1	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION
2	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3	2nd Session of the 53rd Legislature (2012)
4	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
5	FOR ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 1872 By: Shortey of the Senate
6	and
7	Faught of the House
8	
9	
10	<u>COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE</u>
11	[ bail enforcers - creating the Bail Enforcement and
12	Licensing Act - license - codification -
13	effective date ]
14	
15	
16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
17	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
18	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350 of Title 59, unless there
19	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
20	This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Bail
21	Enforcement and Licensing Act".
22	
23	
24	SB1872 HFLR Page 1

1	SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
2	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.1 of Title 59, unless there
3	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
4	As used in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act:
5	1. "Client" means any person or legal entity entering into a
6	contract with a person which contract authorizes the services of a
7	bail enforcer;
8	2. "Council" means the Council on Law Enforcement Education and
9	Training (CLEET);
10	3. "License" means authorization issued by the Council pursuant
11	to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act permitting the holder to
12	perform functions and services as a bail enforcer or bail recovery
13	agency;
14	4. "Bail enforcer" means any person who acts, solicits or
15	offers services, or who for a client engages, to:
16	a. execute a pre-breach recovery of a defendant on bail
17	or bond as allowed by law,
18	b. execute a recovery of a defendant based upon a warrant
19	issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in this
20	state, another state or the United States, for failure
21	to appear on bail or bond,
22	
23	
24	SB1872 HFLR Page 2

С.	execute a recovery of a person on behalf of a client
	who is a person entitled to legal custody or control
	of such person, or

d. execute a recovery of a person sought in connection with a criminal offense as allowed by law.

The term "bail enforcer" does not include any law enforcement officer actively employed by a law enforcement agency recognized in this state, or any of its political subdivisions, another state or the United States, while such officer is engaged in the lawful performance of duties authorized by his or her employing law enforcement agency or a bail bondsman licensed in this state acting within the scope of authority provided in Sections 1301 et seq. of Title 59 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

- 5. "Armed bail enforcer" means a bail enforcer having a valid license issued by the Council authorizing the holder to carry an approved pistol or offensive weapon in the recovery of a defendant pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act and any rules promulgated pursuant thereto;
- 6. "Offensive weapon" means taser, stun gun, baton, night stick, or toxic substance;
  - 7. "Toxic substance" means pepper spray or mace;
- 8. "Bail recovery agency" means any sole proprietor, firm, corporation, or other private legal entity that functions as a bail

1.3

2.2

SB1872 HFLR

- enforcer or employs or contracts with one or more persons to

  function as bail enforcers for a client, or that solicits or offers

  services as a bail enforcer;
  - 9. "Defendant" means the principal on bail or bond or a person named in a lawfully issued warrant for a criminal offense; and
  - 10. "Recovery" or "surrender" means the return of a defendant to the appropriate law enforcement agency's custody or control, or securing the appearance of a defendant in open court where the defendant is charged, or the return of a person other than a defendant to an individual having lawful custody or control over such person.
  - SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.2 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
  - A. Any person who is prohibited from being licensed as a bail bondsman as stated in subsection A of Section 1315 of Title 59 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be prohibited from being licensed as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. In addition, a district attorney, or any employee of an office of a district attorney, or any employee of the Department of Corrections shall be prohibited from being licensed as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency.

2.2

- B. Nothing in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act shall be construed to prohibit a bail bondsman, private investigator or security guard licensed in this state from being dual-licensed pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act.
- SECTION 4. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.3 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. On and after July 1, 2013, no person shall act or assist, solicit or offer services, be employed, or represent himself or herself, as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency as defined by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act without first having been issued a license by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.
- B. On or after July 1, 2013, any person who shall act or assist, solicit or offer services, be employed, or represent himself or herself, as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency without a valid license issued by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training shall be guilty of a felony, upon conviction, punishable by a fine in an amount not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not more than three (3) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

2.2

1	C. Any person violating the provisions of subsection B of this
2	section while carrying or having in his or her possession or control
3	any firearm or offensive weapon, including a firearm under the
4	authority of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or a professional license
5	or certification, shall be punished, upon conviction, by an
6	additional fine in an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars
7	(\$5,000.00), or by an additional term of imprisonment up to three
8	(3) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition, the
9	authority to carry the firearm may be permanently revoked.

- A new section of law to be codified SECTION 5. NEW LAW in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.4 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- It shall be unlawful for any person whose license as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency has been suspended, revoked, surrendered or denied to perform, or assist in the performance of, any function or service as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency.
- В. It shall be unlawful for a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency licensed in this state to assist, aid or conspire with an unlicensed person, or a person whose license as a bail enforcer, bail bondsman or bail recovery agency has been suspended, revoked, surrendered or denied, to engage in any function or service as a bail enforcer.

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

24

SB1872 HFLR

- C. Any violation of this section shall be a violation of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act which is punishable as provided in Section 4 of this act.
- SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.5 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The Director of the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training, and any staff member designated by the Director, shall have all the powers and authority of peace officers of this state for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, and all other duties which are or may be conferred upon the Council by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. The powers and duties conferred on the Director or any staff member appointed by the Director as a peace officer shall not limit the powers and duties of other peace officers of this state or any political subdivision thereof. Nothing in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act shall be construed to restrict the Director from appointing the same staff members as peace officers to enforce both the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act and the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act.
  - B. The Council shall have the following powers and duties:
- 1. To promulgate rules and forms to implement, enforce and carry out the purposes of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act;

2.2

1	2. To establish and enforce standards governing the training of
2	persons required to be licensed pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and
3	Licensing Act with respect to:
4	a. issuing, denying, or revoking certificates of approval

- issuing, denying, or revoking certificates of approval to bail enforcement training schools, and programs administered by the state, a county, a municipality, a private corporation, or an individual,
- certifying instructors at approved bail enforcement training schools,
- c. establishing minimum requirements for bail enforcement training schools and periodically reviewing these standards, and
- d. providing for periodic inspection of all bail enforcement training schools or programs;
- 3. To establish minimum curriculum requirements for training as the Council may require for bail enforcers, armed bail enforcers, and bail recovery agencies. Training requirements for unarmed bail enforcers shall be not less than forty (40) hours of instruction which shall be in addition to the Phase I, II, and III training requirements. Training requirements for armed bail enforcer shall be the same as for unarmed bail enforcers plus Phase IV firearm and offensive weapons training;

