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OFFICE OF PROGRAM POLICY ANALYSIS & GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

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Most Pretrial Release Programs Continue to Comply with Statutory Reporting Requirements

at a glance

Pretrial release programs supervise defendants who have been released from jail while awaiting disposition of their criminal charges. Twenty-eight pretrial release programs responded to our survey requesting information regarding their 2011 operations. No program reported receiving state general revenue, with most (26) programs primarily funded through county funds. In addition, three programs received federal or state grants.

Eleven programs were able to provide a detailed breakdown of the nature of defendants' criminal history, which varied among programs. For these programs, the percentage of defendants with violent felony convictions ranged from 0% to 48%. Twenty-six programs reported that judges in their circuits have the discretion to release a defendant on bond and require supervision by pretrial release programs to provide an additional layer of accountability.

While programs reported varying numbers of defendants that failed to appear or had new arrests, most programs reported that few defendants they served failed to appear in court or were arrested while in the program.

Programs have generally complied with statutory requirements, as 27 submitted an annual report and reported that they maintain the required weekly registers. Some reporting requirements do not apply to programs that do not make release recommendations. Programs also could not report some criminal history information due to state and federal restrictions.

[1] The report was revised to include defendant rather than court appearance counts for warrants issued for failure to appear and new arrests while in the program for Miami-Dade County.

Scope

Section 907.044, *Florida Statutes*, part of the Citizens' Right-to-Know Act, directs OPPAGA to annually evaluate the following aspects of Florida's pretrial release programs.[2, 3]

- How are Florida's pretrial release programs funded?
- What is the nature of the charges and criminal history of defendants in pretrial release programs?
- How many defendants served by pretrial release programs were issued warrants for failing to appear in court or were arrested while in the program?
- Are pretrial release programs complying with statutory reporting requirements?

This report assesses the programs' compliance with statutory requirements for Calendar Year 2011.

[2] Prior annual reports are *Pretrial Release Programs Vary Across the State; New Reporting Requirements Pose Challenges*, OPPAGA Report No. 08-75, December 2008; *Pretrial Release Programs' Compliance With New Reporting Requirements Is Mixed*, OPPAGA Report No. 10-08, January 2010; *Pretrial Release Programs' Data Collection Methods and Requirements Could Improve*, OPPAGA Report No. 10-66, December 2010; and *Pretrial Release Programs Generally Comply with Statutory Data Collection Requirements*, OPPAGA Report No. 11-27, December 2011.

[3] Section 907.043, *F.S.*, defines "pretrial release program" for purposes of the Citizens' Right-to-Know Act as an entity, public or private, that conducts investigations of pretrial detainees, makes pretrial release recommendations to a court, and electronically monitors and supervises pretrial defendants.

Background

Pretrial release is an alternative to jail that allows arrested defendants to be released while they await disposition of their criminal charges. Pretrial release is a constitutional right for most people arrested for a crime, and is generally granted in one of three ways.[4]

- Release on recognizance allows defendants to be released from jail without posting a bond. These defendants are not supervised.
- Bond allows defendants to be released by monetary payment to the court (cash bond) or to a private bondsman (surety bond).[5] A surety bond requires defendants to pay a nonrefundable fee to the bondsman of 10% of the bond set by the court. If the defendant does not appear in court, the bondsman is responsible for paying the entire bond amount. Bondsmen are not required to supervise defendants but have a vested interest in ensuring that their clients keep their court dates and do not abscond. Judges in some circuits required defendants who posted bond to also be supervised by a pretrial release program as an added layer of accountability.
- Local pretrial release programs allow defendants to be released under the program's supervision. The programs supervise defendants through various methods such as phone contacts, office visits, and electronic monitoring. Judges typically assign defendants to a program, but some programs can select the defendants that participate in their program. Judges generally allow defendants to be released to the program without a bond; however, in some counties, judges may require defendants to also post bond when assigned to a program.

Questions and Answers

How are Florida's pretrial release programs funded?

During 2011, none of the pretrial release programs responding to our survey reported receiving state general revenue, and 26 of the 28 programs were primarily funded through county funds.[6] In addition, three programs received grants. The program in Okaloosa County received a grant from the Florida Department of Children and Families and the programs in Leon and Manatee counties received federal Justice Assistance Grants.[7, 8] Details on reported program budgets are included in Appendix A.

