STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2nd Session of the 57th Legislature (2020)

HOUSE BILL 2876 By: Dunnington

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AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to the death penalty; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 5, which relates to the definition of a felony; removing death penalty as an option for punishment; updating language; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 543, which relates to penalties for compounding or concealing crimes; removing death penalty as an option for punishment; updating language; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Sections 701.9, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 169, O.S.L. 2017, 701.10, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 6, O.S.L. 2013, Section 2, Chapter 6, O.S.L. 2013, 701.10a, 701.10b, as amended by Section 18, Chapter 475, O.S.L. 2019, 701.11 and 701.13 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Sections 701.9, 701.10, 701.10-1 and 701.10b), which relate to penalties for murder and death penalty sentencing and procedures; removing death penalty as an option for punishment; removing death penalty option from separate sentencing proceedings; specifying which death penalty cases are subject to certain sentencing procedures; providing date references; updating language; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 745, which relates to penalties for extortionate kidnapping; removing death penalty as an option for punishment; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 843.5, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 284, O.S.L. 2019 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 843.5), which relates to penalties for child abuse; removing death penalty as an option for punishment; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Sections 1115 (Section 5, Chapter 455, O.S.L. 2002) and 1115 (Section 124, Chapter 234, O.S.L. 2009), which relate to penalties for first degree rape; removing death penalty as an option for punishment; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Section 929, which relates to remanding cases to trial court for

resentencing; providing date reference for certain construing provision; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Section 982, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 326, O.S.L. 2019 (22 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 982), which relates to presentence investigations; removing death sentence exception; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Section 991a-20, which relates to the Elderly and Incapacitated Victim's Protection Program; updating language; modifying exception to include date reference for certain sentences; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Sections 1001, 1001.1, 1002, 1014, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 348, O.S.L. 2017 and 1015 (22 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 1014), which relate to death penalty procedures; providing date references; updating language; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1089, which relates to the Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act; providing date reference; updating language; and providing an effective date.

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 5, is amended to read as follows:

Section 5. A On or after November 1, 2020, a felony is a crime which is, or may be, punishable with death, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary custody of the Department of Corrections.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 543, is amended to read as follows:

Section 543. Any On or after November 1, 2020, any person who, having knowledge of the actual commission of a crime or violation of statute, takes any money or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal such

crime, or violation of statute, or to abstain from any prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, is punishable as follows:

- 1. By imprisonment for a felony in the State Penitentiary

 custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding

 five (5) years, or in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1)

 year, if the crime compounded is one punishable either by death or

 by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary custody of the Department

 of Corrections for life;
- 2. By imprisonment for a felony in the State Penitentiary

 custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding

 three (3) years, or in a county jail for a term not exceeding six

 (6) months, if the crime compounded was punishable by imprisonment

 in the State Penitentiary custody of the Department of Corrections

 for any other term than for life; or
- 3. By imprisonment in a county jail <u>for a term</u> not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment, if the crime or violation of statute compounded is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, or by fine, or is a misdemeanor, or violation of statute for which a pecuniary or other penalty or forfeiture is prescribed.

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SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 701.9, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 169, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 701.9), is amended to read as follows:
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- Section 701.9 A. A On or after November 1, 2020, a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to murder in the first degree shall be punished by death, by imprisonment for life without parole or by imprisonment for life. A person who is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to murder in the first degree, as described in subsection E of Section 701.7 of this title, shall be punished by death or by life without parole and absent an overwhelming amount of mitigating evidence shall not be entitled to or afforded the benefit of receiving imprisonment for life or deferment of the sentence.
- B. A person who is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to murder in the second degree shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for <u>a term of</u> not less than ten (10) years nor more than life.
- SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 701.10, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 6, O.S.L. 2013 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 701.10), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 701.10 A. Upon conviction or adjudication of guilt of a defendant of murder in the first degree that was committed on or after November 1, 2020, wherein the state is seeking the death

- penalty, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to

 determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death, life

 imprisonment without parole or life imprisonment. The proceeding

 shall be conducted by the trial judge before the same trial jury as

 soon as practicable without presentence investigation.
 - B. If the trial jury has been waived by the defendant and the state, or if the defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted before the court.

- C. In the sentencing proceeding, evidence may be presented as to any mitigating circumstances or as to any of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in Section 701.7 et seq. of this title.

 Only such evidence in aggravation as the state has made known to the defendant prior to his <u>or her</u> trial shall be admissible. In addition, the state may introduce evidence about the victim and about the impact of the murder on the family of the victim.
- D. This section shall not be construed to authorize the introduction of any evidence secured in violation of the Constitutions of the United States or of the State of Oklahoma. The state and the defendant or his <u>or her</u> counsel shall be permitted to present argument for or against <u>sentence of death parole</u> eligibility.

22 SECTION 5. AMENDATORY Section 2, Chapter 6, O.S.L. 2013
23 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 701.10-1), is amended to read as
24 follows:

Section 701.10-1 A. Upon conviction or adjudication of guilt of a defendant of murder in the first degree that was committed on or after November 1, 2020, wherein the state is not seeking the death penalty but has alleged that the defendant has prior felony convictions, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole or life imprisonment, wherein the state shall be given the opportunity to prove any prior felony convictions beyond a reasonable doubt. The proceeding shall be conducted by the trial judge before the same trial jury as soon as practicable without presentence investigation.

