## STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 57th Legislature (2019)

AS INTRODUCED

amending 22 O.S. 2011, Sections 982a, 991b and 991c,

as last amended by Sections 1, 11 and 12, Chapter 128, O.S.L. 2018 (22 O.S. Supp. 2018, Sections 982a,

991b and 991c), which relate to judicial review,

An Act relating to modification of sentences;

suspended and deferred sentences; requiring

resentencing of persons convicted of certain offenses; establishing procedures for certain

resentencing; establishing time limitation for certain resentencing upon application; requiring

records; allowing appeal of certain judgment;

modification of certain court and law enforcement

requiring Department of Corrections to compile and distribute certain report; specifying information for

certain provisions; modifying procedures for certain

inclusion in certain report; requiring notice of right for application for sentence modification to

certain offenders; providing for termination of

proceedings; providing for codification; and

SENATE BILL 276 By: Young

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

providing an effective date.

20 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 982a, as

21 last amended by Section 1, Chapter 128, O.S.L. 2018 (22 O.S. Supp.

22 2018, Section 982a), is amended to read as follows:

Section 982a. A. 1. Any time within sixty (60) months after

the initial sentence is imposed or within sixty (60) months after

probation has been revoked, the court imposing sentence or revocation of probation may modify such sentence or revocation by directing that another sentence be imposed, if the court is satisfied that the best interests of the public will not be jeopardized; provided, however, the court shall not impose a deferred sentence. Any application for sentence modification that is filed and ruled upon beyond twelve (12) months of the initial sentence being imposed must be approved by the district attorney who shall provide written notice to any victims in the case which is being considered for modification.

- 2. The court imposing sentence may modify the sentence of any offender who was originally sentenced for a drug charge and ordered to complete the Drug Offender Work Camp at the Bill Johnson Correctional Facility and direct that another sentence be imposed, if the court is satisfied that the best interests of the public will not be jeopardized; provided, however, the court shall not impose a deferred sentence. An application for sentence modification pursuant to this paragraph may be filed and ruled upon beyond the initial sixty-month time period provided for in paragraph 1 of this subsection.
- 3. This section shall not apply to convicted felons who have been in confinement in any state or federal prison system for any previous felony conviction during the ten-year period preceding the date that the sentence this section applies to was imposed.

Further, without the consent of the district attorney, this section shall not apply to sentences imposed pursuant to a plea agreement or jury verdict.

- B. The court imposing the sentence may modify the sentence of any offender sentenced to life without parole for an offense other than a violent crime, as enumerated in Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes, who has served at least ten (10) years of the sentence in the custody of the Department of Corrections upon a finding that the best interests of the public will not be jeopardized. Provided; however, prior to granting a sentence modification under the provisions of this subsection, the court shall provide notice of the hearing to determine sentence modification to the victim or representative of the victim and shall allow the victim or representative of the victim the opportunity to provide testimony at the hearing. The court shall consider the testimony of the victim or representative of the victim when rendering a decision to modify the sentence of an offender.
- C. For purposes of judicial review, upon court order or written request from the sentencing judge, the Department of Corrections shall provide the court imposing sentence or revocation of probation with a report to include a summary of the assessed needs of the offender, any progress made by the offender in addressing his or her assessed needs, and any other information the Department can supply on the offender. The court shall consider such reports when

modifying the sentence or revocation of probation. The court shall allow the Department of Corrections at least twenty (20) days after receipt of a request or order from the court to prepare the required reports.

- D. If the court considers modification of the sentence or revocation of probation, a hearing shall be made in open court after receipt of the reports required in subsection C of this section.

  The clerk of the court imposing sentence or revocation of probation shall give notice of the judicial review hearing to the Department of Corrections, the offender, the legal counsel of the offender, and the district attorney of the county in which the offender was convicted upon receipt of the reports. Such notice shall be mailed at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the hearing date and shall include a copy of the report and any other written information to be considered at the judicial review hearing.
- E. If an appeal is taken from the original sentence or from a revocation of probation which results in a modification of the sentence or modification to the revocation of probation of the offender, such sentence may be further modified in the manner described in paragraph 1 of subsection A of this section within sixty (60) months after the receipt by the clerk of the district court of the mandate from the Supreme Court or the Court of Criminal Appeals.