Sixteen programs reported that they charged fees to defendants. Counties used these fees to support program budgets, pay vendors for services rendered to defendants, or fund county general revenue. As shown in Appendix B, programs most commonly charged fees for electronic monitoring.

[4] Article I, Section 14, *Florida Constitution*, provides that unless charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, every person charged with a crime or violation of municipal or county ordinance shall be entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions. Further, s. 907.041, *F.S.*, states that it is the intent of the Legislature to create a presumption in favor of release on nonmonetary conditions for any person who is granted pretrial release unless such person is charged with a dangerous crime. Dangerous crimes are described in s. 907.041(4), *F.S.*, and include offenses such as arson, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, child abuse, abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, kidnapping, homicide, manslaughter, sexual battery and other sex offenses, robbery, carjacking, stalking, and domestic violence.

[5] A cash bond is paid directly to the court/jail for the total amount of the bond, in cash. If the arrestee does not appear after posting a cash bond, the money will be forfeited. If a not guilty verdict is rendered or the case is dismissed, or at the conclusion of the trial proceedings, bond money will be refunded minus any fines and court costs.

[6] Brevard, Collier, and Seminole counties did not provide budget information in their annual reports or survey responses.

[7] The Okaloosa County grant covers the salary and benefits for a mental health pretrial officer.

[8] The Manatee County program received three federal Justice Assistance Grants. Two grants were received directly and a third was received by the state and passed on to the program.

What is the nature of the charges and criminal history of defendants in pretrial release programs?

Judges have broad discretion to place defendants, including those with more serious charges and criminal histories, in pretrial release programs.[9] As a result, programs can serve defendants with violent charges, such as domestic and aggravated battery and sex offenses.

Eleven programs were able to provide a detailed breakdown of the nature of defendants' criminal history, which varied among programs.[10] For example, as shown in Exhibit 1, Citrus County's program reported that 48% of its defendants had violent felony criminal histories. Programs in Putnam and Seminole counties reported that none of their defendants had violent felony criminal convictions.

Exhibit 1
Most Defendants Served by Select Pretrial Release Programs Had No Prior Violent Felonies

County	Criminal History of Majority of Defendants	Percentage of All Defendants Who Had Violent Felony Convictions
Alachua	First offense (52%)	13%
Citrus	Violent felony (48%)	48%
Collier	Misdemeanors only (93%)	5%
Duval	Non-violent felony (74%)	2%
Highlands	Misdemeanors only (46%)	27%
Hillsborough	Non-violent felony (60%)	4%
Leon	First offense (63%)	11%
Miami-Dade	No prior convictions (53%)	10%
Putnam	Non-violent felony (100%)	0%
Sarasota	First offense (56%)	6%
Seminole	Misdemeanors only (85%)	0%

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release program survey responses.

[9] Pretrial release programs that screen defendants for their programs generally restrict eligibility to defendants with less serious criminal charges.

[10] Section 907.044, *F.S.*, requires OPPAGA to report on the nature of criminal convictions of defendants accepted into the programs. However, programs are not required to report this information in their annual reports. Therefore, we requested the number of defendants who had criminal histories of violent felonies, non-violent felonies, misdemeanors only, and first offenses. Most programs reported that they did not collect data at that level as it is not statutorily required or they did not categorize data in that manner.

As shown in Exhibit 2, 26 programs reported that judges in their circuits have the discretion to release a defendant on bond and require supervision by pretrial release programs for an additional layer of accountability.

Exhibit 2
Judges in 26 Counties May Require Defendants to Pay a Bond in Addition to Being Supervised by the Pretrial Release Program[1]

County	Defendants Accepted in 2011	Percentage of Who Also Paid a Bond
Alachua	879	2%
Bay	1,174	35%
Brevard	2,368	DNP
Broward	4,576	DNP
Charlotte	302	DNP
Citrus	54	DNP
Duval	2,260	61%
Escambia	2,047	DNP
Highlands	364	10%
Hillsborough	411	DNP[2]
Lee	2,072	7%
Leon	1,098	61%
Manatee	4,672	DNP
Miami-Dade	10,648	5%
Monroe	818	DNP
Okaloosa	1,033	58%
Orange	5,398	78%
Osceola	2,601	79%
Palm Beach	4,157	25%
Polk	5,378	96%
Putnam	13	DNP
Santa Rosa	558	DNP
Sarasota	2,563	31%
Seminole	109	DNP
St. Lucie	587	66%
Volusia	4,555	DNP

[1] DNP denotes that the program did not provide the percentage of defendants accepted in 2011 who also paid a bond.

