- 1 SB36
- 2 207613-1
- 3 By Senator Albritton
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 02-FEB-21
- 6 PFD: 01/07/2021

1	207613-1:n	:12/02/2020:CNB*/bm LSA2020-1485
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, a parole or probation
9		officer may impose brief periods of confinement for
10		parole or probation violations.
11		This bill would revise the limitations for
12		confinement for parole and probation violations.
13		Under existing law, a parolee or probationer
14		may have his or her parole or probation revoked
15		under certain circumstances.
16		This bill would revise the circumstances in
17		which a person's parole or probation may be
18		revoked.
19		This bill would provide that counties are
20		not financially responsible for the health care
21		expenses while housing a parolee or probationer in
22		a county jail.
23		Under existing law, when a defendant is
24		sentenced to the Department of Corrections, the
25		court is required to notify the department.
26		This bill would require that the court or
27		the court clerk send an electronic notification to

1 the Department of Corrections when the defendant is 2 sentenced to the custody of the department. This bill would require the Department of 3 Corrections, in agreement with a county commission 5 and the sheriff, to establish at least three county jails to be used for the housing and care of parolees and probationers charged with or sentenced for a parole or probation violation. This bill would also establish the 9 10 procedures for selecting the county jails to be used for the housing and care of parole and 11 probation violators. 12 13 14 15 language to current style.

This bill would also make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code

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17 A BILL

18 TO BE ENTITLED

19 AN ACT

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Relating to parole and probation violations; to amend Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, as last amended by Act 2019-513, 2019 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975; to revise the limitations on confinement for parole and probation violations; to provide that the Department of Corrections must reimburse the county commission for health care costs of state parolees and probationers; to

require the Department of Corrections to designate county jail facilities for the confinement of parole and probation violators; to amend Section 14-3-30, Code of Alabama 1975, to require the court or the court clerk to provide electronic notification to the Department of Corrections when a defendant is sentenced to the custody of the department; to provide that counties are not responsible for health care costs of inmates who have been sentenced to the custody of the department; to require the Department of Corrections, in agreement with a county commission and the sheriff, to select county jails to provide for the housing and care of parole and probation violators; to provide for the selection process of the county jails; and to make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, as last amended by Act 2019-513, 2019 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows: "\$15-22-29.

"(a) The Board of Pardons and Paroles, in releasing a prisoner on parole, shall specify in writing the conditions of his <u>or her</u> parole, and a copy of <u>such the</u> conditions shall be given to the parolee. A <u>violation of such parolee who</u> <u>violates the</u> conditions <u>of parole</u> may <u>render the prisoner</u> <u>liable be subject</u> to arrest and reimprisonment.

"(b) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall adopt general rules with regard to regarding the conditions of

parole and their violation and may make special rules to

govern particular cases. Such The rules, both general and

special, shall include, among other things, a requirement that

but are not limited to, all of the following:

- "(1) The parolee shall not leave the state without the consent of the board $_{7}$.
- "(2) He or she The parolee shall contribute to the support of his or her dependents to the best of his or her ability.
- "(3) He or she The parolee shall make reparation or restitution for his or her crime.
- "(4) He or she The parolee shall abandon evil associates and ways; avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character.
- "(5) He or she The parolee shall carry out follow the instructions of his or her parole officer and in general so comport himself or herself as such the officer shall determine; and.
- "(6) He or she shall submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, other treatment as deemed necessary by the board or the supervising parole officer, and/or a period or periods of confinement in a consenting jail facility. Periods of confinement imposed by the supervising parole officer shall not exceed six days per month during any three separate months during the period of parole. The six days per month confinement provided for in this subdivision shall only be imposed by the supervising

parole officer as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any single time. In no event shall the total periods of confinement imposed by the supervising parole officer provided for in this subdivision exceed 18 total days in a consenting jail facility. Confinement provided herein shall be subject to the limitations, provisions, and conditions provided in Section 15-22-32, and the board's authority to directly impose sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke parole shall not otherwise be limited.

"(6) The parolee may not buy, own, or possess a firearm in violation of federal law or in violation of Section 13A-11-72.

"\$15-22-32.

