

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017)

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 1835

By: Osborn (Leslie)

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

An Act relating to children and juvenile code;
amending 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-2-503, as last
amended by Section 1, Chapter 234, O.S.L. 2016 (10A
O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 2-2-503), which relates to
juvenile disposition orders; authorizing secure
detention placement under certain circumstances;
deleting indirect contempt offense and penalty;
amending 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-3-101, as last
amended by Section 2, Chapter 234, O.S.L. 2016 (10A
O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 2-3-101), which relates to
conditions of detention; authorizing detention of
runaway child deemed in need of supervision; and
declaring an emergency.

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-2-503, as
last amended by Section 1, Chapter 234, O.S.L. 2016 (10A O.S. Supp.
2016, Section 2-2-503), is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-2-503. A. The following kinds of orders of
disposition may be made in respect to children adjudicated in need
of supervision or delinquent:

1 1. The court may place the child on probation with or without
2 supervision in the home of the child, or in the custody of a
3 suitable person, upon such conditions as the court shall determine.
4 If the child is placed on probation, the court may impose a
5 probation fee of not more than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) per
6 month, if the court finds that the child or parent or legal guardian
7 of the child has the ability to pay the fee. In counties having a
8 juvenile bureau, the fee shall be paid to the juvenile bureau; in
9 all other counties, the fee shall be paid to the Office of Juvenile
10 Affairs;

11 2. If it is consistent with the welfare of the child, the child
12 shall be placed with the parent or legal guardian of the child, but
13 if it appears to the court that the conduct of such parent,
14 guardian, legal guardian, stepparent or other adult person living in
15 the home has contributed to the child becoming delinquent or in need
16 of supervision, the court may issue a written order specifying
17 conduct to be followed by such parent, guardian, legal custodian,
18 stepparent or other adult person living in the home with respect to
19 such child. The conduct specified shall be such as would reasonably
20 prevent the child from continuing to be delinquent or in need of
21 supervision.

22 a. If it is consistent with the welfare of the child, in
23 cases where the child has been adjudicated to be in
24 need of supervision due to repeated absence from

1 school, the court may order counseling and treatment
2 for the child and the parents of the child to be
3 provided by the local school district, the county, the
4 Office or a private individual or entity. Prior to
5 final disposition, the court shall require that it be
6 shown by the appropriate school district that a child
7 found to be truant has been evaluated for learning
8 disabilities, hearing and visual impairments and other
9 impediments which could constitute an educational
10 handicap or has been evaluated to determine whether
11 the child has a disability if it is suspected that the
12 child may require special education services in
13 accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities
14 Education Act (IDEA). The results of such tests shall
15 be made available to the court for use by the court in
16 determining the disposition of the case.

17 b. In issuing orders to a parent, guardian, legal
18 guardian, stepparent or other adult person living in
19 the home of a child adjudicated to be a delinquent
20 child or in making other disposition of said
21 delinquent child, the court may consider the testimony
22 of said parent, guardian, legal guardian, stepparent
23 or other adult person concerning the behavior of the
24

juvenile and the ability of such person to exercise parental control over the behavior of the juvenile.

c. In any dispositional order involving a child age sixteen (16) or older, the court shall make a determination, where appropriate, of the services needed to assist the child to make the transition to independent living.

d. No child who has been adjudicated in need of supervision only upon the basis of truancy or noncompliance with the mandatory school attendance law shall be placed in a public or private institutional facility or be removed from the custody of the lawful parent, guardian or custodian of the child.

e. Nothing in the Oklahoma Juvenile Code or the Oklahoma Children's Code may be construed to prevent a child from being adjudicated both deprived and delinquent if there exists a factual basis for such a finding;

3. The court may commit the child to the custody of a private institution or agency, including any institution established and operated by the county, authorized to care for children or to place them in family homes. In committing a child to a private institution or agency, the court shall select one that is licensed by any state department supervising or licensing private institutions and agencies; or, if such institution or agency is in

