STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2nd Session of the 53rd Legislature (2012)

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR ENGROSSED
SENATE BILL NO. 447 By: Barrington of the Senate

and

Armes of the House

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

An Act relating to criminal procedure; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Sections 60.4, 60.9 and 60.17, which relate to protective orders; modifying time for certain filing; requiring peace officers to make certain arrests; modifying procedure for setting certain bond; providing for the relinquishment of firearms and ammunition pursuant to court order; authorizing county sheriff to inventory and retrieve firearms and ammunition; directing courts to conduct annual review of certain order; authorizing courts to enter certain order upon specific findings; allowing municipal law enforcement agencies to assist county sheriffs when retrieving firearms and ammunition; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1105, which relates to bailable offenses; clarifying guidelines for determining bond for certain persons; and providing an effective date.

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 60.4, is amended to read as follows:

Section 60.4 A. 1. A copy of a petition for a protective order, notice of hearing and a copy of any emergency ex parte order issued by the court shall be served upon the defendant in the same manner as a bench warrant. In addition, if the service is to be in another county, the court clerk may issue service to the sheriff by facsimile or other electronic transmission for service by the sheriff. Any fee for service of a petition for protective order, notice of hearing, and emergency ex parte order shall only be charged pursuant to subsection C of Section 60.2 of this title and, if charged, shall be the same as the sheriff's service fee plus mileage expenses.

2. Emergency ex parte orders shall be given priority for service and can be served twenty-four (24) hours a day when the location of the defendant is known. When service cannot be made upon the defendant by the sheriff, the sheriff may contact another law enforcement officer or a private investigator or private process server to serve the defendant.

3. An emergency ex parte order, a petition for protective order, and a notice of hearing shall have statewide validity and may be transferred to any law enforcement jurisdiction to effect service upon the defendant.

4. The return of service shall be submitted to the sheriff's office in the court where the petition, notice of hearing or order was issued.

5. When the defendant is a minor child who is ordered removed from the residence of the victim, in addition to those documents served upon the defendant, a copy of the petition, notice of hearing and a copy of any ex parte order issued by the court shall be delivered with the child to the caretaker of the place where such child is taken pursuant to Section 2-2-101 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes.

B. 1. Within ~~twenty (20)~~ fourteen (14) days of the filing of the petition for a protective order, the court shall schedule a full hearing on the petition, if the court finds sufficient grounds within the scope of the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act stated in the petition to hold such a hearing, regardless of whether an emergency ex parte order has been previously issued, requested or denied. Provided, however, when the defendant is a minor child who has been removed from the residence pursuant to Section 2-2-101 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes, the court shall schedule a full hearing on the petition within seventy-two (72) hours, regardless of whether an emergency ex parte order has been previously issued, requested or denied.

2. The court may schedule a full hearing on the petition for a protective order within seventy-two (72) hours when the court issues an emergency ex parte order suspending child visitation rights due to physical violence or threat of abuse.

3. If service has not been made on the defendant at the time of the hearing, the court shall, at the request of the petitioner, issue a new emergency order reflecting a new hearing date and direct service to issue.

4. A petition for a protective order shall, upon the request of the petitioner, renew every twenty (20) days with a new hearing date assigned until the defendant is served. A petition for a protective order shall not expire unless the petitioner fails to appear at the hearing or fails to request a new order. A petitioner may move to dismiss the petition and emergency or final order at any time, however, a protective order must be dismissed by court order.

5. Failure to serve the defendant shall not be grounds for dismissal of a petition or an ex parte order unless the victim requests dismissal or fails to appear for the hearing thereon.

C. 1. At the hearing, the court may impose any terms and conditions in the protective order that the court reasonably believes are necessary to bring about the cessation of domestic abuse against the victim or stalking or harassment of the victim or the immediate family of the victim and may order the defendant to obtain domestic abuse counseling or treatment in a program certified by the Attorney General at the expense of the defendant pursuant to Section 644 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

2. If the court grants a protective order and the defendant is a minor child, the court shall order a preliminary inquiry in a

juvenile proceeding to determine whether further court action pursuant to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code should be taken against a juvenile defendant.