"(a) (1) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that a prisoner who has been paroled has violated his or her parole, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, at its next meeting, may declare the prisoner parolee to be delinquent, and time owed shall date from the delinquency. The Department of Corrections, after receiving notice from the sheriff of the county jail where the state prisoner parolee is being held, shall promptly notify the board of the return of a paroled prisoner parolee charged with violation of his or her parole. Thereupon, the The board, a single member of the board, a parole revocation hearing officer, or a designated parole officer shall hold a parole court at the prison or at another place as it may determine within 20 business days and consider the case of the parole violator, who. The parolee shall be

given an opportunity to appear personally or by counsel before the board or the parole court and produce witnesses and explain the charges made against him or her. The board member, parole revocation hearing officer, or a designated parole officer, acting as a parole court, shall determine whether sufficient evidence supports the violation charges. If a hearing is not held within the specified 20 business days, the parolee shall be released back to parole supervision.

"(2) Counties shall not be financially responsible for the costs of health care provided to a parolee charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a parole violation. The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's actual cost of health care for a parolee charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a violation of his or her parole, which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt of the invoice.

"(3) If the Legislature does not make a specific appropriation to the Department of Corrections sufficient to reimburse the counties for health care as provided in subdivision (2), individuals who have violated the conditions of parole may not be delivered to the custody of a county facility until the State Finance Director certifies the availability of sufficient funds for the reimbursement.

"(b) Upon finding sufficient evidence to support a parole violation, the parole court may recommend to the board revocation or reinstatement of parole, and the board may revoke or reinstate parole. Upon revocation of parole, the

board may shall require the prisoner to serve in a state prison facility the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced or any portion thereof of the original sentence, calculated from the date of delinquency. The delinquent parolee shall be deemed to begin serving the balance of the prison time required sentence on the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent parolee. However, in In all cases, excluding violent offenses defined pursuant to as provided in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, and sex offenses, defined pursuant to as provided in Section 15-20A-5, and aggravated theft by deception offenses as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1, the parole court may only recommend revocation and the board may only revoke parole as provided below:

"(1) Unless the underlying offense is a violent offense as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, when When a parolee under supervision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles has violated a condition of parole, other than being arrested or convicted of a new offense or absconding, the parole court may recommend and the board 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. By April 29, 2016, the Department of Corrections shall develop and implement a streamlined process to transport and receive the parolee 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 parolee and those whose parole 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 parole violators for the maximum 45 day confinement period and shall provide that the a consenting county jail facility designated for this purpose as provided in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language. The Department of Corrections shall reimburse the state mileage rate to the county, as determined by the Alabama Comptroller's Office, to the county for any state inmate sanctioned as charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a parole violation and who is transferred to or from a Department of Corrections facility or to or from a consenting county jail facility by the county.

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"(2) a. On or before October 1, 2021, the Department of Corrections shall enter into agreements with at least three counties whose county jails will be used for the housing and care of parolees charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a parole violation as provided in this section. The agreements shall be implemented and the county jails shall be designated as provided by Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language.

"b. Parolees in custody while awaiting parole court hearings shall be delivered to a consenting county jail facility designated for this purpose, shall be held in the

consenting county jail facility while awaiting parole court
and board action, and shall serve any ordered confinement in
the consenting county jail facility. If, after October 1,
2021, there is no agreement in place with at least three
county jails for the purpose of providing the housing and care
of persons charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a
parole violation as provided in subsection (a), no confinement
for the violation may be enforced until the required
agreements are established.

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"(3) Upon completion of the confinement period and release from confinement, the parolee shall automatically continue on parole for the remaining term of the sentence without further action from the board. The parole court shall may not recommend and the board shall may not revoke parole unless the parolee has previously received a total of three periods of confinement under this subsection. A parolee shall receive only three total periods of confinement under pursuant to this subsection. The maximum 45 day term of confinement ordered under pursuant to this subsection shall not be reduced by credit for incarceration time already the time served in the case. Confinement under this subsection in a county jail or other place of detention pending the imposition of the period of confinement and shall be credited to the balance of the incarceration term for which the parolee was originally sentenced. In the event the time remaining on parole supervision is 45 days or less, the term of confinement shall be for may not exceed the remainder of the parolee's sentence.

" $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ The total time spent in confinement under this subsection $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ may not exceed the term of the parolee's original sentence.

