1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA							
2	2nd Session of the 55th Legislature (2016)							
3	SENATE BILL 1207 By: David							
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6	<u>AS INTRODUCED</u>							
7	An Act relating to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code; amending 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-2-103, which relates to municipal jurisdiction of children; modifying certain definition; amending 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-7-305, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 273, O.S.L. 2015 (10A O.S. Supp. 2015, Section 2-7-305), which relates to community-based youth service programs; specifying some programs be implemented to certain extent; clarifying language; and providing an effective date.							
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:							
15	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-2-103, is							
16	amended to read as follows:							
17	Section 2-2-103. A. 1. A municipality with a population of at							
18	least twenty-five thousand (25,000) may, by written resolution filed							
19	with the district court, assume jurisdiction of cases involving							
20	children under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating any							
21	municipal ordinance identified in the resolution.							
22	2. Any other municipality may enter into an interlocal							
23	agreement with the district court pursuant to the Interlocal							
24	Cooperation Act, to assume jurisdiction of cases involving children							

under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating any municipal ordinance as agreed by the district court, the district attorney and the municipality.

- 3. The chief juvenile judge of the district court judicial district, or if there is no chief judge then the presiding judge of the judicial administrative district, is hereby authorized to enter into the interlocal agreement as provided for in this section for and on behalf of said judicial district if the judge determines that the agreement is constitutional and complies with state and federal law.
- B. 1. A child under eighteen (18) years of age who is taken into custody for the alleged violation of a municipal ordinance relating to truancy may be held pursuant to Section 10-109 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- 2. A child under eighteen (18) years of age who is taken into custody for the alleged violation of a municipal ordinance relating to curfews may be held temporarily under the care of a peace officer or other person employed by a police department only until the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult assumes custody or, if such a person cannot be located within a reasonable time of the taking of the child into custody or if such a person refuses to assume custody, until temporary shelter is found for the child. The temporary custody provided for by this paragraph shall be utilized as a means of

returning the child to the home of the child or other place of shelter.

- 3. In no event shall the child be placed in a jail, lockup or adult detention facility. In no event shall the child be placed in a juvenile detention facility for more than twenty-four (24) hours, excluding weekends and holidays, prior to an initial court appearance and for an additional twenty-four (24) hours excluding weekends and holidays, immediately following an initial court appearance; provided, however, this provision shall not restrict or prohibit placing a child in a community intervention center pursuant to Section $\frac{9}{2}$ $\frac{2-7-305}{2}$ of this $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, a child less than eighteen (18) years of age, who is taken into custody for the alleged violation of a municipal ordinance, and who can be prosecuted in municipal court for such offense pursuant to jurisdiction assumed by the municipal court pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this subsection, may be temporarily detained by the municipality in a municipal juvenile facility, as defined by this section, but only pursuant to the following conditions:
 - a. the municipality shall immediately take all reasonable steps to attempt to locate the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or another responsible adult and determine if the parent, legal

guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other
responsible adult is willing to appear at the
municipal juvenile facility and assume personal
custody of the child upon the release of the child
from such facility,

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- b. the child shall be released to the personal custody of the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult as soon as practicable and upon the written promise of such person to return the child to municipal court to answer the municipal charges on the date and at the time set by the municipal court and to assume responsibility for costs for damages by the child if the child causes damages while committing any acts in violation of municipal ordinances. Municipalities may enact ordinances providing penalties for failure to comply with the written promise and for refusal to assume custody of a child in a timely manner,
- c. the child shall be detained in the municipal juvenile facility for no longer than twenty-four (24) hours; provided, if the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult fails to appear at the municipal juvenile facility and assume personal custody of the child within said

twenty-four-hour period, then custody or release of the child shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Section 40 2-2-101 of this act title,

- d. the child shall be provided with adequate fresh drinking water,
- e. the child shall be provided with adequate food not less than three times in a twenty-four-hour period,
- f. the child shall be provided with adequate bathroom facilities and bedding, and
- g. the child shall be provided with any necessary medical care and treatment.
- C. For the purposes of this section, a "municipal juvenile facility" shall mean a secure facility secured by locked rooms, buildings and fences which is entirely separate from any jail, adult lockup, or other adult facility, or is spatially separate if contained inside any jail, adult lockup, or other adult facility which is certified by the Office of Juvenile Affairs for the temporary detention of juveniles as authorized by the provisions of this section.
- 1. A municipal juvenile facility shall be certified by the Office of Juvenile Affairs pursuant to the applicable certification standards. The Office of Juvenile Affairs is directed to and shall establish standards for certification of municipal juvenile facilities to include but not be limited to the conditions set forth

in subparagraphs a through g of paragraph 4 of subsection B of this section.