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F. 1. Notwithstanding subsections A, C and D of this section, the court shall set aside the judgment and sentence and resentence a person convicted pursuant to Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the

Oklahoma Statutes, whether by trial or plea, upon a finding that the person, if such person committed the same crime on or after July 1, 2017, would have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and who is a person:

- enumerated by the Department of Corrections pursuant to Section 2 of this act who is currently serving a sentence of imprisonment,
- b. considered for a revocation of a suspended sentence pursuant to subsection G of Section 991b of this title, or
- c. considered for an acceleration of a deferred sentence pursuant to subsection K of Section 991c of this title.
- 2. A hearing shall not be conducted to modify a sentence pursuant to this subsection unless requested by the person.

If the person's sentence includes multiple felony convictions, one or more of which were reduced to misdemeanors pursuant to this subsection, the court shall reduce the sentence to the length it would have been if the violation of Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes was committed on or after July 1, 2017.

The court shall resentence each person set forth in subparagraph a of paragraph 1 of this subsection within three (3) months of

receipt of the report pursuant to Section 2 of this act. The court shall resentence each person set forth in subparagraphs b and c of paragraph 1 of this subsection within six (6) months of referral.

A person whose sentence is modified pursuant to this subsection shall be given credit for time served. In no event may a resentence under this subsection result in the imposition of a term longer than the original sentence.

- 3. A sentence for Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma

  Statutes that is modified pursuant to this subsection shall be

  considered a misdemeanor for all purposes. Upon a sentence

  modification pursuant to this subsection, the court shall order all

  applicable court and law enforcement records relating to the

  person's felony conviction pursuant to Section 2-402 of Title 63 of

  the Oklahoma Statutes to be modified to reflect the new sentence.
- 4. A final judgment entered under this subsection may be appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeals within thirty (30) days from the entry of the judgment.
- SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 983c of Title 22, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Director of the Department of Corrections shall compile and distribute a report on or before August 1, 2019, and every three (3) months thereafter, to each presiding judge for each district court from which any person has been sentenced and is currently serving a

sentence of imprisonment, including revocation and acceleration sentences, for a conviction pursuant to Section 2-402 of Title 63 of Oklahoma Statutes, who committed his or her offense prior to July 1, 2017, and has three (3) months or more remaining until his or her expected release date. Such report shall include persons currently serving a sentence of imprisonment for multiple offenses, served concurrently or consecutively, one or more of which is for a conviction pursuant to Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Such report shall include the county from which a person was sentenced, the court-imposed sentence, including sentences for other offenses served concurrently or consecutively, and the expected remaining stay in prison. Copies of the reports shall be made available to the public upon request. The Department shall notify any person serving a sentence of imprisonment for a conviction pursuant to Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes who committed his or her offense prior to July 1, 2017, who has three (3) months or less remaining until the expected release date, that he or she has the right to apply for sentence modification for a conviction pursuant to Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

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This section shall terminate on August 1st, 2024.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 991b, as last amended by Section 11, Chapter 128, O.S.L. 2018 (22 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 991b), is amended to read as follows:

Section 991b. A. Whenever a sentence has been suspended by the court after conviction of a person for any crime, the suspended sentence of the person may not be revoked, in whole or part, for any cause unless a petition setting forth the grounds for such revocation is filed by the district attorney with the clerk of the sentencing court and competent evidence justifying the revocation of the suspended sentence is presented to the court at a hearing to be held for that purpose within twenty (20) days after the entry of the plea of not guilty to the petition, unless waived by both the state and the defendant. The State of Oklahoma may dismiss the petition without prejudice one time upon good cause shown to the court, provided that any successor petition must be filed within forty-five (45) days of the date of the dismissal of the petition.

B. Whenever a sentence has been suspended by the court after conviction of a person for any crime, the suspended sentence of the person may not be revoked in whole for a technical violation unless a petition setting forth the grounds for such revocation is filed by the district attorney with the clerk of the sentencing court and competent evidence justifying the revocation of the suspended sentence is presented to the court at a hearing to be held for that purpose within twenty (20) days after the entry of the plea of not guilty to the petition, unless waived by both the state and the defendant. The State of Oklahoma may dismiss the petition without prejudice one time upon good cause shown to the court, provided that

any successor petition must be filed within forty-five (45) days of the date of the dismissal of the petition. Any revocation of a suspended sentence based on a technical violation shall not exceed six (6) months for a first revocation and five (5) years for a second or subsequent revocation.

