An Act

ENROLLED SENATE
BILL NO. 929

By: David and Ivester of the Senate

and

Nelson of the House

An Act relating to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code; amending 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-2-501, as amended by Section 12, Chapter 404, O.S.L. 2013 (10A O.S. Supp. 2013, Section 2-2-501), which relates to dispositional hearings; clarifying reference; amending 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-6-106, which relates to inspection and disclosure of records without court order; authorizing disclosure of certain records to certain person; amending 10A O.S. 2011, Sections 2-1-103, as amended by Section 3, Chapter 404, O.S.L. 2013, 2-3-101, as amended by Section 16, Chapter 404, O.S.L. 2013, 2-5-212, 2-6-102, 2-7-503 and 2-7-504 (10A O.S. Supp. 2013, Sections 2-1-103 and 2-3-101), which relate to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code; modifying definitions; conforming language; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Sections 563 and 563.4, which relate to correctional and transitional living facilities; conforming language; and declaring an emergency.

SUBJECT: Office of Juvenile Affairs procedures

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-2-501, as amended by Section 12, Chapter 404, O.S.L. 2013 (10A O.S. Supp. 2013, Section 2-2-501), is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-2-501 A. No later than forty (40) days after making an order of adjudication, the court shall hold a dispositional hearing, at which all evidence helpful in determining the proper disposition best serving the interest of the child and the public, including but not limited to oral and written reports, may be admitted and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative value, even though not competent for the purposes of the adjudicatory hearing.

B. Before making an order of disposition, the court shall advise the district attorney, the parents, guardian, custodian or responsible relative, and their counsel, of the factual contents and the conclusion of reports prepared for the use of the court and considered by it, and afford fair opportunity, if requested, to controvert them. An order of disposition shall include a specific finding and order of the court relative to the liability and accountability of the parents for the care and maintenance of the child as authorized by Section 2-2-703 of this title, unless custody is placed with the parent or parents of the child.

C. On its own motion or that of the district attorney, or of the parent, guardian, custodian, responsible relative or counsel, the court may adjourn the hearing for a reasonable period to receive reports or other evidence and, in such event, shall make an appropriate order for detention of the child, or release of the child from detention subject to supervision by the court, during the period of the continuance.

D. In scheduling investigations and hearings, the court shall give priority to proceedings in which a child is in detention, or has otherwise been removed from his home, before an order of disposition has been made.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-6-106, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-6-106. A. The Office of Juvenile Affairs agency records pertaining to a child which are confidential may be inspected and their contents disclosed without a court order to the following persons upon showing of proper credentials:

1. The judge having the child currently before the court in any proceeding pursuant to this title, any judge of the district court or tribal court to which any proceedings may be transferred;

2. Employees and officers of the court in the performance of their duties, including but not limited to guardians ad litem appointed by the court, and members of review boards established pursuant to the Oklahoma Children's Code;

3. A district attorney and the employees of an office of a district attorney in the course of their official duties pursuant to this title or the prosecution of crimes against children, including providing summary dispositional and placement information to the victim of the delinquent acts of the child;

4. The attorney representing a child who is the subject of a juvenile proceeding pursuant to the provisions of this title. The attorney representing a child or an attorney considering representing a child in a juvenile proceeding may access other confidential records listed in subsection A of Section 2-6-102 of this title for use in the legal representation of the child;

5. Employees of juvenile bureaus in the course of their official duties;

6. Employees of a law enforcement agency of this or another state and employees of a child protective service of another state or any federally recognized Indian tribe member in the course of their official duties pertaining to investigations of a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect or crimes against children or for the purpose of determining whether to place a child in protective custody;

7. Employees of a law enforcement agency in the course of their official duties pertaining to the investigation of a crime committed or alleged to have been committed by a person under eighteen (18) years of age. Records or information disclosed pursuant to this paragraph may consist of summaries or may be limited to the information or records necessary for the purpose of the investigation;

8. The Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth;

9. The Department of Human Services;

10. Any public or private agency or person authorized by the Office of Juvenile Affairs to diagnose, or provide care, treatment, supervision or other services to a child who is the subject of a report or record of delinquency, child abuse or neglect, or other adjudicatory category, provided the Office may limit the disclosure to summaries or to information directly necessary for the purpose of the disclosure;

11. Any federally recognized Indian tribe or state or county child protective services or child welfare agency providing for or supervising the diagnosis, care, treatment, supervision or other services provided such child;

12. The parents of the child who is the subject of any records;

13. The child upon attaining eighteen (18) years of age or upon the termination of court jurisdiction of the case, whichever occurs later;

14. Any person or agency for research purposes, if all of the following conditions are met:

a. the person or agency conducting the research is employed by the State of Oklahoma or is under contract with this state and is authorized by the Office of Juvenile Affairs to conduct the research, and

b. the person or agency conducting the research ensures that all documents containing identifying information are maintained in secure locations and access to any documents by unauthorized persons is prohibited; that no identifying information is included in documents generated from the research conducted; and that all identifying information is deleted from documents used in the research when the research is completed;

~~14.~~ 15. The Governor or to any person the Governor designates, in writing;

~~15.~~ 16. Any federal official of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the United States Social Security Administration, the United States Department of Justice, the United States Department of Homeland Security, or any employee of the United States Probation Office;

~~16.~~ 17. Any member of the Legislature, upon the written approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and

~~17.~~ 18. Employees of the Department of Corrections in the course of their official duties.