D. Final protective orders authorized by this section shall be on a standard form developed by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

E. 1. After notice and hearing, protective orders authorized by this section may require the plaintiff or the defendant or both to undergo treatment or participate in the court-approved counseling services necessary to bring about cessation of domestic abuse against the victim pursuant to Section 644 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

2. Either party or both may be required to pay all or any part of the cost of such treatment or counseling services. The court shall not be responsible for such cost.

F. When necessary to protect the victim and when authorized by the court, protective orders granted pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served upon the defendant by a peace officer, sheriff, constable, or policeman or other officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace, as defined by Section 99 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

G. 1. Any protective order issued on or after November 1, 1999, pursuant to subsection C of this section shall be for a fixed period not to exceed a period of three (3) years unless extended,

modified, vacated or rescinded upon motion by either party or if the court approves any consent agreement entered into by the plaintiff and defendant; provided, if the defendant is incarcerated, the protective order shall remain in full force and effect during the period of incarceration. The period of incarceration, in any jurisdiction, shall not be included in the calculation of the three-year time limitation.

2. The court shall notify the parties at the time of the issuance of the protective order of the duration of the protective order.

3. Upon the filing of a motion by either party to modify, extend, or vacate a protective order, a hearing shall be scheduled and notice given to the parties. At the hearing, the issuing court may take such action as is necessary under the circumstances.

4. If a child has been removed from the residence of a parent or custodial adult because of domestic abuse committed by the child, the parent or custodial adult may refuse the return of such child to the residence unless, upon further consideration by the court in a juvenile proceeding, it is determined that the child is no longer a threat and should be allowed to return to the residence.

H. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly and willfully seek a protective order against a spouse or ex-spouse pursuant to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act for purposes of harassment, undue advantage, intimidation, or limitation of child

visitation rights in any divorce proceeding or separation action without justifiable cause.

2. The violator shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding one (1) year or by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

3. A second or subsequent conviction under this subsection shall be a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a period not to exceed two (2) years, or by a fine not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

I. 1. A protective order issued under the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act shall not in any manner affect title to real property, purport to grant to the parties a divorce or otherwise purport to determine the issues between the parties as to child custody, visitation or visitation schedules, child support or division of property or any other like relief obtainable pursuant to Title 43 of the Oklahoma Statutes, except child visitation orders may be temporarily suspended or modified to protect from threats of abuse or physical violence by the defendant or a threat to violate a custody order. Orders not affecting title may be entered for good cause found to protect an animal owned by either of the parties or any child living in the household.

2. When granting any protective order for the protection of a minor child from violence or threats of abuse, the court shall allow visitation only under conditions that provide adequate supervision and protection to the child while maintaining the integrity of a divorce decree or temporary order.

J. 1. A court shall not issue any mutual protective orders.

2. If both parties allege domestic abuse by the other party, the parties shall do so by separate petitions. The court shall review each petition separately in an individual or a consolidated hearing and grant or deny each petition on its individual merits. If the court finds cause to grant both motions, the court shall do so by separate orders and with specific findings justifying the issuance of each order.

3. The court may only consolidate a hearing if:

a. the court makes specific findings that:

(1) sufficient evidence exists of domestic abuse, stalking, harassment or rape against each party, and

(2) each party acted primarily as aggressors, and

b. the defendant filed a petition with the court for a protective order no less than three (3) days, not including weekends or holidays, prior to the first scheduled full hearing on the petition filed by the plaintiff, and

c. the defendant had no less than forty-eight (48) hours' notice prior to the full hearing on the petition filed by the plaintiff.

K. The court may allow a plaintiff or victim to be accompanied by a victim support person at court proceedings. A victim support person shall not make legal arguments; however, a victim support person who is not a licensed attorney may offer the plaintiff or victim comfort or support and may remain in close proximity to the plaintiff or victim.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 60.9, is amended to read as follows:

Section 60.9 A. A peace officer, without a warrant, ~~may~~ shall arrest and take into custody a person if the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that:

1. An emergency ex parte or final protective order has been issued and served upon the person, pursuant to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act;

2. A true copy and proof of service of the order has been filed with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the area in which the plaintiff or any family or household member named in the order resides or a certified copy of the order and proof of service is presented to the peace officer as provided in subsection D of this section;

3. The person named in the order has received notice of the order and has had a reasonable time to comply with such order; and

4. The person named in the order has violated the order or is then acting in violation of the order.

B. A peace officer, without a warrant, shall arrest and take into custody a person if the following conditions have been met:

1. The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a foreign protective order has been issued, pursuant to the law of the state or tribal court where the foreign protective order was issued;

2. A certified copy of the foreign protective order has been presented to the peace officer that appears valid on its face; and

3. The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person named in the order has violated the order or is then acting in violation of the order.