- C. "Technical violation" as used in this section means a violation of the court-imposed rules and conditions of probation, other than:
  - 1. Committing or being arrested for a new crime;
- 2. Attempting to falsify a drug screen, or three (3) or more failed drug or alcohol screens within a three (3) month period;
  - 3. Failing to pay restitution;

- 4. Tampering with an electronic monitoring device;
- 5. Failing to initially report or missing assigned reporting requirements for an excess of sixty (60) days;
- 6. Unlawfully contacting a victim, co-defendant or criminal associates;
- 7. Five (5) or more separate and distinct technical violations within a ninety-day period; or
  - 8. Any violation of the Specialized Sex Offender Rules.
- D. 1. The Department of Corrections shall develop a matrix of technical violations and sanctions to address violations committed by persons who are being supervised by the Department. The Department shall be authorized to use a violation response and

intermediate sanction process based on the sanction matrix to apply to any technical violations of probationers. Within four (4) working days of the discovery of the violation, the probation officer shall initiate the violation response and intermediate sanction process. The sentencing judge may authorize any recommended sanctions, which may include, but are not limited to: short-term jail or lockup, day treatment, program attendance, community service, outpatient or inpatient treatment, monetary fines, curfews, ignition interlock devices on vehicles, or a onetime referral to a term of confinement of six (6) months in an intermediate revocation facility operated by the Department of Corrections; provided, upon approval of the district attorney, a person may be sanctioned to serve additional terms of confinement in an intermediate revocation facility. The probation officer shall complete a sanction form, which shall specify the technical violation, sanction, and the action plan to correct the noncompliant behavior resulting in the technical violation. The probation officer shall refer to the sanctioning matrix to determine the supervision, treatment, and sanctions appropriate to address the noncompliant behavior. The probation officer shall refer the violation information and recommended response with a sanction plan to the Department of Corrections to be heard by a hearing officer. The Department of Corrections shall develop a sanction matrix, forms, policies and procedures necessary to implement this

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provision. The Department of Corrections shall establish procedures
to hear responses to technical violations and review sanction plans
including the following:

- hearing officers shall report through a chain of command separate from that of the supervising probation officers,
- b. the Department shall provide the offender written notice of the violation, the evidence relied upon, and the reason the sanction was imposed,
- c. the hearing shall be held unless the offender waives the right to the hearing,
- d. hearings shall be electronically recorded, and
- e. the Department shall provide to judges and district attorneys a record of all violations and actions taken pursuant to this subsection.
- 2. The hearing officer shall determine based on a preponderance of the evidence whether a technical violation occurred. Upon a finding that a technical violation occurred, the hearing officer may order the offender to participate in the recommended sanction plan or may modify the plan. Offenders who accept the sanction plan shall sign a violation response sanction form, and the hearing officer shall then impose the sanction. Failure of the offender to comply with the imposed sanction plan shall constitute a violation of the rules and conditions of supervision that may result in a

revocation proceeding. If an offender does not voluntarily accept the recommended sanction plan, the Department shall either impose the sanction and allow the offender to appeal to the district court, or request a revocation proceeding as provided by law. Every administrative hearing and sanction imposed by the Department shall be appealable to the district court.

- 3. Absent a finding of willful nonpayment by the offender, the failure of an offender to pay fines and costs may not serve as a basis for revocation, excluding restitution.
- E. 1. Where one of the grounds for revocation is the failure of the defendant to make restitution as ordered, the Department of Corrections shall forward to the district attorney all information pertaining to the failure of the defendant to make timely restitution as ordered by the court, and the district attorney shall file a petition setting forth the grounds for revocation.
- 2. The defendant ordered to make restitution can petition the court at any time for remission or a change in the terms of the order of restitution if the defendant undergoes a change of condition which materially affects the ability of the defendant to comply with the order of the court.
- 3. At the hearing, if one of the grounds for the petition for revocation is the failure of the defendant to make timely restitution as ordered by the court, the court will hear evidence and if it appears to the satisfaction of the court from such

evidence that the terms of the order of restitution create a manifest hardship on the defendant or the immediate family of the defendant, the court may cancel all or any part of the amount still due, or modify the terms or method of payment. Provided, if the court determines that a reduction in the restitution still due is warranted, the court shall equally apply the same percentage reduction to any court-ordered monetary obligation owed by the defendant including, but not limited to, fines, court costs and costs of incarceration.

F. The court may revoke a portion of the sentence and leave the remaining part not revoked, but suspended for the remainder of the term of the sentence, and under the provisions applying to it. The person whose suspended sentence is being considered for revocation at the hearing shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to present competent evidence in his or her own behalf and to be confronted by the witnesses against the defendant. Any order of the court revoking the suspended sentence, in whole or in part, shall be subject to review on appeal, as in other appeals of criminal cases. Provided, however, that if the crime for which the suspended sentence is given was a felony, the defendant may be allowed bail pending appeal. If the reason for revocation be that the defendant committed a felony, the defendant shall not be allowed bail pending appeal.