1 another state, by the analogous department of that state. Whenever
2 the court shall commit a child to any institution or agency, it
3 shall transmit with the order of commitment a summary of its
4 information concerning the child, and such institution or agency
5 shall give to the court such information concerning the child as the
6 court may at any time require;

7 4. The court may order the child to receive counseling or other
8 community-based services as necessary;

9 5. The court may commit the child to the custody of the Office
10 of Juvenile Affairs. Any order adjudicating the child to be
11 delinquent and committing the child to the Office of Juvenile
12 Affairs shall be for an indeterminate period of time;

13 6. If the child has been placed outside the home, and it
14 appears to the court that the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or
15 stepparent, or other adult person living in the home has contributed
16 to the child becoming delinquent or in need of supervision, the
17 court may order that the parent, guardian, legal custodian,
18 stepparent, or other adult living in the home be made subject to any
19 treatment or placement plan prescribed by the Office or other person
20 or agency receiving custody of the child;

21 7. With respect to a child adjudicated a delinquent child, the
22 court may:

23 a. for acts involving criminally injurious conduct as
24 defined in Section 142.3 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma

1 Statutes, order the child to pay a victim compensation
2 assessment in an amount not to exceed that amount
3 specified in Section 142.18 of Title 21 of the
4 Oklahoma Statutes. The court shall forward a copy of
5 the adjudication order to the Crime Victims
6 Compensation Board for purposes of Section 142.11 of
7 Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Except as
8 otherwise provided by law, such adjudication order
9 shall be kept confidential by the Board,

10 b. order the child to engage in a term of community
11 service without compensation. The state or any
12 political subdivision shall not be liable if a loss or
13 claim results from any acts or omission of a child
14 ordered to engage in a term of community service
15 pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph,

16 c. order the child, the parent or parents of the child,
17 legal guardian of the child, or both the child and the
18 parent or parents of the child or legal guardian at
19 the time of the delinquent act of the child to make
20 full or partial restitution to the victim of the
21 offense which resulted in property damage or personal
22 injury.

23 (1) The court shall notify the victim of the
24 dispositional hearing. The court may consider a

1 verified statement from the victim concerning
2 damages for injury or loss of property and actual
3 expenses of medical treatment for personal
4 injury, excluding pain and suffering. If
5 contested, a restitution hearing to determine the
6 liability of the child, the parent or parents of
7 the child, or legal guardian shall be held not
8 later than thirty (30) days after the disposition
9 hearing and may be extended by the court for good
10 cause. The parent or parents of the child or
11 legal guardian may be represented by an attorney
12 in the matter of the order for remittance of the
13 restitution by the parent or parents of the child
14 or legal guardian. The burden of proving that
15 the amount indicated on the verified statement is
16 not fair and reasonable shall be on the person
17 challenging the fairness and reasonableness of
18 the amount.

- 19 (2) Restitution may consist of monetary reimbursement
20 for the damage or injury in the form of a lump
21 sum or installment payments after the
22 consideration of the court of the nature of the
23 offense, the age, physical and mental condition
24 of the child, the earning capacity of the child,

1 the parent or parents of the child, or legal
2 guardian, or the ability to pay, as the case may
3 be. The payments shall be made to such official
4 designated by the court for distribution to the
5 victim. The court may also consider any other
6 hardship on the child, the parent or parents of
7 the child, or legal guardian and, if consistent
8 with the welfare of the child, require community
9 service in lieu of restitution or require both
10 community service and full or partial restitution
11 for the acts of delinquency by the child.

12 (3) A child who is required to pay restitution and
13 who is not in willful default of the payment of
14 restitution may at any time request the court to
15 modify the method of payment. If the court
16 determines that payment under the order will
17 impose a manifest hardship on the child, the
18 parent or parents of the child, or legal
19 guardian, the court may modify the method of
20 payment.

