SB198 ENROLLED



- 1 P14PEE-3
- 2 By Senator Orr
- 3 RFD: Judiciary
- 4 First Read: 11-Apr-23
- 5 2023 Regular Session



1 Enrolled, An Act, 2 3 4 5 Relating to sentencing; to amend Sections 12-25-34.2, 13A-4-1, 13A-4-2, 13A-4-3, 13A-5-6, 6 7 15-18-8, and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, to add 8 additional offenses that would be subject to the 9 presumptive sentencing quidelines; to modify the criminal penalties for criminal solicitation, attempt, 10 11 and criminal conspiracy; to give a judge discretion 12 when sentencing a person convicted of a Class C or 13 Class D felony offense; to make nonsubstantive, 14 technical revisions to update the existing code 15 language to current style; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of 16 17 a new or increased expenditure of local funds within 18 the meaning of Section 111.05 of the Constitution of Alabama of 2022. 19 20 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 21 Section 1. Sections 12-25-34.2, 13A-4-1, 13A-4-2, 13A-4-3, 13A-5-6, 15-18-8, and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, 22 23 are amended to read as follows: "\$12-25-34.2 24 25 (a) For the purposes of this section, the following 26 words shall have the following meanings: 27 (1) AGGRAVATING FACTORS. Substantial and compelling 28 reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the



- 29 sentencing court may impose a departure sentence above the
- 30 presumptive sentence recommendation for an offense.
- 31 Aggravating factors may result in dispositional or sentence
- 32 range departures, or both, and shall be stated on the record
- 33 by the court.
- 34 (2) DEPARTURE. A sentence which that departs from the
- 35 presumptive sentence recommendation for an offender.
- 36 (3) DISPOSITION. The part of the sentencing courts
- 37 presumptive sentence recommendation other than sentence
- 38 length.
- 39 (4) DISPOSITIONAL DEPARTURE. A sentence which that
- 40 departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation for
- 41 disposition of sentence.
- 42 (5) MITIGATING FACTORS. Substantial and compelling
- 43 reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the
- 44 sentencing court may impose a departure sentence below the
- 45 presumptive sentence recommendation for an offense. Mitigating
- 46 factors may result in disposition or sentence range
- departures, or both, and shall be stated on the record by the
- 48 court.
- 49 (6) NONVIOLENT OFFENSES. As defined in Section
- 50 12-25-32.
- 51 (7) PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCE RECOMMENDATION. The
- 52 recommended sentence range and disposition provided in the
- 53 sentencing standards.
- 54 (8) SENTENCE RANGE. The sentencing court's
- 55 discretionary range of length of sentence as provided and
- recommended in the presumptive sentencing recommendation.



- 57 (9) SENTENCE RANGE DEPARTURE. A sentence which that
 58 departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation as to the
 59 sentence range.
- 60 (10) VIOLENT OFFENSES. As defined in Section 12-25-32.
- (b) (1) The voluntary sentencing standards as provided 61 62 for in Section 12-25-34, as applied to nonviolent offenses shall become presumptive sentencing standards effective 63 64 October 1, 2013, to the extent the modification adopted by the 65 Alabama Sentencing Commission become effective October 1, 2013. The standards shall be applied by the courts in 66 67 sentencing subject to departures as provided herein. To accomplish this purpose as to the existing initial voluntary 68 69 sentencing standards, the Alabama Sentencing Commission shall 70 adopt modifications to the standards, worksheets, and 71 instructions to the extent necessary to implement this provision including, but not limited to, defining aggravating 72 73 and mitigating factors that allow for departure from the 74 presumptive sentencing recommendations. The commission's 75 modifications shall be presented to the Legislature in the 76 commission's annual report within the first five legislative
 - (2) The Alabama Sentencing Commission shall immediately adopt modifications to the standards, worksheets, and instructions to the extent necessary to implement this act.

 The amendatory provisions of this act shall supersede any standards, worksheets, and instructions of the commission that are in conflict with these amendatory provisions.

days of the 2013 Regular Session.

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(c) Durational and dispositional departures from the



85 presumptive sentencing standards shall be subject to appellate 86 review. Along with the modifications provided for in 87 subsection (b), the Alabama Sentencing Commission shall 88 recommend a narrowly defined scope of appellate review 89 applicable to departures from presumptive sentencing recommendations. The scope of appellate review shall become 90 91 effective upon approval by an act of the Legislature enacted 92 by bill."

93 "\$13A-4-1

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- (a) (1) A person is guilty of criminal solicitation if, with the intent that another person engage in conduct constituting a crime, he or she solicits, requests, commands or importunes such other another person to engage in such conduct.
- 99 (2) A person may not be convicted of criminal
 100 solicitation upon the uncorroborated testimony of the person
 101 allegedly solicited, and there must be proof of circumstances
 102 corroborating both the solicitation and the defendant's
 103 intent.
- 104 (b) A person is not liable under this section if, under 105 circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete 106 renunciation of his or her criminal intent, he or she (1) 107 notified the person solicited of his or her renunciation and 108 (2) gave timely and adequate warning to the law enforcement 109 authorities or otherwise made a substantial effort to prevent the commission of the criminal conduct solicited. The burden 110 of injecting this issue is on the defendant, but this does not 111 112 shift the burden of proof.



- 113 (c) A person is not liable under this section when his or her solicitation constitutes conduct of a kind that is 114 115 necessarily incidental to the commission of the offense 116 solicited. When the solicitation constitutes an offense other 117 than criminal solicitation which that is related to but separate from the offense solicited, the defendant is guilty 118 119 of such the related offense only and not of criminal 120 solicitation.
- 121 (d) It is no defense to a prosecution for criminal 122 solicitation that the person solicited could not be guilty of 123 the offense solicited because of any of the following:
- 124 (1) Criminal irresponsibility or other legal incapacity
 125 or exemption; or.
 - (2) Unawareness of the criminal nature of the conduct solicited or of the defendant's criminal purpose; or.
- 128 (3) Any other factor precluding the mental state 129 required for the commission of the offense in question.
 - (e) It is no defense to a prosecution for criminal solicitation that the defendant belongs to a class of persons who by definition are legally incapable in an individual capacity of committing the offense that he or she solicited another to commit.
- 135 (f) Criminal solicitation is a:

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- 136 (1) Class A felony if the offense solicited is murder.
- 137 (2) Class B felony if the offense solicited is a Class
 138 A felony.
- 139 (3) Class C felony if the offense solicited is a Class
- 140 B felony.



- 141 (4) Class D felony if the offense solicited is a Class
- 142 <u>C felony.</u>
- 143 $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ Class A misdemeanor if the offense solicited is
- 144 a Class \leftarrow D felony.
- 145 $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ Class B misdemeanor if the offense solicited is
- 146 a Class A misdemeanor.
- (6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if the offense solicited is
- 148 a Class B misdemeanor.
- 149 $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$ Violation if the offense solicited is a Class C
- 150 misdemeanor."
- 151 "\$13A-4-2
- 152 (a) A person is guilty of an attempt to commit a crime
- 153 if, with the intent to commit a specific offense, he or she
- does any overt act towards the commission of such the offense.
- 155 (b) It is no defense under this section that the
- 156 offense charged to have been attempted was, under the
- 157 attendant circumstances, factually or legally impossible of
- 158 commission, if such the offense could have been committed had
- 159 the attendant circumstances been as the defendant believed
- 160 them to be.
- 161 (c) A person is not liable under this section if, under
- 162 circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete
- 163 renunciation of this criminal intent, he or she avoided the
- 164 commission of the offense attempted by abandoning his or her
- 165 criminal effort and, if mere abandonment is insufficient to
- 166 accomplish such avoidance, by taking further and affirmative
- 167 steps which that prevented the commission thereof. The burden
- of injecting this issue is on the defendant, but this does not



- 169 shift the burden of proof.
- 170 (d) An attempt is a:
- 171 (1) Class A felony if the offense attempted is murder.
- 172 (2) Class B felony if the offense attempted is a Class
- 173 A felony.
- 174 (3) Class C felony if the offense attempted is a Class
- 175 B felony.
- 176 (4) Class D felony if the offense attempted is a Class
- 177 C felony.
- (4) (5) Class A misdemeanor if the offense attempted is
- 179 a Class CD felony.
- 180 $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ Class B misdemeanor if the offense attempted is
- 181 a Class A misdemeanor.
- (6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if the offense attempted is
- 183 a Class B misdemeanor.
- 184 $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$ (8) Violation if the offense attempted is a Class C
- 185 misdemeanor."
- 186 "\$13A-4-3
- 187 (a) A person is guilty of criminal conspiracy if, with
- 188 the intent that conduct constituting an offense be performed,
- 189 he or she agrees with one or more persons to engage in or
- 190 cause the performance of such the conduct, and any one or more
- 191 of such the persons does an overt act to effect an objective of
- 192 the agreement.
- 193 (b) If a person knows or should know that one with whom
- 194 he or she agrees has in turn agreed or will agree with another
- 195 to effect the same criminal objective, he or she shall be
- deemed to have agreed with such the other person, whether or



197 not he or she knows the other's identity.

- (c) A person is not liable under this section if, under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete renunciation of his criminal purpose, he or she gave a timely and adequate warning to law enforcement authorities or made a substantial effort to prevent the enforcement of the criminal conduct contemplated by the conspiracy. Renunciation by one conspirator, however, does not affect the liability of another conspirator who does not join in the abandonment of the conspiratorial objective. The burden of injecting the issue of renunciation is on the defendant, but this does not shift the burden of proof.
- 209 (d) It is no None of the following is a defense to a 210 prosecution for criminal conspiracy that:
 - (1) The person, or persons, with whom defendant is alleged to have conspired has been acquitted, has not been prosecuted or convicted, has been convicted of a different offense, or is immune from prosecution, or.
 - (2) The person, or persons, with whom defendant conspired could not be guilty of the conspiracy or the object crime because of lack of mental responsibility or culpability, or other legal incapacity or defense, or.
 - (3) The defendant belongs to a class of persons who by definition are legally incapable in an individual capacity of committing the offense that is the object of the conspiracy.
 - (e) A conspirator is not liable under this section if, had the criminal conduct contemplated by the conspiracy actually been performed, he or she would be immune from



- liability under the law defining the offense or as an accomplice under Section 13A-2-24.
- 227 (f) Liability as accomplice. Accomplice liability for 228 offenses committed in furtherance of a conspiracy is to be 229 determined as provided in Section 13A-2-23.
- 230 (g) Criminal conspiracy is a:
- 231 (1) Class A felony if an object of the conspiracy is murder.
- 233 (2) Class B felony if an object of the conspiracy is a 234 Class A felony.
- 235 (3) Class C felony if an object of the conspiracy is a 236 Class B felony.
- 237 (4) Class D felony if an object of the conspiracy is a 238 Class C felony.
- 239 $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ Class A misdemeanor if an object of the 240 conspiracy is a Class $\stackrel{\textbf{CD}}{=}$ felony.
- $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ Class B misdemeanor if an object of the conspiracy is a Class A misdemeanor.
- (6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if an object of the conspiracy is a Class B misdemeanor.
- 245 (7) (8) Violation if an object of the conspiracy is a 246 Class C misdemeanor."
- 247 "\$13A-5-6
- 248 (a) Sentences for felonies shall be for a definite term 249 of imprisonment, which imprisonment includes hard labor, 250 within the following limitations:
- 251 (1) For a Class A felony, for life or not more than 99 252 years or less than 10 years.



253 (2) For a Class B felony, not more than 20 years or less than 2two years.

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- (3) For a Class C felony, not more than 10 years or less than $\frac{1}{0}$ year and $\frac{1}{0}$ day and must be in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 15-18-8 unless sentencing is pursuant to Section 13A-5-9 or the offense is a sex offense pursuant to Section 15-20A-5.
- 260 (4) For a Class D felony, not more than <u>5five</u> years or 261 less than <u>1one</u> year and <u>1one</u> day <u>and must be in accordance</u> 262 <u>with subsection (b) of Section 15-18-8</u>.
 - (5) For a Class A felony in which a firearm or deadly weapon was used or attempted to be used in the commission of the felony, or a Class A felony sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 15-20A-4, not less than 20 years.
 - (6) For a Class B or C felony in which a firearm or deadly weapon was used or attempted to be used in the commission of the felony, or a Class B felony sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 15-20A-4, not less than 10 years.
- 272 (b) The actual time of release within the limitations 273 established by subsection (a) shall be determined under 274 procedures established elsewhere by law.
- 275 (c) In addition to any penalties heretofore or

