

EXHIBIT 1
TINNEY DECLARATION



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56-CV-2017-999999.99
CIRCUIT COURT OF
RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA
CHRIS MAY, CLERK

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA**

KANDACE KAY EDWARDS,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.)
)
 DAVID COFIELD, in his)
 official capacity as Randolph)
 County Sheriff, et al.,)
)
 Defendants.)

CASE NO. 3:17-CV-321-WKW-TFM

DECLARATION OF JUDGE CLAY TINNEY

1. My name is Clay Tinney. I am over the age of 19, and the statements contained in this declaration are based on personal knowledge.

2. I am and have been at all times relevant to the complaint in this case the District Court Judge for Randolph County in the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.

3. The Fifth Judicial Circuit for the State of Alabama comprises Randolph, Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Macon counties. *See* Ala. Code § 12-11-2(5).

4. Under Alabama law, circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction over civil actions in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000 and over felony prosecutions. *See* Ala. Code § 12-11-30(1), (2).

5. Under Alabama law, district courts have concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts in civil cases in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$10,000 and exclusive jurisdiction over cases in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$6,000. *See* Ala. Code § 12-12-30, 31. District courts generally have exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanor prosecutions and may receive guilty pleas in non-capital felony cases. *See* Ala. Code § 12-12-32.

6. District courts have concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts over preliminary hearings and other pre-trial proceedings in felony prosecutions. *See* Ala. Code § 12-12-32(b); Ala. R. Crim. P. 2.2(a); *State v. Brown*, CR-14-1076, 2017 WL 3821851, at *2-3 (Ala. Crim. App. Sept. 1, 2017). As a result, I regularly conduct pre-trial proceedings in misdemeanor and felony cases prosecuted in Randolph County, including conducting initial appearances, determining the conditions of pre-trial release, and holding preliminary hearings. *See* Ala. R. Crim. P. 4.4(a), 7.2(a), 5.1.

7. I am the only district court judge in Randolph County. The Fifth Judicial Circuit has three circuit court judges, but none of them resides in Randolph County.

8. Jill Puckett serves as the Magistrate for Randolph County, and Chris May serves as the Randolph County Circuit Court Clerk for the Fifth Judicial Circuit for the State of Alabama.

9. Randolph County is a sparsely-populated rural county with a widely-diffused population. Consequently, it is important to ensure that criminal defendants are granted pre-trial release on conditions that are reasonably calculated to ensure their appearance at trial.

10. In my experience, the requirement that a defendant post a secured appearance bond is a useful means of ensuring the defendant's appearance at trial. The possibility of paying a significant amount of money in the event of a failure to appear provides a powerful incentive for a defendant to appear for all required court dates.

11. In my experience, the issuance of a warrant for a failure to appear for a defendant who does not appear for trial or other scheduled hearing is not an effective means of compelling a defendant's attendance in a county like Randolph County where the population is sparse and widely-diffused. Unlike a municipality with a condensed population and a municipal police

department, a warrant for failure to appear is far more unlikely to be executed in a rural county like Randolph County.

12. On September 8, 2017, I adopted a standing order regarding pretrial appearance, establishment of bonds in advance of initial appearance, and individualized determinations of the necessity and ability to post bond. A true and correct copy of this standing order is attached to this declaration as **Exhibit A**.

13. The standing order has three main components:

First, it provides that defendants who can post a bond in an amount set by a bond schedule may obtain speedy release upon posting the bond subject to certain exceptions where it appears that posting the scheduled bond will not reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at trial or will pose a threat to public safety.

Second, it provides that those who cannot obtain release by posting the bond contained in the schedule are entitled to an individualized determination of their conditions of release, including a consideration of their financial condition, within 72 hours of arrest.

Third, it provides that a Magistrate setting the amount of bond in an arrest warrant may set the bond at a higher or lower amount than that contained in the schedule, depending on the nature and circumstances of the offense, so long as the bond is set within the range contained in Rule 7.2(b) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.

