

ENROLLED SENATE
BILL NO. 281

By: Smith and Stipe of the
Senate

and

Steidley, Deutschendorf and
Glover of the House

An Act relating to bail bonds; amending 59 O.S. 1991, Sections 1305, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 357, O.S.L. 1995, 1306, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 120, O.S.L. 1995, 1310, as amended by Section 3, Chapter 357, O.S.L. 1995, 1315, as amended by Section 49, Chapter 274, O.S.L. 1995, and 1332, as last amended by Section 5, Chapter 357, O.S.L. 1995 (59 O.S. Supp. 1996, Sections 1305, 1306, 1310, 1315 and 1332), which relate to licensure of bondsmen and forfeiture procedure; modifying application requirements; modifying conditions under which bondsman license is transferable; modifying period that transferee may elect to act bondsman; clarifying conditions under which collateral, security, or other indemnity shall be returned to principal; modifying prohibition against felons serving as bondsmen to prohibit service by persons convicted of felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; updating statutory reference; amending 11 O.S. 1991, Sections 27-117, 27-117.1, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 15, O.S.L. 1993, 27-119, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 61, O.S.L. 1995, and 27-129, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 61, O.S.L. 1995 (11 O.S. Supp. 1996, Sections 27-117.1, 27-119 and 27-

129), which relate to municipal courts not of record; setting maximum amount of bail; modifying maximum amount of bail under certain circumstances; modifying criteria for determining right to jury trial; and providing an effective date.

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 1991, Section 1305, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 357, O.S.L. 1995 (59 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 1305), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1305. A. The application for license to serve as a bail bondsman must affirmatively show that the applicant:

1. Is a person who has reached the age of twenty-one (21) years;
2. Is of good character and reputation;
3. Has not been previously convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
4. Is a citizen of the United States;
5. Has been a bona fide resident of the state for at least one (1) year;
6. Will actively engage in the bail bond business;
7. Has knowledge or experience, or has received instruction in the bail bond business; and
8. Has a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided, however, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only to initial applications for license submitted on or after November 1, 1997, and shall not apply to renewal applications for license.

B. The applicant shall apply in writing on forms prepared and supplied by the Insurance Commissioner, and the Commissioner may propound any reasonable interrogatories to an applicant for a license pursuant to Section 1301 et seq. of this title, or on any renewal thereof, relating to qualifications, residence, prospective place of business and any other matters which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, are deemed necessary or expedient in order to protect the public and ascertain the qualifications of the applicant. The Commissioner may also conduct any reasonable inquiry or investigation relative to the determination of the applicant's fitness to be licensed or to continue to be licensed.

C. An applicant shall furnish to the Commissioner a license fee of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) with the application, a complete set of the applicant's fingerprints and two recent credential-size full face photographs of the applicant. The applicant's fingerprints shall be certified by an authorized law enforcement officer. The applicant shall provide with the application an investigative fee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) with which the Commissioner will conduct an investigation of the applicant. All fees shall be nonrefundable.

D. Failure of the applicant to secure approval of the Commissioner shall not preclude the applicant from reapplying, but a second application shall not be considered by the Commissioner within three (3) months after denial of the last application.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 1991, Section 1306, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 120, O.S.L. 1995 (59 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 1306), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1306. A. 1. An applicant for a cash bondsman license shall meet all requirements set forth in Section 1305 of this title with exception of residence.

2. In addition to the requirements prescribed in Section 1305 of this title, an applicant for a professional bondsman license shall submit to the Insurance Commissioner financial statements prepared by an accounting firm or individual holding a permit to practice public accounting in this state in accordance with generally accepted principles of accounting procedures setting forth the total assets of the bondsman less liabilities and debts and which shall show a net worth of at least Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00), said statements to be current as of a date not earlier than ninety (90) days prior to submission of the application and the statement shall be attested to by an unqualified opinion of the accountant.

3. Professional bondsman applicants shall make a deposit with the Insurance Commissioner in the same manner as required of domestic insurance companies of an amount to be determined by the Commissioner, which shall not be less than Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00). Such deposits shall be subject to all laws, rules and regulations as deposits by domestic insurance companies but in no instance shall a professional bondsman write bonds which equal more than ten times the amount of the deposit which such bondsman has submitted to the Commissioner. If a bondsman exceeds the above limitation, the bondsman shall be notified by the Commissioner by mail with return receipt requested that the excess shall be reduced or the deposit increased within ten (10) days of notification, or the license of the bondsman shall be suspended immediately after the ten-day period, pending a hearing on the matter.

