

ENGROSSED HOUSE  
BILL NO. 2265

By: Bastin and Williams

( children - amending 10 O.S., Sections 1101, 1112 and 1123  
- juveniles - Youthful Offender Act - repealing 10 O.S.,  
Section 1104.2 - codification - effective date )

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10 O.S. 1991, Section 1101, as last amended by Section 1 of Enrolled House Bill No. 2299 of the 2nd Session of the 44th Oklahoma Legislature is amended to read as follows:

Section 1101. When used in this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Child" means any person under eighteen (18) years of age, except for any person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who is charged with ~~any crime specified in subsection A of Section 1104.2 of this title, or who has been certified as an adult pursuant to Section 1112 of this title; provided that any person under eighteen (18) years of age who is not convicted after being charged with a crime pursuant to Section 1104.2 of this title, or who is not convicted after certification as an adult pursuant to Section 1112 of this title, shall continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court~~ a "major felony", as defined in this section;

2. "Delinquent child" means a child who:

a. has violated any federal or state law or municipal ordinance, except a traffic statute or traffic

ordinance, any provision of the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Code, Section 1-101 et seq. of Title 29 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or any lawful order of the court made pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1101 through 1505 of this title, or

b. has habitually violated traffic laws or traffic ordinances;

3. "Child in need of supervision" means a child who:

a. has repeatedly disobeyed reasonable and lawful commands or directives of his parent, legal guardian, or other custodian, or

b. is willfully and voluntarily absent from his home without the consent of his parent, legal guardian, or other custodian for a substantial length of time or without intent to return, or

c. is willfully and voluntarily absent from school for fifteen (15) or more days or parts of days within a semester or four (4) or more days or parts of days within a four-week period without a valid excuse as defined by the local school boards, if said child is subject to compulsory school attendance;

4. a. "Deprived child" means a child:

(1) who is for any reason destitute, homeless, or abandoned, or

(2) who does not have the proper parental care or guardianship or whose home is an unfit place for the child by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of his parents, legal guardian, or other person in whose care the child may be, or

(3) who is a child in need of special care and treatment because of his physical or mental

- condition including a child born in a condition of dependence on a controlled dangerous substance, and his parents, legal guardian, or other custodian is unable or willfully fails to provide said special care and treatment, or
- (4) who is a handicapped child deprived of the nutrition necessary to sustain life or of the medical treatment necessary to remedy or relieve a life-threatening medical condition in order to cause or allow the death of said child if such nutrition or medical treatment is generally provided to similarly situated nonhandicapped or handicapped children, provided that no medical treatment is necessary if, in the reasonable medical judgment of the attending physician, such treatment would be futile in saving the life of the child, or
- (5) who is, due to improper parental care and guardianship, absent from school for fifteen (15) or more days or parts of days within a semester or four (4) or more days or parts of days within a four-week period without a valid excuse as defined by the local school boards if said child is subject to compulsory school attendance, or
- (6) whose parent or legal custodian for good cause desires to be relieved of his custody.

- b. (1) nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to mean a child is deprived for the sole reason the parent, guardian or person having custody or control of a child, in good faith, selects and depends upon spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or

religious denomination, for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care of such child.

- (2) nothing contained in this subparagraph shall prevent a court from immediately assuming custody of a child pursuant to Section 1107 of this title and ordering whatever action may be necessary, including medical treatment, to protect the child's health or welfare.

The phrase dependent and neglected shall be deemed to mean deprived;

5. "Child in need of mental health treatment" means a child in need of mental health treatment as defined by the Inpatient Mental Health Treatment of Children Act, Section 5-501 et seq. of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes;

6. "Handicapped child" means any child who has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the child or who is regarded as having such an impairment by a competent medical professional;

7. "Department" means the Department of Human Services;

8. "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition pursuant to the provisions of Section 1103 of this title are supported by the evidence and whether a child should be adjudged to be a ward of the court;

9. "Dispositional hearing" means a hearing to determine the order of disposition which should be made with respect to a child adjudged to be a ward of the court;

