## 1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 57th Legislature (2019) 3 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 252 4 5

By: Thompson of the Senate

and

Kannady and Blancett of the House

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## COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

An Act relating to conditions of release of arrested persons; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Sections 1101, 1105, 1105.2, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 59, O.S.L. 2016, 1105.3, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 2, O.S.L. 2018, 1106, 1108.1, 1109 and 1110 (22 O.S. Supp. 2018, Sections 1105.2 and 1105.3), which relate to bail and the Pretrial Release Act; modifying exceptions for eligibility for bail; modifying requirements for determination of denial of release; modifying information required to be considered by court before determining conditions of release; authorizing court to consider recommendations of pretrial service provider; deleting rebuttable presumption related to persons arrested for certain offenses; requiring initial appearance within certain time period; authorizing continuance under certain circumstances; authorizing appointment of counsel under certain circumstances; authorizing presentation of certain evidence in certain proceeding; requiring persons charged with certain offenses to be released on personal recognizance; providing exceptions; authorizing reopening of certain hearing; requiring least restrictive conditions on release; modifying requirements for certain pretrial bail schedule; modifying certain eligibility exceptions; requiring discharge of certain defendants; modifying penalties for failure to appear after release; conforming language; updating statutory references; making language gender neutral; amending 59 O.S. 2011,

Sections 1334 and 1335, which relate to personal recognizance; conforming language; making language gender neutral; and providing an effective date.

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

6 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1101, is 7 amended to read as follows:

Section 1101. A. Except as otherwise provided by law, bail, by sufficient sureties, shall be admitted upon all arrests in criminal cases where the offense is not punishable by death and in such cases it may be taken by any of the persons or courts authorized by law to arrest, to imprison offenders or to perform pretrial services, or by the clerk of the district court or his or her deputy, or by the judge of such courts.

- B. In criminal cases where the defendant is currently an escaped prisoner from the Department of Corrections, the defendant must be processed back into the Department of Corrections prior to bail being set on new criminal charges.
- C. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except that bail may be denied for:
- 1. Capital offenses when the proof of guilt is evident, or the
  presumption thereof is great. Such proof or presumption must be
  supported by clear and convincing evidence;

2. Violent offenses <u>as defined in Section 571 of Title 57 of</u> the Oklahoma Statutes;

- 3. Offenses where the maximum sentence may be life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole;
- 4. Felony offenses where the person charged with the offense has been convicted of two or more felony offenses arising out of different transactions; and
- 5. Controlled dangerous substances offenses where the maximum sentence may be at least ten (10) years' imprisonment.

On all offenses specified in paragraphs 2 through 5 of this subsection, the proof of guilt must be evident, or the presumption must be great, demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence, and it must be on the grounds that no condition of release would assure the person's return to court or the safety of the community or any person, demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence.

D. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that no condition of release would assure the safety of the community if the state shows by clear and convincing evidence that the person was arrested for a violation of Section 741 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes Bail shall not be set in an amount higher than what the court determines is necessary to ensure the person's return to court, and it shall not be set in an amount that results in the person's pretrial detention. The court shall consider a person's ability to pay when setting bail and shall set money bail only upon a finding that the

person has the present ability to pay the amount required for
release.

- E. In any case in which the court denies bail, the court shall make an individualized determination supported by clear and convincing evidence on the record, supported by written findings of fact, that proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, and that no condition of release would assure the person's return to court or the safety of the community or any person.
- SECTION 2. 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
- 5 To the extent that any of the following information is available to
- 6 | the court, the magistrate, judge or court shall consider, in
- 7 addition to any other circumstances, before determining bond and
- 8 other conditions of release as necessary for the protection of the
- 9 alleged victim, the following:
- 1. Whether the person has a history of domestic violence or a likely of other violent acts;
- 12 2. The mental health of the person;
- 3. Whether the person has a history of violating the protective orders of issued by any court or governmental entity;
  - 4. Whether the person is potentially a poses a threat to any other a specific 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. 6. 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,

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b. whether the alleged violent incident involved seriousphysical 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. 7. 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. 8. 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. 9. Whether the person has expressed suicidal or homicidal ideations; and
- 11. 10. 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 pursuant to Section 1105.2 of this title. 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, and may consider the recommendations of a pretrial service provider pursuant to Section 1105.3 of this title.

