1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022) 3 By: Howard SENATE BILL 1677 4 5 6 7 AS INTRODUCED 8 An Act relating to criminal discovery; amending 22 O.S. 2021, Sections 258 and 2002, which relate to 9 preliminary examinations and disclosure of evidence; modifying information required to be provided to 10 defendant prior to termination of preliminary hearing; modifying time period for completion of 11 certain discovery requests; making language gender neutral; updating statutory language; and providing 12 an effective date. 13 14 15 16 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 17 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2021, Section 258, is 18 amended to read as follows: 19 Section 258. First: The witnesses must be examined in the 20 presence of the defendant, and may be cross-examined by him the 21 defendant. On the request of the district attorney, or the 22 defendant, all the testimony must be reduced to writing in the form 23 of questions and answers and signed by the witnesses, or the same

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may be taken in shorthand and transcribed without signing, and in

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both cases filed with the clerk of the district court, by the examining magistrate, and may be used as provided in Section 333 of this title. In no case shall the county be liable for the expense in reducing such testimony to writing, unless ordered by the judge of a court of record.

Second: The district attorney may, on approval of the county judge or the district judge, issue subpoenas in felony cases and call witnesses before him or her and have them sworn and their testimony reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses at the cost of the county. Such examination must be confined to some felony committed against the statutes of the state and triable in that county, and the evidence so taken shall not be receivable in any civil proceeding. A refusal to obey such subpoena or to be sworn or to testify may be punished as a contempt on complaint and showing to the county court, or district court, or the judges thereof that proper cause exists therefor.

Third: No preliminary information shall be filed without the consent or endorsement of the district attorney, unless the defendant be taken in the commission of a felony, or the offense be of such character that the accused is liable to escape before the district attorney can be consulted. If the defendant is discharged and the information is filed without authority from or endorsement of the district attorney, the costs must be taxed to the prosecuting witness, and the county shall not be liable therefor.

Fourth: The convening and session of a grand jury does not dispense with the right of the district attorney to file complaints and informations, conduct preliminary hearings and other routine matters, unless otherwise specifically ordered, by a written order of the court convening the grand jury; made on the court's own motion, or at the request of the grand jury.

Fifth: There shall be no preliminary examinations in misdemeanor cases.

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Sixth: A preliminary magistrate shall have the authority to limit the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing to that which is relevant to the issues of: (1) whether the crime was committed, and (2) whether there is probable cause to believe the defendant committed the crime. Once a showing of probable cause is made the magistrate shall terminate the preliminary hearing and enter a bindover order; provided, however, that the preliminary hearing shall be terminated only if the state made available for inspection law enforcement reports all discovery requested by the defendant within the prosecuting attorney's knowledge or possession at the time to the defendant five (5) working days prior to the date of the preliminary hearing. The district attorney shall determine whether or not to make law enforcement reports available prior to the preliminary hearing unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown. If reports are made available, the district attorney shall be required to provide those law enforcement reports

that the district attorney knows to exist at the time of providing the reports, but this does not include any physical evidence which may exist in the case. This provision does not require the district attorney to provide copies for the defendant, but only to make them available for inspection by defense counsel. In the alternative, upon agreement of the state and the defendant, the court may terminate the preliminary hearing once a showing of probable cause is made.

Seventh: A preliminary magistrate shall accept into evidence as proof of prior convictions a noncertified copy of a Judgment and Sentence when the copy appears to the preliminary magistrate to be patently accurate. The district attorney shall make a noncertified copy of the Judgment and Sentence available to the defendant no fewer than five (5) days prior to the hearing. If such copy is not made available five (5) days prior to the hearing, the court shall continue the portion of the hearing to which the copy is relevant for such time as the defendant requests, not to exceed five (5) days subsequent to the receipt of the copy.

Eighth: The purpose of the preliminary hearing is to establish probable cause that a crime was committed and probable cause that the defendant committed the crime.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2021, Section 2002, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2002. A. Disclosure of Evidence by the State.

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- 1. Upon request of the defense, the state shall disclose the following:
 - a. the names and addresses of witnesses which the state intends to call at trial, together with their relevant, written or recorded statement, if any, or if none, significant summaries of any oral statement,
 - b. law enforcement reports made in connection with the particular case,
 - c. any written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements made by the accused or made by a codefendant,
 - d. any reports or statements made by experts in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons,
 - e. any books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings or places which the prosecuting attorney intends to use in the hearing or trial or which were obtained from or belong to the accused,
 - f. any record of prior criminal convictions of the defendant, or of any codefendant, and
 - g. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) rap sheet/records check on any witness listed by the state or the defense as a witness who will testify at trial,

as well as any convictions of any witness revealed through additional record checks if the defense has furnished Social Security numbers or date dates of birth for their witnesses, except OSBI rap sheet/record checks shall not provide date of birth, Social Security number, home phone number or address.