B. Records and their contents disclosed without an order of the court as provided by the provisions of this section shall remain confidential. The use of any information shall be limited to the purposes for which disclosure is authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person to furnish any confidential record or disclose any confidential information contained in any juvenile record for commercial, political or any other unauthorized purpose. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-1-103, as amended by Section 3, Chapter 404, O.S.L. 2013 (10A O.S. Supp. 2013, Section 2-1-103) is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-1-103. When used in the Oklahoma Juvenile Code, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition filed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code are supported by the evidence and whether a juvenile should be adjudged to be a ward of the court;

2. "Alternatives to secure detention" means those services and facilities which are included in the State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Services adopted by the Board of Juvenile Affairs and which are used for the temporary detention of juveniles in lieu of secure detention in a juvenile detention facility;

3. "Behavioral health" means mental health, substance abuse or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse diagnoses, and the continuum of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment;

4. "Behavioral health facility" means a mental health or substance abuse facility as provided for by the Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act;

5. "Board" means the Board of Juvenile Affairs;

6. "Child" or "juvenile" means any person under eighteen (18) years of age, except for any person charged and convicted for any offense specified in the Youthful Offender Act or against whom judgment and sentence has been deferred for such offense, or any person who is certified as an adult pursuant to any certification procedure authorized in the Oklahoma Juvenile Code for any offense which results in a conviction or against whom judgment and sentence has been deferred for such offense;

7. "Child or juvenile in need of mental health and substance abuse treatment" means a juvenile in need of mental health and substance abuse treatment as defined by the Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act;

8. "Child or juvenile in need of supervision" means a juvenile who:

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

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

c. is willfully and voluntarily absent from school, as specified in Section 10-106 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes, if the juvenile is subject to compulsory school attendance, or

d. has been served with an ex parte or final protective order pursuant to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act;

9. "Community-based" means a facility, program or service located near the home or family of the juvenile, and programs of community prevention, diversion, 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, prevention and diversion programs, diversion programs for first-time offenders, transitional living, independent living and other rehabilitative services;

10. "Community intervention center" means a facility which serves as a short-term reception facility to receive and hold juveniles for an alleged violation of a municipal ordinance, state law or who are alleged to be in need of supervision, as provided for in subsection D of Section 2-7-305 of this title;

11. "Core community-based" means the following community-based facilities, programs or services provided through contract with the Office of Juvenile Affairs as provided in Section 2-7-306 of this title:

a. screening, evaluation and assessment which includes a face-to-face screening and evaluation to establish problem identification and to determine the risk level of a child or adolescent and may result in clinical diagnosis or diagnostic impression,

b. treatment planning which includes preparation of an individualized treatment plan which is usually done as part of the screening, evaluation and assessment,

c. treatment plan reviewing which includes a comprehensive review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment plan,

d. individual counseling which includes face-to-face, one-on-one interaction between a counselor and a juvenile to promote emotional or psychological change to alleviate the issues, problems, and difficulties that led to a referral, including ongoing assessment of the status and response of the juvenile to treatment as well as psychoeducational intervention,

e. group counseling which includes a method of treating a group of individuals using the interaction between a counselor and two or more juveniles or parents or guardians to promote positive emotional or behavioral change, not including social skills development or daily living skills,

f. family counseling which includes a face-to-face interaction between a counselor and the family of the juvenile to facilitate emotional, psychological or behavior changes and promote successful communication and understanding,

g. crisis intervention counseling which includes unanticipated, unscheduled face-to-face emergency intervention provided by a licensed level or qualified staff with immediate access to a licensed provider to resolve immediate, overwhelming problems that severely impair the ability of the juvenile to function or maintain in the community,

h. crisis intervention telephone support which includes supportive telephone assistance provided by a licensed level provider or qualified staff with immediate access to a licensed provider to resolve immediate, overwhelming problems that severely impair the ability of the juvenile to function or maintain in the community,

i. case management which includes planned linkage, advocacy and referral assistance provided in partnership with a client to support that client in self-sufficiency and community tenure,

j. case management and home-based services which includes that part of case management services dedicated to travel for the purpose of linkage, advocacy and referral assistance and travel to provide counseling and support services to families of children as needed to support specific youth and families in self-sufficiency and community tenure,

k. individual rehabilitative treatment which includes face-to-face service provided one-on-one by qualified staff to maintain or develop skills necessary to perform activities of daily living and successful integration into community life, including educational and supportive services regarding independent living, self-care, social skills regarding development, lifestyle changes and recovery principles and practices,

l. group rehabilitative treatment which includes face-to-face group services provided by qualified staff to maintain or develop skills necessary to perform activities of daily living and successful integration into community life, including educational and supportive services regarding independent living, self-care, social skills regarding development, lifestyle changes and recovery principles and practices,

m. community-based prevention services which include services delivered in an individual or group setting by a qualified provider designed to meet the services needs of a child or youth and family of the child or youth who has been referred because of identified problems in the family or community. The group prevention planned activities must be focused on reducing the risk that individuals will experience behavioral, substance abuse or delinquency-related problems. Appropriate curriculum-based group activities include, but are not limited to, First Offender groups, prevention and relationship enhancement groups, anger management groups, life skills groups, substance abuse education groups,

