

1 P14PEE-1

2 By Senator Orr

3 RFD: Judiciary

4 First Read: 11-Apr-23



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SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, the Alabama Sentencing Commission has established presumptive sentencing quidelines to be used for certain nonviolent felonies.

This bill would add additional offenses that would be subject to the presumptive sentencing quidelines.

Under existing law, criminal penalties are established for a Class A, Class B, and Class C felony criminal solicitation, attempt, and criminal conspiracy offenses.

This bill would modify the criminal penalties for criminal solicitation, attempt, and criminal conspiracy to include Class D felonies for consistency.

Under existing law, Class C and Class D felony offenses must be sentenced to a split sentence.

This bill would remove this requirement, giving a judge discretion when sentencing a person convicted of a Class C or Class D felony offense.

Under the existing habitual felony offender law, enhanced penalties are established for certain criminal offenses.

This bill would modify the habitual felony offender law to include Class D felonies for consistency.



29	This bill would also make nonsubstantive,
30	technical revisions to update the existing code
31	language to current style.
32	Section 111.05 of the Constitution of Alabama of
33	2022, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect
34	would be to require a new or increased expenditure of
35	local funds from becoming effective with regard to a
36	local governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3
37	vote unless: it comes within one of a number of
38	specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected
39	entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or
40	provides a local source of revenue, to the entity for
41	the purpose.
42	The purpose or effect of this bill would be to
43	require a new or increased expenditure of local funds
4 4	within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill
45	does not require approval of a local governmental
4 6	entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective
47	because it comes within one of the specified exceptions
48	contained in the amendment.
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51	A BILL
52	TO BE ENTITLED

53 AN ACT

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Relating to sentencing; to amend Sections 12-25-34.2, 13A-4-1, 13A-4-2, 13A-4-3, 13A-5-6,

OF ALARMA

- 13A-5-9, 15-18-8, and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, 57 58 to add additional offenses that would be subject to the 59 presumptive sentencing guidelines; to modify the 60 criminal penalties for criminal solicitation, attempt, 61 and criminal conspiracy; to give a judge discretion 62 when sentencing a person convicted of a Class C or 63 Class D felony offense; to modify the habitual felony 64 offender law to include Class D felonies for 65 consistency; to make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to 66 67 current style; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or 68 increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning 69 of Section 111.05 of the Constitution of Alabama of 70 71 2022.
- 72 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 73 Section 1. Sections 12-25-34.2, 13A-4-1, 13A-4-2,
- 74 13A-4-3, 13A-5-6, 13A-5-9, 15-18-8, and 15-22-54, Code of
- 75 Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
- 76 "\$12-25-34.2
- 77 (a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:
- 79 (1) AGGRAVATING FACTORS. Substantial and compelling 80 reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the 81 sentencing court may impose a departure sentence above the 82 presumptive sentence recommendation for an offense.
- 83 Aggravating factors may result in dispositional or sentence
- 84 range departures, or both, and shall be stated on the record



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- 86 (2) DEPARTURE. A sentence which that departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation for an offender.
- 88 (3) DISPOSITION. The part of the sentencing courts
 89 presumptive sentence recommendation other than sentence
 90 length.
- 91 (4) DISPOSITIONAL DEPARTURE. A sentence which that
 92 departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation for
 93 disposition of sentence.
 - (5) MITIGATING FACTORS. Substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the sentencing court may impose a departure sentence below the presumptive sentence recommendation for an offense. Mitigating factors may result in disposition or sentence range departures, or both, and shall be stated on the record by the court.
- 101 (6) NONVIOLENT OFFENSES. As defined in Section 102 12-25-32.
- 103 (7) PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCE RECOMMENDATION. The
 104 recommended sentence range and disposition provided in the
 105 sentencing standards.
- 106 (8) SENTENCE RANGE. The sentencing court's

 107 discretionary range of length of sentence as provided and

 108 recommended in the presumptive sentencing recommendation.
- 109 (9) SENTENCE RANGE DEPARTURE. A sentence which that

 110 departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation as to the

 111 sentence range.
- 112 (10) VIOLENT OFFENSES. As defined in Section 12-25-32.