- G. Notwithstanding subsections A and B of this section, in any proceeding under this section for a person whose suspended sentence was for a violation of Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma

  Statutes and was entered prior to July 1, 2017, the person shall have his or her underlying judgment and sentence for the violation of Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes set aside by the court shall be resentenced pursuant to subsection F of Section 982a of this title.
- SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 991c, as last amended by Section 12, Chapter 128, O.S.L. 2018 (22 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 991c), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 991c. A. Upon a verdict or plea of guilty or upon a plea of nolo contendere, but before a judgment of guilt, the court may, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the defendant, defer further proceedings upon the specific conditions prescribed by the court not to exceed a seven-year period, except as authorized under subsection B of this section. The court shall first consider restitution among the various conditions it may prescribe. The court may also consider ordering the defendant to:
  - 1. Pay court costs;
- 2. Pay an assessment in lieu of any fine authorized by law for the offense;
  - 3. Pay any other assessment or cost authorized by law;

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- 4. Engage in a term of community service without compensation, according to a schedule consistent with the employment and family responsibilities of the defendant;
- 5. County jail confinement for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days or the maximum amount of jail time provided for the offense, if it is less than ninety (90) days;
- 6. Pay an amount as reimbursement for reasonable attorney fees, to be paid into the court fund, if a court-appointed attorney has been provided to defendant;
- 7. Be supervised in the community for a period not to exceed eighteen (18) months, unless a petition alleging violation of any condition of deferred judgment is filed during the period of supervision. As a condition of any supervision, the defendant shall be required to pay a supervision fee of Forty Dollars (\$40.00) per month. The supervision fee shall be waived in whole or part by the supervisory agency when the accused is indigent. No person shall be denied supervision based solely on the inability of the person to pay a fee;
- 8. Pay into the court fund a monthly amount not exceeding Forty Dollars (\$40.00) per month during any period during which the proceedings are deferred when the defendant is not to be supervised in the community. The total amount to be paid into the court fund shall be established by the court and shall not exceed the amount of the maximum fine authorized by law for the offense;

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- 9. Make other reparations to the community or victim as required and deemed appropriate by the court;
- Order any conditions which can be imposed for a suspended sentence pursuant to paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section 991a of this title; or
  - Any combination of the above provisions.

However, unless under the supervision of the district attorney, the offender shall be required to pay Forty Dollars (\$40.00) per month to the district attorney during the first two (2) years of probation to compensate the district attorney for the costs incurred during the prosecution of the offender and for the additional work of verifying the compliance of the offender with the rules and conditions of his or her probation. The district attorney may waive any part of this requirement in the best interests of justice. court shall not waive, suspend, defer or dismiss the costs of prosecution in its entirety. However, if the court determines that a reduction in the fine, costs and costs of prosecution is warranted, the court shall equally apply the same percentage reduction to the fine, costs and costs of prosecution owed by the offender.

When the court has ordered restitution as a condition of supervision as provided for in subsection A of this section and that condition has not been satisfied, the court may, at any time prior

to the termination or expiration of the supervision period, order an extension of supervision for a period not to exceed three (3) years.

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In addition to any conditions of supervision provided for in subsection A of this section, the court shall, in the case of a person before the court for the offense of operating or being in control of a motor vehicle while the person was under the influence of alcohol, other intoxicating substance, or a combination of alcohol and another intoxicating substance, or who is before the court for the offense of operating a motor vehicle while the ability of the person to operate such vehicle was impaired due to the consumption of alcohol, require the person to participate in an alcohol and drug substance abuse evaluation program offered by a facility or qualified practitioner certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for the purpose of evaluating the receptivity to treatment and prognosis of the person. The court shall order the person to reimburse the facility or qualified practitioner for the evaluation. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services shall establish a fee schedule, based upon the ability of a person to pay, provided the fee for an evaluation shall not exceed Seventy-five Dollars (\$75.00). evaluation shall be conducted at a certified facility, the office of a qualified practitioner or at another location as ordered by the The facility or qualified practitioner shall, within seventy-two (72) hours from the time the person is assessed, submit

a written report to the court for the purpose of assisting the court in its determination of conditions for deferred sentence. person, agency or facility operating an alcohol and drug substance abuse evaluation program certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services shall solicit or refer any person evaluated pursuant to this subsection for any treatment program or alcohol and drug substance abuse service in which the person, agency or facility has a vested interest; however, this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the court from ordering participation in or any person from voluntarily utilizing a treatment program or alcohol and drug substance abuse service offered by such person, agency or facility. Any evaluation report submitted to the court pursuant to this subsection shall be handled in a manner which will keep the report confidential from review by the general public. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the court from ordering judgment and sentence in the event the defendant fails or refuses to comply with an order of the court to obtain the evaluation required by this subsection. As used in this subsection, "qualified practitioner" means a person with at least a bachelor's degree in substance abuse treatment, mental health or a related health care field and at least two (2) years of experience in providing alcohol abuse treatment, other drug abuse treatment, or both alcohol and other drug abuse treatment who is certified each year by the Department of Mental Health and

