- 1 SB106
- 2 147420-3
- 3 By Senator Orr
- 4 RFD: Finance and Taxation General Fund
- 5 First Read: 05-FEB-13

1 SB106 2

3

4 <u>ENGROSSED</u>

5

6

7 A BILL

8 TO BE ENTITLED

9 AN ACT

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

Relating to civil actions; to establish guidelines for all pro se civil actions brought by prisoners incarcerated in any state correctional facility in this state; to require a prisoner to exhaust certain administrative remedies prior to filing a pro se civil action; to require a showing of physical injury in all claims for mental or emotional injury; to provide for the payment of certain court costs by prisoners proceeding in forma pauperis; to require the Department of Corrections and certain other correctional entities to adopt procedures for resolving certain claims by pro se prisoners; to provide for the maintenance of certain records; to provide that any damages awarded to a prisoner must first be paid to satisfy any outstanding restitution orders; to provide certain procedures for oral argument requests; and to provide procedures for certain suits involving prison conditions to be resolved by a three-judge panel.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Alabama Prisoner Litigation Reform Act."

Section 2. This act shall apply to all pro se civil actions for money damages relating to terms and conditions of confinement brought under the laws of this state, or for injunctive, declaratory, or mandamus relief, brought by prisoners incarcerated in any state correctional facility.

Nothing in this act shall apply to actions brought pursuant to the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure or pursuant to Section 15-21-1, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 3. For purpose of this act, the following words shall have the following meanings:

- adopted or approved by the Alabama Department of Corrections and any private company or contractor providing any services within any correctional facility which establish an internal procedure requiring an inmate to file a written complaint to the department, correctional authorities, or any private company or contractor prior to filing a pro se civil action for claims related to the conditions of confinement or the effect of actions by government officials on the lives of prisoners incarcerated in prison.
- (2) AVAILABLE. All administrative remedies adopted or approved by the department and any private company or contractor providing any services within any correctional facility which address claims of the kind asserted by the

- prisoner even if the administrative remedies do not allow the prisoner the particular kind of relief sought.
- 3 (3) DEPARTMENT. The Alabama Department of Corrections.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

Section 4. (a) The department and any private company or contractor providing any services within any correctional facility shall adopt administrative remedies for prisoners. The administrative remedies shall be prominently posted and published to all prisoners.

- (b) A prisoner incarcerated by the department may not assert a pro se civil claim under state law until the prisoner exhausts all administrative remedies available. If a prisoner files a pro se civil action in contravention of this section, the court shall dismiss the action without prejudice.
- (c) The court shall take judicial notice of administrative remedies adopted by the department that have been filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama.
- (d) (1) The court, on its own motion or on the motion of a party, may dismiss any prisoner pro se civil action if the court is satisfied that the action is any of the following:
  - a. Frivolous.
  - b. Malicious.
  - c. Fails to state a cause of action.
- d. Seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.

e. Fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

- (2) If the court makes a determination to dismiss an action based on the content of the petition, the court may dismiss the underlying claim without first exhausting administrative remedies available to the prisoner.
  - (3) The court, on its own motion, may raise an exception of improper venue and transfer the action to a court of proper venue or dismiss the action.
  - (e) (1) Any defendant may waive the right to reply to any pro se civil action brought by a person confined by the department or to any prisoner's pro se civil action.

    Notwithstanding any other law or rule of procedure, a waiver shall not constitute an admission of the allegations contained in the petition or waive any affirmative defenses available to the defendant.
  - (2) No relief shall be granted to a plaintiff's prose civil action unless an answer has been filed. The court may require any defendant to answer a petition brought under this section if it finds that the plaintiff has a reasonable opportunity to prevail on the merits.
  - (f)(1) In any pro se civil action brought with respect to prison conditions by a prisoner confined by the department, to the extent practicable, pretrial proceedings in which the prisoner's participation is required or permitted shall be conducted by telephone, video conference, or other

communications technology without removing the prisoner from the facility in which he or she is currently confined.

