

District Court judge may set bond or bail or release on personal recognizance, bond, personal or otherwise, commit to jail in default of bond, forfeit bonds upon failure of the defendant to meet the conditions of the bond and exercise all of the powers of justices of the peace under the Constitution of 1867.

(2) In the District Court, in all criminal or traffic violations for which bond has been set, a defendant or a private surety acting in his behalf may post the bond by executing it in the full penalty amount and by depositing with the clerk of the court or a commissioner a sum of money equal to 10% of the penalty amount or \$25, whichever is greater. A judge may increase the percentage of cash surety required in a particular case but in no event shall a cash deposit be less than \$25. This paragraph does not apply if the defendant has been arrested for failure to appear in court or for contempt of court.

(3) Upon depositing the sum provided in paragraph (2) hereof and executing the recognizance, the defendant shall be released from custody subject to the conditions of the bail bond. When all conditions of the bond have been performed without default and the defendant has been discharged from all obligations in the cause for which the recognizance was posted, the clerk of the court shall return the amount deposited to the person or private surety who first deposited it.

(4) If the defendant fails to perform any or all of the conditions of the bail bond, it shall be forfeited; and in the event of forfeiture, the liability of the bond shall extend to the full amount of the bond set and the amount previously posted as a deposit shall be applied to reduce the liability incurred by the forfeiture.

(d) (1) Any court exercising criminal jurisdiction may strike out a forfeiture of bail or collateral where the defendant can show reasonable grounds for his nonappearance and shall allow a surety 90 days from the date of failure to appear to produce the defendant in court before requiring forfeiture [or] OF bail or collateral.

(2) Evidence of incarceration of a defendant at the time of forfeiture in any penal institution within the United States is a wholly sufficient ground to strike out a forfeiture, if return of the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court upon expiration of his sentence at no expense to the state, county, or municipality is assured.

(3) If a criminal case is [stetted] [[SETTLED]]