14. In collaboration with Circuit Clerk May, I adopted a bond schedule for Randolph County that sets an established bond amount for a given offense. In general, a person who can post the bond contained in the bond schedule is released from jail shortly after booking.

15. There are several reasons for adopting an established bond schedule. The Alabama Supreme Court has adopted a presumptively reasonable bond range for various classifications of offenses in Rule 7.2(b) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. The bond schedule adopted for Randolph County sets the established bond amount within the ranges set by Rule 7.2(b).

16. The adoption of a bond schedule “provides speedy and convenient release for those who have no difficulty in meeting its requirements.” *Pugh v. Rainwater*, 572 F.2d 1053, 1057 (5th Cir. 1978). The amounts set in the bond schedule are reasonably calculated to ensure the defendant’s appearance at trial because they are within the presumptively reasonable range set by the Alabama Supreme Court and require the payment of a significant amount of money in the event the defendant fails to appear for trial. The use of a uniform bond schedule also sets bond equally for similar offenses.

17. In general, defendants who can post the bond contained in the schedule are released shortly after booking. However, it is not the case that *every* defendant is entitled to speedy release just because the defendant can post the bond in the schedule. If, in the judgment of a supervisory employee of the Randolph County Sheriff’s Department, it appears that releasing a defendant upon posting the bond contained in the schedule would present an unreasonable risk of flight or danger to the public, the supervisory employee must contact the Court or the Magistrate and state the grounds for such a belief. If the Court or the Magistrate independently determines that releasing the defendant on the scheduled bond would present an unreasonable risk of flight or danger to the public, the Court or the Magistrate must order the defendant to remain in jail. At the defendant’s initial appearance, which must occur no later than 72 hours after arrest, the Court will consider the defendant’s conditions of release by weighing the fourteen factors set out in Rule 7.2(a) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.

18. For those defendants who do not obtain release after booking because they cannot post the bond contained in the schedule, the defendant is entitled to a judicial determination of the conditions of release within 72 hours at the latest at the defendant’s initial appearance. Prior to the initial appearance, the defendant will complete an affidavit of substantial hardship to inform

the Court of the defendant's financial condition. The Court will then consider the defendant's conditions of release by considering the factors set out in Rule 7.2(a), including the defendant's financial condition.

19. In determining the defendant's conditions of release, the Court will impose the least onerous conditions of release that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance or that will eliminate or minimize the risk of harm to the public. Under the standing order, the Court will not require a defendant to post a secure bond that the defendant cannot afford to post, or require the posting of a secured appearance bond that the defendant can afford if there is a less onerous condition that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance or that will minimize the risk of harm to the public. However, if the Court determines that there is no less onerous condition for securing the defendant's appearance or protecting the public, the Court may require a secure appearance bond in an amount less than, equal to, or greater than that contained in the bond schedule. In such an event, the Court must make a written finding for the requirement that the defendant post bail.

20. In the unlikely event that a defendant arrested for a bailable offense cannot obtain release by posting the bond contained in the bond schedule and cannot be given a hearing to determine conditions of release within 72 hours after arrest, such a defendant will be released on an unsecured appearance bond in the minimum amount set out in Rule 7.2(b).

21. In actuality, the vast majority of defendants arrested for a bailable offense obtain release relatively quickly after booking by posting bond in the amount contained in the schedule. For those who cannot, I hold an initial appearance before the 72-hour deadline contained in Rules 4.3(a)(1)(iii) and 4.3(b)(3). However, because I am the only district judge in Randolph County, and because only a judge can determine the conditions of release under the factors set out in Rule

7.2(a), I cannot guarantee that I can hold an initial appearance for every defendant in less than 72 hours.

22. Finally, the standing order states that the Magistrate, in setting the bond amount in the course of issuing an arrest warrant, need not set the bond in the amount contained in the bond schedule, but may set the bond in an amount contained within the range set out in Rule 7.2(b) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Magistrate is to set the bond in an amount that is reasonably necessary to assure the defendant's appearance at trial given the nature of the offense alleged in the indictment or complaint and any other circumstances relating to the alleged offense that are known to the Magistrate.

