



MARSY'S LAW

FOR ALL

PROVIDING EQUAL RIGHTS TO CRIME VICTIMS

MARSY'S LAW

HISTORY



MARSY NICHOLAS

Murdered November 30, 1983.
The Inspiration for Marsy's Law

Dr. Henry T. Nicholas, the co-founder of Broadcom Corp., is the key backer and proponent of Marsy's Law.

Marsy's Law was named after Dr. Nicholas' sister, Marsalee (Marsy) Nicholas, a beautiful, vibrant University of California Santa Barbara student, who was stalked and killed by her ex-boyfriend in 1983. Only a week after Marsy was murdered, Dr. Nicholas and Marsy's mother, Mrs. Marcella Leach, walked into a grocery store after visiting her daughter's grave and was confronted by the accused murderer. She had no idea that he had been released on bail.

Their story is typical of the pain and suffering the family members of murder victims have endured. Marsy's mother was not informed because the courts and law enforcement, though well meaning, had no obligation to keep her informed. While criminals have more than 20 individuals rights spelled out in the U.S. Constitution, the surviving family members of murder victims have none.

Dr. Nicholas is now lending his support in an effort to ensure equal rights for crime victims in each of the United States.

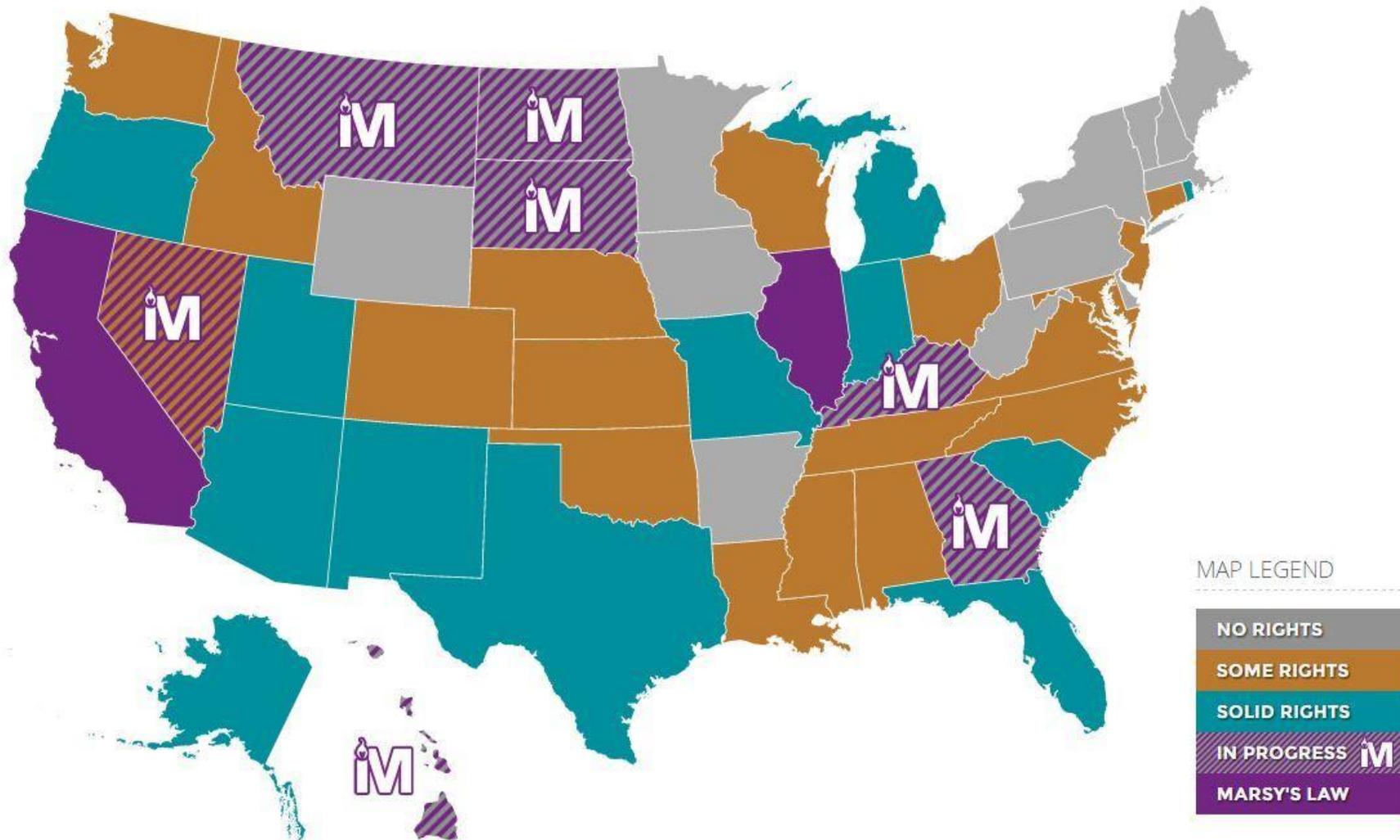
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California, Marsy's home state, was the first state to pass Marsy's Law. California voters passed the amendment by 54% in 2008.