smoking cessation groups, STD/HIV groups and parenting groups,

n. individual paraprofessional services which include services delineated in the treatment plan of the juvenile which are necessary for full integration of the juvenile into the home and community, but do not require a professional level of education and experience. Activities include assisting families with Medicaid applications, assisting with school and General Educational Development (GED) enrollment, assisting youth with independent living arrangements, providing assistance with educational problems and deficiencies, acting as a role model for youth while engaging them in community activities, assisting youth in seeking and obtaining employment, providing transportation for required appointments and activities, participating in recreational activities and accessing other required community support services necessary for full community integration and successful treatment,

o. tutoring which includes a tutor and student working together as a learning team to bring about overall academic success, improved self-esteem and increased independence as a learner for the student,

p. community relations which include public or community relations activities directed toward the community or public at large or any segment of the public to encourage understanding, accessibility and use of community-based facilities, programs or services,

q. emergency shelters and shelter host homes which include emergency living accommodations twenty-four (24) hours a day for a short term, usually ninety (90) days or less, for children and youth in a crisis situation such as abandonment, abuse, neglect, runaway, respite, or law enforcement or court involvement. The shelter or shelter host homes may provide care, education, mental health assessment and treatment, counseling, recreational activities,

medical care and referrals needed by children and youth to minimize trauma and aid the transition to a permanent placement,

r. transitional living programs which include a structured program to help older homeless youth achieve self-sufficiency and avoid long-term dependence on social services,

s. community-at-risk services (C.A.R.S.) which include a program provided to juveniles in custody or under the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs or a juvenile bureau to prevent out-of-home placement and to reintegrate juveniles returning from placements. The program shall include, but not be limited to, treatment plan development, counseling, diagnostic and evaluation services, mentoring, tutoring, and supervision of youth in independent living,

t. first offender programs which include alternative diversion programs, as defined by Section 2-2-404 of this title, and

u. other community-based facilities, programs or services designated by the Board as core community-based facilities, programs or services;

12. "Day treatment" means a program which provides intensive services to juveniles 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;

13. "Delinquent child or juvenile" means a juvenile who:

a. has violated any federal or state law or municipal ordinance except a traffic statute or traffic ordinance or any provision of the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Code, the Oklahoma Vessel and Motor Regulation Act or the Oklahoma Boating Safety Regulation Act, or has violated any lawful order of

the court made pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code, or

b. has habitually violated traffic laws, traffic ordinances or boating safety laws or rules;

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

15. "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Office of Juvenile Affairs;

16. "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. A facility shall not be considered a correctional facility subject to the provisions of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

17. "Graduated sanctions" means a calibrated system of sanctions designed to ensure that juvenile offenders face uniform, immediate, and consistent consequences that correspond to the seriousness of each offender's current offense, prior delinquent history, and compliance with prior interventions;

18. "Group home" means a residential facility 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. A group home shall not be considered a correctional facility subject to the provisions of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

19. "Independent living program" means a program designed to assist a juvenile 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;

20. "Institution" means a residential facility offering care and treatment for more than twenty residents. An institution shall not be considered a correctional facility subject to the provisions of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes. 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;

21. "Juvenile detention facility" means a ~~secure~~ facility which is secured by locked rooms, buildings and fences, and meets the certification standards of the Office and which is entirely separate from any prison, jail, adult lockup, or other adult facility, for the temporary care of children. A juvenile detention facility shall not be considered a correctional facility subject to the provisions of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

22. "Municipal juvenile facility" means a facility other than a community intervention center that accepts a child under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating a municipal ordinance and meets the requirements of Section 2-2-102 of this title;

23. "Office" means the Office of Juvenile Affairs;

24. "Peer Review" means an initial or annual review and report to the Office of Juvenile Affairs of the organization, programs, records and financial condition of a Youth Services Agency by the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services, or another Oklahoma nonprofit corporation whose membership consists solely of Youth Services Agencies and of whom at least a majority of Youth Services Agencies are members. An annual review may consist of a review of one or more major areas of the operation of the Youth Services Agency being reviewed;

25. "Person responsible for a juvenile's health or welfare" includes a parent, a legal guardian, custodian, a foster parent, a person eighteen (18) years of age or older with whom the juvenile's parent cohabitates or any other adult residing in the home of the child, an agent or employee of a public or private residential home, institution or facility, or an owner, operator, or employee of a

child care facility as defined by Section 402 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

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

27. "Probation" means a legal status created by court order whereby a delinquent juvenile is permitted to remain outside an Office of Juvenile Affairs facility directly or by contract under prescribed conditions and under supervision by the Office, subject to return to the court for violation of any of the conditions prescribed;

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

29. "Responsible adult" means a stepparent, foster parent, person related to the juvenile in any manner who is eighteen (18) years of age or older, or any person having an obligation and authority to care for or safeguard the juvenile in the absence of another person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older;

30. "Secure detention" means the temporary care of juveniles who require secure custody in physically restricting facilities:

a. while under the continuing jurisdiction of the court pending court disposition, or

b. pending placement by the Office of Juvenile Affairs after adjudication;

31. ~~"Training school" or "secure~~ "Secure facility" means a facility, maintained by the state exclusively for the care, education, training, treatment, and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles or youthful offenders which relies on locked rooms and buildings, and fences for physical restraint in order to control

behavior of its residents. A ~~training school or~~ secure facility shall not be considered a correctional facility subject to the provisions of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

32. "Transitional living program" means a residential program that may be attached to an existing facility or operated solely for the purpose of assisting juveniles 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; and

33. "Youth Services Agency" means a nonprofit corporation with a local board of directors, officers and staff that has been designated by the Board as a Youth Services Agency, that is peer reviewed annually, and that provides community-based facilities, programs or services to juveniles and their families in the youth services service area in which it is located.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-3-101, as amended by Section 16, Chapter 404, O.S.L. 2013 (10A O.S. Supp. 2013, Section 2-3-101), is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-3-101. A. When a child is taken into custody pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code, the child shall be detained only if it is necessary to assure the appearance of the child in court or for the protection of the child or the public.

