

1 QLDI55-1

2 By Senators Hatcher, Stewart, Coleman, Figures

3 RFD: Judiciary

4 First Read: 11-May-23

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6 2023 Regular Session



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4	SYNOPSIS:
5	Under existing law, courts are required or
6	authorized to impose fines, fees, and court costs in
7	criminal cases.
8	This bill would eliminate fines, fees, and court
9	costs in juvenile court and discharge outstanding
10	fines, fees, and court costs previously ordered by a
11	juvenile court.
12	Also under existing law, the juvenile court is
13	required to order a parent, legal guardian, or legal
14	custodian with resources to pay child support when a
15	child is placed in the legal custody of the department,
16	agency, organization, entity, or person.
17	This bill would eliminate this child support
18	obligation.
19	This bill would also make nonsubstantive,
20	technical revisions to update the existing code
21	language to current style.
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24	A BILL
25	TO BE ENTITLED
26	AN ACT
27	
28	Relating to juvenile court; to amend Sections

Relating to juvenile court; to amend Sections



- 29 12-15-110, 12-15-117, 12-15-203, 12-15-204, 12-15-215,
- $30 \quad 12-19-171, \quad 12-19-181, \quad 12-19-182, \quad 12-19-311, \quad 12-23-7, \quad 12-23-12,$
- 31 12-23-13, 13A-5-2, 13A-5-11, 13A-5-12, and 15-23-17, Code of
- 32 Alabama 1975, to eliminate fines, fees, and court costs in
- juvenile court and to discharge outstanding fines, fees, and
- 34 court costs previously ordered by a juvenile court; to
- 35 eliminate the requirement for certain parents, legal
- 36 guardians, or legal custodians to pay child support when a
- 37 child is placed in the legal custody of the department,
- 38 agency, organization, entity, or person; to repeal Section
- 39 12-15-109, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to court orders for
- 40 maintenance and care of children; and to make nonsubstantive,
- 41 technical revisions to update the existing code language to
- 42 current style.
- 43 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 44 Section 1. Sections 12-15-110, 12-15-117, 12-15-203,
- 45 12-15-204, 12-15-215, 12-19-171, 12-19-181, 12-19-182,
- 46 12-19-311, Relating to juvenile court; to amend Sections
- 47 12-15-110, 12-15-117, 12-15-203, 12-15-204, 12-15-215,
- 48 12-19-171, 12-19-181, 12-19-182, 12-19-311, 12-23-7, 12-23-12,
- 49 12-23-13, 13A-5-2, 13A-5-11, 13A-5-12, and 15-23-17, Code of
- 50 Alabama 1975, to eliminate fines, fees, and court costs in
- 51 juvenile court and to discharge outstanding fines, fees, and
- 52 court costs previously ordered by a juvenile court; to
- 53 eliminate the requirement for certain parents, legal
- 54 guardians, or legal custodians to pay child support when a
- 55 child is placed in the legal custody of the department,
- agency, organization, entity, or person; to repeal Section



12-15-109, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to court orders for maintenance and care of children; and to make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.15-23-17, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"§12-15-110

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- therefor and the limitations thereonjuvenile court and the rules of juvenile procedure, the juvenile court may punish a person for contempt of court for disobeying an order of the juvenile court or for obstructing or interfering with the proceedings of the juvenile court or the enforcement of its orders, except as provided in subsections (b) and (d).
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the The juvenile court shall be limited in the actions it may take with respect to a child violating the terms and conditions of the order of protective supervision as this term is defined in subdivision (5) of Section 12-15-301(11), to those which the juvenile court could have taken at the time of the original disposition of the juvenile court pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 12-15-314(a).
- (c) A finding of indirect contempt not based on a delinquency petition does not constitute an adjudication of delinquency.
- 81 (d) The juvenile court shall not punish a person for
 82 contempt of court under subsection (a) for failure to obey an
 83 order of restitution."

84 "\$12-15-117



- 85 (a) Once a child has been adjudicated dependent, 86 delinquent, or in need of supervision, jurisdiction of the 87 juvenile court shall terminate when the child becomes 21 years 88 of age unless, prior thereto to the child becoming 21 years of age, the judge of the juvenile court terminates its 89 90 jurisdiction by explicitly stating in a written order that it 91 is terminating jurisdiction over the case involving the child. 92 Nothing in this section is intended to affect the initial and 93 continuing jurisdiction of juvenile courts over cases other than delinquency, dependency, or in need of supervision cases 94 95 as provided in Sections 12-15-114, 12-15-115, 12-15-116, or any other statute by which jurisdiction was initially lawfully 96 97 invoked.
- 98 (b) The jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall 99 terminate when the child is convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender as provided in Section 12-15-203(i) and 100 101 Section 12-15-204(b). If a person already under the 102 jurisdiction of the juvenile court is convicted or adjudicated 103 a youthful offender in a criminal court of a crime committed 104 at the age of 18 years of age or older, the conviction or 105 adjudication shall terminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile 106 court.

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(c) In any case over which the juvenile court has jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction over an individual of any age to enforce or modify any prior orders of the juvenile court unless otherwise provided by law.

The juvenile court and also shall not retain jurisdiction solely for the enforcement or modification of any prior orders

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of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court until paid in full.

(d) For purposes of enforcing any order of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court, the remedies with regard to punishment for contempt, including incarceration in jail of individuals 18 years of age or older, shall be available to the juvenile court."