23. The standing order supersedes all previous policies and procedures regarding the posting of bail, and I have instructed all relevant personnel regarding its implementation.

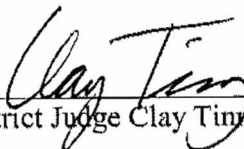
24. Plaintiff seeks an injunction preventing Sheriff Cofield "from enforcing post-arrest procedures that require arrestees to pay a secured monetary amount as a condition of release unless the Defendant [Cofield] is notified in writing that there has been an inquiry into the person's ability to pay the monetary amount, consideration of alternative non-financial conditions of release, and a finding on the record, where counsel was made available to represent the arrestee and the arrestee was able to present evidence, that any condition of release was the least restrictive condition necessary to achieve public safety and court appearance." (Doc. 3-1).

25. The requested injunction prevents Sheriff Cofield from requiring *anyone* to post secured bail, even if an individual is able and willing to do so, pending written proof of an individualized assessment of the defendant's ability to pay, and after there has been a finding by the Court after a hearing in which counsel is provided to the defendant.

26. Complying with this injunction would require me to keep *every* defendant arrested for a bailable offense in jail until an initial appearance is held within 72 hours of arrest, even though the vast majority of defendants can obtain speedy release by posting bond in the amount contained in the schedule. Although I am willing to comply with such an injunction if the Court so orders, I do not believe that the interests of those who must wait no more than 72 hours to have their conditions of release determined because they cannot post the bond contained in the schedule outweighs the interests of the vast majority of those who can obtain speedy release pursuant to the bond schedule.

27. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 8, 2017



District Judge Clay Tinley

EXHIBIT A
TO
DECLARATION OF JUDGE CLAY TINNEY



ELECTRONICALLY FILED
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CIRCUIT COURT OF
RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA
CHRIS MAY, CLERK

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA

STANDING ORDER REGARDING PRE-TRIAL APPEARANCE, ESTABLISHMENT OF BONDS IN ADVANCE OF INITIAL APPEARANCE, AND INDIVIDUALIZED DETERMINATIONS OF THE NECESSITY AND ABILITY TO POST BOND

By the authority granted to the District Court pursuant to §§ 12-1-2, 12-1-7, 12-12-1, and 12-12-4 of the Alabama Code, the Court hereby enters the following standing order regarding a pre-established schedule for bond, the initial appearance for persons arrested for violations of state statutory criminal charges, and the determination of the necessity or amount of bond for those unable to post bond based on the pre-established secured bond schedule:

- I. Every person arrested for a bailable offense without a warrant shall be released upon the posting of a bond in an amount and type determined by an established bond schedule, subject to certain exceptions.**

Under Alabama law, an individual arrested for a crime has a right to bail except for capital offenses. Ala. Const. art. I, sec. 16; Ala. Code §§ 15-13-2, 15-13-3. The Court is mindful that “[t]he basic test for excessive bail is whether the amount is higher than reasonably necessary to assure the accused’s presence at trial,” and that, “[a]s long as the primary reason in setting bond is to produce the defendant’s presence, the final amount, type, and other conditions of release are within the sound discretion of the releasing authority” *United States v. James*, 674 F.2d 886, 891 (11th Cir. 1982). The Court finds that, in adopting the bail schedule set forth in Rule 7.2(b) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Alabama Supreme Court has set forth a presumptively reasonable set of bail ranges for criminal offenses to guide the trial court’s discretion in determining the appropriate amount of bail in a given case. *See Murphy v. State*, 807 So. 2d 603, 605 (Ala. Crim. App. 2001). Since “[u]tilization of a master bond schedule provides speedy and convenient release for those who have no difficulty in meeting its requirements,” *Pugh v. Rainwater*, 572 F.2d 1053, 1057 (5th Cir. 1978), the Court hereby adopts an established schedule

setting bond for specific offenses within the presumptively reasonable ranges contained in Ala. R. Crim. P. 7.2(b). A true and correct copy of this bond schedule is attached as **Exhibit A**.

