

TYPES OF BAIL BONDS

CASH BAIL BONDS

Cash bail bonds - also known as "cash-only bail bonds" - require the full bail amount to be paid in cash directly to the court.

Courts may assign cash bonds for various reasons, such as failure to pay fines, failure to appear at scheduled hearings, or when a defendant is considered high-risk for not showing up in court.



SURETY BAIL BONDS

Surety bonds - also known as "credit bail bonds" - allow defendants to be released from jail without paying the full bond upfront. A licensed bail bondsman posts the surety bond on behalf of the defendant.

The bondsman charges a fee (usually 10-15% of the bond amount) for their services and becomes responsible for ensuring that the defendant appears in court.



PROPERTY BAIL BONDS

With **property bonds**, defendants can use valuable assets (such as jewelry, vehicles, or real estate) as collateral to cover the bail amount. The asset is returned after the case concludes, similar to cash bail. However, using property as collateral carries risks, including potential foreclosure if the defendant fails to appear in court.



PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE BONDS



Personal recognizance bonds - or "P.R. bonds" - allow for a defendant's release from jail without paying bail after an arrest. Judges grant P.R. bonds after assessing the defendant's criminal record, employment, community ties, and threat to public safety. The process may involve delays and interviews with pretrial officers. Failure to uphold bond conditions can lead to re-arrest.

CITATION BAIL BONDS

A **citation bond** is typically used for minor offenses where law enforcement officers issue citations instead of making an arrest. With a citation bond, the individual can avoid jail time by paying a fine or complying with other conditions specified in the citation. Citation bonds do not require collateral or payment to a bail bond company.



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