- B. If the trial jury has been waived by the defendant and the state, or if the defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted before the court.
- SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 701.10a, is amended to read as follows:
- Section 701.10a Notwithstanding subsection A of Section 701.10 of this title, which requires that the same jury sit in the sentencing phase of a capital murder trial, the following shall apply to cases where the defendant was sentenced to death prior to November 1, 2020:
- 1. Upon any appeal by the defendant where the sentence is of death, the appellate court, if it finds prejudicial error in the sentencing proceeding only, may set aside the sentence of death and

remand the case to the trial court in the jurisdiction in which the defendant was originally sentenced. No error in the sentencing proceeding shall result in the reversal of the conviction for a capital felony. When a capital case is remanded after vacation of a death sentence, the prosecutor may:

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- a. move the trial court to impose any sentence authorized by law at the time of the commission of the crime, which the trial court shall impose after a non-jury sentencing proceeding, provided, the original sentencing proceeding was conducted before the court or the original sentencing proceeding was conducted before a jury and both the defendant and the state waive jury sentencing after remand; or
- b. move the trial court to impanel a new sentencing jury who shall determine the sentence of the defendant, which may be any sentence authorized by law at the time of the commission of the crime, provided, the original sentencing proceeding was conducted before a jury;
- 2. If the prosecutor elects to utilize the procedure provided in paragraph subparagraph b of subsection paragraph 1 of this section, the trial court shall impanel a new jury for the purpose of conducting new sentencing proceedings;

3. Resentencing proceedings shall be governed by the provisions of Sections 701.10, 701.11 and 701.12 of this title;

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- 4. All exhibits and a transcript of all testimony and other evidence properly admitted in the prior trial and sentencing shall be admissible in the new sentencing proceeding; additional relevant evidence may be admitted including testimony of witnesses who testified at the previous trial;
- 5. The provisions of this section are procedural and shall apply retroactively to any defendant sentenced to death; and
- 6. This section shall not be construed to amend the provisions of Section 701.10 of this title, requiring the same jury to sit in both the guilt and sentencing phases of the original trial.
- SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 701.10b, as amended by Section 18, Chapter 475, O.S.L. 2019 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 701.10b), is amended to read as follows:
 - Section 701.10b A. For purposes of this section:
- 1. "Intellectual disability" or "intellectually disabled" means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with significant limitations in adaptive functioning;
- 2. "Significant limitations in adaptive functioning" means significant limitations in two or more of the following adaptive skill areas: communication, self-care, home living, social skills, community use, self-direction, health, safety, functional academics, leisure skills and work skills; and

3. "Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning" means an intelligence quotient of seventy (70) or below.

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- B. Regardless of any provision of law to the contrary, no defendant who is intellectually disabled shall be sentenced to death; provided, however, the onset of the intellectual disability must have been manifested before the defendant attained the age of eighteen (18) years.
- C. The defendant has the burden of production and persuasion to demonstrate intellectual disability by showing significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, significant limitations in adaptive functioning, and that the onset of the intellectual disability was manifested before the age of eighteen (18) years. An intelligence quotient of seventy (70) or below on an individually administered, scientifically recognized, standardized intelligence quotient test administered by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist is evidence of significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning; however, it is not sufficient without evidence of significant limitations in adaptive functioning and without evidence of manifestation before the age of eighteen (18) In determining the intelligence quotient, the standard vears. measurement of error for the test administrated shall be taken into account.

However, in no event shall a defendant who has received an intelligence quotient of seventy-six (76) or above on any

individually administered, scientifically recognized, standardized intelligence quotient test administered by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, be considered intellectually disabled and, thus, shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

- D. A For cases where a defendant has been charged with capital murder who prior to November 1, 2020, and intends to raise an intellectual disability as a bar to the death sentence, the defendant shall provide to the state notice of such intention at least ninety (90) days after formal arraignment or within ninety (90) days after the filing of a bill of particulars, whichever is later. The notice shall include a brief but detailed statement specifying the witnesses, nature and type of evidence sought to be introduced. The notice must demonstrate sufficient facts that demonstrate a good-faith belief as to the intellectual disability of the defendant.
- E. The district court shall conduct an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the defendant is intellectually disabled. If the court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the defendant is intellectually disabled, the defendant, if convicted, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or life without parole. If the district court determines that the defendant is not intellectually disabled, the capital trial of the offense may proceed. A request for a hearing under this section shall not waive entitlement by the defendant to submit the issue of an intellectual

disability to a jury during the sentencing phase in a capital trial
if convicted of an offense punishable by death. The court's
determination on the issue of an intellectual disability shall not
be the subject of an interlocutory appeal.

- F. The court shall submit a special issue to the jury as to whether the defendant is intellectually disabled. This special issue shall be considered and answered by the jury during the sentencing stage and prior to the determination of sentence. If the jury unanimously determines that the defendant is intellectually disabled, the defendant may only be sentenced to life imprisonment or life without parole. The defendant has the burden of production and persuasion to demonstrate an intellectual disability to the jury by a preponderance of the evidence.
- G. If the jury determines that the defendant is not intellectually disabled or is unable to reach a unanimous decision, the jury shall proceed to determine the existence of aggravating and mitigating factors in determining whether the sentence of death shall be imposed. In those deliberations, the jury may consider any evidence of an intellectual disability as a mitigating factor in sentencing the defendant.
- H. If the jury determines that the defendant is not intellectually disabled and imposes a death sentence, the trial court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law relating to the issue of whether the determination on the issue of an

- intellectual disability was made under the influence of passion,

 prejudice, or any other arbitrary factor. The findings shall be

 attached as an exhibit to the report of the trial judge required

 under Section 701.13 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes this

 title. If the trial court finds that the determination of an

 intellectual disability was not supported by the evidence, the issue

 may be raised on appeal to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals

 for consideration as part of its mandatory sentence review.
 - I. The standard of review for a trier of fact intellectual disability determination shall be whether, after reviewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the state, any rational trier of fact could have found the defendant not intellectually disabled as defined by this section, giving full deference to the findings of the trier of fact.