With the exception of defendants arrested for driving under the influence, domestic violence, or other charges that by statute require detention for a certain period of time, defendants charged with aailable offense who can post the bond provided in the bond schedule shall generally be entitled to release upon completion of booking and posting of the bond. However, if, in the judgment of a supervisory employee of the Randolph County Sheriff's Department, it appears that releasing a defendant upon posting of the bond contained in the bond schedule would present an unreasonable risk of flight or danger to the public, the supervisory employee shall contact the Court or the Magistrate and state the grounds for such belief on the part of the supervisory employee.¹

If the Court or the Magistrate upon the receipt of this information make the independent determination that releasing the defendant upon posting of the bond contained in the bond schedule would present an unreasonable risk of flight or danger to the public, the Court or the Magistrate shall order that the defendant remain in jail. The defendant shall remain in jail pending a judicial determination of the conditions of release under Rules 7.2 and 7.3 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. This judicial determination shall occur no later than 72 hours after arrest. See Ala. R. Crim. P. 4.3(a)(1)(iii); Ala. R. Crim. P. 4.3(b)(3). See also *Fields v. Henry Cnty., Tenn.*, 701 F.3d 180, 185 (6th Cir. 2012) ("There is no constitutional right to speedy bail."); *Collins v. Ainsworth*, 382 F.3d 529, 545 (5th Cir. 2004) ("There is no right to post bail within 24 hours of

¹ Situations in which a supervisory employee may determine a defendant who can post the set secured appearance bond present an unreasonable risk of flight or danger to the public include, but are not limited to, defendants with an outstanding warrant for failure to appear, defendants who are intoxicated, or defendants who have committed a crime of violence.

arrest.”). At this hearing, the Court may conduct an initial appearance as required by Rule 4.4 as well as determine the defendant’s conditions of release under Rules 7.2 and 7.3 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.

II. Procedures for those who are unable to post bond in the amount contained in the bond schedule.

For defendants who are unable to post the bond contained in the bond schedule, such defendants shall be entitled to a judicial determination of the conditions of their release promptly after arrest, but in any event no later than 72 hours after arrest. *See* Ala. R. Crim. P. 4.3(a)(1)(iii); Ala. R. Crim. P. 4.3(b)(3). *See also Fields*, 701 F.3d at 185 (“There is no constitutional right to speedy bail.”); *Collins*, 382 F.3d at 545 (“There is no right to post bail within 24 hours of arrest.”). At this hearing, the Court may conduct an initial appearance as required by Rule 4.4 as well as determine the defendant’s conditions of release under Rules 7.2 and 7.3 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. Prior to the hearing, defendants shall complete an affidavit of substantial hardship, Form C-10A, a true and correct copy of which is attached as **Exhibit B**.

At the hearing the Court will determine whether the defendant shall be released on personal recognizance or on a secured or unsecured appearance bond unless the Court determines that such a release will not reasonably assure the defendant’s appearance as required, or that the defendant’s being at large will pose a real and present danger to others or to the public at large. Ala. R. Crim. P. 7.2(a). In making this determination, the Court may impose the least onerous condition or conditions contained in Rule 7.3(b) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure that will reasonably assure the defendant’s appearance or that will eliminate or minimize the risk of harm to others or to the public at large. *Id.* In making such a determination, the Court may take into account the following:

