



# Most Pretrial Release Programs Continue to Be Compliant 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 2012 operations. No program reported receiving state general revenue, with most (27) 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 histories, which varied among programs. For these programs, the percentage of defendants with violent felony criminal histories ranged from 2% to 52%. Twenty-five 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 supervised failed to appear in court or were arrested while in the program.

Programs have generally complied with statutory requirements, as 28 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.

## 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.<sup>1,2</sup>

- 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 2012.

<sup>1</sup> 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; *Pretrial Release Programs Generally Comply with Statutory Data Collection Requirements*, OPPAGA [Report No. 11-27](#), December 2011; and *Most Pretrial Release Programs Continue to Comply with Statutory Reporting Requirements*, OPPAGA [Report No. 12-13](#).

<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

- 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).<sup>4</sup> A surety bond requires defendants to pay a nonrefundable fee to the bondsman of 10% of the bond amount 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 require defendants who have 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 2012, none of the pretrial release programs responding to our survey reported receiving state general revenue, and 27 of the 28 programs reported that they were primarily funded through county funds.<sup>5</sup> In addition, three programs received grants. The program in Leon County received a federal Justice Assistance Grant and a grant from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the program in Manatee County received federal Justice Assistance Grants, and the program in Okaloosa County received a grant from the Florida Department of Children and Families.<sup>6, 7, 8</sup> Details on reported program budgets are included in Appendix A.

Fifteen 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. Programs most commonly charged fees for electronic monitoring. Please see Appendix B for more information on fees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Seminole County did not provide budget information in their annual report or survey response.

<sup>6</sup> The Leon County program received pass-through federal funding from a \$108,085 Justice Assistance Grant, which was administered through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Leon County was also a sub-recipient of funding through a federal Justice Assistance Grant awarded to the City of Tallahassee. This funding allowed for the continuation of the GPS monitoring program and the on-site drug and alcohol testing program.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> The Okaloosa County grant covers the salary and benefits for a mental health pretrial officer.

**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.<sup>9</sup> As a result, programs may 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 histories, which varied among programs.<sup>10</sup> For example, as shown in Exhibit 1, Citrus County’s program reported that 52% of its defendants had violent felony criminal histories, while Duval County’s program reported that only 2% of their defendants had violent felony criminal histories.

**Exhibit 1  
Eleven Programs Were Able to Provide Defendants’ Criminal Histories; Most Had No Prior Violent Felonies**

County	Criminal History of Majority of Defendants	All Defendants Who Had Violent Felony Criminal History
Citrus	Violent felony (52%)	52%
Collier	Misdemeanors only (65%)	5%
Duval	Non-violent felony (71%)	2%
Highlands	Violent felony (28%)	28%
Hillsborough	Non-violent felony (60%)	9%
Leon	First offense (61%)	11%
Miami-Dade	No prior convictions (71%)	9%
Monroe	No prior offense, adjudication withheld, or diversion (86%)	3%
Putnam	Non-violent felony (91%)	9%
Sarasota	First offense (60%)	5%
St. Lucie	First offense (46%)	26%

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release program survey responses.

<sup>9</sup> Pretrial release programs that screen defendants for their programs generally restrict eligibility to defendants with less serious criminal charges.

<sup>10</sup> 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 no prior 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, 25 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 25 Counties May Require Defendants to Pay a Bond in Addition to Being Supervised by the Pretrial Release Program<sup>1</sup>**

County	Defendants Accepted in 2012	Percentage Who Also Paid a Bond
Alachua	790	2%
Bay	1,168	<20%
Brevard	2,671	DNP
Broward	3,888	36%
Charlotte	366	DNP
Citrus	81	DNP
Duval	1,772	DNP
Escambia	2,420	DNP
Highlands	307	22%
Hillsborough	516	DNP <sup>2</sup>
Lee	3,179	24%
Leon	1,068	62%
Manatee	1,796	2%
Miami-Dade	9,801	8%
Monroe	784	31%
Okaloosa	1,121	58%
Orange	4,494	57%
Osceola	2,174	81%
Palm Beach	3,234	20%
Polk	DNP	80%
Putnam	9	DNP
Santa Rosa	384	DNP
Sarasota	2,089	5%
St. Lucie	591	62%
Volusia	4,266	40%

<sup>1</sup> DNP denotes that the program did not provide this information.

<sup>2</sup> 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 supervised 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 Collier, Hillsborough, and Putnam counties reported that no defendants were issued warrants for failure to appear, while the programs in Orange and Miami-Dade counties reported that 160 (3%) and 586 (5%) defendants, respectively, were issued such warrants.<sup>11</sup>

Programs also had varying numbers of defendant arrests. For example, the programs in Collier and Seminole counties reported that no defendants were arrested for any offense while in the program, while the programs in Broward and Miami-Dade counties reported that 430 (7%) and 786 (7%) defendants, respectively, were arrested for a new offense while in the program.