21 (4) If the restitution is not being paid as ordered,
22 the official designated by the court to collect
23 and disburse the restitution ordered shall file a
24 written report of the violation with the court.

1 The report shall include a statement of the
2 amount of the arrearage and any reasons for the
3 arrearage that are known by the official. A copy
4 of the report shall be provided to all parties
5 and the court shall promptly take any action
6 necessary to compel compliance.

7 (5) Upon the juvenile attaining eighteen (18) years
8 of age, the court shall determine whether the
9 restitution order has been satisfied. If the
10 restitution order has not been satisfied, the
11 court shall enter a judgment of restitution in
12 favor of each person entitled to restitution for
13 the unpaid balance of any restitution ordered
14 pursuant to this subparagraph. The clerk of the
15 court shall send a copy of the judgment of
16 restitution to each person who is entitled to
17 restitution. The judgment shall be a lien
18 against all property of the individual or
19 individuals ordered to pay restitution and may be
20 enforced by the victim or any other person or
21 entity named in the judgment to receive
22 restitution in the same manner as enforcing
23 monetary judgments. The restitution judgment
24 does not expire until paid in full and is deemed

1 to be a criminal penalty for the purposes of a
2 federal bankruptcy involving the child,

3 d. order the child to pay the fine which would have been
4 imposed had such child been convicted of such crime as
5 an adult. Any such fine collected pursuant to this
6 paragraph shall be deposited in a special Work
7 Restitution Fund to be established by the court to
8 allow children otherwise unable to pay restitution to
9 work in community service projects in the private or
10 public sector to earn money to compensate their
11 victims,

12 e. order the cancellation or denial of driving privileges
13 as provided by Sections 6-107.1 and 6-107.2 of Title
14 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes,

15 f. sanction detention in the residence of the child or
16 facility designated by the Office of Juvenile Affairs
17 or the juvenile bureau for such purpose for up to five
18 (5) days, order weekend detention in a place other
19 than a juvenile detention facility or shelter,
20 tracking, or house arrest with electronic monitoring,
21 and

22 g. impose consequences, including detention as provided
23 for in subparagraph f of this paragraph, for
24 postadjudicatory violations of probation;

1 8. The court may order the child to participate in the Juvenile
2 Drug Court Program;

3 9. The court may dismiss the petition or otherwise terminate
4 its jurisdiction at any time for good cause shown; and

5 10. In any dispositional order removing a child from the home
6 of the child, the court shall, in addition to the findings required
7 by Section 2-2-105 of this title, make a determination that, in
8 accordance with the best interests of the child and the protection
9 of the public, reasonable efforts have been made to provide for the
10 return of the child to the home of the child, or that efforts to
11 reunite the family are not required as provided in Section 2-2-105
12 of this title, and reasonable efforts are being made to finalize an
13 alternate permanent placement for the child.

14 B. Prior to adjudication or as directed by a law enforcement
15 subpoena or court order, a school district may disclose educational
16 records to the court or juvenile justice system for purposes of
17 determining the ability of the juvenile justice system to
18 effectively serve a child. Any disclosure of educational records
19 shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Family
20 Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA). If the parent,
21 guardian, or custodian of a child adjudicated a delinquent child
22 asserts that the child has approval not to attend school pursuant to
23 Section 10-105 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the court or
24 the Office of Juvenile Affairs may require the parent to provide a

1 copy of the written, joint agreement to that effect between the
2 school administrator of the school district where the child attends
3 school and the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child.

4 C. With respect to a child adjudicated a delinquent child for a
5 violent offense, within thirty (30) days of the date of the
6 adjudication either the juvenile bureau in counties which have a
7 juvenile bureau or the Office of Juvenile Affairs in all other
8 counties shall notify the superintendent of the school district in
9 which the child is enrolled or intends to enroll of the delinquency
10 adjudication and the offense for which the child was adjudicated.