24

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

SB1872 HFLR

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1.3 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
- 4. To establish minimum requirements for a mandatory continuing education program for all licensed bail enforcers and bail recovery agencies which shall include, but not be limited to:
  - a. establishing a designated minimum number of clock hours of required attendance, not less than twenty-four (24) clock hours during the licensing period, at accredited educational functions,
  - b. establishing the penalties to be imposed upon a licensee for failure to comply with the continuing education requirements, and
  - c. providing that the expense of such continuing education shall be paid by the licensee participating therein;
- 5. To grant a waiver of any training requirement, except firearms training which shall be required for an armed bail enforcer license, unless the applicant has completed at least one (1) year of full-time employment as an armed security guard, armed private investigator, or CLEET-certified law enforcement officer within the three-year period immediately preceding the date of application and the applicant provides sufficient documentation thereof as may be required by the Council;
- 6. To grant an applicant credit for fulfilling any prescribed course or courses of training, including firearms training, upon

23

2.2

- submission of acceptable documentation of comparable training. The Council may grant or refuse any such credit at its discretion;
  - 7. To issue the licenses and identification cards provided for in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act;
  - 8. To investigate alleged violations of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, or rules promulgated pursuant thereto, and to deny, suspend, or revoke licenses and identification cards if necessary, or to issue notices of reprimand to licensees with or without probation under the rules promulgated by the Council;
  - 9. To investigate alleged violations of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act by persons not licensed in this state and to impose administrative sanctions pursuant to rule, to seek an injunction pursuant to Section 1750.2A of Title 59 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or seek criminal prosecution, or any and all of the foregoing;
  - 10. To provide all forms for applications, identification cards, and licenses required by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act;
  - 11. To immediately suspend a license if a licensee's actions present a danger to the licensee or to the public; and
  - 12. To require additional testing for continuation or reinstatement of a license if a licensee exhibits an inability to exercise reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

2.2

SB1872 HFLR

- C. The Council shall use staff and resources established for the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act to implement, administer and enforce the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act and may additionally use funds available from the CLEET Bail Enforcer Revolving Fund for necessary financial support for the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act.
- D. Nothing in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act or the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act shall be construed to prohibit the Council from authorizing approved training schools or individuals to conduct combined education or training for security guards, private investigators and bail enforcers, including Phases I, II, III and IV training.
- SECTION 7. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.6 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. Each applicant for a bail enforcer license shall be administered any current standard form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), or other psychological evaluation instrument approved by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training, which shall be administered in conjunction with training in Phase I required by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. The bail enforcer training school administering such instrument shall forward the response data to a psychologist licensed by the State

1.3

2.2

- Board of Examiners of Psychologists for evaluation. The licensed psychologist shall be of the applicant's choice. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to bear the cost of the psychological evaluation. No bail enforcer license shall be issued unless the applicant meets the standards established by the Council for psychological evaluation.
  - B. If the licensed psychologist is unable to certify the applicant's psychological capability to exercise appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control, after evaluating the data, the psychologist shall employ whatever other psychological measuring instruments or techniques deemed necessary to form a professional opinion. The use of any psychological measuring instruments or techniques shall require a full and complete written explanation to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.
  - C. The psychologist shall forward a written psychological evaluation, on a form prescribed by the Council, to the Council within fifteen (15) days of the evaluation, even if the applicant is found to be psychologically at risk. The Council may utilize the results of the psychological evaluation for up to six (6) months from the date of the evaluation after which the applicant shall be reexamined. No person who has been found psychologically at risk in the exercise of appropriate judgment, restraint, or self-control

- shall reapply for certification until one (1) year from the date of being found psychologically at risk.
- D. 1. Retired peace officers who have been certified by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training shall be exempt from the provisions of this section for a period of one (1) year from retirement; provided there is no evidence of an inability to exercise appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control during active duty as a law enforcement officer or upon subsequent retirement.
- 2. Retired peace officers who are not exempt from this section and who have previously undergone treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder which required medication or supervision, as defined by paragraph 7 of Section 1290.10 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, may not apply for a bail enforcer license except upon presentation of a certified statement from a licensed physician stating that the person is no longer disabled by any mental or psychiatric illness, condition, or disorder.
- SECTION 8. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.7 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. A bail enforcer license, an armed bail enforcer license, or a bail recovery agency license may be issued to an applicant meeting the following qualifications. The applicant shall:

- 1. Be a citizen of the United States or an alien legally residing in the United States and have a minimum of six (6) months legal residence in this state;
  - 2. Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
- 3. Have a high school diploma or GED and have successfully completed the training and psychological evaluation requirements for the license applied for, as prescribed by the Council;
  - 4. Be of good moral character;
- 5. Have no active victim protection orders issued in any state either as plaintiff or defendant;
- 6. Have no record of a felony conviction or any expungement or a deferred judgment or suspended sentence for a felony offense;
- 7. Have no record of conviction for assault or battery, aggravated assault or battery, larceny, theft, false pretense, fraud, embezzlement, false personation of an officer, any offense involving moral turpitude, any offense involving a minor as a victim, any nonconsensual sex offense, any offense involving the possession, use, distribution, or sale of a controlled dangerous substance, any offense of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of intoxicating substance, any offense involving a firearm, or any other offense as prescribed by the Council.
  - a. If any conviction which disqualifies an applicant occurred more than five (5) years prior to the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

SB1872 HFLR

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	

application date and the Council is convinced the offense constituted an isolated incident and the applicant has been rehabilitated, the Council may, in its discretion, waive the conviction disqualification as provided for in this paragraph and issue an unarmed bail enforcer license, but shall not issue an armed bail enforcer license if the offense involved the use of a firearm, was violent in nature, or was a felony offense other than a driving offense.