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"(3) (5) Confinement shall be immediate. The board shall be responsible for ensuring ensure that the Department of Corrections, a county jail, or other place of detention receives necessary documentation for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of the board's action.

"(4) (6) If the parolee is presented to a county jail, excluding a consenting county jail facility designated for this purpose, as provided in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language, for any period of confinement as contemplated hereinabove with a serious medical health condition, if the admittance of the parolee would create a security risk to the county jail, or if the county jail is near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the parolee. If, while in custody of the county jail, the parolee develops a serious medical health condition, if the presence of the parolee creates a security risk to the county jail, or if the county jail reaches near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may release the parolee upon notification to the parole officer. A sheriff and his or her staff employees shall be immune from liability for exercising discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12 in refusing to admit a parolee into the jail or releasing a parolee from jail under the circumstances described above pursuant to this subdivision.

1	"(c) The position of Parole Revocation Hearing
2	Officer is created and established, subject to provisions of
3	the state Merit System.

- "(d) The board may appoint or employ, as the board deems necessary, hearing officers who shall conduct a parole court. Such The hearing officers shall have authority to determine the sufficiency of evidence to support parole violation charges and recommend to the board revocation of parole pursuant to subsection (b) or reinstatement of parole.
- "(e) In lieu of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), when a parolee violates his or her parole terms and conditions, his or her parole officer after an administrative review and approval by the parole officer's supervisor, may require the parolee to submit to impose any of the following sanctions:
 - "(1) Mandatory behavioral treatment,.
 - "(2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment τ .
 - "(3) GPS monitoring, such.
- "(4) Any other treatment as determined by the board or supervising officer, or a.
- "(5) a. A short period of confinement in a consenting jail facility as specified in subdivision (6) of subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29. The parole officer may exercise such authority after administrative review and approval by the officer's supervisor. Periods of confinement under this subdivision may not exceed six days per month during any three separate months during the period of parole. The six days per

1	month confinement may only be imposed as two-day or three-day	
2	consecutive periods at any single time. The total periods of	
3	confinement may not exceed nine total days in a consenting	
4	jail facility.	
5	"b. Confinement pursuant to this subdivision may not	
6	limit the board's ability to directly impose sanctions,	
7	periods of confinement, or revoke parole.	
8	"(f) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under	
9	pursuant to subsection (e) and pursuant to subdivision (6) of	
10	subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29, the parolee must first be	
11	presented with a violation report , putting setting forth the	
12	alleged parole violations and supporting evidence. The parolee	
13	may request a hearing before the parole court to be heard in	
14	person within 10 days. The parolee shall be given notice of	
15	the right to seek such parole court review and advised of the	
16	right (i) to a hearing before a neutral and detached shall be	
17	advised that he or she has the following rights:	
18	"a. The right to have a parole court, in person, on	
19	the alleged violation or violations, with the . If requested,	
20	the parole court shall take place within 20 business days of	
21	the request. Only requesting parolees posing a threat to	
22	public safety or a flight risk shall be arrested while	
23	awaiting parole court.	
24	"b. The right to present relevant witnesses and	
25	documentary evidence; (ii).	
26	"c. The right to retain and have counsel at the	
27	hearing if he or she so desires; and (iii).	

"d. The right to confront and cross examine any
adverse witnesses.

"(2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by the parolee and the supervising parole officer, with approval of a supervisor, the parolee may be treated, monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the violation report and designated on the waiver. However, the The parolee shall have no right of may not request a review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this subsection.

"(g) 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 exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by subsection (e).

"\$15-22-52.

"The court shall determine and may at any time modify the conditions of probation and. The conditions of probation shall include among them the following or any other conditions. Such conditions shall provide that the probationer shall, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- "(1) Avoid injurious or vicious habits 7.
- "(2) Avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character.
 - "(3) Report to the probation officer as directed;.
- "(4) Permit the probation officer to visit him or her at his or her home or elsewhere \div .

"(5) Work faithfully at suitable employments
employment as far as possible;.

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- "(6) Remain within a specified place 7.
- "(7) Pay the fine imposed or costs or such any portions thereof of fines or costs, as the court may determine, and in such installments as the court may direct.
- "(8) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in an amount to be determined by the court.
- "(9) Support his or her dependents to the best of his or her ability; and.

