

An Act

ENROLLED HOUSE
BILL NO. 3205

By: Talley, Williams, Virgin,
Munson, Ranson, Waldron,
and Provenzano of the House

and

Garvin of the Senate

An Act relating to fees and costs; amending 10A O.S. 2021, Sections 2-2-301 and 2-2-503, which relate to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code; modifying provisions related to costs of representation in certain proceedings; modifying provisions related to probation fees; repealing 10A O.S. 2021, Section 2-2-509, which relates to certain fees and costs with respect to juveniles; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

SUBJECT: Fees and costs

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2021, Section 2-2-301, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-2-301. A. No information gained by a custodial interrogation of a youthful offender under sixteen (16) years of age or a child nor any evidence subsequently obtained as a result of such interrogation shall be admissible into evidence against the youthful offender or child unless the custodial interrogation about any alleged offense by any law enforcement officer or investigative agency, or employee of the court, or employee of the Office of Juvenile Affairs is done in the presence of the parents, guardian, attorney, adult relative, adult caretaker, or legal custodian of the youthful offender or child. No such custodial interrogation shall commence until the youthful offender or child and the parents,

guardian, attorney, adult relative, adult caretaker, or legal custodian of the youthful offender or child have been fully advised of the constitutional and legal rights of the youthful offender or child, including the right to be represented by counsel at every stage of the proceedings, and the right to have counsel appointed by the court if the parties are without sufficient financial means; provided, however, that no legal aid or other public or charitable legal service shall make claim for compensation as contemplated herein. It is further provided that where private counsel is appointed in such cases, the court shall set reasonable compensation and order the payment out of the court fund. As used in this section, "custodial interrogation" means questioning of a youthful offender under sixteen (16) years of age or child while that youthful offender or child is in law enforcement custody or while that youthful offender or child is being deprived of freedom of action in any significant way by a law enforcement officer, employee of the court, or employee of the Office. Custodial interrogation shall conform with all requirements for interrogation of adult criminal offenders. The term "custodial interrogation" shall not be deemed to mean questioning of a youthful offender or child by a public school administrator or teacher, so long as such questioning is not being conducted on behalf of a law enforcement officer, an employee of the court or an employee of the Office. Any information gained from noncustodial questioning of a child or youthful offender by a public school administrator or teacher concerning a wrongful act committed on public school property shall be admissible into evidence against the youthful offender or child.

B. A custodial interrogation of a youthful offender over sixteen (16) years of age shall conform with all the requirements for the interrogation of an adult.

C. If the youthful offender or child is not otherwise represented by counsel, whenever a petition is filed pursuant to the provisions of Section 2-2-104 or Section 2-5-201 et seq. of this title, the court shall appoint an attorney, who shall not be a district attorney, for the youthful offender or child regardless of any attempted waiver by the parent or other legal custodian of the youthful offender or child of the right of the youthful offender or child to be represented by counsel. The youthful offender or child shall be represented by counsel at every hearing or review through completion or dismissal of the case. Counsel shall be appointed by the court only upon determination by the court that the parent, legal guardian or legal custodian is found to be indigent. If indigency is established, the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System shall

represent the child in accordance with Section 1355.6 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes or the applicable office of the county indigent defender shall represent the child in accordance with Section 138.5 of Title 19 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Provided, if the parent or legal guardian of a child is not indigent but refuses to employ counsel, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the child at detention hearings until counsel is provided. ~~Costs of representation shall be imposed on the parent or other legal custodian as provided by Section 138.10 of Title 19 of the Oklahoma Statutes.~~ Thereafter, the court shall not appoint counsel for a child with a nonindigent parent or legal custodian and shall order the parent or legal custodian to obtain counsel. A parent or legal custodian of an indigent child who has been ordered to obtain counsel for the child and who willfully fails to follow the court order shall be found in indirect contempt of court.