- 2. Each member of the staff of the municipal juvenile facility shall have satisfactorily completed a training program provided or approved by the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The Office of Juvenile Affairs is directed to and shall provide or approve an appropriate training program for staff members of such facilities.
- 3. A municipality may contract with an independent public or private facility properly certified by the Office of Juvenile Affairs for performance of the detention services authorized by the provisions of this section.
- 4. The provisions of this section shall not restrict or limit the use of municipal juvenile facilities for detention of juveniles who are detained pursuant to other provisions of law.
- 5. In no event shall a juvenile be held in an adult facility that does not meet the definition of a municipal juvenile facility.
- D. 1. A child less than eighteen (18) years of age may be charged, prosecuted and, if convicted, fined for violating a municipal ordinance; provided, that the maximum fine which may be imposed shall not exceed the maximum fine authorized by law.
- 2. When assessing punishment, the <u>The</u> court also may require appropriate community service work, not to exceed ninety (90) hours, in lieu of or in addition to a fine if the product of multiplying the number of hours of community service work by the prevailing

minimum wage plus any fine imposed does not result in a number which exceeds the maximum fine authorized by law, or restitution, or both community service work and restitution. The court may also impose costs as authorized by law.

- 3. If the child fails to complete the community service, a parent or guardian of the child who knew or should have known that the child failed to complete the community service may be fined an amount equal to the number of community service hours that are not completed by the child multiplied by the hourly minimum wage amount.
 - 4. In addition, during any calendar year that any child:
 - a. fails to appear for a court date on more than one occasion,
 - is convicted of two or more of the municipal offenses,
 which offenses occurred on different days, or
 - c. fails to pay any fine or cost properly assessed by a municipal court,

and after the expiration of ninety (90) days, the court clerk shall mail notice of such occurrence to the Department of Public Safety, which the Department shall thereafter suspend or deny driving privileges for such child for six (6) months. The suspension may be modified as provided in Section 6-107.2 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes. In addition, the court may require the child to receive counseling or other community-based services, as necessary.

E. If a child is prosecuted for an offense in a municipal court, the child shall not be prosecuted for the offense in the district court.

- F. Any fines and costs properly assessed against any child and which remain unpaid after three (3) months may be assessed by the municipal judge against the parent of the child, parents, legal guardian or legal custodian and collected and paid as provided for in Articles XXVII and XXVIII of Title 11 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Provided however, prior to such latter assessment, the court clerk shall give the parent of the child, parents, legal guardian or legal custodian notice by certified mail to their place of residence or personal service of such action proposed to be taken.
- G. All municipal arrest records, prosecution records, court records, and court proceedings for cases involving children less than eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating municipal ordinances shall be kept confidential and shall not be open to public inspection except by order of the municipal court or as otherwise provided by Chapter 6 of this Code and Section 620.6 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Municipal conviction records involving children less than eighteen (18) years of age convicted of violating municipal ordinances shall be open to public inspection.
- H. Funds generated from fines paid pursuant to an interlocal agreement between a municipality and the district court shall be

1 earmarked and used by the municipality only for the following
2 purposes:

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- 3 1. To fund local programs which address problems of juvenile 4 crime;
 - 2. To fund the costs of prosecutions authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section;
 - 3. To fund the costs of detention authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section;
 - 4. To fund administrative costs related to local programs that address problems of juvenile crime or related to the prosecution, detention, or punishment authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section; and
- 5. To fund the costs of community intervention centers authorized pursuant to Section 9 of this act.
 - Such earmarked funds shall not be used by the municipality for any purpose other than the purposes set forth in paragraphs 1 through 5 of this subsection.
- SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-7-305, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 273, O.S.L. 2015 (10A O.S. Supp. 20 2015, Section 2-7-305), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 2-7-305. A. The Office of Juvenile Affairs is
 authorized to enter into contracts to establish or maintain
 community-based youth service programs, shelters and community
 intervention centers out of local, state and federal monies.

B. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall take all necessary steps to develop and implement a diversity of community services and community-based residential care as needed to provide for adequate and appropriate community-based care, treatment and rehabilitation of children in the care, custody, and supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Such community services and residential care shall be consistent with the treatment needs of the child and the protection of the public.

