- 1 HB612
- 2 199291-1
- 3 By Representatives Hill and England
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 14-MAY-19

| 1 | 199291-1:n:05/06/2019:CNB/bm LSA2019-1350 | |
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| 8 | SYNOPSIS: | Under existing law, theft of property |
| 9 | | offenses have threshold amounts established for |
| 10 | | each offense. |
| 11 | | This bill would revise the threshold amounts |
| 12 | | for theft of property offenses. |
| 13 | | Under existing law, receiving stolen |
| 14 | | property offenses have threshold amounts |
| 15 | | established for each offense. |
| 16 | | This bill would revise the threshold amounts |
| 17 | | for receiving stolen property offenses. |
| 18 | | This bill would revise the penalty for |
| 19 | | obstructing justice using a false identity. |
| 20 | | This bill would also modify the criminal |
| 21 | | penalties for criminal solicitation, attempt, and |
| 22 | | criminal conspiracy for consistency with Class D |
| 23 | | felony offenses. |
| 24 | | Under existing law, unlawful distribution of |
| 25 | | a controlled substance is a Class B felony. |
| 26 | | This bill would create the crime of unlawful |
| 27 | | distribution of marijuana and provide penalties. |

Under existing law, unlawful possession of a controlled substance is a Class D felony.

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This bill would create the crime of unlawful possession of a controlled substance in the second degree and provide penalties.

Under existing law, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of marijuana in the first degree if he or she possesses marijuana for other than personal use or possesses marijuana for personal use only after having been previously convicted of unlawful possession of marijuana in the second degree or in the first degree.

This bill would revise the elements of unlawful possession of marijuana in the first degree or provide that a person commits the crime if he or she possesses two or more ounces of marijuana and would prescribe new criminal penalties based on the number of prior violations.

Under existing law, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of marijuana in the second degree if he or she possesses marijuana for personal use.

This bill would revise the crime of unlawful possession of marijuana in the second degree to provide that a person commits the crime if he or she possesses less than two ounces of marijuana and would change the criminal penalty to a fine only.

This bill would also provide that a person 1 2 who is charged with, found not guilty of, or convicted of unlawful possession of marijuana in 3 the first or second degree may have that charge, finding, or conviction expunged under certain 5 circumstances. Under existing law, unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance in the first degree is a 9 Class A felony. 10 This bill would revise the circumstances that would constitute unlawful manufacture of a 11 12 controlled substance in the first degree. 13 This bill would revise the penalty for a 14 violation of failing to affix a tax stamp. 15 Under existing law, there are certain 16 circumstances where an officer may arrest a person 17 without a warrant. 18 This bill would provide that an officer may issue a summons, without an arrest warrant, in 19 2.0 certain circumstances. This bill would revise the criminal 21 2.2 penalties for a violation of the Alabama Sex 23 Offender Registration and Community Notification 24 Act. 25 Under the existing habitual felony offender 26 law, enhanced penalties are established for certain criminal offenses. 27

This bill would repeal the habitual felony offender laws.

This bill would also repeal enhancements for certain criminal offenses.

This bill would also revise the implementation date for truth-in-sentencing.

This bill would provide early parole of certain inmates in certain circumstances.

This bill would clarify the phrase "consenting community corrections programs" for Class D felony offenses.

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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7 A BILL

8 TO BE ENTITLED

9 AN ACT

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Relating to crimes and offenses; to amend Sections 12-25-34, 12-25-34.2, 12-25-36, 13A-5-6, and 13A-5-8.1, Code of Alabama 1975, Section 13A-12-231, as last amended by Act 2018-552, 2018 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975, and Section 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to crimes and offenses, to repeal sentencing enhancements in certain circumstances, to revise the implementation date of truth-in-sentencing, and to clarify use of the phrase "consenting community corrections programs" for Class D felony offenses; to amend Sections 13A-4-1, 13A-4-2, 13A-4-3, 13A-8-1, 13A-8-3, 13A-8-4, 13A-8-5, 13A-8-7, 13A-8-8, 13A-8-9, 13A-8-10, 13A-8-10.1, 13A-8-10.2, 13A-8-10.3, 13A-8-16, 13A-8-17, 13A-8-18, 13A-8-19, 13A-8-144, and 13A-8-194, Code of Alabama 1975, to revise the threshold amounts for theft of property offenses and receiving stolen property offenses, to modify the criminal penalties for criminal solicitation, attempt, and criminal conspiracy for consistency with Class D

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felony offenses; to amend Sections 13A-12-211, as last amended
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        by Act 2018-552, 2018 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975,
        13A-12-212, 13A-12-213, 13A-12-214, and 13A-12-218, Code of
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        Alabama 1975, relating to drug offenses, to revise certain
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        drug offenses and provide penalties; to amend Section
        40-17A-9, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to drugs, to revise
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        the penalty for a violation; to amend Section 15-10-1, Code of
        Alabama 1975, relating to criminal procedure, to revise the
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        procedure for when an officer may make an arrest; to amend
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        Sections 15-20A-7, 15-20A-9, 15-20A-10, 15-20A-11, 15-20A-12,
        15-20A-13, 15-20A-14, 15-20A-15, 15-20A-16, 15-20A-17,
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        15-20A-18, 15-20A-20, 15-20A-23, 15-20A-24, and 15-20A-25,
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        Code of Alabama 1975, Section 15-20A-27, as last amended by
        Act 2018-528, 2018 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975,
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        Section 15-20A-29, Code of Alabama 1975, Section 15-20A-30, as
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        last amended by Act 2018-528, 2018 Regular Session, Code of
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        Alabama 1975, Sections 15-20A-31, 15-20A-32, 15-20A-34,
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        15-20A-36, 15-20A-37, and 15-20A-39, Code of Alabama 1975, to
        revise the criminal penalties for a violation of the Alabama
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        Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Act; to
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        add Sections 13A-12-211.1 and 13A-12-212.1 to the Code of
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        Alabama 1975, to provide for the crime of unlawful
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        distribution of marijuana, to provide for the crime of
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        unlawful possession of a controlled substance in the second
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        degree; to add Section 15-10-3.1 to the Code of Alabama 1975,
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        to provide that an officer may issue a summons, without an
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        arrest warrant, in certain circumstances; to repeal Sections
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13A-5-9, 13A-5-10, 13A-5-10.1, 13A-8-4.1, 13A-8-8.1, 13A-8-10.25, 13A-8-18.1, 13A-12-215, 13A-12-232, 13A-12-250, and 13A-12-270, Code of Alabama 1975, to repeal the habitual felony offender laws, and to provide for parole consideration in certain circumstances; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of 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.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 12-25-34, 12-25-34.2, 12-25-36, 13A-5-6, 13A-5-8.1, Code of Alabama 1975, Section 13A-12-231, as last amended by Act 2018-552, 2018 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975, and Section 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"\$12-25-34.

- "(a) Statewide voluntary sentencing standards shall be developed and presented to the Legislature in stages over a three-year period as follows:
- "(1) By July 31, 2003, the commission shall develop and distribute to all sentencing judges a reference manual analyzing historical sentencing practices by duration of sentence and disposition of felony offenders in Alabama. The reference manual shall indicate those types of offenders historically most likely to be sentenced to punishments other

than active incarceration where alternatives to active
incarceration are available.

- "(2) Concurrently with the development and distribution of the reference manual, the commission shall develop and begin testing worksheets and voluntary sentencing standards in selected circuits for selected felony offenses.
- "(3) The commission shall develop and present the initial voluntary sentencing standards to the Legislature before or during the 2006 Regular Session. These standards shall be introduced in the 2006 Regular Session and shall become effective on October 1 following the 2006 Regular Session, if approved by an act of the Legislature passed during that session. The initial voluntary sentencing standards based on sentences imposed shall apply to convictions for felony offenses sentenced on or after October 1, 2006, and committed before the effective date of the voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards.
- "(4) The commission shall develop and present truth-in-sentencing standards to the Legislature before or during the 2020 2025 Regular Session. These standards shall be introduced in the 2020 2025 Regular Session and shall become effective on October 1 following the 2020 2025 Regular Session, if approved by an act of the Legislature. The voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards shall apply only to felony offenses committed on or after the effective date of these standards.

"(b) Recommended sentence ranges shall be established by standards that are based on historical sentencing practices, adjusted to achieve sentencing goals as established in Rule 26 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure, this chapter, and Section 12-25-31.

- "(c) Voluntary sentencing standards shall take into account and include statewide historically based sentence ranges, including all applicable statutory minimums and sentence enhancement provisions, including the Habitual Felony Offender Act, with adjustments made to reflect current sentencing policies. No additional penalties pursuant to any sentence enhancement statute shall apply to sentences imposed based on the voluntary sentencing standards.
- "(d) Commencing with the 2013 Regular Session, any modifications to the initial voluntary sentencing standards made by the commission shall be contained in the annual report presented to the Governor, the Legislature, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney General. An annual report containing proposed modifications shall be presented to the Governor, the Legislature, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney General at least forty-five days prior to each regular session of the Legislature. The modifications presented for nonviolent offenses shall become effective on October 1 following the legislative session in which the modifications were presented unless rejected by an act of the Legislature enacted by bill during the legislative session. The modifications presented for violent offenses shall become effective on October 1

following the legislative session in which the modifications
were presented, if approved by an act of the Legislature
enacted by bill during the legislative session in which the
modifications were presented.

"\$12-25-34.2.

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- "(a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:
- "(1) AGGRAVATING FACTORS. Substantial and compelling
 reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the
 sentencing court may impose a departure sentence above the
 presumptive sentence recommendation for an offense.
 Aggravating factors may result in dispositional or sentence
 range departures, or both, and shall be stated on the record
 by the court.
 - "(2) DEPARTURE. A sentence which departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation for an offender.
 - "(3) DISPOSITION. The part of the sentencing courts presumptive sentence recommendation other than sentence length.
 - "(4) DISPOSITIONAL DEPARTURE. A sentence which departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation for 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.
- 3 "(6) NONVIOLENT OFFENSES. As defined in Section 4 12-25-32.

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- "(7) PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCE RECOMMENDATION. The recommended sentence range and disposition provided in the sentencing standards.
- "(8) SENTENCE RANGE. The sentencing court's discretionary range of length of sentence as provided and recommended in the presumptive sentencing recommendation.
 - "(9) SENTENCE RANGE DEPARTURE. A sentence which departs from the presumptive sentence recommendation as to the sentence range.
- "(10) VIOLENT OFFENSES. As defined in Section
 15 12-25-32.
 - "(b) The voluntary sentencing standards as provided for in Section 12-25-34, as applied to nonviolent offenses shall become presumptive sentencing standards effective October 1, 2013, to the extent the modification adopted by the Alabama Sentencing Commission become effective October 1, 2013. The standards shall be applied by the courts in sentencing subject to departures as provided herein. To accomplish this purpose as to the existing initial voluntary sentencing standards, the Alabama Sentencing Commission shall adopt modifications to the standards, worksheets, and instructions to the extent necessary to implement this provision including, but not limited to, defining aggravating

and mitigating factors that allow for departure from the
presumptive sentencing recommendations. The commission's
modifications shall be presented to the Legislature in the
commission's annual report within the first five legislative
days of the 2013 Regular Session.

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"(c) The voluntary sentencing standards as provided for in Section 12-25-34, as applied to the offenses of Robbery III pursuant to Section 13A-8-43 and Assault II pursuant to Section 13A-6-21, shall become presumptive sentencing standards offenses effective October 1, 2020, to the extent the modifications adopted by the Alabama Sentencing Commission become effective October 1, 2020. The standards shall be applied by the courts in sentencing subject to departures as provided herein. To accomplish this purpose as to the existing initial voluntary sentencing standards, the Alabama Sentencing Commission shall adopt modifications to the standards, worksheets, and instructions to the extent necessary to implement this provision including, but not limited to, defining aggravating and mitigating factors that allow for departure from the presumptive sentencing recommendations. The commission's modifications shall be presented to the Legislature in the commission's annual report at least 45 days prior to the 2020 Regular Session.

"(c) (d) 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.

6 "\\$12-25-36.

"This section and Sections 12-25-37 and 12-25-38 shall apply only after development and legislative approval of the proposed truth-in-sentencing standards submitted in 2020 2025. When a judge sentences based on the voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards, all of the following rules shall apply:

- "(1) Sentences imposed based on voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards pursuant to this article shall not be subject to any other provision of law concerning the duration of sentence.
- "(2) Sentences imposed based on the voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards shall include both a minimum and an extended term of sentence including a period of post-release supervision. The minimum sentence and the extended sentence shall be specified in the judgment of the court for those sentences that are imposed in compliance with the voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards. Sentence dispositions may include active incarceration, intermediate punishment, unsupervised probation, or a minimum punishment as specified in the voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards.

- "(3) The minimum term of sentence shall be

 consistent with the sentence range recommended in the

 voluntary truth-in-sentencing standards for the worksheet

 score of an offender. No offender sentenced to incarceration

 may be released from incarceration before the expiration date

 of the minimum term of sentence.
 - "(4) The extended term of sentence shall be a period of time equal to 120 percent of the minimum term, rounded to the next highest month, plus a one-year period of post-release supervision.
 - "(5) The amount of time an offender shall be incarcerated on the extended term of sentence shall be determined by the Department of Corrections pursuant to rules and regulations established by the Department of Corrections governing an offender's conduct after conviction and sentence.
 - "(6) No sentence of active incarceration may be suspended.
 - "(7) For any disposition of sentence less than active incarceration as defined in paragraph a. of subdivision (2) of Section 12-25-32, the court shall retain jurisdiction to modify sentence disposition of sentence.

"\$13A-5-6.

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- "(a) Sentences for felonies shall be for a definite term of imprisonment, which imprisonment includes hard labor, within the following limitations:
- "(1) For a Class A felony, for life or not more than 99 years or less than 10 years.

- "(2) For a Class B felony, not more than 20 years or less than 2 years.
- "(3) For a Class C felony, not more than 10 years or less than 1 year and 1 day and must be in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 15-18-8 unless sentencing is pursuant to Section 13A-5-9.

- "(4) For a Class D felony, not more than 5 years or less than 1 year and 1 day and must be in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 15-18-8.
- "(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(26), 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(26), not less than 10 years.
- "(b) The actual time of release within the limitations established by subsection (a) of this section shall be determined under procedures established elsewhere by law.
- "(c) In addition to any penalties heretofore or hereafter provided by law, in all cases where an offender is designated as a sexually violent predator pursuant to Section 15-20A-19, or where an offender is convicted of a Class A

felony sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 1 2 $15-20A-4\frac{(26)}{}$, and is sentenced to a county jail or the Alabama Department of Corrections, the sentencing judge shall impose 3 an additional penalty of not less than 10 years of 4 post-release supervision to be served upon the defendant's release from incarceration.

> "(d) In addition to any penalties heretofore or hereafter provided by law, in all cases where an offender is convicted of a sex offense pursuant to Section 13A-6-61, 13A-6-63, or 13A-6-65.1, when the defendant was 21 years of age or older and the victim was six years of age or less at the time the offense was committed, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

> > "\$13A-5-8.1.