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Substance Abuse Services to provide these assessments. However, any person who does not meet the requirements for a qualified practitioner as defined herein, but who has been previously certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to provide alcohol or drug treatment or assessments, shall be considered a qualified practitioner provided all education, experience and certification requirements stated herein are met by September 1, 1995. The court may also require the person to participate in one or both of the following:

- 1. An alcohol and drug substance abuse course, pursuant to Sections 3-452 and 3-453 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes; and
- 2. A victims impact panel program, as defined in subsection H of Section 991a of this title, if such a program is offered in the county where the judgment is rendered. The defendant shall be required to pay a fee of not less than Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) nor more than Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) as set by the governing authority of the program and approved by the court to the victims impact panel program to offset the cost of participation by the defendant, if in the opinion of the court the defendant has the ability to pay such fee.
- D. Upon completion of the conditions of the deferred judgment, and upon a finding by the court that the conditions have been met and all fines, fees, and monetary assessments have been paid as ordered, the defendant shall be discharged without a court judgment

of guilt, and the court shall order the verdict or plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere to be expunged from the record and the charge shall be dismissed with prejudice to any further action. The procedure to expunge the record of the defendant shall be as follows:

- 1. All references to the name of the defendant shall be deleted from the docket sheet;
- 2. The public index of the filing of the charge shall be expunged by deletion, mark-out or obliteration;
- 3. Upon expungement, the court clerk shall keep a separate confidential index of case numbers and names of defendants which have been obliterated pursuant to the provisions of this section;
- 4. No information concerning the confidential file shall be revealed or released, except upon written order of a judge of the district court or upon written request by the named defendant to the court clerk for the purpose of updating the criminal history record of the defendant with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation; and
- 5. Defendants qualifying under Section 18 of this title may petition the court to have the filing of the indictment and the dismissal expunged from the public index and docket sheet. This section shall not be mutually exclusive of Section 18 of this title.

Records expunged pursuant to this subsection shall be sealed to the public but not to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement

purposes. Records expunged pursuant to this subsection shall be admissible in any subsequent criminal prosecution to prove the existence of a prior conviction or prior deferred judgment without the necessity of a court order requesting the unsealing of such records.

- E. The provisions of subsection D of this section shall be retroactive.
- F. Whenever a judgment has been deferred by the court according to the provisions of this section, deferred judgment may not be accelerated for any technical violation unless a petition setting forth the grounds for such acceleration is filed by the district attorney with the clerk of the sentencing court and competent evidence justifying the acceleration of the judgment is presented to the court at a hearing to be held for that purpose. The hearing shall be held not more than twenty (20) days after the entry of the plea of not guilty to the petition, unless waived by both the state and the defendant. Any acceleration of a deferred sentence based on a technical violation shall not exceed ninety (90) days for a first acceleration or five (5) years for a second or subsequent acceleration.
- G. Upon any violation of the deferred judgment, other than a technical violation, the court may enter a judgment of guilt and proceed as provided in Section 991a of this title or may modify any condition imposed. Provided, however, if the deferred judgment is

for a felony offense, and the defendant commits another felony offense, the defendant shall not be allowed bail pending appeal.

H. The deferred judgment procedure described in this section shall apply only to defendants who have not been previously convicted of a felony offense and have not received more than one deferred judgment for a felony offense within the ten (10) years previous to the commission of the pending offense.

Provided, the court may waive this prohibition upon written application of the district attorney. Both the application and the waiver shall be made a part of the record of the case.

- I. The deferred judgment procedure described in this section shall not apply to defendants found guilty or who plead guilty or nolo contendere to a sex offense required by law to register pursuant to the Sex Offenders Registration Act.
- J. All defendants who are supervised pursuant to this section shall be subject to the sanction process as established in subsection B of Section 991b of this title.
- K. Notwithstanding subsections F and G of this section, in any proceeding under this section for a person whose deferred sentence was for a violation of Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma

  Statutes and was entered prior to July 1, 2017, the person shall have his or her underlying judgment and sentence for the violation of Section 2-402 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes set aside by

1	the court and shall be resentenced pursuant to subsection F of
2	Section 982a of this title.
3	SECTION 5. This act shall become effective November 1, 2019.
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