***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 2012, pretrial release programs generally complied with these statutory requirements, as 28 programs submitted an annual report and reported that they maintain the required weekly registers. 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, 10 programs reported that they did not recommend defendants for pretrial release, did not recommend against nonsecured release, and did not recommend defendants for nonsecured release. As a result, these programs could not report data for these required elements.<sup>12</sup>

Also, several programs did not provide criminal history data required in the weekly register.<sup>13</sup> Florida statutes require pretrial release programs to disclose the nature of prior criminal convictions of defendants accepted into their programs. However, in 2010, 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 (information obtained from FDLE pertaining to jurisdictions other than Florida, including federal and other state information) to the public.<sup>14</sup> 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 2012, 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.

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 determines if a defendant is eligible for the pretrial release program, not the program staff. 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. One program reported that defendants who are already on probation or under other supervision or those appearing for warrants are not screened for supervised release.

<sup>11</sup> St. Lucie County reported that only one defendant was issued a warrant for failure to appear.

<sup>12</sup> The 10 programs were in Hillsborough, Leon, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, and Volusia counties.

<sup>13</sup> One program that provided criminal history data limited the information to the total number of convictions. Another program provided the criminal history information for Florida adult convictions.

<sup>14</sup> 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<sup>1</sup>**

County	Percentage of Cases Certified in 2012
Alachua	95%
Bay	0%
Brevard	100% <sup>2</sup>
Broward	100%
Charlotte	100%
Citrus	DNP
Collier	90%
Duval	100%
Escambia	40% <sup>3</sup>
Highlands	35%
Hillsborough	100%
Lee	100%
Leon	100%
Manatee	68%
Miami-Dade	100%
Monroe	60%
Okaloosa	DNP
Orange	95%
Osceola	80%
Palm Beach	39%
Pinellas	0%
Polk	95%
Putnam	100%
Santa Rosa	60%
Sarasota	100%
Seminole	DNP
St. Lucie	DNP
Volusia	100%

<sup>1</sup> 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 2012.

<sup>2</sup> The data provided by Brevard County is in reference to defendants released into the pretrial release program prior to a court appearance.

<sup>3</sup> Escambia County noted that the program only certifies eligible cases that appear before the court for first appearance. As a result, 60% of the cases were not certified because the defendant was ineligible.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release program survey responses.

## 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 data, evaluative research, and objective analyses that assist legislative budget and policy deliberations. 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 (850/487-9213), 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.

**OPPAGA website:** [www.oppaga.state.fl.us](http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us)

Project supervised by Claire K. Mazur (850/717-0575)  
Project conducted by Matthew Moncrief (850/717-0520)  
R. Philip Twogood, Coordinator

## 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 81 defendants in 2012, 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 12,079 defendants in 2012, 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<sup>1</sup>

County	Calendar Year 2012 Total Budget	Total Accepted in 2012	Total Served in 2012	Issued a Warrant for Failing to Appear in Court	Arrested for Any Offense While in the Program
Alachua <sup>2</sup>	\$952,297	790	1,002	39	48
Bay	60,000	1,168	1,386	14	56
Brevard	120,389	2,671	2,671	149	147
Broward	6,123,880	3,888	6,551	DNP	430
Charlotte	406,390	366	444	3	17
Citrus	65,352	81	81	5	21
Collier	88,900	47	63	0	0
Duval	740,929	1,772	1,772	16	35
Escambia	435,493	2,420	2,420	67	46
Highlands	75,074	307	307	18	16
Hillsborough	212,000	516	612	0	39
Lee	2,079,439	3,179	3,615	75	186
Leon	833,599	1,068	1,491	53	52
Manatee	647,928	1,796	3,378	DNP	131
Miami-Dade	4,559,349	9,801	12,079	586	786
Monroe	558,729	784	1,192	18	31
Okaloosa	336,907	1,121	1,719	47	68
Orange	2,571,920	4,494	5,754	160	134
Osceola <sup>2</sup>	584,245	2,174	2,819	120	183
Palm Beach	1,222,595	3,234	3,855	80	224
Pinellas <sup>3</sup>	1,050,251	2,373	4,349	106	112
Polk	1,139,622	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP
Putnam <sup>4</sup>	1,499	9	11	0	1
Santa Rosa	104,234	384	883	14	132
Sarasota	1,345,230	2,089	2,636	77	120
Seminole	DNP	75	75	2	0
St. Lucie	692,056	591	730	1	25
Volusia <sup>2</sup>	1,304,979	4,266	5,160	90	260

<sup>1</sup> DNP denotes that the program did not provide that information.

<sup>2</sup> Alachua, Osceola, and Volusia counties provided Fiscal Year 2011-12 budget information.

<sup>3</sup> Pinellas County’s program noted that its budget was used to run three programs, including the pretrial release program.

<sup>4</sup> Putnam County’s program was operated as part of county probation.

