

## Summary of the SB 367 - Criminal Justice Reform 2016

This bill incorporates numerous recommendations of the Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform. Many of these recommendations build on previous reforms passed since 2011. A few are new and have an impact on counties. Below are descriptions of the sections that impact public safety, county operations or budgets:

- Creates a new division of accountability courts called “operating under the influence (OUI courts).
- Allows any juvenile court to establish a family treatment court.
- Upon request of the solicitor or prosecutor the county is now responsible for contracts for both pre-trial intervention and probation services.
- Allows charter schools to enter into contacts with the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Corrections to operate a school for incarcerated youth.
- Allows the Board of Education to adopt rules requiring minimum qualifications for hearing officers, tribunals and panels organized to address discipline issues in K-12 schools.
- Requires that any law enforcement officer contracted or assigned to a local school system have a written agreement regarding the powers and roles.
- Allows for a pauper’s affidavit to be filed to avoid required payment of reinstatement of driver’s license fee for DUI and Drug Offenders.
- Broadens eligibility for limited driving permits for DUI and Drug Offenders.
- Transfers the County and Municipal Probation Advisory Council to the Department of Community Supervision and adds two misdemeanor probation representatives and requires a fee for registration.
- Puts in place numerous requirements for action by the prosecutor, clerk and law enforcement regarding restriction of records of offenders.
- Requires law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of court and misdemeanor probation providers/programs to furnish data to the state.
- Requires tolling orders to be sent by the clerk to GCIC with 30 days of filing.
- Reverses the role of the county commission in contracting for probation services. The county contracts with the approval of the court.

- Prohibits revocation of probation in all cases for nonpayment if there are no other violations of probation.
- Requires misdemeanor probation to terminate all probation fines and statutory fees and requirements have been met.