10. "Preliminary inquiry" or "intake" means a mandatory, preadjudicatory interview of the child and, if available, his parents, legal guardian, or other custodian, which is performed by a duly authorized individual to determine whether a child comes within the purview of this chapter, whether other nonadjudicatory alternatives are available and appropriate, and if the filing of a petition is necessary;

11. "Facility" means a place, an institution, a building or part thereof, a set of buildings, or an area whether or not enclosing a building or set of buildings which is used for the lawful custody and treatment of juveniles and may be owned or operated by a public or private agency;

12. "Secure facility" means a facility which is designed and operated to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are subject to the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeter of the facility, or a facility which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences, or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents;

13. "Community-based" means a facility, program or service, or open group home or other suitable place located near the home or family of the child, and programs of community supervision and service which maintain community participation in their planning, operation, and evaluation. These programs may include but are not limited to medical, educational, vocational, social, and psychological guidance, training, counseling, alcoholism treatment, drug treatment, transitional living, independent living and other rehabilitative services;

14. "Day treatment" means a program which provides intensive services to children who reside in their own home, the home of a relative, or a foster home. Day treatment programs include educational services and may be operated as a part of a residential facility;

15. "Group home" means a residential facility housing no more than twelve children with a program which emphasizes family-style living in a homelike environment. Said group home may also offer a program within the community to meet the specialized treatment needs of its residents;

16. "Transitional living program" means a residential program that may be attached to an existing facility or operated solely for the purpose of assisting children to develop the skills and abilities necessary for successful adult living. Said program may include but shall not be limited to reduced staff supervision, vocational training, educational services, employment and employment training, and other appropriate independent living skills training as a part of the transitional living program;

17. "Independent living program" means a program designed to assist a child to enhance skills and abilities necessary for successful adult living and may include but shall not be limited to minimal direct staff supervision and supportive services in making the arrangements necessary for an appropriate place of residence, completing an education, vocational training, obtaining employment or other similar services;

18. "Community residential center" means a residential facility for no more than twenty children which offers a range of services including personal and social services, and emphasizes normal group living, school attendance, securing employment, and general participation in the community;

19. "Institution" means a residential facility offering care and treatment for more than twenty residents. Said institution may:

- a. have a program which includes community participation and community-based services, or
- b. be a secure facility with a program exclusively designed for a particular category of resident;

20. "Mental health facility" means a mental health facility as defined by the Inpatient Mental Health Treatment of Children Act;

21. "Training school" means an institution maintained by the state exclusively for the care, education, training, treatment, and rehabilitation of delinquent children;

22. "Rehabilitative facility" means a facility maintained by the state exclusively for the care, education, training, treatment, and rehabilitation of children in need of supervision;

23. "Treatment center" means a facility maintained by the state for the care, education, training, treatment, and rehabilitation of children who are in the custody of the Department and who have been found by the court to be in need of treatment; ~~and~~

24. "Commission" means the Commission for Human Services; and

25. "Major felony" means assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, aggravated assault and battery on a law officer, poisoning with intent to kill, shooting with intent to kill, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit a felony, murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, kidnapping, burglary in the first degree, burglary with explosives, kidnapping for extortion, maiming, robbery, child beating, wiring any equipment, vehicle, or structure with explosives, forcible sodomy, rape in the first degree or rape by instrumentation, lewd or indecent proposition or lewd or indecent act with a child under sixteen (16) years of age, use of a firearm or offensive weapon to commit or attempt to commit a felony, pointing firearms, discharging a firearm, crossbow or other weapon from a vehicle pursuant to subsection B of Section 652 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, intimidating a witness, rioting, arson in the first degree, or manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled dangerous substance.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 10 O.S. 1991, Section 1112, as amended by Section 7, Chapter 342, O.S.L. 1993 (10 O.S. Supp. 1993, Section 1112), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1112. A. Except as otherwise provided, a child who is charged with having violated any state statute or municipal

~~ordinance other than those enumerated in Section 1104.2 of this title,~~ shall not be tried in a criminal action but in a juvenile proceeding. If, during the pendency of a criminal or quasi-criminal charge against any person, it shall be ascertained that the person was a child at the time of committing the alleged offense, the district court or municipal court shall transfer the case, together with all the papers, documents and testimony connected therewith, to the juvenile division of the district court. The division making such transfer shall order the child to be taken forthwith to the place of detention designated by the juvenile division, to that division itself, or release such child to the custody of some suitable person to be brought before the juvenile division. However, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction by another division of the district court or by municipal courts in cases involving children wherein the child is charged with the violation of a state or municipal traffic law or ordinance.