1. a. No preadjudicatory or predisposition detention or custody order shall remain in force and effect for more than thirty (30) days. The court, for good and sufficient cause shown, may extend the effective period of such an order for an additional period not to exceed sixty (60) days. If the child is being detained for the commission of a murder, the court may, if it is in the best interests of justice, extend the effective period of such an order an additional sixty (60) days.

b. Whenever the court orders a child to be held in a juvenile detention facility, an order for secure detention shall remain in force and effect for not more than fifteen (15) days after such order. Upon an application of the district attorney and after a hearing on such application, the court, for good and sufficient cause shown, may extend the effective period of such an order for an additional period not to exceed fifteen (15) days after such hearing. The total period of preadjudicatory or predisposition shall not exceed the ninety-day limitation as specified in subparagraph a of this paragraph. The child shall be present at the hearing on the application for extension unless, as authorized and approved by the court, the attorney for the child is present at the hearing and the child is available to participate in the hearing via telephone conference communication. For the purpose of this paragraph, "telephone conference communication" means use of a telephone device that allows all parties, including the child, to hear and be heard by the other parties at the hearing. After the hearing, the court may order continued detention in a juvenile detention center, may order the child detained in an alternative to secure detention or may order the release of the child from detention.

2. No child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived or in need of supervision or who is or appears to be a minor in need of treatment as defined by the Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act, shall be confined in any jail, adult lockup, or adult detention facility. No child shall be transported or detained in association with criminal, vicious, or dissolute persons.

3. Except as otherwise authorized by this section a child who has been taken into custody as a deprived child, a child in need of supervision, or who appears to be a minor in need of treatment, may not be placed in any detention facility pending court proceedings, but must be placed in shelter care or foster care or, with regard to a child who appears to be a minor in need of treatment, a behavioral health treatment facility in accordance with the provisions of the

Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act, or released to the custody of the parents of the child or some other responsible party. When a child is taken into custody as a child in need of supervision as a result of being a runaway, the court may order the child placed in a juvenile detention facility pending court proceedings if it finds the detention to be essential for the safety of the child.

B. No child shall be placed in secure detention unless:

1. The child is an escapee from any delinquent placement;

2. The child is a fugitive from another jurisdiction with a warrant on a delinquency charge or confirmation of delinquency charges by the home jurisdiction;

3. The child is seriously assaultive or destructive towards others or self;

4. The child is currently charged with any criminal offense that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult or a misdemeanor and:

a. is on probation or parole on a prior delinquent offense,

b. is on preadjudicatory community supervision, or

c. is currently on release status on a prior delinquent offense;

5. The child has willfully failed or there is reason to believe that the child will willfully fail to appear for juvenile court proceedings;

6. A warrant for the child has been issued on the basis that:

a. the child is absent from court-ordered placement without approval by the court,

b. the child is absent from designated placement by the Office of Juvenile Affairs without approval by the Office of Juvenile Affairs,

c. there is reason to believe the child will not remain at said placement, or

d. the child is subject to an administrative transfer or parole revocation proceeding.

C. A child who has violated a court order and has had the order revoked or modified pursuant to Section 2-2-503 of this title may be placed into an Office-of-Juvenile-Affairs-designated sanction detention bed or an Office-of-Juvenile-Affairs-approved sanction program.

D. Priority shall be given to the use of juvenile detention facilities for the detention of juvenile offenders through provisions requiring the removal from detention of a juvenile with a lower priority status if an empty detention bed is not available at the time of referral of a juvenile with a higher priority status and if the juvenile with a higher priority status would be more of a danger to the public than the juvenile with the lower priority status.

E. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no child shall be placed in secure detention in a jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility unless:

a. the child is detained for the commission of a crime that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, and

b. the child is awaiting an initial court appearance, and

c. the initial court appearance of the child is scheduled within twenty-four (24) hours after being taken into custody, excluding weekends and holidays, and

d. the court of jurisdiction is outside of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Bureau of Census, and

e. there is no existing acceptable alternative placement for the child, and

f. the jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility provides sight and sound separation for juveniles, pursuant to standards required by subsection E of Section 2-3-103 of this title, or

g. the jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility meets the requirements for licensure of juvenile detention facilities, as adopted by the Office of Juvenile Affairs, is appropriately licensed, and provides sight and sound separation for juveniles, which includes:

(1) total separation between juveniles and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities,

(2) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities, and

(3) separate juvenile and adult staff, specifically direct care staff such as recreation, education and counseling.

Specialized services staff, such as cooks, bookkeepers, and medical professionals who are not normally in contact with detainees or whose infrequent contacts occur under conditions of separation of juveniles and adults can serve both.

