1	212159-2:	n : 03/18/2021 : CNB / bm LSA2021-21686
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3	CONFERENCE	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HB110
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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, to be served in a
11		county jail.
12		This bill would revise the limitations for
13		confinement for parole and probation violations.
14		This bill would revise the circumstances in
15		which a person's parole or probation may be
16		revoked.
17		This bill would provide that counties are
18		not financially responsible for the health care
19		expenses while housing a parole or probation
20		violator in a county jail in certain circumstances.
21		This bill would provide that the Board of
22		Pardons and Paroles may establish and maintain
23		residential transition centers and would provide
24		for the operation of the facilities.
25		Under existing law, a parolee or probationer
26		who violates the conditions of his or her parole or
27		probation may be required to serve a 45-day period

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of confinement in a Department of Corrections facility in certain circumstances.

This bill would require parolees and probationers to serve the 45-day period of confinement in a county jail or a residential transition center being operated by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Under existing law, a parolee or probationer would not receive credit for any time spent in custody prior to a hearing on a parole or probation violation.

This bill would allow a parolee or probationer to be credited for any time spent in custody prior to a revocation hearing.

Under existing law, when a defendant is sentenced to the Department of Corrections, the court is required to notify the department.

This bill would require that the court or the court clerk send an electronic notification to the Department of Corrections when the defendant is sentenced to the custody of the department.

This bill would require the Department of Corrections, in agreement with a county commission 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

sanctioned or revoked for, parole or probation violations.

This bill would establish the procedures for selecting the county jails to be used for the housing and care of parole and probation violators.

This bill would also make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

2.0

Relating to parole and probation; 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 and location of confinement for parole and probation violators; to revise the circumstances when a parolee or probationer's parole or probation may be revoked; to provide that the Department of Corrections must reimburse the county commission for health care costs of state parolees and probationers in certain circumstances; to require the Department of Corrections to designate county jails for the confinement of parole and probation violators; to provide that the Board of Pardons and Paroles may establish and maintain residential transition centers and to provide for the operation of the facilities; to

provide that a parole or probation violator may get credit for any time served in custody in certain circumstances; 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 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:

"(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</u> the 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</u> be subject 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.

- "(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 The parolee shall submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, or any 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

1 shall the total periods of confinement imposed by the 2 supervising parole officer provided for in this subdivision exceed 18 total days in a consenting jail facility. 3 Confinement provided herein shall be subject to the 4 limitations, provisions, and conditions provided in Section 15-22-32, and the board's authority to directly impose 7 sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke parole shall not otherwise be limited.

> "(7) 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.

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"(a) 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 to 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.

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"(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 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, calculated from the date of delinquency. The delinquent parolee shall be deemed to begin serving the balance of the prison time required on the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent parolee. 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 parole court may only recommend revocation and the board may only revoke parole as provided below take any of the following actions:

"(1) a. Unless If the underlying offense is was a violent offense as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, when a parolee under supervision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles has violated a condition of

parole, other than being a sex offense pursuant to Section

15-20A-5, or aggravated theft by deception pursuant to Section

13A-8-2.1, the board shall revoke parole and require the

parolee to serve the balance of the term for which he or she

was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state

prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her

rearrest as a delinquent parolee.

"b. If the parole violation was for being arrested or convicted of a new offense or absconding, the parole court may recommend and the board may revoke parole and require the parolee to serve the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her rearrest as a delinguent parolee.

"c. For all other parolees, 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 residential transition center established pursuant to Section 6 of the act adding this amendatory language or a consenting county jail designated for this purpose as provided in Section 5 of the act adding this amendatory language. The parolee shall be held in the county jail of the county in which the revocation occurred while awaiting the revocation hearing. 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 violator violation and who is transferred to or from a Department of Corrections facility or to or from a consenting county jail by the county.

"(2) 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 45-day term of confinement ordered under pursuant to this subsection shall not be reduced by credit for incarceration time already any time served in the case. Confinement under this subsection in

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.