B. Except as otherwise provided by law, if a child is charged with delinquency as a result of ~~an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult~~ a capital offense, or, if fourteen (14) or fifteen (15) years of age, a major felony, or, if sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age, a felony, the court on its own motion or at the request of the district attorney shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether or not there is prosecutive merit to the complaint. If the court finds that prosecutive merit exists, it shall continue the hearing for a sufficient period of time to conduct an investigation and further hearing to determine the prospects for reasonable rehabilitation of the child if he should be found to have committed the alleged act or omission.

Consideration shall be given to:

1. The seriousness of the alleged offense to the community, and whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;

2. Whether the offense was against persons or property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons especially if personal injury resulted;

3. The sophistication and maturity of the juvenile and his capability of distinguishing right from wrong as determined by consideration of his psychological evaluation, home, environmental situation, emotional attitude and pattern of living;

4. The record and previous history of the juvenile, including previous contacts with community agencies, law enforcement agencies, schools, juvenile courts and other jurisdictions, prior periods of probation or prior commitments to juvenile institutions;

5. The prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the juvenile if he is found to have committed the alleged offense, by the use of procedures and facilities currently available to the juvenile court; and

6. Whether the offense occurred while the juvenile was escaping or in an escape status from an institution for delinquent children.

After such investigation and hearing, the court may in its discretion proceed with the juvenile proceeding, or it shall state its reasons in writing and shall certify that such child shall be held accountable for his acts as if he were an adult, if charged with a capital offense, or as a youthful offender in all other cases, and shall be held for proper criminal proceedings for the specific offense charged, by any other division of the court which would have trial jurisdiction of such offense if committed by an adult. The court shall exercise its discretion in this matter and its decision shall not be disturbed on appeal unless it is clearly shown to be an abuse of such discretion. The juvenile proceeding

shall not be dismissed until the criminal proceeding has commenced and if no criminal proceeding commences within thirty (30) days of the date of such certification, unless stayed pending appeal, the court shall proceed with the juvenile proceeding and the certification shall lapse.

If not included in the original summons, notice of a hearing to consider whether a child should be certified for trial as an adult or youthful offender shall be given to all persons who are required to be served with a summons at the commencement of a juvenile proceeding, but publication in a newspaper when the address of a person is unknown is not required. The purpose of the hearing shall be clearly stated in the notice.

C. Prior to the entry of any order of adjudication, any child in custody shall have the same right to be released upon bail as would an adult under the same circumstances. Subsequent to the entry of an order that a child stand trial as an adult or youthful offender, said child shall have all the statutory and constitutional rights and protections of an adult accused of a crime but shall, while awaiting trial and for the duration of the trial, be detained in a jail cell or ward entirely separate from prisoners who are eighteen (18) years of age or over. Upon conviction, the juvenile may be incarcerated with the adult population. If, prior to the entry of any order of adjudication, the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age, the child may be detained in a county jail or released on bail. If a child is certified to stand trial as an adult or youthful offender, the court shall make every effort to avoid duplication of the adult or youthful offender preliminary hearing and the prosecutorial hearing in the juvenile certification process. The parties may jointly stipulate to the court that the record for the prosecutorial merit hearing in the juvenile proceeding be used for all or part of the preliminary hearing.

D. Any child who has been certified to stand trial ~~as an adult~~ pursuant to any certification procedure provided by law and is subsequently convicted of the alleged offense or against whom the imposition of judgment and sentencing has been deferred or delayed shall be tried as an adult in all subsequent criminal prosecutions, and shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in any further proceedings.