2. Nothing in this section shall preclude a child who is detained for the commission of a crime that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, or a child who is an escapee from a juvenile ~~training school~~ secure facility or from an Office of

Juvenile Affairs group home from being held in any jail certified by the State Department of Health, police station or similar law enforcement offices for up to six (6) hours for purposes of identification, processing or arranging for transfer to a secure detention or alternative to secure detention. Such holding shall be limited to the absolute minimum time necessary to complete these actions.

a. The time limitations for holding a child in a jail for the purposes of identification, processing or arranging transfer established by this section shall not include the actual travel time required for transporting a child from a jail to a juvenile detention facility or alternative to secure detention.

b. Whenever the time limitations established by this subsection are exceeded, this circumstance shall not constitute a defense in a subsequent delinquency or criminal proceeding.

3. Nothing in this section shall preclude detaining in a county jail or other adult detention facility an eighteen-year old charged in a juvenile petition for whom certification to stand trial as an adult is prayed.

4. Nothing in this section shall preclude detaining in a county jail or other adult detention facility a person provided for in Section 2-3-102 of this title if written or electronically transmitted confirmation is received from the state seeking return of the individual that the person is a person provided for in Section 2-3-102 of this title and if, during the time of detention, the person is detained in a facility meeting the requirements of Section 2-3-103 of this title.

5. Nothing in this section shall preclude detaining a person, whose age is not immediately ascertainable and who is being detained for the commission of a felony, in a jail certified by the State Department of Health, a police station or similar law enforcement office for up to twenty-four (24) hours for the purpose of determining whether or not the person is a child, if:

a. there is a reasonable belief that the person is eighteen (18) years of age or older,

b. there is a reasonable belief that a felony has been committed by the person,

c. a court order for such detention is obtained from a judge of the district court within six (6) hours of initially detaining the person,

d. there is no juvenile detention facility that has space available for the person and that is within thirty (30) miles of the jail, police station, or law enforcement office in which the person is to be detained, and

e. during the time of detention the person is detained in a facility meeting the requirements of subparagraph g of paragraph 1 of this subsection.

The time limitation provided for in this paragraph shall include the time the person is detained prior to the issuance of the court order.

The time limitation provided for in this paragraph shall not include the actual travel time required for transporting the person to the jail, police station, or similar law enforcement office. If the time limitation established by this paragraph is exceeded, this circumstance shall not constitute a defense in any subsequent delinquency or criminal proceeding.

F. Nothing contained in this section shall in any way reduce or eliminate the liability of a county as otherwise provided by law for injury or damages resulting from the placement of a child in a jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility.

G. Any juvenile detention facility shall be available for use by any eligible Indian child as that term is defined by the Oklahoma Indian Child Welfare Act, providing that the use of the juvenile detention facility meets the requirements of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code. The Indian tribe may contract with any juvenile detention facility for the providing of detention services.

H. Each member of the staff of a juvenile detention facility shall satisfactorily complete a training program provided or approved by the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-5-212, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-5-212. A. Whenever a youthful offender is committed to the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs, the Office of Juvenile Affairs may:

1. Place the youthful offender in a ~~state training school~~ secure facility or other institution or facility maintained by the state for delinquents or youthful offenders;

2. Place the youthful offender in a group home or community residential facility for delinquents or youthful offenders;

3. Place the youthful offender under community supervision prior to or after a period of placement in one or more of the facilities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection. The Office of Juvenile Affairs may place a youthful offender in his or her own home, or an independent living or other similar living arrangement within the community of the residence of the youthful offender only upon the approval of the court; provided, the court shall not prohibit the reintegration of the youthful offender into the community except upon finding that the youthful offender has not reasonably completed the rehabilitation plan objectives established as preconditions for reintegration into the community or that the public would not be adequately protected if the youthful offender is reintegrated into the community; or

4. Place the youthful offender in a sanction program if the youthful offender fails to comply with a written plan of rehabilitation or fails substantially to achieve reasonable treatment objectives while in community or other nonsecure programs.

B. Placement of the youthful offender pursuant to this section or any other provision of law shall be the responsibility of the Office of Juvenile Affairs and shall occur as soon as reasonably possible but not more than forty-five (45) days following the filing

and adoption of the written rehabilitation plan as provided in Section 2-5-210 of this title. This placement time period may be extended upon the declaration of an emergency by the Board of Juvenile Affairs. For the purposes of this section, "emergency" means any situation that places the health, safety and well-being of the residents or staff in imminent peril. The court shall not have authority to require specific placement of a youthful offender in a time frame which would require the removal of any other juvenile or youthful offender from such placement.

C. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall be responsible for the care and control of a youthful offender placed in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs, 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. The medical care, surgery and extraordinary care shall be charged to the appropriate agency where the youthful offender qualifies for the care under law, rule, regulation 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. A youthful offender placed in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs who has attained eighteen (18) years of age or older may authorize and consent to the medical care sought on behalf of the youthful offender by the Office of Juvenile Affairs and to be provided to the youthful offender by a qualified health care professional. No state employee shall be liable for the costs of any medical care or behavioral health services provided to any child in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

D. A youthful offender in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs shall:

1. Be entitled to the rights afforded juvenile delinquents pertaining to any due process afforded delinquents in regard to movement from a nonsecure to a secure placement; and

2. As appropriate to the age and circumstances of the youthful offender, be provided education, employment, and employment skills and vocational and technical or higher education services, apprenticeship programs and similar opportunities.

E. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall have standing to seek review, including appellate review, of any order directing the Office of Juvenile Affairs to take any action with regard to a youthful offender placed in the custody or under the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-6-102, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-6-102. A. Except as provided by this section or as otherwise specifically provided by state or federal laws, the following juvenile records are confidential and shall not be open to the general public, inspected, or their contents disclosed:

1. Juvenile court records;

2. Agency records;

3. District attorney's records;

4. Law enforcement records;

5. Nondirectory education records; and

6. Social records.

B. The confidentiality limitation of subsection A of this section shall not apply to statistical information or information of a general nature obtained pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code.

C. The confidentiality requirements of subsection A of this section for juvenile court records and law enforcement records shall not apply:

1. Upon the charging or certification of a juvenile as an adult or youthful offender;

2. Upon the charging of an individual pursuant to Section 2-5-101 of this title;

3. To a violation of any traffic regulation or motor vehicle regulation of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or to a violation of any city ordinance or county resolution which relates to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets, or to the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind in this state;

4. To a juvenile who is fourteen (14) years of age or older and who has been adjudicated delinquent and who subsequently comes before the juvenile court on a new delinquency matter after July 1, 1995;

5. To a juvenile adjudicated a delinquent for committing a delinquent act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony offense that is a crime against the person or a felony offense involving a dangerous weapon;

6. To arrest records of a juvenile arrested for committing an act, which if committed by an adult, would be a felony offense;

7. To a violation of the Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco Act; or

8. Whenever a juvenile is accepted for placement or treatment in a facility or private treatment facility within this state as a result of or following a conviction or adjudication for an out-of-state offense that would qualify the juvenile as a youthful offender, as defined in Section 2-5-202 of this title, had the crime occurred within this state. The facility shall provide any law enforcement agency or peace officer all prior criminal offense, conviction, and adjudication information. If a juvenile flees or is otherwise absent from the facility without permission, the facility shall provide any law enforcement agency or peace officer all prior criminal offense, conviction, and adjudication information. Any law enforcement agency or peace officer shall have the authority to review or copy any records concerning the juvenile, including prior criminal offense, conviction, or adjudication information.

D. Following the first adjudication as a delinquent, the court having jurisdiction shall note on the juvenile court record of the person that any subsequent juvenile court records shall not be confidential; provided, the child is at least fourteen (14) years of age or older. Any juvenile court record which becomes an open juvenile record as provided in this subsection may be expunged as provided in Section 7307-1.8 of this title.

The provisions of this subsection shall only apply to the juvenile court records and law enforcement records of juvenile offenders certified, charged or adjudicated on and after July 1, 1995.

E. When a delinquent child has escaped or run away from a ~~training school~~ secure facility or other institutional placement for delinquents, the name and description of the child may be released to the public by the agency having custody of the child as necessary and appropriate for the protection of the public and the apprehension of the delinquent child whether or not the juvenile record is confidential or open.

F. Except as otherwise required by state or federal law, the confidential records listed in subsection A of this section may only be inspected, released, disclosed, corrected or expunged pursuant to an order of the court. Except as otherwise provided in Section 601.6 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes or any provision of this chapter, no subpoena or subpoena duces tecum purporting to compel disclosure of confidential information or any confidential juvenile record shall be valid.

G. An order of the court authorizing the inspection, release, disclosure, correction or expungement of confidential records shall be entered by the court only after a review of the records by the court and a determination by the court, with due regard for the confidentiality of the records and the privacy of persons identified in the records, that a compelling reason exists and such inspection, release or disclosure is necessary for the protection of a legitimate public or private interest.

Except for district attorney records, any court order authorizing the disclosure, release or inspection of a confidential

juvenile record may be conditioned on such terms and restrictions as the court deems necessary and appropriate.

H. Upon receiving a written request for inspection, release, disclosure, or correction of a juvenile record, the court shall determine whether the record of a juvenile falls under one of the exceptions listed in subsection C of this section. If the record falls under one of the exceptions in subsection C of this section, the court shall issue an order authorizing inspection, release, disclosure or correction of the juvenile record. If the release of a juvenile record is authorized by the court, the Office of Juvenile Affairs shall provide information to the requestor regarding the location of the juvenile record to be released.

I. Any agency or person may seek an order from the juvenile court prohibiting the release of confidential information subject to disclosure without an order of the court pursuant to Section 620.6 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes or any provision of this chapter. The court may, for good cause shown, prohibit the release of such information or authorize release of the information upon such conditions as the court deems necessary and appropriate.

J. In accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Offender Tracking Program and Section 620.6 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes:

1. Information included in the records listed in subsection A of this section may be entered in and maintained in the Juvenile Justice Information System and other automated information systems related to services to children and youth whether or not the record is confidential or open; and

2. The information systems may be accessed by participating agencies as defined by this chapter or as otherwise provided by law.

K. The court may authorize a designated person to review juvenile court confidential reports and records and collect statistical information and other abstract information for research purposes. Such authorization shall be in writing and shall state specifically the type of information which may be reviewed and reported.

Each person granted permission to inspect confidential reports and records for research purposes shall present a notarized statement to the court stating that the names of juveniles, parents and other persons as may be required by the court to be confidential will remain confidential.