- b. Under oath, the applicant shall certify that he or she has no disqualifying convictions as specified in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act or by rule of the Council.
- c. The applicant shall further meet all other qualifications, including, but not limited to, the requirement to provide CLEET and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation with individual fingerprints for a state and national criminal history records search and a current individual photograph with the completed CLEET application for a bail enforcer license.
- d. If upon completion of the required background investigation it is discovered that a disqualifying

SB1872 HFLR

2.2

23

24

conviction exists, the Council shall immediately revoke or deny the bail enforcer license of the applicant;

8. Make a statement that the applicant is not currently undergoing treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder, make a statement whether the applicant has ever been adjudicated incompetent or committed to a mental institution, and make a statement regarding any history of illegal drug use or alcohol abuse. Upon presentation by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training of the name, gender, date of birth, and address of the applicant to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services shall notify the Council within ten (10) days whether the computerized records of the Department indicate the applicant has ever been involuntarily committed to an Oklahoma state mental institution. For purposes of this subsection, "currently undergoing treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder" means the person has been diagnosed by a licensed physician or psychologist as being afflicted with a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, psychological orientation, or memory that significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life and such condition continues to exist;

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

- 9. Make a statement regarding any misdemeanor domestic violence charges;
  - 10. Provide proof of an individual liability insurance policy in a minimum amount established by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act; and
  - 11. Provide a statement of employment by a licensed bail recovery agency or a statement of self-employment as a sole proprietor bail enforcer and bail recovery agency.
  - B. A bail recovery agency license may be issued to an individual, corporation, or other legal entity meeting all the individual requirements for a bail enforcer and the following:
  - 1. If the license is to be issued in the name of a legal entity other than a natural person, the applicant must furnish proof that the entity is legally recognized and qualified to conduct business in this state, such as the issuance of a corporate charter;
  - 2. Any person, otherwise qualified, may own a bail recovery agency;
  - 3. A self-employed bail enforcer who employs no other bail enforcers shall also be licensed as a bail recovery agency, but shall only be required to be insured or bonded as a self-employed bail enforcer;
  - 4. A bail recovery agency shall be required to maintain a physical place of business in this state and the business name,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

- physical address and phone number shall be publically available and published in the city or county where the physical address is
  - 5. Only a bail recovery agency may enter into a client contract for bail enforcer services;
  - 6. The executive officer or owner in charge of the business operations for a bail recovery agency shall be a resident of this state and shall be required to:
    - a. maintain and furnish a current list of all persons acting as bail enforcers for the agency, including both employees and self-employed bail enforcers, and agree to notify the Council of each termination, hire or new contractor, within the time period and manner specified by the rules promulgated for the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, and
    - b. maintain complete records of all clients and apprehensions, and agree such records shall be available to CLEET for inspection at any time during regular business hours; and
  - 7. A natural person seeking a bail recovery agency license shall not have had his or her bail enforcer license denied, suspended or revoked or have had any investigative agency license,

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

24

- or private investigator, security guard or bail bondsman license, or law enforcement certification, denied, suspended or revoked.
- C. 1. All persons and agencies shall obtain and maintain liability coverage in accordance with the following minimum standards:
  - a. general liability insurance coverage for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage, with endorsements for personal injury including false arrest, libel, slander, and invasion of privacy, or
  - b. a surety bond that allows persons to recover for actionable injuries, loss, or damage as a result of the willful, or wrongful acts or omissions of the principal and protects this state, its agents, officers and employees from judgments against the principal or insured licensee, and is further conditioned upon the faithful and honest conduct of the principal's business.
- 2. Liability coverage and bond outlined in this section shall be in the minimum amounts of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00) for individual bail enforcers and One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for a bail recovery agency that supervises and employs or contracts with bail enforcers or for persons who are

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

24

- dual-licensed bail enforcers, bail bondsmen, private investigators
  or security guards.
  - 3. All bail recovery agencies shall ensure that all employees and contractors have met the minimum liability coverage as prescribed in this section and all license requirements.
  - 4. Insurance policies and bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not be modified or canceled unless ten (10) days' prior written notice is given to the Council. All persons and agencies insured or bonded pursuant to this section shall be insured or bonded by an insurance carrier or a surety company licensed and authorized to do business in the state. Failure to obtain and maintain sufficient insurance as provided in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act shall be grounds for revocation of a license.
  - D. Upon written notice, any license may be placed on inactive status.
  - E. Similar or duplicate bail recovery agency names will not be issued. Each agency name must be distinguishably different.
  - SECTION 9. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.8 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
  - A. 1. Application for a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency license shall be made on forms provided by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training and shall be submitted in writing

2.2

- by the applicant under oath. The application shall require the applicant to furnish information reasonably required by the Council to implement the provisions of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, including classifiable fingerprints to enable the search of criminal indices for evidence of a prior criminal record, including, but not limited to, a national criminal history record check as defined by Section 150.9 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- 2. Upon request of the Council, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and other state and local law enforcement agencies shall furnish a copy of any existent criminal history data relating to an applicant to enable the Council to determine the qualifications and fitness of such applicant for a license.
- B. 1. On and after July 1, 2013, the original application and any license renewal shall be accompanied by a fee of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) for each original application and renewal of an unarmed bail enforcer license, Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) for an armed bail enforcer license, or Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) for a bail recovery agency license. If an individual or agency does not qualify for the type of license or renewal license requested, the Council shall retain twenty percent (20%) of the licensing fee as a processing fee and refund the remaining amount to the individual or agency submitting payment. The individual license fee paid by a licensed agency will be refunded to the agency. In addition to the

- fees provided in this subsection, the original application of a bail enforcer license shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee for a national criminal history record check with fingerprint analysis, as provided in Section 150.9 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
  - 2. A licensee whose license has been suspended may apply for reinstatement of license after the term of the suspension has passed, if otherwise qualified. Any application for reinstatement following a suspension of licensure shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for the reinstatement of an unarmed bail enforcer license, One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) for an armed bail enforcer license, and Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) for a bail recovery agency license. A revoked license shall not be reinstated.
  - 3. A licensee who fails to file a renewal application on or before the expiration of a license shall pay a late fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for an individual license and a late fee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for an agency license.
  - 4. The fees charged and collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited to the credit of the CLEET Bail Enforcement Revolving Fund created pursuant to Section 20 of this act.
  - C. On and after July 1, 2013, a bail enforcer license or armed bail enforcer license shall be valid for a period of three (3) years