11 D. No child who has been adjudicated in need of supervision may
12 be placed in a secure facility; provided, a child who has been
13 adjudicated in need of supervision and who has willfully violated a
14 valid court order including, but not limited to, an order to appear
15 before the court after having been properly served with a summons or
16 an order issued by the court to appear before said court may be
17 placed in secure detention.

18 E. No child charged in a state or municipal court with a
19 violation of state or municipal traffic laws or ordinances, or
20 convicted therefor, may be incarcerated in jail for the violation
21 unless the charge for which the arrest was made would constitute a
22 felony if the child were an adult. Nothing contained in this
23 subsection shall prohibit the detention of a juvenile for traffic-
24 related offenses prior to the filing of a petition in the district

1 court alleging delinquency as a result of the acts and nothing
2 contained in this section shall prohibit detaining a juvenile
3 pursuant to Section 2-2-102 of this title.

4 F. The court may revoke or modify a disposition order and may
5 order redispotion. The child whose disposition is being
6 considered for revocation or modification at said hearing shall be
7 afforded the following rights:

8 1. Notice by the filing of a motion for redispotion by the
9 district attorney. The motion shall be served on the child and the
10 parent or legal guardian of the child at least five (5) business
11 days prior to the hearing;

12 2. The proceedings shall be heard without a jury and shall
13 require establishment of the facts alleged by a preponderance of the
14 evidence;

15 3. During the proceeding, the child shall have the right to be
16 represented by counsel, to present evidence, and to confront any
17 witness testifying against the child;

18 4. Any modification, revocation or redispotion removing the
19 child from the physical custody of a parent or guardian shall be
20 subject to review on appeal, as in other appeals of delinquent
21 cases;

22 5. If the child is placed in secure detention, bail may be
23 allowed pending appeal; and
24

1 6. The court shall not enter an order removing the child from
2 the custody of a parent or legal guardian pursuant to this section
3 unless the court first finds that reasonable efforts have been made
4 to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of
5 the child from the home of the child or that an emergency exists
6 which threatens the safety of the child and that:

- 7 a. such removal is necessary to protect the public,
- 8 b. the child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately
9 removed from the home,
- 10 c. allowing the child to remain in the home is contrary
11 to the welfare of the child, or
- 12 d. immediate placement of the child is in the best
13 interests of the child.

14 The court shall state in the record that such considerations
15 have been made. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to
16 limit the authority or discretion of the agency providing probation
17 supervision services to modify the terms of probation including, but
18 not limited to, curfews, imposing community service, or any
19 nondetention consequences.

20 ~~G. A willful violation of any provision of an order of the~~
21 ~~court issued under the provisions of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code~~
22 ~~shall constitute indirect contempt of court and shall be punishable~~
23 ~~by a fine not to exceed Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) or, as to a~~
24

1 ~~delinquent child, placement in a juvenile detention center for not~~
2 ~~more than ten (10) days, or by both such fine and detention.~~

3 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 2-3-101, as
4 last amended by Section 2, Chapter 234, O.S.L. 2016 (10A O.S. Supp.
5 2016, Section 2-3-101), is amended to read as follows:

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

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

21 b. Whenever the court orders a child to be held in a
22 juvenile detention facility, an order for secure
23 detention shall remain in force and effect for not
24 more than fifteen (15) days after such order. Upon an

1 application of the district attorney and after a
2 hearing on such application, the court, for good and
3 sufficient cause shown, may extend the effective
4 period of such an order for an additional period not
5 to exceed fifteen (15) days after such hearing. The
6 total period of preadjudicatory or predisposition
7 shall not exceed the ninety-day limitation as
8 specified in subparagraph a of this paragraph. The
9 child shall be present at the hearing on the
10 application for extension unless, as authorized and
11 approved by the court, the attorney for the child is
12 present at the hearing and the child is available to
13 participate in the hearing via telephone conference
14 communication. For the purpose of this paragraph,
15 "telephone conference communication" means use of a
16 telephone device that allows all parties, including
17 the child, to hear and be heard by the other parties
18 at the hearing. After the hearing, the court may
19 order continued detention in a juvenile detention
20 center, may order the child detained in an alternative
21 to secure detention or may order the release of the
22 child from detention.

