

County Pretrial Release Programs: Calendar Year 2024

Report 25-10

December 2025



OPPAGA

Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability

County Pretrial Release Programs: Calendar Year 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pretrial release programs (pretrial programs) supervise defendants who have been released from jail while awaiting disposition of their criminal charges. As directed by statute, OPPAGA conducts an annual review of pretrial programs that meet certain statutory criteria. OPPAGA surveyed all programs and conducted follow-up interviews with some programs. Thirty-three pretrial programs responded to the survey regarding 2024 operations and reported serving 67,796 defendants. The surveyed programs vary in several ways—including size and administrative structure—that influence program operations and services.

To remain on pretrial release, defendants must comply with all court-ordered conditions until the final disposition of their cases, including complying with all summons to appear at court hearings. All pretrial programs reported a rate of less than 12% for participants failing to appear in court. Pretrial programs reported varying rates of defendant rearrests while on pretrial release. Most programs reported an average successful completion rate of over 78%.

In 2024, program expenditures totaled over \$50 million, with county funds comprising 96% of pretrial program budgets statewide. No program reported receiving state general revenue or federal funding, while three programs reported receiving grant funds. Pretrial program 2024 budgets ranged from \$80,255 (Citrus County) to \$11.3 million (Broward County).

Statute requires each pretrial program to prepare a weekly register with information about program participants and an annual report of program activities and operations. Pretrial programs generally complied with these statutory requirements, with 32 programs providing OPPAGA with weekly registers and 30 programs providing an annual report. However, many programs did not include all statutorily required data elements in the weekly registers or annual reports.

REPORT SCOPE

As directed by s. 907.044, *Florida Statutes*, OPPAGA conducts an annual study to evaluate the effectiveness and cost efficiency of pretrial release programs in Florida. The study's scope includes, but is not limited to, gathering information pertaining to the funding sources of each pretrial program; nature of criminal convictions of defendants accepted into the programs; number of failed court appearances by defendants accepted into each program; number of warrants issued subsequently by defendants in each program; and programs' compliance with statutory reporting requirements.

BACKGROUND

According to Florida Department of Law Enforcement data, 545,014 arrests occurred statewide in 2024. Following an arrest, defendants are booked or administratively processed into local jails. Booking is followed by a first appearance court hearing, the beginning of judicial involvement in a case. First appearance procedures vary by state. In Florida, the first appearance court hearing occurs within 24 hours of arrest. Defendants are informed of their charges and advised of their rights at the first appearance hearing. Those unable to obtain release are detained in the county jail until trial. If convicted and sentenced for one year or less, defendants typically serve their time in county jails. If convicted and sentenced for more than one year, defendants are transferred to a state prison facility.

Nationally, defendants in pretrial detention comprise approximately 70% of local jail populations. In 2024, Florida's jail population in pretrial detention decreased to 68%, compared to 70% in 2023. The similar rate of pretrial detention may be influenced by multiple factors, including arrest or enforcement activity, monetary bail practices that limit release for individuals unable to afford to post bail, restrictions on release eligibility, and court processing delays or backlogs. According to the Florida Department of Corrections, in 2024, the average daily pretrial jail population in Florida was 36,143 adult defendants and 224 juvenile defendants. This represents an increase from the 2023 average daily pretrial population of 33,221 adults and 212 juveniles. (See Appendix A for individual program profiles that include county and jail population.)

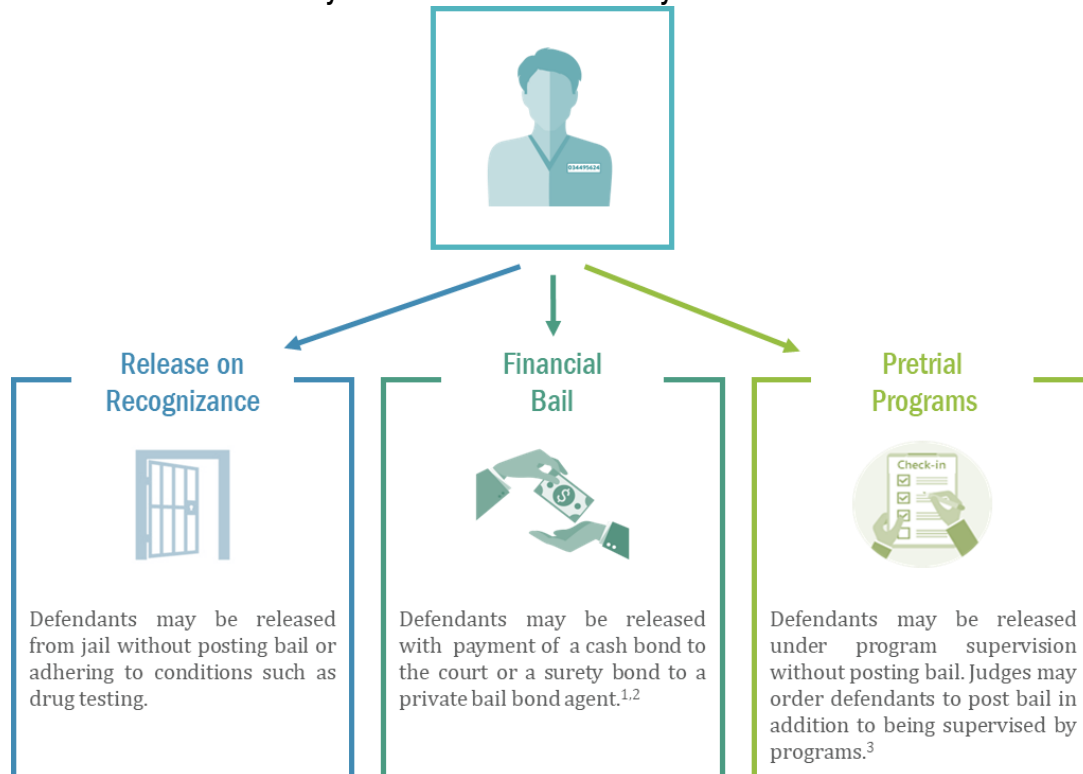
Pretrial release is an alternative to pretrial detention in jail, allowing arrested defendants to be released while awaiting disposition of their criminal charges. The Florida Constitution provides that persons charged with a crime are entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions unless (1) the person is charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great or (2) conditions of release cannot reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process.¹

Pretrial release is generally granted in one of three ways: release on recognizance, payment of financial bail, or participation in a pretrial release program (pretrial program). (See Exhibit 1.) The type of release the court grants an individual depends on a variety of factors, including the nature and circumstances of the current offense, ties to the community, financial resources, mental health condition, previous arrests, and court appearance history.

¹ [Article I, s. 14](#) of the Florida Constitution.

Exhibit 1

Pretrial Release Is Generally Granted in One of Three Ways



¹ A defendant may pay a full cash bond directly to the court for the total bail amount. If the defendant does not appear in court after posting a cash bond, the money will be forfeited. After the final disposition of the case, bond money will be refunded, minus any unpaid court fees, costs, and criminal penalties.

² A surety bond requires the defendant to pay a non-refundable fee or bail bond premium (typically 10%) to a bail bond agent for the bail amount set by the court. If the defendant does not appear in court, the bail bond agent is responsible for paying the entire bail amount.

³ Programs supervise defendants through various methods, such as contact requirements and electronic or global positioning system (GPS) monitoring.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release literature.

After arrest, judges may release defendants on their own recognizance (without a payment of money), with the expectation that they will appear for all court hearings. Defendants may also be released by judges with additional financial conditions, such as posting bail or acquiring a bail bond. Bail, or a portion of it, is returned to defendants when their trial is over. To avoid forfeiting this money, defendants must appear for pretrial hearings and trial. Federal statistics show that the financial conditions of release increased between 1990 and 2009. In 1990, 37% of pretrial releases included financial conditions, and that rate increased to 61% in 2009. During the same period, the use of surety bonds more than doubled, from 24% to 49%. More recent statistics show continued growth, with the credit rating agency A.M. Best reporting that nationally, the amount of bail bond premiums collected increased by 11% from 2016 to 2023.

If a defendant cannot pay the full bail amount, they may hire a bail bond agent who takes on the bail on behalf of the defendant via a surety bond or three-party guarantee. Unlike an individual who must pay the court the bail upfront, a bail bond agent takes on the bail as a debt that is paid to the court only if a defendant does not attend required court proceedings. For their services, the bail agents licensed in Florida must require a premium equal to the rate approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation, which is 10% of the bail amount. Bail bond agents gather information about a defendant, such as the severity of the crime and the defendant's ties to and stability in the community, to assess the risk of taking on the bail. In some instances, bail bond agents may require some form of collateral (e.g., a house

or car title) in addition to the premium. Bail bond agents monitor released defendants through means such as requiring check-ins, which can also be used to remind defendants of court dates. If a defendant fails to appear in court, Florida statute holds the bail bond agent responsible for paying the court the full bail amount unless the defendant is located and returns to court within 60 days.²

The Florida Department of Financial Services licenses and regulates bail bond agencies and agents. In 2024, there were 394 bail bond agencies throughout 52 counties.³ The department also investigates complaints filed against bail bond agents. County clerks of court are required to report bail bond agents to the department for not paying a bond when a client fails to appear in court; the clerk may send the department, the Office of Insurance Regulation, and the county sheriff copies of the judgment that the bond has not been paid. In 2024, there were 570 judgements made against licensed bail bond agents and three license revocations.

While bail bonds and bail bond agents provide one way to obtain pretrial release, pretrial programs provide an alternative to cash bail or bail bonds, if available. Florida law creates a presumption in favor of pretrial release on nonmonetary conditions for defendants granted release unless they are charged with a dangerous crime.^{4,5,6} To remain in the program and on pretrial release, defendants must comply with all court-ordered conditions until the final disposition of their case. If defendants do not comply, a court may revoke pretrial release and order pretrial detention. In addition to making court appearances and not being rearrested, pretrial programs can impose other varying levels of release conditions, including automated check-ins, telephone check-ins, in-person check-ins, curfews, drug and alcohol testing, electronic alcohol monitoring, and global positioning system (GPS) monitoring.⁷

Most states allow for local pretrial services or programs. A 2024 50-state review found that pretrial services were available statewide in 10 states, could be used where available in 30 states, and had limited use in 1 state (Washington); nine states did not provide direction in statute or court rule regarding the use of pretrial services.^{8,9,10,11} Florida's 33 pretrial programs are not statewide entities; instead, the programs are operated by local agencies such as sheriffs' offices, county and circuit courts, and boards of county commissioners. However, Florida statutes provide guidance on what is considered a pretrial program and certain tasks that programs must complete yearly. The Citizens'

² Section [903.26](#), *F.S.*

³ Section [648.42](#), *F.S.*, permits licensed bail bond agents to register with the office of the sheriff and the clerk of the circuit court in multiple counties.

⁴ Section [907.041\(3\)\(a\)](#), *F.S.*

⁵ Section [907.041\(5\)\(a\)](#), *F.S.*, defines dangerous crime as any of the following: arson; aggravated assault; aggravated battery; illegal use of explosives; child abuse or aggravated child abuse; abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, or aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult; aircraft piracy; kidnapping; homicide; manslaughter; sexual battery; robbery; carjacking; lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or in presence of a child under the age of 16 years; sexual activity with a child, who is 12 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age, by or at solicitation of a person in familial or custodial authority; burglary of a dwelling; stalking and aggravated stalking; act of domestic violence as defined in s. [741.28](#), *F.S.*; home invasion robbery; act of terrorism as defined in s. [775.30](#), *F.S.*; manufacturing any substances in violation of Ch. [893](#), *F.S.*; attempting or conspiring to commit any such crime; human trafficking; trafficking in any controlled substance described in s. [893.135\(1\)\(c\)4](#), *F.S.*; extortion in violation of s. [836.05](#), *F.S.*; and written threats to kill in violation of s. [836.10](#), *F.S.*

⁶ Section [907.041\(3\)\(a\)](#), *F.S.*, requires that if a defendant charged with a dangerous crime is released, they must be released on financial conditions if such conditions are necessary to assure their presence at proceedings, protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure their presence at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process.

⁷ Automated check-ins require defendants to report to pretrial programs via an online portal or mobile app using a smartphone, tablet, or computer instead of reporting in person or by telephone. Automated check-in systems may use facial recognition, GPS location data, or voice authentication to verify the defendant's identity or location.

⁸ Petis, Lisel. *Navigating Bail Reform in America: A State-by-State Overview*. R Street. February 2024. <https://www.rstreet.org/research/navigating-bail-reform-in-america-a-state-by-state-overview/>.

⁹ The 10 states where pretrial services were available statewide are Alaska, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

¹⁰ The 30 states where pretrial services could be used where available are Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

¹¹ The nine states that provide no direction in statute or court rule regarding the use of pretrial services are Alabama, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

Right-to-Know Act, s. 907.043, *Florida Statutes*, defines a pretrial release program as an entity, public or private, that

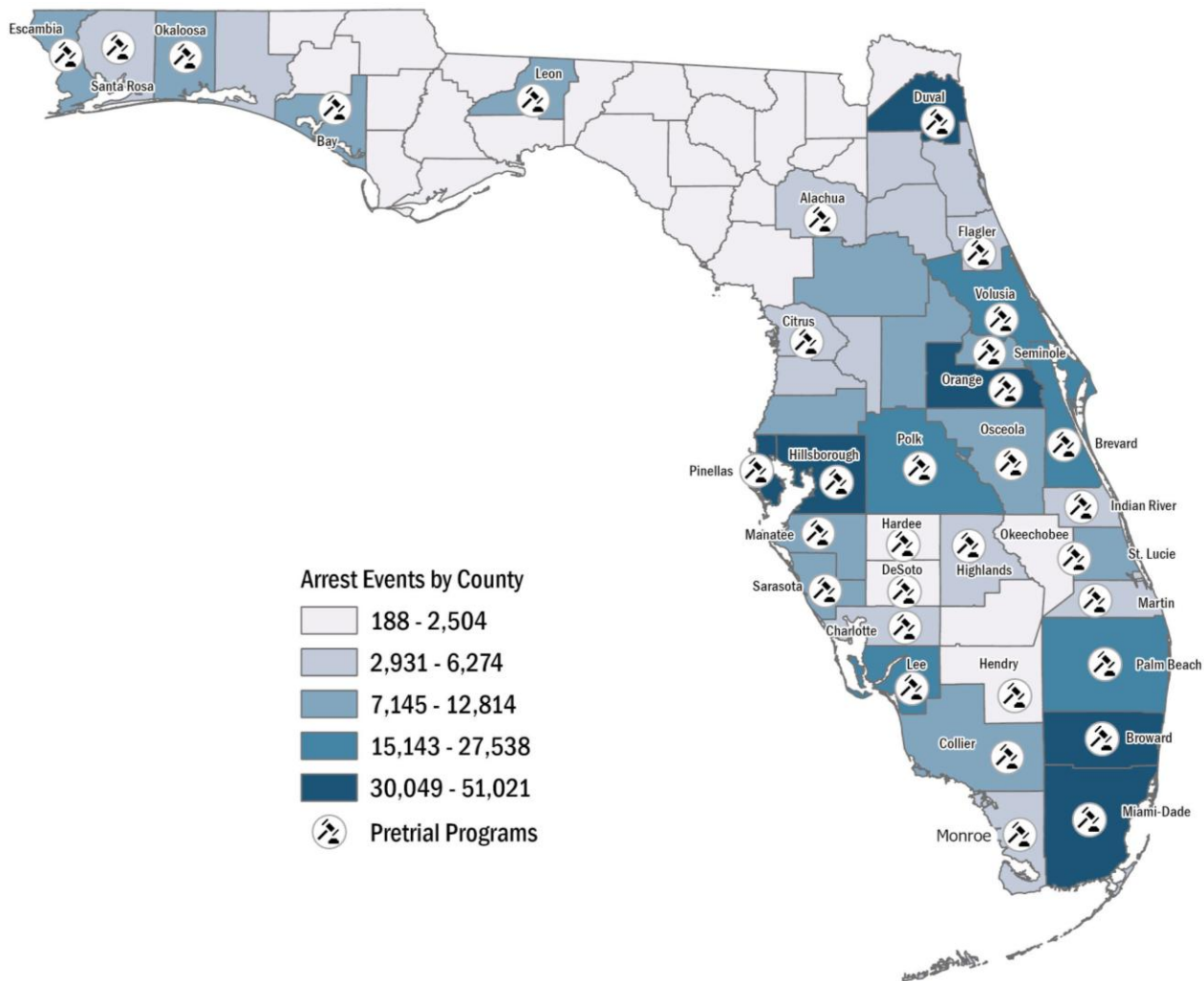
- conducts investigations of pretrial detainees;
- makes pretrial release recommendations to a court; and
- electronically monitors and supervises pretrial defendants.