L. Nothing contained in the provisions of Section 620.6 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes or any provision of this chapter shall be construed as:

1. Authorizing the inspection of records or the disclosure of information contained in records relating to the provision of benefits or services funded, in whole or in part, with federal funds, except in accord with federal statutes and regulations governing the receipt or use of such funds;

2. Authorizing the disclosure of information required to be kept confidential by Section 7505-1.1, 7506-1.1 or 7510-1.5 of this title, the Oklahoma Adoption Code or disclosure of any other confidential record pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

3. Abrogating any privilege, including the attorney-client privilege, or affecting any limitation on such privilege found in any other statutes;

4. Limiting or otherwise affecting access of parties to a juvenile proceeding to any records filed with or submitted to the court;

5. Limiting or otherwise affecting access of agencies to information subject to disclosure, review or inspection by contract or as a condition for the receipt of public funds or participation in any program administered by the agency;

6. Prohibiting the Office of Juvenile Affairs from summarizing the outcome of an investigation to the person who reported a known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect; or

7. Prohibiting the person or agency conducting a preliminary inquiry relating to an alleged delinquent act from providing information, as to the disposition of the matter by the district attorney, to the person or agency which referred the matter,

including but not limited to whether a petition was filed or an alternative action taken, and the basis for such action and the terms of any agreement entered into by the child for payment of restitution, and including but not limited to provisions for community services.

M. The confidential records listed in subsection A of this section may be inspected and their contents disclosed without a court order to a school district in which the child who is the subject of the record is currently enrolled or has been presented for enrollment. The inspection of records and disclosure authorized by this subsection may be limited to summaries or to information directly necessary for the purpose of such inspection or disclosure. Upon request by the school district, the agency in possession of the records shall provide in writing, digitally, or by delivery to a secure facsimile line, the requested information to the school district within five (5) business days upon receipt of the request. Any records disclosed as provided by this subsection shall remain confidential. The use of any information shall be limited to the purposes for which disclosure is authorized.

N. The records of a case for which a petition is not filed shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code.

SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-7-503, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-7-503. A. It is the intent of the Legislature of this state to provide for the creation of all reasonable means and methods that can be established by a state for:

1. The prevention of delinquency;

2. The care and rehabilitation of delinquent children; and

3. The protection of the public.

It is further the intent of the Legislature that this state, through the Office of Juvenile Affairs, establish, maintain and continuously refine and develop a balanced and comprehensive state program for children who are potentially delinquent or are delinquent.

B. Except as provided in subsection C of this section, whenever a child who has been adjudicated by the court as a delinquent child has been committed to the Office of Juvenile Affairs, the Office shall provide for placement pursuant to any option authorized by paragraphs 1 through 7 of this subsection; provided, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to establish a priority in regard to the selection of an option or to mandate the exclusive use of one particular option:

1. Place the child in a ~~state training school or~~ secure facility, including a collocated secure facility, or other institution or facility maintained, operated or contracted by the state for delinquent children if the child has:

a. exhibited seriously violent, aggressive or assaultive behavior,

b. committed a serious felony constituting violent, aggressive and assaultive behavior,

c. habitually committed delinquent acts if such acts would constitute felonies if committed by an adult,

d. committed multiple serious delinquent acts, or

e. violated any condition of probation or parole,

to the extent that it is necessary for the protection of the public. For purposes of placement, all deferred prosecutions for serious, habitual, violent, aggressive or assaultive crimes shall count toward placement decisions;

2. Place the child in a facility maintained, operated or contracted by the state for children, or in a foster home, group home, transitional living program or community residential center;

3. Allow the child his or her liberty, under supervision, in an independent living program;

4. Allow the child his or her liberty, under supervision, either immediately or after a period in one of the facilities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection;

5. Place the child in a state school for mentally retarded, if the child is eligible for admission thereto;

6. Place the child in any licensed private facility deemed by the Office of Juvenile Affairs to be in the best interest of the child; or

7. Place the child as provided by Section 2-2-804 of this title and the Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act, if the delinquent child has been found by a court to be in need of mental health or substance abuse treatment.

C. The Office shall place priority on the placement of delinquent youth held in secure juvenile detention facilities.

D. Placement of a juvenile pursuant to this section or any other provision of law shall be the responsibility of the Office of Juvenile Affairs and shall occur as soon as reasonably possible after adjudication and after the selected placement option becomes available.

The court shall not have authority to require specific placement of a juvenile in a time frame which would require the removal of any other juvenile from such placement.

SECTION 8. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-7-504, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-7-504. A. Except as otherwise provided by law, all children adjudicated delinquent and committed to the Office of Juvenile Affairs shall be discharged at such time as the Office determines there is a reasonable probability that it is no longer necessary, either for the rehabilitation and treatment of the child, or for the protection of the public, that the Office retain legal custody. Following a hearing, the court may also order that a child adjudged delinquent and committed to the Office shall be discharged by the Office provided the child is on parole status and the court deems the discharge in the best interest of the child and public.

The Office shall give a fifteen-day notice to the court and the district attorney before discharging from legal custody any child committed and confined in a secure facility.

B. Except as otherwise provided by law, all children adjudged delinquent and committed to the Office of Juvenile Affairs and not discharged under subsection A of this section shall be discharged when the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age, unless the Office is authorized by the court to retain custody of the child until nineteen (19) years of age. Upon the court's own motion or motion of the Office or the district attorney, which must be filed prior to the date the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age, the court, after notice to the delinquent child and to the parents and attorney of said child, may authorize the Office to retain custody of the child until the child reaches nineteen (19) years of age in order for the child to complete the previously adopted plan of rehabilitation or achieve reasonable treatment objectives. If the court sustains a motion to retain custody, the delinquent child during the extended period shall be considered as a child for purposes of receiving services from the Office <u>and for the purposes of secure detention</u>. If a criminal offense is committed by the individual during the extended period, said offense shall be considered as having been committed by an adult. Except to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section, an individual after age eighteen (18) years is considered an adult for purposes of other applicable law.

C. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall not place a child under ten (10) years of age in an institution maintained for delinquent children.

D. The court may retain jurisdiction over a child adjudged delinquent beyond the age of eighteen (18) years to the extent necessary for the child to complete payment of court costs. The court may institute contempt proceedings pursuant to Sections 565 through 567 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes against any person adjudged delinquent and ordered to pay court costs who neglects or refuses to pay such court costs. Any child referred to in this subsection over whom the court retains jurisdiction solely for payment of court costs shall not be considered to be in the custody of or under the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

E. Following a hearing, the court may order that any child shall be discharged by the Office of Juvenile Affairs provided the child is on parole status and the court deems the discharge in the best interest of the child and public. The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall give a fifteen-day notice to the district attorney before discharging from legal custody any child committed and confined in a secure facility.

SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 563, is amended to read as follows:

Section 563. A. Except as otherwise authorized by Section 183 of Title 73 of the Oklahoma Statutes, before any correctional facility other than an inmate work center as authorized in subsection B of this section or an inmate drug offender work camp, whether within the Department of Corrections or within any other state agency, may be created or any construction performed which may significantly increase, extend or expand the present facility, such creation or construction shall be approved by the Legislature. Correctional facilities owned or operated by private prison contractors shall not be deemed to be within the Department of Corrections or other state agency.

B. The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to establish inmate work centers in locations where a need for labor to conduct public work projects is determined. The Department shall select the inmate work center locations based on objective comparisons of interested communities in accordance with procedures and criteria established by the Department of Corrections. The procedures, selection criteria and decision case analysis shall be made available to the public upon request.

C. No state, county or municipal correctional facility including any inmate work center, inmate drug offender work camp, inmate halfway house, inmate transitional living center and any other place where state, county or municipal inmates are housed shall be located within one thousand (1,000) feet of any public or private elementary or secondary school nor within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of any ~~state training school~~ secure facility for juveniles. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any inmate work center, inmate drug offender work camp, inmate halfway house, inmate transitional living center and any other place

where state, county or municipal inmates are housed established prior to May 20, 1994. Provided, that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to state, county, or municipal correctional facilities that are granted permission to operate within the areas restricted by this subsection by a majority vote of the following entities:

1. The district board of education of each school district with an affected school; and

2. The governing body of each affected private school.

D. In any county with a population of two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) or more, as determined by the latest Federal Decennial Census, the Department of Corrections shall not cause, permit or require any inmate in the custody of the Department or cause, permit or require any offender under the supervision of the Department to enter, remain or be present in any Department of Corrections facility located within one thousand (1,000) feet of a private or public elementary or secondary school, or on the grounds of such a facility, for any activities involving or relating to processing, training, instructing, interviewing, counseling, reporting, conferring, imposing discipline, reviewing or adjudicating or any correctional function requiring or permitting the presence of the offender, except offenders may be employed in construction, maintenance or janitorial activities in or on the structures or grounds while under supervision of a correctional employee. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any facility established or acquired by the Department of Corrections prior to May 20, 1994.

SECTION 10. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 563.4, is amended to read as follows:

Section 563.4. A. No transitional living facility that houses sex offenders or persons convicted of a capital offense shall be located within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of any public or private elementary or secondary school, ~~state training school,~~ secure facility for juveniles or residential neighborhood. Prior to the establishment of any transitional living facility, the proposed operator shall be required to notify and obtain written authorization to establish and operate the facility from the

governing body of the municipality in which the center is to be located or, if the facility is not to be located within the incorporated limits of a municipality, from the board of county commissioners of the county in which the facility is to be located. Notification shall consist of the operator mailing a certified letter to every elected city council member, every elected state legislative member, and every county commissioner within the jurisdiction in which the facility shall be located. The written notice shall be mailed not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of any meeting or public hearing before a city planning commission, city council or board of county commissioners where the proposed transitional living facility may be considered. The written notice shall clearly state that the operator seeks to obtain written authorization from the governing body of the jurisdiction to establish and operate a transitional living facility and whether the facility intends to house any sex offender or person convicted of a capital offense. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any transitional living facility established prior to May 3, 2005.

B. For purposes of this section, "transitional living facility" means those facilities that do not have a contract with the Department of Corrections or another agency of this state, or any political subdivision of this state, to provide living space for persons who are under the custody of the Department of Corrections and whose primary function is to provide housing assistance and related social services for individuals who are transitioning from previous incarceration in a county jail, state, or federal facility to the community or are otherwise in need of temporary housing assistance.

SECTION 11. 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.

Passed the Senate the 21st day of May, 2013.

_____
Presiding Officer of the Senate

Passed the House of Representatives the 20 day of May, 2014.

_____
Presiding Officer of the House
of Representatives

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Received by the Office of the Governor this _____

day of _____, 20_____, at _____ o'clock _____ M.

By: _____

Approved by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma this _____

day of _____, 20_____, at _____ o'clock _____ M.

_____
Governor of the State of Oklahoma

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Received by the Office of the Secretary of State this _____

day of _____, 20 _____, at _____ o'clock _____ M.

By: _____