23 2. No child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived or in need of
24 supervision or who is or appears to be a minor in need of treatment

1 as defined by the Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse
2 Treatment of Minors Act, shall be confined in any jail, adult
3 lockup, or adult detention facility. No child shall be transported
4 or detained in association with criminal, vicious, or dissolute
5 persons.

6 3. Except as otherwise authorized by this section a child who
7 has been taken into custody as a deprived child, a child in need of
8 supervision, or who appears to be a minor in need of treatment, may
9 not be placed in any detention facility pending court proceedings,
10 but must be placed in shelter care or foster care or, with regard to
11 a child who appears to be a minor in need of treatment, a behavioral
12 health treatment facility in accordance with the provisions of the
13 Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act,
14 or released to the custody of the parents of the child or some other
15 responsible party. ~~Provided, this shall not preclude runaway~~

16 4. When a child is taken into custody as a child in need of
17 supervision as a result of being a runaway, the court may order the
18 child placed in a juvenile detention facility pending court
19 proceedings if the court finds the detention to be essential for the
20 safety of the child. Runaway juveniles from other states, with or
21 without delinquent status, ~~to~~ shall be held in a detention facility
22 in accordance with the Interstate Compact for Juveniles in Sections
23 2-9-101 through 2-9-116 of this title and rules promulgated by the
24 Interstate Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 b. is on preadjudicatory community supervision, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 c. the initial court appearance of the child is scheduled
2 within twenty-four (24) hours after being taken into
3 custody, excluding weekends and holidays, and
- 4 d. the court of jurisdiction is outside of the Standard
5 Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Bureau
6 of Census, and
- 7 e. there is no existing acceptable alternative placement
8 for the child, and
- 9 f. the jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility
10 provides sight and sound separation for juveniles,
11 pursuant to standards required by subsection E of
12 Section 2-3-103 of this title, or
- 13 g. the jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility
14 meets the requirements for licensure of juvenile
15 detention facilities, as adopted by the Office of
16 Juvenile Affairs, is appropriately licensed, and
17 provides sight and sound separation for juveniles,
18 which includes:
- 19 (1) total separation between juveniles and adult
20 facility spatial areas such that there could be
21 no haphazard or accidental contact between
22 juvenile and adult residents in the respective
23 facilities,
- 24

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

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

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

14 2. Nothing in this section shall preclude a child who is
15 detained for the commission of a crime that would constitute a
16 felony if committed by an adult, or a child who is an escapee from a
17 juvenile secure facility or from an Office of Juvenile Affairs group
18 home from being held in any jail certified by the State Department
19 of Health, police station or similar law enforcement offices for up
20 to six (6) hours for purposes of identification, processing or
21 arranging for transfer to a secure detention or alternative to
22 secure detention. Such holding shall be limited to the absolute
23 minimum time necessary to complete these actions.

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

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

11 3. Nothing in this section shall preclude detaining in a county
12 jail or other adult detention facility an eighteen-year-old charged
13 in a juvenile petition for whom certification to stand trial as an
14 adult is prayed. However, if no certification motion is filed, the
15 eighteen-year-old may remain in a juvenile detention facility as
16 long as secure detention is required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 I. Whenever a juvenile is placed in any jail, adult lockup, or
21 other detention facility, the Office of Juvenile Affairs shall have
22 access to all facilities which detain such juveniles and shall have
23 access to any data regarding such juveniles. The Office of Juvenile
24 Affairs shall have access to all jails, adult lockups, or other

1 adult facilities in this state, including all data maintained by
2 such facilities, to assure compliance with this section. The Board
3 of Juvenile Affairs shall promulgate rules as necessary to implement
4 the provisions of this section.

5 SECTION 3. It being immediately necessary for the preservation
6 of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby
7 declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and
8 be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

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