" $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ The total time spent in confinement under this subsection shall may not exceed the term of the parolee's original sentence.

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

"(4) (5) If the parolee is presented to a county jail, excluding a consenting county jail designated for this purpose, as provided in Section 5 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 in the county jail 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.
 - "(c) The position of Parole Revocation Hearing
 Officer is created and established, subject to provisions of
 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 behavioral impose any of the following sanctions:
 - "(1) Mandatory behavior treatment.
 - "(2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment.
- "(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 the county 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. of the county in which the revocation occurred. 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 month confinement periods 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.

"b. Confinement pursuant to this subdivision does not limit the board's ability to directly impose sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke parole.

"(f) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under pursuant to subsection (e) and pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29, the parolee must first be presented with a violation report, putting setting forth the alleged parole violations and supporting evidence. The parolee may request a hearing before the parole court to be heard in person within 10 days. The parolee shall be given notice of the right to seek such parole court review and advised of the right (i) to a hearing before a neutral and detached shall be advised that he or she has all of the following rights:

<u>by electronic means</u>, on the alleged violation or violations, with the. If a parole court is requested, no probationer shall

1	be held beyond 20 business days of the request. Only
2	requesting parolees posing a threat to public safety or a
3	flight risk shall be arrested while awaiting parole court.
4	"b. The right to present relevant witnesses and
5	documentary evidence; (ii).
6	"c. The right to retain and have counsel at the
7	hearing if he or she so desires; and (iii).
8	"d. The right to confront and cross examine any
9	adverse witnesses.
10	"(2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by
11	the parolee and the supervising parole officer, with approval
12	of a supervisor, the parolee may be treated, monitored, or
13	confined for the period recommended in the violation report
14	and designated on the waiver. However, the $\underline{\text{The}}$ parolee $\underline{\text{shall}}$
15	have no right of may not request a review if he or she has
16	signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this
17	subsection.
18	"(g) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures
19	to implement the requirements of this section, which shall
20	include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to
21	exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by
22	subsection (e).
23	" §15-22-52.
24	"The court shall determine and may at any time
25	modify the conditions of probation and. The conditions of
26	<u>probation</u> shall include among them the following or any other

1	conditions. Such conditions shall provide that the probationer
2	shall, but are not limited to, all of the following:
3	"(1) Avoid injurious or vicious habits ; .
4	"(2) Avoid persons or places of disreputable or
5	harmful character;.
6	"(3) Report to the probation officer as directed; $\underline{\cdot}$
7	"(4) Permit the probation officer to visit him or
8	her at his or her home or elsewhere +.
9	"(5) Work faithfully at suitable employments
10	<pre>employment as far as possible;.</pre>
11	"(6) Remain within a specified place ;.
12	"(7) Pay the fine imposed or costs or such any
13	portions thereof of fines or costs, as the court may
14	determine, and in $\frac{\text{such}}{\text{installments}}$ as the court may direct;.
15	"(8) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved
16	party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in
17	an amount to be determined by the court; $\underline{\cdot}$
18	"(9) Support his or her dependents to the best of
19	his or her ability; and.
20	"(10) Submit to behavioral treatment, substance
21	abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, or any other treatment as
22	deemed necessary by the court or supervising probation
23	officer, and/or a period or periods of confinement in a
24	consenting jail facility. Periods of confinement imposed by
25	the supervising probation officer shall not exceed six days
26	per month during any three separate months during the period
27	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 sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke probation shall not otherwise be limited.

"(11) 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) 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.

"(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. take any of the following actions:

"(1) a. If the probationer was convicted of underlying offense was 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

"b. If the underlying offense was a violent offenses offense as defined pursuant to in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, a sex offenses defined offense pursuant to Section 15-20A-5, and or aggravated theft by deception offenses pursuant to Section 13A-8-2.1, the court may only revoke probation as provided below: shall revoke probation and require the probationer to serve the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent probationer.