- and may be renewed for additional three-year terms. A bail recovery agency license shall be valid for a period of three (3) years and may be renewed for additional three-year terms.
  - D. The Council shall devise a system for issuance of licenses for the purpose of evenly distributing the expiration dates of the licenses.
  - E. Pursuant to rule, the Council may issue a duplicate license to a person licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. On and after July 1, 2013, the Council may assess a fee of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) for the issuance of a duplicate license. The fee shall accompany the request for a duplicate license. All duplicate license fees shall be deposited to the credit of the CLEET Bail Enforcement Revolving Fund created pursuant to Section 17 of this act.
  - SECTION 10. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.9 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
  - A. A bail enforcer license, armed bail enforcer license or bail recovery agency license shall be subject to denial, suspension, or revocation and/or disciplinary penalty or fine by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training subject to the Administrative Procedures Act for, but not limited to, the following reasons by clear and convincing evidence:

2.2

- 1 1. Any erroneous or false statement in an application for a license submitted pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act or rules promulgated pursuant thereto;
  - 2. Failure to successfully complete any prescribed course of training as required by the Council;
  - 3. Violation of any provision of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act or any rule promulgated pursuant thereto;
  - 4. A conviction for assault or battery, aggravated assault or battery, larceny, theft, false pretense, fraud, embezzlement, false personation of an officer, any offense involving moral turpitude, any offense involving a minor as a victim, any nonconsensual sex offense, any offense involving the possession, use, distribution, or sale of a controlled dangerous substance, any offense of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of intoxicating substance, any offense involving a firearm, or any other offense as proscribed by the Council;
  - 5. Use of beverages containing alcohol while armed with a firearm;
    - 6. Knowingly impersonating a law enforcement officer;
- 20 Failure to obtain or maintain liability insurance coverage pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act; 21

2.2

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

23

24

SB1872 HFLR

- 8. Failure to carry and possess proper identification or documents required by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act or any rules promulgated pursuant thereto;
  - 9. Failure to wear properly marked apparel or have a properly marked vehicle, if required to be marked, pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act;
- 10. Improper carry, display or use of a firearm, offensive weapon or toxic substance;
  - 11. Illegal entry into a dwelling place, structure, property or vehicle or improper or illegal detention of any person;
  - 12. Employing, authorizing, or permitting an unlicensed or uninsured person to perform or assist as a bail enforcer; or
  - 13. Permitting a person to perform or assist as a bail enforcer, knowing the person has committed any offense enumerated in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act.
  - B. Upon the effective date of suspension or revocation of any license pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, the licensee shall have the duty to surrender the license and any identification card issued pursuant thereto to the Council.
  - SECTION 11. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.10 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

24

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to mark any vehicle,
  wear any apparel, or display any badge or identification card
  bearing the words "Fugitive Agent", "Recovery Agent", "Enforcement
  Officer", "Bounty Hunter", "Bail Agent", or "Recovery Detective" or
  use any other words or phrases that imply that such person is a bail
  enforcer as defined by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. Any
  violation shall be a violation of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing
  Act which is punishable as provided in Section 4 of this act.
  - B. No person licensed as a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency shall:
  - 1. Divulge any information gained by him or her in the course of employment except as the employer or client may direct or as may be required by law to be disclosed;
  - 2. Willfully make a false report to his or her employer or to a client;
    - 3. Attempt any location, apprehension, recovery or surrender of any person without having in his or her possession written proof of the client contract;
    - 4. Attempt any location, apprehension, recovery or surrender of any person without having in his or her possession a certified copy of the arrest warrant or certified copy of the signed bail or bond agreement;

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

24

SB1872 HFLR

- 5. Wear law enforcement style apparel, badges, shields,
  ballistic vest or helmet which would imply to the public that the
  person is a law enforcement officer or represents a law enforcement
  agency; provided, however, a ballistic vest may be worn when
  concealed under properly marked apparel;
  - 6. Carry any firearm or offensive weapon in the recovery of a defendant without a valid armed bail enforcer license, or carry any firearm or offensive weapon when wearing bail enforcer apparel and not actively engaged in the recovery of a defendant;
  - 7. Point, display or discharge a firearm or offensive weapon or administer a toxic substance in the recovery of a defendant without lawful authority and training as provided by the rules promulgated by the Council;
  - 8. Wear any uniform, or use any title, insignia, badge or identification card or make any statements that would lead a person to believe that he or she is connected in any way with the federal government, a state government, or any political subdivision of a state government, or as an officer, director, partner or manager to permit another person under his or her supervision to do such prohibited acts, unless lawfully authorized by proper authorities to do so;

- 9. Enter into any private dwelling place, structure, property or vehicle of a defendant or innocent third party by force without lawful cause and authority as established by law or rule;
  - 10. Use force or intimidation against an innocent third party;
- 11. Disobey any local ordinance, state or federal law, including traffic laws, in attempting to locate, apprehend, recover or surrender any person pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act; or
- 12. Use or modify any vehicle for purposes of bail enforcement that resembles or bears markings or equipment similar to those markings or equipment of an authorized law enforcement agency in this state, or any of its political subdivisions, or that bear any emblems, stickers, seals or paint in colors or design that would imply to the public that the vehicle is a law enforcement vehicle from this state, another state, or any political subdivision of a state, or the United States.

A violation of any provision of this subsection shall be punishable as provided in Section 4 of this act. In addition, the Council may suspend or revoke the license of the bail enforcer or bail recovery agency as provided by the rules promulgated pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act.

C. The Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training or its employees shall not disclose application information pertaining to

2.2

- persons licensed pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act,
  except:
  - 1. To verify the current license status of any applicant or licensee to the public;
  - 2. As may be necessary to perform duties or comply with rules or law pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act;
- 7 3. To a bona fide law enforcement agency or judicial authority, 8 upon request;
  - 4. To a liability insurance company licensed in this state for purposes of issuing a liability policy for licensure pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act or for claims purposes;
  - 5. To provide the published business name, address and phone number, upon request by the public, of any licensed bail recovery agency in the state; or
    - 6. As required by court order.
  - SECTION 12. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.11 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
  - A. Each bail enforcer licensed pursuant to the Bail Enforcer and Licensing Act shall carry a valid driver license or state-issued photo identification card and an identification card issued by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training at all times while performing the functions and services of a bail enforcer in this