113	(b) (1) The voluntary sentencing standards as provided
114	for in Section 12-25-34, as applied to nonviolent offenses
115	shall become presumptive sentencing standards effective
116	October 1, 2013, to the extent the modification adopted by the
117	Alabama Sentencing Commission become effective October 1,
118	2013. The standards shall be applied by the courts in
119	sentencing subject to departures as provided herein. To
120	accomplish this purpose as to the existing initial voluntary
121	sentencing standards, the Alabama Sentencing Commission shall
122	adopt modifications to the standards, worksheets, and
123	instructions to the extent necessary to implement this
124	provision including, but not limited to, defining aggravating
125	and mitigating factors that allow for departure from the
126	presumptive sentencing recommendations. The commission's
127	modifications shall be presented to the Legislature in the
128	commission's annual report within the first five legislative
129	days of the 2013 Regular Session.

- (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.
- (c) Durational and dispositional departures from the presumptive sentencing standards shall be subject to appellate review. Along with the modifications provided for in subsection (b), the Alabama Sentencing Commission shall recommend a narrowly defined scope of appellate review



applicable to departures from presumptive sentencing
recommendations. The scope of appellate review shall become
effective upon approval by an act of the Legislature enacted
by bill."

145 "\$13A-4-1

- (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.
- 151 (2) A person may not be convicted of criminal

 152 solicitation upon the uncorroborated testimony of the person

 153 allegedly solicited, and there must be proof of circumstances

 154 corroborating both the solicitation and the defendant's

 155 intent.
 - (b) A person is not liable under this section if, under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete renunciation of his <u>or her</u> criminal intent, he <u>or she</u> (1) notified the person solicited of his <u>or her</u> renunciation and (2) gave timely and adequate warning to the law enforcement authorities or otherwise made a substantial effort to prevent the commission of the criminal conduct solicited. The burden of injecting this issue is on the defendant, but this does not shift the burden of proof.
 - (c) A person is not liable under this section when his or her solicitation constitutes conduct of a kind that is necessarily incidental to the commission of the offense solicited. When the solicitation constitutes an offense other



- than criminal solicitation whichthat is related to but
 separate from the offense solicited, the defendant is guilty
 of such the related offense only and not of criminal
 solicitation.
 - (d) It is no defense to a prosecution for criminal solicitation that the person solicited could not be guilty of the offense solicited because of any of the following:
- 176 (1) Criminal irresponsibility or other legal incapacity
 177 or exemption; or.
 - (2) Unawareness of the criminal nature of the conduct solicited or of the defendant's criminal purpose; or.
 - (3) Any other factor precluding the mental state 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.
- 187 (f) Criminal solicitation is a:

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- 188 (1) Class A felony if the offense solicited is murder.
- 189 (2) Class B felony if the offense solicited is a Class
 190 A felony.
- 191 (3) Class C felony if the offense solicited is a Class
 192 B felony.
- 193 <u>(4) Class D felony if the offense solicited is a Class</u> 194 C felony.
- 195 (4) (5) Class A misdemeanor if the offense solicited is 196 a Class \bigcirc D felony.



- 197 (5) (6) Class B misdemeanor if the offense solicited is
 198 a Class A misdemeanor.
- 199 $\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ Class C misdemeanor if the offense solicited is 200 a Class B misdemeanor.
- 201 (7)(8) Violation if the offense solicited is a Class C misdemeanor."
- 203 "\$13A-4-2

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- 204 (a) A person is guilty of an attempt to commit a crime 205 if, with the intent to commit a specific offense, he <u>or she</u> 206 does any overt act towards the commission of suchthe offense.
 - (b) It is no defense under this section that the offense charged to have been attempted was, under the attendant circumstances, factually or legally impossible of commission, if such_the offense could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as the defendant believed them to be.
 - (c) A person is not liable under this section if, under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete renunciation of this criminal intent, he or she avoided the commission of the offense attempted by abandoning his or her criminal effort and, if mere abandonment is insufficient to accomplish such avoidance, by taking further and affirmative steps which that prevented the commission thereof. The burden of injecting this issue is on the defendant, but this does not shift the burden of proof.
- 222 (d) An attempt is a:
- 223 (1) Class A felony if the offense attempted is murder.
- (2) Class B felony if the offense attempted is a Class