"(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 a defendant under supervision for a felony conviction has violated a condition of probation, other than arrest or conviction

"c. If the probation violation was for being arrested or convicted of a new offense or absconding, the court may revoke probation and require the probationer to serve the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent probationer.

"d. For all other probationers, 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

bitall develop and implement a beleamilined process to transpor	
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 t	. c
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	F
provide that the a residential transition center established	
pursuant to Section 6 of the act adding this amendatory	
language or a consenting county jail designated for this	
purpose as provided in Section 5 of the act adding this	
amendatory language. The probationer shall be held in the	
county jail of the county in which the revocation occurred	
while awaiting the revocation hearing. 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	1
county jail by the county.	

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 pursuant to 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 any time already served in the case. Any credit shall instead custody prior to the imposition of the period of confinement and shall be applied credited to the suspended sentence. In the event If 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.

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" $\frac{(2)}{(3)}$ The total time spent in confinement under this subsection shall may not exceed the term of the defendant's original sentence.

"(3) (4) 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, a county jail, a residential transition center, or a consenting county jail receives necessary transcripts for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of its receipt of the court's order.

subdivision (1), is presented to the a county jail, excluding a consenting county jail designated for this purpose, as provided in Section 5 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 would create 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 in the county jail 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 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

"(4) (5) If a probation violator, as described in

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probation officer, after an administrative review and approval

by the probation officer's supervisor, may require the

Τ	probactories to submit to impose any of the following
2	sanctions:
3	"(1) Mandatory behavioral treatment.
4	"(2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment.
5	" <u>(3)</u> GPS monitoring , such .
6	"(4) Any other treatment as determined by the board
7	<u>court</u> or supervising officer , or a .
8	"(5) A short period of confinement in a consenting
9	the county jail facility as specified in subdivision (10) of
10	Section 15-22-52 of the county in which the revocation
11	occurred. Periods of confinement under this subdivision may
12	not exceed six days per month during any three separate months
13	during the period of probation. The six days per month
14	confinement period may only be imposed as two-day or three-day
15	consecutive periods at any single time. The total periods of
16	confinement may not exceed nine total days.
17	"(g)(1) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under
18	pursuant to subsection (f) and pursuant to subdivision (10) of
19	Section 15-22-52, the probationer must first be presented with
20	a violation report, with the alleged probation violations and
21	supporting evidence noted . The probationer may file a motion
22	with the court to conduct a probation violation hearing within
23	10 days. The probationer shall be given notice of the right to
24	the hearing and advised of the right: (i) To shall be advised
25	that he or she has all of the following:
26	"a. The right to have a hearing before the court on
27	the alleged violation or violations in person, with the or by

1 electronic means. If a hearing is requested, no probationer 2 shall be held beyond 20 business days of the request. Only 3 requesting probationers posing a threat to public safety or a flight risk shall be arrested while awaiting a hearing. 4 5 "b. The right to present relevant witnesses and documentary evidence; (ii). 6 "c. The right to retain and have counsel at the 7 8 hearing and that counsel will be appointed if the probationer 9 is indigent; and (iii). 10 "d. The right to confront and cross examine any adverse witnesses. 11 "(2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by 12 13 the probationer and the supervising probation officer, with 14 approval of a supervisor, the probationer may be treated, 15 monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the 16 violation report and designated in the waiver. However, the 17 The probationer shall have no right of may not request a 18 review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this subsection. 19 20 "(h) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures 21 to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to a 22 supervising probation officer's exercise of the delegation of 23 24 authority authorized by subsection (f)." 25 Section 2. Section 14-3-30, Code of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows: 26 "\$14-3-30. 27

"(a)(1) When any convict defendant is sentenced to the penitentiary 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 schedule the transfer of the physical custody of the inmate. The sheriff shall transfer physical custody of the inmate 30 calendar days following the receipt of the original transcript by the department. (2) If a transcript contains substantial errors, the

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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. No later than five

days after the receipt of the validated transcript, the

department shall accept the validated transcript, accept the

inmate for state confinement, and schedule the transfer of the

physical custody of the inmate. The sheriff shall transfer

physical custody of the inmate 35 calendar days following the

receipt of the validated transcript.