"(10) Submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, other treatment as deemed necessary by the court or supervising probation officer, and/or a period or periods of confinement in a consenting jail facility. Periods of confinement imposed by the supervising probation officer shall not exceed six days per month during any three separate months during the period of probation. The six days per month confinement provided for in this subsection shall only be imposed by the supervising probation officer as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any single time. In no event shall the total periods of confinement imposed by the supervising probation officer provided for in this subsection exceed 18 total days in a consenting jail facility. Confinement provided herein shall be subject to the limitations, provisions, and conditions provided in Section 15-22-54, and the court's authority to directly impose

1 sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke probation shall
2 not otherwise be limited.

"(10) The probationer may not buy, own, or possess a firearm in violation of federal law or in violation of Section 13A-11-72.

"\$15-22-54.

- "(a) The period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence shall be determined by the court and shall may not be waived by the defendant, and the. The period of probation or suspension may be continued, extended, or terminated. However, except as determined by the court. 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 may not exceed two years, nor shall the maximum probation period of a defendant guilty of a felony exceed five years, except as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1. When the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence are fulfilled, the court shall, by an order duly entered on its minutes, shall discharge the defendant.
- "(b) The court granting probation, upon the recommendation of the officer supervising the probationer, may terminate all authority and supervision over the probationer prior to the declared date of completion of probation upon showing a continued satisfactory compliance with the conditions of probation over a sufficient portion of the period of the probation. At least every two years, and after

providing notice to the district attorney, the court shall review the probationer's suitability for discharge from probation supervision if the probationer has satisfied all financial obligations owed to the court, including restitution, and has not had his or her supervision revoked.

"(c) (1) At any time during the period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence, the court may issue a warrant and cause have the defendant to be arrested for violating any of the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence, upon which and the court shall hold a violation hearing. No probationer shall be held in jail awaiting such the violation hearing for longer than 20 business days, unless new criminal charges are pending. If the hearing is not held within the specified time, the sheriff shall release the probation violator unless there are other pending criminal charges. A judge shall have authority to may issue a bond to a probationer for release from custody.

"(2) Counties shall not be financially responsible for the costs of health care provided to a probationer charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a state probation violation. The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's actual cost of health care for a state probationer charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a violation of his or her probation, which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt of the invoice.

"(3) If the Legislature does not make a specific appropriation to the Department of Corrections sufficient to reimburse the counties for health care as provided in subdivision (2), individuals who have violated the conditions of probation may not be delivered to the custody of a county facility until the State Finance Director certifies the availability of sufficient funds for the reimbursement.

"(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 When an arrest is made without a warrant, the arresting officer shall have a written statement by the probation officer setting forth that the probationer has, in his or her judgment, violated the conditions of probation, and the statement shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the probationer in the county jail or other appropriate place of detention until the probationer is brought before the court. The probation officer shall 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 In all cases, excluding violent offenses defined pursuant to as provided in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, sex offenses defined pursuant to as provided in Section 15-20A-5, and aggravated theft by deception offenses pursuant to as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1, 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 or an offense of aggravated theft by deception as defined in Section 13A-8-2.1, when 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. 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. The process shall be developed in cooperation with the Alabama Sheriffs' Association and the Association of County

Commissions of Alabama. The 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 a consenting county jail designated for this purpose as provided in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language. The Department of Corrections shall reimburse the state mileage rate to the county, as determined by the Alabama Comptroller's Office, to the county for any state inmate sanctioned as probationer charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a probation violator violation and who is transferred to or from a Department of Corrections facility or to or from a consenting county jail facility by the county.

"(2) a. On or before October 1, 2021 the Department of Corrections shall enter into agreements with at least three counties whose county jails will be used for the housing and care of probationers charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a probation violation as provided in this section. The agreements shall be implemented and the county jails shall be designated as provided by Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language.

"b. Probationers in custody while awaiting a probation violation hearing shall be delivered to a consenting county jail facility designated for this purpose, shall be held in the consenting county jail facility while awaiting the revocation hearing, and shall serve any ordered confinement in the consenting county jail facility. If, after October 1,

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"(3) 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 may not revoke probation unless the defendant has previously received a total of three periods of confinement under pursuant to this subsection. For purposes of revocation, the court may take judicial notice of the three total periods of confinement under this subsection. A defendant shall only receive three total periods of confinement under this subsection. The maximum 45-day term of confinement ordered under pursuant to this subsection for a felony shall not be reduced by credit for the time already served in the case. Any credit shall instead a county jail or other place of detention pending the imposition of the period of confinement and shall 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 may not exceed the remainder of the defendant's sentence.

