whenever (k) (1) When the juvenile court commits a 404 405 child to a state or local department or agency or orders a 406 state or local department or agency to provide services or 407 treatment for a childissues an order transferring legal custody to the Department of Youth Services, that department 408 409 or agency the Department of Youth Services shall accept the 410 child for commitment, ordered services, or treatment within 411 seven 12 business days of the order of the juvenile 412 courtreceipt of the order and the information required by Rule 413 950-2-2-.01 of the Alabama Administrative Code. 414 (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing subdivisions (1) and 415 (4), if compliance with the order of the juvenile court within 416 seven days would place a department or agency the Department 417 of Youth Services in violation of either a state or federal statute or standard, then compliance is not required the 418 department may choose not to accept the child. 419

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(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
427	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	House of Representatives
442	Read for the first time and referred
	Read for the second time and placed04-Apr-24 on the calendar: 1 amendment
450 451 452 453 454 455 456	Read for the third time and passed09-Apr-24 as amended Yeas 101 Nays 0 Abstains 0
458 457 458 459	John Treadwell Clerk