"\$12-15-203

- (a) A prosecutor, before a hearing on a delinquency petition on its merits and after notifying, verbally or in writing, the juvenile probation officer, may file a motion requesting the juvenile court judge to transfer a child for criminal prosecution to the circuit or district court, if the child was 14 or more years of age or older at the time of the conduct charged and is alleged to have committed an act which would constitute a criminal offense as defined by this code if committed by an adult.
- (b) The juvenile court judge shall conduct a hearing on all motions for the purpose of determining whether it is in the best interests of the child or the public to grant the motion. Only if there are no reasonable grounds to believe the child is committable meets the criteria for commitment to an institution, department, or agency for individuals with an intellectual disability or mental illness, may the juvenile court judge order the case transferred for criminal prosecution.



- (c) When there are grounds to believe that the child $\frac{1}{100}$
- 142 committable meets the criteria for commitment to an
- 143 institution, department, or agency for individuals with an
- intellectual disability or mental illness, the juvenile court
- 145 judge shall order an examination pursuant to Section
- 146 12-15-130.
- 147 (d) Evidence of the following and other relevant
- 148 factors shall be considered in determining whether the motion
- 149 shall be granted:
- 150 (1) The nature of the present alleged offense.
- 151 (2) The extent and nature of the prior delinquency
- 152 record of the child.
- 153 (3) The nature of past treatment efforts and the nature
- of the response of the child to the efforts.
- 155 (4) Demeanor.
- 156 (5) The extent and nature of the physical and mental
- 157 maturity of the child.
- 158 (6) The interests of the community and of the child
- 159 requiring that the child be placed under legal restraint or
- 160 discipline.
- (e) Prior to a hearing on the motion by the prosecutor,
- 162 a written study and report to the juvenile court judge,
- 163 relevant to the factors listed in subsection (d), shall be
- 164 made by a juvenile probation officer.
- (f) When a child is transferred for criminal
- 166 prosecution, the juvenile court judge shall set forth in
- 167 writing his or her reasons for granting the motion, which
- shall include a finding of probable cause for believing that



169 the allegations are true and correct.

- (g) The finding of probable cause by the juvenile court judge shall preclude the necessity for a preliminary hearing subsequent to the transfer of the case for criminal prosecution, and the court having jurisdiction of the offense or offenses charged may exercise any authority over the case and the child, subsequent to the transfer, which is otherwise applicable to cases involving adult offenders pursuant to provisions of laws or rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Alabama.
- (h) A child who is transferred to a court for criminal prosecution shall be tried as an adult for the offense charged and all lesser included offenses of the offense charged.
- (i) (1) A conviction or adjudication as a youthful offender of a child of a criminal offense, with the exception of a nonfelony traffic offense, shall terminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child with respect to any future delinquent acts and with respect to any pending allegations of delinquency which have not been disposed of by the juvenile court at the time of the criminal conviction or adjudication as a youthful offender. Any pending or future criminal acts committed by the child shall be prosecuted as other criminal charges are prosecuted.
- (2) Termination of the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the child with respect to future criminal charges and pending allegations of delinquency, as provided hereinby this section, shall not affect the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the child with respect to any other matter



provided in this chapter, specifically including any prior allegations of delinquency which, at the time of the criminal conviction, has been disposed of by the juvenile court either through informal adjustment, consent decree, or adjudication.

- (3) The juvenile court is specifically authorized, to the extent practicable, to continue exercising its jurisdiction over the child with respect to such any previously disposed delinquency cases after the termination of its jurisdiction with respect to other criminal charges, including jurisdiction to enforce its order requiring the payment of fines, costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court pursuant to Section 12-15-117."
- 209 "\$12-15-204

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- 210 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
 211 person who has attained the age of 16 years of age at the time
 212 of the conduct charged and who is charged with the commission
 213 of any act or conduct, which if committed by an adult would
 214 constitute any of the following, shall not be subject to the
 215 jurisdiction of juvenile court but shall be charged, arrested,
 216 and tried as an adult:
- 217 (1) A capital offense.
- 218 (2) A Class A felony.
- 219 (3) A felony which has as an element thereofof the use of a deadly weapon.
- 221 (4) A felony which has as an element thereof of the causing of death or serious physical injury.
- 223 (5) A felony which has as an element thereof of the use 224 of a dangerous instrument against any person who is one of the



- 225 following:
- a. A law enforcement officer or official.
- 227 b. A correctional officer or official.
- 228 c. A parole or probation officer or official.
- d. A juvenile court probation officer or official.
- e. A district attorney or other prosecuting officer or
- 231 official.
- f. A judge or judicial official.
- q. A court officer or official.
- 234 h. A person who is a grand juror, juror, or witness in
- 235 any legal proceeding of whatever nature when the offense stems
- from, is caused by, or is related to the role of the person as
- 237 a juror, grand juror, or witness.
- i. A teacher, principal, or employee of the public
- 239 education system of Alabama.
- 240 (6) Trafficking in drugs in violation of Section
- 13A-12-231, or as the same may be amended.
- 242 (7) Any lesser included offense of the above offenses
- 243 charged or any lesser felony offense charged arising from the
- 244 same facts and circumstances and committed at the same time as
- 245 the offenses listed above. Provided, however, except that the
- 246 juvenile court shall maintain original jurisdiction over these
- lesser included offenses if the grand jury fails to indict for
- 248 any of the offenses enumerated in subsections subdivisions
- 249 (a) (1) to (a) through (6), inclusive. The juvenile court shall
- 250 also maintain original jurisdiction over these lesser included
- 251 offenses, subject to double jeopardy limitations, if the court
- 252 handling criminal offenses dismisses all charges for offenses

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- enumerated in subsections subdivisions (a) (1) to (a) through (6), inclusive.
- 255 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any 256 person who has been convicted or adjudicated a youthful 257 offender in a court handling criminal offenses pursuant to the 258 provisions of this section shall not thereafter be subject to 259 the jurisdiction of juvenile court for any pending or 260 subsequent offense. Provided, however, pursuant to Section 12-15-117, the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction over 261 262 an individual of any age for the enforcement of any prior 263 orders of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the 264 265 juvenile court until paid in full.
 - (c) This section shall apply to all cases in which the alleged criminal conduct occurred after April 14, 1994. All conduct occurring before April 14, 1994, shall be governed by pre-existing law."