- 2. The state shall provide the defendant any evidence favorable to the defendant if such evidence is material to either guilt or punishment.
- 3. The prosecuting attorney's obligations under this standard extend to:
 - a. material and information in the possession or control of members of the prosecutor's staff,
 - b. any information in the possession of law enforcement agencies that regularly report to the prosecutor of which the prosecutor should reasonably know, and
 - c. any information in the possession of law enforcement agencies who have reported to the prosecutor with reference to the particular case of which the prosecutor should reasonably know.
 - 4. a. If the state intends to introduce testimony of a jailhouse informant, the state shall disclose at least ten (10) days prior to trial:

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- (1) the complete criminal history of such informant, including any dismissed charges,
- (2) any deal, promise, inducement or benefit that the state or law enforcement agency has made or may make in the future to the jailhouse informant in connection with the testimony of such informant,
- (3) the specific statements or recordings made by the suspect or defendant and the time, place and manner of the disclosure to the jailhouse informant,
- (4) all other filed cases in which the state intended to introduce the testimony of the jailhouse informant in connection with a deal, promise, inducement or benefit, the nature of the deal, promise, inducement or benefit, and whether the testimony was admitted in the case,
- (5) whether at any time the jailhouse informant recanted the testimony or statement, and if so, a transcript or copy of such recantation, if any, and
- (6) any other information relevant to the credibility of the informant.
- b. Each district attorney's office shall maintain a central record that tracks each case in which the

state intended to introduce the testimony of the jailhouse informant against a suspect or defendant in connection with a deal, promise, inducement or benefit, the nature of the deal, promise, inducement or benefit and whether such testimony or statements were admitted in the case. Such record shall be sent to the District Attorneys Council which shall maintain a statewide record of such information. Records maintained pursuant to this paragraph shall only be accessible to prosecutors and shall not be subject to the Oklahoma Open Records Act. By September 15 of each year, the District Attorneys Council shall publish an annual report of aggregate, de-identified data regarding the total number of cases tracked pursuant to this section, and the number of cases added during the previous fiscal year pursuant to this section by each district attorney's office. A copy of the report shall be distributed to the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairs of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

c. For purposes of this paragraph, "jailhouse informant" means a person who provides, or who the prosecutor intends to provide, testimony about admissions or

other relevant information made to him or her by the suspect or defendant while both persons were detained or incarcerated in a penal institution the custody of the Department of Corrections.

- B. Disclosure of Evidence by the Defendant.
- 1. Upon request of the state, the defense shall be required to disclose the following:
 - a. the names and addresses of witnesses which the defense intends to call at trial, together with their relevant, written or recorded statement, if any, or if none, significant summaries of any oral statement,
 - b. the name and address of any witness, other than the defendant, who will be called to show that the defendant was not present at the time and place specified in the information or indictment, together with the witness' witness's statement to that fact, and

by the court to preclude disclosure of privileged communication.

- 2. A statement filed under subparagraph a, b or c of paragraph 1 of subsection A or B of this section is not admissible in evidence at trial. Information obtained as a result of a statement filed under subsection A or B of this section is not admissible in evidence at trial except to refute the testimony of a witness whose identity subsection A of this section requires to be disclosed.
- 3. Upon the prosecuting attorney's request after the time set by the court, the defendant shall allow him or her access at any reasonable times and in any reasonable manner to inspect, photograph, copy, or have reasonable tests made upon any book, paper, document, photograph, or tangible object which is within the defendant's possession or control and which:
 - the defendant intends to offer in evidence, except to the extent that it contains any communication of the defendant, or
 - b. is a report or statement as to a physical or mental examination or scientific test or experiment made in connection with the particular case prepared by and relating to the anticipated testimony of a person whom the defendant intends to call as a witness, provided the report or statement is redacted by the court to preclude disclosure of privileged communication.

C. Continuing Duty to Disclose.

If, prior to or during trial, a party discovers additional evidence or material previously requested or ordered, which is subject to discovery or inspection under the Oklahoma Criminal Discovery Code, such party shall promptly notify the other party, the attorney of the other party, or the court of the existence of the additional evidence or material.

D. Time of Discovery.

Motions for discovery may be made at the time of the district court arraignment or thereafter; provided that requests for police reports may be made subject to the provisions of Section 258 of this title. However, a request pursuant to Section 258 of this title shall be subject to the discretion of the district attorney. All issues relating to discovery, except as otherwise provided, will be completed at least ten (10) days prior to trial within thirty (30) days of receiving a request from the defendant but no fewer than ten (10) days prior to trial. The court may specify the time, place and manner of making the discovery and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

- E. Regulation of Discovery.
- 1. Protective and Modifying Orders. Upon motion of the state or defendant, the court may at any time order that specified disclosures be restricted, or make any other protective order. If the court enters an order restricting specified disclosures, the

entire text of the material restricted shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.

- 2. Failure to Comply with a Request. If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this rule, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection, grant continuance, or prohibit the party from introducing evidence not disclosed, or it may enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.
- 3. The discovery order shall not include discovery of legal work product of either attorney which is deemed to include legal research or those portions of records, correspondence, reports, or memoranda which are only the opinions, theories, or conclusions of the attorney or the attorney's legal staff.
- F. Reasonable cost of copying, duplicating, videotaping, developing or any other cost associated with this Code for items requested shall be paid by the party so requesting; however, any item which was obtained from the defendant by the state of which copies are requested by the defendant shall be paid by the state. Provided, if the court determines the defendant is indigent and without funds to pay the cost of reproduction of the required items, the cost shall be paid by the Indigent Defender System, unless otherwise provided by law.

1	SECTION 3. This act shall become effective Novem	ber 1, 2022.
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