D. In all cases of juvenile delinquency, adult certification, reverse certification, or youthful offender proceedings and appeals, or any other proceedings and appeals pursuant to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code, except mental health or in-need-of-supervision proceedings and appeals, and any other juvenile proceedings that are civil in nature, and other than in counties where the office of the county indigent defender is appointed, the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System shall be appointed to represent indigent juveniles as provided for in the Indigent Defense Act. In all other cases pursuant to this title, including juvenile proceedings that are civil in nature, juvenile mental health or in-need-of-supervision proceedings and appeals, with the exception of proceedings in counties where the office of the county indigent defender is appointed, the court shall, if counsel is appointed and assigned, allow and direct to be paid from the local court fund a reasonable and just compensation to the attorney or attorneys for such services as they may render; provided, that any attorney appointed pursuant to this subsection shall not be paid a sum in excess of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for services rendered in preliminary proceedings, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for services rendered during trial, and One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for services rendered at each subsequent post-disposition hearing.

E. Counsel for the child shall advise the child and advocate the expressed wishes of the child, as much as reasonably possible, under the same ethical obligations as if the client were an adult. Upon motion by the state, the child, the attorney for the child, or a parent or legal custodian of the child, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem.

F. The guardian ad litem shall not be a district attorney, an employee of the office of the district attorney, an employee of the court, an employee of a juvenile bureau, or an employee of any public agency having duties or responsibilities towards the child. The guardian ad litem shall be given access to the court file and access to all records and reports relevant to the case and to any records and reports of examination of the child's parent or other custodian, made pursuant to this section or Section 1-2-101 of this title. Provided, nothing in this subsection shall obligate counsel for the child to breach attorney-client confidentiality with the child.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2021, 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. The court may place the child on probation with or without supervision in the home of the child, or in the custody of a suitable person, upon such conditions as the court shall determine. If the child is placed on probation in a county having a juvenile bureau, the court may impose a probation fee of not more than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) per month, if the court finds that the child or parent or legal guardian of the child has the ability to pay the fee. In counties having a juvenile bureau, the fee shall be paid to the juvenile bureau; in all other counties, ~~the~~ no fee shall be paid to the Office of Juvenile Affairs;

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

a. If it is consistent with the welfare of the child, in cases where the child has been adjudicated to be in

need of supervision due to repeated absence from school, the court may order counseling and treatment for the child and the parents of the child to be provided by the local school district, the county, the Office or a private individual or entity. Prior to final disposition, the court shall require that it be shown by the appropriate school district that a child found to be truant has been evaluated for learning disabilities, hearing and visual impairments and other impediments which could constitute an educational handicap or has been evaluated to determine whether the child has a disability if it is suspected that the child may require special education services in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The results of such tests shall be made available to the court for use by the court in determining the disposition of the case.

- b. In issuing orders to a parent, guardian, legal guardian, stepparent or other adult person living in the home of a child adjudicated to be a delinquent child or in making other disposition of said delinquent child, the court may consider the testimony of said parent, guardian, legal guardian, stepparent or other adult person concerning the behavior of the 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 another state, by the analogous department of that state. Whenever the court shall commit a child to any institution or agency, it shall transmit with the order of commitment a summary of its information concerning the child, and such institution or agency shall give to the court such information concerning the child as the court may at any time require;

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

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

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

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

- a. for acts involving criminally injurious conduct as defined in Section 142.3 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, order the child to pay a victim compensation assessment in an amount not to exceed that amount specified in Section 142.18 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The court shall forward a copy of the adjudication order to the Crime Victims Compensation Board for purposes of Section 142.11 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Except as

otherwise provided by law, such adjudication order shall be kept confidential by the Board,

- b. order the child to engage in a term of community service without compensation. The state or any political subdivision shall not be liable if a loss or claim results from any acts or omission of a child ordered to engage in a term of community service pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph,
- c. order the child, the parent or parents of the child, legal guardian of the child, or both the child and the parent or parents of the child or legal guardian at the time of the delinquent act of the child to make full or partial restitution to the victim of the offense which resulted in property damage or personal injury.

(1) The court shall notify the victim of the dispositional hearing. The court may consider a verified statement from the victim concerning damages for injury or loss of property and actual expenses of medical treatment for personal injury, excluding pain and suffering. If contested, a restitution hearing to determine the liability of the child, the parent or parents of the child, or legal guardian shall be held not later than thirty (30) days after the disposition hearing and may be extended by the court for good cause. The parent or parents of the child or legal guardian may be represented by an attorney in the matter of the order for remittance of the restitution by the parent or parents of the child or legal guardian. The burden of proving that the amount indicated on the verified statement is not fair and reasonable shall be on the person challenging the fairness and reasonableness of the amount.