- J. The court shall give appropriate instructions in those cases in which evidence of the intellectual disability of the defendant requires the consideration by the jury of the provisions of this section.
- SECTION 8. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 701.11, is amended to read as follows:

Section 701.11 In the sentencing proceeding, the statutory instructions as determined by the trial judge to be warranted by the evidence shall be given in the charge and in writing to the jury for its deliberation. The jury, if its If, prior to November 1, 2020,

the verdict be is a unanimous recommendation of death, the jury shall designate in writing, signed by the foreman of the jury, the statutory aggravating circumstance or circumstances which it unanimously found beyond a reasonable doubt. In non-jury cases the judge shall make such designation. Unless at least one of the statutory aggravating circumstances enumerated in this act is so found or if it is found that any such aggravating circumstance is outweighed by the finding of one or more mitigating circumstances, the death penalty shall not be imposed. If the jury cannot, within a reasonable time, agree as to punishment, the judge shall dismiss the jury and impose a sentence of imprisonment for life without parole or imprisonment for life.

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SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 701.13, is amended to read as follows:

Section 701.13 A. Whenever For cases where the death penalty is imposed prior to November 1, 2020, and upon the judgment becoming final in the trial court, the sentence shall be reviewed on the record by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals. The court reporter of the trial court shall prepare all transcripts necessary for appeal within six (6) months of the imposition of the sentence.

The clerk of the trial court, within ten (10) days after receiving the transcript, shall transmit the entire record and transcript to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals together with a notice prepared by the clerk and a report prepared by the trial

- judge. The notice shall set forth the title and docket number of
 the case, the name of the defendant and the name and address of his

 the attorney for the defendant, a narrative statement of the
 judgment, the offense, and the punishment prescribed. The report
 shall be in the form of a standard questionnaire prepared and
 supplied by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals.
 - B. The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall consider the punishment as well as any errors enumerated by way of appeal.

- C. With regard to the sentence, the court shall determine:
- 1. Whether the sentence of death was imposed under the influence of passion, prejudice, or any other arbitrary factor; and
- 2. Whether the evidence supports the jury's or judge's finding findings of a jury or judge of a statutory aggravating circumstance, as enumerated in Section 701.12 of this title.
- D. Both the defendant and the state shall have the right to submit briefs within the time provided by the court, and to present oral argument to the court. The defendant shall have one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of receipt by the court of the record, transcript notice, and report provided for in subsection A of this section, in which to submit a brief. The state shall have sixty (60) days from the date of filing of the defendant's brief of the defendant to file a reply brief. The defendant may file a reply brief within a time period established by the court; however, the receipt of the reply brief, the hearing of oral arguments, and the

rendering of a decision by the court all shall be concluded within one (1) year after the date of the filing of the reply brief. If the defendant or the state fails to submit their respective briefs within the period prescribed by law, the defendant or the state shall transmit a written statement of explanation to the Presiding Judge of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals who shall have the authority to grant an extension of the time to submit briefs, based upon a showing of just cause. Failure to submit briefs in the required time may be punishable as indirect contempt of court.

- E. In addition to its authority regarding correction of errors, the court, with regard to review of death sentences, shall be authorized to:
 - 1. Affirm the sentence of death; or

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- 2. Set the sentence aside and remand the case for resentencing by the trial court.
- F. The sentence review shall be in addition to direct appeal, if taken, and the review and appeal shall be consolidated for consideration. The court shall render its decision on legal errors enumerated, the factual substantiation of the verdict, and the validity of the sentence.
- G. If the court reporter of the trial court fails to complete preparation of the transcripts necessary for appeal within the sixmonth period required by the provisions of subsection A of this section, the court reporter shall transmit a written statement of

explanation of such failure to the Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, the Presiding Judge of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals, and the Administrative Director of the Courts. Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall have the authority to grant an extension of the time for filing the transcripts, based upon a showing of just cause. Failure to complete the transcripts in the required time may be punishable as indirect contempt of court and except for just cause shown may result in revocation of the license of the court reporter.

SECTION 10. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 745, is amended to read as follows:

Section 745. A. Every person who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines another, or inveigles or kidnaps another, for the purpose of extorting any money, property or thing of value or advantage from the person so seized, confined, inveigled or kidnapped, or from any other person, or in any manner threatens either by written instrument, word of mouth, message, telegraph, telephone, by placing an ad in a newspaper, or by messenger, demands money or other thing of value, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall suffer death or punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than ten (10) years.

B. Every person, not a principal in the kidnapping and not a relative or agent authorized by a relative of a kidnapped person,

but who knowingly aids, assists, or participates in the disposing, receiving, possession or exchanging of any moneys, property or thing of value or advantage from the person so seized, confined, inveigled or kidnapped, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than five (5) years. SECTION 11. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 843.5, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 284, O.S.L. 2019 (21 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 843.5), is amended to read as follows: Section 843.5 A. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child abuse shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "child abuse" means the willful or malicious harm or threatened harm or failure to protect from harm or threatened harm to the health, safety, or welfare of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another, or the act of willfully or maliciously injuring, torturing or maiming a child under eighteen (18) years of

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age by another.

B. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child abuse shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child abuse" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of harm or threatened harm or failure to protect from harm or threatened harm to the health, safety, or welfare of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another. As used in this subsection, "permit permitting" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of abuse as proscribed by this subsection.

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C. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child neglect shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "child neglect" means the

willful or malicious neglect, as defined by Section 1-1-105 of Title

10A of the Oklahoma Statutes, of a child under eighteen (18) years

of age by another.

