1	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION
2	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3	2nd Session of the 55th Legislature (2016)
4	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
5	FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 2522 By: Coody (Ann) of the House
6	and
7	Barrington of the Senate
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10	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
11	An Act relating to crimes and punishments; creating
12	the Diane Burk-Dye Act; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 142A-3, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 196,
13	O.S.L. 2014 (21 O.S. Supp. 2015, Section 142A-3), which relates to the Oklahoma Victim's Rights Act;
14	providing for the relinquishment of firearms or weapons under certain circumstances; providing
15	procedures for the inventory and safekeeping of weapons; making certain conduct unlawful; providing
16	penalty; providing for noncodification; and providing an effective date.
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19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
20	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law not to be
21	codified in the Oklahoma Statutes reads as follows:
22	This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Diane Burk-Dye
23	Act".
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SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 142A-3, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 196, O.S.L. 2014 (21 O.S. Supp. 2015, Section 142A-3), is amended to read as follows:

Section 142A-3. A. Upon the preliminary investigation of a violent crime, it shall be the duty of the officer who interviews the victim of such crime to inform the victim, or a responsible adult if the victim is a minor child or an incompetent person, or the family member who receives death notification in the case of a homicide, in writing, of their rights as a crime victim. Written notification shall consist of handing the victim, responsible adult, if the victim is a minor child or an incompetent person, or family member receiving death notification, a preprinted card or brochure that, at a minimum, includes the following information:

- A statement that reads, "As a victim of crime, you have certain rights";
- 2. Telephone and address information for the local District Attorney Victim-Witness Coordinator; and
- 3. The website address where victims can access a full list of their rights, additional information, and how to apply for crime victim compensation assistance.
- B. A victim of domestic abuse has the right to be informed by the first peace officer who interviews the victim of domestic abuse of the twenty-four-hour statewide telephone communication service established by Section 18p-5 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes

and to give notice to the victim of certain rights. The notice shall consist of handing such victim the following statement:

"As a victim of domestic abuse, you have certain rights. These rights are as follows:

- 1. The right to request that charges be pressed against your assailant;
- 2. The right to request protection from any harm or threat of harm arising out of your cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts as far as facilities are available and to be provided with information on the level of protection available;
- 3. The right to be informed of financial assistance and other social services available as a result of being a victim, including information on how to apply for the assistance and services; and
- 4. The right to file a petition for a protective order or, when the domestic abuse occurs when the court is not open for business, to request an emergency temporary protective order."
- C. The victim of rape or forcible sodomy has the right to be informed by the officer who interviews the victim of the rape or forcible sodomy, or a responsible adult if the victim is a minor child or an incompetent person, of the twenty-four-hour statewide telephone communication service established by the Office of the Attorney General for victims of sexual assault pursuant to Section 18p-5 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes and to give notice to the victim or such responsible adult of certain rights of the victim.

The notice shall consist of handing such victim or responsible adult a written statement in substantially the following form:

"As a victim of the crime of rape or forcible sodomy, you have certain rights. These rights are as follows:

- 1. The right to request that charges be pressed against your assailant;
- 2. The right to request protection from any harm or threat of harm arising out of your cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts as far as facilities are available and to be provided with information on the level of protection available;
- 3. The right to be informed of financial assistance and other social services available to victims, including information on how to apply for the assistance and services;
 - 4. The right to a free forensic medical examination; and
- 5. The right to be informed by the district attorney of other victim's rights available pursuant to Section 142A-2 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes."
- D. Upon the preliminary investigation of a domestic violence crime involving intimate partner violence, the first peace officer who interviews the victim of domestic abuse shall assess the potential for danger by asking a series of questions provided on a lethality assessment form. The lethality assessment form shall include, but not be limited to, the following questions:

- - 2. Has the person threatened to kill the victim or children of the victim?
 - 3. Does the victim think the person will try to kill the victim?
 - 4. Has the person ever tried to choke the victim?
 - 5. Is the person violently or constantly jealous or does the person control most of the daily activities of the victim?
 - 6. Has the victim left or separated from the person after living together or being married?
 - 7. Is the person unemployed?

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- 8. Has the person ever tried to kill himself or herself?
- 9. Does the victim have a child that the person knows is not his or her own child?
 - 10. Does the person follow or spy on the victim or leave the victim threatening messages?
- 18 11. Is there anything else that worries the victim about his or
 19 her safety and if so, what worries the victim?
- Based upon the results of the lethality assessment, referrals to shelters, domestic violence intervention programs and other social services shall be provided to the victim.
- E. In the event the lethality assessment required in subsection

 D of this section establishes probable cause for the peace officer

to believe the victim is in imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm, the peace officer shall without delay contact a district court judge or magistrate and seek intervention of the court. Upon ample opportunity for review of the determination of probable cause by the peace officer, the court may, in its sound discretion by directing the service of written notice, order the person responsible for creating the imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm to appear before the court within twenty-four (24) hours and show cause why the person should not be ordered to immediately relinquish all firearms or other dangerous weapons owned or under his or her control for safekeeping.

F. The court shall determine at a hearing ordered pursuant to subsection E of this section whether to issue a Domestic Violence Imminent Danger Order to immediately relinquish all firearms or other dangerous weapons and pronounce a decision before adjourning the hearing. Before the court issues an order to relinquish all the firearms or other dangerous weapons of the person until further order of the court, the court shall find that the person has a history that demonstrates an intent to commit violence against the victim including, but not limited to, a prior conviction for an offense under the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act or any other violent offense or evidence that shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is likely to commit violence against the victim. Any subsequent hearing before the court regarding retention

of the firearms or other dangerous weapons may be held in conjunction with any other proceedings related to the domestic violence crime resulting in the lethality assessment.

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- G. To ensure compliance with an order to immediately relinquish all firearms and other dangerous weapons, the court shall authorize a peace officer or law enforcement agency to accompany the person to his or her place of residence, business, vehicle and any other place the court finds appropriate to conduct an inventory and retrieval of firearms or other dangerous weapons owned or under the control of the person in such places. The inventory of relinquished weapons shall include a description of the firearm or weapon, name of manufacturer, caliber or gauge of weapon and the serial number, where applicable. A copy of the inventory shall be provided to the person and filed with the court with a return of service of the order of the court. The law enforcement agency taking possession of the firearm or weapon shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the firearm or weapon and liable for any loss of or damage to the firearm or weapon occurring while in the possession of the law enforcement agency.
- H. Any victim who makes false statements or representations to any peace officer investigating the alleged crime or conducting the lethality assessment shall be subject to prosecution for the false reporting of a crime pursuant to the provisions of Section 589 of this title and shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor

1	punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than
2	ninety (90) days, or by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars
3	(\$500.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.
4	SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2016.
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6	COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, dated 02/29/2016 -
7	DO PASS, As Amended and Coauthored.
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