[2] In Hillsborough County, judges can only order both bond and pretrial release if there are multiple charges.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release program survey responses.

How many defendants served by pretrial release programs were issued warrants for failing to appear in court or were arrested while in the program?

With some exceptions, pretrial release programs reported that few defendants they served failed to appear in court or were arrested while in the program. As shown in Appendix A, programs reported varying numbers of defendants who

failed to appear. For example, the programs in Charlotte and Putnam counties reported that no defendants were issued warrants for failure to appear, while the programs in Broward and Miami-Dade counties reported that 285 (4%) and 581 (4%) defendants, respectively, were issued such warrants.[11, 12]

Programs also had varying numbers of defendant arrests. For example, the programs in Collier and Putnam counties reported that no defendants were arrested for any offense while in the program, while the programs in Polk and Miami-Dade counties reported that 498 (9%) and 1,307 (10%) defendants, respectively, were arrested for a new offense while in the program.[13] The offenses resulting in an arrest included failing to appear in court, committing new crimes, and failing to comply with pre-trial release program rules.

Are pretrial release programs complying with statutory reporting requirements?

Section 907.043, *Florida Statutes*, requires pretrial release programs to prepare a register, which must be updated weekly, displaying descriptive information about the defendants released through the program. Additionally, no later than March 31 of every year, each pretrial release program must submit an annual report for the previous calendar year to the governing body and to the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the pretrial release program is located.

In 2011, pretrial release programs generally complied with these statutory requirements, as 27 programs submitted an annual report and reported that they maintain the required weekly registers.[14] Twenty-eight programs also responded to OPPAGA's survey that requested additional information.

Some of the data required to be included in the annual report does not apply to all programs. For example, eight programs reported that they did not recommend defendants for pretrial release; nine programs reported that they did not recommend against nonsecured release; and nine programs reported that they did not recommend defendants for nonsecured release. As a result, these programs could not report data for these required elements.

Also, several programs did not provide criminal history data required in the weekly register due to state and federal restrictions.[15] Florida statutes require pretrial release programs to disclose the nature of prior criminal convictions of defendants accepted into their programs; however, in 2011, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) determined that s. 907.043, *Florida Statutes*, does not and cannot authorize or permit reporting national criminal history information to the public.[16] FDLE advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could limit or deny access by Florida criminal justice agencies to national criminal history information if it is released in violation of federal restrictions. This revocation could extend to all law enforcement and public safety entities in the state. Appendix C describes program compliance with s. 907.043, *Florida Statutes*.

Additionally, according to s. 907.041(3)(b), *Florida Statutes*, before a person can be released on nonmonetary conditions under the supervision of pretrial release, the program must verify to the court that it has investigated or otherwise verified information such as the accused's family circumstances, employment record, criminal record, and appearances at court proceedings. As shown in Exhibit 3, in 2011, 11 pretrial release programs reported that in all cases it certified to the court that it had obtained and investigated or otherwise verified these elements at first appearance.

[11] Citrus, Collier, Hillsborough, and St. Lucie counties all reported that only one defendant was issued a warrant for failure to appear.

[12] Our initial report included court appearance rather than defendant information reported by Miami-Dade County for warrants issued for failure to appear (1,562).

[13] Our initial report included court appearance rather than defendant information reported by Miami-Dade County for new arrests while in the program (1,846).

[14] Polk County was unable to submit an annual report.

[15] One program that provided criminal history data limited the information to a summary and the total number of convictions. Another program provided the criminal history information for Florida adult convictions.

[16] Federal law restricts access to this information, as provided in s. 943.054, *F.S.*, and Title 28, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Section 20.33.