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- D. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child neglect shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child neglect" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of child neglect, as defined by Section 1-1-105 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes, of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another. As used in this subsection, "permit permitting" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of neglect as proscribed by this subsection.
- E. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child sexual abuse shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year,

or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment, except as provided in Section 51.1a of this title or as otherwise provided in subsection F of this section for a child victim under twelve (12) years of age. Except for persons sentenced to life or life without parole, any person sentenced to imprisonment for two (2) years or more for a violation of this subsection shall be required to serve a term of post-imprisonment supervision pursuant to subparagraph f of paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes under conditions determined by the Department of Corrections. The jury shall be advised that the mandatory post-imprisonment supervision shall be in addition to the actual imprisonment. As used in this section, "child sexual abuse" means the willful or malicious sexual abuse, which includes but is not limited to rape, incest, and lewd or indecent acts or proposals, of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another.

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F. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in sexual abuse to a child under twelve (12) years of age shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than twenty-five (25) years nor more than life imprisonment, and by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

G. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child sexual abuse shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child sexual abuse" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of child sexual abuse, which includes but is not limited to rape, incest, and lewd or indecent acts or proposals, of a child under the age of eighteen (18) by another. As used in this subsection, "permit permitting" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of sexual abuse as proscribed by this subsection.

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H. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child sexual exploitation shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00),

or both such fine and imprisonment except as provided in subsection I of this section for a child victim under twelve (12) years of age. Except for persons sentenced to life or life without parole, any person sentenced to imprisonment for two (2) years or more for a violation of this subsection shall be required to serve a term of post-imprisonment supervision pursuant to subparagraph f of paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes under conditions determined by the Department of Corrections. The jury shall be advised that the mandatory postimprisonment supervision shall be in addition to the actual imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "child sexual exploitation" means the willful or malicious sexual exploitation, which includes but is not limited to allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child under eighteen (18) years of age to engage in prostitution or allowing, permitting, encouraging or engaging in the lewd, obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another.

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I. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in sexual exploitation of a child under twelve (12) years of age shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than twenty-five (25) years nor more than life imprisonment, and by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

J. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child sexual exploitation shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child sexual exploitation" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of child sexual exploitation, which includes but is not limited to allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child under eighteen (18) years of age to engage in prostitution or allowing, permitting, encouraging or engaging in the lewd, obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another. As used in this subsection, "permit permitting" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of sexual exploitation as proscribed by this subsection.

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K. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any parent or other person convicted of forcible anal or oral sodomy, rape, rape by instrumentation, or lewd molestation of a child under fourteen (14) years of age subsequent to a previous conviction for any

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offense of forcible anal or oral sodomy, rape, rape by
instrumentation, or lewd molestation of a child under fourteen (14)
years of age shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for life
without parole.

L. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section
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- L. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall prohibit any parent or guardian from using reasonable and ordinary force pursuant to Section 844 of this title.
- 8 SECTION 12. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1115
 9 (Section 5, Chapter 455, O.S.L. 2002), is amended to read as
 10 follows:

- Section 1115. Rape in the first degree is a felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than five (5) years, except as provided in Section 3 51.1a of this act title, in the discretion of the jury, or in case the jury fails or refuses to fix the punishment then the same shall be pronounced by the court.

 SECTION 13. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1115

 (Section 124, Chapter 234, O.S.L. 2009), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 1115. Rape in the first degree is a felony punishable
 by death or imprisonment in the custody of the Department of
 Corrections, for a term of not less than five (5) years, life or
 life without parole. Except for persons sentenced to life or life
 without parole, any person sentenced to imprisonment for two (2)

years or more for a violation of this section shall be required to serve a term of post-imprisonment supervision pursuant to subparagraph f of paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes under conditions determined by the Department of Corrections. The jury shall be advised that the mandatory post-imprisonment supervision shall be in addition to the actual imprisonment. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of subsection A of Section 1114 of this title shall not be eligible for any form of probation. Any person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of subsection A of Section 1114 of this title or of an offense under Section 888 of this title or an offense under Section 1123 of this title or sexual abuse of a child pursuant to Section 843.5 of this title, or any attempt to commit any of these offenses or any combination of these offenses, shall be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for life or life without parole.

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SECTION 14. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 929, is amended to read as follows:

Section 929. A. Upon any appeal of a conviction by the defendant in a noncapital criminal case, the appellate court, if it finds prejudicial error in the sentencing proceeding only, may set aside the sentence rendered and remand the case to the trial court in the jurisdiction in which the defendant was originally sentenced for resentencing. No error in the sentencing proceeding shall

result in the reversal of the conviction in a criminal case unless the error directly affected the determination of guilt.

- B. When a criminal case is remanded for vacation of a sentence, the court may:
 - 1. Set the case for a non-jury sentencing proceeding; or
- 2. If the defendant or the prosecutor so requests in writing, impanel a new sentencing jury.
- C. If a written request for a jury trial is filed within twenty (20) days of the date of the appellate court order, the trial court shall impanel a new jury for the purpose of conducting a new sentencing proceeding.
- 1. All exhibits and a transcript of all testimony and other evidence properly admitted in the prior trial and sentencing shall be admissible in the new sentencing proceeding. Additional relevant evidence may be admitted including testimony of witnesses who testified at the previous trial.
- 2. The provisions of this section are procedural and shall apply retroactively to any defendant sentenced in this state.
- D. This section shall not be construed to amend or be in conflict with the provisions of Section 701.10 or 701.10a of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes relating to sentencing and resentencing in death penalty cases commenced prior to November 1, 2020; Section 438 860.1 of this act title relating to the trial procedure for defendants prosecuted for second or subsequent offense offenses; or

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the provisions of Sections 439 926.1 and 440 927.1 of this act title
relating to assessment of punishment in the original trial
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3 proceedings.

