

taries; and repealing prior legislation," is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Judgments.**

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the prothonotary of any court of common pleas of this Commonwealth, before entering any money judgment for plaintiffs, other than upon a verdict or order of court, shall require delivery to him of a certificate, signed by the plaintiff or his attorney or agent, setting forth the precise residence address of the plaintiff, *and the last known address of the defendant or defendants*; and, upon entering such judgment, shall file such certificate at the same number and term as the judgment, and shall include in its entry on the judgment docket the address set forth in the certificate; and, within one month after the entry of the judgment; shall make and deliver, to the authorities who assess for county tax purposes property in the county in which the judgment has been entered, a written report of its entry, setting forth the date, amount, number, and term names of all parties, and address of plaintiff, as set forth in the certificate; and, where there are joint plaintiffs in any such judgment the precise address of each plaintiff shall be set forth in the certificate and docket and report.

Certificate of residence of plaintiff.

Docket entry.

Report to tax authorities.

Joint plaintiffs.

APPROVED—The 25th day of June, A. D. 1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE

No. 446

AN ACT

Creating in counties of the first class the position of bail approval commissioner; prescribing the powers and duties thereof; limiting jurisdiction to cases in which real property is offered as bail; and conferring and imposing such powers and duties upon the controllers of counties of the first class; providing for the appointment by such bail approval commissioner certain necessary clerks and employes, and prescribing the duties and compensation thereof; imposing duties on judges or officers of any of the courts of counties of the first class, and upon magistrates in counties of the first class; and requiring all departments of counties and cities of the first class to supply certain information; prescribing offenses; and providing penalties therefor.

**Title.**

Section 1. Short Title.—Be it enacted, &c., That this act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Bail Approval Commissioner Act."

**Definitions.**

Section 2. Definitions.—The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this act, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

"Commissioner," a bail approval commissioner, or any authorized employe thereof.

"Lien," any mortgage, judgment, delinquent tax, municipal assessment, charge or lien, and any temporary lien such as bail previously offered and accepted and still in force.

Section 3. From and after the effective date of this act, the controller of any county of the first class shall be a bail approval commissioner, who shall have jurisdiction in cases where real property is offered as bail, and shall have all the powers and duties hereinafter provided in this act. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint any necessary employes, clerks and assistants, not to exceed four in number, the annual salary or compensation of any such assistant or employe shall not exceed the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400).

Powers and duties of the county controller.

Section 4. The commissioner shall maintain within the office of the controller of any county of the first class a complete and exact record, by street address, of all properties and the improvements thereon appearing on the records of the board for the assessment and revision of taxes of such county of the first class. The record of each property shall contain the following information:

Records.

(a) The street address thereof and a brief description.

(b) The last assessed valuation thereof.

(c) The registered liens, including any prior bail offered and accepted and still in force.

(d) Any delinquent taxes; and

(e) Such other information as the commissioner shall deem necessary and desirable for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Contents.

Section 5. From and after the effective date of this act, it shall be unlawful for any judge or officer of any court of any county of the first class, or any magistrate of any county of the first class, to accept real property as bail for the release or discharge of any prisoner or prisoners charged with any offense unless such bail shall have first been approved by the commissioner in accordance with the requirements of this act.

Bonds, before release of prisoner, must be approved by the commissioner.

In all cases where bail is required for the release or discharge of a prisoner or prisoners in counties of the first class, any party desiring to enter such bail in the form of real property shall personally appear before the commissioner and present the deed or other evidence of title to the property offered as bail, whereupon the commissioner shall examine the records provided for in this act and shall determine the equity or value of the property over and above and in excess of the total amount of any liens as defined herein. If the amount of such equity or value equals or is in excess of the total amount of the necessary bail, the commissioner may then approve such

**Certificate.**

property as bail, and shall then cause to be issued a certificate in duplicate, the original of which shall be given to the bondsman or other person presenting the property as bail, and the duplicate of which shall be retained by the commissioner and entered against the record of such property herein provided for. Such certificate shall contain on its face:

**Contents of certificate.**

(a) the address of the property or a description of the other security which is offered and accepted as bail.

(b) the name of the registered owner and the assessed value.

(c) the amount of liens appearing on the records herein provided for.

(d) the amount of the equity and value upon the basis of which such property is approved as bail.

(e) the name of the defendant and prosecutor of the case, action or proceeding for which the bail is required;

(f) and shall contain the certification of the commissioner that the property has been approved as bail.

The original of such certificates shall be presented before the proper judge, magistrate or other judicial officer, who shall sign such certificate and certify thereon the date on which the property has been accepted as bail, and all such certificates shall be returned to the bail approval commissioner within forty-eight hours after the acceptance of such bail.

The sum of fifty cents (\$.50) shall be paid as a fee for each certificate issued by the commissioner, as hereinabove provided, for the use of such county of the first class.

Section 6. All departments of counties and cities of the first class shall promptly supply to the bail approval commissioner all the information requested by him.

**Inconsistent acts repealed.**

Section 7. All acts or parts of act inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

**Constitutional provision.**

Section 8. The provisions of this act are severable, and if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional, decision of the court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this act. It is hereby declared to be of legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provision not been included herein.

**When effective.**

Section 9. This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment.

APPROVED—The 25th day of June, A. D. 1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE