

- 1 HB352
- 2 7RZQ2VE-1
- 3 By Representative Lee
- 4 RFD: Ways and Means General Fund
- 5 First Read: 21-Mar-24



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4	SYNOPSIS:
5	Under existing law, a juvenile court may order a
6	child to be transferred to the custody of the
7	Department of Youth Services.
8	This bill would require the Department of Youth
9	Services to reimburse a county detention facility under
10	certain circumstances for the costs of housing a child
11	once the child has been ordered to be transferred to
12	the custody of the Department of Youth Services.
13	This bill would also make nonsubstantive,
14	technical revisions to update the existing code
15	language to current style.
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18	A BILL
19	TO BE ENTITLED
20	AN ACT
21	
22	Relating to juvenile courts; to amend Sections
23	12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of Alabama 1975, to require the
24	Department of Youth Services to reimburse a county detention
25	facility for housing a child once the child has been ordered
26	to the custody of the Department of Youth Services; and to
27	make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the
28	existing code language to current style.



29	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
30	Section 1. Sections 12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of
31	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
32	"\$12-15-208
33	(a) Persons who shall not be detained or confined in
34	secure custody include all of the following:
35	(1) STATUS OFFENDERS. Effective October 1, 2009, A
36	status <del>offenders</del> offender, <del>as defined in this article, shall</del>
37	not be detained or confined in secure custody, except as
38	further provided in this subdivision and subsection (b) that a
39	status offender who is charged with or who commits a violation
40	of a valid court order may be detained in secure custody in a
41	juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in any
42	six-month period, provided that all conditions set forth in
43	subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied.
44	<u>a.</u> Short-term secure custody of <u>an</u> accused status
45	offenders offender may be necessary, such as detention in a
46	juvenile detention facility, for a brief period- not exceeding

46 juvenile detention facility, for a brief period, not exceeding 47 24 hours, prior to formal juvenile court action, for 48 investigative purposes, for identification purposes, or for 49 the purpose of allowing return of a status offender to the 50 parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

51 <u>b.</u> Detention for a brief period of time pursuant to 52 juvenile court authority may also be necessary in order to 53 arrange for appropriate shelter care placement. If a petition 54 regarding an alleged status offender is filed in juvenile 55 court and if it is determined that the alleged status offender 56 is at imminent risk of being placed in the legal or physical



57 custody of the Department of Human Resources, the case shall 58 be referred to the county children's services facilitation 59 team, and the procedures in Article 5 shall be followed. Upon 60 referral to the county children's services facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall continue to provide case 61 62 management to the status offender unless the county children's 63 services facilitation team appoints another person to act as 64 case manager. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's services facilitation team meetings and 65 share records information and reports on the status offender 66 67 with the county children's services facilitation team.

(2) FEDERAL WARDS. Federal wards A federal ward who is 68 held beyond 24 hours in secure custody in state and or local 69 70 juvenile detention facilities pursuant to a written contract 71 or agreement with a federal agency and for the specific 72 purpose of affecting a jurisdictional transfer, or appearance 73 as a material witness, or for return to their his or her lawful 74 residence or country of citizenship shall be reported as 75 violations a violation of the deinstitutionalization of status 76 offender requirement.

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

80 (4) CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE AND YOUNGER. ChildrenA
81 child 10 years of age and younger shall not be detained or
82 confined in secure custody, unless the children are child is
83 charged with offenses an offense causing death or serious
84 bodily injury to persons a person or offenses an offense that



85	would be classified as <u>a Class A <del>felonies</del> felony</u> if committed
86	by <del>adults</del> an adult.
87	Children (5) A child 11 or 12 years of age may only be
88	detained or confined in secure custody by orders of juvenile
89	<del>courts</del> , unless <u>: (i) the <del>children are </del>child is </u> charged with
90	offenses an offense causing death or serious bodily injury to
91	<del>persons <u>a</u> person or <del>offenses</del> an offense that would be</del>
92	classified as <u>a</u> Class A <del>felonies</del> felony if committed by
93	adultsan adult; or (ii) by order of a juvenile court.
94	(b) Persons who may be detained or confined in secure
95	custody include all of the following:
96	(1) <b>Persons <u>A person</u> who violate violates the federal</b>
97	law, which prohibits possession of a handgun by a child under
98	the age of 18 years of age, or who violate violates a similar
99	state or municipal law $_{m{ au}}$ . A person under this subdivision may
100	be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention facilities.
101	(2) <b>Persons <u>A person</u> in custody pursuant to the</b>
102	Interstate Compact <del>on <u>for</u> Juveniles,</del> contained in Section
103	44-2-1, et seq.,44-2-10. A person under this subdivision may
104	be placed in secure custody in juvenile detention facilities.
105	(3) <del>Status offenders<mark>A status offender</mark> who <del>violate</del></del>
106	<u>violates</u> a valid court order.
107	a. A status offender who is charged with or has
108	committed a violation of a valid court order may be detained
109	in secure custody in a juvenile detention facility for up to
110	72 hours in any six-month period.
111	<u>b. <mark>Status offenders </mark>A status offender who <del>violate</del></u>
112	violates a valid court orders order shall not be committed to



113 the Department of Youth Services, nor shall they be held in jails a jail or lockups lockup for adult offenders. 114 115 c. For this valid court order exception to apply, the 116 following actions must occur whenever when a status offender 117 is taken into custody for violating a valid court order: 118 a.1. The juvenile detention facility shall immediately 119 notify the juvenile court intake or probation officer that the 120 child is being held in secure custody for violating a valid court order. The notice shall include the date and time the 121 child entered the juvenile detention facility. 122 123 b.2. Within the first 24 hours during which a status offender is held in secure custody for violating a valid court 124 125 order, not including weekends or holidays, a juvenile court 126 intake or probation officer, or an authorized representative 127 of the department or agency having custody or supervision of 128 the child, shall interview the child, in person. 129 e.3. Within 48 hours of the admission of the status 130 offender to secure custody for violating a valid court order, not including weekends or holidays: 131 132 1. The (i) the individual who interviewed the child 133 shall submit a written assessment report to the juvenile court 134 regarding the immediate needs of the child; and

135 2. If (ii) if the juvenile court has not yet determined 136 whether the child has, in fact, violated the order, the 137 juvenile court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether 138 there is reasonable cause to believe that the child violated 139 the order and the appropriate placement of the child pending 140 disposition of the alleged violation.



141 (c) Compliance with jail removal. No person under the age of 18 years of age shall be detained or confined in any 142 jail or lockup for adults except for the following 143 144 exceptions follows: (1) A child may be detained in a jail or lockup for 145 adults for For up to six hours while processing the case of 146 147 the child. (2) A-If the child is transferred for criminal 148 prosecution pursuant to Section 12-15-203 may be detained in a 149 jail or lockup for adults. 150 151 (3) A person If the child is charged pursuant to Section 12-15-204 may be detained in a jail or lockup for 152 153 adults. 154 (d) (1) When a case is transferred to another court for 155 criminal prosecution under subdivision (c) (2), the person 156 shall be transferred to the appropriate officer or jail or 157 lockup in accordance with the law governing the detention of 158 the person charged with the crime. Jails and lockups A jail or 159 lockup used for holding adults shall not hold a status 160 offenders offender in secure custody at any time. An accused 161 status offender may be detained in a nonsecure area of a jail 162 or lockup for processing while waiting transportation to a 163 nonsecure shelter care facility or a juvenile detention 164 facility or while waiting for release to a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian. 165

166 (2) Nothing in this subsection section shall prohibit a
 167 circuit court judge exercising criminal jurisdiction from
 168 recommending ordering that a child described in subdivision



169 (c) (2) or (3) should be placed in a juvenile detention center 170 instead of an adult jail or lockup.

171 (d) Compliance with separation. Accused (e) (1) An 172 accused or adjudicated delinquent children child or a status 173 offenders offender shall not have contact with adult inmates, including trusties trustees. "Contact" is defined to include as 174 175 any physical or sustained sight and sound contact. "Sight 176 contact" is defined as clear visual contact between adult 177 inmates and an accused or adjudicated delinquent children child or a status offenders offender within close proximity to 178 179 each other. "Sound contact" is defined as direct verbal communication between adult inmates and an accused or 180 adjudicated delinguent children child or a status 181 182 offenders offender.

183 (2) No child shall enter pursuant to public authority, 184 for any amount of time, in secure custody in a secure section 185 of a jail, lockup, or correctional facility for adults as a 186 disposition of an offense or as a means of modifying his or 187 her behavior (e.g., Shock Incarceration or Scared Straight).

188 (c) (f) Except as provided above in this section, in 189 providing detention and shelter or other care for children a 190 child referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of the 191 juvenile court, the juvenile court shall utilize only those 192 facilities utilize a facility as have that has been 193 established, licensed, or approved by the Department of Youth 194 Services or Department of Human Resources for those purposes. (f) After October 1, 1991, the Department of Youth 195 196 Services shall accept all children committed to it within



#### 197 seven days of notice of disposition.

198 (g) Except as provided above in this section, the 199 official in charge of a jail or lockup for the detention of 200 adult offenders or persons charged with crimes shall inform 201 the juvenile court immediately when a child, who is or appears 202 to be a child as defined by this chapter, is received at the 203 jail or lockup. Upon request, the official shall deliver the 204 child to the juvenile court or transfer him or her to a 205 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
Youth Services for the detention of children.

210 (i) The Department of Youth Services shall subsidize 211 the detention of children in the juvenile detention facilities 212 in an amount up to one half the average cost of detention<sub>au</sub> which term is defined in this article, the . The amount 213 214 depending of the subsidy shall depend on the provision of 215 funds appropriated by the Legislature to the Department of 216 Youth Services. Juvenile detention facilities may contract 217 with the Department of Youth Services or other counties for 218 the detention of children.

219 (j) When a case is transferred to another court for 220 criminal prosecution, the child shall be transferred to the 221 appropriate officer or jail or lockup in accordance with the 222 law governing the detention of the person charged with 223 criminal offenses.

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(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."

229 **"**\$12-15-215

230 (a) If the juvenile court finds on proof beyond a 231 reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant 232 evidence, that a child committed the acts by reason of which 233 the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of 234 supervision, it the court may proceed immediately to hear 235 evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or 236 rehabilitation and to file record its findings thereon. In the 237 absence of evidence to the contrary, a finding that the child 238 has committed an act which constitutes a felony is sufficient 239 to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or 240 rehabilitation.

241 (b) If the juvenile court finds that the child is not 242 in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the 243 proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or 244 other temporary care theretofore ordered.

(c) If the juvenile court finds that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation, it may <u>make\_order</u> any of the following<u>orders or dispositions</u>, subject to the limitations and prohibitions on secure custody contained in Section 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



253 juvenile court may prescribe. 254 (2) Place the That the child shall be placed on 255 probation pursuant to conditions and limitations prescribed by 256 the juvenile court may prescribe. 257 (3) Transfer legal That the legal and physical custody to of the child shall be transferred to any of the following: 258 259 a. The In the case of a delinquent child, the 260 Department of Youth Services, with or without an order to a 261 specific institution. b. In the case of a child in need of supervision, the 262 263 Department of Youth Services, or the Department of Human 264 Resources; provided however 1. that prior to any transfer of 265 custody to the Department of Human Resources, the case shall first be referred to the county children's services 266 267 facilitation team, which must proceed according to Article 5; and 2. that the child's commission of one or more status 268 offenses shall not constitute a sufficient basis for transfer 269 270 of legal or physical custody to the Department of Human Resources. Upon referral to the county children's services 271 facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall 272 273 continue to provide case management to the status offender 274 unless the county children's services facilitation team 275 appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's 276 277 services facilitation team meetings and share records information and reports on the status offender with the county 278 children's services facilitation team. When the juvenile court 279 280 transfers legal and physical custody to the Department of



281	Human Resources, all requirements which shall be met for a
282	child to be eligible for federal funding shall apply,
283	including, but not limited to, the requirements set out in
284	Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and 12-15-317. The child's
285	commission of one or more status offenses shall not constitute
286	a sufficient basis for transfer of legal or physical custody
287	to the Department of Human Resources.
288	1. Prior to any transfer of custody to the Department
289	of Human Resources, the case shall first be referred to the
290	county children's services facilitation team, which must
291	proceed according to Article 5.
292	2. Upon referral to the county children's services
293	facilitation team pursuant to subparagraph 1., the juvenile
294	probation officer shall continue to provide case management to
295	the status offender unless the county children's services
296	facilitation team appoints another person to act as case
297	manager.
298	3. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in
299	county children's services facilitation team meetings and
300	share records, information, and reports on the status offender
301	with the county children's services facilitation team.
302	c. A local, public, or private agency, organization, or
303	facility that is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to
304	receive and provide care for children and willing and able to
305	assume the education, care, and maintenance of the child and
306	which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive
307	and provide care for children.
308	d. <del>During the term of supervision, a <u>A</u>relative or</del>

other individual who is found by the juvenile court to be

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310 qualified to receive and care for the child during the term of 311 supervision. 312 (4) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of 313 the child perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to 314 promote the best interests of the child. (5) Make any Any other order as the juvenile court in 315 316 its discretion shall deem determines to be appropriate for the welfare and best interests of the child, including random 317 drug screens, assessment of fines not to exceed two hundred 318 319 fifty dollars (\$250), and restitution against the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or child, as the juvenile 320 court deems appropriate. Costs for juvenile court-ordered drug 321 322 screening may be ordered paid for by the state out of 323 moneysmonies appropriated as "court costs not otherwise 324 provided for." Restitution against the parent, legal guardian, 325 or legal custodian, or child shall be governed by the same 326 principles applicable in the Restitution to Victims of Crime 327 Act, commencing with Section 15-18-65. Restitution against the 328 child shall be governed by the same principles applicable in 329 Rule 26.11 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. 330 (5) Direct the parent, legal guardian, or legal 331 custodian of the child to perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child. 332 333 (6) (d) In any case where a child is adjudicated delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or 334 short-barreled shotgun, any the pistol, short-barreled rifle, 335 336 or short-barreled shotgun possessed by that child is shall be



337	forfeited and shall be ordered to be destroyed by the juvenile
338	court shall order its destruction.
339	(e) When the juvenile court transfers legal and
340	physical custody of a child to the Department of Human
341	Resources as provided by paragraph (c)(3)b., all requirements
342	that shall be met for a child to be eligible for federal
343	funding shall apply, including, but not limited to, the
344	requirements set out in Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and
345	<u>12-15-317.</u>
346	(b) (f) No child by virtue of a disposition pursuant to
347	this section shall be committed or transferred to a penal
348	institution or other facility used for the execution of
349	sentences of persons convicted of a crime.
350	<pre>(c) (g) No child in need of supervision, unless also a</pre>
351	delinquent child, shall be ordered to be placed in an
352	institution or facility established for the care and
353	rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile
354	probation officer submits a written recommendation and the
355	juvenile court <del>_finds_,</del> upon a further hearing <mark>, finds</mark> that the
356	child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation pursuant
357	to any prior disposition. In <del>determining if a child is not</del>
358	amenable to treatment or rehabilitation making its
359	determination, the juvenile court shall consider evidence of
360	the following and other relevant factors <mark>;</mark> , which shall be
361	included in the written recommendations of the juvenile
362	probation officer:
363	(1) Prior treatment efforts, <del>such as</del> <u>including</u> , but not
364	limited to:, any mental health counseling, individualized