Exhibit 3
Eleven Pretrial Release Programs Reported That They Had Obtained and Investigated or Otherwise Verified Information for All Defendants[1]

County	Percentage of Cases Certified in 2011
Alachua	95%
Bay	0%
Brevard	100%[2]
Broward	100%
Charlotte	100%
Citrus	DNP
Collier	100%
Duval	100%
Escambia	40%
Highlands	25%
Hillsborough	100%
Lee	100%
Leon	100%
Manatee	65%
Miami-Dade	100%
Monroe	97%
Okaloosa	DNP
Orange	49%
Osceola	40%
Palm Beach	44%
Pinellas	99%
Polk	99%
Putnam	100%
Santa Rosa	60%
Sarasota	36%
Seminole	DNP
St. Lucie	DNP
Volusia	100%

[1] DNP denotes that the program did not provide the percentage of cases at first appearance in which the program certified to the court that it had obtained and investigated or otherwise verified elements such as the accused's family circumstances, employment record, criminal record, and appearances at court proceedings in calendar year 2011.

[2] The data provided by Brevard County is in reference to defendants released into the pretrial release program prior to first appearance.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release program survey responses.

Programs that could not certify this information in all cases provided various reasons for being unable to do so. In one case, a program noted that the court does not ask for this information from the pretrial release program; rather, the sheriff's office and clerk's office provides prior criminal history information and prior appearance information to the judge at first appearance. Another program reported that defendants who are already on probation or under other supervision or those appearing for warrants are not screened for supervised release. Other programs noted that defendants may refuse to be interviewed, not be available because of medical or housing reasons, or provide incorrect reference contact information.

Agency Comments

In accordance with the provisions of s. 11.51(2), *Florida Statutes*, a draft of OPPAGA's report was submitted to the pretrial release programs and to the Office of State Courts Administrator for review.

OPPAGA supports the Florida Legislature by providing evaluative research and objective analyses to promote government accountability and the efficient and effective use of public resources. This project was conducted in accordance with applicable evaluation standards. Copies of this report in print or alternate accessible format may be obtained by telephone (850/488-0021), by FAX (850/487-3804), in person, or by mail (OPPAGA Report Production, Claude Pepper Building, Room 312, 111 W. Madison St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1475). Cover photo by Mark Foley.

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Appendix A

Pretrial Release Program Budget, Failure to Appear, and New Offense Information

As shown in Exhibit A-1, pretrial release programs' reported budgets and outcomes varied. Comparisons of budgets should be made with caution because of differences in caseloads and responsibilities. For example, Citrus County's program, which served 54 defendants in 2011, electronically monitored pretrial defendants but did not conduct investigations of pretrial detainees, make pretrial release recommendations to the court, or supervise pretrial defendants. Miami-Dade County's program, which served 13,148 defendants in 2011, conducted investigations of pretrial detainees, made pretrial release recommendations to a court, and supervised pretrial defendants.

Exhibit A-1
Pretrial Release Programs' Budgets and Numbers of Defendants Who Failed to Appear or Committed New Crimes Varied[1]

County	Calendar Year 2011 Total Budget	Total Accepted in 2011	Total Served in 2011	Issued a Warrant for Failing to Appear in Court	Arrested for Any Offense While in the Program
Alachua[2]	$978,383	879	1,105	36	48
Bay	60,000	1,174	1,498	15	46
Brevard	DNP	2,368	2,368	135	245
Broward[3]	5,783,152	4,576	7,226	285	488
Charlotte	406,741	302	404	0	15
Citrus	54,350	54	54	1	6
Collier	DNP	58	73	1	0
Duval	743,929	2,260	2,260	30	48
Escambia	459,102	2,047	4,733	98	58
Highlands	48,843	364	720	10	12
Hillsborough	277,241	411	507	1	23
Lee	2,200,613	2,072	4,074	57	104
Leon	868,830	1,098	1,501	55	60
Manatee	647,928	4,672	4,672	DNP	141
Miami-Dade[7]	4,868,625	10,648	13,148	581	1,307
Monroe	558,729	818	1,175	17	108
Okaloosa	352,922	1,033	1,400	32	32
Orange[4]	2,797,196	5,398	6,758	146	219
Osceola[2]	584,245	2,601	2,786	85	165
Palm Beach	1,472,321	4,157	5,055	110	261
Pinellas[5]	1,423,596	2,421	5,206	144	160
Polk	1,042,797	5,378	5,819	DNP	498
Putnam[6]	1,076	13	13	0	0
Santa Rosa	108,761	558	1,491	7	157
Sarasota	1,396,167	2,563	2,989	81	162
Seminole	DNP	109	123	4	8
St. Lucie	751,167	587	730	1	19
Volusia[2]	1,305,407	4,555	5,532	90	365

[1] DNP denotes that the program did not provide that information.