270 "\$12-15-215

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271 (a) If the juvenile court finds on proof beyond a 272 reasonable doubt, based upon competent, material, and relevant 273 evidence, that a child committed the acts by reason of which 274 the child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of 275 supervision, it the court may proceed immediately to hear 276 evidence as to whether the child is in need of care or 277 rehabilitation and to file its findings thereon. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a finding that the child 278 has committed an act which constitutes a felony is sufficient 279 280 to sustain a finding that the child is in need of care or



rehabilitation. If the juvenile court finds that the child is
not in need of care or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the
proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or
other temporary care theretofore ordered.

- (b) If the juvenile court finds that the child is not in need of care or rehabilitation, the court shall dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child from any detention or other temporary care previously ordered.
- (c) If the juvenile court finds that the child is in need of care or rehabilitation, it the court may make order any of the following orders or dispositions, subject to the limitations and prohibitions on secure custody contained in Section 12-15-208:
- (1) Permit the The child to remain with the parent, legal guardian, or other legal custodian of the child, subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the juvenile court may prescribe.
 - (2) Place the The child be placed on probation pursuant to conditions and limitations prescribed by the juvenile court may prescribe.
- (3) Transfer legal Legal and physical custody to be transferred to any of the following:
- a. The Department of Youth Services, with or without an order to a specific institution.
 - b. In the case of a child in need of supervision, the Department of Youth Services, or the Department of Human Resources; provided however 1. that prior to any transfer of custody to the Department of Human Resources, the case shall

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309	first be referred to the county children's services
310	facilitation team, which must proceed according to Article 5;
311	and 2. that the child's commission of one or more status
312	offenses shall not constitute a sufficient basis for transfer
313	of legal or physical custody to the Department of Human
314	Resources. Upon referral to the county children's services
315	facilitation team, the juvenile probation officer shall
316	continue to provide case management to the status offender
317	unless the county children's services facilitation team
318	appoints another person to act as case manager. The juvenile
319	probation officer shall participate in county children's
320	services facilitation team meetings and share records
321	information and reports on the status offender with the county
322	children's services facilitation team. When the juvenile court
323	transfers legal and physical custody to the Department of
324	Human Resources, all requirements which shall be met for a
325	child to be eligible for federal funding shall apply,
326	including, but not limited to, the requirements set out in
327	Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and 12-15-317. The child's
328	commission of one or more status offenses shall not constitute
329	a sufficient basis for transfer of legal or physical custody
330	to the Department of Human Resources.
331	1. Prior to any transfer of custody to the Department
332	of Human Resources, the case shall first be referred to the
333	county children's services facilitation team, which must
334	proceed according to Article 5.
335	2. Upon referral to the county children's services
336	facilitation team pursuant to subparagraph 1., the juvenile



probation officer shall continue to provide case management to
the status offender unless the county children's services
facilitation team appoints another person to act as case
manager.

- 3. The juvenile probation officer shall participate in county children's services facilitation team meetings and share records, information, and reports on the status offender with the county children's services facilitation team.
- c. A local, public, or private agency, organization, or facility that is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for children and willing and able to assume the education, care, and maintenance of the child and which is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for children.
- d. During the term of supervision, a A relative or other individual who is found by the juvenile court to be qualified to receive and care for the child during the term of supervision.
- (4) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child perform reasonable acts as are deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child.
- its discretion shall deem determines to be appropriate for the welfare and best interests of the child, including random drug screens, assessment of fines not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and restitution against the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or child, as the juvenile court deems appropriate screening. Costs for juvenile court-ordered

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365	drug screening may be ordered paid for by the state out of
366	<pre>moneysmonies appropriated as "court costs not otherwise</pre>
367	provided for." Restitution against the parent, legal guardian,
368	legal custodian, or child shall be governed by the same
369	principles applicable in the Restitution to Victims of Crime
370	Act, commencing with Section 15-18-65.
371	(5) Direct the parent, legal guardian, or legal
372	custodian of the child to perform reasonable acts as are
373	deemed necessary to promote the best interests of the child.
374	$\frac{(6)}{(d)}$ In any case where a child is adjudicated
375	delinquent for possessing a pistol, short-barreled rifle, or
376	short-barreled shotgun, any pistol, short-barreled rifle, or
377	short-barreled shotgun possessed by that child is forfeited
378	and shall be ordered to be destroyed by the juvenile court.
379	(e) When the juvenile court transfers legal and
380	physical custody to the Department of Human Resources as
381	provided by paragraph (c)(3)b., all requirements that shall be
382	met for a child to be eligible for federal funding shall
383	apply, including, but not limited to, the requirements set out
384	in Sections 12-15-312, 12-15-315, and 12-15-317.
385	(b) (f) No child by virtue of a disposition pursuant to
386	this section shall be committed or transferred to a penal
387	institution or other facility used for the execution of
388	sentences of persons convicted of a crime.
389	(c)(g) No child in need of supervision, unless also a
390	delinquent child, shall be ordered to be placed in an
391	institution or facility established for the care and

rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile

393	probation officer submits a written recommendation and the
394	juvenile court finds upon a further hearing that the child is
395	not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation pursuant to any
396	prior disposition. In determining if a child is not amenable
397	to treatment or rehabilitation, the juvenile court shall
398	consider evidence of the following and other relevant factors $\underline{}$
399	which shall be included in the written recommendations of the
400	<pre>juvenile probation officer:</pre>
401	(1) Prior treatment efforts, such as including, but not
402	limited to:, any mental health counseling, individualized
403	service plans, individualized education plans, and other
404	education records.
405	a. Mental health counseling, if any.
406	b. Individualized educational plans, if any.
407	c. Other educational records.
408	d. Individualized service plans, if any.
409	(2) The age of the child.
410	(3) The history of the child being involved child's
411	<u>involvement</u> with the juvenile court, including, but not
412	limited to, informal adjustments, consent decrees,
413	adjudications, and prior placements.
414	(4) Other factors contributing to the behavioral
415	difficulties of the child.
416	The written recommendations of the juvenile probation
417	officer shall include evidence of the foregoing and other
418	relevant factors.
419	(d) (h) When a delinquent child may be meets the
420	criteria for commitment committable to the Department of