SECTION 15. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 982, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 326, O.S.L. 2019 (22 O.S. Supp. 2019, Section 982), is amended to read as follows:

Section 982. A. Whenever a person is convicted of a violent felony offense whether the conviction is for a single offense or part of any combination of offenses, except when the death sentence is available as punishment for the offense, the court may, before imposing the sentence, require a presentence investigation be made of the offender by the Department of Corrections. The court shall order the defendant to pay a fee to the Department of Corrections of not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for the presentence investigation. In hardship cases, the court may reduce the amount of the fee and establish a payment schedule.

B. Whenever a person has a prior felony conviction and enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony offense other than a violent felony offense, without an agreement by the district attorney regarding the sentence to be imposed, the court may order a presentence investigation be made by the Department of Corrections. The fee provided in subsection A of this section shall apply to persons subject to this subsection.

C. Whenever a person has entered a plea of not guilty to a nonviolent felony offense and is found guilty by a court following a non-jury trial, the court may require a presentence investigation be made by the Department of Corrections. The fee provided in subsection A of this section shall apply to persons subject to this subsection.

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When conducting a presentence investigation, the Department shall inquire into the circumstances of the offense and the characteristics of the offender. The information obtained from the investigation shall include, but not be limited to, a voluntary statement from each victim of the offense concerning the nature of the offense and the impact of the offense on the victim and the immediate family of the victim, the amount of the loss suffered or incurred by the victim as a result of the criminal conduct of the offender, and the age, marital status, living arrangements, financial obligations, income, family history and education, prior juvenile and criminal records, associations with other persons convicted of a felony offense, social history, indications of a predisposition to violence or substance abuse, remorse or quilt about the offense or the harm to the victim, job skills and employment history of the offender. The Department shall make a report of information from such investigation to the court, including a recommendation detailing the punishment which is deemed appropriate for both the offense and the offender, and specifically

a recommendation for or against probation or suspended sentence.

The report of the investigation shall be presented to the judge within a reasonable time, and upon failure to present the report, the judge may proceed with sentencing. Whenever, in the opinion of the court or the Department, it is desirable, the investigation shall include a physical and mental examination or either a physical or mental examination of the offender.

- E. The district attorney may have a presentence investigation made by the Department on each person charged with a violent felony offense and entering a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere as part of or in exchange for a plea agreement for a violent felony offense. The presentence investigation shall be completed before the terms of the plea agreement are finalized. The court shall not approve the terms of any plea agreement without reviewing the presentence investigation report to determine whether or not the terms of the sentence are appropriate for both the offender and the offense. The fee provided in subsection A of this section shall apply to persons subject to this subsection and shall be a condition of the plea agreement and sentence.
- F. The presentence investigation reports specified in this section shall not be referred to, or be considered, in any appeal proceedings. Before imposing a sentence, the court shall advise the defendant, counsel for the defendant, and the district attorney of the factual contents and conclusions of the presentence

- investigation report. The court shall afford the offender a fair
 opportunity to controvert the findings and conclusions of the

 reports report at the time of sentencing. If either the defendant
 or the district attorney desires, a hearing shall be set by the

 court to allow both parties an opportunity to offer evidence proving
 or disproving any finding contained in a report, which shall be a

 hearing in mitigation or aggravation of punishment.
 - G. The required presentence investigation and report may be waived upon written waiver by the district attorney and the defendant and upon approval by the Court court.
 - H. As used in this section, "violent felony offense" means:
 - 1. Arson in the first degree;

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- 2. Assault with a dangerous weapon, battery with a dangerous weapon or assault and battery with a dangerous weapon;
 - 3. Aggravated assault and battery on a police officer, sheriff, highway patrol officer, or any other officer of the law;
- 4. Assault with intent to kill, or shooting with intent to kill;
- 5. Assault with intent to commit a felony, or use of a firearm to commit a felony;
 - 6. Assault while masked or disguised;
- 7. Burglary in the first degree or burglary with explosives;
- 8. Child beating or maiming;
- 9. Forcible sodomy;

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1 10. Kidnapping, or kidnapping for extortion;
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- 2 11. Lewd or indecent proposition or lewd or indecent acts with 3 a child;
 - 12. Manslaughter in the first or second degrees;
 - 13. Murder in the first or second degrees;
- 6 14. Rape in the first or second degrees, or rape by 7 instrumentation;
- 8 15. Robbery in the first or second degrees, or robbery by two 9 or more persons, or robbery with a dangerous weapon; or
- 16. Any attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to commit any of the above enumerated offenses.
- SECTION 16. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 991a-20, is amended to read as follows:
 - Section 991a-20. A. Every person who, having been convicted of any offense against an elderly or incapacitated person, as enumerated in Section 445 991a-16 of this act title, commits any crime against an elderly or incapacitated person after such conviction is punishable as follows:
 - 1. If the offense of which such person is subsequently convicted is such that upon a first conviction an offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary custody of the Department of Corrections for any a term exceeding five (5) years, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary

custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than ten (10) years; or

- 2. If such subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary custody of the Department of Corrections for five (5) years or less, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not exceeding fifteen (15) years.
- B. Every person who, having been twice convicted of felony offenses against an elderly or incapacitated person, commits a third felony offense against an elderly or incapacitated person within ten (10) years of the date following the completion of the execution of the first sentence, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than twenty (20) years.
- C. All felony offenses arising out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events closely related in time and location shall be considered as one offense for the purposes of this section.
- D. Nothing in this section shall affect the punishment by death for cases where a judgment of death is rendered prior to November 1, 2020, or life imprisonment without parole in all crimes now or hereafter made punishable by death or life imprisonment without parole.

SECTION 17. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1001, is amended to read as follows:

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Section 1001. When For cases where a judgment of death is rendered prior to November 1, 2020, the judge must sign and deliver to the sheriff of the county a warrant duly attested by the clerk, under the seal of the court, stating the conviction and judgment and appointing a day on which the judgment is to be executed, which must be not less than sixty (60) nor more than ninety (90) days from the time of the judgment and must direct the sheriff to deliver the defendant within ten (10) days from the time of judgment to the warden of the state prison Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester, in this state, for execution.