Source: Pretrial release program annual reports and survey responses.

## Appendix B

### Pretrial Program Defendant Fees

Exhibit B-1 lists the 15 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

#### Fifteen Programs Charge Defendants Fees<sup>1,2</sup>

County	Service	Fee Amount	Total Collected	Fee Assessment	Recipient of Fees
Alachua <sup>3</sup>	Electronic/GPS Monitoring	Sliding fee scale	\$29,070	County fee schedule	Vendor
	Urine Testing	\$10 or \$15/test	\$360	County fee schedule	General fund
Broward	Electronic Monitoring	\$5/day	\$97,152	Mandatory unless waived or is using the services of an appointed attorney, typically a public defender	County general fund
Charlotte	Alcohol/EtG Testing	\$14.95/test	DNP	When court-ordered	County
	Drug Testing	\$5/test	DNP	When court-ordered	County
	GPS or Alcohol Bracelet	\$10 to \$12/day	DNP	Mandatory unless waived	Vendor
	Synthetic Drug Testing	\$19.95/test	DNP	When court-ordered	County
Citrus <sup>4</sup>	Electronic Monitoring	\$8/day or \$59/week	\$11,002	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
Leon	GPS Monitoring Fees	Sliding fee scale	\$1,453	Mandatory unless waived	Vendor
	Monthly Administrative Fees	\$40/month	\$111,986	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
	Secured Continuous Random Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) Fees	\$12/day	\$55,755	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 <sup>5</sup>	Electronic Monitoring	\$4.25/day	\$3,005	When court-ordered	County revenue
	Urinalysis	\$10 or \$37/test	\$4,876	When court-ordered	County revenue
Okaloosa	Electronic Monitoring	\$12/day	\$24,504	Mandatory	General revenue
Orange	Drug Testing Fees	\$17/one-time fee	\$16,787	Mandatory unless waived	County government general fund
	Electronic Monitoring Cost of Supervision Fee	\$6/day	\$1,878	Mandatory unless waived	County government general fund
	Pretrial Supervision Telephone Reporting Fee	\$6/month	\$3,356	Mandatory unless waived	\$4 of each \$6 fee is paid to the vendor and \$2 goes to the county government general fund
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	\$172,746	Mandatory unless waived	Program revenue
Pinellas	Electronic Monitoring	\$49/week	\$188,307	Mandatory	Vendor
Putnam	Cost of Supervision	\$2/day	\$1,499	Court-ordered	General fund
	Electronic Monitoring	\$7 to \$10/day	DNP	Court-ordered	Vendor
Santa Rosa	Administrative Fee	\$25/one-time fee	\$7,881	Mandatory	Program revenue
	Drug/Alcohol Testing	\$15/test	\$5,505	When tested	Program revenue
St. Lucie	GPS/Supervision	\$2 to \$30/week	\$6,999	When court-ordered	County general revenue

<sup>1</sup> DNP denotes that the program did not provide that information.

<sup>2</sup> Miami-Dade County's program noted that electronic monitoring is provided by the Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation Department's Monitored Release Program, and defendants are required to pay fees for the cost of supervision.

<sup>3</sup> 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, in some cases fees were collected for those defendants under supervision in other counties (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. The program reports that having the pretrial staff act as the collection agent reduces the fees charged to the defendants.

<sup>4</sup> Defendants are charged \$8 per day and a \$3 filing fee for every transaction made, for a total of \$59 per week.

<sup>5</sup> The defendant's financial situation dictates the amount he or she must pay for these services. When placing the defendant on electronic monitoring or requiring urinalysis, the judge will also determine who will pay the costs. The pretrial program has an in-house lab that charges \$10 per test, while a contracted lab (for out-of-area tests) costs \$37 per test. The cost for electronic monitoring is \$4.25 per day. The judge will often order that the defendant only pay \$5 per urinalysis and \$2.50 for electronic monitoring, with the pretrial program making up the difference in cost.

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-eight programs complied with the annual report requirement and responded to our survey. 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.

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
Number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.	26	2
Number of indigent defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.	20	8
Names and number of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	26	2
Names and number of indigent defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	22	6
Charges filed against and the case numbers of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	25	3
Nature of any prior criminal conviction of a defendant accepted into the pretrial release program.	21	7
Court appearances required of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.	23	5
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
Number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.	26	2
Number of defendants recommended for pretrial release.	15	13 <sup>1</sup>
Number of defendants for whom the pretrial release program recommended against nonsecured release.	13	15 <sup>1</sup>
Number of defendants granted nonsecured release after the pretrial release program recommended nonsecured release.	14	14 <sup>1</sup>
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.	22	6
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.	23	5

<sup>1</sup> Ten programs (Hillsborough, Leon, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, and Volusia counties) included in this figure reported that they did not recommend defendants for pretrial release, did not recommend against nonsecured release, and did not recommend defendants for nonsecured release.

Source: Pretrial release program annual reports and survey responses.