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6	A BILL
7	TO BE ENTITLED
8	AN ACT
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L 0	Relating to juvenile courts; to amend Sections
1	12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of Alabama 1975, to require the
L2	Department of Youth Services to reimburse a county detention
13	facility for housing a child once the child has been ordered
L 4	to the custody of the Department of Youth Services; and to
L 5	make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the
L 6	existing code language to current style.
L 7	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
L 8	Section 1. Sections 12-15-208 and 12-15-215, Code of
L 9	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
20	<b>"</b> §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 offenders offender, 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 violatio
28	of a valid court order may be detained in secure custody in a

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juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in any
six-month period, provided that all conditions set forth in
subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied.

- a. Short-term secure custody of an accused status offenders offender 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



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

- (3) NONOFFENDERS. Nonoffenders, as defined in this article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custodyA nonoffender.
- (4) CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE AND YOUNGER. Children A 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

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- law, which 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. 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 juvenile detention facilities.
  - (3) Status offenders A status offender who 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 72 hours in any six-month period.
  - <u>b. Status offenders A status offender who violate</u>

    <u>violates a valid court orders order shall not be committed to</u>

    the Department of Youth Services, nor <u>shall they be</u> held in

    <del>jails a jail or <u>lockups</u> lockup for adult offenders.</del>
  - 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:
    - a.1. The juvenile detention facility shall immediately notify the juvenile court intake or probation officer that the child is being held in secure custody for violating a valid court order. The notice shall include the date and time the 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

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- 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.
- 117 <u>e.3.</u> Within 48 hours of the admission of the status
  118 offender to secure custody for violating a valid court order,
  119 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.

(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.

(d) Compliance with separation. Accused (e) (1) An accused or adjudicated delinquent children child or a status offender offender shall not have contact with adult inmates, including trusticstrustees. "Contact" is defined to include as any physical or sustained sight and sound contact. "Sight contact" is defined as clear visual contact between adult inmates and an accused or adjudicated delinquent children child or a status offenders offender within close proximity to each other. "Sound contact" is defined as direct verbal 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

(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

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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 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 guardian, 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:
- 247 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.
- 250 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.
280	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 quardian, legal custodian, or child, as the juvenile



309 court deems appropriate. Costs for juvenile court-ordered drug 310 screening may be ordered 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 principles applicable in the Restitution to Victims of Crime 314 315 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. (5) Direct the parent, legal quardian, or legal 318 319 custodian of the child to perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child. 320 321 (6) (d) In any case where a child is adjudicated 322 delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or 323 short-barreled shotqun, any the pistol, short-barreled rifle, or short-barreled shotgun possessed by that child is shall be 324 325 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 12-15-317. (b) (f) No child by virtue of a disposition pursuant to 334 this section shall be committed or transferred to a penal 335 336 institution or other facility used for the execution of



337 sentences of persons convicted of a crime.

338 (c) (q) 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 rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile 341 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: 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.

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b. Individualized educational plans, if any.

c. Other educational records.

d. Individualized service plans, if any.

- (2) The age of the child.
- (3) The history of the child being involved child's involvement with the juvenile court, including, but not limited to, informal adjustments, consent decrees, adjudications, prior diversion programs, and prior placements.
  - (4) Other factors contributing to the behavioral



The written recommendations of the juvenile probation

365 difficulties of the child.

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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 374 375 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 department, agency, organization, entity, or person as 391 392 provided in this section, when and the parent, 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 seven days would place a department or agency the Department 416 417 of Youth Services in violation of either a state or federal statute or standard, then compliance is not required the 418

420 (3) If the Department of Youth Services does not accept

department may choose not to accept the child.

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