365	service plans, individualized education plans, and other
366	education records.
367	a. Mental health counseling, if any.
368	b. Individualized educational plans, if any.
369	c. Other educational records.
370	d. Individualized service plans, if any.
371	(2) The age of the child.
372	(3) The history of the <del>child being involved <u>child's</u></del>
373	involvement with the juvenile court, including, but not
374	limited to, informal adjustments, consent decrees,
375	adjudications, prior diversion programs, and prior placements.
376	(4) Other factors contributing to the behavioral
377	difficulties of the child.
378	The written recommendations of the juvenile probation
379	officer shall include evidence of the foregoing and other
379 380	officer shall include evidence of the foregoing and other relevant factors.
380	relevant factors.
380 381	relevant factors. (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the
380 381 382	<pre>relevant factors.     (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment committable to the Department of</pre>
380 381 382 383	<pre>relevant factors.         (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment _ committable _ to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in</pre>
380 381 382 383 384	<pre>relevant factors. (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment _ committable to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401.</pre>
380 381 382 383 384 385	<pre>relevant factors. (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment _ committable to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. (e) Whenever (i) When the juvenile court vests issues</pre>
380 381 382 383 384 385 386	<pre>relevant factors. (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment _ committable to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. (e) Whenever (i) When the juvenile court vests issues an order transferring legal custody in an agency or</pre>
380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387	<pre>relevant factors. (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment _ committable_to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. (e) Whenever_(i) When the juvenile court vests_issues an order transferring_legal custody in an agency or department, it of a child to the Department of Youth Services,</pre>
380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388	<pre>relevant factors. (d)_(h) When a delinquent child_may be_meets the criteria for commitment _committable_to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. (c) Whenever_(i) When_the juvenile court vests_issues an order transferring_legal custody in an agency or department, it_of a child to the Department of Youth Services, within 10 business days of the date the order is input into</pre>
380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389	<pre>relevant factors. (d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the criteria for commitment _ committable_to the Department of Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. (o) Whenever_(i) When the juvenile court vests_issues an order transferring legal custody in an agency or department, it of a child to the Department of Youth Services, within 10 business days of the date the order is input into the State Judicial Information System pursuant to Rule 58(c)</pre>



393 other information it has pertinent to the information required 394 by Rule 950-2-2-.01 of the Alabama Administrative Code 395 regarding the care and treatment of the child. Upon receipt of 396 the order and information provided by the juvenile probation 397 officer, if the child is detained in a juvenile detention 398 facility, the Department of Youth Services shall notify the 399 county commission responsible for the cost of the detention of 400 the child that legal custody of the child has been transferred 401 to the Department of Youth Services.

402 (f) (j) When a child is placed in the legal custody of a 403 department, agency, organization, entity, or person as provided in this section, when and the parent, legal guardian, 404 405 or legal custodian of the child has resources for child 406 support, the juvenile court shall order child support in 407 conformity with the child support quidelines as set out in Rule 32, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration. The child 408 409 support shall be paid to the department, agency, organization, 410 entity, or person in whose legal custody the child is placed 411 and may be expended for those matters that are necessary for 412 the welfare and well-being of those children placed in the 413 departments, agencies, organizations, entities, or persons the 414 child. In these cases, the juvenile court shall issue income 415 withholding orders subject to state law.

416 (g) Whenever (k) (1) When the juvenile court commits a 417 child to a state or local department or agency or orders a 418 state or local department or agency to provide services or 419 treatment for a childissues an order transferring legal 420 custody to the Department of Youth Services, that department



421	or agency the Department of Youth Services shall accept the
422	child for commitment <del>, ordered services, or treatment</del> within
423	seven <u>12 business</u> days of the order of the juvenile
424	courtreceipt of the order and the information required by Rule
425	950-2-201 of the Alabama Administrative Code.
426	(2) Notwithstanding the foregoingsubdivision (1), if
427	compliance with the order of the juvenile court within <a href="seven12">seven12</a>
428	<u>business</u> days would place <del>a department or agency <u>the</u></del>
429	<u>Department of Youth Services</u> in violation of <del>either</del> a state <u>or</u>
430	<u>federal</u> statute or standard, <del>then compliance is not</del>
431	required the department may choose not to accept the child.
432	(3) If the Department of Youth Services does not accept
433	the child by the 12th business day as provided in subdivision
434	(1), the Department of Youth Services shall reimburse the
435	county commission responsible for the cost of the detention of
436	the child for expenses incurred by the county each day after
437	the 12th business day, including, but not limited to, medical,
438	dental, and mental health costs."
439	Section 2. This act shall become effective on October
110	1 2024

440 1, 2024.