 276 hereafterotherwise provided by law, in all cases where an

 277 offender is designated as a sexually violent predator pursuant

 278 to Section 15-20A-19, or where an offender is convicted of a

 279 Class A felony sex offense involving a child as defined in

 280 Section 15-20A-4, and is sentenced to a county jail or the



281 Alabama Department of Corrections, the sentencing judge shall 282 impose an additional penalty of not less than 10 years of 283 post-release supervision to be served upon the defendant's 284 release from incarceration. 285 (d) In addition to any penalties heretofore or 286 hereafter otherwise provided by law, in all cases where an 287 offender is convicted of a sex offense pursuant to Section 288 13A-6-61, 13A-6-63, or 13A-6-65.1, when the defendant was 21289 years of age or older and the victim was six years of age or less at the time the offense was committed, the defendant 290 291 shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the 292 possibility of parole." "\$13A-5-9 293 (a) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal 294 295 defendant has been previously convicted of a Class A, Class B, or Class C felony and after the conviction has committed 296 297 another Class A. Class B. or Class C felony, he or she must 298 shall be punished as follows: 299 conviction of a Class D felony, he 300 be punished for a Class C felony. 301 conviction of a Class C felony, he or she 302 must shall be punished for a Class B felony. 303 (2) (3) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or 304 must shall be punished for a Class A felony. 305 (3) (4) On conviction of a Class A felony, he or she 306 must shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years. 307

(b) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal



309	defendant has been previously convicted of any two felonies
310	that are Class A, Class B, or Class C felonies and after such
311	convictions has committed another Class A, Class B, or Class C
312	felony, he or she mustshall be punished as follows:
313	(1) On conviction of a Class D felony, he or she shall
314	be punished for a Class B felony.
315	(1) (2) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she
316	mustshall be punished for a Class A felony.
317	(2) (3) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she
318	mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term
319	of not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
320	(3) (4) On conviction of a Class A felony, he or she
321	mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term
322	of not less than 99 years.
323	(c) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal
324	defendant has been previously convicted of any three felonies
325	that are Class A, Class B, or Class C felonies and after such
326	convictions has committed another Class A, Class B, or Class C
327	felony, he or she mustshall be punished as follows:
328	(1) On conviction of a Class D felony, he or she shall
329	be punished for a Class A felony.
330	(1) (2) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she
331	must be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of
332	not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
333	(2) (3) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she
334	mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life or any term of
335	not less than 20 years.
336	(3) (1) On conviction of a Class A follow, whose the



337 defendant has no prior convictions for any Class A felony, he
338 or she must<u>shall</u> be punished by imprisonment for life or life
339 without the possibility of parole, in the discretion of the
340 trial court.

(4) (5) On conviction of a Class A felony, where the defendant has one or more prior convictions for any Class A felony, he or she mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.

(d) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been previously convicted of any two or more felonies that are Class A or Class B felonies and after such convictions has committed a Class D felony, upon conviction, he or she must be punished for a Class C felony.

(e) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been previously convicted of any three or more felonies and after such convictions has committed a Class D felony, upon conviction, he or she must be punished for a Class C felony."

355 "\$15-18-8

(a) When a defendant is convicted of an offense, other than a sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 15-20A-4, that constitutes a Class A or Class B felony offense, and receives a sentence of 20 years or less, in any court having jurisdiction to try offenses against the State of Alabama and the judge presiding over the case is satisfied that the ends of justice and the best interests of the public as well as the defendant will be served thereby, he or she may order:





- (1) That a In cases where the defendant is convicted of a Class A, Class B, Class C or Class BD felony beand the imposed sentence is not more than 15 years, that the convicted defendant be confined in a prison, jail-type institution, or treatment institution for a period not exceeding three years in cases where the imposed sentence is not more than 15 years, and, that the execution of the remainder of the sentence be suspended notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, and that the defendant be placed on probation for such a period and upon such terms as determined by the court deems best.
 - (2) That aIn cases where the defendant is convicted of a Class A, Class B, or Class C felony with anand the imposed sentence of is greater than 15 years but not more than 20 years, that the convicted defendant be confined in a prison, jail-type institution, or treatment institution for a period of three to five years, for Class A or Class B felony convictions and for a period of three years for Class C felony convictions, during which the offender shall not be eligible for parele or release because of deduction from sentence for good behavior under the Alabama Correctional Incentive Time Act, and that the execution of the remainder of the sentence be suspended notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, and that the defendant be placed on probation for the a period upon the terms as determined by the court deems best.

This subsection shall not be construed to impose the responsibility for offenders sentenced to a Department of





393 Corrections facility upon a local confinement facility not

394 operated by the Department of Corrections.

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(b) Unless a defendant is sentenced to probation, drug a pretrial diversion program, when a defendant is convicted of an offense that constitutes a Class offense and receives a sentence of not more than 15 years, the judge presiding over the case shall order that the defendant be confined in a prison, jail-type institution, treatment institution, or community corrections program for a Class C felony offense or in a consenting community corrections program for a Class D felony offense, except as provided in subsection (e), for a period not exceeding two years in cases where the imposed sentence is not more than 15 years, and that the execution of the remainder of the sentence be suspended notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary and that the defendant be placed on probation for a period not exceeding three years and upon such terms as the court deems best. In all cases when it is shown that a defendant has been previously convicted of any three felonies or has been previously convicted of any two or felonies that are Class A or Class B felonies, and after committed a Class D felony, upon conviction, or she must be punished for a Class C felony. This subsection shall not be construed to impose the responsibility for offenders sentenced to a Department of Corrections facility upon a local confinement facility not operated by the Department of Corrections.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as





superseding the sentencing requirements set forth and adopted

by the Legislature as prescribed by the Alabama Sentencing

Commission's Sentencing Standards.

(d) In counties or jurisdictions where no community corrections program exists or resources from a community investment are not complete, a county or jurisdiction may enter into a compact or contract with another county or other counties to create a multi-jurisdiction community corrections facility that meets the needs and resources of each county or jurisdiction or enter into a compact or contract with a county or jurisdiction that has a community corrections program to provide services, as provided in and pursuant to Article 9 of this chapter.

(e) If no community corrections program exists within a county or jurisdiction and no alternative program options are available under subsection (e) of Section 15-18-172, a defendant convicted of an offense that constitutes a Class D felony may be sentenced to high-intensity probation under the supervision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles in lieu of community corrections.

(f) (b) Probation may not be granted for a sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 15-20A-4, which that constitutes a Class A or B felony. Otherwise, probation may be granted whether the offense is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. If an offense is punishable by both fine and imprisonment, the court may impose a fine and place the defendant on probation as to imprisonment. Probation may be limited to one or more counts or indictments, but, in the



absence of express limitation, shall extend to the entire sentence and judgment.

- serving the minimum period of confinement ordered under the provisions of subsections subsection (a) or (b), if the imposed sentence is not more than 20 years, the court shall retain jurisdiction and authority throughout that period to suspend that portion of the minimum sentence that remains and place the defendant on probation, notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, and the court may revoke or modify any condition of probation or may change the period of probation.
- (h) (d) While incarcerated or on probation and among the conditions thereof, the defendant may be required to do any of the following:
 - (1) To pay a fine in one or several sums;.
 - (2) To make restitution or reparation to aggrieved parties for actual damages or loss caused by the offense for which conviction was had; and.
 - (3) To provide for the support of any persons for whose support he or she is legally responsible.
- 470 (i) (e) Except as otherwise provided pursuant to Section
 471 15-18-64, the defendant's liability for any fine or other
 472 punishment imposed as to which probation is granted shall be
 473 fully discharged by the fulfillment of the terms and
 474 conditions of probation.
- 475 (j) (f) During any term of probation, the defendant
 476 shall report to the probation authorities at such a time and



477 place as directed by the judge imposing sentence.