- (2) After providing the parties an opportunity to file supporting and opposing memoranda, a court may rule on exceptions and motions without holding a hearing.
- (3) Hearings may be conducted at the facility in which the prisoner is currently confined subject to agreement by the state.
- (4) The court shall allow counsel to participate by telephone, video conference, or other telecommunications technology in any hearing held at the facility to the extent practicable.
- (g) No pro se civil action by a prisoner may assert a claim under state law for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody without a prior showing of physical injury.
- (h)(1) The pro se civil actions of more than one prisoner may not be consolidated, and a prisoner's action that is filed or prosecuted pro se may not assert a class action.
- (2) If a pro se civil action names more than one plaintiff or asserts a pro se class action, the actions of any plaintiff, other than the first named plaintiff, shall be dismissed without prejudice.
- (i) No prisoner may file a petition for writ of certiorari more than one year after the incident or omission complained of or one year after any administrative remedy has been exhausted, whichever comes later.

Section 5. (a) (1) A prisoner seeking in forma pauperis status shall provide the court with a certified copy of his or her prisoner money account for the preceding 12 months.

- (2) Any prisoner granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis shall repay any filing fees and pay any taxed costs by making monthly installments, until fully paid, equal to 20 percent of the prisoner's average monthly prisoner money balance for the prior 12 months, or a similarly determined amount if 12 months of account activity is not available.
- (3) If the court determines the prisoner has had no deposits in his or her inmate trust account for the preceding twelve months, the court shall permit the prisoner to proceed without paying the filing fee and costs.
- (4) In cases where in forma pauperis status is granted, the filing fee of a pro se civil action shall be taxed to the prisoner at the end of the case. The taxing of costs against a non-prevailing prisoner shall be at the court's discretion.
- (5) Any prisoner failing to make any payment when due shall have his or her case dismissed without prejudice.
- (b) The court shall deny in forma pauperis status to any prisoner who has had three or more pro se civil actions or appeals dismissed by any federal or state court for being frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim, unless the prisoner shows that he or she is in imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time of filing his or her

motion for judgment, or the court determines that it would be manifest injustice to deny in forma pauperis.

Section 6. (a) (1) In any pro se action in which any defendant is the State of Alabama or one of its officers, employees, or agents, upon the grant of in forma pauperis status or receipt of the filing fee and costs, the prisoner shall serve the office of the Attorney General with a copy of the motion for judgment and all necessary supporting papers. Additionally, if the pro se action named the department or any of its officials, employees, or agents as a respondent or defendant, the prisoner shall also serve the Legal Division of the department with a copy of the action. Nothing in this act shall be construed to eliminate the prisoner's duty under the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure to personally serve individual defendants or respondents named as parties.

- (2) The office of the Attorney General or the department shall file responsive pleadings within 60 days of receipt of the notice.
- (3) A pro se prisoner's failure to state his or her claims in a written motion for judgment plainly stating facts sufficient to support his or her cause of action, accompanied by all necessary supporting documentation, may be grounds for dismissal of the action.

Section 7. (a) Oral argument on any motion in any prisoner pro se civil action shall be heard orally only at the request of the court. Whenever possible, the court shall rule upon the record before it.

(b) No pro se prisoner shall be permitted to request subpoenas for witnesses or documents, or file discovery requests, until the court has ruled upon any motion to dismiss or other dispositive motion.

