- 1 HB380
- 2 183436-1
- 3 By Representatives England, Hill, Givan, Ball, Fridy and
- 4 Pettus
- 5 RFD: Judiciary
- 6 First Read: 09-MAR-17

183436-1:n:03/06/2017:KBH*/cj LRS2017-838

8 SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, a mayor is authorized to remit fines, commute sentences, and pardon a person found guilty of violating a municipal ordinance but a mayor cannot reduce court costs. Additionally, a municipal court judge is authorized to issue arrest warrants and to punish contempt by imposing fines and sentences of imprisonment, or both.

This bill would authorize a mayor to remit court costs and authorize any municipal court judge to remit fines, court costs, fees, payments, and other charges in cases where the court determines that a defendant cannot afford to pay the full amount that would otherwise be required by law.

This bill would delete the authority of a mayor to commute sentences.

This bill would clarify that the authority of the municipal court judge extends to issuing warrants for the failure of a criminal defendant to appear in court and that the willful failure of a defendant to appear may be punishable by contempt,

1	the sentence for which includes fines and
2	imprisonment.
3	
4	A BILL
5	TO BE ENTITLED
6	AN ACT
7	
8	To amend Sections 12-14-15, 12-14-31, and 12-14-32
9	of the Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the power of mayors
10	to remit fines and costs and commute sentences imposed by
11	municipal court judges and the general powers of municipal
12	court judges; to authorize a mayor to remit court costs; to
13	provide for the authority of municipal court judges to remit
14	fines, court costs, or other charges upon a showing of
15	indigency; to delete the authority of a mayor to commute
16	sentences for violations of municipal ordinances; and to
17	authorize municipal court judges to issue arrest warrants and
18	hold an accused in contempt of court under certain
19	circumstances when the accused has failed to appear in court.
20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
21	Section 1. Sections 12-14-15, 12-14-31, and 12-14-32
22	of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
23	" §12-14-15.
24	"The mayor, or upon a satisfactory showing of
25	indigency, the municipal court judge, may remit any or all
26	fines and such costs as are payable to the municipality and
27	commute sentences imposed by a municipal court or the court to

which an appeal was taken for violations of municipal ordinances and , court costs, or other fees, payments, or charges fixed by law upon the conviction of a defendant for violations of municipal ordinances. The mayor may also grant pardons, after conviction, for violation of such ordinances, and he or she shall report his or her action to the council or other governing body at the first regular meeting thereof in the succeeding month with his the reasons therefor in writing.

"\$12-14-31.

- "(a) A municipal judge may administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of books and papers, punish by fine not exceeding \$50.00 and/or imprisonment not exceeding five days any person found and adjudged to be in contempt of court and shall have power coextensive with the jurisdiction of the district court to issue writs and other process and to approve and declare bonds forfeited. In contempt of court cases brought pursuant to Section 12-19-311(c) and (d), a municipal judge may punish by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500).
- "(b) The municipal judge or, when there is more than one judge in the municipality, the presiding judge shall designate any other municipal officers who shall be authorized to approve appearance and appeal bonds.

"\$12-14-32.

"<a>(a) Municipal judges are authorized to issue arrest and search warrants for municipal ordinance violations

returnable to the municipal court and for violations of state law returnable to any state court.

"(b) A municipal judge may also issue a warrant for the arrest of an accused who fails to appear as required, after having been released conditioned upon his or her appearance at a subsequent official proceeding, either without bail or on a judicial public bail, recognizance, or signature bond, including a bond on electronic traffic and non-traffic violations. The accused may also be found in contempt of court for knowingly or willfully failing to appear as required, provided that failure to appear as required by a probation officer as an incident of probation supervision shall not be punishable by contempt."

Section 2. 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.