[2] Alachua, Osceola, and Volusia counties provided Fiscal Year 2010-11 budget information.

[3] Broward County's budget included $2,029,013 for risk assessment unit personnel and operating costs, $2,524,462 for supervision unit personnel and operating costs, and $1,229,677 for electronic monitoring equipment lease and monitoring costs. In regard to defendants issued a warrant for failing to appear in court, the program reported that in many cases defendants were issued a warrant, but judges rescinded the warrant without an arrest. The program also noted that the 488 defendants arrested for any offense while in the program were those who were arrested for a new charge and not for any technical violation of pretrial release conditions.

[4] Orange County's budget included $1,394,627 for inmate identification, court information, and release processing of nonsecured releases. The budget also included $1,402,568 for post-release supervision of nonsecured releases, which included pretrial supervision and electronic monitoring.

[5] Pinellas County's program noted that $242,333 in fees from sentenced offenders on electronic monitoring are included in their budget information. Pretrial defendants are not charged a fee.

[6] Putnam County's program operated as part of county probation.

[7] Miami-Dade County's program previously provided court appearance-based information for warrants issued for failure to appear (1,562) and new arrests while in the program (1,846).

Source: Pretrial release program annual reports and survey responses.

Appendix B

Pretrial Program Defendant Fees

Exhibit B-1 lists the 16 counties that reported charging fees to defendants. Counties used these fees to support program budgets, pay vendors for services rendered to defendants, or fund county general revenue. Programs most commonly charged fees for electronic monitoring.

Exhibit B-1
Sixteen Programs Charge Defendants Fees[1, 2]

County	Service	Fee Amount	Total Collected	Fee Assessment	Recipient of Fees
Alachua[3]	Electronic/GPS Monitoring	Sliding fee scale	$30,369	Fee Schedule	Vendor
	Urine Testing	$15/test	$600	Fee Schedule	General fund
Brevard[4]	Pretrial Community Supervision Administrative Fees	$10/week	$27,537	Required unless waived	Program revenue
Broward	Electronic Monitoring	$5/day	$116,789	When court-ordered	County general fund
Charlotte	GPS or Alcohol Bracelet	$12/day	DNP	Mandatory unless waived	Vendor
	Drug Testing	$5/test	DNP	When court-ordered	County
	Alcohol (ETG) Testing	$14.95/test	DNP	When court-ordered	County
	Synthetic Drug Testing	$19.95/test	DNP	When court-ordered	County
Citrus	Electronic Monitor	$8/day	$8,749	Mandatory unless waived	DNP
	Electronic Monitoring	$59/week	$31,700	DNP	DNP
Lee[5]	Misdemeanor Diversion	$150	$535,749	Mandatory unless community service allowed in lieu of cost of supervision	Board of County Commissioners
Leon	Monthly Administrative Fees	$40/month	$158,838	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
	Active GPS Monitoring Fees	$12/day, sliding fee scale	$20,010, $28,722	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue/vendor
	Passive GPS Monitoring Fees	$12/day, sliding fee scale	$563	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
	SCRAM Monitoring Fees	$12/day	$52,453	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
Manatee	Drug Testing	$50/one-time fee	DNP	When court-ordered	Program revenue
	Electronic Monitor	$3.18/day	$2,890	When court-ordered	Vendor
Monroe	Urinalysis	$10/urinalysis	$7,875	When court-ordered	General revenue
Okaloosa	Electronic Monitoring	$12/day	$35,949	Mandatory	General revenue
Orange	Electronic Monitoring Cost of Supervision Fee	$6/day	$2,247 (non-secured releases)	Mandatory unless waived	County general revenue
	Drug Testing Fees	$17/one-time fee	$11,995 (non-secured releases)	Mandatory unless waived	County general revenue
	Pretrial Supervision Telephone Reporting Fee	$6/month	$2,129 (non-secured releases)	Mandatory unless waived	County general revenue
Osceola	Electronic Monitoring	$2.70/day	DNP	When court-ordered	Vendor
	GPS Monitoring	$4.90/day	DNP	When court-ordered	Vendor
Palm Beach	Cost of Supervision	$10/week	$191,505	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
Putnam[6]	Cost of Supervision	$2 to $7/day	$1,076	Court-ordered	General fund
Santa Rosa	Administrative Fee	$25/one-time fee	$12,278	Mandatory	Program revenue
	Drug/Alcohol Testing	$15/test	$6,345	When tested	Program revenue
St. Lucie	GPS/Supervision	$2 to $30/week	$5,854	When court-ordered	County general revenue