4. The deposit herein provided for shall constitute a reserve available to meet sums due on forfeiture of any bonds or recognizance executed by such bondsman.

5. Any deposit made by a professional bondsman pursuant to this section shall be released and returned by the Commissioner to the professional bondsman only upon extinguishment of all liability on outstanding bonds.

6. No release of deposits to a professional bondsman shall be made by the Commissioner except upon written application and the written order of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall have no liability for any such release to a professional bondsman provided the release was made in good faith.

B. The deposit provided in this section shall be held in safekeeping by the Insurance Commissioner and shall only be used if a bondsman fails to pay an order and judgment of forfeiture after being properly notified or shall be used if the license of a professional bondsman has been revoked. The deposit shall be held in the name of the Insurance Commissioner and the bondsman. The bondsman shall execute an assignment of the deposit to the Insurance Commissioner for the payment of unpaid bond forfeitures.

C. Currently licensed professional bondsmen may maintain their aggregate liability limits upon presentation of documented proof that they have previously been granted a limitation greater than the requirements of subsection A of this section.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of Section 1301 et seq. of this title, the license of a professional bondsman is transferable upon the death or legal or physical incapacitation of the bondsman to the bondsman's spouse, or to such other transferee as the professional bondsman may designate in writing, and the transferee may elect to act as a professional bondsman until the expiration of the license or for a period of one hundred eighty

(180) days, whichever is greater, if the following conditions are met:

1. The transferee must hold a valid license as a surety bondsman in this state; and
2. The asset and deposit requirements set forth in this section continue to be met.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 1991, Section 1310, as amended by Section 3, Chapter 357, O.S.L. 1995 (59 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 1310), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1310. A. The Insurance Commissioner may deny, censure, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any license issued under Section 1301 et seq. of this title for any of the following causes:

1. For any cause for which issuance of the license could have been refused;
2. Violation of any laws of this state or any lawful rule, regulation, or order of the Commissioner relating to bail;
3. Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in obtaining the license;
4. Misappropriation, conversion, or unlawful withholding of monies or property belonging to insurers, insureds, or others received in the conduct of business under the license;
5. Conviction of, or having entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
6. Fraudulent or dishonest practices in conducting business under the license;
7. Failure to comply with, or violation of any proper order, rule, or regulation of the Commissioner;
8. Recommending any particular attorney-at-law to handle a case in which the bail bondsman has caused a bond to be issued under the terms of Section 1301 et seq. of this title;
9. When, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the licensee has, in the conduct of affairs under the license, demonstrated incompetency, or untrustworthiness, or conduct or practices rendering the licensee unfit to carry on the bail bond business or making continuance in the business detrimental to the public interest, or that the licensee is no longer in good faith carrying on the bail bond business, or that the licensee is guilty of rebating, or offering to rebate, or dividing with someone other than a licensed bail bondsman, or offering to divide commissions in the case of limited surety agents, or premiums in the case of professional bondsmen, and for this conduct is found by the Commissioner to be a source of detriment, injury, or loss to the public;
10. For any materially untrue statement in the license application;
11. Misrepresentation of the terms of any actual or proposed bond;
12. For forging the name of another to a bond or application for bond;
13. Cheating on an examination for licensure;
14. Soliciting business in or about any place where prisoners are confined, arraigned, or in custody;
15. For paying a fee or rebate, or giving or promising anything of value to a jailer, trustee, police officer, law enforcement officer, or other officer of the law, or any other person who has power to arrest or hold in custody, or to any public official or public employee in order to secure a settlement, compromise, remission, or reduction of the amount of any bail bond or estreatment thereof, or to secure delay or other advantage. This shall not apply to a jailer, police officer, or officer of the law who is not on duty and who assists in the apprehension of a defendant;

16. For paying a fee or rebating or giving anything of value to an attorney in bail bond matters, except in defense of an action on a bond;

17. For paying a fee or rebating or giving or promising anything of value to the principal or anyone in the principal's behalf;