Additionally, the act provides reporting requirements for pretrial programs. For example, pretrial programs must prepare and update weekly registers displaying relevant information about defendants released into pretrial release. Further, each pretrial program must submit an annual report for the previous calendar year to the program's local governing body and to the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the program is located; the annual report contains information about defendants assessed for pretrial release and program budgets. Section 907.044, *Florida Statutes*, requires OPPAGA to conduct an annual study to evaluate the effectiveness and cost efficiency of pretrial programs in Florida. As part of the annual study, OPPAGA collects a sample of pretrial programs' weekly registers from clerks of the circuit court and annual reports from all programs to assess compliance with statutory requirements. In addition, OPPAGA surveys pretrial programs to gather additional information not contained in the programs' weekly registers and annual reports.

OPPAGA surveyed pretrial programs located throughout the state about program structure, requirements, activities, and participants in calendar year 2024. (See Exhibit 2.) Counties served by surveyed programs have varying arrest populations. For example, all six counties with the highest number of arrest events in 2024 (between 30,049 and 51,021 arrests) have pretrial programs; the counties are Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, and Pinellas. However, some counties with relatively few arrest events (between 2,931 and 6,274), including Alachua, Flagler and Highlands, also have pretrial programs. Of the 28 counties with the lowest number of arrests, 4 reported having a pretrial program—DeSoto, Hardee, Hendry, and Okeechobee.

Exhibit 2

Pretrial Release Programs Responding to OPPAGA's Survey Served Counties With Arrest Populations of Varying Sizes



Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program survey responses and Florida Department of Corrections arrest data.

FINDINGS

Program Overview

Pretrial release programs differ in structure and processes due to local needs and preferences

The pretrial programs that responded to OPPAGA's survey differ in several ways, including program size, structure, and processes. (See Appendix A for profiles of each program.) Pretrial program practices may be specified in judicial administrative orders and may vary by court jurisdiction. Judicial administrative orders are issued by circuit chief judges to provide procedural and managerial direction of court affairs and may be used to establish pretrial program features such as eligibility criteria. For example, the St. Lucie/Okeechobee counties' pretrial program's administrative order specifies the use of criteria including criminal history, employment, community ties, and mental condition to determine

eligibility for pretrial release.^{12,13} Judicial administrative orders may also outline program procedures. For instance, the Eighth Judicial Circuit's administrative order for first appearance includes directives for Alachua County's pretrial program, requiring program personnel to interview defendants prior to their first court appearance, attend first appearance hearings, and provide the court with investigation summaries for each defendant.

Pretrial programs conduct a variety of activities, including screening potential participants, providing information or recommendations to the court, and supervising pretrial defendants. (See Exhibit 3.) Most pretrial programs OPPAGA surveyed—22 of 33—reported screening pretrial detainees prior to a defendant's first appearance hearing. Screening activities can include pretrial staff reviewing defendant documents, searching for defendants in various data systems (e.g., Florida Crime Information Center, National Crime Information Center, and Judicial Inquiry System), and interviewing defendants. Screening may also involve using a risk assessment tool to gather information such as the nature of the charges, parole or probation status, demographic information, substance use history, employment and education status, mental health history, and sex offender status to estimate defendants' risk of not appearing at required court hearings or committing an additional crime while released before their court hearing.

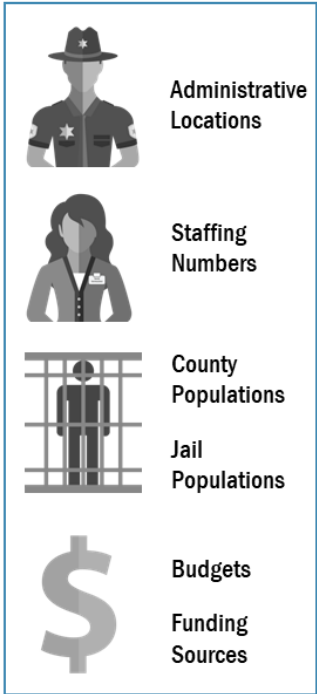
Judges may use screening information gathered by program staff when making pretrial release decisions. For example, in DeSoto County, the pretrial program administers a validated pretrial risk assessment instrument to screen defendants and research defendants' criminal histories to prepare supervised pretrial release packets for the judges at first appearance. Judicial preferences guide how pretrial program assessments are used in court. For instance, according to OPPAGA survey responses and interviews with pretrial program staff, some judges rely on screening information more than others when making release decisions. Judges in 11 counties make release decisions without the programs providing risk assessment information.

All 33 pretrial programs supervise defendants; however, methods of supervision vary. For instance, all 33 programs use multiple supervision approaches, such as telephone check-ins, court reminders, alcohol and drug testing, and curfew restrictions. Only the St. Lucie/Okeechobee counties' pretrial program reported using home visits as a supervision approach. In addition, pretrial programs serve defendants with varying charges. The 33 pretrial programs responding to OPPAGA's survey reported serving over 67,796 defendants in 2024, ranging from 88 in Citrus County to 9,400 in Broward County. All but one program (Duval County) accepts individuals charged with a misdemeanor, and most programs will accept those with violent felony charges. However, nearly half of the pretrial programs reported not tracking how many program participants were charged with misdemeanors and how many were charged with felonies. Alachua County's pretrial program reported that it does not maintain separate statistical data on the types of criminal offenses; rather, that information is reported per participant as required in the weekly registers.

¹² St. Lucie County's pretrial program administers pretrial release services for Okeechobee County.

¹³ Pretrial Release Programs (19th Circuit Court)/Administrative Order [2020-17](#).

Exhibit 3
Pretrial Release Programs Conduct a Variety of Activities

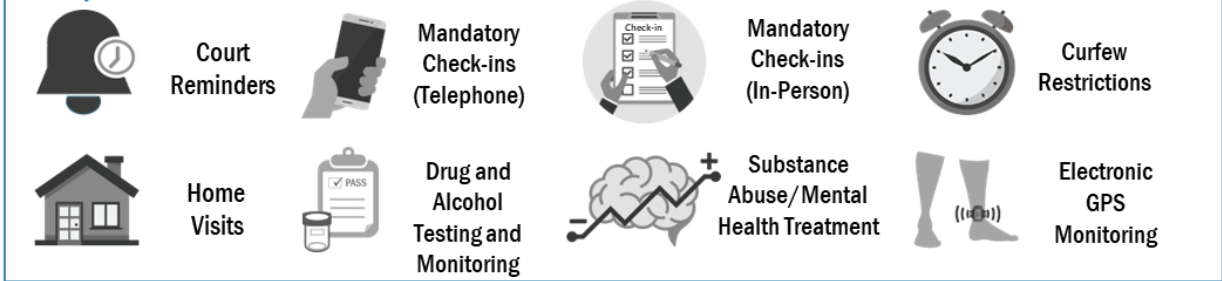


Program Overview: Pretrial staff size varied widely, with programs reporting staff sizes from 1 (Flagler County) to 64 (Broward County). Further, the jail incarceration rate differed considerably, ranging from .11 per 1,000 of the county population (Okaloosa County) to 14.22 per 1,000 of the county population (Baker County). Programs that responded to OPPAGA’s survey reported receiving most funding from county revenue rather than other funding sources such as grants. Pretrial budgets ranged from \$80,255 (Citrus County) to \$11.3 million (Broward County).

Administrative Location: Pretrial programs are administratively housed in various locations, with 15 located under the board of county commissioners; 11 in the county court, circuit court, or clerk of court office; 6 within the sheriff’s office, and 1 in county corrections. Some pretrial services are housed in offices that manage other county programs, such as specialty courts or probation; other pretrial programs are placed in offices solely dedicated to pretrial release.

Program Activities: Pretrial programs conduct a variety of activities. OPPAGA’s survey found that 27 pretrial programs investigate pretrial detainees and 22 make pretrial release recommendations to the court. Many programs reported screening defendants for pretrial release in various ways, including document reviews, conducting interviews, and using a risk assessment tool. Most pretrial programs also reported providing a variety of supervision services. For example, 29 pretrial programs reported conducting in-person check-ins, while 31 reported conducting telephone check-ins; 14 reported using automated check-in software; 30 reported conducting drug or alcohol screenings; 26 reported using GPS monitoring; 23 reported monitoring curfew restrictions; and 1 reported conducting home visits.

Supervision Services



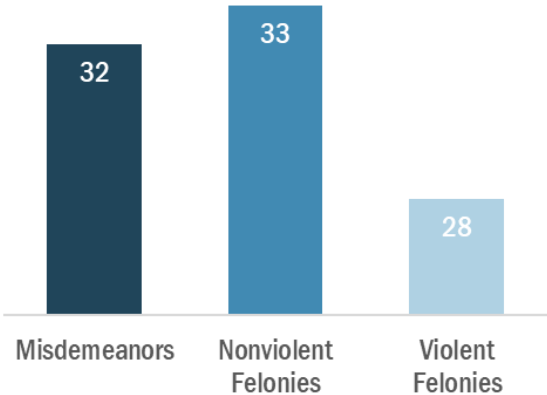
Defendants Served in 2024

Programs Served 67,796 Defendants



Programs served 67,796 defendants across the state. Programs varied in size, with the smallest (Citrus County) serving 88 and the largest (Broward County) serving 9,400.

Programs Served Defendants With Varying Charges



Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program survey responses.

Program Effectiveness

National standards and state accreditation provide guidelines for pretrial release program best practices

Several national and state organizations develop and promote standards and best practices for pretrial programs on various topics, such as using risk assessments, supervising defendants, using financial conditions, and collecting data. These organizations include the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA), the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission (FCAC), the Association of Pretrial Professionals of Florida (APPF), and the Florida Association of Community Corrections (FACC).

The National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies is a professional association and accrediting body that develops and promotes standards and best practices for the use of validated pretrial outcome assessments, supervision conditions individualized to specific and identifiable risk factors, and the abolition of financial conditions of bail. These standards and best practices include the following.

- Collecting and verifying background and criminal history information on all individuals eligible for pretrial release and assessing the likelihood of future court appearance and arrest-free behavior while on pretrial release
- Utilizing validated pretrial risk assessments to make release recommendations that are appropriate to specified risk factors (e.g., likelihood of returning to court)
- Ensuring court appearance and promoting compliance with court-ordered conditions through targeted interventions consistent with recommended and court-imposed conditions of pretrial release and using the least restrictive conditions necessary to assure the defendant's future court appearance and arrest-free behavior

Many pretrial programs in Florida implement standards and best practices established by NAPSA, such as conducting screenings, using risk assessments, and offering several supervision services. For example, 26 of 33 Florida pretrial programs responding to OPPAGA's survey reported conducting screenings prior to a defendant's first appearance hearing to provide information to the presiding judge. In addition, 22 of 33 pretrial programs reported using risk assessment tools in over 122,090 defendant screenings in 2024. Pretrial programs reported using 10 different risk assessment tools.¹⁴ Pretrial programs reported conducting several activities, including check-ins (e.g., automated, telephone, in-person), curfew restrictions, drug and alcohol testing and monitoring (e.g., Transdermal Alcohol Detector Monitoring and Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor), and GPS supervision to monitor compliance with court-ordered conditions.¹⁵ Most pretrial programs (31 of 33) reported offering three or more services.

In addition, NAPSA best practices recommend not using financial conditions (e.g., bond) in conjunction with pretrial programs as a condition of release. While defendants may be released to pretrial

¹⁴ The most commonly used risk assessment tools include the Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (8 programs) and the Florida Pretrial Misconduct Risk Assessment Instrument (4 programs). Assessments used by other pretrial programs include the AutoMon Involvement Management System, Applied Correctional Transition Strategy, Lee County Risk Instrument, Ohio Risk Assessment Tool, Pretrial Release Information Sheet, Public Safety Assessment, and Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument.

¹⁵ Judges have discretion to impose conditions on pretrial program participants based on what best serves community safety and aligns with available local supervision practices.

programs without posting cash bail or bail bond, 31 programs reported accepting both secured defendants who posted bail and nonsecured defendants who are not required to post bail or bond.¹⁶ Of those that reported accepting both, 22 pretrial programs reported the number of secured versus nonsecured defendants served in 2024, with the percentage of secured and nonsecured defendants varying significantly by program. For example, Martin County's pretrial program reported 319 (100%) secured defendants, while Collier County's pretrial program reported 206 (100%) nonsecured defendants.¹⁷

Other entities also support state and local efforts to improve pretrial practices and community supervision. The National Institute of Corrections provides technical assistance, training, and resources on topics such as evidence-based practices, cognitive-behavioral interventions, mental health in corrections, medication-assisted treatment, and wellness for corrections and supervision professionals. NIC's guidance emphasizes validated risk assessments, clearly defined roles and accountability, timely and meaningful responses to defendant conduct during pretrial supervision, and collecting and verifying screening information for the court as best practices to promote fair, consistent, and effective pretrial services. NIC also recommends key metrics to gauge program success. These measures include outcome measures (e.g., release rate, court appearance rate, public safety rate, and success rate) and performance measures (e.g., recommendation rate and supervision success rate).

In Florida, the FCAC, in partnership with the APPF and the FACC, develops uniform standards for pretrial programs. The standards describe best practices for various program elements, such as personnel practices; organization and management; general safety, communication, and conduct; reporting; investigations; release and supervision; and probation monitoring. For example, investigation standards direct agencies to verify factors such as a defendant's family circumstances, employment, financial resources, mental condition, and criminal history to assist courts in determining eligibility for release. Pretrial programs must apply and meet the commission's standards within two years to become accredited. Re-accreditation occurs every three years and requires submission of annual reports and documentation of compliance with the standards. Of the 33 pretrial programs responding to OPPAGA's survey, 10 programs reported being accredited through FCAC.¹⁸ APPF also plays a statewide role in promoting quality among Florida's pretrial programs. The association educates members on the Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument and provides training throughout the year on new legislation impacting pretrial and jail populations and the pretrial process. Eighteen pretrial programs are active APPF members.¹⁹

In addition to these accreditation and professional development efforts, recent research identifies court reminders as a best practice to improve appearance rates. A recent national study found that only 18 states and the District of Columbia currently operate statewide reminder programs, while most states either limit reminders to certain jurisdictions or do not provide reminders at all.²⁰ Florida operates a statewide electronic court reminder system, e-Notify, a collaborative effort between the Florida State Courts System, the Florida Court Clerks & Comptrollers, the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation, and the Florida Legislature. The platform allows individuals to register with a telephone

¹⁶ Hillsborough County's pretrial program only accepted secured defendants, and Pinellas County's pretrial program only accepted nonsecured defendants.

¹⁷ Martin County's pretrial program reported 100% secured defendants. Alachua, Bay, Brevard, Hendry, Hillsborough, Lee, Miami-Dade, Pinellas, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, and Volusia counties' pretrial programs did not report the number of nonsecured defendants.

¹⁸ The 10 pretrial programs accredited by the FCAC are Alachua, Broward, Collier, Lee, Manatee, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, St. Lucie/Okeechobee, and Volusia counties.

¹⁹ The 18 pretrial programs active in APPF are Alachua, Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Indian River, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosa, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, and Volusia counties.

²⁰ Rickard, Erika and Rosenthal, Ruth. *States Underuse Court Date Reminders*. The Pew Charitable Trusts. May 2025.

number or email address to receive text or email reminders of the date, time, and location of upcoming court events. Reminders are sent 1, 7, and 14 days before the appearance date. However, 20 pretrial programs responding to OPPAGA's survey also reported utilizing other methods to remind defendants of court dates, including commercial software (e.g., AutoMon Involvement Management System, OffenderLink, TYLER Supervision, UPTRUST, and Corrisoft) in which pretrial staff enter a participant's upcoming court date and the software automatically sends participants text reminders.

Most participants successfully complete pretrial release programs by complying with court-ordered conditions

Florida statute directs OPPAGA to evaluate pretrial program effectiveness and cost efficiency.²¹ To gather information to facilitate such an evaluation, OPPAGA's annual survey includes questions about program administration and responsibilities, activities, participant characteristics, number of successful completions, compliance with program conditions, and cost efficiency information, when available.

Successful completion generally involves appearing at all court appearances, complying with program conditions, and avoiding re-arrest. These outcomes aim to ensure public safety and maintain the integrity of the judicial process. During the review period (calendar year 2024), the average successful program completion rate was 78%. Successful completion rates ranged from 71% in Sarasota County's pretrial program to 93% in Palm Beach County's pretrial program. These rates indicate that defendants in pretrial programs are likely to appear at court, comply with court-ordered conditions, and avoid rearrest. (See Appendix A for individual program completion rates.)

In addition, a 2024 evaluation of Palm Beach County's Public Defender's Office pretrial program initiative, conducted by Florida State University's College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, found that program participants and non-participants had nearly identical rates of new criminal activity during the pretrial period.^{22,23} Program participants and non-participants attended nearly all scheduled hearings, with similarly low failure-to-appear rates. While program participants were rearrested at similar overall rates to non-participants, participants were less likely to be charged with a new violent offense.

Most pretrial release program participants are compliant with court-ordered conditions

Achieving high court appearance rates for released defendants is a key part of the mission of pretrial programs in ensuring public safety and supporting the integrity of the judicial process. Pretrial programs responding to OPPAGA's survey provided information on supervised defendants who failed to appear in court, with all programs reporting a failure-to-appear rate of 11.9% or less. Failure to appear rates ranged from none in St. Lucie/Okeechobee counties' pretrial program to 11.9% in Miami-Dade County's pretrial program. (See Appendix A for individual program failure-to-appear rates.)