C. A person arrested pursuant to this section shall be brought before the court within twenty-four (24) hours after arrest to answer to a charge for violation of the order pursuant to Section 60.8 of this title, at which time the court shall do each of the following:

1. Set a time certain for a hearing on the alleged violation of the order within seventy-two (72) hours after arrest, unless extended by the court on the motion of the arrested person;

2. Set a reasonable bond pending a hearing of the alleged violation of the order; and

3. Notify the party who has procured the order and direct the party to appear at the hearing and give evidence on the charge.

The court may also consider the safety of any and all alleged victims that are subject to the protection of the order prior to the court determining whether to set a reasonable bond pending a hearing of the alleged violation of the order.

D. A copy of a protective order shall be prima facie evidence that such order is valid in this state when such documentation is presented to a law enforcement officer by the plaintiff, defendant, or another person on behalf of a person named in the order. Any law enforcement officer may rely on such evidence to make an arrest for a violation of such order, if there is reason to believe the defendant has violated or is then acting in violation of the order without justifiable excuse. When a law enforcement officer relies upon the evidence specified in this subsection, such officer and the employing agency shall be immune from liability for the arrest of the defendant if it is later proved that the evidence was false.

E. Any person who knowingly and willfully presents any false or materially altered protective order to any law enforcement officer to effect an arrest of any person shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a period not to exceed two (2) years, or by a fine not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) and

shall, in addition, be liable for any civil damages to the defendant.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 60.17, is amended to read as follows:

Section 60.17 ~~The~~ Prior to the release of an alleged defendant from custody on bond, the court shall consider the safety of any and all alleged victims of domestic violence, stalking, harassment, sexual assault, or forcible sodomy where the defendant is alleged to have violated a protective order, committed domestic assault and battery, stalked, sexually assaulted, or forcibly sodomized the alleged victim or victims ~~prior to the release of the alleged defendant from custody on bond~~. The court, after consideration and to ensure the safety of the alleged victim or victims, may issue an emergency protective order pursuant to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act. The court may also issue to the alleged victim or victims, an order restraining the alleged defendant from any activity or action from which they may be restrained under the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act. The protective order shall remain in effect until either a plea has been accepted, sentencing has occurred in the case, the case has been dismissed, or until further order of the court dismissing the protective order. In conjunction with any protective order or restraining order authorized by this section, the court may order one or both of the following:

1. The defendant to use an active, real-time, twenty-four-hour Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring device for such term as the court deems appropriate. Upon application of the victim, the court may authorize the victim to monitor the location of the defendant. Such monitoring by the victim shall be limited to the ability of the victim to make computer or cellular inquiries to determine if the defendant is within a specified distance of locations, excluding the residence or workplace of the defendant, or to receive a computer- or a cellular-generated signal if the defendant comes within a specified distance of the victim. The court shall conduct an annual review of the monitoring order to determine if such order to monitor the location of the defendant is still necessary. Before the court orders the use of a GPS device, the court shall find that the defendant has a history that demonstrates an intent to commit violence against the victim, including, but not limited to, prior conviction for an offense under the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act or prior conviction for any other violent offense, or any other evidence that shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is likely to commit violence against the victim. The court may further order the defendant to pay costs and expenses related to the GPS device and monitoring; or