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"If a defendant is participating in a court supervised evidence-based treatment program, as that term is defined in Section 12-25-32, a court ordered faith-based program, or any other court ordered rehabilitative program and is subsequently terminated from that program, the court may then order that the defendant be confined in either a prison, jail-type institution, treatment institution, or a consenting community corrections program. The court shall impose a sentence length that complies with either Section 13A-5-6, Section 13A-5-9, or the sentencing guidelines, whichever is applicable. Nothing in this section shall preclude the court from imposing a split sentence under Section 15-18-8 or from

suspending a sentence under Section 15-22-50. Nothing in this section shall limit the court's discretion with regard to any defendant ordered to participate in a court supervised evidence-based treatment program, as that term is defined in Section 12-25-32, a court ordered faith-based program, or any other court ordered rehabilitative program, whether pre-trial, pre-trial adjudication, or as a condition of bond.

"\$13A-12-231.

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"Except as authorized in Chapter 2, Title 20:

"(1) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, in excess of one kilo or 2.2 pounds of any part of the plant of the genus Cannabis, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or resin including the completely defoliated mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake, or the completely sterilized samples of seeds of the plant which are incapable of germination is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cannabis." Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to samples of tetrahydrocannabinols including, but not limited to, all synthetic or naturally produced samples of tetrahydrocannabinols which contain more than 15 percent by weight of tetrahydrocannabinols and which do not contain plant

material exhibiting the external morphological features of the plant cannabis. If the quantity of cannabis involved:

- "a. Is in excess of one kilo or 2.2 pounds, but less than 100 pounds, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
 - "b. Is 100 pounds or more, but less than 500 pounds, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
 - "c. Is 500 pounds or more, but less than 1,000 pounds, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).
 - "d. Is 1,000 pounds or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.
 - "(2) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of cocaine or of any mixture containing cocaine, described in Section 20-2-25(1), is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cocaine." If the quantity involved:
 - "a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 500 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

"b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than one kilo, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

"c. Is one kilo, but less than 10 kilos, then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

"d. Is 10 kilos or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.

"(3) Any person, except as otherwise authorized by law, who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, four grams or more of any morphine, opium, or any salt, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in Section 20-2-23(b)(2) or Section 20-2-25(1)a., or four grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, or any mixture containing Fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance Fentanyl analogue, as described in Sections 20-2-23 and 20-2-25, is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If the quantity involved:

"a. Is four grams or more, but less than 14 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

"b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, the 1 2 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years and to pay a fine of one 3 hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

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- "c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 56 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and to pay a fine of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
- "d. Is 56 grams or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.
- "(4) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of 1,000 or more pills or capsules of methagualone, as described in Section 20-2-1, et seq., is quilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If the quantity involved:
- "a. Is 1,000 pills or capsules, but less than 5,000 pills or capsules, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- "b. Is 5,000 capsules or more, but less than 25,000 capsules, that person shall be imprisoned to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years and pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- 25 "c. Is 25,000 pills or more, but less than 100,000 pills or capsules, the person shall be sentenced to a 26

- 1 mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years
- and pay a fine of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

- "d. Is 100,000 capsules or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.
 - "(5) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of 500 or more pills or capsules of hydromorphone as is described in Section 20-2-1, et seq., is guilty of a felony which shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If the quantity involved:
 - "a. Is 500 pills or capsules or more but less than 1,000 pills or capsules, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
 - "b. Is 1,000 pills or capsules or more, but less than 4,000 pills or capsules, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
 - "c. Is 4,000 pills or capsules or more but less than 10,000 pills or capsules, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
 - "d. Is more than 10,000 pills or capsules, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of life.
- "(6) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of

3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, or of any mixture containing
3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, is guilty of a felony, which
felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If

the quantity involved:

- "a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 500 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- "b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than one kilo, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- "c. Is one kilo, but less than 10 kilos, then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- "d. Is 10 kilos or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.
- "(7) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, or of any mixture containing 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs" if the quantity involved:
- "a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 500 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

- imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- "b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than one kilo,

 the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

 imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of one

 hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

- "c. Is one kilo, but less than 10 kilos, then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- "d. Is 10 kilos or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.
- "(8) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, four grams or more of phencyclidine, or any mixture containing phencyclidine, is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If the quantity involved:
- "a. Is four grams or more, but less than 14 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- "b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

- "c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 56 grams,

 then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term

 of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two
 - "d. Is 56 grams or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.

hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

- "(9) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, four grams or more of lysergic acid diethylamide, of four grams or more of any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide, is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If the quantity involved:
- "a. Is four grams or more, but less than 14 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- "b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- "c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 56 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and to pay a fine of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
- "d. Is 56 grams or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.

"(10) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures,

delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in

actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of

amphetamine or any mixture containing amphetamine, its salt,

optical isomer, or salt of its optical isomer thereof, is

guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as

"trafficking in amphetamine." If the quantity involved:

"a. Is 28 grams or more but less than 500 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

"b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than one kilo, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

"c. Is one kilo but less than 10 kilos, then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

"d. Is 10 kilos or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.

"(11) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of methamphetamine or any mixture containing methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, or salt of its optical isomers

thereof, is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as
"trafficking in methamphetamine." If the quantity involved:

"a. Is 28 grams or more but less than 500 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

"b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than one kilo, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

"c. Is one kilo but less than 10 kilos, then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

"d. Is 10 kilos or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.

"(12) Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of 56 or more grams of a synthetic controlled substance or a synthetic controlled substance analogue, as described in subdivision (4) or (5) of subsection (a) of Section 20-2-23, except for any synthetic controlled substance Fentanyl analogue referenced in subdivision (13), is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in synthetic controlled substances." If the quantity involved:

"a. Is 56 grams or more, but less than 500 grams, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of three calendar years and to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

- "b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than 1 kilo, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- "c. Is one kilo, but less than 10 kilos, then the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and to pay a fine of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- "d. Is 10 kilos or more, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of life.
- "(13) Any person, unless otherwise authorized by law, who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, one gram or more of Fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance Fentanyl analogue, as a single component as described in Sections 20-2-23 and 20-2-25, is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs." If the quantity involved:
- "a. Is one gram or more, but less than two grams, the person shall be ordered to pay a minimum fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

- "b. Is two grams or more, but less than four grams, the person shall be ordered to pay a minimum fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
 - "c. Is four grams or more, but less than eight grams, the person shall be ordered to pay a minimum fine of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

- "d. Is eight grams or more, the person shall be ordered to pay a minimum fine of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000).
 - "(14) In lieu of the weight ranges listed in subdivision (12), a person may instead be charged with trafficking any substance listed in subdivisions (3) and (12) if that person possesses 50 or more individual packages of that substance. The person shall only be sentenced according to the sentence range provision listed in paragraph a. of each subdivision for the specific substance contained in the 50 or more individual packages if charged pursuant to this subdivision, subdivision (15), or subdivision (16), if applicable. In order to charge a person pursuant to this subdivision, the same substance must be contained in each of the 50 or more individual packages.
 - "(15) The felonies of "trafficking in cannabis,"

 "trafficking in cocaine," "trafficking in illegal drugs,"

 "trafficking in amphetamine," "trafficking in

 methamphetamine," and "trafficking in synthetic controlled

 substances" as defined in subdivisions (1) through (14),

 above, shall be treated as Class A felonies for purposes of

this title, including sentencing under Section 13A-5-9.

Provided, however, that the sentence of imprisonment for a defendant with one or more prior felony convictions who violates subdivisions (1) through (14) of this section shall be the sentence provided therein, or the sentence provided under Section 13A-5-9, whichever is greater. Provided further, that the fine for a defendant with one or more prior felony convictions who violates subdivisions (1) through (14) of this section shall be the fine provided therein, or the fine provided under Section 13A-5-9, whichever is greater.

"(16) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any person who has possession of a firearm during the commission of any act proscribed by this section shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of five calendar years which shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, the punishment otherwise provided, and a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000); the court shall not suspend the five-year additional sentence of the person or give the person a probationary sentence.

"\$15-22-54.

"(a) The period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence shall be determined by the court and shall not be waived by the defendant, and the period of probation or suspension may be continued, extended, or terminated. However, except as provided in Section 32-5A-191 relating to ignition interlock requirements, in no case shall the maximum probation period of a defendant guilty of a

misdemeanor exceed two years, nor shall the maximum probation period of a defendant guilty of a felony exceed five years.

When the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence are fulfilled, the court shall, by order duly entered on its minutes, discharge the defendant.

"(b) The court granting probation may, upon the recommendation of the officer supervising the probationer, 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 cause the defendant to be arrested for violating any of the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence, upon which the court shall hold a violation hearing. No probationer shall be held in jail awaiting such 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 shall have authority to 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 a probationer without a warrant. In case of an arrest 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 forthwith 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 revoke probation to impose a sentence of imprisonment, and credit shall be given for all time spent in custody prior to revocation. If the probationer was convicted of 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.

However, in all cases, excluding violent offenses defined pursuant to Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A

felony, and sex offenses, defined pursuant to Section

15-20A-5, the court may only revoke probation as provided

below:

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"(1) Unless the underlying offense is a violent offense as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, when a defendant under supervision for a felony conviction has violated a condition of probation, other than arrest or conviction of a new offense or absconding, the court may impose a period of confinement of no more than 45 consecutive days to be served in the custody population of the Department of Corrections or county jail. By April 29, 2016, the Department of Corrections shall develop and implement a streamlined process to transport and receive the probationer into its custody population and shall identify and, if possible, implement policies aimed at reducing the administrative delays, if any, in transferring to the Department of Corrections the physical custody of the probationer and those whose probation has been revoked. Such process shall be developed in cooperation with the Alabama Sheriffs' Association and the Association of County Commissions of Alabama. Such process shall include the most cost-effective method to process sanctioned probation violators for the maximum 45-day confinement period and shall provide that the Department of Corrections shall reimburse the state mileage rate, as determined by the Alabama Comptroller's Office, to the county for any state inmate sanctioned as a probation violator and transferred to or from a Department of

Corrections facility by the county. 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 shall not revoke probation unless the defendant has previously received a total of three periods of confinement under 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 under this subsection. The maximum 45-day term of confinement ordered under this subsection for a felony shall not be reduced by credit for time already served in the case. Any such credit shall instead be applied to the suspended sentence. In the event the time remaining on the imposed sentence is 45 days or less, the term of confinement shall be for the remainder of the defendant's sentence.

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- "(2) The total time spent in confinement under this subsection shall not exceed the term of the defendant's original sentence.
- "(3) Confinement shall be immediate. The court shall be responsible for ensuring that the circuit clerk receives the order revoking probation within five business days. The circuit clerk shall insure that the Department of Corrections receives necessary transcripts for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of its receipt of the court's order.

"(4) If a probation violator, as described in subdivision (1), is presented to the county jail for confinement and the probation violator has a serious medical condition, the confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the jail facility, or the jail is near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the probation violator. If while in custody of the county jail the probation violator develops a serious medical condition, the confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the facility, or the county jail reaches near, at, or overcapacity, the sheriff may release the probation violator upon notification to the probation officer and to the court who has jurisdiction over the probation violator. A sheriff and his or her staff shall be immune from liability for exercising discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12 in refusing to admit a probation violator into the jail or releasing a probation violator from jail under the circumstances described above.

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"(f) In lieu of the provisions 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 may, after administrative review and approval by the officer's supervisor, require the probationer to submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, such other treatment as determined by the board or supervising officer, or a period of confinement in a

consenting jail facility as specified in subdivision (10) of Section 15-22-52.

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"(g) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under subsection (f) and pursuant to subdivision (10) of Section 15-22-52, the probationer must first be presented with a violation report, with the alleged probation violations and supporting evidence noted. The probationer may file a motion with the court to conduct a probation violation hearing within 10 days. The probationer shall be given notice of the right to such hearing and advised of the right (i) to a hearing before the court on the alleged violation in person, with the right to present relevant witnesses and documentary evidence; (ii) to retain and have counsel at the hearing and that counsel will be appointed if the probationer is indigent; and (iii) to confront and cross examine any adverse witnesses. Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by the probationer and the supervising probation officer, with approval of a supervisor, the probationer may be treated, monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the violation report and designated in the waiver. However, the probationer shall have no right of review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this subsection.

"(h) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to a supervising probation officer's exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by subsection (f)."

Section 2. Sections 13A-4-1, 13A-4-2, 13A-4-3, 13A-8-1, 13A-8-3, 13A-8-4, 13A-8-5, 13A-8-7, 13A-8-8, 13A-8-9, 13A-8-10, 13A-8-10.1, 13A-8-10.2, 13A-8-10.3, 13A-8-16, 13A-8-17, 13A-8-18, 13A-8-19, 13A-8-144, 13A-8-194, 13A-12-211, as last amended by Act 2018-552, 2018 Regular Session, 13A-12-212, 13A-12-213, 13A-12-214, 13A-12-218, and 40-17A-9, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

9 "\$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 solicits, requests, commands or importunes such other person to engage in such conduct.
- "(2) A person may not be convicted of criminal solicitation upon the uncorroborated testimony of the person allegedly solicited, and there must be proof of circumstances corroborating both the solicitation and the defendant's intent.
- "(b) A person is not liable under this section if, under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete renunciation of his criminal intent, he (1) notified the person solicited of his 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 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 which is related to but separate from the offense solicited, defendant is guilty of such

related offense only and not of criminal solicitation.

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- "(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:
 - "(1) Criminal irresponsibility or other legal incapacity 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 defendant belongs to a class of persons who by definition are legally incapable in an individual capacity of committing the offense that he solicited another to commit.
 - "(f) Criminal solicitation is a:
- "(1) Class A felony if the offense solicited is murder.
- "(2) Class B felony if the offense solicited is a Class A felony.
- 26 "(3) Class C felony if the offense solicited is a 27 Class B felony.

| 1 | "(4) Class D felony if the offense solicited is a |
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| 2 | Class C felony. |
| 3 | " $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ Class A misdemeanor if the offense |
| 4 | solicited is a Class $\frac{c}{D}$ felony. |
| 5 | " $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ Class B misdemeanor if the offense |
| 6 | solicited is a Class A misdemeanor. |
| 7 | " $\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ Class C misdemeanor if the offense |
| 8 | solicited is a Class B misdemeanor. |
| 9 | " $\frac{(8)}{(8)}$ Violation if the offense solicited is a |
| 10 | Class C misdemeanor. |
| 11 | "\$13A-4-2. |
| 12 | "(a) A person is guilty of an attempt to commit a |
| 13 | crime if, with the intent to commit a specific offense, he |
| 14 | does any overt act towards the commission of such offense. |
| 15 | "(b) It is no defense under this section that the |
| 16 | offense charged to have been attempted was, under the |
| 17 | attendant circumstances, factually or legally impossible of |
| 18 | commission, if such offense could have been committed had the |
| 19 | attendant circumstances been as the defendant believed them to |
| 20 | be. |
| 21 | "(c) A person is not liable under this section if, |
| 22 | under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete |
| 23 | renunciation of this criminal intent, he avoided the |
| 24 | commission of the offense attempted by abandoning his criminal |
| 25 | effort and, if mere abandonment is insufficient to accomplish |
| 26 | such avoidance, by taking further and affirmative steps which |

prevented the commission thereof. The burden of injecting this

issue is on the defendant, but this does not shift the burden 1 2 of proof. "(d) An attempt is a: 3 "(1) Class A felony if the offense attempted is 4 5 murder. "(2) Class B felony if the offense attempted is a 6 7 Class A felony. "(3) Class C felony if the offense attempted is a 8 9 Class B felony. 10 "(4) Class D felony if the offense attempted is a Class C felony. 11 "(4) (5) Class A misdemeanor if the offense 12 13 attempted is a Class & D felony. 14 "(5) (6) Class B misdemeanor if the offense 15 attempted is a Class A misdemeanor. 16 "(6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if the offense 17 attempted is a Class B misdemeanor. 18 "(7) (8) Violation if the offense attempted is a Class C misdemeanor. 19 20 "\$13A-4-3. 21 "(a) A person is guilty of criminal conspiracy if, 22 with the intent that conduct constituting an offense be 23 performed, he agrees with one or more persons to engage in or 24 cause the performance of such conduct, and any one or more of 25 such persons does an overt act to effect an objective of the

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agreement.