- 225 A felony.
- 226 (3) Class C felony if the offense attempted is a Class
- 227 B felony.
- 228 (4) Class D felony if the offense attempted is a Class
- 229 C felony.
- 230 $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ Class A misdemeanor if the offense attempted is
- 231 a Class CD felony.
- (5) (6) Class B misdemeanor if the offense attempted is
- 233 a Class A misdemeanor.
- (6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if the offense attempted is
- 235 a Class B misdemeanor.
- $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$ (8) Violation if the offense attempted is a Class C
- 237 misdemeanor."
- 238 "\$13A-4-3
- 239 (a) A person is guilty of criminal conspiracy if, with
- the intent that conduct constituting an offense be performed,
- 241 he or she agrees with one or more persons to engage in or
- 242 cause the performance of such the conduct, and any one or more
- 243 of such the persons does an overt act to effect an objective of
- 244 the agreement.
- 245 (b) If a person knows or should know that one with whom
- 246 he or she agrees has in turn agreed or will agree with another
- 247 to effect the same criminal objective, he or she shall be
- 248 deemed to have agreed with such the other person, whether or
- 249 not he or she knows the other's identity.
- 250 (c) A person is not liable under this section if, under
- 251 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.

- (d) It is no None of the following is a defense to a 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.
- 279 (f) Liability as accomplice. Accomplice liability for 280 offenses committed in furtherance of a conspiracy is to be



- determined as provided in Section 13A-2-23.
- 282 (g) Criminal conspiracy is a:
- 283 (1) Class A felony if an object of the conspiracy is
- 284 murder.
- 285 (2) Class B felony if an object of the conspiracy is a
- 286 Class A felony.
- 287 (3) Class C felony if an object of the conspiracy is a
- 288 Class B felony.
- 289 (4) Class D felony if an object of the conspiracy is a
- 290 Class C felony.
- $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ Class A misdemeanor if an object of the
- 292 conspiracy is a Class CD felony.
- (5) (6) Class B misdemeanor if an object of the
- 294 conspiracy is a Class A misdemeanor.
- (6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if an object of the
- 296 conspiracy is a Class B misdemeanor.
- $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$ Violation if an object of the conspiracy is a
- 298 Class C misdemeanor."
- 299 "\$13A-5-6
- 300 (a) Sentences for felonies shall be for a definite term
- 301 of imprisonment, which imprisonment includes hard labor,
- 302 within the following limitations:
- 303 (1) For a Class A felony, for life or not more than 99
- years or less than 10 years.
- 305 (2) For a Class B felony, not more than 20 years or
- 306 less than 2two years.
- 307 (3) For a Class C felony, not more than 10 years or
- 308 less than 1-one year and 1-one day and must be in accordance





309 with subsection (b) of Section 15-18-8 unless sentencing is
310 pursuant to Section 13A-5-9 or the offense is a sex offense
311 pursuant to Section 15-20A-5.

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- (4) For a Class D felony, not more than $\frac{5 \text{ five}}{200}$ years or less than $\frac{1}{200}$ year and $\frac{1}{200}$ day and must be in accordance with subsection (b) of Section $\frac{15-18-8}{200}$.
- (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.
- 324 (b) The actual time of release within the limitations 325 established by subsection (a) shall be determined under 326 procedures established elsewhere by law.
- 327 (c) In addition to any penalties heretofore or 328 hereafter otherwise provided by law, in all cases where an 329 offender is designated as a sexually violent predator pursuant 330 to Section 15-20A-19, or where an offender is convicted of a 331 Class A felony sex offense involving a child as defined in 332 Section 15-20A-4, and is sentenced to a county jail or the 333 Alabama Department of Corrections, the sentencing judge shall 334 impose an additional penalty of not less than 10 years of post-release supervision to be served upon the defendant's 335 336 release from incarceration.