2. The defendant to relinquish all firearms and ammunition owned or under his or her control to the county sheriff or designee

for safekeeping during such term as the court deems appropriate. To ensure compliance with the order of the court, the court shall authorize the county sheriff or designee to accompany the defendant 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 and ammunition owned or under the control of the defendant located in such places. The court shall conduct an annual review of the order to relinquish firearms and ammunition to determine if such order is still necessary. The court may order relinquishment of the firearms and ammunition of the defendant upon a finding that the defendant has a history that demonstrates an intent to commit violence against the victim including, but not limited to, prior conviction for an offense under the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act, prior conviction for any other violent offense, or any other evidence that shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is likely to commit violence against the victim. The court may further order the defendant to pay costs and expenses related to the storage and safekeeping of the firearms and ammunition of the defendant by the county sheriff or designee. Municipal law enforcement agencies are authorized to assist the county sheriff with the inventory and retrieval of firearms and ammunition, and the storage and safekeeping thereof, within the jurisdictional limits of the municipality.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1105, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1105. A. Except as otherwise provided by this section, upon the allowance of bail and the execution of the requisite recognizance, bond, or undertaking to the state, the magistrate, judge, or court, shall, if the defendant is in custody, make and sign an order for discharge. The court, in its discretion, may prescribe by court rule the conditions under which the court clerk or deputy court clerk, or the sheriff or deputy sheriff, may prepare and execute an order of release on behalf of the court.

B. No police officer or sheriff may release a person arrested for a violation of an ex parte or final protective order as provided in Sections 60.2 and 60.3 of this title, or arrested for an act constituting domestic abuse as specified in Section 644 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or arrested for any act constituting domestic abuse, stalking or harassment as defined by Section 60.1 of this title, or arrested for an act constituting domestic assault and battery or domestic assault and battery with a deadly weapon pursuant to Section 644 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, without the violator appearing before a magistrate, judge or court. To the extent that any of the following information is available to the court, the magistrate, judge or court shall consider, in addition to any other circumstances, before determining whether bond

is appropriate, and other conditions of release as necessary for the protection of the alleged victim, the following:

1. Whether the person has a history of domestic violence or a history of other violent acts;

2. The mental health of the person;

3. Whether the person has a history of violating the orders of any court or governmental entity;

4. Whether the person is potentially a threat to any other person;

5. Whether the person has a history of abusing alcohol or any controlled substance;

6. Whether the person has access to deadly weapons or a history of using deadly weapons;

7. The severity of the alleged violence that is the basis of the alleged offense including, but not limited to:

a. the duration of the alleged violent incident,

b. whether the alleged violent incident involved serious physical injury,

c. whether the alleged violent incident involved sexual assault,

d. whether the alleged violent incident involved strangulation,

e. whether the alleged violent incident involved abuse during the pregnancy of the alleged victim,

f. whether the alleged violent incident involved the abuse of pets, or

g. whether the alleged violent incident involved forcible entry to gain access to the alleged victim;

8. Whether a separation of the person from the alleged victim or a termination of the relationship between the person and the alleged victim has recently occurred or is pending;

9. Whether the person has exhibited obsessive or controlling behaviors toward the alleged victim including, but not limited to, stalking, surveillance, or isolation of the alleged victim;

10. Whether the person has expressed suicidal or homicidal ideations; and

11. Any information contained in the complaint and any police reports, affidavits, or other documents accompanying the complaint.

C. No police officer or sheriff may release a person arrested for any violation of subsection G of Section 2-401 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, without the violator appearing before a magistrate, judge, or court. In determining bond and other conditions of release, the magistrate, judge, or court shall consider any evidence that the person is in any manner dependent upon a controlled dangerous substance or has a pattern of regular, illegal use of any controlled dangerous substance. A rebuttable presumption that no conditions of release on bond would assure the

safety of the community or any person therein shall arise if the state shows by clear and convincing evidence:

1. The person was arrested for a violation of subsection G of Section 2-401 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, relating to manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled dangerous substance, or possessing any of the substances listed in subsection G of Section 2-401 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes with the intent to manufacture a controlled dangerous substance; and

2. The person is in any manner dependent upon a controlled dangerous substance or has a pattern of regular illegal use of a controlled dangerous substance, and the violation referred to in paragraph 1 of this subsection was committed or attempted in order to maintain or facilitate the dependence or pattern of illegal use in any manner.

SECTION 5. This act shall become effective November 1, 2012.

53-2-9905 GRS 02/29/12