²¹ Section 907.044, F.S.

²² The Palm Beach County Public Defender's Office pretrial program initiative is separate from the Palm Beach County Pretrial Services. The public defender's office provides constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent defendants in Palm Beach County who are charged with criminal offenses and cannot afford private counsel. The public defender's program identifies pretrial detainees who remain incarcerated after 48 hours on a monetary bond to determine whether a bond motion is likely to succeed, and for those identified, it develops a plan that includes a bond motion and post-release placement with community-based service providers to help reduce jail stays.

²³ Copp, Jennifer E, et al. *Evaluating the Efficacy of Pretrial Changes Intended to Reduce the Jail Population: The Palm Beach County Public Defender Initiative*. Jail Research and Policy Institute, Center for Criminology and Public Policy Research, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University. Spring 2024. <https://discover.pbcbgov.org/criminaljustice/PDF/2024/EVE-Reduce-the-Jail-Population.pdf>.

In addition to requiring participants to appear in court, the court may impose other release conditions, such as requiring check-ins with pretrial program staff, adhering to curfews or location restrictions, and submitting to drug and alcohol screenings to verify abstinence. In 2024, 31 pretrial programs reported that 5,544 participants were noncompliant with program conditions, with an average noncompliance rate across the programs of 10%. Individual programs' noncompliance rates ranged from none in DeSoto, Miami-Dade, and Sarasota counties' pretrial programs to 30% in Indian River County's pretrial program. Most reported incidents of noncompliance with program conditions included defendants not completing drug and alcohol tests, failing to check in with pretrial supervisors, or violating electronic monitoring requirements.

Reducing defendants' rates of re-arrest is another goal of pretrial programs. Thirty pretrial programs serving 63,289 participants reported that 3,264 participants were arrested for a crime committed while in the program. Surveyed programs reported that an average of 5% of defendants were arrested for a new crime while under the supervision of the pretrial program. Individual programs' re-arrest rates ranged from less than half a percent in Alachua County's pretrial program to 17% in Citrus County's pretrial program.

Most courts revoke release for participants who violate their court-ordered conditions

Defendants' behavior while in pretrial programs can result in the court revoking their release, most commonly for failure to appear in court, noncompliance with program conditions, or arrest for a new crime. If a participant has one of these occurrences, the program notifies the court and the judge determines whether release should be revoked. In 2024, 32 pretrial programs serving 66,966 defendants reported that courts revoked release for 1,907 participants (3%) for failing to appear, with revocations ranging from no revocations in DeSoto, St. Lucie/Okeechobee, Duval, and Leon counties' pretrial programs to 12% in Miami-Dade County's pretrial program. Courts also revoked release for 2,988 participants (5%) for committing a new offense, with revocations ranging from less than one percent in DeSoto and Alachua counties' pretrial program to 14% in Miami-Dade County's pretrial program.

Revocation practices vary and may be related to administrative orders and technology. For example, administrative orders for the First Circuit, Fourth Circuit, Fifth Circuit, Ninth Circuit, Fourteenth Circuit, and Twentieth Circuit allow any judge presiding over a first appearance hearing to revoke pretrial release granted by another judge in the same circuit if there is probable cause that a defendant committed a new crime while on pretrial release.²⁴ In the Fifth Circuit, a duty judge may also hear a motion filed to revoke pretrial release in the absence of the circuit court judge. In addition, programs' use of technology such as GPS or continuous alcohol monitoring may impact revocation rates because the constant monitoring results in almost immediate detection of noncompliance and subsequently may result in a revocation.

²⁴ The pretrial programs in these judicial circuits are Bay, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Hendry, Lee, Okaloosa, Orange, Osceola, and Santa Rosa counties.

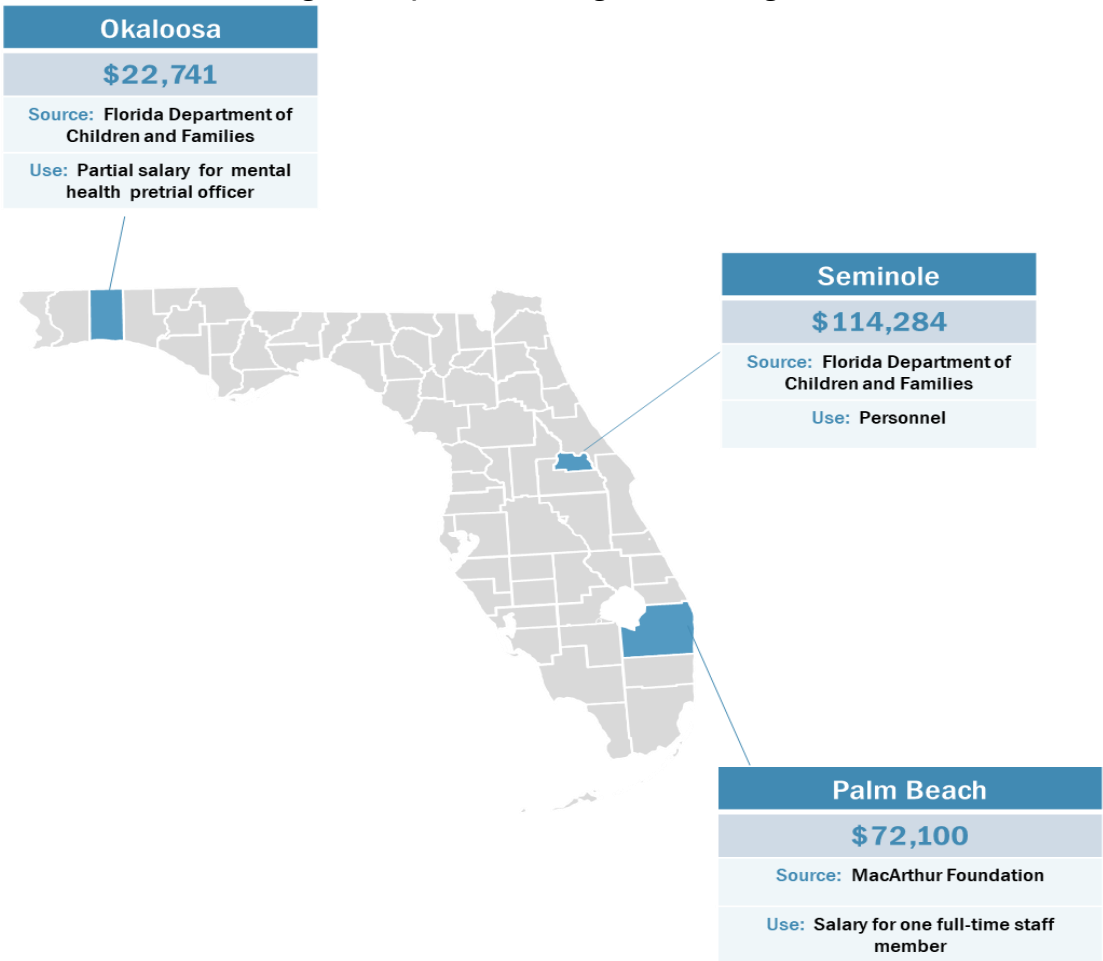
Cost Efficiency

Pretrial release programs received most funding from county revenue, with three programs receiving grant funds

Florida’s pretrial programs are primarily funded by county governments. In calendar year 2024, program budgets totaled over \$50 million, with county funds comprising 96% of the total. Pretrial budgets ranged from \$80,255 for Citrus County’s pretrial program (which served 88 participants) to \$11.3 million for Broward County’s pretrial program (which served 9,400 participants). OPPAGA survey respondents reported that pretrial programs did not directly receive state general revenue or federal funding.

Three pretrial programs reported receiving grant funds from various sources. These grant funds ranged from \$22,741 for Okaloosa County’s pretrial program to \$114,284 for Seminole County’s pretrial program. (See Exhibit 4.) Of the three pretrial programs that reported receiving grant funds, sources varied. For example, Palm Beach County’s pretrial program reported receiving funds from the MacArthur Foundation, while Okaloosa and Seminole counties’ pretrial programs reported receiving grant funds from the Florida Department of Children and Families.

Exhibit 4
Three Pretrial Release Programs Reported Receiving Grant Funding in Calendar Year 2024



Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program survey responses.

Many pretrial release programs charge service fees, but such fees may be waived under certain circumstances

Twenty-six pretrial programs responding to OPPAGA's survey reported charging fees to defendants for certain services, including electronic monitoring and alcohol and drug testing. (See Appendix B for individual program service fees.) The services for which defendants are required to pay vary by program, and in cases involving multiple services, fees are charged separately for each service. For example, five pretrial programs—Brevard, Hardee, Leon, Palm Beach, and Santa Rosa counties—reported charging defendants supervision fees. In addition, 19 pretrial programs reported charging participants for electronic monitoring, including GPS and alcohol monitoring.²⁵ Service fees may be charged daily, weekly, monthly, or per test. These fees include \$3.09 per day for electronic monitoring services in Manatee County's pretrial program and \$45 per drug test in Bay County's pretrial program.

Service fees collected from defendants may be retained by the pretrial program or service vendor or remitted to county revenue funds by the pretrial program. For example, 4 pretrial programs retained fees, while 16 pretrial programs reported vendors retaining fees for services such as GPS or electronic monitoring and drug testing. Additionally, 13 pretrial programs reported that defendant fees were directed to general county revenue.

While pretrial programs charge service fees to defendants, these fees may be waived under certain circumstances. Specifically, pretrial programs reported that service fees may be waived by a court order for indigent defendants or in lieu of community service completion. For example, Broward County's pretrial program waives fees for electronic monitoring and drug testing services if a defendant is deemed indigent or upon a court order. Similarly, Collier County's pretrial program waives fees for electronic monitoring and alcohol and drug testing upon determinations of defendants' indigency status. In contrast, Charlotte County's pretrial program service fees for drug testing and electronic monitoring cannot be waived under any circumstance.

Limited information is available on the cost-effectiveness of pretrial release programs

OPPAGA reviewed current research literature comparing the cost of pretrial detention and pretrial release. Costs associated with pretrial detention and pretrial release differ, with detention generally resulting in higher costs. Recent research findings provide specific cost comparisons. One New Mexico study found that the direct costs associated with pretrial release are less than the costs of pretrial detention. These costs include expenses related to supervision (e.g., personnel, case management visits, and electronic monitoring).²⁶ For example, the estimated average cost of pretrial GPS monitoring is roughly \$9 per day per defendant and alcohol monitoring is roughly \$10 per day per defendant. Similarly, in Louisiana, cost assessments revealed a lower cost associated with pretrial release.²⁷ The average daily cost of pretrial detention is \$52.29 per person. The total daily cost of pretrial detention across Louisiana is approximately \$794,232, resulting in an annual expenditure of nearly \$289.9 million. For pretrial release, a 48-hour house arrest program in the state begins with an initial fee of \$100, followed by a \$10 daily fee thereafter.

²⁵ Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, DeSoto, Escambia, Hendry, Highlands, Leon, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosa, Pinellas, Polk, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, and St. Lucie/Okeechobee counties' pretrial programs reported charging participants for electronic monitoring, including GPS and alcohol monitoring.

²⁶ Severson, Alex, et al. *Evaluating the Costs and Benefits of Pretrial Detention and Release in Bernalillo County*. Center for Applied Research and Analysis, University of New Mexico. October 2024. <https://isr.unm.edu/reports/2024/evaluating-the-costs-and-benefits-of-pretrial-detention-and-release-in-bernalillo-county.pdf>.

²⁷ ACLU Louisiana. *Justice Can't Wait: An Indictment of Louisiana's Pretrial System*. ACLU Louisiana. February 2020. https://www.laclu.org/app/uploads/2020/03/aclu_la_justicecantwaitreport_02102020_online.pdf.

Research studies examining the potential cost savings for pretrial release rather than detention in other states show that pretrial release can produce substantial savings compared to detention.²⁸ For example, in Ohio, 63% of individuals held in detention are charged with misdemeanors or non-person felonies. Detaining these individuals costs the state between \$195 million and \$253 million annually, with daily inmate costs ranging from \$64.45 to \$87.40. Researchers found that pretrial release could save Ohio \$199 million to \$264 million each year.

While some evidence shows higher pretrial detention costs relative to pretrial release costs, studies also emphasize challenges in measuring cost efficiency. OPPAGA found that determining cost efficiency is difficult because pretrial programs and county jails use different methodologies to calculate per-day costs, such as varying budget components, population counts, and time-based denominators, which prevent direct comparison.²⁹ Research shows that differences in costs among pretrial programs may result from factors such as fee structures, caseload sizes, subsidization, and contractor selection. Pretrial programs in rural and metropolitan areas may also differ in working conditions and support services. A recent study suggested estimating the operating costs of pretrial detention versus potential costs avoided by preventing crimes during release or failures to appear in court to determine the cost-effectiveness.³⁰ This study analyzed the net benefits of pretrial detention and pretrial release determinations, as well as the costs associated with each defendant's outcomes, including failure to appear and new crimes committed. Findings indicated that judges' decisions to release or detain defendants before trial produced an average benefit of \$15,665 per defendant, while cases resulting in detention generated an average net loss of \$6,772.³¹

Statutory Requirements

State law requires pretrial release programs to submit weekly registers and annual reports to the clerk of courts

Florida statutes require pretrial programs to submit weekly registers to the local clerk of courts' office reporting information on program participants and an annual report providing an overview of program operations and defendants served. (See Exhibit 5.) The Citizens' Right-to-Know Act requires each pretrial program to prepare a register containing descriptive information that must be updated weekly.³² The statute requires weekly registers to contain 11 items. A copy of the register must be available at the office of the clerk of court in the county where the pretrial program is located and must be readily accessible to the public.

Additionally, by March 31 every year, each pretrial program must submit an annual report with 14 required items and 1 optional item covering the previous calendar year to the local governing body (e.g., board of county commissioners) as well as the clerk of court's office in the county of operations. OPPAGA assessed the programs' compliance with these statutory reporting requirements and found that programs generally complied.

²⁸ ACLU Ohio. *Ohio Could Save Big by Implementing Bail Reform: A Fiscal Impact Analysis*. ACLU Ohio. September 2020.

https://www.acluohio.org/app/uploads/2020/09/ACLUofOhio_OhioCouldSaveBigByImplementingBailReform-AFiscallImpactAnalysis_2020-0913.pdf.

²⁹ OPPAGA Report 24-12, December 2024.

³⁰ Baughman, Shima. "Costs of Pretrial Detention." *Boston University Law Review* (April 2016).

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2757251.

³¹ A cost-benefit framework for pretrial decisions assesses the financial implications of release and detention by comparing the expenses associated with each option to the potential costs avoided through preventing failures to appear or new criminal activity. Under this approach, release does not yield an economic advantage when the expected costs incurred during the release period exceed the estimated cost of detention. Conversely, detention offers no net benefit when its projected cost is higher than the anticipated cost of supervised release.

³² Section 907.043(3)(a)-(b), F.S.

Exhibit 5

Florida Statutes Require Pretrial Release Programs to Produce Weekly Registers and Annual Reports

Weekly Register Requirements

1. The name, location, and funding source of the pretrial release program.
2. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.
3. The number of indigent defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.
4. The names and number of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.
5. The names and number of indigent defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.
6. The charges filed against and the case numbers of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.
7. The nature of any prior criminal conviction of a defendant accepted into the pretrial release program.
8. The court appearances required of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program.
9. The date of each defendant's failure to appear for a scheduled court appearance.
10. The number of warrants, if any, which have been issued for a defendant's arrest for failing to appear at a scheduled court appearance.
11. The 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.

Annual Report Requirements

1. The name, location, and funding sources of the pretrial release program, including the amount of public funds, if any, received by the pretrial release program.
2. The operating and capital budget of each pretrial release program receiving public funds.
3.
 - a. The percentage of the pretrial release program's total budget representing receipt of public funds.
 - b. The percentage of the total budget which is allocated to assisting defendants obtain release through a nonpublicly funded program.
 - c. The amount of fees paid by defendants to the pretrial release program.
4. The number of persons employed by the pretrial release program.
5. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.
6. The number of defendants recommended for pretrial release.
7. The number of defendants for whom the pretrial release program recommended against nonsecured release.
8. The number of defendants granted nonsecured release after the pretrial release program recommended nonsecured release.
9. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release who were declared indigent by the court.
10. The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program who paid a surety or cash bail or bond.
11. The number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was used in determining whether the defendant should be released pending the disposition of the case and the number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was not used.
12. The specific statutory citation for each criminal charge related to a defendant whose case is accepted into a pretrial release program, including, at a minimum, the number of defendants charged with dangerous crimes as defined in s. 907.041, *F.S.*; nonviolent felonies; or misdemeanors only.
13. The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program with no prior criminal conviction.
14. The name and case number of each person granted nonsecured release who:
 - a. Failed to attend a scheduled court appearance.
 - b. Was issued a warrant for failing to appear.
 - c. Was arrested for any offense while on release through the pretrial release program.
15. Any additional information deemed necessary by the governing body to assess the performance and cost efficiency of the pretrial release program.