" $\frac{(2)}{(4)}$ The total time spent in confinement under this subsection shall may not exceed the term of the defendant's original sentence.

"(3) (5) Confinement shall be immediate. The court shall be responsible for ensuring ensure that the circuit clerk receives the order revoking probation within five business days. The circuit clerk shall ensure 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.

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"(4) (6) If a probation violator, as described in subdivision (1), is presented to the a county jail, excluding a consenting county jail facility designated for this purpose, as provided in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language, for any period of confinement and the probation violator has with a serious medical health condition, if the confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the county jail facility, or if the county 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 health condition, if the confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the facility county jail, or if the county jail reaches near, at, or overcapacity over capacity, 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 employees 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

by above pursuant to this subdivision.

- "(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, after an administrative review and approval by the probation officer's supervisor, may require the probationer to submit to impose any of the following sanctions:
 - "(1) Mandatory behavioral treatment 7.
 - "(2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment.
 - "(3) GPS monitoring, such.
- "(4) Any other treatment as determined by the board court or supervising officer, or a.
 - "(5) A short period of confinement in a consenting jail facility as specified in subdivision (10) of Section

 15-22-52. Periods of confinement under this subdivision may not exceed six days per month during any three separate months during the period of probation. The six days per month confinement may only be imposed as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any single time. The total periods of confinement may not exceed nine total days in a consenting jail facility.
 - "(g) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under pursuant to 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

days. The probationer shall be given notice of the right to

the hearing and advised of the right: (i) To shall be advised

that he or she has the following rights:

"a. The right to have a hearing before the court on the alleged violation in person, with the. If a hearing is requested, no probationer shall be held beyond 20 business days. Only requesting probationers posing a threat to public safety or a flight risk shall be arrested while awaiting a hearing.

"b. The right to present relevant witnesses and documentary evidence; (ii).

"c. The right to retain and have counsel at the hearing and that counsel will be appointed if the probationer is indigent; and (iii).

"d. The right to confront and cross examine any adverse witnesses.

"(2) 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 The probationer shall have no right of may not request a 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 1 2 to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to a 3 supervising probation officer's exercise of the delegation of 4 authority authorized by subsection (f)."

> Section 2. Section 14-3-30, Code of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:

> > "\$14-3-30.

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"(a)(1) When any convict defendant is sentenced to the penitentiary the custody of the Department of Corrections, the judge of the court in which the sentence is rendered shall order the inmate to be confined in the nearest secure jail. The clerk of the court shall at once notify the Department of Corrections as to the jail where the inmate is confined, forward to the department a copy of the judgment entry and sentence in the case, and inform the department if any special care is necessary to quard the inmate. Thereupon, the department shall direct where the inmate shall be taken for confinement or hard labor. Within five days of the court sentencing a defendant, the court or the court clerk shall enter the sentencing order and the transcript of record into the State Judicial Information System, or its successor system, and E-Transcripts, or its successor system. Except as provided in subdivision (2), upon receipt of the transcript, the Department of Corrections shall accept the transcript, accept the inmate for state confinement, and shall schedule the transfer of the physical custody of the inmate. The

transfer of the physical custody of the inmate shall occur no
later than 30 calendar days following the receipt of the
original transcript by the department. If the department fails
to accept physical custody of the inmate within 30 calendar
days, the sheriff may deliver the inmate to the designated
intake facility on the first business day following the
expiration of the 30-day period.

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"(2) If a transcript contains substantial errors, the Department of Corrections may reject the transcript. If the department rejects the transcript, the department shall immediately notify the court clerk of the rejection, along with any deficiencies in the transcript. The court clerk shall immediately correct the transcript. No later than five days after the receipt of the original transcript, the department shall accept the transcript, accept the inmate for state confinement, and shall schedule the transfer of the physical custody of the inmate. The transfer of the physical custody of the inmate shall occur no later than 35 calendar days following the receipt of the original transcript. If the department fails to accept physical custody of the inmate within 35 calendar days, the sheriff may deliver the inmate to the designated intake facility on the first business day following the expiration of the 35-day period.