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421 Mental Health, the juvenile court shall proceed as provided in Article 4, commencing with Section 12-15-401. 422 423 (e) Whenever (i) When the juvenile court vests legal 424 custody in an agency or department, it the court shall 425 transmit with the order copies of the clinical reports, 426 predisposition study, and other information it the court has 427 in its possession pertinent to the care and treatment of the 428 child. (f) When a child is placed in the legal custody of a 429 department, agency, organization, entity, or person as 430 431 provided in this section, when the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the child has resources for child support, 432 433 the juvenile court shall order child support in conformity with the child support quidelines as set out in Rule 32, 434 Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration. The child support 435 shall be paid to the department, agency, organization, entity, 436 437 or person in whose legal custody the child is placed and may 438 be expended for those matters that are necessary for the welfare and well-being of those children placed in the 439 440 departments, agencies, organizations, entities, or persons. In 441 these cases, the juvenile court shall issue income withholding 442 orders subject to state law. (g) Whenever (j) When the juvenile court commits a 443 444 child to a state or local department or agency or orders a 445 state or local department or agency to provide services or 446 treatment for a child, that department or agency shall accept the child for commitment, ordered services, or treatment 447

within seven days of the order of the juvenile court.





Notwithstanding the foregoing, if If compliance with the order of the juvenile court within seven days would place a department or agency in violation of either a state statute or standard, then compliance is not required.

(k) Nothing in this section shall authorize the
imposition of fees, fines, or court costs in any case filed in
juvenile court."

456 "\$12-19-171

(a) The following docket fees shall be collected for juvenile and criminal cases in the district court and the
circuit court:

460 (1) District Court:

a. Traffic infraction	\$92.00
b. Issuance of alias	<u>\$</u> 20.00
writ	
c. Misdemeanor-violation	<u>\$</u> 117.00
d. Felony guilty plea	<u>\$</u> 185.00
e. Preliminary hearing	<u>\$</u> 30.00
f. Bond forfeiture	<u>\$</u> 65.00

(2) Circuit Court:

470 471	a. Issuance of alias	\$30.00
472	writ	
473	b. Misdemeanor	<u>\$</u> 117.00
474	c. Felony	<u>\$</u> 185.00





475	d. Bond forfeiture \$65.00
476	(3) Docket fees for cases in the juvenile division of the
477	district court or circuit court shall be assessed at
478	eighty-five dollars (\$85) and shall be distributed as follows:
479	a. Sixteen dollars (\$16) to the Fair Trial Tax Fund.
480	b. Forty-nine dollars (\$49) to the State Ceneral Fund.
481	c. Ten dollars (\$10) to the county general fund.
482	d. Five dollars (\$5) to the Peace Officers' Standards and
483	Training Fund.
484	e. Five dollars (\$5) to the Advanced Technology and Data
485	Exchange Fund.
486	(4) Uncollected court costs in juvenile cases may not be
487	assessed as charges against the county.
488	(b) A fee of eight dollars (\$8) shall be collected for
489	the issuance of each witness subpoena in a criminal case in
490	the district court and the circuit court. Witness subpoena
491	fees shall be in addition to docket fees. The subpoena fee
492	shall be distributed as follows:
493	(1) Five dollars (\$5) to the county general fund.
494	(2) Three dollars (\$3) to the State General Fund.
495	(c) Effective October 1, 2000, the docket fees in
496	criminal and juvenile cases shall be increased by five dollars
497	(\$5) and the additional fee shall be deposited into the Fair
498	Trial Tax Fund."
499	" §12-19-181
500	(a) In addition to any other docket fees provided by
501	law, including, but not limited to, the docket fees provided
502	in Sections 12-19-171 and 12-19-176, the following fees shall

503	be automatically assessed in cases in municipal, <u>juvenile</u> ,
504	district, and circuit courts upon conviction or adjudication
505	of the defendant of any of the following offenses:
506	(1) Unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in the
507	second degree in violation of Section 13A-12-214\$40
508	(2) Possession of drug paraphernalia, misdemeanor
509	conviction or adjudication, in violation of subsection (c) of
510	Section 13A-12-260 <u>(c)</u> \$40.
511	(3) Delivery, sale, manufacture, etc. of drug
512	paraphernalia in violation of subsection (d) of Section
513	13A-12-260 <u>(d)</u> :
514	a. Misdemeanor\$40.
515	b. Felony\$60.
516	(4) Felony unlawful possession of a controlled
517	substance in violation of Sections 13A-12-212 and 13A-12-213
518	\$60.
519	(5) Obtaining a controlled substance by fraud in
520	violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of Section
521	20-2-72 <u>(a)(3)</u> \$60.
522	(6) Unlawful distribution, manufacture, or sale of a
523	controlled substance in violation of Section 13A-12-211
524	\$260.
525	(7) Trafficking in a controlled substance in violation
526	of Section 13A-12-231\$600.
527	(b) The fees collected pursuant to this section shall
528	be collected by the court clerk and remitted monthly to the
529	State Treasury in accordance with Rule 4 of the Alabama Rules

of Judicial Administration and distributed as follows:



- (1) Three-eighths of the fee collected shall be deposited in the Fair Trial Tax Fund in the State Treasury and shall be used solely to pay the fees and expenses for the representation of indigent criminal defendants and other persons pursuant to Sections 15-12-21 to through 15-12-23, inclusive.
- 537 (2) One-eighth of the fee collected shall be deposited 538 in the Advanced Technology and Data Exchange Fund.
 - (3) One-fourth of the fee collected shall be deposited in the State General Fund and shall be used to provide for the statewide coordination of pro bono legal services in civil matters and for the furtherance of professionalism among members of the bench and bar.
 - (4) One-fourth of the fee collected shall be deposited in the State General Fund to implement the uniform judicial pay plan.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing
 in this section shall authorize the assessment of fees in any
 case filed in juvenile court."
- **"**\$12-19-182

(a) In all juvenile, traffic, criminal, and
quasi-criminal cases in the juvenile, district, circuit, and
municipal courts in this state, a docket fee, hereinafter
referred to as a solicitor's fee, shall be assessed in each
case. The fees, when collected, shall be distributed monthly
as follows: When collected, Threethree dollars (\$3) from each
case shall be distributed monthly to the circuit clerk of the

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county where collected to be used as provided by law for the operation of the office of the circuit clerk, and the remainder of each fee shall be distributed monthly to the solicitor's fund or district attorney's fund in the county where collected or to the fund in the county that may be hereafter as prescribed by law for the solicitor's fee. The solicitor's fee shall be in an amount equal to all docket fees or court costs which are assessed upon an adjudication of guilt in a conviction in a criminal case and distributed to the Fair Trial Tax Fund.

- (b) The solicitor's fee shall be collected in all criminal cases where the defendant is adjudged guilty, a bond forfeited, a penalty imposed, or where there is issued any alias or capias warrant of arrest. The solicitor's fee shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other fees or costs. The solicitor's fee shall not be waived or remitted unless the defendant proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the sentencing judge that the defendant is not capable of paying the fee within the reasonable foreseeable future.
- (c) The solicitor's fee may be expended by the district attorney in the county where it is collected for the payment of any and all expenses incurred and for any legitimate law enforcement purpose.
- (d) The Legislature may continue to adopt future local laws or repeal existing local laws establishing a solicitor's fee in criminal cases. This section shall not supersede existing local legislation on July 1, 2010, or enacted after July 1, 2010, in any county providing for a solicitor's fee in



586	criminal cases, and any county having local legislation
587	establishing a solicitor's fee shall collect the fee according
588	to the local act until the local act is expressly repealed.
589	Upon repeal of a local act establishing a solicitor's fee, the
590	county shall collect the fee pursuant to this section or
591	pursuant to a local act enacted after July 1, 2010.
592	(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing
593	in this section shall authorize the assessment of a
594	solicitor's fee in any case filed in juvenile court."
595	" §12-19-311
596	(a)(1) In addition to all other charges, costs, taxes,
597	or fees levied by law on bail bonds, additional fees as
598	detailed in paragraph (5) a. and paragraph (5) b. shall be
599	imposed on every bail bond in all courts of this state.
500	(2) The fee shall not be assessed in <u>juvenile or</u>
501	traffic cases, except for those serious traffic offenses
502	enumerated in Title 32, Chapter 5A, Article 9.
603	(3) Where multiple charges arise out of the same
604	incident, the bond fee pursuant to this section shall only be
605	assessed on one charge. For the purposes of this section, the
606	term <u>"</u> same incident <u>"</u> shall be defined as the same date,
607	location, and proximate time.
608	(4) Where the charge is negotiating a worthless
609	negotiable instrument, the fee shall not be assessed more than
510	three times annually per person charged.
511	(5) The fees shall be assessed as follows:
612	a. A filing fee in the amount of thirty-five dollars

613 (\$35) on each bond executed.

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614 b. For a misdemeanor offense, a bail bond fee in the 615 amount of 3.5 percent of the total face value of the bail bond 616 or one hundred dollars (\$100), whichever is greater, but not 617 to exceed four hundred fifty dollars (\$450). For a felony offense, a bail bond fee of 3.5 percent of the total face 618 619 value of the bail bond or one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), 620 whichever is greater, but not to exceed seven hundred fifty 621 dollars (\$750). Except that if a person is released on a 622 judicial public bail, recognizance, or signature bond, including a bond on electronic traffic and nontraffic 623 624 citations, the fee shall be affixed at twenty-five dollars 625 (\$25). For purposes of this section, face value of bond shall 626 mean the bond amount set by court or other authority at 627 release, not the amount posted at release on bail. 628 $\frac{(2)}{(6)}$ The fees assessed pursuant to paragraph $\frac{1}{6}$ subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5) a. are required whether 629 630 the release from confinement or admittance to bail is based on 631 cash, judicial public bail, personal recognizance, a signature 632 bond, including a bond on electronic traffic and nontraffic 633 citations for those serious traffic offenses enumerated in 634 Title 32, Chapter 5A, Article 9, an appearance bond, a secured 635 appearance bond utilizing security, a bond executed by a 636 professional surety company, or a professional bail company 637 using professional bondsmen; provided, however that no fee 638 shall be assessed pursuant to paragraph a. of subdivision (1) 639 of subsection (a) (5) a. if a person is released on judicial public bail or on personal recognizance for a documented 640 641 medical reason. The fee shall be assessed at the issuance,



642 reissuance, or reinstatement of the bond.