(k) (g) No defendant serving a minimum period of confinement ordered under subsection (a) or (b) shall be entitled to parole or to deductions from his or her sentence under the Alabama Correctional Incentive Time Act, during the minimum period of confinement so ordered; provided, however, that this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit application of the Alabama Correctional Incentive Time Act to any period of confinement which may be required after the defendant has served such the minimum period.

- (1) (h) When a defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor or convicted of a municipal ordinance, the judge presiding over the case may impose a sentence in accordance with Section 13A-5-7. The court may order a portion of the sentence to be suspended and the defendant be placed on probation for such a period not exceeding two years and upon such terms as the court deems best.
- (i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose the responsibility for offenders sentenced to a

 Department of Corrections facility upon a local confinement facility not operated by the Department of Corrections."

498 "\$15-22-54

(a) The period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence shall be determined by the court and may not be waived by the defendant. The period of probation or suspension may be continued, extended, or terminated as determined by the court. Except as provided in Section 32-5A-191, relating to ignition interlock requirements, the maximum probation period



of a defendant guilty of a misdemeanor may not exceed two
years, nor shall the maximum probation period of a defendant
guilty of a felony exceed five years, except as provided in
Section 13A-8-2.1. When the conditions of probation or
suspension of sentence are fulfilled, the court, by an order
duly entered on its minutes, shall discharge the defendant.

- (b) The court granting probation, upon the recommendation of the officer supervising the probationer, may terminate all authority and supervision over the probationer prior to the declared date of completion of probation upon showing a continued satisfactory compliance with the conditions of probation over a sufficient portion of the period of the probation. At least every two years, and after providing notice to the district attorney, the court shall review the probationer's suitability for discharge from probation supervision if the probationer has satisfied all financial obligations owed to the court, including restitution, and has not had his or her supervision revoked.
- (c) At any time during the period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence, the court may issue a warrant and have the defendant arrested for violating any of the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence, and the court shall hold a violation hearing. No probationer shall be held in jail awaiting the violation hearing for longer than 20 business days, unless new criminal charges are pending. If the hearing is not held within the specified time, the sheriff shall release the probation violator unless there are other pending criminal charges. A judge may issue a bond to a



533 probationer for release from custody.

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- 534 (d) Except as provided in Chapter 15 of Title 12, any 535 probation officer, police officer, or other officer with power 536 of arrest, when requested by the probation officer, may arrest 537 a probationer without a warrant. When an arrest is made 538 without a warrant, the arresting officer shall have a written 539 statement by the probation officer setting forth that the 540 probationer has, in his or her judgment, violated the 541 conditions of probation, and the statement shall be sufficient 542 warrant for the detention of the probationer in the county 543 jail or other appropriate place of detention until the probationer is brought before the court. The probation officer 544 545 shall report the arrest and detention to the court and submit 546 in writing a report showing in what manner the probationer has 547 violated probation.
 - (e) After conducting a violation hearing and finding sufficient evidence to support a probation violation, the court may take any of the following actions:
 - (1) a. If the underlying offense was a Class D felony and his or her probation is revoked, the incarceration portion of any split sentence imposed due to revocation shall be limited to two years or one-third of the original suspended prison sentence, whichever is less.
 - b.(1) a. If the underlying offense was a violent offense as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, a sex offense pursuant to Section 15-20A-5, or aggravated theft by deception pursuant to Section 13A-8-2.1, the court shall revoke probation and require the probationer





to serve the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent probationer.

e.b. If the probation violation was for being arrested or convicted of a new offense, erabsconding, or failing to successfully complete a court supervised, evidence-based treatment program, as defined in Section 12-25-32, a court ordered faith-based program, or any other court ordered rehabilitative program, the court may revoke probation and require the probationer to serve the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent probationer.

a period of confinement of no more than 45 consecutive days to be served in a residential transition center established pursuant to Section 15-22-30.1 or a consenting county jail designated for this purpose as provided in Section 14-1-23. The probationer shall be held in the county jail of the county in which the violation occurred while awaiting the revocation hearing. The Department of Corrections shall reimburse the state mileage rate to the county, as determined by the Alabama Comptroller's Office, for any probationer charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a probation violation and who is transferred to or from a Department of Corrections facility or to or from a consenting county jail by the county.