In the past four years, Marsy's Law has passed in four more states: Illinois, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.



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Community support for Marsy's Law is substantial.



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Kelsey Grammer
Award Winning Actor
for Marsy's Law

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South Dakota voters passed



by 60%

North Dakota voters passed



by 62%

Montana voters passed



by 66%

Illinois voters passed



by 78%

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In 1994, Ohio voters passed the Ohio Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment by 77.64%



Over the past 23 years, it has become clear that the amendment has not provided the protections originally intended.

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Efforts to pass Marasy's Law are currently underway in:



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January 24, 2017

Summary Language & 1000 Signatures

Submitted to

Attorney General Mike DeWine

February 3, 2017

Attorney General Mike DeWine

Approved Summary Language



February 8, 2017

Ohio Ballot Board

Green Light to Collect Signatures

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February 15, 2017 Marsy's Law for Ohio Statehouse Kickoff Event

Asian American Community Services
BRAVO
Crime Victim Services
Deaf Phoenix
International Association of Forensic
Nurses –Ohio Chapter
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence



Ohio CASA
Ohio Crime Victim Justice Center
Ohio Domestic Violence Network
Ohio Hispanic Coalition
Ohio Victim Witness Association
Parents of Murdered Children
Somali Community Association of Ohio



Franklin Co. Prosecutor Ron O'Brien
Franklin Co. Sheriff Dallas Baldwin
Survivors Anna & Danielle



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Signature Collection

Approximately 306,000 valid signatures are needed.

The campaign has hired a nationally recognized petition firm with experience getting Marsy's Law on the ballot in other states.

Signature gathering efforts in Ohio are currently ahead of schedule.

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Ohio Crime Victims' Bill of Rights

Be it Resolved by the People of the State of Ohio that Article I, Section 10a of the Ohio Constitution be amended to repeal the existing language (shown below with strike throughs) and to replace it with the following:

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Section 10 a. Rights of Victims of Crimes

- (A) To secure for victims justice and due process throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems, a victim shall have the following rights, which shall be protected in a manner no less vigorous than the rights afforded to the accused:
- (1) to be treated with fairness and respect for the victim's safety, dignity and privacy;
 - (2) upon request, to reasonable and timely notice of all public proceedings involving the criminal offense or delinquent act against the victim, and to be present at all such proceedings;

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(3) to be heard in any public proceeding involving release, plea, sentencing, disposition, or parole, or in any public proceeding in which a right of the victim is implicated;

(4) to reasonable protection from the accused or any person acting on behalf of the accused;

(5) upon request, to reasonable notice of any release or escape of the accused;

(6) except as authorized by section 10 of Article I of this constitution, to refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request made by the accused or any person acting on behalf of the accused;

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(7) to full and timely restitution from the person who committed the criminal offense or delinquent act against the victim;

(8) to proceedings free from unreasonable delay and a prompt conclusion of the case;

(9) upon request, to confer with the attorney for the government; and to be informed, in writing, of all rights enumerated in this section.

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- (B) The victim, the attorney for the government upon request of the victim, or the victim's other lawful representative, in any proceeding involving the criminal offense or delinquent act against the victim or in which the victim's rights are implicated, may assert the rights enumerated in this section and any other right afforded to the victim by law. If the relief sought is denied, the victim or the victim's lawful representative may petition the court of appeals for the applicable district, which shall promptly consider and decide the petition.

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- (C) This section does not create any cause of action for damages or compensation against the state, any political subdivision of the state, any officer, employee, or agent of the state or of any political subdivision, or any officer of the court.
- (D) As used in this section, "victim" means a person against whom the criminal offense or delinquent act is committed or who is directly and proximately harmed by the commission of the offense or act. The term "victim" does not include the accused or a person whom the court finds would not act in the best interests of a deceased, incompetent, minor, or incapacitated victim.

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- (E) All provisions of this section shall be self-executing and severable, and shall supersede all conflicting state laws.
- (F) This section shall take effect ninety days after the election at which it was approved.

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~~Victims of criminal offenses shall be accorded fairness, dignity, and respect in the criminal justice process, and, as the general assembly shall define and provide by law, shall be accorded rights to reasonable and appropriate notice, information, access, and protection and to a meaningful role in the criminal justice process. This section does not confer upon any person a right to appeal or modify any decision in a criminal proceeding, does not abridge any other right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States or this constitution, and does not create any cause of action for compensation or damages against the state, any political subdivision of the state, any officer, employee, or agent of the state or of any political subdivision, or any officer of the court.~~

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Thank you very much for your time!