"(b) If a person knows or should know that one with whom he agrees has in turn agreed or will agree with another to effect the same criminal objective, he shall be deemed to have agreed with such other person, whether or not he knows the other's identity.

- "(c) A person is not liable under this section if, under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete renunciation of his criminal purpose, he 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 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 1 2 by definition are legally incapable in an individual capacity of committing the offense that is the object of the 3 conspiracy. 4 5 "(e) A conspirator is not liable under this section if, had the criminal conduct contemplated by the conspiracy 6 7 actually been performed, he would be immune from liability under the law defining the offense or as an accomplice under 8 Section 13A-2-24. 9 10 "(f) Liability as accomplice. Accomplice liability for offenses committed in furtherance of a conspiracy is to be 11 determined as provided in Section 13A-2-23. 12 13 "(g) Criminal conspiracy is a: "(1) Class A felony if an object of the conspiracy 14 is murder. 15 "(2) Class B felony if an object of the conspiracy 16 17 is a Class A felony. 18 "(3) Class C felony if an object of the conspiracy is a Class B felony. 19 20 "(4) Class D felony if an object of the conspiracy 21 is a Class C felony. "(4) (5) Class A misdemeanor if an object of the 22 23 conspiracy is a Class & D felony. 24 "(5) (6) Class B misdemeanor if an object of the 25 conspiracy is a Class A misdemeanor.

conspiracy is a Class B misdemeanor.

"(6) (7) Class C misdemeanor if an object of the

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| 1 | " $\overline{(7)}$ (8) Violation if an object of the conspiracy is |
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| 2 | a Class C misdemeanor. |
| 3 | "\$13A-8-1. |
| 4 | "The following definitions are applicable in this |
| 5 | article unless the context otherwise requires: |
| 6 | "(1) DECEPTION occurs when a person knowingly does |
| 7 | any of the following: |
| 8 | "a. Creates or confirms another's impression which |
| 9 | is false and which the defendant does not believe to be true; $\dot{\tau}$ |
| 10 | or . |
| 11 | "b. Fails to correct a false impression which the |
| 12 | defendant previously has created or confirmed; or. |
| 13 | "c. Fails to correct a false impression when the |
| 14 | defendant is under a duty to do so; or. |
| 15 | "d. Prevents another from acquiring information |
| 16 | pertinent to the disposition of the property involved; or $\underline{.}$ |
| 17 | "e. Sells or otherwise transfers or encumbers |
| 18 | property, failing to disclose a lien, adverse claim, or other |
| 19 | legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property when the |
| 20 | defendant is under a duty to do so, whether that impediment is |
| 21 | or is not valid, or is not a matter of official record; or. |
| 22 | "f. Promises performance which the defendant does |
| 23 | not intend to perform or knows will not be performed. Failure |
| 24 | to perform, standing alone, however, is not proof that the |
| 25 | defendant did not intend to perform. |
| 26 | "The term "deception" does not, however, include |
| | |

falsity as to matters having no pecuniary significance, or

puffing by statements unlikely to deceive ordinary persons. 1 2 "Puffing" means an exaggerated commendation of wares or 3 services. "(2) To "DEPRIVE ..." means any of the following: 4 5 "a. To withhold property or cause it to be withheld 6 from a person permanently or for such period or under such 7 circumstances that all or a portion of its use or benefit 8 would be lost to him or her; or. 9 "b. To dispose of the property so as to make it 10 unlikely that the owner would recover it; or. "c. To retain the property with intent to restore it 11 12 to the owner only if the owner purchases or leases it back, or 13 pays a reward or other compensation for its return; or. "d. To sell, give, pledge, or otherwise transfer any 14 15 interest in the property; or. "e. To subject the property to the claim of a person 16 17 other than the owner. 18 "(3) FIFTH WHEEL. Coupling between a trailer and a vehicle used for towing. 19 20 "(4) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. A bank, insurance 21 company, credit union, safety deposit company, savings and loan association, investment trust, or other organization held 22 23 out to the public as a place of deposit of funds or medium of 24 savings or collective investment. 25 "(5) FIREARM. A weapon from which a shot is

discharged by gunpowder.

"(6) GOVERNMENT. The United States, any state or any county, municipality, or other political unit within territory belonging to the United States, or any department, agency, or subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any corporation or other association carrying out the functions of government, or any corporation or agency formed pursuant to interstate compact or international treaty.

"As used in this definition "state" includes any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

- "(7) OBTAINS. Such term means any of the following:
- "a. In relation to property, to bring about a transfer or purported transfer of a legally recognized interest in the property, whether to the obtainer or another; or.
- "b. In relation to labor or service, to secure performance thereof.
- "(8) OBTAINS OR EXERTS CONTROL or OBTAINS OR EXERTS
 UNAUTHORIZED CONTROL over property includes but is not
 necessarily limited to the taking, carrying away, or the sale,
 conveyance, or transfer of title to, or interest in, or
 possession of, property, and includes but is not necessarily
 limited to conduct heretofore defined or known as common law
 larceny by trespassory taking, common law larceny by trick,
 larceny by conversion, embezzlement, extortion, or obtaining
 property by false pretenses.

"(9) OWNER. A person, other than the defendant, who has possession of or any other interest in the property involved, even though that interest or possession is unlawful, and without whose consent the defendant has no authority to exert control over the property.

"A secured party, as defined in Section $7-9A-102\frac{(a)}{(72)}$, is not an owner in relation to a defendant who is a debtor, as defined in Section $7-9A-102\frac{(a)}{(28)}$, in respect of property in which the secured party has a security interest, as defined in Section $7-1-201\frac{(37)}{(37)}$.

- "(10) PROPELLED VEHICLE. Any propelled device in, upon, or by which any person or property is transported on land, water, or in the air, and such term includes motor vehicles, motorcycles, motorboats, aircraft, and any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not that machinery is the principal source of propulsion.
- "(11) PROPERTY. Any money, tangible or intangible personal property, property (whether real or personal) the location of which can be changed (including things growing on, affixed to, or found in land and documents, although the rights represented hereby have no physical location), contract right, chose-in-action, interest in a claim to wealth, credit, or any other article or thing of value of any kind.

"Commodities of a public utility nature, such as gas, electricity, steam, and water, constitute property, but the supplying of such a commodity to premises from an outside source by means of wires, pipes, conduits, or other equipment

shall be deemed a rendition of a service rather than a sale or 1 2 delivery of property. "(12) RECEIVING. Such term includes, but is not 3 limited to, acquiring possession, control, or title and taking 4 5 a security interest in the property. "(13) STOLEN. Obtained by theft, theft by 6 7 appropriating lost property, robbery, or extortion. "(14) THREAT. A menace, however communicated, to 8 that has the intent to do any of the following: 9 10 "a. Cause physical harm to the person threatened or 11 to any other person; or. 12 "b. Cause damage to property; or. 13 "c. Subject the person threatened or any other 14 person to physical confinement or restraint; or. 15 "d. Engage in other conduct constituting a crime; 16 or. "e. Accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal 17 18 charges to be instituted against any person; or. "f. Expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, 19 20 whether true or false, tending to subject any person to 21 hatred, contempt, or ridicule; or. 22 "q. Reveal any information sought to be concealed by 23 the person threatened; or. 24 "h. Testify or provide information or withhold 25 testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim 26 or defense; or.

"i. Take action as an official against anyone or anything, or withhold official action, or cause such action or withholding; or.

- "j. Bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action to obtain property which is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group which the actor purports to represent; or.
- "k. Do any other act which would not in itself substantially benefit the actor but which is calculated to harm substantially another person with respect to his or her health, safety, business, calling, career, financial condition, reputation, or personal relationships.
- "(15) VALUE. The market value of the property at the time and place of the criminal act.

"Whether or not they have been issued or delivered, certain written instruments, not including those having a readily ascertainable market value such as some public and corporate bonds and securities shall be evaluated as follows:

"a. The value of an instrument constituting an evidence of debt, such as a check, draft, or promissory note, shall be deemed the amount due or collectible thereon or thereby, that figure ordinarily being the face amount of the indebtedness less any portion thereof which has been satisfied.

"b. The value of any other instrument that creates, releases, discharges, or otherwise affects any valuable legal right, privilege, or obligation shall be deemed the greatest

amount of economic loss which the owner of the instrument
might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the
instrument.

"When the value of property cannot be ascertained pursuant to the standards set forth above, its value shall be deemed to be an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500).

"Amounts involved in thefts committed pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether from the same person or several persons, may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense; provided, that only one conviction may be had and only one sentence enforced for all thefts included in such aggregate.

"\$13A-8-3.

- "(a) The theft of property which that exceeds two three thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) (\$3,500) in value, or property of any value taken from the person of another, constitutes theft of property in the first degree.
- "(b) The theft of property of any value taken from the person of another constitutes theft of property in the first degree.
- "(b) (c) The theft of a motor vehicle, regardless of its value, constitutes theft of property in the first degree.
- "(c) (d) (1) The theft of property which involves all of the following constitutes theft of property in the first degree:

1 "a. The theft is a common plan or scheme by one or 2 more persons; and. "b. The object of the common plan or scheme is to 3 sell or transfer the property to another person or business 4 5 that buys the property with knowledge or reasonable belief 6 that the property is stolen; and. 7 "c. The aggregate value of the property stolen is at 8 least one two thousand dollars (\$1,000) (\\$2,000) within a 180-day period. 9 10 "(2) If the offense under this subsection involves two or more counties, prosecution may be commenced in any one 11 of those counties in which the offense occurred or in which 12 13 the property was disposed. "(d) (e) Theft of property in the first degree is a 14 15 Class B felony." "\$13A-8-4. 16 17 "(a) The theft of property between one that exceeds 18 two thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) (\$2,000) in value 19 and two but does not exceed three thousand five hundred 20 dollars (\$2,500) (\$3,500) in value, and which is not taken 21 from the person of another, constitutes theft of property in 22 the second degree. 23 "(b) Theft of property in the second degree is a 24 Class C felony. 25 "(c) (b) The theft of a firearm, rifle, or shotgun, regardless of its value, constitutes theft of property in the 26

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second degree.

| 1 | "(d) (c) The theft of any substance controlled by |
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| 2 | Chapter 2 of Title 20 or any amendments thereto, regardless of |
| 3 | value, constitutes theft of property in the second degree. |
| 4 | " (e) <u>(d)</u> The theft of any livestock which includes |
| 5 | cattle, swine, equine or equidae, or sheep, regardless of |
| 6 | their value, constitutes theft of property in the second |
| 7 | degree. |
| 8 | "(e) Theft of property in the second degree is a |
| 9 | Class C felony. |
| 10 | "\$13A-8-5. |
| 11 | "(a) The theft of property which that does not |
| 12 | exceed five hundred two thousand dollars (\$500) (\$2,000) in |
| 13 | value and which is not taken from the person of another |
| 14 | constitutes theft of property in the fourth third degree. |
| 15 | "(b) Theft of property in the fourth third degree is |
| 16 | a Class A misdemeanor. |
| 17 | "\$13A-8-7. |
| 18 | "(a) The theft of lost property which that exceeds |
| 19 | $\frac{\text{two}}{\text{three}}$ thousand five hundred dollars $\frac{(\$2,500)}{(\$3,500)}$ in |
| 20 | value constitutes theft of lost property in the first degree. |
| 21 | "(b) Theft of lost property in the first degree is a |
| 22 | Class B felony. |
| 23 | "§13A-8-8. |
| 24 | "(a) The theft of lost property between one that |
| 25 | exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) (\$2,000) in |

value and two but does not exceed three thousand five hundred

- dollars $\frac{(\$2,500)}{(\$3,500)}$ in value constitutes theft of lost property in the second degree.
- "(b) Theft of lost property in the second degree is

 a Class C felony.

5 "\$13A-8-9.

- "(a) The theft of lost property which that does not exceed five hundred two thousand dollars (\$500) (\$2,000) in value constitutes theft of lost property in the fourth third degree.
- "(b) Theft of lost property in the <u>fourth third</u>
 degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
- 12 "\$13A-8-10.
- "(a) A person commits the crime of theft of services
 if he or she does either of the following:
 - "(1) He intentionally Intentionally obtains services known by him to be available only for compensation by deception, threat, false token, or other means to avoid payment for the services; or.
 - "(2) Having control over the disposition of services of others to which he <u>or she</u> is not entitled, he <u>or she</u> knowingly diverts those services to his <u>or her</u> own benefit or to the benefit of another not entitled thereto.
 - "(b) "Services" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, labor, professional services, transportation, telephone, or other public services, accommodation in motels, hotels, restaurants or elsewhere, admission to exhibitions, computer services, and the supplying of equipment for use.

- "(c) Where compensation for services is ordinarily 1 2 paid immediately upon the rendering of them, as in the case of motels, hotels, restaurants and the like, absconding without 3 payment or bona fide offer to pay is prima facie evidence 4 5 under subsection (a) that the services were obtained by deception. 6 7 "(d) If services are obtained under subdivision (a) (1) from a hotel, motel, inn, restaurant or cafe, no 8 9 prosecution can be commenced after 120 days from the time of 10 the offense. "\$13A-8-10.1. 11 12 "(a) The theft of services which that exceeds two 13 three thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) (\$3,500) in value constitutes theft of services in the first degree. 14 15 "(b) Theft of services in the first degree is a 16 Class B felony. "\$13A-8-10.2. 17 18 "(a) The theft of services between one that exceeds 19 two thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) (\$2,000) in value 20 but does not exceed three and two thousand five hundred 21 dollars (\$2,500) (\$3,500) in value constitutes theft of
- services in the second degree.

 "(b) Theft of services in the second degree is a

 Class C felony.
- 25 "\$13A-8-10.3.
- "(a) The theft of services which that does not exceed five hundred two thousand dollars (\$500) (\$2,000) in

- value constitutes theft of services in the <u>fourth third</u>
 degree.
- 3 "(b) Theft of services in the fourth third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

5 "\$13A-8-16.