- (b) (1) The fee in paragraph a. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5) a. shall be collected by either the official executing the bond or by the clerk of the court. If the fee is collected by the official executing the bond, it shall be collected at the execution of the bond or at the time of release. If the fee is collected by the clerk of the court, it shall be collected at the execution of the bond, at the time of release, or within two business days of release.
- (2) The fee may be remitted via money order, electronic means, U.S. mail to the court clerk postmarked within 48 hours of release, or by any other method approved by the sheriff.
- (3) If the fee is collected by an official other than the clerk of the court, the official shall remit the fee to the clerk of the court, attached to the executed bond, within 30 days or upon adjudication or conviction of the underlying offense, whichever occurs first; if.
- (4) If the fee is not collected by the official, the official shall provide documentation of the nonpayment, attached to the executed bond, to the clerk of the court within two business days. The clerk of the court may accept the payment of the fee if the clerk has the executed bond, together with proof of nonpayment and charging instrument, in hand. This fee shall be paid by the bondsman, surety, guaranty, or person signing as surety for the undertaking of bail.
- 668 (5) If the person is released on own recognizance, 669 judicial public bail, or non-custodial offense pursuant to

Rule 20 of the Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration, the fee shall be assessed at the time of adjudication or at the time that any other fees and costs are assessed.

- of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5) a. and upon a finding of contempt in subsection (d), the bondsman, surety, guaranty, or individuals required to pay the fee shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) in addition to the fee imposed in paragraph a. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5) a. The fine shall not be remitted, waived, or reduced unless the person(s) individual fined can show cause to the court that he or she cannot pay the fine in the reasonably foreseeable future. In addition, upon
- (2) Upon a finding of contempt, if the responsible party is a professional surety company or a professional bail company or otherwise operating as a bondsman under Alabama law, the presiding judge may revoke the entity or individual's authority to write or issue bonds pursuant to Section 15-13-159 or 15-13-160 until such time as the payment is rendered in full.
- (d) (1) If the fee in paragraph a. of subdivision (1) of subsection—(a) (5) a. is not paid in full within 30 days, the clerk of the court shall provide notification of the delinquency to the district attorney or prosecuting attorney on a monthly basis.
- 695 (2) Upon receipt of the certification of delinquency or
 696 failure to pay from the court, the district attorney or
 697 prosecuting attorney may take appropriate action which may

698 include, but shall not be limited to, contempt proceedings.

- (3) If contempt proceedings are initiated, the district attorney or prosecuting attorney shall send notice by U.S.

 Mailmail to the last known address of the person charged with the crime, bondsman, surety, guaranty, or person signing as surety for the undertaking of bail of the failure to pay and provide them the person 10 days to remit payment in full pursuant to this section.
- where the fee applies, the district attorney or prosecuting attorney may file a petition for contempt and the court shall set the contempt hearing on the person's next regularly scheduled court appearance. If the surety is not the person charged with the crime, the district attorney or prosecuting attorney may file a petition for contempt with the court, which may, after hearing, find the bondsman, surety, guaranty, or person signing as surety for the undertaking of bail in contempt.
- (5) The municipal court clerk shall provide a list to the prosecuting attorney and district attorney every 60 days that shall include, but not be limited to, the name of every person who has failed to pay the fee, the municipal case number, and the name of the person signing as surety for the undertaking bail. If the prosecuting authority of the municipality does not initiate contempt proceedings pursuant to this section within 30 days of receiving notice from the clerk of the court, the district attorney with jurisdiction may file the contempt petition in the municipal court.



726 (6) If the district attorney initiates contempt
727 proceedings in a municipal case and the person is found in
728 contempt, the fine shall be distributed as follows: 50%
729 percent of the fine shall be distributed to the general fund
730 of the municipality and the remaining 50% percent to the
731 district attorney Solicitor's Fund.

- (e) (1) The fee imposed on bail bonds under paragraph b.

 of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5)b. shall be assessed to
 the defendant and be imposed by the court when the defendant
 appears in court for adjudication or sentencing.
- (2) Notwithstanding (e) subdivision (1), if the bail bond has been secured by cash, the conditions of release have been performed, and the defendant has been discharged from all obligations of the bond, or if the cash bail bond is forfeited the clerk of the court shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, retain as the bail bond fee the amount pursuant to paragraph b. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5)b. and disburse the remainder as provided by law.
- (3) Notwithstanding (e) subdivision (1), if the property bail bond has been secured, the conditions of release have been performed and the defendant has been discharged or released from all obligations of the bond, or if the property bail bond is forfeited, then the bond shall be reduced to the bail bond fee amount pursuant to paragraph b. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5)b. and the property shall not be discharged or released by the court until the bail bond fee pursuant to paragraph b. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5)b. has been paid in full.

b. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5)b. by the clerk of the court. The fees pursuant to this section shall not be remitted, waived, or reduced unless the defendant proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the sentencing judge that the defendant is not capable of paying the same within the reasonably foreseeable future. The fees pursuant to this section shall not be remitted, waived, or reduced unless all other costs, fees, and charges of court are remitted or waived.

- (5) The fees shall not reduce or affect the funds allocated to the office of the court clerk, the sheriff, the municipality, the district attorney, or the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences under any local act or other funding mechanism under the law. These funds shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any funds currently available to the office of the court clerk, sheriff, municipality, the district attorney, and the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences.
- (f) The court clerks shall distribute, on a monthly basis as other fees are distributed, the fees collected pursuant to paragraph a. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5) a. as follows:
- (1) Ten percent from each fee shall be distributed either to the county general fund to be earmarked and distributed to the Sheriff's Fund, administered by the sheriff, in the county where the bond was executed or, where the bond is executed by the municipality, to the municipality.;—

fee records shall be audited by the Department of Examiners of



782	(2) 45 Forty-five percent of the fee to the court
783	clerk's fund where the bond was executed or where the bond is
784	executed by the municipal court, to the municipality \div
785	(3) 45 Forty-five percent of the fee to the Solicitor's
786	Fund in the county where the bond was executed. The bail bond