18. Participating in the capacity of an attorney at a trial or hearing for one on whose bond the licensee is surety;

19. Accepting anything of value from a principal, other than the premium; provided, the bondsman shall be permitted to accept collateral security or other indemnity from the principal which shall be returned immediately upon final termination of liability on the bond and upon satisfaction of all terms, conditions, and obligations contained within the indemnity agreement. Collateral security or other indemnity required by the bondsman shall be reasonable in relation to the amount of the bond;

20. Willful failure to return collateral security to the principal when the principal is entitled thereto;

21. For failing to notify the Commissioner of a change of address, as noted on the license, within five (5) days after a change is made, or failing to respond to a properly mailed notification within a reasonable amount of time;

22. For failing to file a report as required by Section 1314 of this title;

23. For filing a materially untrue monthly report;

24. For filing false affidavits regarding cancellation of the appointment of an insurer;

25. Forcing the Commissioner to withdraw deposited monies to pay forfeitures or any other outstanding judgments;

26. For failing to pay any fees to a district court clerk as are required by this title or failing to pay any fees to a municipal court clerk as are required by this title or by Section 28-127 of Title 11 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

27. For uttering an insufficient check to the Insurance Commissioner for any fees, fines or other payments received by the Commissioner from the bail bondsman; and

28. For failing to pay travel expenses for the return of the defendant to custody once having guaranteed the expenses pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph d of paragraph 3 of subsection C of Section 1332 of this title.

B. In addition to, or in lieu of, any applicable denial, censure, suspension, or revocation of a license, any person violating any provision of Sections 1301 et seq. of this title may be subject to a civil fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) for each occurrence. This fine may be enforced in the same manner in which civil judgments may be enforced.

C. No bail bondsman or bail bond agency shall advertise as or hold itself out to be a surety company.

D. If any bail bondsman is convicted by any court of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, the license of the individual shall therefore be deemed to be immediately revoked, without any further procedure relative thereto by the Commissioner.

E. The Commissioner shall retain jurisdiction for one (1) year after notification of an alleged violation as to any person who cancels a bail bondsman's license or allows a license to lapse, if the alleged violation occurred while the person was licensed as a bondsman. Notice and hearing shall be conducted in the same manner as if the person still maintained a bondsman's license. If the Commissioner determines that a violation of the provisions of Sections 1301 through 1340 of this title occurred, any order issued by the Commissioner pursuant to the determination may become a

permanent record in the file of the person and may be used if the person should request licensure or reinstatement.

F. Any law enforcement agency, district attorney's office, court clerk's office, or insurer that is aware that a licensed bail bondsman has been convicted of a felony, or a crime involving moral turpitude, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a crime as aforementioned, shall notify the Insurance Commissioner of that fact.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 1991, Section 1315, as amended by Section 49, Chapter 274, O.S.L. 1995 (59 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 1315), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1315. A. The following persons or classes shall not be bail bondsmen and shall not directly or indirectly receive any benefits from the execution of any bail bond:

1. Persons convicted of, or who pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
2. Jailers;
3. Police officers;
4. Committing judges;
5. Municipal or district court judges;
6. Prisoners;
7. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and any person having the power to arrest or having anything to do with the control of federal, state, county, or municipal prisoners;
8. Any person who possesses a permit pursuant to the provisions of Section 163.11 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes or is an officer, director, or stockholder of any corporation holding such a permit;
9. Any person who is an agent, employee, or owner of any establishment at which low-point beer as defined by Section 163.2 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes is sold for on-premises consumption;
10. Any person who holds any license provided for in Section 518 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes or is an agent, officer, or employee of any such licensee;
11. Any person who holds any license or permit from any city, town, county, or other governmental subdivision for the operation of any private club at which alcoholic beverages are consumed or provided; and
12. Any person, agent, or employee of a retail liquor package store.

B. This section shall not apply to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, or officer of the law who is not on duty and who assists in the apprehension of a defendant.

C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons possessing permits or licenses pertaining to low-point beer or alcoholic beverages, as defined in Sections 163.2 and 506 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, which were issued prior to May 23, 1984. No one shall be permitted to maintain an office for conducting bail bonds business where low-point beer or alcoholic beverages are sold for on-premises consumption.

SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 1991, Section 1332, as last amended by Section 5, Chapter 357, O.S.L. 1995 (59 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 1332), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1332. A. If there is a breach of an undertaking, the court before which the cause is pending shall declare the undertaking and any money, property, or securities that have been deposited as bail, forfeited on the day the defendant failed to appear. In the event of the forfeiture of a bail bond the clerk of the trial court shall, within thirty (30) days after the forfeiture, by mail with return receipt requested, mail a true and correct copy of the order and judgment of forfeiture to the bondsman, and if

applicable, the insurer, whose risk it is, and keep at least one copy of the order and judgment of forfeiture on file.

B. The order and judgment of forfeiture shall be on forms prescribed by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

C. 1. The bail bondsman shall have ninety (90) days from receipt of the order and judgment of forfeiture from the court clerk or mailing of the notice if no receipt is made, to return the defendant to custody.

2. When the court record indicates that the defendant is returned to custody in the jurisdiction where forfeiture occurred, within the ninety-day period, the court clerk shall enter minutes vacating the forfeiture and exonerating the bond. If the defendant has been timely returned to custody, but this is not reflected by the court record, the court shall vacate the forfeiture and exonerate the bond.

3. For the purposes of this section, return to custody shall mean:

- a. the return of the defendant to the appropriate Oklahoma law enforcement agency by the bondsman,
- b. an appearance of the defendant in open court in the court where charged,
- c. arrest or incarceration within this state of the defendant by law enforcement personnel, or
- d. arrest or incarceration of the defendant in any other jurisdiction provided, the bondsman has requested that a hold be placed on the defendant in the jurisdiction wherein the forfeiture lies, and has guaranteed reasonable travel expenses for the return of the defendant.

4. In addition to the provisions set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this subsection, the court may vacate the forfeiture and exonerate the bond in any felony case in which:

- a. the bondsman has requested in writing of the sheriff's department in the county where the forfeiture occurred that the defendant be entered into the computerized records of the National Crime Information Center, and
- b. the request has not been honored within thirty (30) business days of the receipt of the written request by the department.

5. The court may, in its discretion, vacate the order of forfeiture and exonerate the bond where good cause has been shown for:

- a. the defendant's failure to appear, or
- b. the bondsman's failure to return the defendant to custody within ninety (90) days.

D. 1. If, within ninety (90) days from receipt of the order and judgment of forfeiture from the court clerk, or mailing of the notice if no receipt is made, the defendant is not returned to custody, or the forfeiture has not been stayed, the bondsman and if applicable, the insurer whose risk it is, shall deposit cash or other valuable securities in the face amount of the bond with the court clerk ninety-one (91) days from receipt of the order and judgment of forfeiture from the court clerk, or mailing of the notice if no receipt is made; provided, this provision shall not apply if the defendant has been returned to custody within the ninety-day period and the court has failed to vacate the forfeiture pursuant to paragraphs 2 through 5 of subsection C of this section.

2. After the order and judgment has been paid, the bondsman and if applicable, the insurer, whose risk it is, may file a motion for remitter within one hundred eighty (180) days from receipt of the order and judgment of forfeiture, or mailing of the notice if no receipt is made, and upon the event the defendant is returned to custody within ninety (90) days after payment is due, and all

expenses for the defendant's return have been paid by the bondsman, the bondsman's property shall be returned.

3. If the additional cash or securities are not deposited with the court clerk on or before the ninety-first day after the date of service of the order and judgment of forfeiture from the court clerk, or mailing of the notice if no receipt is made, then the court clerk shall notify the Insurance Commissioner by sending a certified copy of the order and judgment of forfeiture and proof that the bondsman and, if applicable, the insurer have been notified by mail with return receipt requested.