1. The age, background and family ties, relationships and circumstances of the defendant.
2. The defendant's reputation, character, and health.
3. The defendant's prior criminal record, including prior releases on recognizance or on secured appearance bonds, and other pending cases.
4. The identity of responsible members of the community who will vouch for the defendant's reliability.
5. Violence or lack of violence in the alleged commission of the offense.
6. The nature of the offense charged, the apparent probability of conviction, and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors are relevant to the risk of nonappearance.
7. The type of weapon used, e.g., knife, pistol, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun.
8. Threats made against victims and/or witnesses.
9. The value of property taken during the alleged commission of the offense.
10. Whether the property allegedly taken was recovered or not; damage or lack of damage to property allegedly taken.
11. Residence of the defendant, including consideration of real property ownership, and length of residence in his or her place of domicile.
12. In cases where the defendant is charged with a drug offense, evidence of selling or pusher activity should indicate a substantial increase in the amount of bond.
13. Consideration of the defendant's employment status and history, the location of defendant's employment, e.g., whether employed in the county where the alleged offense occurred, and the defendant's financial condition.
14. Any enhancement statutes related to the charged offense.

Id.

As contemplated by Rule 7.2(a)(13), the Court will consider a defendant's ability to post a bond in determining the defendant's conditions of release. The Court will consider the defendant's affidavit of substantial hardship and may elicit testimony about the defendant's financial condition. After considering the defendant's ability to post a bond, as well as the other factors set out in Rule 7.2(a), the Court may release a defendant on his or her own recognize, require the defendant to post an unsecured appearance bond, or require the posting of a secured appearance bond if that is the least onerous condition that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance or that will eliminate or minimize the risk of harm to others or to the public at large. The Court will not require a defendant to post a secure appearance bond that the defendant cannot afford to post, or a secure appearance bond in an amount less than that contained in the bond schedule that the defendant can afford to post, if there is a less onerous condition that would assure the defendant's appearance or minimize risk to the public. However, if the Court determines that there is no less onerous condition for securing the defendant's appearance or protecting the public, the Court may require a secure appearance bond in an amount less than, equal to, or greater than that contained in the bond schedule. *See United States v. McConnell*, 842 F.2d 105, 107 (5th Cir. 1988) ("[A] bail setting is not constitutionally excessive merely because a defendant is financially unable to satisfy the requirement.") (citing *Pugh, James*). The Court will make a written finding as to why the posting of a bond is reasonably necessary to assure the defendant's presence at trial in such a case.

In the unlikely event that a defendant arrested for a bailable offense cannot obtain release by posting the bond contained in the bond schedule and cannot be given a hearing to determine conditions of release within 72 hours after arrest, such a defendant will be released on an unsecured

appearance bond in the amount of the minimum bond set in Rule 7.2 at the expiration of the 72-hour period.

III. Bail procedures for those arrested pursuant to a warrant.

When issuing an arrest warrant for an offense that is bailable as a matter of right, the Magistrate will state in the warrant the conditions of the defendant's release on the defendant's own recognizance under Rule 7.2 or an amount of an appearance bond or a secured appearance bond predetermined by the Magistrate.² See Ala. R. Crim. P. 3.2(a); Ala. Code § 12-17-251(c)(1); Ala. R. Jud. Admin. 18(I)(A)(2)(a), (b). The Magistrate may set the bond stated in the warrant in an amount within the bond schedule contained in Rule 7.2(b) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. See Ala. R. Jud. Admin. 18(I)(A)(2)(b). The Magistrate will set the bond in an amount that is reasonably necessary to assure the defendant's presence at trial given the nature of the offense alleged in the indictment or complaint and any other circumstances relating to the alleged offense that are known to the Magistrate. See *Beddow v. State*, 68 So. 2d 503, 503 (Ala. 1953) ("Bail is exacted for the sole purpose of securing the attendance of the defendant in court at all times when his presence may be lawfully required and his surrender in execution of any legal judgment that may be pronounced against him.").

Upon an arrest for a bailable offense pursuant to a warrant, the defendant shall be generally entitled to release upon the posting of the bond stated in the warrant subject to the same exception contained in Section I, *supra*. For defendants who are unable to post the bond contained in the warrant, such defendants shall be entitled to a judicial determination of the conditions of their

² Nothing in this section precludes the Magistrate from issuing a summons rather than an arrest warrant in the Magistrate's sole discretion. See Ala. R. Crim. P. 3.1(b).

release promptly after arrest, but in any event no later than 72 hours after arrest under the same procedure set out in Section II, *supra*.