- "(a) A person commits the crime of receiving stolen property if he <u>or she</u> intentionally receives, retains, or disposes of stolen property knowing that it has been stolen or having reasonable grounds to believe it has been stolen, unless the property is received, retained, or disposed of with intent to restore it to the owner.
- "(b) If a person does any of the following, it shall be prima facie evidence that he or she has the requisite knowledge or belief:
- "(1) On two separate occasions within a year prior to the commission of the instant offense of receiving stolen property is found in possession or control of stolen property $\frac{1}{2}$ or.
- "(2) Possesses goods or property which have been recently stolen; or.
- "(3) Regularly buys, sells, uses or handles in the course of business property of the sort received, and acquired the property without making reasonable inquiry whether the person selling or delivering the property to him had a legal right to do so, this shall be prima facie evidence that he has the requisite knowledge or belief.

"(c) The fact that the person who stole the property 1 2 has not been convicted, apprehended or identified is not a defense to a charge of receiving stolen property. 3 "\$13A-8-17. 4 5 "(a) Receiving stolen property which that exceeds 6 two three thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) (\\$3,500) in 7 value constitutes receiving stolen property in the first 8 degree. 9 "(b) Receiving stolen property in the first degree 10 is a Class B felony. "\$13A-8-18. 11 12 "(a) Receiving stolen property: (1) Which is between 13 one that exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) 14 (\$2,000) in value and two but does not exceed three thousand 15 five hundred dollars (\$2,500) (\$3,500) in value; or, constitutes receiving stolen property in the second degree. 16 (2) Of (b) Receiving stolen property any value under 17 18 the circumstances described in subdivision (b)(3) of Section 13A-8-16 τ_L constitutes receiving stolen property in the second 19 20 degree. 21 "(b) Receiving stolen property in the second degree is a Class C felony. 22 "\$13A-8-19. 23 24 "(a) Receiving stolen property which that does not 25 exceed five hundred two thousand dollars (\$500) (\$2,000) in

value constitutes receiving stolen property in the fourth

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third degree.

| 1 | "(b) Receiving stolen property in the fourth third |
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| 2 | degree is a Class A misdemeanor. |
| 3 | "§13A-8-144. |
| 4 | "(a) The crime of theft by fraudulent leasing or |
| 5 | rental of property shall be a Class A misdemeanor if the |
| 6 | subject matter of the lease or rental agreement had a value of |
| 7 | five hundred two thousand dollars (\$500) (\$2,000) or less; if. |
| 8 | the value of such property was in excess of five hundred |
| 9 | dollars (\$500), the crime shall be a Class C felony. |
| 10 | "(b) The crime of theft by fraudulent leasing or |
| 11 | rental of property shall be a Class C felony if the value of |
| 12 | such property was in excess of five hundred two thousand |
| 13 | dollars $($500)$, the crime shall be a Class C felony $($2,000)$. |
| 14 | "§13A-8-194. |
| 15 | "(a) A person commits the crime of obstructing |
| 16 | justice using a false identity if he or she uses |
| 17 | identification documents or identifying information of another |
| 18 | person or a fictitious person to avoid summons, arrest, |
| 19 | prosecution, or to impede a criminal investigation. |
| 20 | "(b) Obstructing justice using a false identity is a |
| 21 | Class C felony <u>A misdemeanor</u> . |
| 22 | "§13A-12-211. |
| 23 | "(a) \pm Except as provided in Section 13A-12-211.1, a |

person commits the crime of unlawful distribution of controlled substances if, except as otherwise authorized, he or she sells, furnishes, gives away, delivers, or distributes a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I through V.

"(b) Unlawful distribution of controlled substances

controlled substances

- "(c) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance if, except as otherwise authorized by law, he or she knowingly possesses any of the following quantities of a controlled substance:
- 8 "(1) More than eight grams, but less than 28 grams, 9 of cocaine or of any mixture containing cocaine.
 - "(2) More than two grams, but less than four grams, of any mixture of morphine, opium, or any salt, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin or any mixture containing Fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance Fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance Fentanyl analogue, as described in Sections 20-2-23 and 20-2-25.
 - "(3) More than eight grams, but less than 28 grams, of 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, or of any mixture containing 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine.
 - "(4) More than eight grams, but less than 28 grams, of 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, or of any mixture containing 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine.
 - "(5) More than eight grams, but less than 28 grams, of amphetamine or any mixture containing amphetamine, its salt, optical isomer, or salt of its optical isomer thereof.
 - "(6) More than eight grams, but less than 28 grams, of methamphetamine or any mixture containing methamphetamine,

- its salts, optical isomers, or salt of its optical isomers
 thereof.

 "(7) More than one-half gram, but less than one
- "(7) More than one-half gram, but less than one gram, of Fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance

 Fentanyl analogue, as a single component.
 - "(d) Unlawful possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance is a Class B felony.
- 8 "\$13A-12-212.

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- 9 "(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful
 10 possession of controlled substance <u>in the first degree</u> if <u>he</u>
 11 or she does either of the following:
 - "(1) Except as otherwise authorized, he or she provided in Section 13A-12-212.1, possesses a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I through V.
 - "(2) He or she obtains Obtains by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge or by the alteration of a prescription or written order or by the concealment of a material fact or by the use of a false name or giving a false address, a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I through V or a precursor chemical enumerated in Section 20-2-181.
- "(b) Unlawful possession of a controlled substance is a Class D felony.
- 24 "\$13A-12-213.
- "(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in the first degree if,

| 1 | except as otherwise authorized: he or she possesses two or |
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| 2 | more ounces of marijuana. |
| 3 | "(1) He or she possesses marihuana for other than |
| 4 | personal use; or |
| 5 | " (2) He or she possesses marihuana for his or her |
| 6 | personal use only after having been previously convicted of |
| 7 | unlawful possession of in the second degree or unlawful |
| 8 | possession of marihuana for his or her personal use only. |
| 9 | "(b) Unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in |
| 10 | the first degree pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) |
| 11 | is punishable as follows: |
| 12 | "(1) Upon a first conviction of this section within |
| 13 | the preceding five years, the person is guilty of a Class C |
| 14 | misdemeanor, punishable only by a fine not to exceed two |
| 15 | hundred fifty dollars (\$250). |
| 16 | "(2) Upon a second conviction of this section within |
| 17 | the preceding five years, the person is guilty of a Class C |
| 18 | misdemeanor, punishable only by a fine not to exceed five |
| 19 | hundred dollars (\$500). |
| 20 | "(3) Upon a third or subsequent conviction of this |
| 21 | section within the preceding five years, the person is guilty |
| 22 | $\underline{\text{of}}$ a Class $\frac{e}{D}$ felony, punishable only by a fine not to exceed |
| 23 | seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750). |
| 24 | "(c) Unlawful possession of marihuana in the first |
| 25 | degree pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (a) is a |
| 26 | Class D felony. All fines and forfeitures collected upon |
| 27 | conviction or upon forfeiture of bail of any person charged |

| 1 | with a violation of this section shall be deposited into the |
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| 2 | State Treasury to the credit of the State General Fund. |
| 3 | "(d)(1) Notwithstanding Chapter 27 of Title 15, a |
| 4 | person who has been charged with, found not guilty of, or |
| 5 | convicted of violating this section may file a petition in the |
| 6 | criminal division of any circuit court to expunge records |
| 7 | related to the charge, finding, or conviction when the person |
| 8 | has not been convicted of any other felony, misdemeanor, or |
| 9 | violation, excluding minor traffic violations, during the |
| 10 | previous five years. |
| 11 | "(2) A petition filed under this section shall |
| 12 | include a certified official criminal record obtained from the |
| 13 | Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center. The petitioner |
| 14 | shall specify what criminal charges from the record are to be |
| 15 | considered, specify the agency or department that made the |
| 16 | arrest, and specify the court of conviction, if applicable. |
| 17 | "(3) The court shall grant the petition if it is |
| 18 | reasonably satisfied from the evidence that the petitioner has |
| 19 | not been convicted of any other felony, misdemeanor, or |
| 20 | violation, excluding minor traffic violations, during the |
| 21 | previous five years. |
| 22 | "(4) Upon the granting of a petition, the court |
| 23 | shall order the expungement of the requested records of the |
| 24 | person as provided in Section 15-27-6. |
| 25 | "§13A-12-214. |
| 26 | "(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful |
| 27 | possession of marihuana marijuana in the second degree if, |

| 1 | except as otherwise authorized, he or she possesses <u>less than</u> |
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| 2 | two ounces of marijuana marihuana for his personal use only. |
| 3 | "(b) Unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in |
| 4 | the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor <u>violation</u> |
| 5 | punishable only by a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty |
| 6 | <u>dollars (\$250)</u> . |
| 7 | "(c) A violation of this section alone shall not be |
| 8 | accompanied by a charge pursuant to Section 13A-12-260. |
| 9 | "(d) All fines and forfeitures collected upon |
| 10 | conviction or upon forfeiture of bail of any person charged |
| 11 | with a violation of this section shall be deposited into the |
| 12 | State Treasury to the credit of the State General Fund. |
| 13 | "(e)(1) Notwithstanding Chapter 27 of Title 15, a |
| 14 | person who has been charged with, found not guilty of, or |
| 15 | convicted of violating this section may file a petition in the |
| 16 | criminal division of any circuit court to expunge records |
| 17 | related to the charge, finding, or conviction when the person |
| 18 | has not been convicted of any other felony, misdemeanor, or |
| 19 | violation, excluding minor traffic violations, during the |
| 20 | previous five years. |
| 21 | "(2) A petition filed under this section shall |
| 22 | include a certified official criminal record obtained from the |
| 23 | Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center. The petitioner |
| 24 | shall specify what criminal charges from the record are to be |
| 25 | considered, specify the agency or department that made the |

arrest, and specify the court of conviction, if applicable.

| 1 | "(3) The court shall grant the petition if it is |
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| 2 | reasonably satisfied from the evidence that the petitioner has |
| 3 | not been convicted of any other felony, misdemeanor, or |
| 4 | violation, excluding minor traffic violations, during the |
| 5 | previous five years. |
| 6 | "(4) Upon the granting of a petition, the court |
| 7 | shall order the expungement of the requested records of the |
| 8 | person as provided in Section 15-27-6. |
| 9 | "§13A-12-218. |
| 10 | "(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful |
| 11 | manufacture of a controlled substance in the first degree if |
| 12 | he or she violates Section 13A-12-217 and two or more of the |
| 13 | following conditions occurred in conjunction with that |
| 14 | violation: |
| 15 | " (1) Possession of a firearm. |
| 16 | " (2) Use of a booby trap. |
| 17 | " $\frac{(3)}{(1)}$ Illegal possession, transportation, or |
| 18 | disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials or while |
| 19 | transporting or causing to be transported materials in |
| 20 | furtherance of a clandestine laboratory operation, there was |
| 21 | created a substantial risk to human health or safety or a |
| 22 | danger to the environment. |
| 23 | " $\frac{(4)}{(2)}$ A clandestine laboratory operation was to |
| 24 | take place or did take place within 500 feet of a residence, |
| 25 | place of business, church, or school. |
| 26 | "(5) A clandestine laboratory operation actually |
| 27 | produced any amount of a specified controlled substance. |

| 1 | " (6) A clandestine laboratory operation was for the |
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| 2 | production of controlled substances listed in Schedule I or |
| 3 | Schedule II. |
| 4 | " $\frac{(7)}{(3)}$ A person under the age of 17 was present |
| 5 | during the manufacturing process. |
| 6 | "(b) Unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance |
| 7 | in the first degree is a Class A felony. |
| 8 | "§40-17A-9. |
| 9 | "(a) Any dealer violating this chapter is subject to |
| 10 | a penalty of 100 percent of the tax in addition to the tax |
| 11 | imposed by Section 40-17A-8. In addition to the tax and |
| 12 | penalty imposed, a dealer failing to affix the appropriate |
| 13 | stamps, labels, or other indicia is guilty of a Class C felony |
| 14 | A misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, may be punished as |
| 15 | provided in the Alabama Criminal Code. Such penalty shall be |
| 16 | cumulative to any other penalty or crime. |
| 17 | "(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of the |
| 18 | criminal laws of this state, an indictment may be found and |
| 19 | filed upon any criminal offense specified in this section, in |
| 20 | the proper court within six years after the commission of this |
| 21 | offense." |
| 22 | Section 3. Section 15-10-1, Code of Alabama 1975, is |
| 23 | amended to read as follows: |
| 24 | "§15-10-1. |
| 25 | "An arrest may be made, under a warrant or, without |
| 26 | a warrant , or by issuance of a summons, by any sheriff or |

other officer acting as sheriff or his or her deputy, or by

- any constable, acting within their his or her respective
- counties, or by any marshal, deputy marshal, or policeman of
- 3 any incorporated city or town within the limits of the
- 4 county."
- 5 Section 4. Sections 15-20A-7, 15-20A-9, 15-20A-10,
- 6 15-20A-11, 15-20A-12, 15-20A-13, 15-20A-14, 15-20A-15,
- 7 15-20A-16, 15-20A-17, 15-20A-18, 15-20A-20, 15-20A-23,
- 8 15-20A-24, 15-20A-25, 15-20A-27, as last amended by Act
- 9 2018-528, 2018 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975, Section
- 10 15-20A-29, Code of Alabama 1975, Section 15-20A-30, as last
- amended by Act 2018-528, 2018 Regular Session, Code of Alabama
- 12 1975, Sections 15-20A-31, 15-20A-32, 15-20A-34, 15-20A-36,
- 13 15-20A-37, and 15-20A-39, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to
- read as follows:
- 15 "\$15-20A-7.
- "(a) The following registration information, unless
- otherwise indicated, shall be provided by the sex offender
- when registering:
- "(1) Name, including any aliases, nicknames, ethnic,
- 20 or tribal names.
- "(2) Date of birth.
- "(3) Social Security number.
- "(4) Address of each residence.
- "(5) Name and address of any school the sex offender
- attends or will attend. For purposes of this subdivision, a
- school includes an educational institution, public or private,

- including a secondary school, a trade or professional school, or an institution of higher education.
- "(6) Name and address of any employer where the sex offender works or will work, including any transient or day laborer information.

- "(7) The license plate number, registration number or identifier, description, and permanent or frequent location where all vehicles are kept for any vehicle used for work or personal use, including land vehicles, aircraft, and watercraft.
- "(8) Any telephone number used, including land line and cell phone numbers.
- "(9) Any email addresses or instant message address or identifiers used, including any designations or monikers used for self-identification in Internet communications or postings other than those used exclusively in connection with a lawful commercial transaction.
 - "(10) A current photograph.
- "(11) A physical description of the sex offender including physical appearance, physical characteristics, and identifying marks such as scars and tattoos.
 - "(12) Fingerprints and palm prints.
- "(13) A DNA sample. The DNA sample may be collected by the probation officer, sheriff, chief of police, or other responsible agency. Prior to collecting a DNA sample, the responsible agency shall determine if a DNA sample has already been collected for the sex offender by checking the Dru Sjodin

- National Sex Offender Public Registry website, the Alabama 1 2 Department of Forensic Sciences DNATracker site, or with the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency. If a DNA sample has not 3 been previously collected for the sex offender, the 4 5 responsible agency shall coordinate for the collection of a 6 DNA sample with the sheriff of the county in which the 7 registration is occurring. The collection of a DNA sample should be performed using materials recommended or provided by 8 the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. The DNA sample 9 10 shall be immediately forwarded by the entity collecting the sample to the Department of Forensic Sciences. 11
 - "(14) A photocopy of the valid driver license or identification card.

