

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 43rd Legislature (1991)

SENATE BILL NO. 477

BY: HERBERT

AS INTRODUCED

AN ACT RELATING TO CHILDREN; AMENDING 10 O.S. 1981, SECTION 1102, AS LAST AMENDED BY SECTION 2, CHAPTER 337, O.S.L. 1990 (10 O.S. SUPP. 1990, SECTION 1102), WHICH RELATES TO JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURT OVER JUVENILES; INCREASING PERIOD OF JURISDICTION FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10 O.S. 1981, Section 1102, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 337, O.S.L. 1990 (10 O.S. Supp. 1990, Section 1102), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1102. A. Upon the filing of a petition, or upon the assumption of custody pursuant to the provisions of Section 1107 of this title, the district court shall have jurisdiction of any child who is or is alleged to be delinquent, in need of supervision, in need of treatment, or deprived, who is found within the county; and of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of said child, regardless of where the parent, guardian or legal custodian is found. When jurisdiction shall have been obtained over a child in need of

supervision, a child in need of treatment, or a deprived child, such may be retained until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age and when jurisdiction shall have been obtained over a delinquent child, jurisdiction may be retained until the child becomes ~~nineteen~~ twenty (20) years of age. For the convenience of the parties and in the interest of justice, a proceeding under this chapter may be transferred to the district court in any other county.

B. The district court in which a petition is filed or the district court in which custody has been assumed pursuant to the provisions of Section 1107 of this title may retain jurisdiction of a delinquent child in such proceeding notwithstanding the fact that the child is subject to the jurisdiction of another district court within the state. Any adjudication and disposition made by the court in which said petition is filed shall control over prior orders in regard to the child.

C. The district court in which a petition is filed which alleges that a child is in need of supervision, in need of treatment, or is deprived can issue any temporary order or grant any interlocutory relief authorized by this chapter notwithstanding the fact that another district court within the state has jurisdiction of the child or has jurisdiction to determine the custody or support of the child.

D. If the district court in which a petition is filed pursuant to either subsection B or subsection C of this section sustains the petition, the district court shall have the jurisdiction to make a final determination on the juvenile petition or to transfer the proceedings to a court having prior jurisdiction over the child. Where the other proceeding is pending in the same judicial district in which the juvenile petition is filed, the chief judge of the judicial district shall determine if the proceedings shall be consolidated and, if consolidated, which judge shall try the issues

when the judges to whom the cases have been assigned are unable to agree on the procedure that should be followed.

E. A municipal court, if authorized by the governing body of the municipality, may enter into an agreement with the district court, pursuant to rules promulgated and adopted by the Oklahoma Supreme Court, to assume jurisdiction of cases involving children under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating municipal ordinances relating to vandalism, shoplifting, and public intoxication. A child under eighteen (18) years of age may be charged and prosecuted for violating such a municipal ordinance provided that the maximum fine which may be imposed shall not exceed the maximum fine authorized by law. When assessing punishment, the court also may require appropriate community service work, not to exceed twenty hours, in lieu of a fine if the product of multiplying the number of hours of community service work by the prevailing minimum wage does not result in a number which exceeds the maximum fine authorized by law, or restitution, or both community service work and restitution. In addition, the court may require the child to receive counseling or other community-based services, as necessary. 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. All municipal arrest and prosecution records for cases involving children under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating municipal ordinances relating to vandalism, shoplifting, or public intoxication shall be kept confidential and shall not be open to public inspection except by order of the court.

F. Funds generated from fines paid pursuant to an agreement between a municipal court and the district court shall be earmarked and used by the municipality to fund local programs which address problems of juvenile crime.

SECTION 2. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby

declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

43-1-175

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