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 3. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1105.2, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 59, O.S.L. 2016 (22 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 1105.2), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1105.2. A. Following an arrest for a misdemeanor or felony offense and before formal charges have been filed or an indictment made, the arrested person may have bail set by the court as provided in this act Section 1105.1 et seq. of this title; provided there are no provisions of law to the contrary.

- B. When formal charges or an indictment has been filed, bail shall be set according to law and the pretrial bond, if any, may be reaffirmed unless additional security is required If not otherwise released, the arrested person shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the most accessible magistrate in that county for an initial appearance, and formal charges shall be filed. In no case shall the delay from arrest to initial appearance be more than forty-eight (48) hours, inclusive of weekends and holidays.
- C. A hearing shall be held immediately upon the arrested person's initial appearance before the magistrate unless the person or the attorney for the state seeks a continuance. Except for good cause, a continuance on motion of the person may not exceed five business days, and a continuance on motion of the attorney for the state may not exceed three business days. At the hearing, the

person shall have the right to be represented by counsel and, if

financially unable to obtain adequate representation, to have

counsel appointed.

- D. The person shall be afforded an opportunity to testify, to present witnesses, to cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing and to present information by proffer or otherwise. The rules concerning admissibility of evidence in criminal trials shall not apply in such hearing.
- E. In cases where the most serious offense with which the arrested person is charged is not a violent felony as defined in Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes, domestic assault and battery as defined in Sections 644, 645 and 647 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, violation of a protective order as defined in Section 60.6 of this title, stalking as defined in Section 1173 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or felony offenses involving escape or attempt to escape from lawful arrest or confinement as defined in Sections 434, 436, 443 or 444 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the court shall release the person pending trial on the person's own recognizance unless the court finds on the record or in writing one or more of the following:
- 1. The person's own recognizance will not reasonably assure the person's return to court. In making a finding pursuant to this paragraph, the court may consider any prior record of failing to

1 appear as required in the court in the last two years, or any other
2 pending criminal case of the arrested person;

- 2. The person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure or intimidate or attempt to threaten, injure or intimidate a prospective witness or juror;
- 3. The person will engage in conduct that threatens the safety of himself or herself or another person.
- F. The hearing may be reopened after an initial determination by the court at any time before trial if the court finds that information exists that:
  - 1. Was not known to the person at the time of the hearing; and
- 2. Has a material bearing on whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community.
- G. In cases where a person is not released on his or her own recognizance pursuant to subsection E of this section, the court shall set appropriate conditions on the personal recognizance bond or shall set reasonable bail. In all cases, the court shall set the least restrictive conditions necessary to reasonably assure the appearance of the person.
- H. Every judicial district may, upon the order of the presiding judge for the district, establish a pretrial bail schedule for use by the sheriff or other operator of the detention facility to set bail prior to the initial appearance of the person before a court

1 for felony or misdemeanor offenses, except for traffic. Any such 2 pretrial bail schedule shall not apply to traffic offenses included in subsections B, C and D of Section 1115.3 of Title 22 of the 3 Oklahoma Statutes this title and those offenses specifically 5 excluded herein. The bail schedule established pursuant to the authority of this act shall exclude any offense for which bail is 6 not allowed by law. The bail schedule authorized by this act shall 7 be set in accordance with guidelines relating to bail and shall be, 9 published and reviewed by March 1 of each year by the courts and 10 district attorney of the judicial district, and displayed in the 11 public area of the jail.