SECTION 18. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1001.1, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1001.1 A. The execution of the judgment in cases where, prior to November 1, 2020, a sentence of death is imposed shall be ordered by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals to be carried out thirty (30) days after the defendant fails to meet any of the following time conditions:

1. If a defendant does not file a petition for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court within ninety (90) days from the issuance of the mandate in the original state direct appeal unless a first application for post-conviction relief is pending;

2. If a defendant does not file an original application for post-conviction relief in the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals within ninety (90) days from the filing of the appellee's brief on direct appeal of the appellee or, if a reply brief is filed, ninety (90) days from the filing of that reply brief, or a petition in error to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals after remand within thirty (30) days from entry of judgment by the district court disposing of the application for post-conviction relief;

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- 3. If a defendant does not file a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court within ninety (90) days from a denial of state post-conviction relief by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals;
- 4. If a defendant does not file the first petition for a federal writ of habeas corpus within sixty (60) days from a denial of the certiorari petition or from a decision by the United States Supreme Court from post-conviction relief;
- 5. If a defendant does not file an appeal in the United States
 Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit from a denial of a federal
 writ of habeas corpus within seventy (70) days; or
- 6. If a defendant does not file a petition for writ of certiorari with the United States Supreme Court from a denial of the appeal of the federal writ of habeas corpus within ninety (90) days.
- B. The filing of a petition for rehearing in any federal court shall not serve to stay the execution dates or the time restraints

set forth in the above subsection A of this section unless the defendant makes the showing set forth in subsection C of this section. The provisions of subsection A of this section do not apply to second or subsequent petitions or appeals filed in any court. The filing of a second or subsequent petition or appeal in any court does not prevent the setting of an execution date.

- C. When an action challenging the conviction or sentence of death is pending before it, the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals may stay an execution date, or issue any order which effectively stays an execution date only upon a showing by the defendant that there exists a significant possibility of reversal of the defendant's conviction of the defendant, or vacation of the defendant's sentence of the defendant, and that irreparable harm will result if no stay is issued.
- D. Should a stay of execution be issued by any state or federal court, a new execution date shall be set by operation of law sixty (60) days after the dissolution of the stay of execution. The new execution date shall be set by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals without necessity of application by the state, but the Attorney General, on behalf of the state, shall bring to the attention of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals the fact of the dissolution of a stay of execution and suggest the appropriateness of the setting of a new execution date.

E. After an execution date has been set pursuant to the provisions of this section, should a stay of execution be issued by any state or federal court, a new execution date shall be set by operation of law thirty (30) days after the dissolution of the stay of execution. The new execution date shall be set by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals without necessity of application by the state, but the Attorney General, on behalf of the state, shall bring to the attention of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals the fact of the dissolution of a stay of execution and suggest the appropriateness of setting a new execution date.

F. After an execution date has been set pursuant to the provisions of this section, should a stay of execution be issued by any state or federal court and then vacated by such court, the sentence of death shall be carried out as ordered prior to the issuance of such vacated stay of execution. If the prior execution date has expired prior to the vacation of the stay of execution, a new execution date shall be set by operation of law thirty (30) days after the vacation of the stay of execution. The new execution date shall be set by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals without necessity of application by the state, but the Attorney General, on behalf of the state, shall bring to the attention of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals the fact of a vacation of the stay of execution and suggest the appropriateness of the setting of a new execution date.

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G. After an execution date has been set pursuant to the provisions of this section, should the Governor of the State of Oklahoma issue a stay of execution pursuant to the powers articulated in Section 10 of Article VI of the Oklahoma

Constitution, the Governor shall, simultaneous to the granting of the stay, set a new execution date. The sentence of death shall be carried out not more than thirty (30) days after the dissolution of the stay of execution; however, nothing shall prevent the Governor from ordering the new execution date to be on the first day immediately following dissolution of the stay.

SECTION 19. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1002, is amended to read as follows:
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Section 1002. The For cases commenced prior to November 1,

2020, the judge of a court at which a conviction requiring a

judgment of death is had, must, immediately after the conviction,

transmit to the Governor, by mail or otherwise, a statement of the

conviction and judgment, and of the testimony given at the trial.

SECTION 20. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1014, as

last amended by Section 1, Chapter 348, O.S.L. 2017 (22 O.S. Supp.

2019, Section 1014), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1014. A. The For cases commenced prior to November 1,

2020, the punishment of death shall be carried out by the

administration of a lethal quantity of a drug or drugs until death

is pronounced by a licensed physician according to accepted

1 standards of medical practice. For purposes of this subsection, the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act shall not apply to the 3 Department of Corrections or to any person who participates in the execution or administers one or more controlled dangerous 4 5

substances.

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- В. If the execution of the sentence of death as provided in subsection A of this section is held unconstitutional by an appellate court of competent jurisdiction or is otherwise unavailable, then the sentence of death shall be carried out by nitrogen hypoxia.
- C. If the execution of the sentence of death as provided in subsections A and B of this section is held unconstitutional by an appellate court of competent jurisdiction or is otherwise unavailable, then the sentence of death shall be carried out by electrocution.
- If the execution of the sentence of death as provided in D. subsections A, B and C of this section is held unconstitutional by an appellate court of competent jurisdiction or is otherwise unavailable, then the sentence of death shall be carried out by firing squad.
- 2.1 SECTION 21. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1015, is 22 amended to read as follows:
- 23 Section 1015. A. A In cases where a defendant has been 24 sentenced to death prior to November 1, 2020, the judgment of death

must shall be executed at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at
McAlester, Oklahoma, said prison to be designated by the court by
which judgment is to be rendered.