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337	(d) In addition to any penalties heretofore or
338	hereafter otherwise provided by law, in all cases where an
339	offender is convicted of a sex offense pursuant to Section
340	13A-6-61, 13A-6-63, or 13A-6-65.1, when the defendant was 21
341	years of age or older and the victim was six years of age or
342	less at the time the offense was committed, the defendant
343	shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the
344	possibility of parole."
345	"\$13A-5-9
346	(a) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal
347	defendant has been previously convicted of a Class A, Class B,
348	or Class C felony and after the conviction has committed
349	another Class A, Class B, or Class C felony, he or she must
350	<pre>shall be punished as follows:</pre>
351	(1) On conviction of a Class D felony, he or she shall
352	be punished for a Class C felony.
353	$\frac{(1)}{(2)}$ On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she
354	must shall be punished for a Class B felony.
355	$\frac{(2)}{(3)}$ On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she
356	must_shall be punished for a Class A felony.
357	$\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ On conviction of a Class A felony, he or she
358	<pre>must_shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any</pre>
359	term of not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
360	(b) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal
361	defendant has been previously convicted of any two felonies
362	that are Class A, Class B, or Class C felonies and after such
363	convictions has committed another Class A, Class B, or Class C
364	felony, he or she <pre>mustshall</pre> be punished as follows:





- 365 (1) On conviction of a Class D felony, he or she shall be punished for a Class B felony.
- 367 (1) (2) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she
 368 must shall be punished for a Class A felony.
- 369 (2)(3) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she
 370 mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term
 371 of not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
- 372 (3) (4) On conviction of a Class A felony, he or she
 373 must shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term
 374 of not less than 99 years.

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- (c) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been previously convicted of any three felonies that are Class A, Class B, or Class C felonies and after such convictions has committed another Class A, Class B, or Class C felony, he or she must shall be punished as follows:
- 380 (1) On conviction of a Class D felony, he or she shall be punished for a Class A felony.
 - (1) (2) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she must be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
 - (2) (3) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life or any term of not less than 20 years.
- 388 (3) (4) On conviction of a Class A felony, where the
 389 defendant has no prior convictions for any Class A felony, he
 390 or she mustshall be punished by imprisonment for life or life
 391 without the possibility of parole, in the discretion of the
 392 trial court.

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$\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ On conviction of a Class A felony, where the
defendant has one or more prior convictions for any Class A
felony, he or she <pre>mustshall</pre> 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."

407 "\$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 aIn 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

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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, Class C, or Class ED 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 parole 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 Corrections facility upon a local confinement facility not operated by the Department of Corrections.

(b) Unless a defendant is sentenced to probation, drug court, or a pretrial diversion program, when a defendant is

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convicted of an offense that constitutes a Class C or D felony
offense and receives a sentence of not more than 15 years, the
judge presiding over the case shall order that the convicted
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 or more
felonies or 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. 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.

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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.

 $\frac{(g)}{(c)}$ Regardless of whether the defendant has begun serving the minimum period of confinement ordered under the



505 provisions of subsections subsection (a) or (b), if the imposed 506 sentence is not more than 20 years, the court shall retain 507 jurisdiction and authority throughout that period to suspend 508 that portion of the minimum sentence that remains and place 509 the defendant on probation, notwithstanding any provision of 510 the law to the contrary, and the court may revoke or modify 511 any condition of probation or may change the period of 512 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:

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- (2) To make restitution or reparation to aggrieved parties for actual damages or loss caused by the offense for which conviction was had; and.
- 520 (3) To provide for the support of any persons for whose 521 support he or she is legally responsible.
 - (i) (e) Except as otherwise provided pursuant to Section 15-18-64, the defendant's liability for any fine or other punishment imposed as to which probation is granted shall be fully discharged by the fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation.
- 527 (j) (f) During any term of probation, the defendant
 528 shall report to the probation authorities at such a time and
 529 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

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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."