C. I. The pretrial bail shall be set in a numerical dollar amount. If the person fails to appear in court as required the judge shall:

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- 1. Rescind the bond and proceed to enter a judgment against the defendant for the dollar amount of the pretrial bail if no private bail was given at the time of release; provided, however, the court clerk shall follow the procedures as set forth in Section 1301 et seq. of Title 59 of the Oklahoma Statutes in collecting the forfeiture amount against the person who fails to appear in court; or
- 2. Rescind and forfeit the private bail if cash, property or surety bail was furnished at the time of release as set forth in Section 1301 et seq. of Title 59 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

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D. J. When a pretrial program exists in the judicial district where the person is being held, the judge may utilize the services of the pretrial release program when ordering pretrial release, except when private bail has been furnished.
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- $\underline{\text{E.}}$   $\underline{\text{K.}}$  Upon an order for pretrial release or release on bond, the person shall be released from custody without undue delay.
- $\overline{F}$ . L. The court may require the person to be placed on an electronic monitoring device as a condition of pretrial release.
- G. M. In instances where an electronic monitoring device has been ordered, the court may impose payment of a supervision fee.

  Payment of the fee, in whole or according to a court-ordered installment schedule, shall be a condition of pretrial release. The court clerk shall collect the supervision fees.
- SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1105.3, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 2, O.S.L. 2018 (22 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 1105.3), is amended to read as follows:
  - Section 1105.3. A. Any county pursuant to the provisions of this act Section 1105 et seq. of this title may establish and fund a pretrial program to be utilized by the district court in that jurisdiction.
  - B. When a pretrial release program is established pursuant to this act Section 1105.1 et seq. of this title and private bail has not been furnished, the judge may order a person to be evaluated through the pretrial program. After conducting an evaluation of the

1 person applying for pretrial release, the pretrial program shall make a recommendation to the court. The recommendation shall indicate any special supervisory conditions for pretrial release. 3 The judge shall consider the recommendations and may grant or deny 4 5 pretrial release shall order the least restrictive conditions that will reasonably assure the person's return to court. The presiding 6 judge of the judicial district may issue a standing order outlining 7 criteria for cases that may automatically be evaluated for pretrial 9 release by a pretrial program operating in the jurisdiction. 10 standing order may include amounts for bail and types of bonds 11 deemed appropriate for certain offenses.

- C. Except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of this subsection, persons accused of or detained for any of the following offenses or conditions shall not be eligible for pretrial release by any pretrial program:
- 1. Aggravated driving under the influence of an intoxicating substance;
- 2. Any felony driving under the influence of an intoxicating substance;
- 3. Any offense prohibited by the Trafficking In Illegal Drugs
  21 Act;
- 4. Any person having a violent felony conviction within the past ten (10) years;
  - 5. Appeal bond;

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1 6. Arson in the first degree, including attempts to commit 2 arson in the first degree;
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- 7. Assault and battery on a police officer;
- 4 8. Bail Felony bail jumping pursuant to paragraph 1 of Section
- 5 | 1110 of this title;

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- 6 9. Bribery of a public official;
- 7 | 10. Burglary in the first or second degree;
- 8 11. Civil contempt proceedings;
- 9 12. Distribution of a controlled dangerous substance, including
- 10 | the sale or possession of a controlled dangerous substance with
- 11 | intent to distribute or conspiracy to distribute;
- 12 13. Domestic abuse, domestic assault or domestic assault and
- 13 | battery with a dangerous weapon, or domestic assault and battery
- 14 | with a deadly weapon;
- 15 14. Driving under the influence of intoxicating substance where
- 16 property damage or personal injury occurs;
- 17 | 15. Felony discharging a firearm from a vehicle;
- 18 16. Felony sex offenses;
- 19 17. Fugitive bond or a governor's fugitive warrant;
- 20 18. Immigration charges;
- 21 19. Kidnapping;
- 22 20. Juvenile or youthful offender detention;
- 23 21. Manslaughter;
- 24 22. Manufacture of a controlled dangerous substance;