~~E. An order either certifying a person as a child pursuant to subsection B of this section or denying such certification shall be a final order, appealable when entered.~~

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 10 O.S. 1991, Section 1123, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1123. A. Any interested party aggrieved by any order or decree may appeal to the Supreme Court in the same manner as other appeals are taken to the Supreme Court of this state, ~~provided, however, that appeals.~~ Appeals taken from a trial court's decision in a proceeding for an adjudication of juvenile delinquency or in a proceeding certifying a juvenile to stand trial as an adult or youthful offender or denying such certification shall be taken to the Court of Criminal Appeals in the same manner as other appeals are taken to the Court of Criminal Appeals of this state, ~~and provided further that an.~~ An order either certifying a juvenile to stand trial as an adult or as a youthful offender or denying such certification shall be a final order, appealable when entered.

B. The record on appeal of an order of adjudication or of an order certifying or denying certification of a juvenile to stand trial as an adult or as a youthful offender shall be completed and the appeal perfected within sixty (60) days after the date of the order.

C. The pendency of an appeal ~~thus taken~~ as provided for in this section shall not suspend the order of the district court regarding a child, nor shall it discharge the child from the custody of that

court or of the person, institution or agency to whose care such child has been committed, unless the Supreme Court or the Court of Criminal Appeals shall so order. The pendency of an appeal from an order of adjudication shall not prevent the district court from holding a dispositional hearing unless the appellate court shall so order. The pendency of an appeal from an order certifying a juvenile to stand trial as an adult or as a youthful offender shall not prevent the commencement of criminal proceedings against the juvenile unless stayed by the judge who issued the order of certification or by the appellate court. If the Supreme Court or the Court of Criminal Appeals does not dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child, it shall affirm or modify the order of the district court and remand the child to the jurisdiction of that court for supervision and care; ~~and thereafter.~~ Thereafter, the child shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the district court in the same manner as if such court had made such order without an appeal having been taken.

SECTION 4. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1700 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

Sections 4 through 12 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the "Youthful Offender Act".

SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1701 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

For the purposes of the Youthful Offender Act, "youthful offender" means a person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who is charged with a major felony or any person certified as a youthful offender pursuant to Section 1112 of this title. It is the purpose of this act to better ensure the public safety by holding youths accountable for the commission of serious crimes, while affording courts methods of rehabilitation for those youths the

courts determine, at their discretion, may be amenable to such methods. It is the further purpose of this act to allow those youthful offenders whom the courts find to be amenable to rehabilitation by the methods prescribed in the Youthful Offender Act to voluntarily commit themselves to rehabilitative programs and thereby, upon good conduct and successful completion of such programs, avoid conviction for a crime.

SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1702 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. When a person is alleged to be or found to be a youthful offender, all proceedings shall be as for a criminal action and the provisions of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall apply, except as provided for in the Youthful Offender Act. A criminal action against a youthful offender shall be heard by a judge of the district court having juvenile docket responsibility.

B. Upon arrest and detention of a person alleged to be a youthful offender, or upon certification of a child as a youthful offender, the youthful offender shall be detained in a jail cell or ward entirely separate from prisoners who are eighteen (18) years of age or over.

SECTION 7. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1703 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. Prior to the imposition of sentence of a youthful offender by the court:

1. A youthful offender presentence investigation shall be conducted unless waived by the youthful offender with approval of the court. Any presentence investigation required shall be conducted by the Department of Human Services or by the juvenile bureau of the county; and

2. The court shall conduct a hearing and shall consider:

- a. the seriousness of the offense to the community, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner,
- b. whether the offense was against persons or property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons when personal injury resulted,
- c. the sophistication and maturity of the person and his capability of distinguishing right from wrong,
- d. the record of the person including previous involvements with law enforcement agencies or courts, or prior periods of probation or prior commitments to institutions for delinquent behavior, and the previous history of the person with community agencies and schools,
- e. the prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of rehabilitation of the person by the use of procedures and facilities available to the court, and
- f. whether the offense occurred while the person was escaping from a secure facility for delinquent children.

B. Upon a verdict of guilty or nolo contendere of a youthful offender, the court may impose sentence as provided by law for punishment of the offense committed, subject to the power and authority of the court to suspend or delay sentence, defer judgment, or otherwise structure, limit, or modify sentence as provided in Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes or this act.