This standing order hereby supersedes any previous policies or procedures that were in place regarding the posting of bail and any such previous procedures shall no longer be enforced.

DONE this the 8th day of September, 2017.



DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT A
TO
STANDING ORDER



ELECTRONICALLY FILED
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 56-CV-2017-999999.99
 CIRCUIT COURT OF
 RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA
 CHRIS MAY, CLERK

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA

STANDING ORDER

It is hereby Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed as follows:

1. Every person arrested for a bailable offense without a warrant shall be released upon the posting of a bond in the amount and type provided below;
2. If in the judgment of a supervisory employee of the Randolph County Sheriff's Department, it appears that the release of a defendant upon posting of the bond contained in the following schedule would present an unreasonable risk of flight or danger to the public, the supervisory employee shall contact the Magistrate or the Court and state the grounds for such belief;
3. If a defendant is arrested for a bailable offense that is not included in the following bond schedule the Magistrate or the Court shall be notified;

Domestic Violence 1 st - Class A Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Domestic Violence 2 nd – Class B Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Domestic Violence 3 rd - Class A Misdemeanor	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Domestic Violence Strangulation- Class B Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
 Violation of a Protection Order	 \$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
 Harassment- Class C Misdemeanor	 \$500 – Unsecured Appearance Bond
Harassing Communications- Class C Misdemeanor	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
 Assault 1 st - Class B Felony	 \$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Assault 2 nd – Class C Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Assault 3 rd - Class A Misdemeanor	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
 Menacing- Class B Misdemeanor	 \$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
 Reckless Endangerment- Class A Misdemeanor	 \$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
 Tampering with Evidence	 \$1,000 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Obstructing Justice False Id-Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Obstruction of a Govt. Operation-Class A Misd.	\$1,000 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Disorderly Conduct-Class C Misdemeanor	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Public Intoxication- Violation	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance (.00 BAC)
NWNI	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
DUI- Class A Misdemeanor	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance (.00 BAC)

Giving False Name to LE-Class A Misd.	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Minor in Possession of Alcohol	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance (.00 BAC)
False Reporting to Law Enforcement	\$1,000– Secured Appearance Bond
Loitering	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	\$2,500– Secured Appearance Bond
Attempting to Elude-Misdemeanor	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Attempting to Elude-Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Resisting Arrest- Class B Misdemeanor	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Poss. of Marihuana 1 st -Other Personal Use Class C Felony	\$3,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Poss. of Marihuana 1 st – Prior Conviction Class D Felony	\$2,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of Marihuana 2 nd - Class A Misdemeanor	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia-Class A Misd.	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia-Class C Felony	\$3,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of a Controlled Substance-Class D Felony	\$2,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Illegal Possession of Prescription Drug	\$1,000– Secured Appearance Bond
Manufacturing of a Controlled Sub 1 st - Class A Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Manufacturing of a Controlled Sub 2 nd -Class B Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Trafficking of a Controlled Substance	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Unlawful Distribution of a Controlled Sub-Class B Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of Precursor Chemicals	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Illegal Purchase of Pseudoephedrine-Class A Misd.	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Illegal Purchase of Pseudoephedrinc-Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Chemical Endangerment of a Child	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of Brass Knuckles	\$500.00 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Carrying a Pistol w/o a Permit	\$500.00 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Certain Persons Forbidden to Carry a Firearm	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Shooting into an Occupied/Unoccupied Vehicle or Dwelling	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Criminal Trespass 1 st -Class A Misdemeanor	\$1,000 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Criminal Trespass 2 nd -Class C Misdemeanor	\$750 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Criminal Trespass 3 rd -Violation	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Criminal Mischief 1 st -Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Criminal Mischief 2 nd -Class A Misdemeanor	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Criminal Mischief 3 rd – Class B Misdemeanor	\$500 – Secured Appearance Bond