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- "(15) A photocopy of any and all passport and immigration documents.
 - "(16) Any professional licensing information that authorizes the sex offender to engage in an occupation or carry out a trade or business.
 - "(17) A full criminal history of the sex offender, including dates of all arrests and convictions, status of parole, probation, or supervised release, registration status, and outstanding arrest warrants.
- "(18) A list of any and all Internet service providers used by the sex offender.
- "(19) Any other information deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.

- "(b) The registering agency is not required to

 btain any of the following information each time the sex

 fender verifies his or her required registration information

 from the registering agency verifies the information has already

 been collected and has not been changed or altered:
 - "(1) A current photograph.
 - "(2) Fingerprints or palm prints.
- 8 "(3) A DNA sample.

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- 9 "(4) A photocopy of the valid driver license or 10 identification card.
 - "(5) A photocopy of any and all passport and immigration documents.
 - "(c) The registration information shall be transmitted to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency in a manner determined by the secretary of the department and promulgated in rule by the secretary upon recommendation of an advisory board consisting of representatives of the office of the Attorney General, District Attorneys Association, Chiefs of Police Association, Sheriffs Association, and the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency. The advisory board members shall not receive any compensation or reimbursement for serving on the advisory board.
 - "(d) The required registration information shall include a form explaining all registration and notification duties, including any requirements and restrictions placed on the sex offender. This form shall be signed and dated by the sex offender. If the sex offender fails to sign the form, the

designee of the registering agency shall sign the form stating that the requirements have been explained to the sex offender and that the sex offender refused to sign.

- "(e) All required registration information shall be stored electronically in a manner determined by the Secretary of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency and shall be available in a digitized format by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency to anyone entitled to receive the information as provided in Section 15-20A-42.
- "(f) Any person who knowingly fails to provide the required registration information, or who knowingly provides false information, pursuant to this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-9.

- "(a) At least 30 days prior to release, or immediately upon notice of release if release is less than 30 days, of an adult sex offender from the county jail, municipal jail, Department of Corrections, or any other facility that has incarcerated the adult sex offender, or immediately upon conviction, if the adult sex offender is not incarcerated:
- "(1) The responsible agency shall inform the adult sex offender of his or her duty to register and, instruct the adult sex offender to read and sign a form stating that the duty to register has been explained. The adult sex offender shall sign the form stating that the duty to register has been explained and shall provide the required registration information. If the adult sex offender refuses to sign the

form, the designee of the responsible agency shall sign the form stating that the requirements have been explained to the adult sex offender and that the adult sex offender refused to sign.

"(2) If the adult sex offender declares his or her intent to reside within this state, the responsible agency shall immediately notify and provide the required registration information to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency, the Attorney General, the district attorney in the county of conviction, and local law enforcement where the adult sex offender intends to reside. The notification shall also include any other information available to the responsible agency which would be necessary to identify and trace the adult sex offender, including, but not limited to, each sex offense history or a copy of the pre-sentence investigation of the sex offense and the release date of the adult sex offender.

"(3) If the adult sex offender declares his or her intent to reside outside of the state, the responsible agency shall immediately notify and provide the required registration information to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency, the Attorney General, the district attorney in the county of conviction, and the designated state law enforcement agency of the state to which the adult sex offender has declared his or her intent to reside. The notification shall also include any other information available to the responsible agency which would be necessary to identify and trace the adult sex

offender, including, but not limited to, each sex offense history or a copy of the pre-sentence investigation of the sex offense and the release date of the sex offender.

- "(4) If an adult sex offender is not able to provide a residence prior to the time of release, then the responsible agency shall notify the sheriff of the county where the last conviction for a sex offense or violation of this chapter took place at least five days prior to the release of the adult sex offender. Upon notice of the release date from the responsible agency, the sheriff of the county of the last conviction for a sex offense or a violation of this chapter shall make arrangements to have the adult sex offender immediately remanded to his or her custody to register in accordance with Section 15-20A-10 at the time of release.
 - "(5) Any adult sex offender who is due to be released due to the expiration of his or her sentence and who refuses to provide the required registration information shall be treated as follows:
- "a. If the adult sex offender has not accumulated any incentive time pursuant to Section 14-9-41 or any other law, he or she shall be charged with violating this section. At least five days prior to his or her release date, the Department of Corrections shall notify the sheriff in the county where the last conviction for a sex offense or violation of this chapter took place, which county shall be the proper venue for arrest and prosecution of violation of this section. Upon notice of the release date, the sheriff

from the county of the last conviction for a sex offense or violation of this chapter shall make arrangements to have the adult sex offender immediately remanded to his or her custody at the time of release. Any adult sex offender charged with violating this section may only be released on bond on the condition that the adult sex offender is in compliance with this section before being released.

"b. If the adult sex offender has accumulated correctional incentive time pursuant to Section 14-9-41 or any other law, the adult sex offender shall be charged with non-compliance with this section and shall not be allowed early release, but instead shall forfeit all correctional incentive time that has accrued pursuant to Section 14-9-41, or other good time allowed by law.

"(b) An adult sex offender who knowingly fails to comply with this section by failing to provide the required registration information shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-10.

"(a) (1) Immediately upon release from incarceration, or immediately upon conviction if the adult sex offender is not incarcerated, the adult sex offender shall appear in person and register all required registration information with local law enforcement in each county in which the adult sex offender resides or intends to reside, accepts or intends to accept employment, accepts or intends to accept a volunteer position, and begins or intends to begin school attendance.

"(2) An adult sex offender who registers pursuant to subdivision (1) shall have seven days from release to comply with the residence restrictions pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 15-20A-11.

- "(b) Immediately upon establishing a new residence, accepting employment, accepting a volunteer position, or beginning school attendance, the adult sex offender shall appear in person to register with local law enforcement in each county in which the adult sex offender establishes a residence, accepts employment, accepts a volunteer position, or begins school attendance.
- "(c)(1) Immediately upon transferring or terminating any residence, employment, or school attendance, the adult sex offender shall appear in person to notify local law enforcement in each county in which the adult sex offender is transferring or terminating residence, employment, or school attendance.
- "(2) Whenever a sex offender transfers his or her residence, as provided in subdivision (1) from one county to another county, the sheriff of the county from which the sex offender is transferring his or her residence shall immediately notify local law enforcement in the county in which the sex offender intends to reside. If a sex offender transfers his or her residence, as provided in subdivision (1) from one county to another jurisdiction, the sheriff of the county from which the sex offender is transferring his or her residence shall immediately notify the chief law enforcement

agency in the jurisdiction in which the sex offender intends to reside.

- "(d) Immediately upon any name change, the adult sex offender shall immediately appear in person to update the information with local law enforcement in each county in which the adult sex offender is required to register.
- "(e) (1) Upon changing any required registration information, including by transferring or terminating a residence the adult sex offender shall immediately appear in person and update the information with local law enforcement in each county in which the adult sex offender resides.

 Provided, however, any changes in telephone numbers, email addresses, instant message addresses, or other on-line identifiers or Internet service providers may be reported to local law enforcement in person, electronically, or telephonically as required by the local law enforcement agency.
- "(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding the establishment of residence, an adult sex offender has transferred or terminated his or her residence for purposes of subdivision (1) whenever the adult sex offender vacates his or her residence or fails to spend three or more consecutive days at his or her residence without previously notifying local law enforcement or completing a travel notification document pursuant to Section 15-20A-15.
- "(f) An adult sex offender shall appear in person to verify all required registration information during the adult

- sex offender's birth month and every three months thereafter, regardless of the month of conviction, for the duration of the adult sex offender's life with local law enforcement in each county in which the adult sex offender resides.
 - "(g) At the time of registration, the adult sex offender shall be provided a form explaining any and all duties and restrictions placed on the adult sex offender. The adult sex offender shall read and sign this form stating that he or she understands the duties and restrictions imposed by this chapter. If the adult sex offender refuses to sign the form, the designee of the registering agency shall sign the form stating that the requirements have been explained to the adult sex offender and that the adult sex offender refused to sign.
 - "(h) For purposes of this section, a school includes an educational institution, public or private, including a secondary school, a trade or professional school, or an institution of higher education.
 - "(i) If an adult sex offender was convicted and required to register prior to July 1, 2011, then the adult sex offender shall begin quarterly registration after his or her next biannual required registration date.
 - "(j) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.
- 25 "\$15-20A-11.

"(a) No adult sex offender shall establish a residence or maintain a residence after release or conviction

within 2,000 feet of the property on which any school, childcare facility, or resident camp facility is located unless otherwise exempted pursuant to Sections 15-20A-23 and 15-20A-24. For the purposes of this section, a resident camp facility includes any place, area, parcel, or tract of land which contains permanent or semi-permanent facilities for sleeping owned by a business, church, or nonprofit organization used primarily for educational, recreational, or religious purposes for minors and the location of the resident camp has been provided to local law enforcement. Resident camp does not include a private residence, farm, or hunting or fishing camp.

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"(b) No adult sex offender shall establish a residence or maintain a residence after release or conviction within 2,000 feet of the property on which his or her former victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, resides unless otherwise exempted pursuant to Section 15-20A-24 or Section 15-20A-16.

- "(c) Changes to property within 2,000 feet of a registered address of an adult sex offender which occur after the adult sex offender establishes residency shall not form the basis for finding that the adult sex offender is in violation of this section unless the sex offender has been released or convicted of a new offense after establishing residency.
- "(d) No adult sex offender shall reside or conduct an overnight visit with a minor. Notwithstanding the

foregoing, an adult sex offender may reside with a minor if
the adult sex offender is the parent, grandparent, stepparent,
sibling, or stepsibling of the minor, unless one of the
following conditions applies:

- "(1) Parental rights of the adult sex offender have been or are in the process of being terminated as provided by law.
- "(2) The adult sex offender has been convicted of any sex offense in which any of the minor children, grandchildren, stepchildren, siblings, or stepsiblings of the adult sex offender was the victim.
- "(3) The adult sex offender has been convicted of any sex offense in which a minor was the victim and the minor resided or lived with the adult sex offender at the time of the offense.
- "(4) The adult sex offender has been convicted of any sex offense involving a child, regardless of whether the adult sex offender was related to or shared a residence with the child victim.
- "(5) The adult sex offender has been convicted of any sex offense involving forcible compulsion in which the victim was a minor.
- "(e) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding establishment of residence, an adult sex offender shall be deemed to have established a residence wherever he or she resides following release, regardless of whether the adult

sex offender resided at the same location prior to the time of conviction.

- "(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding establishment of residence, an adult sex offender has transferred his or her residence for purposes of Section 15-20A-10(e)(1) whenever the adult sex offender vacates his or her residence or fails to spend three or more consecutive days at his or her residence without previously notifying local law enforcement or obtaining a travel notification document pursuant to Section 15-20A-15.
- "(f) An adult sex offender is exempt from subsections (a) and (b) during the time the adult sex offender is in the facility of a licensed health care provider or is incarcerated in a jail, prison, mental health facility, or any other correctional placement facility wherein the adult sex offender is not allowed unsupervised access to the public.
- "(g) An adult sex offender shall not be found in violation of subsection (a) on the basis of any address, street number, place, or parcel that has been approved in writing by local law enforcement prior to establishing a residence. Local law enforcement shall promulgate, publicize, and enforce a policy that affords sex offenders a reasonable opportunity to obtain preapproval of a proposed residence.
- "(h) For the purposes of this section, the 2,000-foot measurement shall be taken in a straight line from nearest property line to nearest property line.

"(i) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be quilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor.

3 "\$15-20A-12.

- "(a) An adult sex offender who no longer has a fixed residence shall be considered homeless and shall appear in person and report such change in fixed residence to local law enforcement where he or she is located immediately upon such change in fixed residence.
- "(b) In addition to complying with the registration and verification requirements pursuant to Section 15-20A-10, a homeless adult sex offender who lacks a fixed residence, or who does not provide an address at a fixed residence at the time of release or registration, shall report in person once every seven days to law enforcement agency where he or she resides. If the sex offender resides within the city limits of a municipality, he or she shall report to the chief of police. If the adult sex offender resides outside of the city limits of a municipality he or she shall report to the sheriff of the county. The weekly report shall be on a day specified by local law enforcement and shall occur during normal business hours.
- "(c) A homeless adult sex offender who lacks a fixed address shall comply with the residence restrictions set forth in Section 15-20A-11.
- "(d)(1) Each time a homeless adult sex offender reports under this section, he or she shall provide all of the following information:
- "a. Name.

- 1 "b. Date of birth.
- 2 "c. Social Security number.
- "d. A detailed description of the location or
 locations where he or she has resided during the week.
- "e. A list of the locations where he or she plans to reside in the upcoming week with as much specificity as possible.
 - "(2) The registering agency is not required to obtain the remaining required registration information from the homeless adult sex offender each time he or she reports to the registering agency unless the homeless adult sex offender has any changes to the remaining required registration information.
 - "(e) If an adult sex offender who was homeless obtains a fixed residence in compliance with the provisions of Section 15-20A-11, the adult sex offender shall immediately appear in person to update the information with local law enforcement in each county of residence.
 - "(f) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.
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"(a) No adult sex offender shall accept or maintain employment or a volunteer position at any school, childcare facility, mobile vending business that provides services primarily to children, or any other business or organization that provides services primarily to children, or any amusement or water park.

- "(b) No adult sex offender shall accept or maintain employment or a volunteer position within 2,000 feet of the property on which a school or childcare facility is located unless otherwise exempted pursuant to Sections 15-20A-24 and 15-20A-25.
 - "(c) No adult sex offender, after having been convicted of a sex offense involving a child, shall accept or maintain employment or a volunteer position within 500 feet of a playground, park, athletic field or facility, or any other business or facility having a principal purpose of caring for, educating, or entertaining minors.
 - "(d) Changes to property within 2,000 feet of an adult sex offender's place of employment which occur after an adult sex offender accepts employment shall not form the basis for finding that an adult sex offender is in violation of this section.
 - "(e) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any childcare facility or any other organization that provides services primarily to children to knowingly provide employment or a volunteer position to an adult sex offender.
 - "(f) For purposes of this section, the 2,000-foot measurement shall be taken in a straight line from nearest property line to nearest property line.
 - "(g) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.
 - "\$15-20A-14.