Source: Section [907.043, F.S.](#)

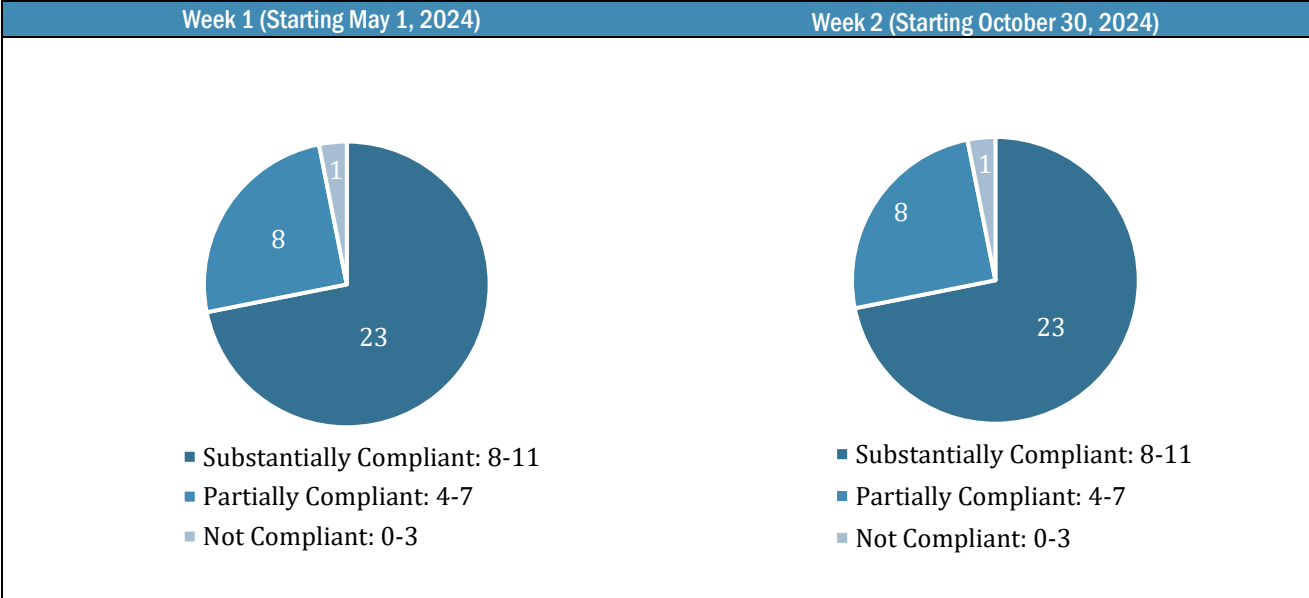
Most pretrial release programs' weekly registers and annual reports included elements required by state law

OPPAGA analyzed two samples of pretrial programs' 2024 weekly registers to determine if the registers contained all 11 elements required by statute. The two sample weekly registers requested by

OPPAGA were for the first week in May 2024 and the last week in October 2024. OPPAGA received weekly registers from 32 programs and analyzed the registers to determine if the documents included all the required elements.³³ (See Appendix C for information on pretrial programs' compliance with each weekly register element.) OPPAGA found that 23 of 32 pretrial programs were substantially compliant, reporting 8 to 11 statutory elements. (See Exhibit 6.) For example, Indian River, Lee, Leon, Martin, and Volusia counties' pretrial programs reported all 11 elements on each weekly register. Eight pretrial programs were partially compliant, reporting 4 to 7 statutory elements. One pretrial program was not compliant, reporting 0 to 3 statutory elements in its weekly registers. Specifically, Seminole County's pretrial program weekly registers did not contain any of the statutory elements.

Pretrial programs generally reported the names and number of defendants accepted into the pretrial program. The statutory element pretrial programs most often did not report is the number and type of noncompliance infractions committed by a defendant in the pretrial program and whether the pretrial program recommended that the court revoke the defendant's release.

Exhibit 6
In a Two-Week Sample, Most Pretrial Release Programs Were Substantially Compliant With Reporting Statutory Requirements in Weekly Registers



Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program 2024 weekly registers.

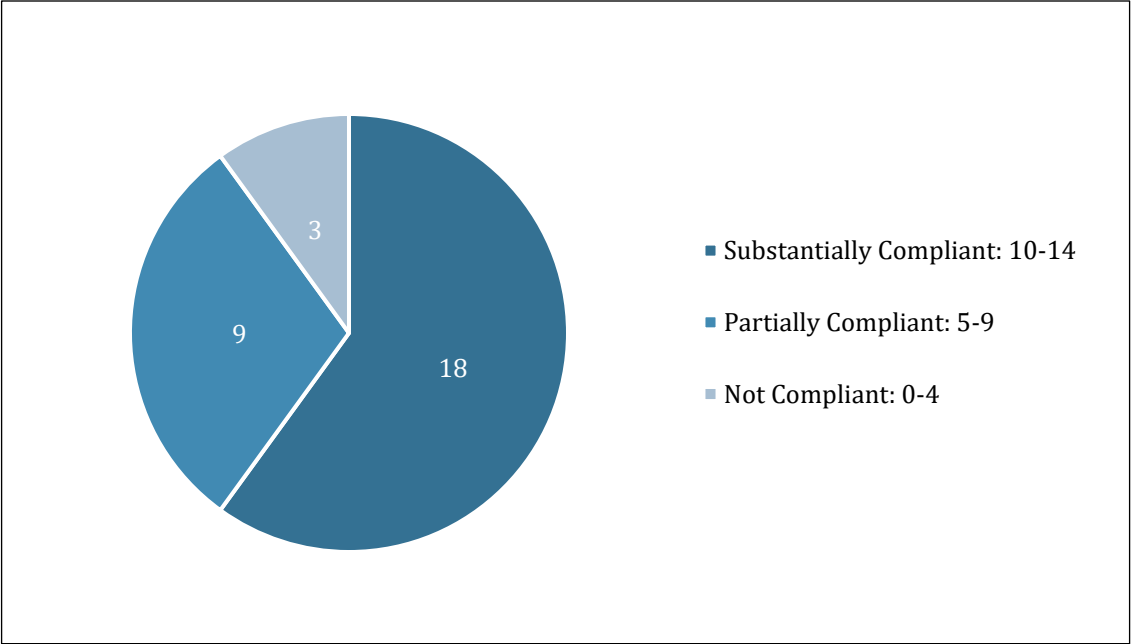
In addition, OPPAGA analyzed 30 pretrial programs' 2024 annual reports to determine if the reports contained all 14 elements required by statute.^{34,35} (See Appendix D for information on pretrial programs' compliance with each annual report element.) OPPAGA found that 18 of the 30 pretrial programs were substantially compliant with reporting requirements (10 to 14 statutory elements) outlined in statute. (See Exhibit 7.) Alachua, Leon, Sarasota, St. Lucie/Okeechobee, and Volusia counties' pretrial programs reported all 14 required elements, while nine pretrial programs were partially compliant in reporting required elements (5 to 9 statutory elements) in program annual reports, and three pretrial programs were not compliant (0 to 4 statutory elements). For example, Bay

³³ OPPAGA did not receive any weekly registers for calendar year 2024 from Citrus County's pretrial program.
³⁴ Three programs were not included in OPPAGA's analysis. OPPAGA did not receive annual reports for Citrus and Duval counties. DeSoto County Pretrial Release Program submitted an annual report, but it contained data from 2023.
³⁵ OPPAGA did not include the 15th enumerated element of s. [907.043\(4\)\(b\)15](#), F.S., which states that annual reports may include any additional information deemed necessary by the governing body to assess the performance and cost efficiency of the pretrial release program.

County’s pretrial program annual report only included the number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release who were declared indigent by the court.

Pretrial programs generally reported program operating and capital budgets and the number of employees. Pretrial programs generally did not report the specific statutory citation for each criminal charge related to a defendant whose case is accepted into a pretrial program, including, at a minimum, the number of defendants charged with dangerous crimes as defined in s. 907.041, *Florida Statutes*; nonviolent felonies; or misdemeanors only.

Exhibit 7
Most Pretrial Release Programs Were Substantially Compliant With Reporting Statutory Requirements for Annual Reports



Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial release program 2024 annual reports.

RECOMMENDATIONS

OPPAGA's prior annual reviews of pretrial release programs have made several recommendations for legislative consideration, including recommendations for statutory changes to improve data accuracy and uniformity and to streamline pretrial program reporting requirements. (See Exhibit 8.)

Exhibit 8

Recommendations From OPPAGA's Prior Reviews of Pretrial Release Programs

| Recommendation |
|---|
| <p>Amend statutory definition of pretrial release program. If the Legislature wishes for all pretrial programs to maintain weekly registers and produce annual reports, it could consider revising the statutory definition of a pretrial release program to read “Pretrial release program’ means an entity, public or private, that supervises or electronically monitors defendants who are released pretrial.” This would prevent those programs that do not conduct all three activities required in the current definition (i.e., investigating pretrial detainees, making pretrial release recommendations to the court, and electronically monitoring and supervising pretrial defendants) from being exempt from providing information because the law does not specifically apply to such programs.</p> |
| <p>Modify criminal history requirements. The statute requires programs to disclose to the public the nature of any prior criminal conviction of a defendant accepted into the program. Due to federal requirements, programs are limited as to what can be disclosed. To address this issue, the Legislature could consider removing the requirement that programs display specific criminal histories of defendants in weekly registers and instead require programs to provide an aggregate summary of criminal convictions. For example, the programs could provide in the annual report the total number of defendants who have convictions for prior violent felonies.</p> |
| <p>Amend weekly register reporting requirements. The information that programs are required to maintain in weekly registers is not consistent with the information programs must report in annual reports. Similarly, the information in the annual report that must be submitted to OPPAGA is not consistent with the information that OPPAGA is required to provide in its annual evaluation of the programs. Due to these inconsistencies, OPPAGA must request additional information from programs each year. The Legislature could consider revising the statutes to make programs’ weekly and annual requirements, and OPPAGA’s requirements directly correlate.</p> |
| <p>Modify annual report requirements to reflect best practices. Consistent with OPPAGA’s previous recommendations, the Legislature could consider additional statutory modifications to update the annual report requirements to reflect best practices. This could be achieved by adding outcome, performance, and operational measures that diverse programs can use to assess and report progress in ensuring defendants’ court appearances and maintaining public safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome measures</i> such as release rates (number of defendants who secure release before their case is disposed), rates of court appearance, public safety (new arrest) rates, and program completion success rates.• <i>Performance measures</i> such as screening (percentage of defendants eligible for release by statute or local court rule that the program assesses for release eligibility), recommendation rates, and response to defendant conduct rates (frequency of program responses to compliance and noncompliance with court-ordered release conditions).• <i>Operational measures</i> such as each court reporting the number of defendants released by the court, type of release (e.g., personal recognizance, pretrial release program, cash or surety bond) and required release conditions; programs could also calculate caseload ratio (number of defendants divided by number of pretrial supervision staff) and average time on pretrial supervision. |
| <p>Standardize public access to weekly registers. The Legislature could consider standardizing public access to weekly registers. The Citizens’ Right to Know Act requires programs to produce weekly registers displaying relevant defendant information. Programs have various mechanisms to make this information available to the public, with some providing registers electronically and others making registers accessible in the office. One method of providing access to weekly registers in a more standardized manner could be to require the clerks of courts to list on the clerk’s website the pretrial program’s contact information (email and telephone number), which citizens can use to request the report. By providing the program contact information online, citizens could easily identify who to contact to request the report.</p> |

Source: *Pretrial Release Programs’ Data Collection Methods and Requirements Could Improve*, OPPAGA Report [10-66](#), December 2010; *County Pretrial Release Programs: Calendar Year 2022*, OPPAGA Report [23-12](#), December 2023; and *County Pretrial Release Programs: Calendar Year 2023*, OPPAGA Report [24-12](#), December 2024.

APPENDIX A

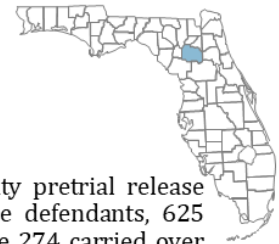
Pretrial Release Program Profiles




The following pretrial release program (pretrial program) profiles provide the administrative location, program staffing, county population, jail population, and 2024 budget and funding source information for each of the 33 programs that responded to OPPAGA's survey. The profiles also provide a narrative overview of pretrial program processes, including the number of defendants served in 2024, the types of criminal charges the program accepts, whether the program charges service fees, and a description of program activities. Program activities generally consist of check-ins (automated, in-person, or by telephone), curfew restrictions, drug and alcohol testing, GPS monitoring, and court reminders.

The profiles also provide an overview of participant noncompliance, the program's court appearance rate and rearrest rate, the number of successful and unsuccessful exits from the program, and the average time in the program for defendants who successfully complete the program.³⁶ Some programs were unable to provide all the information (e.g., some programs do not calculate average time in the program); thus, it is not included in the profile.

³⁶ OPPAGA calculated the pretrial programs' failure to appear rate as the total number of program participants in the pretrial program who failed to appear in calendar year 2024, divided by the total number of participants served in calendar year 2024.

Alachua Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|--|
|  | Administrative Location: Alachua County Board of County Commissioners Program Staff: 27 |
|  | County Population: 293,858 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 882 |
|  | Budget: \$2 Million Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Alachua County pretrial release program served **899 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 625 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 274 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens pretrial detainees, makes pretrial release recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors pretrial defendants. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument and the validated Ohio Risk Assessment Tool to investigate pretrial detainees before the first appearance hearing to provide recommendations to the court. Pretrial staff may also screen defendants who remain in detention after first appearance to determine eligibility for release options at bond reduction hearings.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated, In-Person, and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Drug and Alcohol
Testing

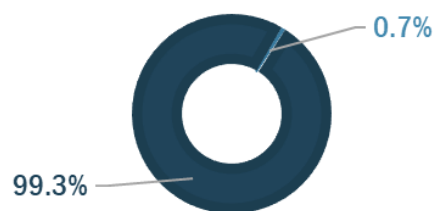


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

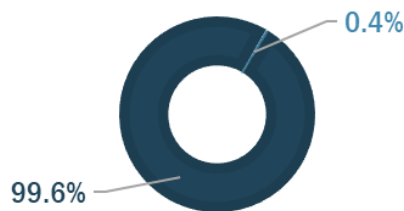
25 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

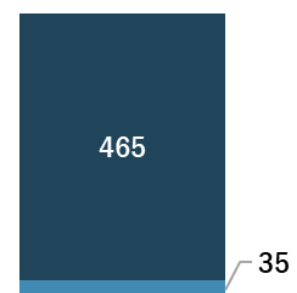
RE-ARREST RATE



■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested




PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Bay Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Bay County Court Program Staffing: 2 |
|  | County Population: 189,687 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 1,081 |
|  | Budget: \$99,333 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Bay County pretrial release program served **2,194 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 1,656 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 538 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program supervises participants but does not conduct defendant screenings or provide recommendations to the court. Judges provide pretrial release determinations.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated, In-Person, and Telephone)

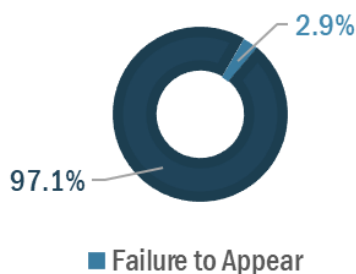


Drug and Alcohol Testing

Pretrial Release Outcomes

174 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

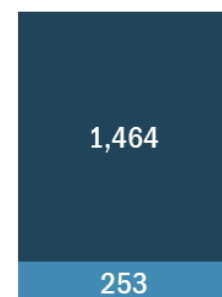


RE-ARREST RATE



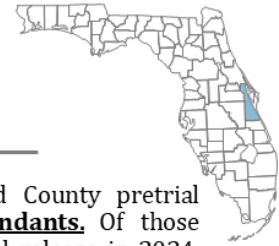
PROGRAM EXITS


- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits




AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 4 MONTHS

Brevard Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
Brevard County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
4



County Population:
644,006
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
1,479



Budget:
\$124,000
Funding Source:
County Funds


Defendants Served: In 2024, the Brevard County pretrial release program served **3,455 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 1,719 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 1,736 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens pretrial detainees, makes recommendations to the court, and supervises defendants. Program staff screens defendants prior to the first appearance hearing. Screening activities include interviewing defendants and reviewing documents and databases.


Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations


Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated, In-Person,
and Telephone)



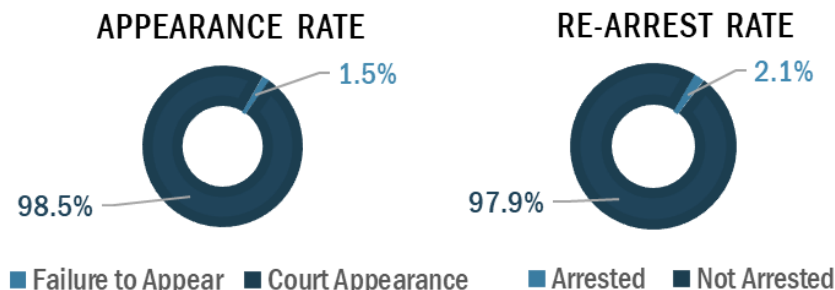
Court Reminders



**Drug and
Alcohol Testing**

Pretrial Release Outcomes

113 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.



PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Broward Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
 Broward County
 Sheriff's Office
Program Staffing:
 64

County Population:
 1,975,656
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
 3,527

Budget:
 \$11.3 million
Funding Source:
 County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Broward County pretrial release program served **9,400 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 4,606 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 4,794 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors pretrial defendants. The program administers the validated Ohio Risk Assessment Tool to screen pretrial detainees before the first appearance hearing. Program staff may also screen defendants released from detention and court-ordered to electronic monitoring.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violation

Supervision Services

Check-Ins
 (In-Person and Telephone)

Curfew
 Restrictions

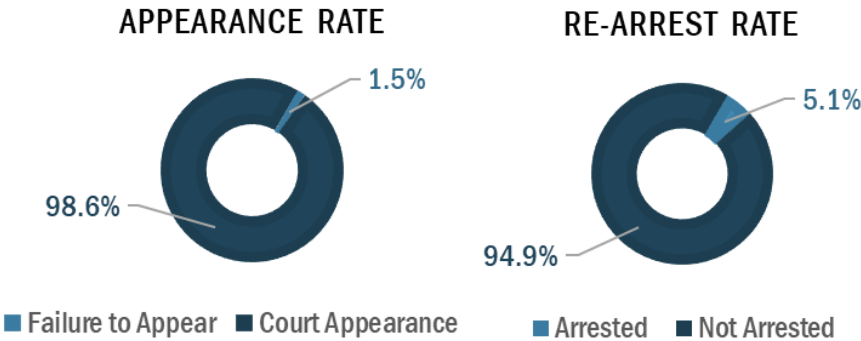
Court
 Reminders

Drug and Alcohol
 Testing

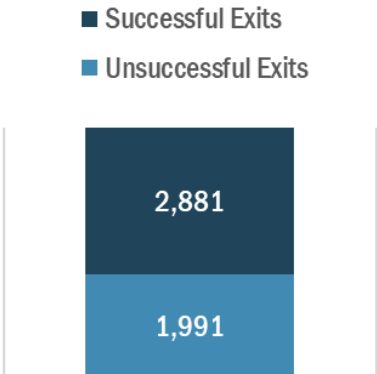
Electronic Monitoring
 (Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

1,463 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

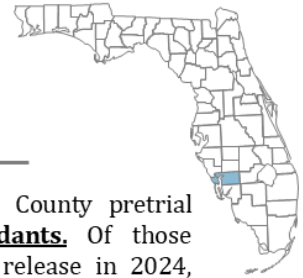





PROGRAM EXITS



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: **11 MONTHS**

Charlotte Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|--|
|  | Administrative Location: Administrative Office of the Courts Program Staffing: 12 |
|  | County Population: 205,756 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 581 |
|  | Budget: \$890,358 Funding Source: County Funds |






Defendants Served: In 2024, the Charlotte County pretrial release program served **490 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 353 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 137 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors defendants. The program also manages county specialty courts, differentiated case management, and juvenile arbitration.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

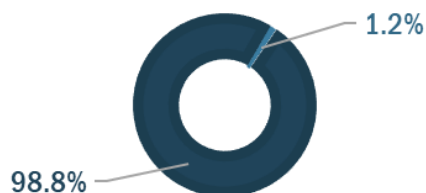
Supervision Services

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Check-Ins (In-Person and Telephone) | | Curfew Restrictions | Drug and Alcohol Testing | Electronic Monitoring (Alcohol and GPS) |

Pretrial Release Outcomes

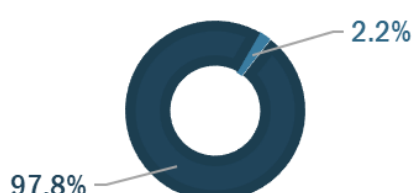
38 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

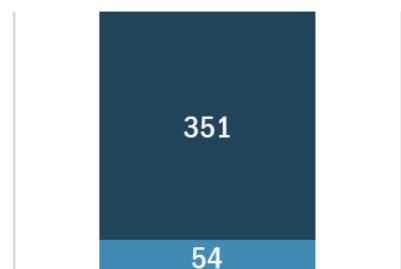
RE-ARREST RATE



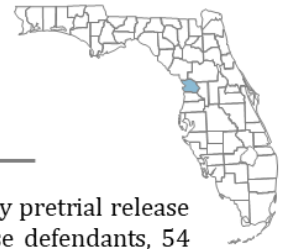
■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested




PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Citrus Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Citrus County Board of County Commissioners Program Staffing: 2 |
|  | County Population: 163,218 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 603 |
|  | Budget: \$80,255 Funding Source: County Funds and Defendant Fees |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Citrus County pretrial release program served **88 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 54 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 34 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: Although the program electronically monitors and supervises pretrial defendants, it does not conduct screenings or provide recommendations to the court. In lieu of program screening, defendants are ordered into pretrial programming by judges and are required to pay a fee of \$8 per day for GPS monitoring.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ Court-ordered GPS removal
- ☒ Receipt of a sentence
- ☒ Case Dismissal

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)

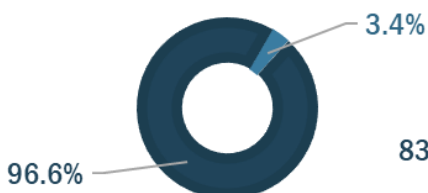


Electronic Monitoring
(GPS)

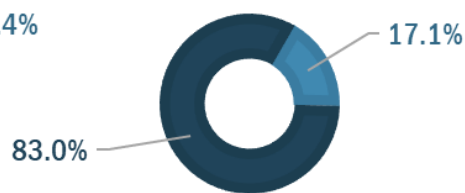
Pretrial Release Outcomes

2 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



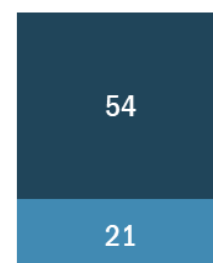
RE-ARREST RATE



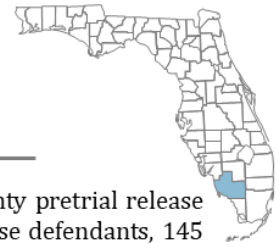
■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance ■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

PROGRAM EXITS

■ Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits



Collier Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Collier County
Sheriff's Office
Program Staffing:
5



County Population:
401,705
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
730



Fiscal Year Budget:
\$368,679
Funding Source:
County Funds and
Defendant Fees

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Collier County pretrial release program served **206 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 145 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 61 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises pretrial defendants, and electronically monitors pretrial defendants. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Misconduct Risk Assessment Instrument to screen pretrial detainees before the first appearance hearing.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and
Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Court Reminders



Drug and
Alcohol Testing

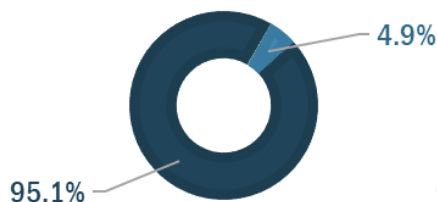


Electronic
Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

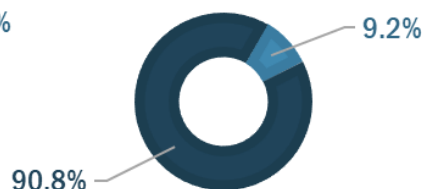
19 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

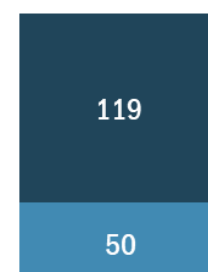
RE-ARREST RATE



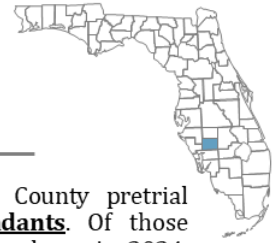
■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested


PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits




DeSoto Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
DeSoto County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
3



County Population:
35,102
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
153



Fiscal Year Budget:
\$223,881
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the DeSoto County pretrial release program served **404 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 295 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 109 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes pretrial release recommendations to the court, and supervises pretrial defendants. The program administers the validated Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument before the first appearance hearing.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services




Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



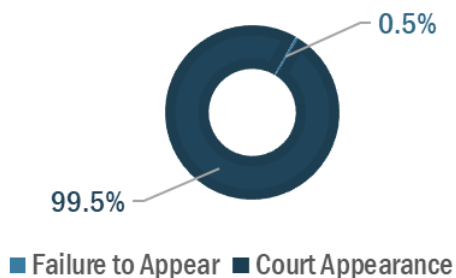
Court Reminders



Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

APPEARANCE RATE



RE-ARREST RATE



PROGRAM EXITS



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: **1 MONTH**

Duval Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office
Program Staffing:
10



County Population:
1,054,107
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
3,497



Budget:
\$1 million
Funding Source:
Municipal Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Duval County pretrial release program served **830 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 830 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024. The program accepts defendants charged with nonviolent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, and supervises participants. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument tool before the first appearance hearing to inform the defendants' level of supervision.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as



No New Arrests



No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated, In-Person, and Telephone)



Curfew Restrictions



Court Reminders



Drug and Alcohol Testing

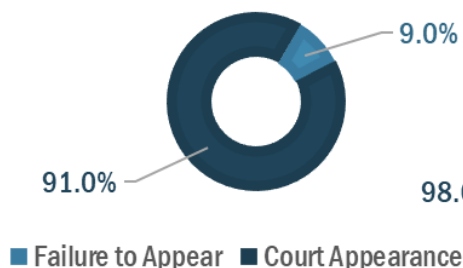


Electronic Monitoring (Alcohol)

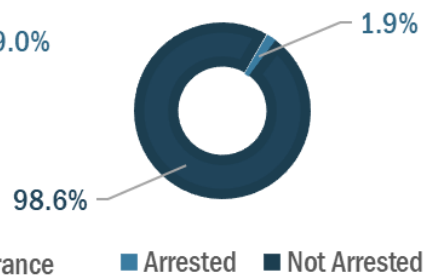
Pretrial Release Outcomes

91 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

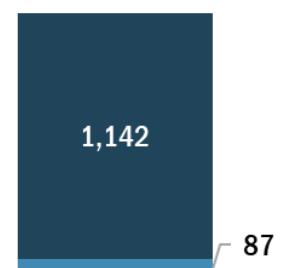


RE-ARREST RATE

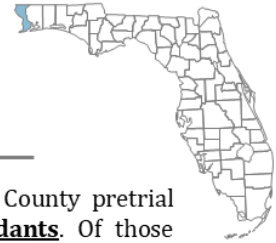


PROGRAM EXITS

■ Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits



Escambia Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Escambia County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
8



County Population:
334,179
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
1,526



Budget:
\$895,183
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Escambia County pretrial release program served **1,513 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 1,127 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 386 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals, but does not provide recommendations to the court. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument tool. The screening process occurs before the first appearance hearing to determine a defendant's eligibility for pretrial release based on risk factors.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as



No Failures to
Appear



No New
Arrests



No Technical
Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Drug and
Alcohol Testing

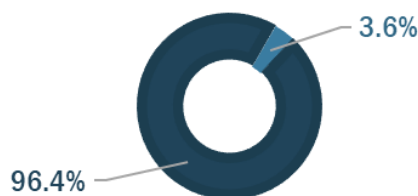


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

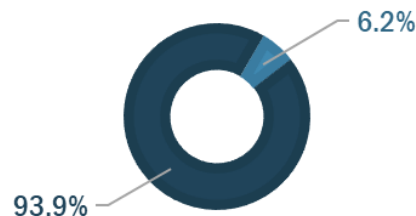
173 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

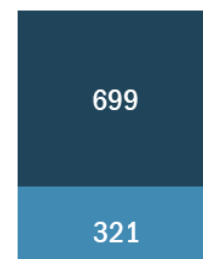
RE-ARREST RATE



■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

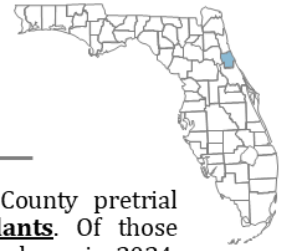
PROGRAM EXITS




■ Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 18 MONTHS

Flagler Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: 7th Judicial Circuit Court Program Staffing: 1 |
|  | County Population: 132,145 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 253 |
|  | Budget: \$92,648 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Flagler County pretrial release program served **471 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 394 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 77 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program supervises participants but does not conduct defendant screenings or make recommendations to the court.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Drug and
Alcohol Testing

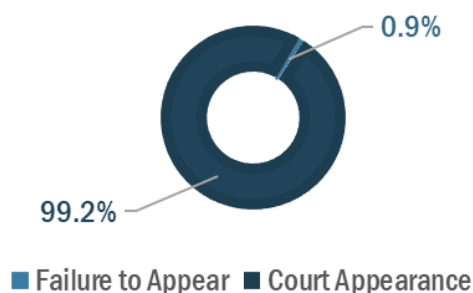


Electronic Monitoring
(GPS)

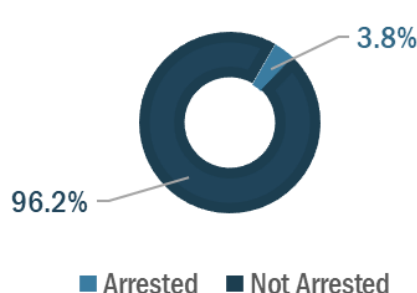
Pretrial Release Outcomes

47 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

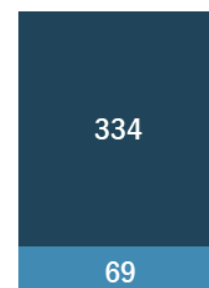


RE-ARREST RATE

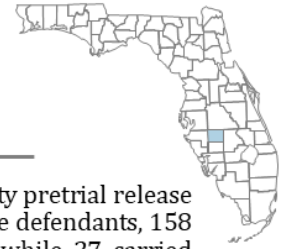





PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Hardee Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Hardee County Board of County Commissioners Program Staffing: 3 |
|  | County Population: 25,705 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 137 |
|  | Budget: \$234,369 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Hardee County pretrial release program served **185 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 158 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 27 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program makes recommendations to the court and supervises participants but does not conduct defendant screenings. The program also oversees defendants on probation.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)





Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders



Drug and
Alcohol Testing

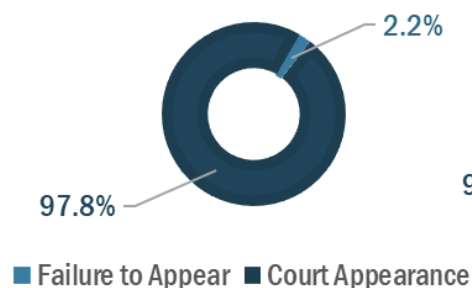


Electronic
Monitoring (GPS)

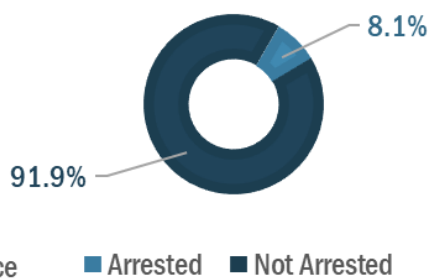
Pretrial Release Outcomes

5 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

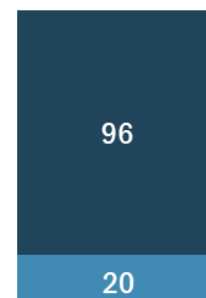


RE-ARREST RATE

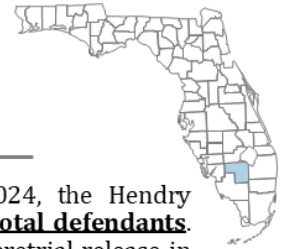





PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Hendry Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Hendry County Court Program Staffing: 3.5 |
|  | County Population: 42,025 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 241 |
|  | Budget: \$234,710 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: Launched in March 2024, the Hendry County pretrial release program served **272 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 272 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, and supervises and electronically monitors pretrial defendants.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Court Reminders