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

- state. Each bail recovery agency shall display in its primary office in this state a valid license therefor issued by the Council.
- B. Each discharge of a firearm, taser or stun gun, or the administration of any toxic substance in the recovery of a defendant pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, other than for training purposes, shall be reported immediately to the Council by the licensee and the bail recovery agency, if the bail enforcer is an employee or contractor of the agency.
- SECTION 13. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.12 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The words "police", "deputy", "detective", "officer", "agent", or "investigator" shall not be displayed upon any bail enforcer badge, uniform, or vehicle. The words "Bail Enforcer", or "Bail Enforcer" in conjunction with the bail recovery agency's name, shall be displayed on any badge or uniform in bold letters together with the person's valid state-issued license number.
- B. Vehicles used by bail enforcers or bail recovery agencies pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, if marked, shall bear the words "Bail Enforcer", or "Bail Enforcer" in conjunction with the agency's name, address and phone number in conspicuous letters. No such vehicle shall be equipped with a siren, a lamp

2.2

- with a red or blue lens, or an overhead light or lights with red or blue lens.
- C. Any violation of this section shall be punishable as provided in Section 4 of this act. In addition, the Council may suspend or revoke the license pursuant to the rules promulgated for such prohibited conduct.
- SECTION 14. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.13 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The firearm training for armed bail enforcers may include the reduction targets for weapons fired at fifty (50) feet to simulate weapons fired at seventy-five (75) feet in indoor ranges. All indoor ranges for this training shall have a minimum of three firing lanes and be approved by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.
- B. The Council shall approve the standards and curriculum for approved training schools on the use of tasers and stun guns and the administration of toxic substances to recover a defendant. No bail enforcer or bail bondsman shall be permitted to carry a taser or stun gun or administer toxic substances in the recovery of a defendant without successful completion of the training requirement established by the Council.

2.2

SECTION 15. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.14 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

- A. On and after July 1, 2013, private schools desiring to conduct any or all phases of bail enforcement training shall submit an application for a certificate of approval to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00). The certificate shall be renewed annually by July 1. The renewal fee shall be Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00). If the school does not qualify for a certificate or renewal certificate, the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training shall retain twenty percent (20%) of the fee as a processing fee and refund the balance to the school. The processing fee shall be credited and deposited in the CLEET Bail Enforcement Revolving Fund created in Section 17 of this act.
- B. A listing of qualified and certified bail enforcement training schools shall be available from the Council. Any certified school may conduct continuing education courses on subjects approved by the Council.
- SECTION 16. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.15 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

2.2

Every bail enforcer who holds a valid license in this state shall have access to the county jails of this state for the purpose of surrendering persons recovered pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, subject to the rules adopted by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training and rules promulgated by the local authority of the jurisdiction.

SECTION 17. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1350.16 of Title 59, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

There is hereby created in the State Treasury a revolving fund for the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training to be designated the "CLEET Bail Enforcement Revolving Fund". The fund shall be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and shall consist of all application fees, license fees, renewal fees, late fees, penalties and fines and other funds assessed or collected pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. All monies accruing to the credit of the fund are hereby appropriated and may be budgeted and expended by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training for the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. Expenditures from the fund shall be made upon warrants issued by the State Treasurer against claims filed as prescribed by law with the Director of the Office of State Finance for approval and payment.

SB1872 HFLR

SECTION 18. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1327, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1327. A. At any time before there has been a breach of the undertaking in any type of bail provided herein, the surety or bondsman or a licensed bail enforcer pursuant to a client contract under the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act may surrender the defendant, or the defendant may surrender himself or herself, to the official to whose custody the defendant was committed at the time bail was taken, or to the official into whose custody the defendant would have been given had he or she been committed. The defendant may be surrendered without the return of premium for the bond if he or she has been guilty of nonpayment of premium, changes address without notifying his or her bondsman, conceals himself or herself, leaves the jurisdiction of the court without the permission of his or her bondsman, or violates his or her contract with the bondsman in any way that does harm to the bondsman, or the surety, or violates his or her obligation to the court. When a bondsman or surety, or a licensed bail enforcer, surrenders a defendant pursuant to this subsection, the bondsman or surety shall file written notification of the surrender. After surrender, and upon filing of written notification of the surrender, the bond shall be exonerated and the clerk shall enter a minute in the case exonerating the bond.

23

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

SB1872 HFLR

B. If the defendant has been placed in custody of another
jurisdiction, the district attorney shall direct a hold order to the
official, judge or law enforcement agency where the defendant is in
custody. All reasonable expenses accrued in returning the defendant
to the original court shall be borne by the bondsman who posted the
bond with that court. Upon application, the bond in the original
court shall be exonerated when the hold order is placed and upon
proof of payment of expenses by the bondsman.

- C. If the defendant has been arrested on new charges and is in the custody of the same jurisdiction in which the bondsman or surety has posted an appearance bond or bonds for the defendant, and the bond or bonds have not been exonerated, and certified copies of bonds are not reasonably available, the bondsman or surety may recommit the defendant to be held in custody on the charges for which the bondsman or surety has previously posted appearance bonds thereon, in accordance with the following procedure:
- 1. On a Recommitment of Defendant by Bondsman form approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the bondsman or surety shall personally affix his or her signature to an affidavit attesting to the following:
  - a. the defendant is presently in the custody of the jurisdiction in which the bondsman or surety has posted a bond or bonds,

2.2

SB1872 HFLR

- b. the case number, if any, assigned to each bond,
- c. that the bond or bonds have not been exonerated, and
- d. the specific charges and bond amount or amounts;
- 2. The bondsman or surety shall present the Recommitment of Defendant by Bondsman form to the official in whose custody the defendant is being held, and the official shall detain the defendant in his or her custody, thereon, as upon a commitment, and by a certificate in writing acknowledging the surrender; and
- 3. When a bondsman or surety recommits a defendant pursuant to this subsection, the bondsman or surety shall file a written notification thereof to the court, and after such notification, the bond or bonds shall be exonerated, and the clerk shall enter a minute in the case exonerating the bond or bonds.
- D. When a defendant does appear before the court as required by law and enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, is sentenced or a deferred sentence is granted as provided for in Section 991c of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, in such event the undertaking and bondsman and insurer shall be exonerated from further liability.
- SECTION 19. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1328, is amended to read as follows:
- Section 1328. The person bondsman or surety, or a licensed bail enforcer pursuant to a client contract under the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, desiring to make a surrender of the defendant

shall procure or have in his or her possession a certified copy of the undertakings and deliver them such documents together with the defendant to the official in whose custody the defendant was at the time bail was taken, or to the official into whose custody he or she would have been given had he or she been committed, who shall detain the defendant in his or her custody thereon, as upon a commitment, and by a certificate in writing acknowledge the surrender.