- "(a) Any adult sex offender who declares he or she is entering the state to establish a residence or who enters this state to establish a residence shall immediately appear in person and register all required registration information with local law enforcement in the county where the adult sex offender intends to establish or establishes a residence.
 - "(b) Any adult sex offender who enters this state to accept employment or a volunteer position or to become a student shall immediately appear in person and register all required registration information with local law enforcement in the county where the adult sex offender accepts employment or the volunteer position or becomes a student.
 - "(c) Whenever an adult sex offender registers pursuant to this section, he or she shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter.
 - "(d) Within 30 days of initial registration, the adult sex offender shall provide each registering agency with a certified copy of his or her sex offense conviction; however, an adult sex offender shall be exempt from this subsection if the adult sex offender provides adequate documentation that the certified record is no longer available or has been destroyed.
 - "(e) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

25 "\$15-20A-15.

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"(a) Immediately before an adult sex offender temporarily leaves his or her county of residence for a period

of three or more consecutive days, the adult sex offender
shall report in person to the sheriff in each county of
residence and complete and sign a travel notification
document.

- "(b) The travel notification document shall be a form prescribed by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency to collect dates of travel, the intended destination or destinations, temporary lodging information, and any other information reasonably necessary to monitor a sex offender who plans to travel.
- "(c) If a sex offender intends to travel to another country, he or she shall report in person to the sheriff in each county of residence and complete a travel notification document at least 21 days prior to such travel. If the travel to another country is for a family or personal medical emergency or a death in the family, then the sex offender shall report in person to the sheriff in each county of residence immediately prior to travel. Any information reported to the sheriff in each county of residence shall immediately be reported to the United States Marshals Service and the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.
- "(d) The travel notification document shall explain the duties of the adult sex offender regarding travel as prescribed by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency and a certification that the adult sex offender understands the duties required of him or her and that the information he or she provided on the travel notification document is true and

- correct. No sex offender shall provide false information on the travel notification document.
- 3 "(e) The sheriff in each county
 - "(e) The sheriff in each county of residence shall immediately notify local law enforcement in the county or the jurisdiction to which the adult sex offender will be traveling.
 - "(f) Upon return to the county of residence, the adult sex offender shall immediately report to the sheriff in each county of residence.
 - "(g) All completed travel notification documents shall be included with the adult sex offender's required registration information.
 - "(h) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor.

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- "(a) No adult sex offender shall contact, directly
 or indirectly, in person or through others, by phone, mail, or
 electronic means, any former victim.
 - "(b) No adult sex offender shall knowingly come within 100 feet of a former victim.
 - "(c) No sex offender shall make any harassing communication, directly or indirectly, in person or through others, by phone, mail, or electronic means to the victim or any immediate family member of the victim.
 - "(d) A petition to exclude an adult sex offender from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section and Section 15-20A-11 (b) may be filed in accordance

- with the requirements of Section 15-20A-24(c). The court shall conduct a hearing and shall exclude an adult sex offender from the provisions of this section provided that:
 - "(1) The victim appears in court at the time of the hearing and requests the exemption in writing in open court.
 - "(2) The court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the victim's court appearance and written request pursuant to subdivision (1) were made voluntarily.
 - "(3) The victim is over the age of 19 at the time of the request.
 - "(4) The district attorney or prosecuting attorney shall be notified of the hearing and shall have the right to be present and heard.
 - "(e) Notwithstanding any state or local law or rule assigning costs and fees for filing and processing civil and criminal cases a petition filed shall be assessed a filing fee in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200) to be distributed as provided in Section 15-20A-46.
 - "(f) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-17.

"(a) (1) No adult sex offender, after having been convicted of a sex offense involving a minor, shall loiter on or within 500 feet of the property line of any property on which there is a school, childcare facility, playground, park, athletic field or facility, school bus stop, college or university, or any other business or facility having a

principal purpose of caring for, educating, or entertaining minors.

"(2) Under this subsection, loiter means to enter or remain on property while having no legitimate purpose or, if a legitimate purpose exists, remaining on that property beyond the time necessary to fulfill that purpose. An adult sex offender does not violate this subsection unless he or she has first been asked to leave a prohibited location by a person authorized to exclude the adult sex offender from the premises. An authorized person includes, but is not limited to, any law enforcement officer, security officer, any owner or manager of the premises, a principal, teacher, or school bus driver if the premises is a school, childcare facility, or bus stop, a coach, if the premises is an athletic field or facility, or any person designated with that authority.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, a school bus stop is any location where a motor vehicle owned or operated by or on behalf of a public or private school stops on a regular basis for the purpose of transporting children to and from school.

"(b)(1) No adult sex offender, after having been convicted of a sex offense involving a minor, shall enter onto the property of a K-12 school while school is in session or attend any K-12 school activity unless the adult sex offender does all of the following:

- "a. Notifies the principal of the school, or his or her designee, before entering onto the property or attending the K-12 school activity.
 - "b. Immediately reports to the principal of the school, or his or her designee, upon entering the property or arriving at the K-12 school activity.
 - "c. Complies with any procedures established by the school to monitor the whereabouts of the sex offender for the duration of his or her presence on the school property or attendance at the K-12 school activity. For a public K-12 school, the local school board shall adopt a policy to effectuate this section.
 - "(2) Procedures established to effectuate this subsection are limited to rules that allow the principal of the school, or his or her designee, to discreetly monitor the adult sex offender.
 - "(3) For the purposes of this subsection, a K-12 school activity is an activity sponsored by a school in which students in grades K-12 are the primary intended participants or for whom students in grades K-12 are the primary intended audience including, but not limited to, school instructional time, after school care, after school tutoring, athletic events, field trips, school plays, or assemblies.
 - "(c) Any person who knowingly violates subsection (a) or subsection (b) shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.
- 27 "\$15-20A-18.

"(a) Every adult sex offender who is a resident of 1 2 this state shall obtain from the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency, and always have in his or her possession, a valid driver license or identification card issued by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency. If any adult sex offender is ineligible to be issued a driver license or official identification card, the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency shall provide the adult sex offender some other form of identification card or documentation that, if it is kept in the possession of the adult sex offender, shall satisfy the requirements of this section. If any adult sex offender is determined to be indigent, an identification card, or other 12 13 form of identification or documentation that satisfies the requirements of this section, shall be issued to the adult sex 15 offender at no cost. Indigence shall be determined by order of 16 the court prior to each issuance of a driver license or 17 identification card.

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"(b) The adult sex offender shall obtain from the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency a valid driver license or identification card bearing a designation that enables law enforcement officers to identify the licensee as a sex offender within 14 days of his or her initial registration following release, initial registration upon entering the state to become a resident, or immediately following his or her next registration after July 1, 2011.

"(c) Whenever the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency issues or renews a driver license or identification card to an adult sex offender, the driver license or identification card shall bear a designation that, at a minimum, enables law enforcement officers to identify the licensee as a sex offender.

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"(d) Upon obtaining or renewing a driver license or identification card bearing a designation that enables law enforcement officers to identify the licensee as a sex offender, the adult sex offender shall relinquish to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency any other driver license or identification card previously issued to him or her by a state motor vehicle agency which does not bear any designation enabling law enforcement officers to identify the licensee as a sex offender. Nothing in this section shall require an adult sex offender to relinquish, or preclude an adult sex offender from possessing, any form of identification issued to him or her by an entity other than a state motor vehicle agency, including, but not limited to, the United States, a federal department or agency, a municipal or county government entity, an educational institution, or a private employer.

"(e) No adult sex offender shall mutilate, mar, change, reproduce, alter, deface, disfigure, or otherwise change the form of any driver license or identification card which is issued to the adult sex offender by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency and which bears any designation enabling law enforcement officers to identify the licensee as a sex offender. An adult sex offender having in his or her possession a driver license or identification card issued to

him or her by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency bearing
any designation enabling law enforcement officers to identify
the licensee as a sex offender which has been mutilated,
marred, changed, reproduced, altered, defaced, disfigured, or
otherwise changed shall be prima facie evidence that he or she
has violated this section.

"(f) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-20.

- "(a) The Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency shall implement a system of active and passive electronic monitoring that identifies the location of a monitored person and that can produce upon request reports or records of the person's presence near or within a crime scene or prohibited area, the person's departure from specified geographic limitations, or curfew violations by the offender. The Director of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency may promulgate any rules as are necessary to implement and administer this system of active electronic monitoring including establishing policies and procedures to notify the person's probation and parole officer or other court-appointed supervising authority when a violation of his or her electronic monitoring restrictions has occurred.
- "(b) The Board of Pardons and Paroles or a court may require, as a condition of release on parole, probation, community corrections, court referral officer supervision, pretrial release, or any other community-based punishment

option, that any person charged or convicted of a sex offense be subject to electronic monitoring as provided in subsection (a).

- "(c) Any person designated a sexually violent predator pursuant to Section 15-20A-19, upon release from incarceration, shall be subject to electronic monitoring supervised by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, as provided in subsection (a), for a period of no less than 10 years from the date of the sexually violent predator's release. This requirement shall be imposed by the sentencing court as a part of the sentence of the sexually violent predator in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 13A-5-6.
- "(d) Any person convicted of a Class A felony sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 15-20A-4, upon release from incarceration, shall be subject to electronic monitoring supervised by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, as provided in subsection (a), for a period of no less than 10 years from the date of the sex offender's release. This requirement shall be imposed by the sentencing court as a part of the sex offender's sentence in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 13A-5-6.
- "(e) Anyone subject to electronic monitoring pursuant to this section, unless he or she is indigent, shall be required to reimburse the supervising entity a reasonable fee to defray supervision costs. The Board of Pardons and Paroles, the sentencing court, or other supervising entity shall determine the amount to be paid based on the financial

- means and ability to pay of the person, but such amount shall not exceed fifteen dollars (\$15) per day.
 - "(f) The supervising entity shall pay the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency a fee, to be determined by the center, but not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) per day, to defray monitoring equipment and telecommunications costs.
 - "(g) It shall constitute a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor for any person to knowingly alter, disable, deactivate, tamper with, remove, damage, or destroy any device used to facilitate electronic monitoring under this section.
 - "(h) The procurement of any product or services necessary for compliance with Act 2005-301, including any system of electronic monitoring, any equipment, and the building of a website, shall be subject to the competitive bid process.

"\$15-20A-23.

- "(a) A sex offender required to register under this chapter may petition the court for relief from the residency restriction pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 15-20A-11 during the time a sex offender is terminally ill or permanently immobile, or the sex offender has a debilitating medical condition requiring substantial care or supervision or requires placement in a residential health care facility.
- "(b) A petition for relief pursuant to this section shall be filed in the civil division of the circuit court of the county in which the sex offender seeks relief from the residency restriction.

- "(c) The sex offender shall serve a copy of the petition by certified mail on all of the following:
- "(1) The prosecuting attorney in the county of adjudication or conviction, if the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state.

- "(2) The prosecuting attorney of the county where the sex offender seeks relief from the residency restriction.
- "(3) Local law enforcement where the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted if the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state.
 - "(4) Local law enforcement where the adult sex offender seeks relief from the residency restriction.
 - "(d) The petition and documentation to support the request for relief shall include all of the following:
 - "(1) A certified copy of the adjudication or conviction requiring registration, including a detailed description of the sex offense.
 - "(2) A list of each county, municipality, and jurisdiction where the sex offender is required to register or has ever been required to register.
 - "(3) The sex offender's criminal record and an affidavit stating that the sex offender has no pending criminal charges.
- "(4) Notarized documentation of the sex offender's condition by his or her medical provider.

"(5) A release allowing the prosecuting attorney or
the court to obtain any other medical records or documentation
relevant to the petition.

- "(6) Any other information requested by the court relevant to the petition.
- "(e) Upon notification of the petition, the prosecuting attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim of the crime for which the sex offender is required to register of the petition and the dates and times of any hearings or other proceedings in connection with the petition.
- "(f) The court shall hold a hearing within 30 days of the filing of the petition. Upon request of the prosecuting attorney, and for good cause shown, the hearing may be continued to allow the prosecuting attorney to obtain any relevant records pertinent to the hearing. At the hearing the prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have the opportunity to be heard.
- "(g) The court shall issue an order releasing the sex offender from the residency restrictions pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 15-20A-11 if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the sex offender (1) is terminally ill, permanently immobile, has a debilitating medical condition requiring substantial care or supervision, or requires placement in a residential health care facility and (2) does not pose a substantial risk of perpetrating any future sexual offense. The court may relieve a sex offender

from any residency restrictions indefinitely or for a specific period of time.

- "(h) The court shall send a copy of any order releasing a sex offender from residency restrictions pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 15-20A-11 to the prosecuting attorney and the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.
- "(i) If the court finds that the sex offender still poses a risk, has provided false or misleading information in support of the petition, or failed to serve the petition and supporting documentation upon the parties as provided for in subsection (c), then the petition shall be denied.
- "(j) If the petition for release is denied, the sex offender may not file a subsequent petition for at least 12 months from the date of the final order on the previous petition unless good cause is shown and the sex offender's mental or physical condition has severely changed.
- "(k) If at any time the sex offender is no longer terminally ill, permanently immobile, or no longer suffers from a debilitating medical condition requiring substantial care or supervision or no longer requires placement in a residential health care facility, the sex offender shall immediately register in person with local law enforcement in each county of residence, update all required registration information, and comply with the residency restriction pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 15-20A-11.
- "(1) No sex offender petitioning the court under this section for an order terminating the sex offender's

obligation to comply with the residency restrictions is entitled to publicly funded experts or publicly funded witnesses.

- "(m) Upon request of the state, the court may reinstate the restrictions pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 15-20A-11 for good cause shown, including, but not limited to, whenever the grounds for a relief order issued pursuant to subsection (g) are revealed to be false or no longer true. No filing fee may be assessed for a petition filed under this subsection.
- "(n) Notwithstanding any state or local rule assigning costs and fees for filing and processing civil and criminal cases, a sex offender's petition under this section shall be assessed a filing fee in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200) to be distributed as provided in Section 15-20A-46. The filing fee may be waived initially and taxed as costs at the conclusion of the case if the court finds that payment of the fee will constitute a substantial hardship. A verified statement of substantial hardship, signed by the sex offender and approved by the court, shall be filed with the clerk of court.
- "(o) If a sex offender seeks relief from the court pursuant to this section, the enforcement of this chapter shall not be stayed pending a ruling of the court.
- "(p) A person who knowingly provides false or misleading information pursuant to this section shall be quilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony A misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-24. 1 2 "(a) At disposition, sentencing, upon completion of probation, or upon completion of a term of registration 3 ordered by the sentencing court, a sex offender may petition 4 5 the court for relief from the requirements of this chapter resulting from any of the following offenses, provided that he 6 7 or she meets the requirements set forth in subsection (b): 8 "(1) Rape in the second degree, as provided by subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of Section 13A-6-62. 9 10 "(2) Sodomy in the second degree, as provided by subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of Section 13A-6-64. 11 "(3) Sexual abuse in the second degree, as provided 12 13 by subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of Section 13A-6-67.

"(4) Sexual misconduct, as provided by Section 13A-6-65.

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- "(5) Any crime committed in this state or any other jurisdiction which, if had been committed in this state under the current provisions of law, would constitute an offense listed in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive.
- "(6) Any solicitation, attempt, or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed in subdivisions (1) to (5), inclusive.
- "(b) The sex offender shall prove by clear and convincing evidence all of the following to obtain relief under this section:
- "(1) The sex offense did not involve force and was only a crime due to the age of the victim.