788 Public Accounts.

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- (g) The court clerks shall distribute, on a monthly basis as other fees are distributed, the fees collected pursuant to paragraph b. of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) (5)b. as follows:
 - (1) Twenty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$21.50) from each fee shall be distributed to the county general fund which shall be earmarked and distributed to the Sheriff's Fund, administered by the sheriff, in the county where the bond was executed or, where the bond was executed by a municipality, to the municipality. 40
 - (2) Forty percent of the remainder of the fee to the court clerk's fund where the bond was executed or where the bond is executed by the municipal court, to the municipality.
- 803 (3) 45Forty-five percent of the remainder of the fee to
 804 the Solicitor's Fund in the county where the bond was
 805 executed.
 - (4) <u>fiveFive</u> percent to the State General Fund and ten.
- 807 (5) Ten percent to the Alabama Forensic Services Trust
- 808 Fund.-
 - (h) The bail bond fee records shall be audited by the



810	Department of Examiners of Public Accounts."
811	" §12-23-7
812	(a) Any person who is convicted of an alcohol or
813	drug-related offense and who is placed on probation or parole
814	shall be required to participate in an alcohol or drug testing
815	program at his or her own expense, unless he or she is
816	determined to be indigent. Any <u>such</u> person who fails <u>the</u> an
817	alcohol or drug test shall be required to do all of the
818	<pre>following:</pre>
819	(1) Provide information needed to conduct a treatment
820	assessment;.
821	(2) Complete the recommended treatment; and.
822	(3) Pay for the assessment, treatment, and alcohol or
823	drug testing unless the court finds he or she is indigent.
824	(b) Any person who fails to complete treatment and pay
825	for it shall be charged with violation of probation or parole;
826	provided, however, that indigents shall not be required to pay
827	for treatment or monitoring provided by court referral
828	officers.
829	(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), nothing in this
830	section shall authorize the juvenile court to charge a
831	juvenile with violation of probation for failure to pay for
832	any treatment, testing, or assessment pursuant to this
833	section."
834	" §12-23-12
835	(a) In addition to the imposition of any other costs,
836	penalties, or fines imposed pursuant to law, any person
837	convicted as an adult or adjudicated a youthful offender or

"\$12-23-13



juvenile delinquent based on the offense of driving under the influence or other alcohol or drug related offenses as defined in this chapter shall be ordered by the court to pay an alcohol and drug abuse court referral officer assessment fee in an amount recommended by the Administrative Office of Courts and approved by the Supreme Court. Such The additional assessment fee shall be collected by the court referral officer by the 10th day of each month.

- (b) The State Treasurer shall credit such sums fees collected pursuant to this section to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Court Referral Officer Trust Fund.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), nothing in this section shall authorize the imposition of a court referral officer assessment fee in any case filed in juvenile court."
 - (a) Any alcohol or drug-related offender referred for assessment and placed on probation by the judge shall pay a monitoring fee to the court referral officer which shall also be remitted to the State Treasurer by the court referral officer by the tenth day of each month as set out in Section 12-23-10. The assessment fee and monitoring fees shall be established and regulated by the Administrative Office of Courts and can be adjusted to ensure that adequate financial resources are available to support the court referral program and administration of the programs.
 - (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), nothing in this section shall authorize the imposition of a monitoring fee in any case filed in juvenile court."



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- 867 (a) Every person convicted of a felony shall be 868 sentenced by the court to imprisonment for a term authorized 869 by Sections 13A-5-6, 13A-5-9, and 13A-5-10.
- 870 (b) In addition to imprisonment, every person convicted 871 of a felony may be sentenced by the court to pay a fine 872 authorized by Section 13A-5-11.
- 873 (c) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor or violation shall be sentenced by the court to:
- 875 (1) Imprisonment imprisonment for a term authorized by 876 Section 13A-5-7; or,
- 877 $\frac{(2) \text{ Pay} \text{to pay}}{(2) \text{ Pay} \text{to pay}}$ a fine authorized by Section 13A-5-12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 879 (3) Both such imprisonment and fineboth.
- (d) Every person convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, or violation, except for the commission of a sex offense involving a child as defined in Section 15-20A-4(26), may be placed on probation as authorized by law.
 - (e) This article does not deprive a court of authority conferred by law to forfeit property, dissolve a corporation, suspend or cancel a license or permit, remove a person from office, cite for contempt, or impose any other lawful civil penalty. Such a judgment, order, or decree may be included as part of the sentence.
- 890 (f) Every person convicted of murder shall be sentenced 891 by the court to imprisonment for a term, or to death, life 892 imprisonment without parole, or life imprisonment in the case 893 of a defendant who establishes that he or she was under the



- 894 $\frac{\text{age of}}{\text{18 years of age}}$ at the time of the offense, as authorized by subsection (c) of Section 13A-6-2(c).
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing
 in this section shall authorize the imposition of a fine in
 any case filed in juvenile court."
- 899 "\$13A-5-11

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- 900 (a) A sentence to pay a fine for a felony shall be for 901 a definite amount, fixed by the court, within the following 902 limitations:
- 903 (1) For a Class A felony, not more than \$60,000; sixty
 904 thousand dollars (\$60,000).
- 905 (2) For a Class B felony, not more than \$30,000; thirty
 906 thousand dollars (\$30,000).
- 907 (3) For a Class C felony, not more than \$15,000; 908 fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).
 - (4) For a Class D felony, not more than \$7,500; or seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500).
 - (5) Any amount not exceeding double the pecuniary gain to the defendant or loss to the victim caused by the commission of the offense.
- (b) As used in this section, "gain" means the amount of money or the value of property derived from the commission of the crime, less the amount of money or the value of property returned to the victim of the crime or seized or surrendered to lawful authority prior to the time sentence is imposed.