- 1. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall, to the extent reasonable and practicable, provide community-based services, community residential care and community intervention centers to children in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs through financial agreements, as authorized in Sections 2-7-303 and 2-7-304 of this title.
- 2. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall establish procedures for the letting of grants or contracts, and the conditions and requirements for the receipt of such grants or contracts, for community-based services, community residential care and community intervention centers. A copy of such procedures shall be made available to any member of the general public upon request.
- C. Any state agency letting grants or contracts for the establishment of community residential care or treatment facilities for children shall require, as a condition for receipt of such grants or contracts, documented assurance from the agency or

organization establishing such facility that appropriate arrangements have been made for providing the educational services to which residents of the facility are entitled pursuant to state and federal law.

- D. 1. The Office of Juvenile Affairs, to the extent reasonable and practicable, shall implement programs for establishment and continued operation of community intervention centers. The centers shall be established pursuant to interlocal agreements between one or more municipalities or one or more counties and the Office of Juvenile Affairs pursuant to rules promulgated by the Office. The municipality or county may enter into subcontracts with one or more service providers, subject to the approval by the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The service provider, whether a municipality, county or other entity, must have access to the management information system provided for in Section 2-7-308 of this title and must employ qualified staff, as determined by the Office of Juvenile Affairs.
- 2. The community intervention center shall serve as a shortterm reception facility to receive and hold juveniles who have been
 taken into custody by law enforcement agencies for the alleged
 violation of a municipal ordinance or state law or who are alleged
 to be in need of supervision and for whom detention is inappropriate
 or unavailable. The community intervention center may receive and
 hold juveniles for whom detention is appropriate and available
 pending transportation by law enforcement to a detention facility;

provided, custody by law enforcement shall not be relinquished to the community intervention center until detention eligibility and bed availability are determined by the designated detention screener and an order for detention is issued. The community intervention center may be a secure facility secured by locked rooms, buildings and fences. Juveniles held in the community intervention facility shall not be isolated from common areas other than for short-term protective holding for combative or self-destructive behavior, as defined by the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

- 3. Juveniles shall not be held in a community intervention center for more than twenty-four (24) hours.
- 4. The community intervention center shall perform the following functions:
 - enter demographic information into the management information system provided for in Section 2-7-308 of this title,
 - b. immediately notify the parents or parent, guardian, or other person legally responsible for the juvenile's care, or if such legally responsible person is unavailable the adult with whom the juvenile resides, that the juvenile has been taken into custody and to pick up the juvenile,
 - c. hold juveniles until they can be released to a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult or until a

temporary placement can be secured, but in no event for longer than twenty-four (24) hours, and

- d. ensure that a written promise is executed by the parent, guardian or other responsible adult to bring the child to court at any time if a petition is to be filed.
- 5. The community intervention center may perform the following functions:
 - a. gather information to determine if the juvenile is in need of immediate medical attention,
 - b. conduct an initial assessment pursuant to rules promulgated by the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Such initial assessment may be given without parental consent if the juvenile agrees to participate in the assessment, and
 - c. conduct an assessment pursuant to a Problem Behavior

 Inventory or a Mental Status Checklist or an
 equivalent assessment instrument authorized by rules
 promulgated by the Office of Juvenile Affairs, if
 written permission to do so is obtained from the
 parent, guardian or other person legally responsible
 for the care of the juvenile. Such person and the
 juvenile may review the assessment instrument prior to
 the assessment process, must be informed that

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participation in the assessment is voluntary and that refusal to participate shall not result in any penalty, and must sign a written acknowledgment that they were given an opportunity to review the assessment instrument. The assessment shall be used to develop recommendations to correct the behavior of the juvenile, to divert the progression of the juvenile into the juvenile justice system, to determine if the juvenile is in need of nonemergency medical treatment, and to determine if the juvenile is the victim of violence. Information derived from the assessment shall not be made available to prosecutors or the court prior to adjudication of the alleged offense, and shall not be used in any phase of prosecution but may be used by the court following adjudication for the dispositional order and may be used for referrals to social services.

- 6. A juvenile alleged to have committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult may be fingerprinted at a community intervention center. No other juveniles shall be fingerprinted at community intervention centers.
- 7. Community intervention centers shall be certified pursuant to standards established and rules promulgated by the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

1	SECTION 3.	This act	shall become	e effective	e November	1,	2016.
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