Upon the presentation of a certified copy of the undertaking and the certificate of the official, the court before which the defendant has been held to answer, or the court in which the preliminary examination, indictment, information or appeal, as the case may be is pending, shall, upon notice of three (3) days given by the person making the surrender to the prosecuting officer of the court having jurisdiction of the offense, together with a copy of the undertakings and certificate, order that the obligors be exonerated from liability on their undertakings; and, if money has been deposited as bail, that such money or bonds be refunded. If property pledged, a certificate of exoneration be issued and the lien previously filed be released and the undertakings of whatever nature be canceled.

If certified copies of bonds are not reasonably available, the bondsman or surety may recommit the defendant to be held in custody on the charges for which the bondsman or surety has previously

- posted appearance bonds thereon in accordance with the following procedure:
- 1. On a Recommitment of Defendant by Bondsman form approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the bondsman or surety shall personally affix his or her signature to an affidavit attesting to the following:
  - a. the bondsman or surety has posted a bond or bonds for the defendant and is hereby presented to the official in whose custody the defendant was at the time bail was taken,
  - b. the case number, if any, assigned to each bond, and
  - c. the specific charges and bond amount or amounts;
- 2. The bondsman or surety shall present the Recommitment of Defendant by Bondsman form to the official in whose custody the defendant is being surrendered, and the official shall detain the defendant in his or her custody thereon, as upon a commitment, and by a certificate in writing acknowledging the surrender; and
- 3. When a bondsman or surety recommits a defendant pursuant to this subsection, the bondsman or surety shall file a written notification thereof to the courts, and after such notification, the bond or bonds shall be exonerated and the clerk shall enter a minute in the case exonerating the bond or bonds.

2.2

1	SECTION 20. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1329, is
2	amended to read as follows:
3	Section 1329. For the purpose of surrendering the defendant $_{ au}$
4	the:
5	1. The surety may arrest <del>him</del> the defendant before the
6	forfeiture of the undertaking, or;
7	2. The surety, by written authority endorsed on a certified
8	copy of the undertaking, may empower any peace officer to make <u>an</u>
9	arrest of the defendant, first paying the lawful fees therefor; or
10	3. The surety, by contract with a licensed bail enforcer or
11	bail recovery agency pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing
12	Act which contract has attached a certified copy of the undertaking,
13	may authorize the bail enforcer or bail recovery agency to recover
14	the person.
15	In addition, the bondsman may surrender the defendant by
16	following the commitment procedures as set forth in subsection C of
17	Section 1327 of this title.
18	SECTION 21. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1332, is
19	amended to read as follows:
20	Section 1332. A. If there is a breach of an undertaking, the
21	court before which the cause is pending shall issue an arrest
22	warrant for the defendant and declare the undertaking and any money,
23	property, or securities that have been deposited as bail, forfeited

SB1872 HFLR

1	on the day the defendant failed to appear. In the event of the
2	forfeiture of a bail bond the clerk of the trial court shall, within
3	thirty (30) days after the forfeiture, by mail with return receipt
4	requested, mail a true and correct copy of the order and judgment of
5	forfeiture to the bondsman, and if applicable, the insurer, whose
6	risk it is, and keep at least one copy of the order and judgment of
7	forfeiture on file; provided, the clerk shall not be required to
8	mail the order and judgment of forfeiture to the bondsman or insurer
9	if, within fifteen (15) days from the date of forfeiture, the
10	defendant is returned to custody, the bond is reinstated by the
11	court with the bondsman's approval, or the order of forfeiture is
12	vacated or set aside by the court. Failure of the clerk of the
13	trial court to comply with the thirty-day notice provision in this
14	subsection shall exonerate the bond by operation of law.

- 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. The bail bondsman may contract with a licensed bail enforcer or bail recovery agency pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

1	Licensing Act to recover and return the defendant to custody within
2	the ninety-day period, or as agreed.
3	3. When the court record indicates that the defendant is
4	returned to custody in the jurisdiction where forfeiture occurred,
5	within the ninety-day period, the court clerk shall enter minutes
6	vacating the forfeiture and exonerating the bond. If the defendant
7	has been timely returned to custody, but this fact is not reflected
8	by the court record, the court shall vacate the forfeiture and
9	exonerate the bond.
LO	$\frac{3.}{4.}$ For the purposes of this section, "return to custody"
1	means:
L2	a. the return of the defendant to the appropriate
L3	Oklahoma law enforcement agency by the bondsman,
L 4	b. an appearance of the defendant in open court in the
L 5	court where charged,
L 6	c. arrest or incarceration within this state of the
L7	defendant by law enforcement personnel, or
L8	d. arrest or incarceration of the defendant in any other
L 9	jurisdiction, provided the bondsman has requested that
20	a hold be placed on the defendant in the jurisdiction
21	wherein the forfeiture lies and has guaranteed
22	reasonable travel expenses for the return of the
23	defendant.

SB1872 HFLR

- 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 the request has not been honored within fourteen (14) business days of the receipt of the written request by the department, or
- b. the defendant has been arrested outside of this state and the court record shows the prosecuting attorney has declined to proceed with extradition.
- $\frac{5.}{6.}$  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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

- 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 3 through 5 6 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 shall have one year from the date payment is due to return the defendant to custody as defined by paragraph 3 4 of subsection C of this section. In the event the defendant is returned to custody and all expenses for the defendant's return have been paid by the bondsman or insurer, the bondsman's or insurer's property shall be returned; provided, the request for remitter be made by motion filed within one year from the date payment is due.
- 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 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

24 sb1872 hflr

1.3

2.2

1 deposit in excess of the bonds shall be returned to 2 the bondsman; provided, the bail bondsman shall have 3 had notice as required by the court, at the place of the bondsman's business, of the trial or hearing of 4 5 the defendant named in the bond. The notice shall have been at least ten (10) days before the required 6 appearance of the defendant, unless the appearance is 7 scheduled at the time of execution of the bond. 9 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the bondsman shall be 10 deemed to have had notice of the trial or hearing if the defendant named in the bond shall have been 11 12 recognized back in open court to appear at a date

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.