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The judgment of execution shall take place under the authority of the Director of the Department of Corrections and the warden must be present along with other necessary prison and corrections officials to carry out the execution. The warden must invite the presence of a physician and the district attorney of the county in which the crime occurred or a designee, the judge who presided at the trial issuing the sentence of death, the chief of police of the municipality in which the crime occurred, if applicable, and lead law enforcement officials of any state, county or local law enforcement agency who investigated the crime or testified in any court or clemency proceeding related to the crime, including but not limited to the sheriff of the county wherein the conviction was had, to witness the execution; in addition, the Cabinet Secretary of Safety and Security must be invited as well as any other personnel or correctional personnel deemed appropriate and approved by the Director. The warden shall, at the request of the defendant, permit the presence of such ministers chosen by the defendant, not exceeding two, and any persons, relatives or friends, not to exceed five, as the defendant may name; provided, reporters from recognized members of the news media will be admitted upon proper identification, application and approval of the warden.

identity of all persons who participate in or administer the
execution process and persons who supply the drugs, medical supplies
or medical equipment for the execution shall be confidential and
shall not be subject to discovery in any civil or criminal
proceedings. The purchase of drugs, medical supplies or medical
equipment necessary to carry out the execution shall not be subject
to the provisions of The Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act.

- C. In the event the defendant has been sentenced to death in one or more criminal proceedings in this state, or has been sentenced to death in this state and by one or more courts of competent jurisdiction in another state or pursuant to federal authority, or any combination thereof, and this state has priority to execute the defendant, the warden must invite the prosecuting attorney or his or her designee, the judge, and the chief law enforcement official from each jurisdiction where any death sentence has issued. The above mentioned officials shall be allowed to witness the execution or view the execution by closed_circuit television as determined by the Director of the Department of Corrections.
- D. A place shall be provided at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester so that individuals who are eighteen (18) years of age or older and who are members of the immediate family members of any deceased victim of the defendant may witness the execution. The immediate family members shall be allowed to witness the execution

from an area that is separate from the area to which other non—

family—member witnesses are admitted; provided, however, if there

are multiple deceased victims, the Department shall not be required

to provide separate areas for each family of each deceased victim.

If facilities are not capable or sufficient to provide all immediate

family members with a direct view of the execution, the Department

of Corrections may broadcast the execution by means of a closed—

circuit television system to an area in which other immediate family

members may be located.

Immediate family members may request individuals not directly related to the deceased victim but who serve a close supporting role or professional role to the deceased victim or an immediate family member, including, but not limited to, a minister or licensed counselor, to accompany the immediate family member at the execution. The warden in consultation with the Director shall approve or disapprove such requests. Provided further, the Department may set a limit on the number of witnesses or viewers within occupancy limits.

As used in this section, "members of the immediate family members" means the spouse, a child by birth or adoption, a stepchild, a parent, a grandparent, a grandchild, a sibling of a deceased victim, or the spouse of any immediate family member specified in this subsection.

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years of age or older may view the execution by closed-circuit television with the approval of both the Director of the Department of Corrections and the warden. The Director and warden shall prioritize persons to view the execution, including immediate family members, surviving victims, and supporting persons, and may set a limit on the number of viewers within occupancy limits. Any surviving victim approved to view the execution of the defendant may have an accompanying support person as provided for members of the immediate family of a deceased victim. As used in this subsection, "surviving victim" means any person who suffered serious harm or injury due to the criminal acts of the defendant of which the defendant has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction. 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1089, is SECTION 22. AMENDATORY amended to read as follows: Section 1089. A. The For cases commenced prior to November 1, 2020, the application for post-conviction relief of a defendant who is under the sentence of death in one or more counts and whose death sentence has been affirmed or is being reviewed by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals in accordance with the provisions of Section 701.13 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be expedited as provided in this section. The provisions of this

E. Any surviving victim of the defendant who is eighteen (18)

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section also apply to noncapital sentences in a case in which the

defendant has received one or more sentences of death.

B. The Oklahoma Indigent Defense System shall represent all indigent defendants in capital cases seeking post-conviction relief upon appointment by the appropriate district court after a hearing determining the indigency of any such defendant. When the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System or another attorney has been appointed to represent an indigent defendant in an application for post-conviction relief, the Clerk of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall include in its notice to the district court clerk, as required by Section 1054 of this title, that an additional certified copy of the appeal record is to be transmitted to the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System or the other attorney.

- C. The only issues that may be raised in an application for post-conviction relief are those that:
- Were not and could not have been raised in a direct appeal;

 and
- 2. Support a conclusion either that the outcome of the trial would have been different but for the errors or that the defendant is factually innocent.

The applicant shall state in the application specific facts explaining as to each claim why it was not or could not have been raised in a direct appeal and how it supports a conclusion that the outcome of the trial would have been different but for the errors or that the defendant is factually innocent.

D. 1. The application for post-conviction relief shall be filed in the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals within ninety (90) days from the date the appellee's brief on direct appeal of the appellee is filed or, if a reply brief is filed, ninety (90) days from the filing of that reply brief with the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals on the direct appeal. Where the appellant's original brief on direct appeal of the appellant has been filed prior to November 1, 1995, and no application for post-conviction relief has been filed, any application for post-conviction relief must be filed in the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals within one hundred eighty (180) days of November 1, 1995. The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals may issue orders establishing briefing schedules or enter any other orders necessary to extend the time limits under this section in cases where the original brief on direct appeal has been filed prior to November 1, 1995.

2. All grounds for relief that were available to the applicant before the last date on which an application could be timely filed not included in a timely application shall be deemed waived.