 "\$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 probationer for release from custody.
- (d) Except as provided in Chapter 15 of Title 12, any probation officer, police officer, or other officer with power of arrest, when requested by the probation officer, may arrest

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a probationer without a warrant. When an arrest is made without a warrant, the arresting officer shall have a written statement by the probation officer setting forth that the probationer has, in his or her judgment, violated the conditions of probation, and the statement shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the probationer in the county jail or other appropriate place of detention until the probationer is brought before the court. The probation officer shall report the arrest and detention to the court and submit in writing a report showing in what manner the probationer has 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, or absconding, 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.

d.c. For all other probationers, the court may impose 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 remaining probation period or suspension of sentence shall automatically continue upon the defendant's release from confinement. The court may not revoke probation unless the defendant has previously received a total of three periods of



confinement pursuant to this subsection. For purposes of revocation, the court may take judicial notice of the three total periods of confinement under this subsection. A defendant shall only receive three total periods of confinement pursuant to this subsection. The maximum 45 day 45-day term of confinement ordered pursuant to this subsection for a felony shall be reduced by any time served in custody prior to the imposition of the period of confinement and shall be credited to the suspended sentence. If the time remaining on the imposed sentence is 45 days or less, the term of confinement may not exceed the remainder of the defendant's sentence.

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

- (4) Confinement shall be immediate. The court shall ensure that the circuit clerk receives the order revoking probation within five business days. The circuit clerk shall ensure that the Department of Corrections, a county jail, a residential transition center, or a consenting county jail receives necessary transcripts for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of its receipt of the court's order.
- (5) If a probation violator is presented to a county jail, excluding a consenting county jail designated for this purpose, as provided in Section 14-1-23, for any period of confinement with a serious health condition, if the confinement of the probation violator would create a security



673 risk to the county jail, or if the county jail is near, at, or 674 over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the probation 675 violator. If, while in custody of the county jail, the 676 probation violator develops a serious health condition, if the 677 confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk 678 to the county jail, or if the county jail reaches near, at, or 679 over capacity, the sheriff may release the probation violator 680 upon notification to the probation officer and to the court 681 who has jurisdiction over the probation violator. A sheriff and employees in the county jail shall be immune from 682 683 liability for exercising discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12 in refusing to admit a probation violator into the 684 685 jail or releasing a probation violator from jail pursuant to 686 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.
- (2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment.
- 694 (3) GPS monitoring.

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- 695 (4) Any other treatment as determined by the court or 696 supervising officer.
- 697 (5) A short period of confinement in the county jail
 698 of the county in which the violation occurred. Periods of
 699 confinement under this subdivision may not exceed six days per
 700 month during any three separate months during the period of



- probation. The six days per month confinement period may only be imposed as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any
- single time. The total periods of confinement may not exceed
- 704 nine total days.
- 705 (g)(1) Prior to imposing a sanction pursuant to
- 706 subsection (f), the probationer must first be presented with a
- 707 violation report, with containing the alleged probation
- 708 violations and supporting evidence. The probationer shall be
- 709 advised that he or she has all of the following:
- 710 a. The right to have a hearing before the court on the
- 711 alleged violation or violations in person or by electronic
- 712 means. If a hearing is requested, no probationer shall be held
- 713 beyond 20 business days of the request. Only requesting
- 714 probationers posing a threat to public safety or a flight risk
- 715 shall be arrested while awaiting a hearing.
- 716 b. The right to present relevant witnesses and
- 717 documentary evidence.
- 718 c. The right to retain and have counsel at the hearing
- 719 and that counsel will be appointed if the probationer is
- 720 indigent.
- 721 d. The right to confront and cross examine any adverse
- 722 witnesses.
- 723 (2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by
- 724 the probationer and the supervising probation officer, with
- 725 approval of a supervisor, the probationer may be treated,
- 726 monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the
- 727 violation report and designated in the waiver. The probationer
- 728 may not request a review if he or she has signed a written



- 729 waiver of rights as provided in this subsection.
- 730 (h) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures to
- 731 implement the requirements of this section, which shall
- 732 include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to a
- 733 supervising probation officer's exercise of the delegation of
- 734 authority authorized by subsection (f)."
- 735 Section 2. Although this bill would have as its purpose
- or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of
- 737 local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements
- 738 and application under Section 111.05 of the Constitution of
- 739 Alabama of 2022, because the bill defines a new crime or
- 740 amends the definition of an existing crime.
- 741 Section 3. This act shall become effective on July 1,
- 742 2023, following its passage and approval by the Governor, or
- 743 its otherwise becoming law.