- 1 HB452
- 2 192202-1
- 3 By Representatives Farley and Collins
- 4 RFD: Education Policy
- 5 First Read: 22-FEB-18

1	192202-1:n:02/22/2018:JET/th LSA2018-966	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, a juvenile court is
9		required to notify the superintendent of the school
10		district of a child when the child is found
11		delinquent for an act that would be a Class A or
12		Class B felony. The juvenile court may notify the
13		superintendent when a child is found delinquent for
14		committing any other crime.
15		This bill would allow a juvenile probation
16		officer to share certain information and records
17		relating to a child, excluding mental health and
18		medical records, with school personnel for the
19		limited purpose of promoting safety and enhancing
20		education and rehabilitation services provided to
21		the child.
22		This bill would also provide that all shared
23		information and records must remain confidential
24		and provide immunity for the sharing or receipt of
25		information in good faith.
26		Also under existing law, it is a Class C
27		felony for a person to knowingly with intent to

cause bodily harm carry or possess a deadly weapon on the premises of a public school.

This bill would remove the requirement that the possession of the deadly weapon be with the intent to cause bodily harm.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds from becoming effective with regard to a local governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote unless: it comes within one of a number of specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective because it comes within one of the specified exceptions contained in the amendment.

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A BILL

1	TO BE ENTITLED		
2	AN ACT		
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4	Relating to school safety; to amend Sections		
5	12-15-217 and 13A-11-72, Code of Alabama 1975, to allow a		
6	juvenile probation officer to share certain information and		
7	records relating to a child, excluding mental health and		
8	medical records, with school personnel for limited purposes;		
9	to provide for the confidentiality of shared information and		
10	records; to provide limited immunity; to remove the		
11	requirement that the possession of a deadly weapon on public		
12	school premises be with the intent to cause bodily harm; and		
13	in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect		
14	the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local		
15	funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution		
16	of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the		
17	Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901,		
18	as amended.		
19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:		
20	Section 1. Sections 12-15-217 and 13A-11-72, Code of		
21	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:		
22	"§12-15-217.		
23	"(a) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of Section		
24	12-15-133, written notice that a child enrolled in a school,		
25	kindergarten to grade 12, has been found delinquent of an act		
26	which, if committed by an adult, would be a Class A or B		

felony $_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ or any other crime $_{\boldsymbol{7}}$ at the discretion of the juvenile

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court, shall be provided within seven days to the superintendent of the school district of attendance, or, if the child attends a private school, to the principal of the school. The juvenile court shall provide the notice using whatever method it deems appropriate or otherwise as decided by the Administrative Office of Courts. The prosecutor may recommend to the juvenile court that notice be given to the school for any delinquent act. Written notice shall include only the offenses, enumerated by the appropriate code section and brief description, found to have been committed by the child and the disposition of the case involving the child. Where applicable, this notice shall be expeditiously transmitted by the district superintendent to the principal at the school of attendance. The principal shall disseminate the information to those counselors directly supervising or reporting on the behavior or progress of the child. In addition, the principal may disseminate the information to any teacher, administrator, or other school employee directly supervising or reporting on the behavior or progress of the child whom the principal believes needs the information to work with the pupil in appropriate fashion or to protect other students and staff.

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"(b) Any information received by a teacher, counselor, administrator, or other school employee pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence for the limited purpose of rehabilitating the child and protecting students and staff, and shall not be further disseminated by the

teacher, counselor, or administrator, except insofar as

communication with the child, his or her parent, legal

guardian, legal custodian, law enforcement personnel, and the

juvenile probation officer of the child is necessary to

effectuate the rehabilitation of the child or to protect

students and staff.

"(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a juvenile probation officer may share any information or records, excluding mental health or medical records, concerning a specific child who is or will be enrolled as a student at a school with the superintendent of the school district, or his or her designee, or the school's principal, or his or her designee, if disclosure of the information or records promotes public safety or the safety of the child, or enhances the school's or the probation officer's ability to provide education and other rehabilitation services to the child. The superintendent, principal, or respective designee may disseminate this information to only those school employees directly supervising the child or reporting on the behavior or progress of the child.

"(2) Information or records received by a superintendent, principal, or respective designee under subdivision (1) may only be used for the limited purposes provided therein and shall remain confidential.

"(3) A juvenile probation officer, superintendent, principal, or designee of a superintendent or principal sharing or receiving information under subdivision (1) is

immune from all civil and criminal liability if the individual 1 2 acted in good faith and in compliance with this subsection. "(c)(d) An intentional violation of the 3 confidentiality provisions of this section is a Class A 4 5 misdemeanor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court." "\$13A-11-72. 6 7 "(a) No person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of committing or attempting to commit a crime of 8 violence, misdemeanor offense of domestic violence, violent 9 10 offense as listed in Section 12-25-32(15), anyone who is subject to a valid protection order for domestic abuse, or 11 anyone of unsound mind shall own a firearm or have one in his 12 13 or her possession or under his or her control. 14 "(b) No person who is a minor, except under the 15 circumstances provided in this section, a drug addict, or an habitual drunkard shall own a pistol or have one in his or her 16 17 possession or under his or her control. 18 "(c) Subject to the exceptions provided by Section 13A-11-74, no person shall knowingly with intent to do bodily 19 20 harm carry or possess a deadly weapon on the premises of a 21 public school.