"(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 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.

"(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

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 does not relieve the department from the financial responsibilities 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) (1) Counties are not financially responsible for the cost of health care provided to a parolee or probationer charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a parole or probation violation.

1 (2) The county may submit an invoice to the
2 Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's
3 cost of health care administered outside the county jail and
4 actual costs of any care administered in the county jail.
5 Invoices must be paid by the department within 60 days of the

receipt of the invoice.

- (b) (1) a. The Department of Corrections shall pay a county jail housing and caring for parolees and probationers charged with, or sanctioned or revoked for, a parole or probation violation a per diem of twenty-eight dollars (\$28) per day the parolee or probationer is housed in the county jail.
 - b. Every three years the rate shall be adjusted by the Department of Finance using the Consumer Price Index for the previous three years.
 - (2) The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for payment of the per diem provided in subdivision (1). Invoices must be paid by the department within 60 days of the receipt of the invoice.
 - (c) (1) If, after 60 days of receipt of an invoice, the Department of Corrections has failed to pay for the health care of parolees and probationers as required in subsection (a), or has failed to pay the per diem as required in subsection (b), a county may file a claim with the Board of Adjustments.
 - (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Adjustments shall hear any claim filed by any county

pursuant to subsection (c) within 45 days of the filing of a claim.

Section 4. On or before January 1, 2022, the

Department of Corrections shall enter into agreements, and
operation shall begin pursuant to the agreements, with at
least one residential transition center established pursuant
to Section 6 of the act adding this amendatory language or at
least three consenting county jails designated pursuant to
Section 5 of the act adding this amendatory language, and
whose facilities will be used for the housing and care of
parolees and probationers charged with, or sanctioned or
revoked for, a parole or probation violation pursuant to
Section 15-22-32 or 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975. Where
county jails are used for the housing and care of such
parolees and probationers, the agreements shall be implemented
and the county jails shall be designated as provided by
Section 5 of the act adding this amendatory language.

Section 5. (a) For the purpose of establishing consenting county jails for the housing and care of parolees and probationers pursuant to Sections 15-22-32 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.
- 3 (b) The application shall include, but is not 4 limited to, both of the following:

- (1) A determination of the number of excess beds available in the county jail, based on the evaluation of the inmate census and the available occupied beds in the jail during the previous 12-month period.
- (2) A determination of the 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 15-22-32 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.

1 (3) The department shall select at least one county
2 jail located in the northern region, one county jail located
3 in the central region, and one county jail located in the
4 southern region 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).
- (2) The memorandum of agreement shall require the Department of Corrections to provide for the cost of health care for parolees and probationers and to provide a per diem for each parolee and probationer as provided in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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 procedures 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.
- f) Any county that elects to provide for the
 housing and care of parole and probation violators pursuant to
 this section, and is participating in the liability
 self-insurance fund established pursuant to Chapter 30 of
 Title 11, Code of Alabama 1975, shall be eligible for the
 liability self-insurance fund's coverage for any claims
 arising out of the housing and care of parole and probation
 violators.

Section 6. The Board of Pardons and Paroles may establish and maintain one or more residential transition centers for the housing of parolees and probationers ordered to serve a period of confinement pursuant to Section 15-22-32 or 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 7. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2022; the amendatory language in Section 1 of this act to Sections 15-22-32 and 15-22-54, Code of Alabama 1975, that provides a parolee or probationer shall receive credit for any time served in custody prior to a revocation hearings, shall become effective immediately; and Sections 5 and 6 of this act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.