 "Value" shall be determined by the standards established in
- 920 <u>subdivision (14) of</u> Section 13A-8-1<u>(14)</u>.
 - (c) The court may conduct a hearing upon the issue of



- defendant's gain or the victim's loss from the crime according to procedures established by rule of court.
- 924 (d) This section shall not apply if a higher fine is 925 otherwise authorized by law for a specific crime.
- 926 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing
 927 in this section shall authorize the imposition of a fine in
 928 any case filed in juvenile court."
- 929 "\$13A-5-12
- 930 (a) A sentence to pay a fine for a misdemeanor shall be 931 for a definite amount, fixed by the court, within the 932 following limitations:
- 933 (1) For a Class A misdemeanor, not more than \$6,000; 934 six thousand dollars (\$6,000).
- 935 (2) For a Class B misdemeanor, not more than \$3,000; 936 three thousand dollars (\$3,000).
- 937 (3) For a Class C misdemeanor, not more than \$500; or 938 five hundred dollars (\$500).
- 939 (4) Any amount not exceeding double the pecuniary gain 940 to the defendant or loss to the victim caused by the 941 commission of the offense.
- 942 (b) A sentence to pay a fine for a violation shall be 943 for a definite amount, fixed by the court, not to exceed \$200, 944 or any amount not exceeding double the pecuniary gain to the 945 defendant or loss to the victim caused by the commission of 946 the offense.
- 947 (c) As used in this section, "gain" means the amount of 948 money or the value of property derived from the commission of 949 the crime, less the amount of money or the value of property



950 returned to the victim of the crime or seized or surrendered 951 to lawful authority prior to the time sentence is imposed. 952 "Value" shall be determined by the standards established in

subdivision (14) of Section 13A-8-1(14).

- (d) The court may conduct a hearing upon the issue of defendant's gain or the victim's loss from the crime according to procedures established by rule of court.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this section shall authorize the imposition of a fine in any case filed in juvenile court."

"§15-23-17

- (a) In all criminal and quasi-criminal proceedings for the violation of laws of the state or municipal ordinances which are tried in any court or tribunal in this state, wherein in which the defendant is adjudged guilty or pleads guilty, or is adjudicated a juvenile delinquent or youthful offender, or wherein a bond is forfeited and the result of the forfeiture is a final disposition of the case, or wherein where any penalty is imposed, there is imposed an additional cost of court in the amount of two dollars (\$2) for each traffic infraction, ten dollars (\$10) in each proceeding where the offense constitutes a misdemeanor and/oror a violation of a municipal ordinance other than traffic infractions, and fifteen dollars (\$15) in each proceeding where the offense constitutes a felony, but there shall be no additional costs imposed for violations relating to parking of vehicles.
- (b) The amount of all costs shall be remitted by the person or authority collecting the costs to the chair of the

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commission on the tenth day of each month next succeeding that the month in which the cost is paid. It shall be the duty of the clerk or other authority collecting the court costs to keep accurate records of the amounts due the commission for the benefit of the fund under this section.

(b)(c)(1) In addition to the imposition of any other costs, penalties, or fines imposed pursuant to law, any person convicted or pleading guilty to a felony or a misdemeanor or a violation for which the person is adjudicated a juvenile delinquent, or a youthful offender, shall be ordered to pay a victim compensation assessment of not less than fifty dollars (\$50), nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for each felony for which the person was convicted or adjudicated and not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), for each misdemeanor or violation for which the person was convicted, adjudicated, or otherwise disposed of when the court orders that costs be paid.—In

(2) When imposing this penalty, the court shall consider factors such as the severity of the crime, the prior criminal record, and the ability of the defendant to pay, as well as the economic impact of the victim compensation assessment on the dependents of the defendant. Any person adjudicated a juvenile delinquent shall be ordered to pay a victim compensation assessment of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), for each adjudication, regardless of the underlying charge, but the assessment or penalty authorized by this subsection shall not be assessed or collected for any conservation,

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forestry, or water safety offense, nor any traffic offense,
except those that are punishable as a felony offense or
involve the operation or actual physical control of any
vehicle while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, or
reckless driving.

- assessment required by this section, the clerk of court shall automatically assess a victim compensation assessment in the minimum amount provided hereinby this section. The additional assessment or penalty shall be collected by the clerk of court insuring that and promptly paid as follows:
- a. the The first twenty-five dollars (\$25) of each felony assessment and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) of each misdemeanor assessment shall be promptly paid over to the commission.
- <u>b.</u> The second twenty-five dollars (\$25) of each felony assessment and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) of each misdemeanor assessment shall be promptly paid to the Office of Prosecution Services.
- (4) Any victim assessment fees ordered above the minimum shall be paid to the commission fund.
- (c) (d) The Office of Prosecution Services shall create

 1028 a Victim Services Fund and the assessments received by the

 1029 Office of Prosecution Services shall be deposited into the

 1030 Victim Services Fund. The funds received by the Office of

 1031 Prosecution Services shall be distributed by the Executive

 1032 Committee of the Alabama District Attorneys Association to the

 1033 various district attorneys' offices to employ a minimum of one



1034	full-time victim service officer in each circuit and to
1035	provide other direct services to victims as needed."
1036	Section 2. Any fines, fees, or court costs previously
1037	ordered by a juvenile court shall be uncollectable and the
1038	portion of any order imposing fines, fees, or court costs is
1039	vacated.
1040	Section 3. Section 12-15-109, Code of Alabama 1975,
1041	relating to the issuance of court orders for the payment of
1042	court costs, attorneys fees, and expenses under the
1043	jurisdiction of the juvenile court, is repealed.
1044	Section 4. This act shall become effective on the first
1045	day of the third month following its passage and approval by
1046	the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.