24

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

SB1872 HFLR

- E. 1. If the defendant's failure to appear was the result of the defendant's death or 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 deceased or 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 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, except that the court may award a reasonable attorney fee in favor of the prevailing party for legal services in any civil action or proceeding to collect upon a judgment of forfeiture.

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.
- I. Upon a motion to the court, any person executing a bail bond as principal or as surety shall be exonerated after three (3) years have elapsed from the posting of the bond, unless a judgment has been entered against the surety or the principal for the forfeiture of the bond, or unless the court grants an extension of the three-year time period for good cause shown, upon motion by the prosecuting attorney.
- 21 SECTION 22. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1332.1, is amended to read as follows:

1.3

Section 1332.1 For the purpose of surrendering a defendant after a breach of the undertaking, the following persons may return the defendant to custody:

- 1. A bondsman or surety;
- 2. An employee of A licensed bail enforcer having a client contract with a bondsman or surety pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act; or
- 3. A peace officer acting within the peace officer's jurisdiction.
- SECTION 23. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1750.2A, is amended to read as follows:
  - Section 1750.2A Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private

    Investigator Act or the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act may be enjoined from such violations or required to comply with such provisions by any district court of competent jurisdiction. The Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training or the Attorney General may apply for an order enjoining such violation or enforcing compliance with this act law and rule. Upon the filing of a verified petition with the court, the court, if satisfied by the affidavit or otherwise that the person has violated this act any provisions of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator

    Act or the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act, may issue a temporary

2.2

- 1 injunction enjoining such continued violation. In case of violation
- 2 of any order or decree issued by court, the offender may be held in
- 3 | contempt of court. Proceedings under this section shall be in
- 4 addition to all other remedies and penalties provided by law.
- 5 SECTION 24. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1750.5, is
- 6 amended to read as follows:
- 7 Section 1750.5 A. Licenses authorized to be issued by the
- 8 | Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) shall be
- 9 as follows:

16

- 10 1. Security Agency License;
  - 2. Investigative Agency License;
- 12 3. Private Investigator License (unarmed);
- 4. Security Guard License (unarmed);
- 14 5. Armed Security Guard License;
- 15 6. Special Event License (unarmed); and
  - 7. Armed Private Investigator License;
- 17 8. Bail Enforcer License;
- 18 9. Armed Bail Enforcer License; and
- 19 10. Bail Recovery Agency License.
- B. Any qualified applicant meeting the requirements for more
- 21 than one of the positions of private investigator, security guard,
- 22 | or, armed security guard, bail enforcer, or armed bail enforcer may
- 23 be issued a separate license for each position for which qualified,

24

SB1872 HFLR

- or in the discretion of the Council, a combination license provided the required license fees are paid.
- C. 1. A private investigator may carry a firearm, if the private investigator also performs the functions of an armed security guard, under the authority of the armed security guard license.
- If the private investigator performs no functions of an 7 armed security guard, the Council may issue an armed private 8 9 investigator license. If a person has been issued an armed private 10 investigator license, the Council may issue an armed bail enforcer license if the applicant is otherwise eligible and qualified. 11 12 applicant for an armed private investigator license must complete Phase I, III and IV training and pass the psychological examination 13 and state test; provided however, active certified peace officers 14 15 and retired certified peace officers shall be exempt from the psychological examination as provided in Section 1750.3A of this 16 title, and active certified peace officers of any state, county or 17 municipal law enforcement agency in this state shall be exempt from 18 the Phase I, III and IV training and state test for an armed private 19 investigator. The Council will charge the same fee for the armed 20 private investigators license as the cost of the armed security 21 quard license; provided however, an active certified peace officer 22 who is an applicant for a an armed private investigator or armed 23

1

3

4

5

- security guard  $\underline{\text{license}}$  shall be charged only twenty percent (20%) of the required fee.
- 3. Any person issued an armed private investigator license may carry a concealed firearm when on and off duty, provided the person keeps the firearm concealed from view and is in possession of a valid driver license and a valid armed private investigator license.
- 4. Any person issued an armed bail enforcer license may carry a concealed approved pistol, or may open-carry an approved pistol with a visible bail enforcer badge affixed to the holster or belt immediately next to the firearm while wearing clearly marked appared designating the person as a "Bail Enforcer" with his or her license number clearly visible, when actively engaged in the recovery of a defendant, subject to all rules for use and conduct of firearms promulgated by the Council. An armed bail enforcer shall be prohibited from carrying a firearm or wearing marked bail enforcer apparel pursuant to the armed bail enforcer license when not actively engaged in the recovery of a defendant.
- D. Any identification card issued to a person meeting the license requirements for an armed security guard or, an armed private investigator or armed bail enforcer shall be distinct and shall explicitly state that the person is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act or the Bail Enforcement and Licensing

2.2

- Act. Upon receipt of the license and identification card, the armed security guard or, armed private investigator or armed bail enforcer is authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of his or her duties subject to the respective provisions of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act or the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act and the rules promulgated by the Council.
- E. The Council may issue a conditional license to a person employed by a security or investigative agency as a trainee for a security guard, armed security guard, or private investigator position, when the person has submitted a properly completed
  - 1. A conditional license shall authorize employees to perform the same functions that regular licensees perform, but subject to supervision by the employing agency as the Council may prescribe;

application, made under oath, subject to the following conditions:

- 2. The holder of a conditional license shall complete the necessary training requirements within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effective date of the conditional license, after which the conditional license shall expire;
- 3. The holder of a conditional license as an armed security guard shall not carry a firearm in the performance of duties until after completing a course of firearms training as prescribed by the Council, and having been issued a regular license by the Council;

23

1

3

4

5

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

- 4. A conditional license may be renewed at the discretion of the Council, if necessary to allow an applicant to complete any training required for a regular license; and
- 5. When the Council finds that a conditional license holder has completed the required training and is otherwise qualified for a license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act, the Council shall issue a regular license; and
- 6. The Council shall be prohibited from issuing a conditional license to a bail enforcer or bail recovery agency under the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act.
- F. A Security Agency License may be issued to an individual, corporation, or other legal entity meeting the following qualifications:
- 1. If the license is to be issued in the name of a legal entity other than a natural person, the applicant must furnish proof that the entity is legally recognized, such as the issuance of a corporate charter; and
- 2. The executive officer, manager, or other person in charge of supervising security guards in the performance of their duties shall be a licensed security guard.