Burglary 1 st -Class A Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Burglary 2 nd -Class B Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Burglary 3 rd - Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Break/Enter Motor Vehicle-Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Possession of Burglar Tools-Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Theft 1 st - Class B Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Theft 2 nd - Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Theft 3 rd -Class D Felony	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Theft 4 th - Class A Misd.	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle-Class A Misd.	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
RSP 1 st - Class B Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
RSP 2 nd -Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
RSP 3 rd -Class D Felony	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
RSP 4 th -Class A Misd.	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
FORG 1 st -Class B Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
FORG 2 nd -Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
FORG 3 rd - Class D Felony	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
FORG 4 th -Class A Misd	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
PFI 1st -Class B Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
PFI 2nd-Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
PFI 3rd- Class D Felony	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
PFI 4th-Class A Misd	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Fraudulent Use of a Credit/Debit Card-Class D Felony	\$1,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Rape 1 st - Class A Felony	\$30,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Rape 2 nd - Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Sodomy 1 st -Class A Felony	\$30,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Sodomy 2 nd -Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Sexual Abuse 1 st -Class C Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Sexual Abuse 2 nd - Class A Misdemeanor	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Sexual Abuse of Child less than 12- Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Enticing a Child for Immoral Purpose- Class C Felony	\$10,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Soliciting Child by Computer-Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Transmitting Obscene Material to a Child by Computer Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Violation of Sex Offender Registration-Class C Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond

Arson 1 st -Class A Felony	\$30,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Arson 2 nd - Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Arson 3 rd - Class A Misdemeanor	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Robbery 1 st -Class A Felony	\$30,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Robbery 2 nd -Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Robbery 3 rd -Class C Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Escape 1 st -Class B Felony	\$15,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Escape 2 nd -Class C Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Escape 3 rd –Class C Felony	\$5,000 – Secured Appearance Bond
Promoting Prison Cont. 1 st -Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Promoting Prison Cont. 2 nd –Class C Felony	\$2,500 – Secured Appearance Bond
Promoting Prison Cont. 3 rd – Class B Misdemeanor	\$500 - Unsecured Appearance Bond
Conservation Offenses	\$1,000 - Unsecured Appearance Bond

DONE AND ORDERED on this the 8th day of September, 2017.



DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT B
TO
STANDING ORDER

Form C-10A Page 2 of 2 Rev.2/95	AFFIDAVIT OF SUBSTANTIAL HARDSHIP	
Monthly Expenses:(cont'd page1) Credit Card Payment(s) _____ Educational/Employment Expenses _____ Other Expenses (be specific) _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	A \$ _____
Sub-Total		
B. Child Support Payment(s)/Alimony	\$ _____	B \$ _____
Sub-Total		
C. Exceptional Expenses	\$ _____	
TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENSES (add subtotals from A & B monthly only)		\$ _____
Total Gross Monthly Income Less total monthly expenses:		
DISPOSABLE MONTHLY INCOME		\$ _____
4. LIQUID ASSETS:		
Cash on Hand/Bank (or otherwise available such as stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit)	\$ _____	
Equity in Real Estate (value of property less what you owe)	_____	
Equity in Personal Property, etc. (such as the value of motor vehicles, stereo, VCR, furnishing, jewelry, tools, guns, less what you owe)	_____	
Other (be specific)		
Do you own anything else of value? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
(land, house, boat, TV, stereo, jewelry)	_____	
If so, describe _____		
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS		\$ _____
5. Affidavit/Request		
I swear or affirm that the answers are true and reflect my current financial status. I understand that a false statement or answer to any question in the affidavit may subject me to the penalties of perjury, I authorize the court or its authorized representative to obtain records of information pertaining to my financial status from any source in order to verify information provide by me. I further understand and acknowledge that, if the court appoints an attorney to represent me, the court may require me to pay all or part of the fees and expenses of my court-appointed counsel,		
Sworn to and subscribed before me this		
_____ day of _____, _____	_____ Affiant's Signature	
_____ Judge/Clerk/Notary	_____ Print or Type Name	