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

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

- (3) A child who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of restitution may at any time request the court to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the child, the parent or parents of the child, or legal guardian, the court may modify the method of payment.
- (4) If the restitution is not being paid as ordered, the official designated by the court to collect and disburse the restitution ordered shall file a written report of the violation with the court. The report shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage and any reasons for the arrearage that are known by the official. A copy of the report shall be provided to all parties and the court shall promptly take any action necessary to compel compliance.
- (5) Upon the juvenile attaining eighteen (18) years of age, the court shall determine whether the restitution order has been satisfied. If the restitution order has not been satisfied, the court shall enter a judgment of restitution in favor of each person entitled to restitution for the unpaid balance of any restitution ordered pursuant to this subparagraph. The clerk of the court shall send a copy of the judgment of restitution to each person who is entitled to restitution. The judgment shall be a lien against all property of the individual or

individuals ordered to pay restitution and may be enforced by the victim or any other person or entity named in the judgment to receive restitution in the same manner as enforcing monetary judgments. The restitution judgment does not expire until paid in full and is deemed to be a criminal penalty for the purposes of a federal bankruptcy involving the child,

- d. order the child to pay the fine which would have been imposed had such child been convicted of such crime as an adult. Any such fine collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited in a special Work Restitution Fund to be established by the court to allow children otherwise unable to pay restitution to work in community service projects in the private or public sector to earn money to compensate their victims,
- e. order the cancellation or denial of driving privileges as provided by Sections 6-107.1 and 6-107.2 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes,
- f. sanction detention in the residence of the child or facility designated by the Office of Juvenile Affairs or the juvenile bureau for such purpose for up to five (5) days, order weekend detention in a place other than a juvenile detention facility or shelter, tracking, or house arrest with electronic monitoring, and
- g. impose consequences, including detention as provided for in subparagraph f of this paragraph, for postadjudicatory violations of probation;

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

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

10. In any dispositional order removing a child from the home of the child, the court shall, in addition to the findings required by Section 2-2-105 of this title, make a determination that, in accordance with the best interests of the child and the protection

of the public, reasonable efforts have been made to provide for the return of the child to the home of the child, or that efforts to reunite the family are not required as provided in Section 2-2-105 of this title, and reasonable efforts are being made to finalize an alternate permanent placement for the child.

B. Prior to adjudication or as directed by a law enforcement subpoena or court order, a school district may disclose educational records to the court or juvenile justice system for purposes of determining the ability of the juvenile justice system to effectively serve a child. Any disclosure of educational records shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA). If the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child adjudicated a delinquent child asserts that the child has approval not to attend school pursuant to Section 10-105 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the court or the Office of Juvenile Affairs may require the parent to provide a copy of the written, joint agreement to that effect between the school administrator of the school district where the child attends school and the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child.

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

D. No child who has been adjudicated in need of supervision may be placed in a secure facility.

E. No child charged in a state or municipal court with a violation of state or municipal traffic laws or ordinances, or convicted therefor, may be incarcerated in jail for the violation unless the charge for which the arrest was made would constitute a felony if the child were an adult. Nothing contained in this subsection shall prohibit the detention of a juvenile for traffic-related offenses prior to the filing of a petition in the district court alleging delinquency as a result of the acts and nothing contained in this section shall prohibit detaining a juvenile pursuant to Section 2-2-102 of this title.

F. The court may revoke or modify a disposition order and may order redispotion. The child whose disposition is being

considered for revocation or modification at said hearing shall be afforded the following rights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The court shall state in the record that such considerations have been made. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to limit the authority or discretion of the agency providing probation

supervision services to modify the terms of probation including, but not limited to, curfews, imposing community service, or any nondetention consequences.

G. A willful violation of any provision of an order of the court issued under the provisions of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code shall constitute indirect contempt of court and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) or, as to a delinquent child, placement in a juvenile detention center for not more than ten (10) days, or by both such fine and detention.

SECTION 3. REPEALER 10A O.S. 2021, Section 2-2-509, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall become effective July 1, 2022.

SECTION 5. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or 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 House of Representatives the 11th day of May, 2022.

Presiding Officer of the House
of Representatives

Passed the Senate the 25th day of April, 2022.

Presiding Officer of the Senate

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: _____