Drug and Alcohol Testing

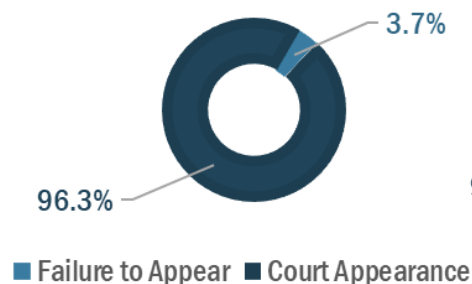


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

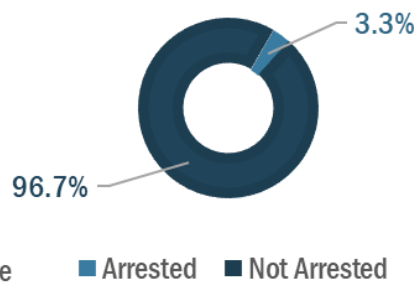
Pretrial Release Outcomes

27 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

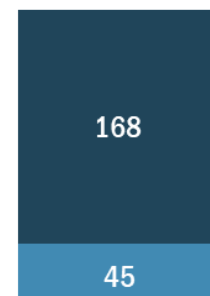


RE-ARREST RATE

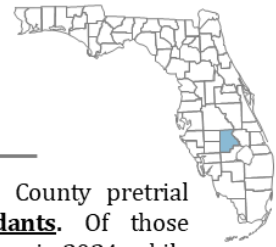


PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Highlands Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|--|---|
| | Administrative Location: Highlands County Clerk of Courts Program Staffing: 3 |
| | County Population: 104,816 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 524 |
| | Budget: \$154,337 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Highlands County pretrial release program served **471 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 329 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 142 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, electronically monitors pretrial defendants, and gathers information requested by judges after first appearance hearings.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations
- ☒ Bond Release to Diversion Program

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew Restrictions



Court Reminders



Drug and Alcohol Testing

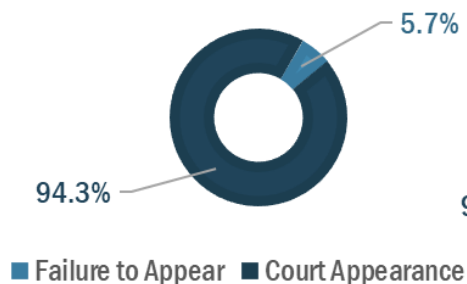


Electronic Monitoring (GPS)

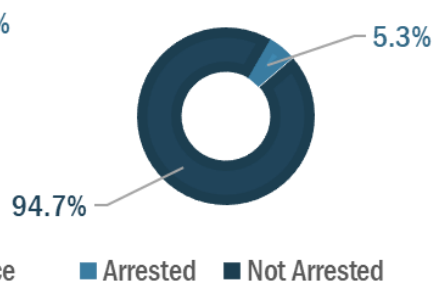
Pretrial Release Outcomes

28 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

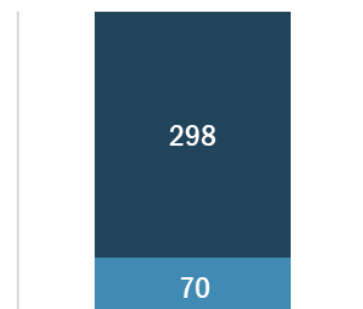


RE-ARREST RATE

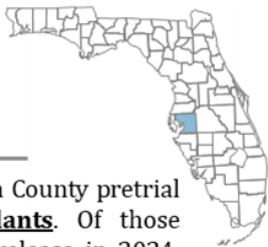



PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits




Hillsborough Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
Hillsborough County
Sheriff's Office

Program Staffing:
9



County Population:
1.5 million

Avg. Daily Jail Population:
3,444



Budget:
\$150,000

Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Hillsborough County pretrial release program served **247 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 227 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 20 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals, but does not make recommendations to the court. The program also oversees defendants on probation.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failure to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders



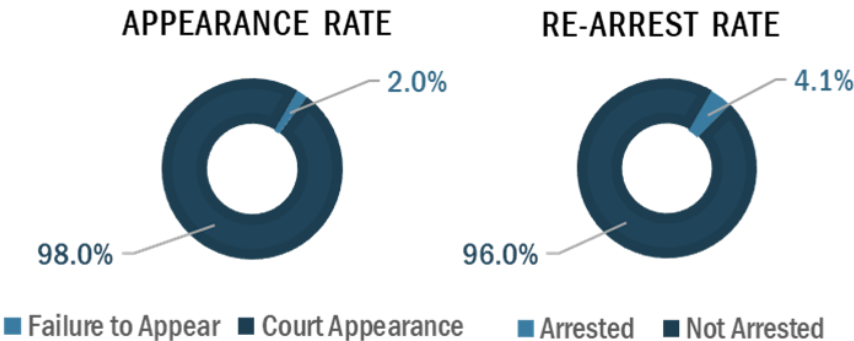
Drug and
Alcohol Testing



Electronic
Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

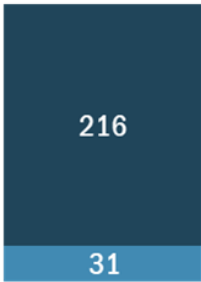
Pretrial Release Outcomes

21 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

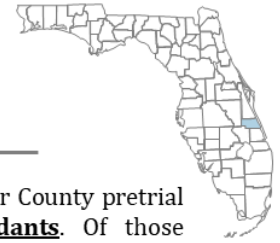





PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Indian River Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Indian River County Sheriff's Office Program Staffing: 3 |
|  | County Population: 168,593 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 457 |
|  | Budget: \$193,040 Funding Source: Indian River County Sheriff's Office |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Indian River County pretrial release program served **206 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 134 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 72 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program supervises participants and electronically monitors individuals but does not conduct defendant screenings or make recommendations to the court. The program also monitors defendants on court ordered drug testing.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

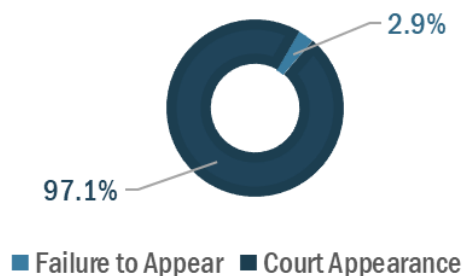
Supervision Services

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |
| Check-Ins (In-Person and Telephone) | Curfew Restrictions | Drug and Alcohol Testing | Electronic Monitoring (GPS) |

Pretrial Release Outcomes

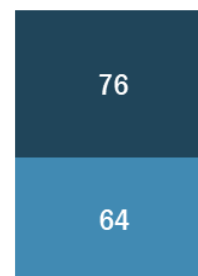
61 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: **6 MONTHS**

Lee Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Lee County and 20th Judicial
Circuit Court
Program Staffing:
36



County Population:
807,496
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
1,591



Budget:
\$3 million
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Lee County pretrial release program served **3,931 total defendants**. Of these defendants, 2,804 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 1,127 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors defendants. The program administers the validated Lee County Risk Instrument tool before first appearance to provide release recommendations to the court. Pretrial staff screens defendants during booking prior to the first appearance hearing. The program also supervises defendants accepted into the pretrial diversion program and manages specialty programs, such as the Lee County Problem Solving Courts Program and Felony Differentiated Case Management Program.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Drug and
Alcohol Testing



Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders

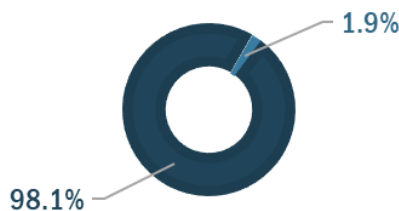


Electronic
Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

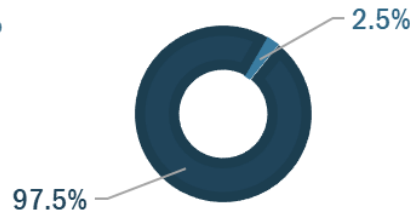
239 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

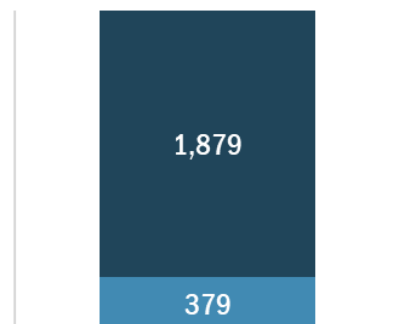
RE-ARREST RATE



■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits




AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 3 MONTHS


Leon

Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
Leon County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
14



County Population:
301,842
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
926



Budget:
\$1.1 million
Funding Source:
County Funds and
Defendant Fees

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Leon County pretrial release program served **2,539 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 1,781 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 758 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals but does not make recommendations to the court. The program administers the validated Ohio Pretrial Risk Assessment tool to provide a packet containing the defendant's information and a risk assessment score to the judge.

Program Success: The program defines success as described below or where the court has determined that the violation was not willful, or participants are reinstated by the court with no pending violation at the time of disposition.

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Drug and
Alcohol Testing



Curfew
Restrictions

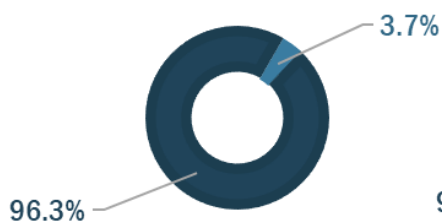


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

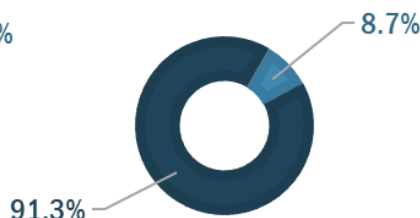
308 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrests.

APPEARANCE RATE



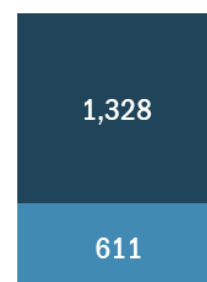
■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance ■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

RE-ARREST RATE



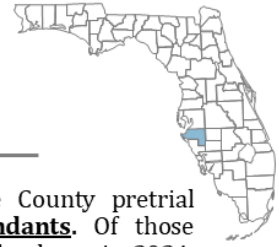
PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 7 MONTHS

Manatee Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Manatee County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
16



County Population:
443,514
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
1,136



Budget:
\$1.3 million
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Manatee County pretrial release program served **1,999 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 1,130 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 869 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals. Pretrial staff administers the validated Florida Pretrial Misconduct Risk Assessment Instrument to inform release decisions. The program also manages probation services.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Drug and Alcohol
Testing

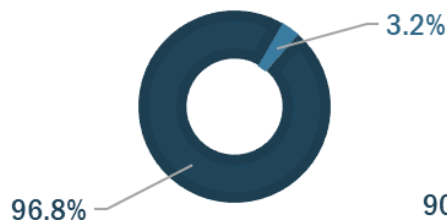


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

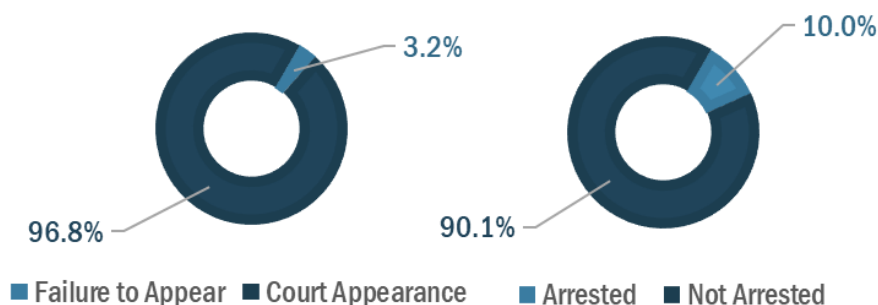
Pretrial Release Outcomes

267 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

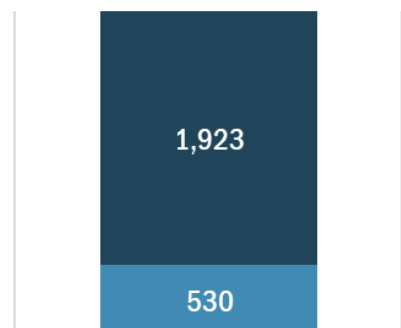


RE-ARREST RATE

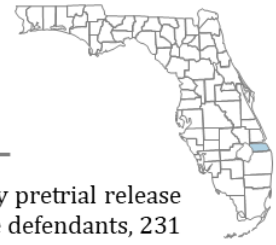





PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Martin Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|--|
|  | Administrative Location: Martin County Clerk of Court Program Staffing: 2 |
|  | County Population: 163,349 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 547 |
|  | Budget: \$269,468 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Martin County pretrial release program served **319 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 231 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 88 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants and electronically monitors individuals. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument before all defendants' first appearance hearing to provide a risk assessment score to the judge.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders



Drug and Alcohol
Testing

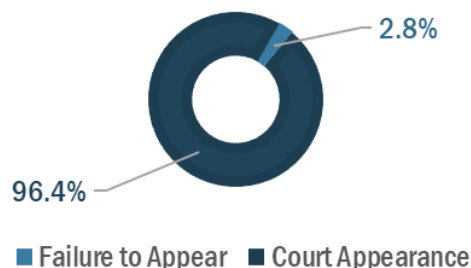


Electronic
Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

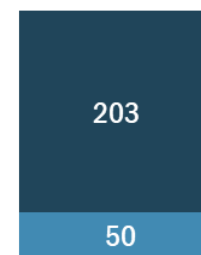
35 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



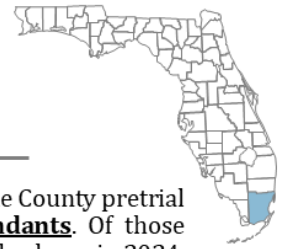
PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 3 MONTHS

Miami-Dade Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Miami-Dade County Corrections
and Rehabilitation Department
Program Staffing:
44



County Population:
2.8 million
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
4,229



Budget:
\$5.8 million
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Miami-Dade County pretrial release program served **3,991 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 2,978 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 1,013 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, and supervises participants. The program also manages the pretrial diversion program.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as



No Failures
to Appear



No New
Arrests



No Technical
Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated)

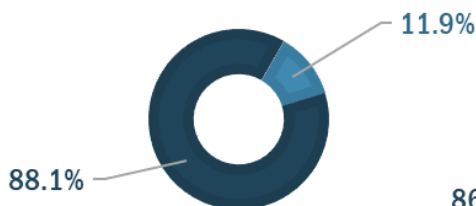


Court Reminders

Pretrial Release Outcomes

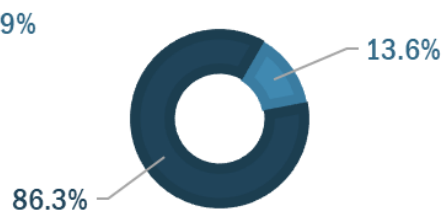
Miami-Dade County did not report noncompliance other than failure to appear and re-arrests.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

RE-ARREST RATE



■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

PROGRAM EXITS

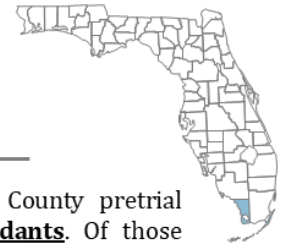
■ Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits






OPPAGA calculated the pretrial programs' failure to appear rate as the total number of program participants in the pretrial program who failed to appear in calendar year 2024, divided by the total number of participants served in calendar year 2024. Miami-Dade County's pretrial program, using the number of court appearances and the number of failures to appear, reported that its failure to appear rate is 5% and appearance rate is 95%.

AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 4 MONTHS

Monroe Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|--|
|  | Administrative Location: 16th Judicial Circuit Pretrial Services Program Staffing: 5 |
|  | County Population: 84,420 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 409 |
|  | Budget: \$547,083 Funding Source: County Funds and Defendant Fees |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Monroe County pretrial release program served **1,035 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 871 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 164 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants and electronically monitors individuals. The program also administers the validated Florida Pretrial Misconduct Risk Assessment Instrument to defendants prior to first appearance to provide a packet containing the defendant's information and a risk assessment score to the judge.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services


Check-Ins
(Automated)


Curfew
Restrictions


Drug and Alcohol
Testing

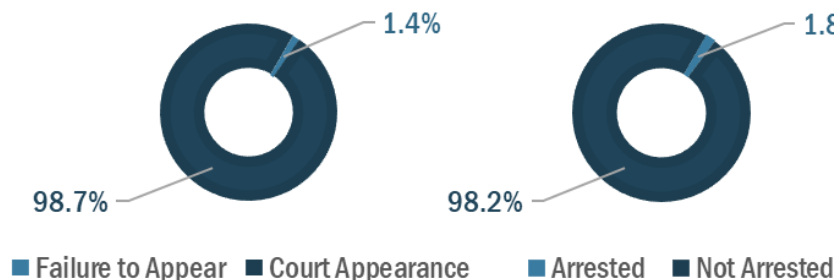

Court
Reminders


Electronic
Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

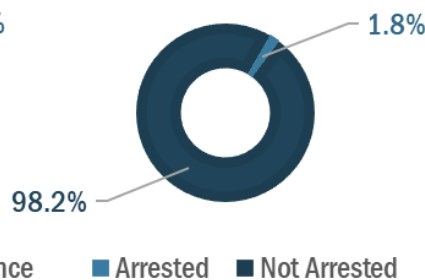
Pretrial Release Outcomes

69 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest

APPEARANCE RATE

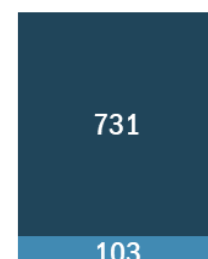


RE-ARREST RATE



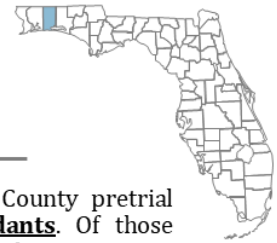
PROGRAM EXITS




- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: **5 MONTHS**

Okaloosa Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners Program Staffing: 8 |
|  | County Population: 219,897 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 23 |
|  | Budget: \$967,428 Funding Source: County Funds, Defendant Fees, and Grant Funds |



Defendants Served: In 2024, the Okaloosa County pretrial release program served **1,630 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 962 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 668 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors defendants. The program also conducts mental health evaluations and makes referrals to specialty courts. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument to provide a packet containing the defendant's information, a risk assessment score, and a copy of the risk assessment tool to the judge before the first appearance hearing.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear ☒ No New Arrests


Supervision Services

Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Drug and
Alcohol Testing



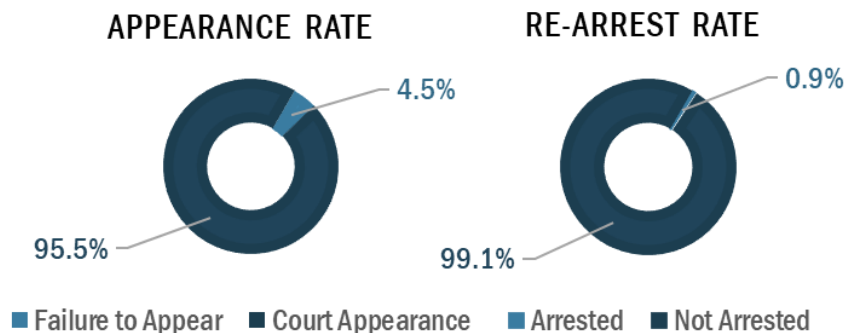
Substance
Abuse/Mental
Health Treatment



Electronic
Monitoring
(GPS)

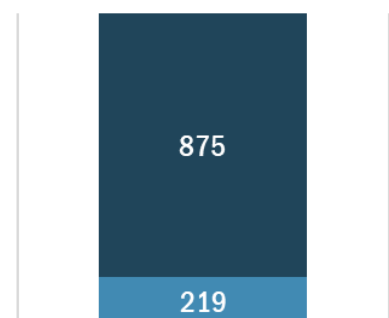
Pretrial Release Outcomes

131 participants that were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

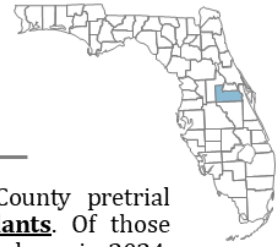



PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits




Orange Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
Orange County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
37



County Population:
1.5 million
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
3,111



Budget:
\$4.6 million
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Orange County pretrial release program served **3,322 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 2,543 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 779 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants and supervises participants but does not make recommendations to the court. The program also conducts drug testing. Pretrial staff screens defendants before their first appearance hearing. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument to inform judges' decisions regarding bail and release.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

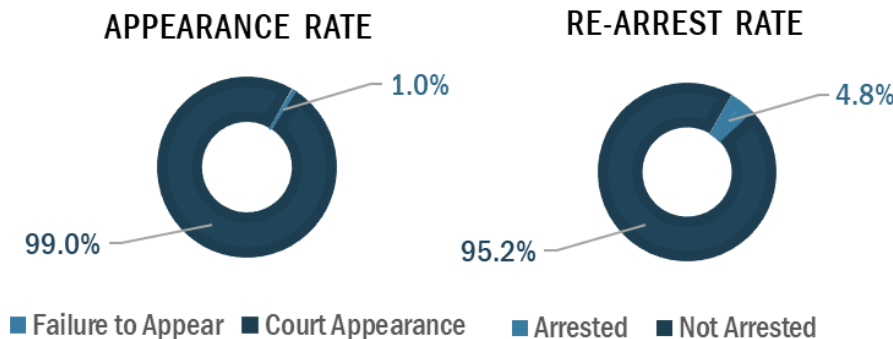
- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



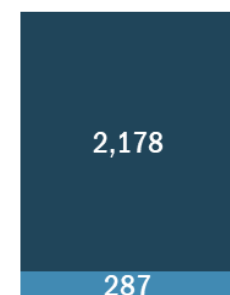
Pretrial Release Outcomes

144 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.



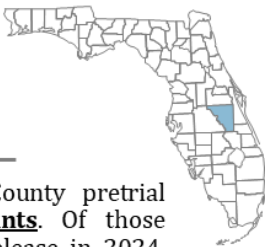
PROGRAM EXITS


- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits




AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 4 MONTHS

Osceola Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
Osceola County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
12



County Population:
442,227
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
846



Budget:
\$857,060
Funding Source:
County Funds


Defendants Served: In 2024, the Osceola County pretrial release program served **849 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 669 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 180 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors defendants. Pretrial staff screens defendants before the first appearance hearing. The program administers the validated Florida Pretrial Misconduct Risk Assessment Instrument to inform the court’s final release decision.


Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
☒ No New Arrests
☒ No Technical Violations


Supervision Services




Check-Ins
(Automated, In-Person,
and Telephone)




Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders



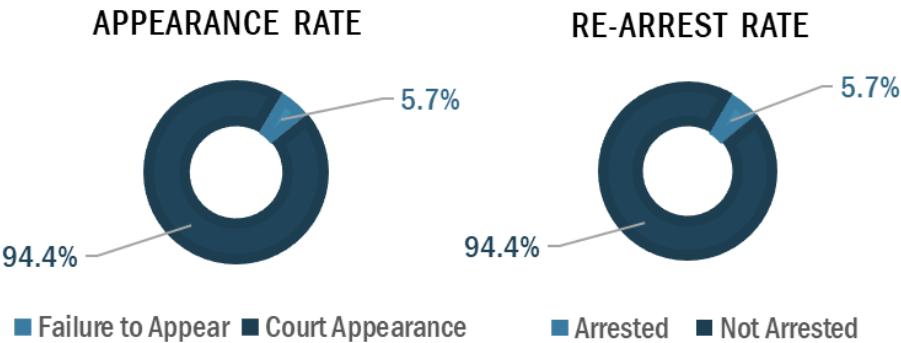
Drug and Alcohol
Testing



Electronic
Monitoring
(GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

35 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.



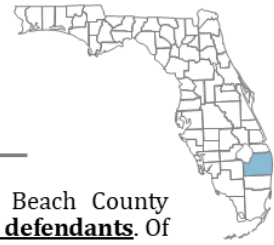
PROGRAM EXITS

■ Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 2 MONTHS

Palm Beach Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|--|---|
| | Administrative Location: Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners Program Staff: 23 |
| | County Population: 1.5 million Avg. Daily Jail Population: 2,317 |
| | Budget: \$2 million Funding Source: County Funds, Defendant Fees, and Grant Funds |


Defendants Served: In 2024, the Palm Beach County pretrial release program served **4,816 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 4,113 were accepted into pretrial release in 2024, while 703 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants and supervises participants. Pretrial staff screens defendants before their first appearance hearing.


Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations


Supervision Services




Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders

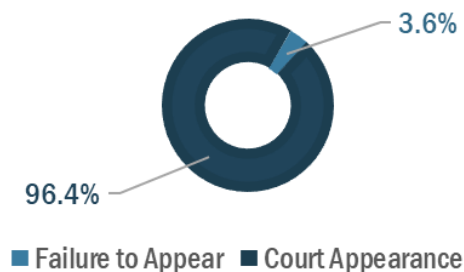


Drug and Alcohol
Testing

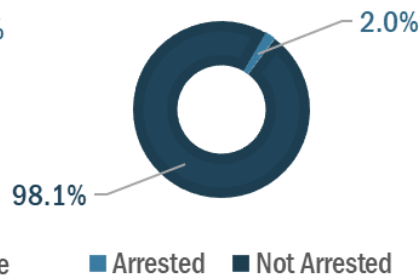
Pretrial Release Outcomes

304 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE

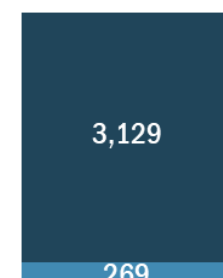


RE-ARREST RATE



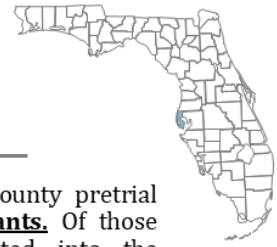
PROGRAM EXITS




- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 1 MONTH

Pinellas Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|--|
|  | Administrative Location: Pinellas County Court Program Staffing: 33 |
|  | County Population: 973,821 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 3,070 |
|  | Budget: \$4.5 million Funding Source: County Funds |


Defendants Served: In 2024, the Pinellas County pretrial release program served **5,039 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 3,967 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 1,072 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals. Pretrial staff screens defendants by running their criminal history, reviewing the affidavit, and verifying their residency after receiving a referral from a judge.


Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations


Supervision Services




Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



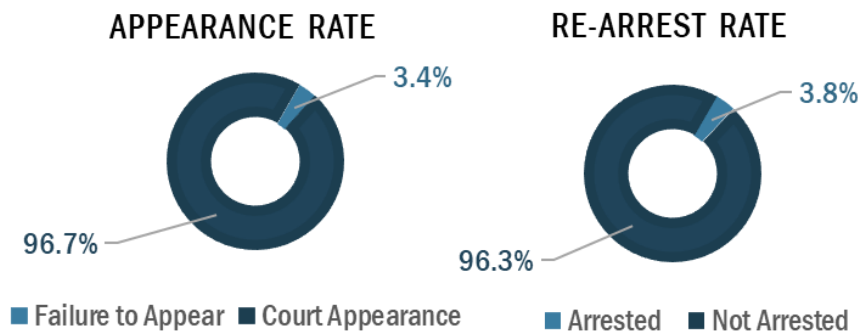
Drug and Alcohol
Testing



Electronic
Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

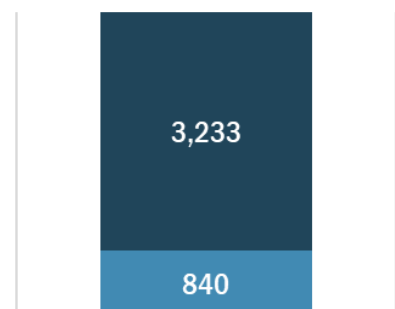
Pretrial Release Outcomes

482 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

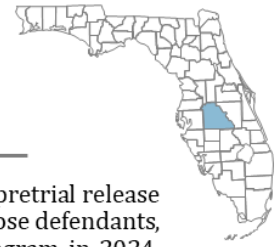



PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits




Polk Pretrial Release Program-2024






Administrative Location:
Polk County Board of
County Commissioners
Program Staffing:
21



County Population:
804,735
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
2,603



Budget:
\$1.7 million
Funding Source:
County Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Polk County pretrial release program served **6,396 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 4,955 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 1,441 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals. Pretrial staff screen defendants before their first appearance hearing.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated)



Curfew
Restrictions



Court
Reminders



Drug and
Alcohol Testing

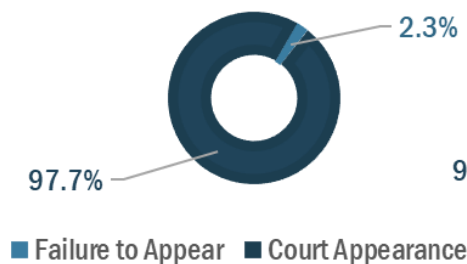


Electronic
Monitoring (GPS)

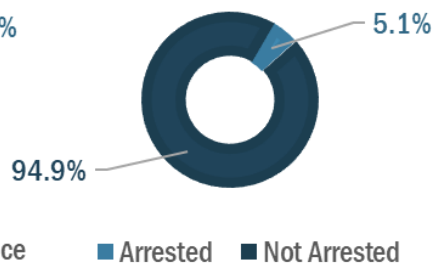
Pretrial Release Outcomes

236 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



RE-ARREST RATE



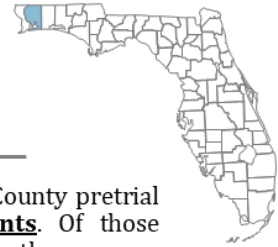
PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: **8 MONTHS**

Santa Rosa Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|--|--|
| | Administrative Location: Santa Rosa County Clerk of Court Program Staffing: 2 |
| | County Population: 204,075 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 656 |
| | Budget: \$309,084 Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Santa Rosa County pretrial release program served **500 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 325 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 175 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants and supervises participants. The program also conducts drug testing. Pretrial staff screens defendants before their first appearance hearing.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Absconding
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)

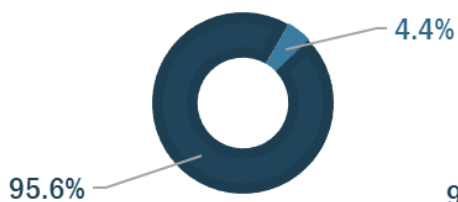


Drug and
Alcohol Testing

Pretrial Release Outcomes

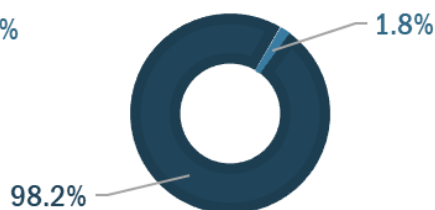
141 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

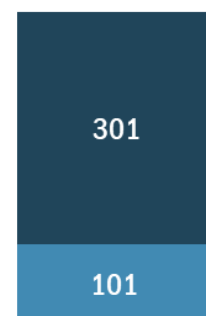
RE-ARREST RATE



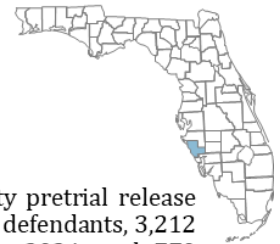
■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested




PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



Sarasota Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|---|
|  | Administrative Location: Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners Program Staffing: 24 |
|  | County Population: 467,924 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 1,093 |
|  | Budget: \$2 million Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Sarasota County pretrial release program served **3,982 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 3,212 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 770 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises defendants, and electronically monitors participants. Pretrial staff screens defendants before their first appearance. The program administers the validated Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument to recommend defendants' level of supervision and inform judges' final decisions.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Technical Violations

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(Automated, In-Person, and Telephone)



Curfew Restrictions



Court Reminders



Drug and Alcohol Testing

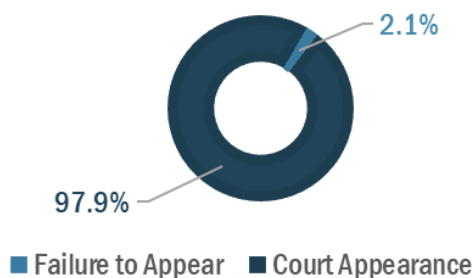


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

Pretrial Release Outcomes

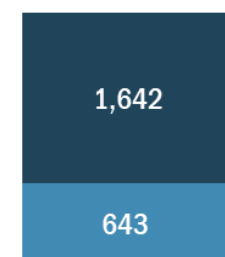
Sarasota County did not report noncompliance other than failure to appear and release revocations due to re-arrests.

