**South Carolina General Assembly**

125th Session, 2023-2024

**S. 35**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Senator Hutto

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Introduced in the Senate on January 10, 2023

Currently residing in the Senate Committee on **Judiciary**

Summary: Juvenile Commitment

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

 Date Body Action Description with journal page number

 11/30/2022 Senate Prefiled

 11/30/2022 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary**

 1/10/2023 Senate Introduced and read first time (Senate Journal‑page 28)

 1/10/2023 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary** (Senate Journal‑page 28)

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**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[11/30/2022](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess125_2023-2024/prever/35_20221130.docx)

A bill

to amend the South Carolina Code of Laws by amending Section 63‑19‑1440, relating to Juvenile Commitment, so as to allow a court to order temporary commitment to the department of juvenile justice for not more than ten days for evaluation.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 63‑19‑1440(C) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 (C) The court, before committing a child as a delinquent or as a part of a sentence including commitments for contempt, shall order a community evaluation or temporarily commit the child to the Department of Juvenile Justice for not more than forty‑five ten days for evaluation. A community evaluation is equivalent to a residential evaluation, but it is not required to include all components of a residential evaluation. However, in either evaluation the department shall make a recommendation to the court on the appropriate disposition of the case and shall submit that recommendation to the court before final disposition. The department is authorized to allow any child adjudicated delinquent for a status offense, a misdemeanor offense, or violation of probation or contempt for any offense who is temporarily committed to the department's custody for a residential evaluation, to reside in that child's home or in his home community while undergoing a community evaluation, unless the committing judge finds and concludes in the order for evaluation, that a community evaluation of the child must not be conducted because the child presents an unreasonable flight or public safety risk to his home community. The court may waive in writing the evaluation of the child and proceed to issue final disposition in the case if the child:

 (1) has previously received a residential evaluation or a community evaluation and the evaluation is available to the court;

 (2) has been within the past year temporarily or finally discharged or conditionally released for parole from a correctional institution of the department, and the child's previous evaluation or other equivalent information is available to the court; or

 (3) receives a determinate commitment sentence not to exceed ninety days.

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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