4. The Insurance Commissioner shall:

- a. in the case of a surety bondsman, immediately cancel the license privilege and authorization of the insurer to do business within the State of Oklahoma and cancel the appointment of all surety bondsman agents of the insurer who are licensed by Section 1301 et seq. of this title, and
- b. in the case of a professional bondsman, withdraw the face amount of the said forfeiture from the deposit provided in Section 1306 of this title. The Commissioner shall then immediately direct the professional bondsman, by mail with return receipt requested, to make additional deposits to bring the original deposit to the required level. Should the professional bondsman, after being notified, fail to make an additional deposit within ten (10) days from the receipt of notice, or mailing of notice if no receipt is made, the license shall be revoked and all sums presently on deposit shall be held by the Commissioner to secure the face amounts of bonds outstanding. Upon release of the bonds, any amount of deposit in excess of the bonds shall be returned to the bondsman; provided, the bail bondsman shall have had notice as required by the court, at the place of the bondsman's business, of the trial or hearing of the defendant named in the bond. The notice shall have been at least ten (10) days before the required appearance of the defendant, unless the appearance is scheduled at the time of execution of the bond. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the bondsman shall be deemed to have had notice of the trial or hearing if the defendant named in the bond shall have been recognized back in open court to appear at a date certain for the trial or hearing.

5. If the actions of any bail bondsman force the Insurance Commissioner to withdraw monies, deposited pursuant to Section 1306 of this title, to pay past due executions more than two (2) times in a consecutive twelve-month period, then the license of the professional bondsman shall, in addition to other penalties, be suspended automatically for one (1) year or until a deposit equal to all outstanding forfeitures due is made. The deposit shall be maintained until the Commissioner deems it feasible to reduce the deposit. In no case shall an increased deposit exceed two (2) years unless there is a recurrence of withdrawals as stated herein.

E. 1. If the defendant's failure to appear was the result of being in the custody of a court other than the court in which the appearance was scheduled, forfeiture shall not lie. Upon proof to the court that the bondsman paid the order and judgment of forfeiture without knowledge that the defendant was in custody of another court on the day the defendant was due to appear, and all expenses for the defendant's return have been paid by the bondsman, the bondsman's property shall be returned.

2. Where the defendant is in the custody of another court, the district attorney or municipal attorney shall direct a hold order to the official, judge, court or law enforcement agent wherein the defendant is in custody; provided, that all expenses accrued as a result of returning the custody of the defendant shall be borne by the bondsman.

F. The district attorney or municipal attorney shall not receive any fees, bonuses or other monies or property for or by reason of services or actions in connection with or collection of bond forfeitures under the provisions of Section 1301 et seq. of this title.

G. The above procedures shall be subject to the bondsman's rights of appeal. The bondsman or insurer may appeal an order and judgment of forfeiture pursuant to the procedures for appeal set forth in Section 951 et seq. of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes. To stay the execution of the order and judgment of forfeiture, the bondsman or insurer shall comply with the provisions set forth in Section 990.4 of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

H. For municipal courts of record, the above procedures are criminal in nature and ancillary to the criminal procedures before the trial court and shall be subject to the bondsman's right of appeal. The bondsman or insurer may appeal an order and judgment of forfeiture by the municipal courts of record to the Court of Criminal Appeals.

SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 1991, Section 27-117, is amended to read as follows:

Section 27-117. A. If a resident of a municipality served by a municipal court is arrested by a law enforcement officer for the violation of any traffic ordinance for which Section 27-117.1 of this title does not apply, or is arrested for the violation of a nontraffic ordinance, the officer shall immediately release said person if the person acknowledges receipt of a citation by signing it. Provided, however, the arresting officer need not release said person if it reasonably appears to the officer that the person may cause injury to himself or others or damage to property if released, that the person will not appear in response to the citation, or the person is arrested for an offense against a person or property. If said person fails to appear in response to the citation, a warrant shall be issued for his arrest and his appearance shall be compelled.

If the arrested resident is not released by being permitted to sign a citation as provided for in this subsection, he shall be admitted to bail either before or after arraignment, or shall be released on personal recognizance. A municipality may prescribe a fine for up to the maximum amount authorized by courts not of record for failure of a person to have a valid driver's license when charged with a traffic violation.

B. If a nonresident of a municipality served by a municipal court is arrested by a law enforcement officer for a violation of any ordinance for which Section 27-117.1 of this title does not apply, the defendant shall be eligible to be admitted to bail either before or after arraignment.