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1 23. Murder in the first degree, including attempts or 2 conspiracy to commit murder in the first degree;
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- 3 24. Murder in the second degree, including attempts or
- 4 conspiracy to commit murder in the second degree;
- 5 25. Negligent homicide;
- 6 26. Out-of-county holds;
- 7 27. Persons currently on pretrial release who are arrested on a
- 8 new felony offense;
- 9 28. Possession, manufacture, use, sale or delivery of an
- 10 explosive device;
- 11 29. Possession of a controlled dangerous substance on Schedule
- 12 | I or II of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act;
- 30. Possession of a firearm or other offensive weapon during
- 14 | the commission of a felony;
- 15 31. Possession of a stolen vehicle:
- 32. Rape in the first degree, including attempts to commit rape
- 17 | in the first degree;
- 18 33. Rape in the second degree, including attempts to commit
- 19 rape in the second degree;
- 20 34. Robbery by force or fear;
- 21 | 35. Robbery with a firearm or dangerous weapon, including
- 22 attempts to commit robbery with a firearm or dangerous weapon;
- 36. Sexual assault or violent offenses against children;
- 24 37. Shooting with intent to kill;

- 38. Stalking or violation of a Victim Protection Order;
- 39. Two or more prior felony convictions; or
  - 40. Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

- D. A person not eligible for pretrial release pursuant to the provisions of subsection C of this section may be released upon order of a district judge, associate district judge or special judge under conditions prescribed by the judge, which may include an order to require the defendant, as a condition of pretrial release, to use or participate in any monitoring or testing including, but not limited to, a Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring device and urinalysis testing. The court may further order the defendant to pay costs and expenses related to any supervision, monitoring or testing.
- E. Every pretrial services program operating pursuant to the provisions of this act Section 1105.1 et seq. of this title shall meet the following minimum criteria:
- 1. The program shall establish a procedure for screening and evaluating persons who are detained or have been arrested for the alleged commission of a crime. The program shall obtain criminal history records on detained persons through the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The information obtained from the screening and evaluation process must be submitted in a written report without unnecessary delay to the judge who is assigned to

hear pretrial release applications when the person is eligible for pretrial release;

- 2. The program shall provide reliable information to the judge relating to the person applying for pretrial release so a reasonable decision can be made concerning the amount and type of bail appropriate for pretrial release. The information provided shall be based upon facts relating to the person's risk of danger to the community and the risk of failure to appear for court; and
- 3. The program shall make all reasonable attempts to provide the court with information appropriate to each person considered for pretrial release.
- F. A pretrial program established pursuant to this act Section 1105.1 et seq. of this title may provide different methods and levels of community-based supervision to meet any court-ordered conditions of release. The program may use existing supervision methods for persons who are released prior to trial. Pretrial programs which employ peace officers certified by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) are authorized to enforce court-ordered conditions of release.
- G. Each pretrial program established pursuant to this act

  Section 1105.1 et seq. of this title shall provide a quarterly

  report to the presiding judge of the judicial district of the

  jurisdiction in which it operates. A copy of the report shall be

  filed of record with the court clerk of the jurisdiction. Each

1 report shall include, but is not limited to, the following 2 information:

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- 1. The total number of persons screened, evaluated or otherwise considered for pretrial release;
  - 2. The total number and nature of recommendations made;
- 6 3. The number of persons admitted to pretrial release that 7 failed to appear; and
- 8 4. Any other information deemed appropriate by the reporting 9 judicial district or that the program desires to report.
- H. Every pretrial release program established pursuant to this section shall utilize the services of local providers; provided, however, any program in continuous existence since July 1, 1999, shall be exempt from the provisions of this subsection.
- SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1106, is amended to read as follows:
  - Section 1106. A deposit of the sum of money mentioned in the any order admitting to bail with financial conditions is equivalent to bail and upon such deposit the defendant must be discharged from custody.
- 20 SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1108.1, is 21 amended to read as follows:
- Section 1108.1. A. Own recognizance bonds set in a penal

  amount ordered by the court pursuant to subsection E of Section

  1105.2 of this title shall be posted by executing an own

recognizance indenture contract which shall be executed and maintained by the district court clerk. The indenture shall constitute an inchoate obligation to pay in the event forfeiture proceedings are commenced and result in a final order of forfeiture by the authorizing and issuing judge of the district court.