- (c) Where a pro se case proceeds past the initial dispositive motion phase, the court shall require the prisoner seeking discovery to demonstrate that his or her requests are relevant and material to the issues in the case.
- (d) (1) No subpoena for witnesses or documents shall be issued unless a judge of the court has reviewed the subpoena request and specifically authorized a subpoena to be issued.
- (2) The court shall exercise its discretion in determining the scope of the subpoena and may condition its issuance on such terms as the court finds appropriate.
- (3) The court shall take into account the burden placed upon the object of the subpoena in relation to the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation.
- Section 8. (a) All records maintained by the department in the name of an individual prisoner, including medical records, shall be the property of the department.
- (b) In any pro se civil action subject to this act, where the State of Alabama, an agency of the State of Alabama, an employee of the State of Alabama, or a private contractor providing services to the department is named as a defendant, the commissioner of the department may share any records

maintained in the name of the prisoner filing suit with counsel representing the above-named defendants.

Section 9. (a) Damages awarded to a prisoner in connection with a pro se civil action brought against any prison or against any official or agent of such prison shall be paid directly to satisfy any outstanding restitution orders pending against the prisoner. Any remaining amounts shall be forwarded to the prisoner.

(b) Prior to payment of any damages, reasonable efforts shall be made to notify the victims of the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and incarcerated concerning the pending payment of any damages.

Section 10. (a) In any civil action with respect to prison conditions, no prisoner release order shall be entered unless both of the following are satisfied:

- (1) A court has previously entered an order for less intrusive relief that has failed to remedy the deprivation of the right sought to be remedied through the prisoner release order.
- (2) The defendant has had a reasonable amount of time to comply with the previous court orders.
- (b) In any civil action in state court with respect to prison conditions, a prisoner release order shall be entered by a three-judge court, if the requirements of subsection (f) have been met.

(c) In any action required to be heard and determined by a court of three judges, the composition and procedure of the court shall be as follows:

- (1) Upon the filing of a request for three judges, the judge to whom the request is presented shall immediately notify the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, who shall designate an active or retired district or circuit judge in good standing, and the presiding judge of the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals, who shall designate an active or retired district or circuit judge in good standing. The judges so designated, and the judge to whom the request was presented, shall serve as members of the court to hear and determine the action or proceeding.
- except the trial and enter all orders permitted by the Rules of Civil Procedure except as provided in this subsection. The judge may grant a temporary restraining order on a specific finding, based on evidence submitted, that specified irreparable damage will result if the order is not granted. An order, unless previously revoked by the circuit judge, shall remain in force only until the hearing and determination by the circuit court of three judges of an application for a preliminary injunction. A single judge shall not appoint a master, order a reference, hear and determine any application for a preliminary or permanent injunction or motion to vacate the injunction, or enter judgment on the merits. Any action of

a single judge may be reviewed by the full court at any time before final judgment.

- (d) A party seeking a prisoner release order in state court shall file with any request for such relief a request for a three-judge court and materials sufficient to demonstrate that the requirements of subsection (a) have been met.
- (e) If the requirements under subsection (a) have been met, a judge before whom a civil action with respect to prison conditions is pending who believes that a prison release order should be considered may sua sponte request the convening of a three-judge court to determine whether a prisoner release order should be entered.
- (f) The three-judge court shall enter a prisoner release order only if the court finds clear and convincing evidence of both of the following:
- (1) Crowding is the primary cause of the violation of a right.
- (2) No other relief will remedy the violation of the right.
- (g) Any state unit of government whose jurisdiction or function includes the appropriation of funds for the construction, operation, or maintenance of program facilities, or the prosecution or custody of persons who may be released from, or not admitted to, a prison as a result of a prisoner release order shall have standing to oppose the imposition or continuation in effect of such relief and to seek termination

of such relief, and shall have the right to intervene in any proceeding relating to such relief.

Section 11. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 12. This act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the

Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

1		
2		
3	Senate	
4 5 6	Read for the first time and referred to the Senate committee on Finance and Taxation General Fund	0.5-FEB-13
7 8 9	Read for the second time and placed on the calendar 2 amendments	14-FEB-13
10	Read for the third time and passed as amended	26-FEB-13
11 12	Yeas 27 Nays 0	
13 14 15 16 17	Patrick Harris Secretary	