"(2) At the time of the commission of the sex offense, the victim was 13 years of age or older.

- "(3) At the time of the commission of the sex

 offense, the sex offender was less than five years older than

 the victim.
 - "(c) If the petition for relief is filed after sentencing or disposition, the petition for relief shall be filed as follows:
 - "(1) If the adult or youthful offender sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state, the petition for relief shall be filed in the civil division of the circuit court where the adult or youthful offender sex offender was adjudicated or convicted.
 - "(2) If the adult or youthful offender sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in a jurisdiction outside of this state, the petition for relief shall be filed in the civil division of the circuit court in the county in which the adult or youthful offender sex offender resides.
 - "(3) If the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated in this state, the petition for relief shall be filed in the juvenile court.
 - "(4) If the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated in a jurisdiction outside of this state, the petition for relief shall be filed in the juvenile court in the county in which the juvenile sex offender resides.
 - "(d)(1) The sex offender shall serve a copy of the petition by certified mail on all of the following:

- "a. The prosecuting attorney in the county of adjudication or conviction, if the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state.
- 4 "b. The prosecuting attorney of the county where the sex offender resides.
 - "c. Local law enforcement where the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted, if the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state.
- 9 "d. Local law enforcement where the adult sex offender resides.

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- "(2) Failure of the sex offender to serve a copy of the petition as required by this subsection shall result in an automatic denial of the petition.
- "(e) The petition and documentation to support the request for relief shall include all of the following:
- "(1) The offense that the sex offender was initially charged with and the offense that the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted of, if different.
- "(2) A certified copy of the adjudication or conviction requiring registration including a detailed description of the sex offense, if the petition is filed upon completion of probation or a term of registration.
- "(3) Proof of the age of the victim and the age of the sex offender at the time of the commission of the sex offense.
- "(4) A list of each registering agency in each county and jurisdiction in which the sex offender is required

- to or has ever been required to register, if the petition is filed upon completion of probation or a term of registration.
- "(5) The sex offender's criminal record and an affidavit stating that the sex offender has no pending criminal charges.

- "(6) Any other information requested by the court relevant to the request for relief.
- "(f) Upon notification of the petition, the prosecuting attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim of the crime for which the sex offender is required to register of the petition and the dates and times of any hearings or other proceedings in connection with the petition.
- "(g) The court shall hold a hearing prior to ruling on the petition. At the hearing, the prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have the opportunity to be heard.
- "(h) The court shall issue an order releasing the sex offender from some or all requirements of this chapter pursuant to subsection (i) if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the sex offender does not pose a substantial risk of perpetrating any future sex offense. In determining whether to grant relief, the court may consider any of the following:
- "(1) Recommendations from the sex offender's probation officer, including, but not limited to, the recommendations in the presentence investigation report and the sex offender's compliance with supervision requirements.
 - "(2) Recommendations from the prosecuting attorney.

- "(3) Any written or oral testimony submitted by the victim or the parent, quardian, or custodian of the victim.
- 3 "(4) The facts and circumstances surrounding the offense.

- "(5) The relationship of the parties.
 - "(6) The criminal history of the sex offender.
 - "(7) The protection of society.
- 8 "(8) Any other information deemed relevant by the
 - "(i) The court may grant full or partial relief from this chapter. If the court grants relief, the court shall enter an order detailing the relief granted and provide a copy of the order to the prosecuting attorney and the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.
 - "(j) If the court denies the petition, the sex offender may not petition the court again until 12 months after the date of the order denying the petition.
 - "(k) A sex offender is not eligible for relief under this section if he or she was adjudicated or convicted of a sex offense previous to or subsequent to the offense of which he or she is petitioning the court for relief or has any pending criminal charges for any sex offense.
 - "(1) In addition to sex offenders adjudicated or convicted of a sex offense on or after July 1, 2011, a sex offender adjudicated or convicted of any of the offenses specified in subsection (a) prior to July 1, 2011, who meets the eligibility requirements specified in subsection (b),

except as otherwise provided for in subsection (k), may petition the court for relief pursuant to this section.

- "(m) Notwithstanding any state or local law or rule assigning costs and fees for filing and processing civil and criminal cases, except when this relief is sought at the time of sentencing or disposition, a sex offender's petition under this section shall be assessed a filing fee in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200) to be distributed as provided in Section 15-20A-46. The filing fee may be waived initially and taxed as costs at the conclusion of the case if the court finds that payment of the fee will constitute a substantial hardship. A verified statement of substantial hardship, signed by the sex offender and approved by the court, shall be filed with the clerk of court.
- "(n) If a sex offender seeks relief from the court pursuant to this section, the enforcement of this chapter shall not be stayed pending a ruling of the court.
- "(o) Any person who knowingly provides false or misleading information pursuant to this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-25.

"(a) A sex offender may petition at sentencing, or if after sentencing, a sex offender may file a petition in the civil division of the circuit court in the county where the sex offender seeks to accept or maintain employment for relief from the employment restrictions pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 15-20A-13. A sex offender adjudicated or convicted of

- any of the following sex offenses shall not be entitled to 1 relief under this section: 2 "(1) Rape in the first degree, as provided by 3 Section 13A-6-61. 4 5 "(2) Sodomy in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-63. 6 7 "(3) Sexual abuse in the first degree, as provided 8 by Section 13A-6-66. "(4) Sex abuse of a child less than 12 years old, as 9 10 provided by Section 13A-6-69.1. "(5) Sexual torture, as provided by Section 11 13A-6-65.1. 12 13 "(6) Any sex offense involving a child. 14 "(7) Any solicitation, attempt, or conspiracy to 15 commit any of the offenses listed in subdivisions (1) to (6), 16 inclusive. "(8) Any offense committed in any other jurisdiction 17 18 which, if it had been committed in this state under the current provisions of law, would constitute an offense listed 19 in subdivisions (1) to (7), inclusive. 2.0
- "(b)(1) The sex offender shall serve a copy of the petition by certified mail on all of the following:
- "a. The prosecuting attorney in the county of adjudication or conviction, if the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state.
- 26 "b. The prosecuting attorney of the county in which 27 the sex offender seeks to accept or maintain employment.

- "c. Local law enforcement where the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted, if the sex offender was adjudicated or convicted in this state.
- "d. Local law enforcement where the sex offender
 seeks to accept or maintain employment.

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- "(2) Failure of the sex offender to serve a copy of the petition as required by this subsection shall result in an automatic denial of the petition.
- "(c) The petition and documentation to support the petition shall include all of the following:
 - "(1) A certified copy of the adjudication or conviction requiring registration, including a detailed description of the sex offense, if the petition is filed after sentencing.
 - "(2) A list of each registering agency in each county and jurisdiction in which the sex offender is required to register or has ever been required to register, if the petition is filed after conviction.
 - "(3) The sex offender's criminal record and an affidavit stating that the sex offender has no pending criminal charges.
- "(4) The location where the sex offender is employed or intends to obtain employment.
- "(5) Justification as to why the court should grant relief.
- "(6) Any other information requested by the court relevant to the petition.

"(d) Upon notification of the petition, the

prosecuting attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify

the victim of the crime for which the sex offender is required

to register of the petition and the dates and times of any

hearings or other proceedings in connection with the petition.

- "(e) The court shall hold a hearing prior to ruling on the petition. At the hearing, the prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have the opportunity to be heard.
- "(f) The court shall issue an order releasing the sex offender from the requirements of the employment restrictions pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 15-20A-13 if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the sex offender does not pose a substantial risk of perpetrating any future sex offense. The court may consider any of the following factors in determining whether to grant relief:
 - "(1) The nature of the offense.
 - "(2) Past criminal history of the sex offender.
- "(3) The location where the sex offender is employed or intends to obtain employment.
- "(4) Any other information deemed relevant by the court.
- "(g) If the court grants the petition, the court shall enter an order detailing the relief granted and provide a copy of the order to the prosecuting attorney where the petition was filed and to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.

"(h) A sex offender is not eligible for relief under this section if he or she was adjudicated or convicted of a sex offense previous to or subsequent to the offense of which he or she is petitioning the court for relief or has any pending criminal charges for any sex offense.

- "(i) Upon request of the state, the court may reinstate the restrictions pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 15-20A-13 for good cause shown, including, but not limited to, whenever the grounds for a relief order issued pursuant to subsection (f) are revealed to be false or no longer true. No filing fee may be assessed for a petition filed under this subsection.
- "(j) Notwithstanding any state or local law or rule assigning costs and fees for filing and processing civil and criminal cases, except when this relief is sought at the time of sentencing, a sex offender's petition under this section shall be assessed a filing fee in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200) to be distributed as provided in Section 15-20A-46. The filing fee may be waived initially and taxed as costs at the conclusion of the case if the court finds that payment of the fee will constitute a substantial hardship. A verified statement of substantial hardship, signed by the sex offender and approved by the court, shall be filed with the clerk of court.
- "(k) If a sex offender seeks relief from the court pursuant to this section, the enforcement of this chapter shall not be stayed pending a ruling of the court.

1 "(1) A person who knowingly provides false or 2 misleading information pursuant to this section shall be quilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor. 3 "\$15-20A-27. 4 5 "(a) In determining whether to apply notification requirements to a juvenile sex offender, the sentencing court 6 7 shall consider any of the following factors relevant to the risk of re-offense: 8 9

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- "(1) Conditions of release that minimize the risk of re-offense, including, but not limited to, whether the juvenile sex offender is under supervision of probation, parole, or aftercare; receiving counseling, therapy, or treatment; or residing in a home situation that provides guidance and supervision.
- "(2) Physical conditions that minimize the risk of re-offense, including, but not limited to, advanced age or debilitating illness.
 - "(3) Criminal history factors indicative of high risk of re-offense, including whether the conduct of the juvenile sex offender was found to be characterized by repetitive and compulsive behavior.
- "(4) Whether psychological or psychiatric profiles indicate a risk of recidivism.
- "(5) The relationship between the juvenile sex offender and the victim.
 - "(6) The particular facts and circumstances surrounding the offense.

- "(7) The level of planning and participation in the 1 2 offense.
- "(8) Whether the offense involved the use of a 3 weapon, violence, or infliction of serious bodily injury.
- 5 "(9) The number, date, and nature of prior offenses.
- "(10) The response to treatment of the juvenile sex 6 7 offender.
- "(11) Recent behavior, including behavior while 8 9 confined or while under supervision in the community.
- 10 "(12) Recent threats against persons or expressions of intent to commit additional crimes. 11
- 12 "(13) The protection of society.

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- 13 "(14) Any other factors deemed relevant by the 14 court.
 - "(b) If the sentencing court determines that the juvenile sex offender shall be subject to notification, the level of notification shall be applied as follows:
 - "(1) If the risk of re-offense is low, notification that the juvenile sex offender will be establishing or has established a fixed residence shall be provided by local law enforcement to the principal of the public or nonpublic school where the juvenile sex offender will attend after release and, if a public school, to the local superintendent of education with jurisdiction over that school. This notification shall include the name, actual living address, date of birth of the juvenile sex offender, and a statement of the sex offense for which he or she has been adjudicated delinquent, including the

age and gender of the victim. This information shall be considered confidential by the school and the local superintendent of education and be shared only with the teachers and staff with supervision over the juvenile sex offender. Whoever, except as specifically provided herein, directly or indirectly discloses or makes use of or knowingly permits the use of information concerning a juvenile sex offender described in this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be guilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

- "(2) If the risk of re-offense is moderate, notification that the juvenile sex offender will be establishing, or has established, a fixed residence shall be provided by local law enforcement to all schools and childcare facilities within three miles of the declared fixed residence of the juvenile sex offender. A community notification flyer shall be mailed by regular mail or hand delivered to all schools or childcare facilities as required by this subsection. No other method may be used to disseminate this information.
- "(3) If the risk of re-offense is high, the public shall receive notification as though the juvenile sex offender were an adult sex offender in accordance with Section 15-20A-21.
- "(c) The sentencing court shall enter an order stating whether the juvenile sex offender shall be subject to notification and the level of notification that shall be

applied. The court shall provide a copy of the order to the prosecuting attorney and to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.

"(d) The determination of notification by the sentencing court shall not be subject to appeal.

"\$15-20A-29.

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- "(a) Prior to the release of a juvenile sex offender, the following shall apply:
- "(1) The juvenile sex offender and the parent,

 custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall

 provide the required registration information to the

 responsible agency.
 - "(2) If the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender declares a residence outside of the state, the responsible agency shall immediately notify the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency and the designated state law enforcement agency of the state to which the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender has declared the residence. The notification shall include all information available to the responsible agency that would be necessary to identify and trace the juvenile sex offender, including, but not limited to, the risk assessment and a current photograph of the juvenile sex offender.
 - "(3) If the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender declares a residence within this state, the responsible agency shall

immediately notify the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency, and local law enforcement in each county, in which the juvenile sex offender or the parent, quardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender has declared the residence. The notification shall include all information available to the responsible agency that would be necessary to identify and trace the juvenile sex offender, including, but not limited to, the risk assessment and a current photograph of the juvenile sex offender.

- "(b) When a juvenile sex offender becomes the age of majority, the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender shall no longer be subject to this section and the juvenile sex offender shall instead be solely responsible for all requirements pursuant to this section.
- "(c) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-30.

- "(a) Immediately upon release or immediately upon adjudication of delinquency if the juvenile sex offender is not committed, the juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian shall register all required registration information with local law enforcement in each county in which the juvenile sex offender resides or intends to reside.
- "(b) Whenever a juvenile sex offender establishes a new residence, the juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall

immediately appear in person to register all required registration information with local law enforcement in each county of residence.

- "(c) If the parent, custodian, or guardian of a juvenile sex offender transfers or terminates the residence of the juvenile sex offender, or the custody of the juvenile sex offender is changed to a different parent, custodian, or guardian resulting in a transfer of residence, the original parent, custodian, or guardian with custody shall immediately notify local law enforcement in each county of residence.
- "(d) Whenever a juvenile sex offender changes any required registration information including, but not limited to, his or her school attendance status, the juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall immediately appear in person to update the required registration information with local law enforcement in each county in which the juvenile sex offender resides.
- "(e) A juvenile sex offender required to register for life pursuant to Section 15-20A-28 shall appear in person with his or her parent, custodian, or guardian to verify all required registration information during the birth month of the juvenile sex offender and every three months thereafter with the local law enforcement in each county of residence unless the juvenile sex offender has been relieved from registration requirements pursuant to Section 15-20A-34.

- "(f) A juvenile sex offender required to register for 10 years pursuant to Section 15-20A-28 shall appear in person with his or her parent, custodian, or guardian to verify all required registration information during the birth month of the juvenile sex offender and every year thereafter with local law enforcement in each county of residence unless the juvenile sex offender has been relieved from registration requirements pursuant to Section 15-20A-24.
- "(g) At the time of registration, the juvenile sex offender shall be provided a form explaining all duties and any restrictions placed on the juvenile sex offender. The juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall read and sign this form stating that he or she understands the duties and restrictions placed on the juvenile sex offender and his or her parent, custodian, or guardian.
- "(h) When a juvenile sex offender becomes the age of majority, the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall no longer be subject to the requirements of this section, and the juvenile sex offender shall instead be solely responsible for the requirements in this section.
- "(i) A person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-31.