"(d) Possession of a deadly weapon with the intent to do bodily harm on the premises of a public school in violation of subsection (c) of this section is a Class C felony.

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"(e) School security personnel and school resource officers qualified under subsection (a) of Section 16-1-44.1,

employing local board of education to carry a deadly weapon
while on duty are exempt from subsection (c) of this section.

employed by a local board of education, and authorized by the

Law enforcement officers are exempt from this section, and persons with pistol permits issued pursuant to Section

13A-11-75, are exempt from subsection (c) of this section.

- "(f) A person shall not be in violation of Section 13A-11-57 or 13A-11-76 and a minor shall not be in violation of this section if the minor has permission to possess a pistol from a parent or legal guardian who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law, and any of the following are satisfied:
- "(1) The minor is attending a hunter education course or a firearms safety course under the supervision of an adult who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.
- "(2) The minor is engaging in practice in the use of a firearm or target shooting at an established range under the supervision of an adult who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.
- "(3) The minor is engaging in an organized competition involving the use of a firearm or participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3) which uses firearms as part of the performance.
- "(4) The minor is hunting or fishing pursuant to a valid license, if required, and the person has the license in

his or her possession; has written permission of the owner or legal possessor of the land on which the activities are being conducted; and the pistol, when loaded, is carried only in a manner discernible by ordinary observation.

- "(5) The minor is on real property under the control of the minor's parent, legal guardian, or grandparent.
- "(6) The minor is a member of the armed services or National Guard and the minor is acting in the line of duty.
- "(7) The minor is traveling by motor vehicle to any of the locations or activities listed in subdivisions (1) through (6), has written permission to possess the pistol by his or her parent or legal guardian, and the pistol is unloaded, locked in a compartment or container that is in or affixed securely to the motor vehicle and is out of reach of the driver and any passenger in the motor vehicle.
- "(g) This section does not apply to a minor who uses a pistol while acting in self-defense of himself or herself or other persons against an intruder into the residence of the minor or a residence in which the minor is an invited quest.
- "(h) The term "school resource officer" as used in this section means an Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commissioner-certified law enforcement officer employed by a law enforcement agency who is specifically selected and specially trained for the school setting.
- "(i) The term "public school" as used in this section applies only to a public K-12 school composed of

grades K-12 and shall include a school bus used for grades K-12.

"(j) The term "deadly weapon" as used in this section means a firearm or anything manifestly designed, made, or adapted for the purposes of inflicting death or serious physical injury, and such term includes, but is not limited to, a bazooka, hand grenade, missile, or explosive or incendiary device; a pistol, rifle, or shotgun; or a switch-blade knife, gravity knife, stiletto, sword, or dagger; or any club, baton, billy, black-jack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles.

"(k)(1) The term "convicted" as used in this section requires that the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case if required by law, and either the case was tried before a judge, tried by a jury, or the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried, by guilty plea or otherwise.

"(2) A person may not be considered to have been convicted for the purposes of this section if the person is not considered to have been convicted in the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held or the conviction has been expunged, set aside, or is of an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored, unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

"(1) The term "misdemeanor offense of domestic

violence" as used in this section means a misdemeanor offense

that has, as its elements, the use or attempted use of

physical force or the threatened use of a dangerous instrument

or deadly weapon, and the victim is a current or former

spouse, parent, child, person with whom the defendant has a

child in common, or a present or former household member.

- "(m) The term "valid protection order" as used in this section means an order issued after a hearing of which the person received actual notice, and at which the person had an opportunity to participate, that does any of the following:
- "(1) Restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening a qualified individual or child of the qualified individual or person or engaging in other conduct that would place a qualified individual in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the individual or child and that includes a finding that the person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the qualified individual or child.
- "(2) By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the qualified individual or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.
- "(n) The term "qualified individual" as used in subsection (m), means a spouse or former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, or an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.

"(o) The term "unsound mind" as used in this section includes any person who is subject to any of the findings listed below, and who has not had his or her rights to possess a firearm reinstated by operation of law or legal process:

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- "(1) Found by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority that, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or herself or others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs.
- "(2) Found to be insane, not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, found mentally incompetent to stand trial, or found not guilty by a reason of lack of mental responsibility by a court in a criminal case, to include state, federal and military courts.
- "(3) Involuntarily committed for a final commitment for inpatient treatment to the Department of Mental Health or a Veterans' Administration hospital by a court after a hearing."

Section 2. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 3. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.