C. Upon a verdict of guilty or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere of a youthful offender, the court may, without entering a judgment of guilty and with the consent of the youthful offender and the youthful offender's parent, legal guardian or guardian ad litem, defer further proceedings and order the offender placed in the

custody of, or under the supervision of, a juvenile agency if the youthful offender is less than eighteen (18) years of age. As used in this act, the term "juvenile agency" means the Department of Human Services, a juvenile bureau or any public or private institution or agency licensed by this state to provide care, custody or rehabilitative treatment for juvenile delinquents. Placement of a youthful offender in the custody or under the supervision of a juvenile agency as provided in this section shall be for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed five (5) years or the youthful offender's nineteenth birthday, whichever comes first.

SECTION 8. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1704 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. If a youthful offender is placed in the custody or under the supervision of a juvenile agency as provided in subsection C of Section 7 of this act, the court shall:

1. Conduct a semiannual review based upon written reports of the youth's conduct, progress and condition;

2. Conduct a review hearing within the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the date the youthful offender becomes eighteen (18) years of age and, if still under the supervision of a juvenile agency, within the thirty (30) days immediately proceeding the date the youthful offender becomes nineteen (19) years of age; and

3. Conduct a review hearing upon the motion of the district attorney or a juvenile agency with custody of a youthful offender.

Written reports concerning the conduct, progress and condition of a youthful offender shall be submitted to the court prior to scheduled reviews by the juvenile agency having custody or supervision of the youth. Such reports shall include a written plan of rehabilitative treatment for the youthful offender, including

clearly stated treatment objectives. Copies of those reports shall be provided by the agency to the youthful offender, his counsel, parent or guardian, and the district attorney. The court shall consider any timely written response to the agency report before concluding its review. A review hearing shall be conducted in open court after notice to the youth, his counsel, parent or guardian, the juvenile agency, and the appropriate district attorney. The court may schedule semiannual review for hearing in open court, after notice, at its discretion and may schedule such other hearings, after notice, as the court deems necessary.

B. At the conclusion of any review hearing in open court and after consideration of all reports and other evidence properly submitted to the court, the court may:

1. Transfer the youthful offender from the custody or supervision of one juvenile agency to the custody or supervision of another juvenile agency, provided that in no case shall a youthful offender be placed in the custody of a juvenile bureau;

2. Order the youthful offender discharged without a court judgment of guilt, and order the verdict or plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere expunged from the record as provided in paragraphs 1 through 5 of subsection C of Section 991c of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes and dismiss the charge with prejudice to any further action if the court finds that the youthful offender has been rehabilitated and that such dismissal will not jeopardize public safety; or

3. Enter a judgment of guilt and proceed as provided in Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes if the court finds that the youthful offender has:

a. injured or endangered the life or health of another person by his violent behavior,

b. escaped or attempted to escape from an institution or other facility on more than one occasion,

- c. committed a crime while in the custody or under the supervision of a juvenile agency as shown by a judgment entered following a verdict of guilty or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or by proof sufficient to establish probable cause that the youth committed a crime while in the custody or under the supervision of a juvenile agency; or has absented himself from his placement or place of residence authorized by the juvenile agency, or
- d. failed substantially to comply with a written plan of rehabilitation or failed substantially to achieve reasonable treatment objectives and is within thirty (30) days of his eighteenth birthday, or if previously continued by the court under the supervision of a juvenile agency, is within thirty (30) days of his nineteenth birthday.

C. For the purpose of calculating time served to be applied toward any sentence imposed upon a youthful offender, in the event a youthful offender has been placed in the custody of the Department of Human Services or other juvenile agency, he shall receive credit for any time in residence at a state institution for delinquents if lawfully released from such institution. Upon commitment to the Department of Corrections, a youthful offender shall also receive other credits as provided by law, if any, as any adult inmate.

SECTION 9. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1705 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. Whenever a youthful offender is committed to the custody of the Department of Human Services, the Department may:

- 1. Place the youthful offender in a state training school or other institution or facility maintained by the state for delinquent children;

2. Place the youthful offender in a group home or community residential center;

3. Place the youthful offender in any licensed private child care facility deemed by the Department to be in the best interests of the youthful offender;

4. Place the youthful offender under supervision after a period in one of the facilities referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this subsection or on immediate supervision. The Department of Human Services may not confine a youthful offender in a state institution after the youthful offender reaches eighteen (18) years of age, but is hereby authorized to provide supervision to youthful offenders until such time said youthful offender reaches nineteen (19) years of age. The Department is further authorized to retain said youthful offenders in a community-based facility until the youth becomes nineteen (19) years of age.