- G. An Investigative Agency License may be issued to an individual, corporation, or other legal entity meeting the following qualifications:
  - 1. If the license is to be issued in the name of a legal entity other than a natural person, the applicant must furnish proof that the entity is legally recognized, such as the issuance of a corporate charter;
  - 2. Any person, otherwise qualified, may own a private investigation agency; and
  - 3. A self-employed private investigator who employs no other investigators shall also be licensed as an investigative agency, but shall only be required to be insured or bonded as a self-employed private investigator.
  - H. A Security Guard License, Armed Security Guard License,
    Private Investigator License, Armed Private Investigator License, or
    combination thereof may be issued to an applicant meeting the
    following qualifications. The applicant shall:
  - 1. Be a citizen of the United States or an alien legally residing in the United States;
- 2. Be at least eighteen (18) years of age, except that an applicant for an Armed Security Guard License shall be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

24

- 3. Have successfully completed training requirements for the license applied for, as prescribed by the Council;
  - 4. Be of good moral character;
  - 5. Not have a record of a felony conviction;
- 6. Not have a record of conviction for larceny, theft, false pretense, fraud, embezzlement, false personation of an officer, any offense involving moral turpitude, any offense involving a minor as a victim, any nonconsensual sex offense, any offense involving the possession, use, distribution, or sale of a controlled dangerous substance, any offense involving a firearm, or any other offense as prescribed by the Council, as provided herein.
  - occurred more than five (5) years prior to the application date and the Council is convinced the offense constituted an isolated incident and the applicant has been rehabilitated, the Council may, in its discretion, waive the conviction disqualification as provided for in this paragraph and issue an unarmed security guard license or a private investigator license, but shall not issue an armed guard license, to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise qualified, unless the felony involved the use of a firearm or was violent in nature.

1.3

2.2

SB1872 HFLR

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5
1	6
1	7
1	8
1	9
2	0
2	1
2	2
2	3

- b. If an Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation records check and a local records check reveal that there are no felony convictions, criminal convictions involving moral turpitude, or any other disqualifying convictions as specified in the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act or prescribed by the Council, then the Council may conditionally issue an armed security guard license pending completion of the criminal history and background check.
- c. Under oath, the applicant shall certify that he or she has no disqualifying convictions as specified in the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act or by the Council.
- d. The applicant shall further meet all other qualifications.
- e. If upon completion of the required background investigation it is discovered that a disqualifying conviction exists, the Council shall immediately revoke the armed guard license of the applicant;
- 7. Make a statement that the applicant is not currently undergoing treatment for  $\underline{a}$  mental illness, condition, or disorder, make a statement whether the applicant has ever been adjudicated incompetent or committed to a mental institution, and make a

SB1872 HFLR

1	statement regarding any history of illegal drug use or alcohol
2	abuse. Upon presentation by the Council on Law Enforcement
3	Education and Training of the name, gender, date of birth, and
4	address of the applicant to the Department of Mental Health and
5	Substance Abuse Services, the Department of Mental Health and
6	Substance Abuse Services shall notify the Council within ten (10)
7	days whether the computerized records of the Department indicate the
8	applicant has ever been involuntarily committed to an Oklahoma state
9	mental institution. For purposes of this subsection, "currently
.0	undergoing treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder"
1	means the person has been diagnosed by a licensed physician or
2	psychologist $_{ au}$ as being afflicted with a substantial disorder of
3	thought, mood, perception, psychological orientation, or memory that
4	significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize
5	reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life and such
6	condition continues to exist; and

- 8. Make a statement regarding misdemeanor domestic violence charges.
- I. A special event license may be issued to an employee of a security agency who is hired on a temporary basis as an unarmed security guard for a particular event. An application for a special event license shall be made by the agency employing the applicant. The agency shall certify to the Council that the applicant meets the

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

- qualifications for security guards, pursuant to subsection H of this section.
  - J. 1. All persons and agencies shall obtain and maintain liability coverage in accordance with the following minimum standards:
    - a. general liability insurance coverage for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage, with endorsements for personal injury including false arrest, libel, slander, and invasion of privacy, or
    - b. a surety bond that allows persons to recover for actionable injuries, loss, or damage as a result of the willful, or wrongful acts or omissions of the principal and protects this state, its agents, officers and employees from judgments against the principal or insured licensee, and is further conditioned upon the faithful and honest conduct of the principal's business.
  - 2. Liability coverages and bonds outlined in this section shall be in the minimum amounts of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) for agencies, Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) for armed security guards and armed private investigators, or combination armed license; and Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) for

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

24

SB1872 HFLR

- unarmed security guards and self-employed unarmed private investigators who employ no other investigators.
  - 3. Security agencies and investigative agencies shall ensure that all employees of these agencies have met the minimum liability coverages as prescribed in this section.
  - 4. Insurance policies and bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not be modified or canceled unless ten (10) days' prior written notice is given to the Council. All persons and agencies insured or bonded pursuant to this section shall be insured or bonded by an insurance carrier or a surety company licensed in the state in which the insurance or bond was purchased, or in this state.
  - 5. In lieu of the requirements of this subsection, the Council may accept a written statement from a corporation which is registered with the Oklahoma Secretary of State attesting that the corporation self-insures the general operation of business for the types of liability set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection.
  - K. Upon written notice, any license may be placed on inactive status.
  - L. Similar or duplicate agency names will not be issued. Each agency name must be distinguishably different.
- 22 SECTION 25. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 1750.14, is 23 amended to read as follows:

1

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	Section 1750.14 A. Except as provided in subsection C of this
2	section, any person who is not a resident of this state who
3	apprehends in this state, or attempts to apprehend, a defendant, who
4	has failed to appear before any court of this state or another state
5	or any federal court as required by law and has forfeited bail,
6	shall be required to be accompanied at the time of the apprehension
7	by a peace officer or a person licensed in this state as a bail
8	bondsman enforcer pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing
9	<u>Act</u> .
10	B. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall
11	be guilty of a misdemeanor violation of the Bail Enforcement and
12	Licensing Act and shall be punished as provided in Section 4 of this
13	act.
14	C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to law
15	enforcement officers of any jurisdiction.
16	SECTION 26. This act shall become effective November 1, 2012.
17	
18	COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, dated 04/05/2012 - DO PASS, As Amended.
19	DO FASS, AS Amended.
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	SB1872 HFLR Page 60