"(a) During the time a juvenile sex offender is subject to the registration requirements of this chapter, the juvenile sex offender shall not accept or maintain employment

or a volunteer position at any school, childcare facility, or any other business or organization that provides services primarily to children.

- "(b) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any childcare facility or any other organization that provides services primarily to children to knowingly provide employment or a volunteer position to a juvenile sex offender.
- "(c) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-32.

- "(a) A juvenile sex offender or youthful offender sex offender, or equivalent thereto, who is not currently a resident of this state, shall immediately appear in person and register all required registration information upon establishing a residence, accepting employment or a volunteer position, or beginning school attendance in this state with local law enforcement in each county where the juvenile sex offender or youthful offender sex offender resides or intends to reside, accepts employment or a volunteer position, or begins school attendance.
- "(b) Within 30 days of initial registration, the juvenile sex offender or youthful offender sex offender shall provide each registering agency with a certified copy of his or her sex offense adjudication; however, a juvenile sex offender or youthful offender sex offender shall be exempt under this subsection if the court of adjudication seals the

- records and refuses to provide a certified copy or the records have been destroyed by the court.
 - "(c) Whenever a juvenile sex offender enters this state to establish a residence, he or she shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter as it applies to juvenile sex offenders in this state.
 - "(d) Whenever a youthful offender sex offender, or equivalent thereto, enters this state to establish a residence, he or she shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter as it applies to youthful offender sex offenders in this state.
 - "(e) A juvenile sex offender or youthful offender sex offender entering this state to accept employment or a volunteer position or to begin school attendance, but not to establish a residence, must immediately appear in person and register any subsequent changes to the required registration information with local law enforcement in each county where he or she is required to register.
 - "(f) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-34.

"(a) A juvenile sex offender subject to lifetime registration pursuant to Section 15-20A-28 may file a petition requesting the sentencing juvenile court to enter an order relieving the juvenile sex offender of the requirements pursuant to this chapter 25 years after the juvenile sex offender is released from the custody of the Department of

Youth Services or sentenced, if the juvenile sex offender was placed on probation, for the sex offense requiring registration pursuant to this chapter.

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- "(b) The petition shall be filed as follows:
- "(1) If the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense in this state, the petition shall be filed in the juvenile court of the county in which the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated delinquent.
- "(2) If the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense in a jurisdiction outside of this state, the petition shall be filed in the juvenile court of the county in which the juvenile sex offender resides.
- "(c)(1) The juvenile sex offender shall serve a copy of the petition by certified mail on all of the following:
- "a. The prosecuting attorney in the county of adjudication, if the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated delinquent in this state.
- "b. The prosecuting attorney of the county in which the juvenile sex offender resides.
- "c. Local law enforcement where the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated delinquent, if the juvenile sex offender was adjudicated delinquent in this state.
- "d. Local law enforcement where the juvenile sex offender resides.
- "(2) Failure of the juvenile sex offender to serve a copy of the petition as required by this subsection shall result in an automatic denial of the petition.

- "(d) The petition and documentation to support the petition shall include all of the following:
- "(1) A certified copy of the adjudication of
 delinquency requiring registration.

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- "(2) Documentation of the juvenile sex offender's release date or sentencing date if the juvenile sex offender was placed on probation.
- "(3) Evidence that the juvenile sex offender has completed a treatment program approved by the Department of Youth Services.
 - "(4) A list of each county and jurisdiction in which the juvenile sex offender is required to register or has ever been required to register.
 - "(5) The juvenile sex offender's criminal record and an affidavit stating that the juvenile sex offender has no pending criminal charges.
 - "(6) Any other information requested by the court relevant to the petition.
 - "(e) Upon notification of the petition, the prosecuting attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim of the offense for which the juvenile sex offender is required to register of the petition and of the dates and times of any hearings or other proceedings in connection with the petition.
 - "(f) The court shall hold a hearing prior to ruling on the petition. At the hearing, the prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have the opportunity to be heard.

- "(g) The court may consider any of the following factors to determine whether to grant relief:
- "(1) Recommendations from the juvenile sex

 offender's probation officer, including, but not limited to,

 the recommendations in the predisposition report and the

 juvenile sex offender's compliance with supervision

 requirements.
 - "(2) Recommendations from the juvenile sex offender's treatment provider, including, but not limited to, whether the juvenile sex offender successfully completed a treatment program approved by the Department of Youth Services.

- "(3) Recommendations from the prosecuting attorney.
- "(4) Any written or oral testimony submitted by the victim or the parent, custodian, or guardian of the victim.
- "(5) The facts and circumstances surrounding the offense including, but not limited to, the age and number of victims, whether the act was premeditated, and whether the offense involved the use of a weapon, violence, or infliction of serious bodily injury.
- "(6) Any criminal behavior of the juvenile sex offender before and after the adjudication of delinquency that requires reporting.
- "(7) The stability of the juvenile sex offender in employment and housing and his or her community and personal support system.
 - "(8) The protection of society.

- "(9) Any other factors deemed relevant by the court.
- "(h) If the court is satisfied by clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile sex offender is rehabilitated and does not pose a threat to the safety of the public, the court shall grant relief.

- "(i) The court shall provide a copy of any order granting relief to the prosecuting attorney and to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.
- "(j) Upon receipt of a copy of an order granting relief as provided in this section, the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency shall remove the juvenile sex offender from the public registry website. If the registering agencies maintain a local registry of sex offenders who are registered with their agencies, the registering agencies shall remove the registration information of the juvenile sex offender from the local sex offender public registry, if notification applied.
- "(k) If the court denies the petition for relief, the juvenile sex offender shall wait at least 12 months from the date of the order denying the petition before petitioning the court again.
- "(1) Notwithstanding any state or local law or rule assigning costs and fees for filing and processing civil and criminal cases, the fee for filing the petition for relief under this section shall be two hundred dollars (\$200) to be distributed as provided in Section 15-20A-46. The filing fee may be waived initially and taxed as costs at the conclusion of the case if the court finds that payment of the fee will

- constitute a substantial hardship. A verified statement of substantial hardship, signed by the sex offender and approved by the court, shall be filed with the clerk of court.
 - "(m) If a sex offender seeks relief from the court pursuant to this section, the enforcement of this chapter shall not be stayed pending a ruling of the court.
 - "(n) A person who knowingly provides false or misleading information pursuant to this section shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{C}$ felony $\frac{A}{C}$ misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-36.

- "(a) No sex offender shall change his or her name unless the change is incident to a change in the marital status of the sex offender or is necessary to effect the exercise of the religion of the sex offender. Such a change shall be immediately reported to local law enforcement in each county in which the sex offender is required to register. If the sex offender is subject to the notification provisions of this chapter, the reporting of a name change under this section shall invoke notification.
- "(b) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor.

22 "\$15-20A-37.

"(a) When a sex offender declares, and the county is notified that a sex offender intends to reside, maintain employment or a volunteer position, or attend school in the county and the sex offender fails to appear for registration, the county that received the notice shall immediately inform

the sheriff of the county that provided the notice that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.

- "(b) When a sex offender fails to register or cannot be located, an effort shall immediately be made by the sheriff in the county in which the sex offender failed to register or is unable to be located to determine whether the sex offender has absconded.
- "(c) If no determination can be made as to whether the sex offender has absconded, the sheriff of the county in which the sex offender failed to appear for registration shall immediately notify the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency and the United States Marshals Service that the sex offender cannot be located and provide any information available to determine whether the sex offender absconded to the United States Marshals Service.
- "(d) Once a determination is made that the sex offender has absconded, the following shall occur:
- "(1) The sheriff of the county in which the sex offender has absconded shall immediately obtain a warrant for the arrest of the sex offender.
- "(2) The sheriff of the county in which the sex offender has absconded shall immediately notify the United States Marshals Service and the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.
- "(3) The Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency shall immediately update its public registry website to reflect that the sex offender has absconded.

- "(4) The Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency shall immediately notify the Criminal Justice Information Center,

 who shall immediately notify the National Criminal Information

 Center.
 - "(5) The Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency shall immediately notify the National Sex Offender Registry to reflect that the sex offender has absconded and enter the information into the National Crime Center Wanted Person File.
 - "(e) A sex offender who knowingly fails to appear for registration after declaring his or her intent to reside, be employed, or attend school in a county without notifying local law enforcement in that county that he or she will no longer establish a residence, maintain employment or a volunteer position, or attend school, shall be guilty of a Class C felony A misdemeanor.

"\$15-20A-39.

- "(a) A person is guilty of the crime of harboring, assisting, concealing, or withholding information about a sex offender if the person has knowledge or reason to believe that a sex offender is required to register and the person assists the sex offender in avoiding a law enforcement agency that is seeking to find the sex offender to question the sex offender about, or to arrest the sex offender for, noncompliance with the requirements of this chapter if the person does any of the following:
- "(1) Harbors, attempts to harbor, or assists another person in harboring or attempting to harbor the sex offender.

"(2) Allows a sex offender to reside at his or her 1 2 residence to avoid registration if the address is not the address the sex offender listed as his or her residence 3 4 address. 5 "(3) Warns a sex offender that a law enforcement 6 agency is attempting to locate the sex offender. 7 "(4) Provides the sex offender with money, transportation, weapon, disquise, or other means of avoiding 8 9 discovery or apprehension. 10 "(5) Conceals, attempts to conceal, or assists another in concealing or attempting to conceal the sex 11 offender. 12 13 "(6) Provides information to a law enforcement 14 agency regarding a sex offender which the person knows to be 15 false. 16 "(b) For the purposes of this section, the term law enforcement agency includes, but is not limited to, the Board 17 18 of Pardons and Paroles. "(c) Knowingly harboring, assisting, or concealing a 19 2.0 sex offender is a Class C felony A misdemeanor." 21 Section 5. Sections 13A-12-211.1 and 13A-12-212.1 22 are added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows: \$13A-12-211.1. 23 24 (a) Except as provided in Section 13A-12-211, a 25 person commits the crime of unlawful distribution of marijuana

if he or she sells, furnishes, gives away, delivers, or

distributes marijuana.

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- 3 \$13A-12-212.1.
- 4 (a) Except as provided in Section 13A-12-212, a
 5 person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a
 6 controlled substance in the second degree if he or she
 7 possesses five or fewer pills of a controlled substance
 8 enumerated in Schedules II through V.
- 9 (b) Unlawful possession of a controlled substance in 10 the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
 - Section 6. Section 15-10-3.1 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:
- 13 \$15-10-3.1.

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- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), an officer
 may issue a summons to a person without an arrest warrant, on
 any day and at any time in any of the following instances:
 - (1) If a public offense has been committed or a breach of the peace threatened in the presence of the officer.
 - (2) When a misdemeanor has been committed, though not in the presence of the officer, by the person issued the summons, and the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person issued the summons committed the misdemeanor.
 - (3) When the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person issued the summons has committed a misdemeanor, although it may afterwards appear that a misdemeanor had not in fact been committed.

(4) When a charge has been made, upon reasonable 1 2 cause, that the person issued the summons has committed a misdemeanor. 3 (b) An officer may not issue a summons to a person 5 on any day and at any time in any of the following instances: (1) If the public offense that has been committed is 6 7 a felonv. (2) If the defendant currently has an outstanding 9 warrant for his or her arrest. 10 (3) If the defendant is currently charged with an offense, whether by arrest warrant or arrest summons, and that 11 charge, or those charges, remain pending. 12 13 (4) If the defendant is currently on probation or parole with any agency in the United States. 14 15 (5) If the public offense that has been committed is any of the following misdemeanor offenses: 16 a. Domestic violence. 17 18 b. Driving under the influence. 19 c. Assault in the third degree. 2.0 d. Leaving the scene of the accident. 21 e. Attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a 22 burglary, the commission of which would be a felony. f. Unlawful imprisonment. 23 24 g. Attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit 25 sexual abuse in the first degree.

h. Sexual abuse in the second degree.

i. Indecent exposure.

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- j. Failure to register as a sex offender.
- 2 k. Any offense under Section 13A-11-70 through
- 3 13A-11-85, inclusive.
- 1. Any offense where the officer believes the
- 5 individual to be a threat to society or unlikely to appear in
- 6 court.
- 7 (c) The issuance of an arrest summons or an arrest
- 8 warrant remains at the discretion of the arresting officer.
- 9 The arresting officer shall consider the following factors
- 10 when exercising that discretion:
- 11 a. Defendant's reputation and character.
- b. Defendant's prior criminal record.
- 13 c. Violence or lack of violence in the alleged
- 14 commission of the instant offense.
- d. Threats made against a victim or victims.
- 16 e. Residence of the defendant.
- 17 f. Likelihood that the defendant will appear in
- 18 court.
- 19 g. Reasonable belief that the defendant poses a real
- and present danger of harm to any other person, to include
- 21 himself or herself, or to the public at large.
- 22 (d) A court of competent jurisdiction may issue
- warrants to a defendant who was previously issued a summons if
- the court believes, under any circumstance, that an arrest
- warrant and bond, to include a no bond, would be appropriate.
- The court need not develop new information from all known or

- available information at the time of the summons to cause the warrants to issue.
- (e) (1) The prosecuting authority of competent 3 jurisdiction may seek an arrest warrant to be served on a 4 5 defendant who was previously issued a summons if the prosecuting authority believes, under any circumstance, that 6 an arrest warrant and bond, to include a request for no bond, would be appropriate. The prosecuting authority need not develop new information from all known or available 9 10 information at the time of the summons to cause such warrants 11 to issue.

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(2) The term "prosecuting authority" shall include the district attorney, city attorney, municipal attorney, Alabama Attorney General, all assigns or designated personnel from any of those prosecuting authorities, or any other special prosecuting authority designated by a court.

Section 7. The following sections of the Code of Alabama 1975, are repealed:

- (1) Sections 13A-5-9, 13A-5-10, and 13A-5-10.1, relating to additional penalties for habitual felony offenders.
- 22 (2) Sections 13A-8-4.1, 13A-8-8.1, 13A-8-10.25, and 13A-8-18.1, relating to theft offenses.
- 24 (3) Sections 13A-12-215, 13A-12-232, 13A-12-250, and 25 13A-12-270, relating to sentencing enhancements for drug 26 offenses.

Section 8. (a) The provisions of Section 12-25-34.2,

Code of Alabama 1975, relating to presumptive sentencing

standards, shall be applied retroactively for any inmate

sentenced prior to October 1, 2013.

- (b) An inmate may petition the court to be resentenced pursuant to the presumptive sentencing standards by filing a petition in the circuit court in the county that imposed the conviction and sentence.
- (c) An inmate shall be resentenced pursuant to the sentencing standards in place effective October 1, 2013.
- (d) The Pardons and Parole Board shall make parole decisions based on the guidelines in place at the time of the parole consideration.

Section 9. 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 10. 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.