(2) Upon completion of the confinement period, the



589 remaining probation period or suspension of sentence shall 590 automatically continue upon the defendant's release from 591 confinement. The court may not revoke probation unless the 592 defendant has previously received a total of three periods of 593 confinement pursuant to this subsection. For purposes of 594 revocation, the court may take judicial notice of the three 595 total periods of confinement under this subsection. A 596 defendant shall only receive three total periods of 597 confinement pursuant to this subsection. The maximum 45 day 45-day term of confinement ordered pursuant to this subsection 598 599 for a felony shall be reduced by any time served in custody 600 prior to the imposition of the period of confinement and shall 601 be credited to the suspended sentence. If the time remaining 602 on the imposed sentence is 45 days or less, the term of 603 confinement may not exceed the remainder of the defendant's 604 sentence.

(3) The total time spent in confinement under this subsection may not exceed the term of the defendant's original sentence.

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- 608 (4) Confinement shall be immediate. The court shall 609 ensure that the circuit clerk receives the order revoking 610 probation within five business days. The circuit clerk shall 611 ensure that the Department of Corrections, a county jail, a residential transition center, or a consenting county jail 612 613 receives necessary transcripts for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of its receipt of the 614 court's order. 615
 - (5) If a probation violator is presented to a county



617 jail, excluding a consenting county jail designated for this 618 purpose, as provided in Section 14-1-23, for any period of confinement with a serious health condition, if the 619 620 confinement of the probation violator would create a security 621 risk to the county jail, or if the county jail is near, at, or 622 over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the probation violator. If, while in custody of the county jail, the 623 624 probation violator develops a serious health condition, if the 625 confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the county jail, or if the county jail reaches near, at, or 626 627 over capacity, the sheriff may release the probation violator upon notification to the probation officer and to the court 628 629 who has jurisdiction over the probation violator. A sheriff 630 and employees in the county jail shall be immune from 631 liability for exercising discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12 in refusing to admit a probation violator into the 632 633 jail or releasing a probation violator from jail pursuant to 634 this subdivision.

- (f) In lieu of subsections (c) through (e), when a probationer violates his or her probation terms and conditions imposed by the court, his or her probation officer, after an administrative review and approval by the probation officer's supervisor, may impose any of the following sanctions:
 - (1) Mandatory behavioral treatment.
- 641 (2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment.
- 642 (3) GPS monitoring.

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643 (4) Any other treatment as determined by the court or 644 supervising officer.



- 645 (5) A short period of confinement in the county jail 646 of the county in which the violation occurred. Periods of 647 confinement under this subdivision may not exceed six days per 648 month during any three separate months during the period of 649 probation. The six days per month confinement period may only 650 be imposed as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any 651 single time. The total periods of confinement may not exceed 652 nine total days.
- (g) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction pursuant to

 subsection (f), the probationer must first be presented with a

 violation report, with containing the alleged probation

 violations and supporting evidence. The probationer shall be

 advised that he or she has all of the following:
- a. The right to have a hearing before the court on the alleged violation or violations in person or by electronic means. If a hearing is requested, no probationer shall be held beyond 20 business days of the request. Only requesting probationers posing a threat to public safety or a flight risk shall be arrested while awaiting a hearing.
- b. The right to present relevant witnesses and documentary evidence.
- c. The right to retain and have counsel at the hearing and that counsel will be appointed if the probationer is indigent.
- d. The right to confront and cross examine any adverse witnesses.
- 671 (2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by 672 the probationer and the supervising probation officer, with





approval of a supervisor, the probationer may be treated,
monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the
violation report and designated in the waiver. The probationer
may not request a review if he or she has signed a written
waiver of rights as provided in this subsection.

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- (h) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to a supervising probation officer's exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by subsection (f)."
- Section 2. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Section 111.05 of the Constitution of Alabama of 2022, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.
- Section 3. This act shall become effective on July 1, 2023, following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.





President and Presiding Officer of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives SB198 Senate 11-May-23 I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, as amended. Patrick Harris, Secretary. House of Representatives Passed: 31-May-23 720 By: Senator Orr