- B. Setting aside of forfeitures shall be governed by the same rules and procedures applicable to cash, property or surety bonds, provided that if the forfeiture is set aside, the district court shall exempt from forfeiture set aside all reasonable costs of recovery to return the defendant to custody, and an administrative fee to be retained by the court fund in a sum not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the total penal bond amount plus all costs incurred in processing the forfeiture proceeding to include costs of notices, warrants, service and execution.
- C. The final judgment of forfeiture shall constitute a judgment enforceable through all procedures available for the collection of a civil judgment, provided that the judgment shall be considered a debt in the nature of defalcation as defined by the United States

  Bankruptcy Code, and shall not be subject to other forms of debtor relief. The judgment shall be subject to collection as costs in the underlying action regardless of final disposition or determination of guilt.
- D. The district attorney or the Administrator of the District Court Cost Collection Division as determined by administration order

in each judicial district shall initiate the forfeiture action and collection of forfeitures and shall receive one-third (1/3) of all sums collected from the ten percent (10%) premium, not to include costs as defined in subsection B of this section, to offset the costs of administering the program.

amended to read as follows:

E. This section does not apply to traffic or wildlife cases.

SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1109, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1109. When proof is made to any court, judge or other magistrate having authority to commit on criminal charges, that a person previously admitted to bail on any such charge is about to abscond, or that his bail is insufficient, or has removed from the state, the judge or magistrate shall require such person to give better security, or for default thereof cause him or her to be committed to prison; and an order for his the person's arrest may be endorsed on the former commitment, or a new warrant therefor may be issued by such judge or magistrate, setting forth the cause thereof.

SECTION 8. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 1110, is

Section 1110. Whoever, having been admitted to bail or released on recognizance, bond, or undertaking for appearance before any magistrate or court of the State of Oklahoma this state, incurs a forfeiture of the bail or violates such undertaking or recognizance and willfully fails to surrender himself within five (5) thirty (30)

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days following the date of such forfeiture shall, if be subject to the following penalties:
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- 1. If the bail was given or undertaking or recognizance extended in connection with a charge of a violent felony as defined in Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes or pending appeal or certiorari after conviction of any such offense, be guilty of a felony and shall be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both; or
- 2. If the bail was given or undertaking or recognizance extended in connection with a charge of a crime other than a violent felony as defined in Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma

  Statutes or pending appeal or certiorari after conviction of any such offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned not more than six (6) months, or both.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with or prevent the exercise by any court of its power to punish for contempt.

SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1334, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1334. A. Any person in custody before a court or magistrate of the State of Oklahoma this state subject to discretion of the court may be admitted to bail on his or her personal recognizance subject to such conditions as the court or magistrate

1 may reasonably prescribe to assure his appearance when required in
2 accordance with the requirements of Chapter 19 of Title 22 of the
3 Oklahoma Statutes.

- B. When a person is admitted to bail on his <u>or her</u> personal recognizance, the court or magistrate may determine an amount of money, property, or securities which shall be paid or forfeited as a penalty by the defendant for failure to comply with the terms of his <u>or her</u> admission to bail on personal recognizance. This penalty shall be in addition to the penalties provided for in Section 1335 of this title.
- C. Any person admitted to bail as herein provided shall be fully appraised by the court or magistrate of the penalties provided for failure to comply with the terms of his <u>or her</u> recognizance and, upon a failure of compliance, a warrant for the arrest of such person shall be issued forthwith.
- SECTION 10. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1335, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1335. Whoever, having been admitted to bail for appearance before any district court in the State of Oklahoma, (1) this state incurs a forfeiture of the bail and willfully fails to surrender himself or herself within thirty (30) days following the date of such forfeiture, or (2) willfully fails to comply with the terms of his or her personal recognizance, shall be subject to the following penalties:

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        1. If the underlying offense for which the defendant was
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    admitted to bail was a violent felony as defined in Section 571 of
    Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes, he or she shall be guilty of a
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    felony and shall be fined not more than Five Thousand Dollars
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    (\$5,000.00) or imprisoned not more than two (2) years one (1) year,
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    or both; or
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        2. If the underlying offense for which the defendant was
    admitted to bail was a crime other than a violent felony as defined
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    in Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes, he or she shall
    be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than Five
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    Hundred Dollars ($500.00) or imprisoned not more than six (6)
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    months, or both.
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        SECTION 11. This act shall become effective November 1, 2019.
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