C. The amount and conditions of bail granted pursuant to the provisions of subsections A and B of this section shall be determined by the judge who shall prescribe rules for the receipt of bail and for the release on personal recognizance. The amount of bail for each offense shall not exceed the maximum fine plus court costs, unless the defendant has a previous history of failing to appear according to the terms or conditions of a bond, in which case the amount of bail shall not exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). In the event of arrests at night, emergencies, or when the judge is not available, a court official, the chief of police or his designated representative may be authorized by the judge,

subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed by the judge, to accept a temporary cash bond in a sufficient amount to secure the appearance of the accused. The cash bond shall not exceed the maximum fine provided for by ordinance for each offense charged, unless the defendant has a previous history of failing to appear according to the terms or conditions of a bond, in which case the amount of the cash bond shall not exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). The court official, chief of police or his designated representative is authorized, subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed by the judge, to release a resident of the municipality on personal recognizance.

SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 1991, Section 27-117.1, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 15, O.S.L. 1993 (11 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 27-117.1), is amended to read as follows:

Section 27-117.1 If a resident or nonresident of a municipality having a municipal court is arrested by a law enforcement officer solely for a misdemeanor violation of a traffic ordinance, other than an ordinance pertaining to a parking or standing traffic violation, and the arrested person is eligible to sign a written promise to appear and be released upon personal recognizance as provided for in Section 1115.1 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, then the procedures provided for in the State and Municipal Traffic Bail Bond Procedure Act as applied to municipalities, shall govern. A municipality, by ordinance, may prescribe a bail bond schedule for this purpose and may provide for bail to be used as payment of the fine and costs upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, as provided for in Section 1115.1 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Absent such ordinance, the municipal court may prescribe a bail bond schedule for traffic offenses. The amount of bail shall not exceed the maximum fine and costs provided by ordinance for each offense, unless the defendant has a previous history of failing to appear according to the terms or conditions of a bond, in which case the amount of bail shall not exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

SECTION 8. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 1991, Section 27-119, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 61, O.S.L. 1995 (11 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 27-119), is amended to read as follows:

Section 27-119. In all prosecutions in the municipal court for any offense for which the municipality, with the concurrence of the court, seeks imposition of a fine of more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00), excluding court costs, or imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, a jury trial shall be had unless waived by the defendant and the municipality, provided that the municipality has compiled its penal ordinances in accordance with the provisions of Sections 14-109 and 14-110 of this title. If the municipality has not compiled its ordinances as provided by law, the fine shall not exceed Fifty Dollars (\$50.00). In prosecutions for all other offenses, or in cases wherein a jury trial is waived by the defendant and the municipality, trial shall be to the court. A jury in the municipal court shall consist of six (6) jurors, five of whom may return a verdict. Jurors shall be good and lawful men or women, citizens of the county in which the court sits, having the qualifications of jurors in the district court.

SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 1991, Section 27-129, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 61, O.S.L. 1995 (11 O.S. Supp. 1996, Section 27-129), is amended to read as follows:

Section 27-129. A. An appeal may be taken from a final judgment of the municipal court by the defendant by filing in the district court in the county where the situs of the municipal government is located, within ten (10) days from the date of the final judgment, a notice of appeal and by filing a copy of the notice with the municipal court. In case of an appeal, a trial de novo shall be had, and there shall be a right to a jury trial if the

sentence imposed for the offense was a fine of more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) and costs.

B. Upon conviction, at the request of the defendant, or upon notice of appeal being filed, the judge of the municipal court shall enter an order on his docket fixing an amount in which bond may be given by the defendant, in cash or sureties for cash in an amount of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00); except that, if the conviction involved a fine only, the amount of the bond shall be no greater than twice the amount of such fine. Bond shall be taken by the clerk of the court wherein judgment was rendered. Any pledge of sureties must be approved by a judge of the court.

C. Upon appeal being filed the judge shall within ten (10) days thereafter certify to the clerk of the appellate court the original papers in the case. If the papers have not been certified to the appellate court, the prosecuting attorney shall take the necessary steps to have the papers certified to the appellate court within twenty (20) days of the filing of the notice of appeal, and failure to do so, except for good cause shown, shall be grounds for dismissal of the charge by the appellate court, the cost to be taxed to the municipality. The certificate shall state whether or not the municipal judge hearing the case was a licensed attorney in Oklahoma.

D. All proceedings necessary to carry the judgment into effect shall be had in the appellate court.

SECTION 10. This act shall become effective November 1, 1997.