B. No juvenile agency shall retain custody of a youthful offender beyond the date the youth becomes eighteen (18) years of age, nor shall any juvenile agency provide supervision of a youthful offender beyond the date the youth becomes nineteen (19) years of age. In no case shall a youthful offender be placed in the custody of a juvenile bureau.

C. Any department, institution or agency receiving custody of a youthful offender shall be responsible for the care and control of the youthful offender, and shall have the duty and the authority to provide food, clothing, shelter, ordinary medical care, education, discipline and in an emergency to authorize surgery or other extraordinary care. Said medical care, surgery and extraordinary care shall be charged to the appropriate agency where the youthful offender qualifies for said care under law, rule or administrative order or decision. Nothing in this section shall abrogate the right of a youthful offender to any benefits provided through public funds nor the parent's statutory duty or responsibility to provide said

necessities; further, no person, agency or institution shall be liable in a civil suit for damages for authorizing or not authorizing surgery or extraordinary care in an emergency, as determined by competent medical authority.

D. A youthful offender in the custody of a juvenile agency shall be entitled to all the rights afforded juvenile delinquents pertaining to the conditions and restrictions in facilities where delinquents may be placed, including any due process afforded delinquents in regard to movement from a nonsecure to a secure placement.

SECTION 10. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1706 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The district attorney shall transmit to any department or agency having custody of a youthful offender a written narrative report in the form as provided for in subsection C of Section 215.39 of Title 19 of the Oklahoma Statutes, describing the commission of the offense and any factors which might enhance or diminish the gravity of the offender's conduct, with any such other information as the department or agency may request.

SECTION 11. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1707 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. Upon the motion of a person who has been convicted and sentenced as a youthful offender, with the recommendation of the sentencing court, the Governor may grant a full and complete pardon and restore citizenship to any person who has been convicted and sentenced as a youthful offender and who has completed the sentence or been discharged from parole.

B. Upon the motion of a person convicted as a youthful offender, and five (5) years after the expiration of the sentence of the youthful offender, the court may set aside the conviction if:

1. The court has previously found the person rehabilitated;
2. The person was discharged from supervision by the Department of Human Services or a juvenile bureau, or was granted early discharge from such supervision by the court; or
3. The person has completed the sentence imposed as a result of his first conviction as a youthful offender and has no subsequent convictions.

If a conviction is set aside pursuant to this subsection, the person shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense for which he was convicted, including but not limited to, any disqualification for any employment or occupational license, or both, created by any other provision of law. The court may in addition order any law enforcement agency or district attorney to produce all files and records pertaining to said arrest and conviction of the youthful offender and shall order the clerk of the court to destroy or obliterate the entire file and record of the case, including docket sheets, index entries, court records, summons, warrants or records in the office of the clerk or which have been produced by a law enforcement agency or district attorney in which the name of the youthful offender is mentioned. The court may order probation officers and counselors to destroy all records, reports, and social and clinical studies relating to said youthful offender that are in their possession except when said documents are necessary to maintain state or federal funding.

SECTION 12. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1708 of Title 10, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

If a youthful offender is committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections the sentencing court may, pursuant to the procedure prescribed in Section 982a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes and in lieu of any modification of sentence authorized by

that section, modify the youthful offender's sentence by placing him in the custody of a juvenile agency as provided in subsection C of Section 7 of this act if the youth is less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of such modification.

SECTION 13. REPEALER 10 O.S. 1991, Section 1104.2, as last amended by Section 4, Chapter 342, O.S.L. 1993 (10 O.S. Supp. 1993, Section 1104.2), is hereby repealed.

SECTION 14. This act shall become effective January 1, 1995.

Passed the House of Representatives the 10th day of March, 1994.

Speaker of the House of  
Representatives

Passed the Senate the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1994.

President of the Senate