"(b) (1) When the Department of Corrections has received the original transcript of an inmate sentenced to the custody of the department and the department is in receipt of a transcript of such sentence, its custody, and the inmate is

being housed in a county jail, and if the inmate has a health condition or develops a medical health condition which that requires immediate treatment at a medical-care health care facility outside the county jail, the department shall be financially responsible for the actual cost of the treatment of the inmate. The department shall receive any contractual discounts the medical-care facility has agreed to grant for the treatment of inmates housed in state correctional facilities.

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"(2) When the Department of Corrections has received the original transcript of an inmate sentenced to the custody of the department and the department is in receipt of a transcript of such sentence, its custody, and the inmate is being housed in a county jail, and if the inmate has a health condition, develops a medical health condition, or has been is diagnosed as having a medical health condition which that, in the opinion of a physician licensed in Alabama, would require requires treatment or, a medical procedure, or both, involving a cost of more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), the department shall transport the inmate shall be transferred within three calendar days of the notification of the condition, to a state owned or operated correctional facility or to the physical custody of the department as determined by the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections. The inmate shall receive treatment in the same manner as other state inmates. If the department fails to take custody of the inmate, the county may transport the inmate to receive the

recommended treatment, medical procedure, or both. The

transportation of the inmate to the treatment or procedure

shall not relieve the department from the financial

responsibility of the costs of the treatment or procedure.

"(3) Nothing in this subsection shall section may be interpreted to relieve the department of its responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep, including the payment of medical health care costs, of an inmate sentenced to the custody of the department, nor shall this subsection section be interpreted as conferring any additional responsibility upon a county for the maintenance and upkeep, or the payment of medical health care costs, of any inmate sentenced to the custody of the department."

Section 3. (a) For the purpose of designating consenting county jails for the housing and care of parolees and probationers pursuant to Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, the Department of Corrections, in consultation with the Alabama Sheriffs Association and the Association of County Commissions of Alabama, shall develop an application and a standard memorandum of agreement to be used by county commissions and sheriffs who agree to provide housing and care to parolees and probationers who have been charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for a parole or probation violation.

(b) The application shall include, but is not limited to, both of the following:

1 (1) A determination of the number of excess beds 2 available in the county jail, based on the evaluation of the 3 inmate census and the available occupied beds in the jail 4 during the previous 12-month period.

- (2) A determination of the actual daily cost of housing and caring for prisoners in the county jail during the previous 12-month period. This amount shall be in addition to the cost of providing health care services.
- (c) (1) A county commission, with the consent of the sheriff, that elects to provide for the housing and care of parole and probation violators, pursuant to Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, shall submit an application to the Department of Corrections, submit to an inspection of the county jail by the department to determine its ability to house inmates and to provide for their housing and care, and provide any other required documentation and information required by the department.
- (2) The department shall review all applications annually and shall select the county jails for participation in the program. Any county jail selected for participation shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with the department for the services.
- (3) To the extent possible, the department shall select county jails that are located in all regions of the state.
- (d)(1) Memoranda of agreement shall be for 12 months and may be renewed for up to two additional 12-month periods

following an inspection and application as required in subsections (b) and (c).

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- (2) The memorandum of agreement shall require the Department of Corrections to provide for the cost of health care for parolees and probationers in the same manner as is provided for in Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975.
- (3) The daily rate paid to the counties for the housing and care of parolees and probationers shall be the actual daily cost as provided in the application plus 20 percent.
- (4) The memorandum of agreement shall provide for the reimbursement to the county for any increased costs of liability insurance premiums that are required by its insurance carrier for coverage attributed to the housing of inmates pursuant to this section.
- (5) The memorandum of agreement shall establish a process for the submittal of monthly payments to the participating counties upon receipt of required documentation.
- (e) Procedures for the transfer or release of parolees and probationers at the end of confinement for violations and other rules necessary to efficiently implement this section shall be established by the Department of Corrections, in consultation with the Alabama Sheriffs Association and the Association of County Commissions of Alabama.

Section 4. Sections 1 and 3 of this act shall become effective on October 1, 2021, and Section 3 of this act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.