[1] DNP denotes that the program did not provide that information.
[2] Miami-Dade County's program noted that electronic monitoring is provided by the Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation Department Monitored Release Program and defendants are required to pay fees for the cost of supervision. Pinellas County's program noted that sentenced offenders on electronic monitoring are charged a fee while pretrial defendants are not charged fees.
[3] Alachua County pretrial defendants were not charged fees to participate in the program; however, they were charged for services provided. All monies collected were charged in accordance with the county's established fee schedule. Not all defendants who paid for urine testing were Alachua County pretrial defendants. In addition to Alachua County pretrial defendants, fees were collected for those defendants under supervision in other counties when asked (e.g., if another jurisdiction collected fees and Alachua County provided courtesy supervision, Alachua County collected fees for the jurisdiction). Most of the urine testing completed for Alachua County pretrial defendants was done at no cost to the defendant. Electronic/GPS monitoring fees were collected by pretrial staff; however, the monies were made payable to the vendor. Having the pretrial staff act as the collection agent reduces the fees charged to the defendants.
[4] Brevard County's program noted that there were no fees charged for pretrial release participation, only pretrial community supervision administrative fees.
[5] Lee County's program noted that these fees are only charged for defendants participating in misdemeanor diversion, not those on pretrial supervision.
[6] Putnam County's program noted that 95% of defendants were able to pay for their cost of supervision, while the cost of supervision for the remaining 5% of defendants was paid by the county.
Source: Pretrial release program responses to OPPAGA survey.

Appendix C

Compliance with Statutory Reporting Requirements

Section 907.043, *Florida Statutes*, requires pretrial release programs to prepare a register, which must be updated weekly, displaying descriptive information about the defendants released through the program. Additionally, by March 31 every year, each pretrial release program must submit an annual report for the previous calendar year. Twenty-seven programs complied with the annual report requirement and 28 programs responded to our survey and provided additional information. Some programs' annual reports did not contain all data required by law as some data elements did not apply to all programs and some criminal history data could not be released due to state and federal restrictions.

Exhibit C-1 summarizes the number of programs that met the requirements to maintain and update a weekly register and provide an annual report.

Exhibit C-1
Some Programs Did Not Provide All Requirements

Weekly Register Requirements (s. 907.043(3)(b), *F.S.*)	Number of Programs That Provided Data	Number of Programs That Did Not Provide Data[1]
Number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.	25	3
Number of indigent defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.	20	8
Names and number of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	27	1
Names and number of indigent defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	23	5
Charges filed against and the case numbers of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	27	1
Nature of any prior criminal conviction of a defendant accepted into the pretrial release program.	22	6
Court appearances required of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	24	4
Date of each defendant's failure to appear for a scheduled court appearance.	20	8
Number of warrants issued for a defendant's arrest for failing to appear at a scheduled court appearance.	20	8
Number and type of program noncompliance infractions committed by a defendant in the pretrial release program and whether the pretrial release program recommended that the court revoke the defendant's release.	23	5
Annual Report Requirements (s. 907.043(4)(b), *F.S.*)	**Number of Programs That Provided Data**	**Number of Programs That Did Not Provide Data[1]**
Number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.	26	2
Number of defendants recommended for pretrial release.	17[2]	3
Number of defendants for whom the pretrial release program recommended against nonsecured release.	14[3]	5
Number of defendants granted nonsecured release after the pretrial release program recommended nonsecured release.	15[4]	4
Number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release that were declared indigent by the court.	21	7
Name and case number of each person granted nonsecured release who failed to attend a scheduled court appearance.	23	5
Name and case number of each person granted nonsecured release that was issued a warrant for failing to appear.	23	5
Name and case number of each person granted nonsecured release who was arrested for any offense while on release through the pretrial release program.	24	4

[1] Programs that did not provide an annual report or survey response are included in the figures in this column.

[2] An additional eight programs reported that they did not recommend defendants for pretrial release.

[3] An additional nine programs reported that they did not recommend against nonsecured release.

[4] An additional nine programs reported that they did not recommend defendants for nonsecured release.

Source: Pretrial release program annual reports and survey responses.