No application may be amended or supplemented after the time specified under this section. Any amended or supplemental application filed after the time specified under this section shall be treated by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals as a subsequent application.

3. Subject to the specific limitations of this section, the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals may issue any orders as to discovery or any other orders necessary to facilitate post-conviction review.

- 4. a. The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall review the application to determine:
 - (1) whether controverted, previously unresolved factual issues material to the legality of the applicant's confinement of the applicant exist,
 - (2) whether the applicant's grounds were or could have been previously raised by the applicant, and
 - (3) whether relief may be granted under this act.
 - b. For purposes of this subsection, a ground could not have been previously raised if:
 - (1) it is a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel involving a factual basis that was not ascertainable through the exercise of reasonable diligence on or before the time of the direct appeal, or
 - (2) it is a claim contained in an original timely application for post-conviction relief relating to ineffective assistance of appellate counsel.

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All claims of ineffective assistance of counsel shall be governed by clearly established law as determined by the United States Supreme Court.

If the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals determines that controverted, previously unresolved factual issues material to the legality of the applicant's confinement do not exist, or that the claims were or could have been previously raised, or that relief may not be granted under this act and enters an order to that effect, the Court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law or may order the parties to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law for the Court to consider on or before a date set by the Court that is not later than thirty (30) days after the date the order is issued. The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall make appropriate written findings of fact and conclusions of law not later than fifteen (15) days after the date the parties filed proposed findings.

5. If the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals determines that controverted, previously unresolved factual issues material to the legality of the applicant's confinement of the applicant do exist, and that the application meets the other requirements of paragraph 4 of this subsection, the Court shall enter an order to the district court that imposed the sentence designating the issues of fact to be resolved and the method by which the issues shall be resolved.

The district court shall not permit any amendments or supplements to the issues remanded by the <u>Oklahoma</u> Court of Criminal Appeals except upon motion to and order of the <u>Oklahoma</u> Court of Criminal Appeals subject to the limitations of this section.

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The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall retain jurisdiction of all cases remanded pursuant to this act.

- The district attorney's office of the district attorney shall have twenty (20) days after the issues are remanded to the district court within which to file a response. The district court may grant one extension of twenty (20) days for good cause shown and may issue any orders necessary to facilitate post-conviction review pursuant to the remand order of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals. Any applications for extension beyond the twenty (20) days shall be presented to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals. the district court determines that an evidentiary hearing should be held, that hearing shall be held within thirty (30) days from the date that the state filed its response. The district court shall file its decision together with findings of fact and conclusions of law with the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals within forty-five (45) days from the date that the state filed its response or within forty-five (45) days from the date of the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing.
- 7. Either party may seek review by the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals of the district court's determination by the

district court of the issues remanded by the Oklahoma Court of 1 2 Criminal Appeals within ten (10) days from the entry of judgment. Such party shall file a notice of intent to seek review and a 3 designation of record in the district court within ten (10) days 5 from the entry of judgment. A copy of the notice of intent to seek review and the designation of the record shall be served on the 6 7 court reporter, the petitioner, the district attorney, and the Attorney General, and shall be filed with the Oklahoma Court of 8 9 Criminal Appeals. A petition in error shall be filed with the 10 Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals by the party seeking review 11 within thirty (30) days from the entry of judgment. 12 evidentiary hearing was held, the court reporter shall prepare and 13 file all transcripts necessary for the appeal within sixty (60) days 14 from the date the notice and designation of record are filed. 15 petitioner's brief-in-chief of the petitioner shall be filed within 16 forty-five (45) days from the date the transcript is filed in the 17 Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals or, if no evidentiary hearing was 18 held, within forty-five (45) days from the date of the filing of the 19 notice. The respondent shall have twenty (20) days thereafter to 20 file a response brief. The district court clerk shall file the 21 records on appeal with the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals on or 22 before the date the petitioner's brief-in-chief of the petitioner is 23 due. The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals shall issue an opinion 24 in the case within one hundred twenty (120) days of the filing of

the response brief or at the time the direct appeal is decided. If no review is sought within the time specified in this section, the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals may adopt the findings of the district court and enter an order within fifteen (15) days of the time specified for seeking review or may order additional briefing by the parties. In no event shall the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals grant post-conviction relief before giving the state an opportunity to respond to any and all claims raised to the Court.

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- 8. If an original application for post-conviction relief is untimely or if a subsequent application for post-conviction relief is filed after filing an original application, the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals may not consider the merits of or grant relief based on the subsequent or untimely original application unless:
 - a. the application contains claims and issues that have not been and could not have been presented previously in a timely original application or in a previously considered application filed under this section, because the legal basis for the claims was unavailable, or
 - b. (1) the application contains sufficient specific facts establishing that the current claims and issues have not and could not have been presented previously in a timely original application or in a previously considered application filed under

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this section, because the factual basis for the claim claims was unavailable as it was not ascertainable through the exercise of reasonable diligence on or before that date, and

- (2) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for the alleged error, no reasonable fact finder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense or would have rendered the penalty of death.
- 9. For purposes of this act, a legal basis of a claim is unavailable on or before a date described by this subsection if the legal basis:
 - a. was not recognized by or could not have been reasonably formulated from a final decision of the United States Supreme Court, a court of appeals of the United States, or a court of appellate jurisdiction of this state on or before that date, or
 - b. is a new rule of constitutional law that was given retroactive effect by the United States Supreme Court or a court of appellate jurisdiction of this state and had not been announced on or before that date.

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E. All matters not specifically governed by the provisions of
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    this section shall be subject to the provisions of the Post-
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    Conviction Procedure Act. If the provisions of this act conflict
    with the provisions of the Post-Conviction Procedure Act, the
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    provisions of this act shall govern.
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        SECTION 23. This act shall become effective November 1, 2020.
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        57-2-9088
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