APPEARANCE RATE



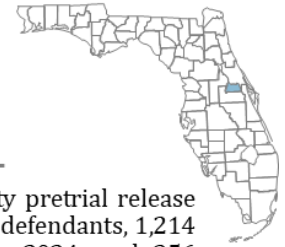
PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 3 MONTHS

Seminole Pretrial Release Program-2024



Administrative Location:
Seminole County
Sheriff's Office
Program Staffing:
29



County Population:
488,450
Avg. Daily Jail Population:
955



Budget:
\$447,461
Funding Source:
County Funds, Defendant
Fees, and Grant Funds

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Seminole County pretrial release program served **1,570 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 1,214 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 356 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals. Pretrial staff screens defendants before their first appearance. The program administers the Applied Correctional Transition Strategy risk assessment tool to provide a packet containing the defendant's information to the judge.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as



No Failures
to Appear



No New
Arrests



No Technical
Violations

Supervision Requirements



Check-Ins
(Automated and Telephone)



**Court
Reminders**



**Drug and Alcohol
Testing**

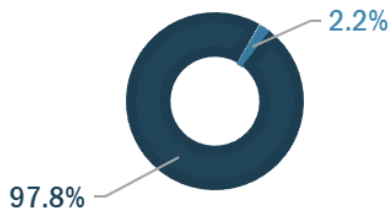


Electronic Monitoring
(Alcohol and GPS)

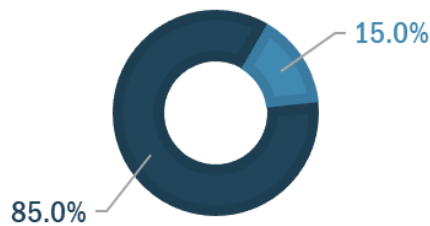
Pretrial Release Outcomes

56 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



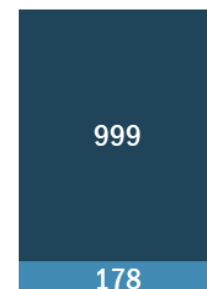
RE-ARREST RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance ■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

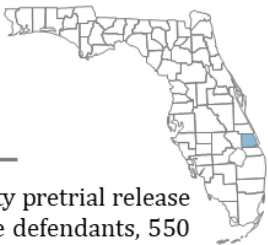
PROGRAM EXITS




■ Successful Exits
■ Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 3 MONTHS

St. Lucie Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>Administrative Location: St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners</p> <p>Program Staffing: 14</p> | <p>Defendants Served: In 2024, the St. Lucie County pretrial release program served 933 total defendants. Of those defendants, 550 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 383 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and nonviolent and violent felonies per judicial order.</p> |
|  <p>County Population: 372,908</p> <p>Avg. Daily Jail Population: 1,452</p> | <p>Program Activities: In 2024, the program provided services in St. Lucie and Okeechobee counties. The program supervises participants and electronically monitors individuals but does not screen defendants or make recommendations to the court. Judges make release determinations per judicial discretion during the first appearance.</p> |
|  <p>Budget: \$1.3 million</p> <p>Funding Source: St. Lucie and Okeechobee County Funds</p> | <p>Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Failures to Appear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No New Arrests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Technical Violations </div> |

Supervision Services



Check-Ins
(In-Person and Telephone)



Curfew
Restrictions



Home Visits



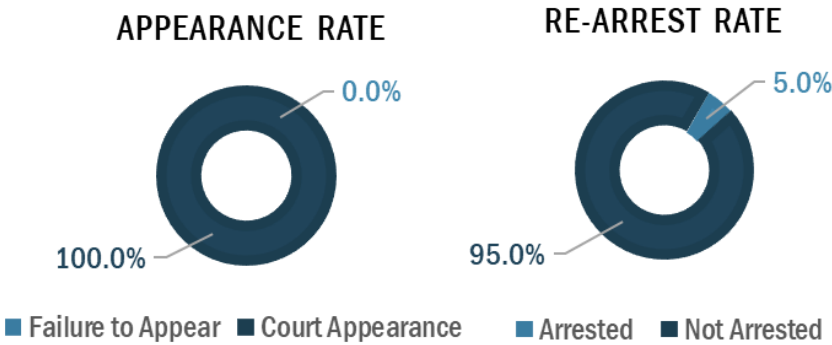
Drug and Alcohol
Testing



Electronic
Monitoring (GPS)

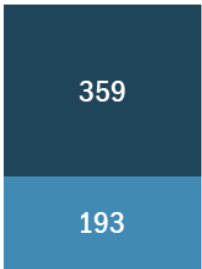
Pretrial Release Outcomes

146 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.



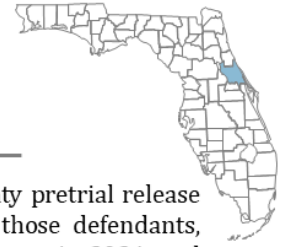
PROGRAM EXITS




- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



AVERAGE TIME TO SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM EXIT: 8 MONTHS

Volusia Pretrial Release Program-2024



| | |
|---|--|
|  | Administrative Location: 7th Judicial Circuit Court Program Staffing: 21 |
|  | County Population: 586,290 Avg. Daily Jail Population: 1,336 |
|  | Budget: \$2.2 million Funding Source: County Funds |

Defendants Served: In 2024, the Volusia County pretrial release program served **3,614 total defendants**. Of those defendants, 2,896 participants were accepted into the program in 2024, and 718 carried over from the defendants who were accepted in 2023. The program accepts defendants charged with misdemeanors and violent and non-violent felonies.

Program Activities: The program screens defendants, makes recommendations to the court, supervises participants, and electronically monitors individuals. Pretrial staff screens defendants and contacts victims for comment before the first appearance hearing. The program also administers the validated Public Safety Assessment.

Program Success: The program defines a successful program exit as

- ☒ No Failures to Appear
- ☒ No New Arrests
- ☒ No Failures to Comply

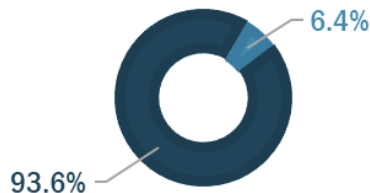
Supervision Services

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Check-Ins (In-Person and Telephone) | Curfew Restrictions | Court Reminders | Drug and Alcohol Testing | Electronic Monitoring (Alcohol and GPS) |

Pretrial Release Outcomes

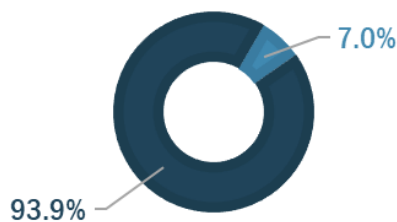
660 participants were noncompliant with program conditions other than failure to appear or new arrest.

APPEARANCE RATE



■ Failure to Appear ■ Court Appearance

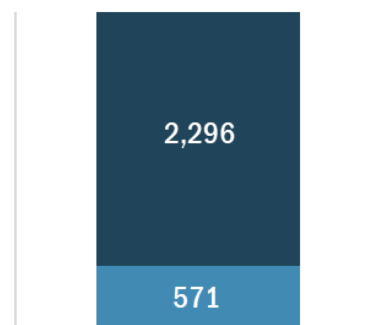
RE-ARREST RATE



■ Arrested ■ Not Arrested

PROGRAM EXITS

- Successful Exits
- Unsuccessful Exits



APPENDIX B

Pretrial Release Program Fees

Twenty-six pretrial release programs (pretrial programs) reported charging fees to defendants for some rendered services. (See Exhibit B-1.) Pretrial programs reported that collected funds were remitted to program revenues, general county revenues, court revenues, and contracted vendors. Additionally, 16 pretrial programs reported that fees could be waived through judicial discretion, hardship, or indigence. For example, Brevard, Broward, Collier, and Osceola counties' pretrial programs reported that defendants may be declared indigent to waive fees.

Exhibit B-1

Twenty-Six Pretrial Release Programs Charged Fees to Defendants in 2024

| Pretrial Program | Service | Fee Amount | Total Collected | Program Reported Fee Assessments and Waivers | Fee Recipient |
|------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|------------------|
| Bay | Drug Testing | \$45/test | Unknown ¹ | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| Brevard | Supervision | \$10/week | \$5,560.00 | Fees may be waived if the defendant is deemed indigent or upon judge or court's discretion. | Pretrial Program |
| Broward | Electronic and Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | \$5/day | \$74,416.00 | Fees may be waived if the defendant is deemed indigent or upon judge or court's discretion. | County |
| | Drug Testing | \$32.75/panel | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived if the defendant is deemed indigent or upon judge or court's discretion. | Vendor |
| Charlotte | Electronic Monitoring | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees handled by the vendor. | Vendor |
| | Drug Testing | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees handled by the vendor. | Vendor |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees handled by the vendor. | Vendor |
| Citrus | Electronic Monitoring | \$8/day | \$34,254.83 | Fees cannot be waived. | County |
| Collier | Drug Testing | \$6.75/test | \$80.50 | If the court finds the defendant indigent, the fees are waived. | Vendor |
| | Alcohol Testing | \$6.50/test | \$2,278.50 | If the court finds the defendant indigent, the fees are waived. | Vendor |
| | Electronic Monitoring | \$4.10/day | \$267.13 | If the court finds the defendant indigent, the fees are waived. | Vendor |
| DeSoto | Electronic Monitoring | \$300/month | Not Provided | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | \$180/month | Not Provided | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| Escambia | Drug Testing | \$11-\$29/test \$44/drug patch | \$10,142.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | County |
| | Electronic Monitoring/ Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) ¹ | Electronic Monitoring: \$12-\$15/day ³ Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM): \$15/day ⁴ | \$174,685.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | County |

| Pretrial Program | Service | Fee Amount | Total Collected | Program Reported Fee Assessments and Waivers | Fee Recipient |
|------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Hardee | Supervision | \$50/month | \$20,636.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | County |
| Hendry | Electronic Monitoring | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| Highlands | Electronic Monitoring | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | Vendor |
| | Drug Testing | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | Vendor |
| Lee | Pretrial Diversion Supervision | \$150/3-month program | \$154,648.00 | Fees can be waived for completion of community service. | County |
| Leon | Electronic/GPS Monitoring | \$9/day | \$25,881.00 | Fees waived as determined by the court's discretion. | Pretrial Program |
| | Drug Testing | \$20/test | \$112,456.00 | Fees waived as determined by the court's discretion. | County |
| | Supervision | \$40/month | \$78,858.00 | Fees waived as determined by the court's discretion. | Pretrial Program |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) ² | \$12/day | \$9,354.00 | Fees waived as determined by the court's discretion. | Pretrial Program |
| Manatee | Electronic Monitoring/GPS | \$30 one-time fitting fee and \$3.09/day | \$1,350.00 and \$26,212.76 | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | County and Vendor |
| | Drug Testing | \$50.00 | \$17,440.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | County |
| Martin | Drug Testing | \$30/test | Unknown ¹ | Fees for drug testing are assessed and collected by third-party vendors such as Martin County Drug Lab and CORE DUI Probation. | Vendor |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) ² | \$40 initial fee and \$8/day | Unknown ¹ | Fees for SCRAM monitoring are assessed and collected by third-party vendors such as Martin County Drug Lab and CORE DUI Probation. | Vendor |
| Monroe | Electronic Monitoring | \$4.25/day | \$2,103.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | County |
| | Drug Testing | \$10/test | \$13,630.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | County |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | \$50-\$250 installation fee and \$10/day | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | Vendor |
| | Drug Testing (Random) | \$45/test | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | Vendor |
| Okaloosa | Electronic Monitoring | \$1 to \$5/day | \$36,996.49 | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | County |
| Orange | Telephonic Reporting | \$6/month | \$2,761.55 | For this service, \$3.91 is paid to the vendor and \$2.09 goes to Orange County Government general fund. Fee can be waived for one month if the defendant still cannot pay. | Vendor and County |
| | Drug Testing | \$17 one-time fee | \$25,517.25 | Fees may be waived if individuals are indigent. | County |

| Pretrial Program | Service | Fee Amount | Total Collected | Program Reported Fee Assessments and Waivers | Fee Recipient |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|
| Osceola | Drug Testing | \$20/test | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived if individuals are indigent. Fees may be waived at the judge's discretion. | Vendor |
| | Telephonic Reporting | \$10/month | \$25,840.00 | Fees may be waived if individuals are indigent. Fees may be waived at the judge's discretion. | Vendor |
| Palm Beach | Supervision | \$10/week | \$150,359.00 | Fees may be waived upon judge's discretion. | Pretrial Program |
| Pinellas | Electronic Monitoring | \$7/day | \$52,336.50 | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| | Drug Testing | \$30/test | \$61,549.72 | Fees cannot be waived. | County |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | \$10/day | \$116,995.10 | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| Polk | Electronic Monitoring | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | County |
| | Drug Testing | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | Court |
| Santa Rosa | Electronic Monitoring | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| | Drug Testing | \$35/test | \$37,220.00 | Fees cannot be waived. | Pretrial Program |
| | Supervision | \$100 one-time fee | \$29,126.00 | Fees cannot be waived. | Pretrial Program |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees cannot be waived. | Vendor |
| Sarasota | Electronic Monitoring | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees are set by the vendor. | Vendor |
| | Alcohol Monitoring (TAD or SCRAM) ² | Unknown | Unknown ¹ | Fees are set by the vendor. | Vendor |
| Seminole | Electronic Monitoring | \$3.50/day | \$67,261.55 | Fees may be waived upon judge or court's discretion. | County |
| St. Lucie/ Okeechobee | Electronic Monitoring | \$2.85/day | \$143,882.30 | Fee is not directly charged to the defendant in the program. | Vendor |

¹ Because fees are remitted to the vendor, the total collected is unknown to the pretrial program.

² TAD refers to the Transdermal Alcohol Detector device, and SCRAM refers to Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring device.

³ The pretrial program charges defendants \$12/day for passive monitoring and \$15/day is for active monitoring

⁴ The pretrial program charges defendants a one-time \$95 administrative fee for active or passive monitoring and a \$45 one-time administrative fee for SCRAM monitoring.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program survey results.

APPENDIX C

Pretrial Release Program Statutory Compliance With Weekly Registers

OPPAGA received weekly registers from 32 of 33 pretrial release programs (pretrial programs) and analyzed the registers to determine if the documents included all the required elements.³⁷ (See Exhibit C-1.) OPPAGA found that 27 pretrial programs did not report all required data. All but one pretrial program reported the names and number of defendants accepted into the pretrial program. Twelve pretrial programs did not provide program name, location, and funding source; 13 programs did not provide the number and type of program noncompliance infractions committed by a defendant in the pretrial program and whether the pretrial program recommended that the court revoke the defendant's release; and 10 programs did not provide the nature of any prior criminal conviction of a defendant accepted into a pretrial program. As required by s. 907.043(3)(b)7, *Florida Statutes*, weekly registers should display the nature of any prior criminal conviction of any defendant accepted into the pretrial program.

³⁷ OPPAGA did not receive any weekly registers for calendar year 2024 from Citrus County's pretrial program.

Exhibit C-1

Number of Pretrial Release Programs Reporting Statutory Requirements for Weekly Registers

| Statutory Elements | Sample Week 1 | | Sample Week 2 | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Week of May 1, 2024 | | Week of October 30, 2024 | |
| | Reporting | Not Reporting | Reporting | Not Reporting |
| The name, location, and funding source of the pretrial release program | 20 | 12 | 20 | 12 |
| The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release | 25 | 7 | 26 | 6 |
| The number of indigent defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release | 22 | 10 | 23 | 9 |
| The names and number of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program | 31 | 1 | 31 | 1 |
| The names and number of indigent defendants accepted into the pretrial release program | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 |
| The charges filed against and the case numbers of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 |
| The nature of any prior criminal conviction of a defendant accepted into the pretrial release program | 22 | 10 | 22 | 10 |
| The court appearances required of defendants accepted into the pretrial release program | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 |
| The date of each defendant's failure to appear for a scheduled court appearance | 20 | 12 | 20 | 12 |
| The number of warrants, if any, which have been issued for a defendant's arrest for failing to appear at a scheduled court appearance | 25 | 7 | 25 | 7 |
| The 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 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 13 |

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program weekly registers.

APPENDIX D

Pretrial Release Program Statutory Compliance With Annual Reports

OPPAGA analyzed 30 of 33 pretrial release programs' (pretrial programs) 2024 annual reports to determine if the reports contained the elements required by statute.³⁸ (See Exhibit D-1.) The most common elements that were omitted include the specific statutory citation for each criminal charge; the number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was used to determine release; and the number of defendants accepted into a pretrial program with no prior criminal convictions. Annual reports provided administrative information for three key statutory requirements: pretrial program name, location, and funding sources; the number of persons employed by the pretrial program; and the operating and capital budget of each pretrial program receiving public funds.

³⁸ Three programs were not included in OPPAGA's analysis. OPPAGA did not receive annual reports for Citrus and Duval counties. The DeSoto County Pretrial Release Program submitted an annual report, but it contained data from 2023.

Exhibit D-1

Number of Pretrial Release Programs Including Statutory Requirements in Annual Reports

| Statutory Elements | Reporting | Not Reporting |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| The name, location, and funding sources of the pretrial release program, including the amount of public funds, if any, received by the pretrial release program | 24 | 6 |
| The operating and capital budget of each pretrial release program receiving public funds | 27 | 3 |
| The percentage of the program's total budget representing receipt of public funds, total budget allocated to assist defendants obtain release through nonpublicly funded program, and amount of fees paid by defendants to the program | 22 | 8 |
| The number of persons employed by the pretrial release program | 28 | 2 |
| The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release | 26 | 4 |
| The number of defendants recommended for pretrial release | 23 | 7 |
| The number of defendants for whom the pretrial release program recommended against nonsecured release | 21 | 9 |
| The number of defendants granted nonsecured release after the pretrial release program recommended nonsecured release | 20 | 10 |
| The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release who were declared indigent by the court | 26 | 4 |
| The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program who paid a surety or cash bail or bond | 18 | 12 |
| The number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was used in determining whether the defendant should be released pending the disposition of the case and the number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was not used | 15 | 15 |
| The specific statutory citation for each criminal charge related to a defendant whose case is accepted into a pretrial release program, including, at a minimum, the number of defendants charged with dangerous crimes as defined in s. 907.041; nonviolent felonies; or misdemeanors only | 11 | 19 |
| The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program with no prior criminal conviction | 15 | 15 |
| The name and case number of each person granted nonsecured release who failed to attend a scheduled court appearance, was issued a warrant for failing to appear and was arrested for any offense while on release through the pretrial release program | 21 | 9 |

Source: OPPAGA analysis of pretrial program annual reports.



OPPAGA

Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability

OPPAGA provides performance and accountability information about Florida government in several ways.

- [Reports](#) deliver program evaluation and policy analysis to assist the Legislature in overseeing government operations, developing policy choices, and making Florida government more efficient and effective.
- [Government Program Summaries](#) (GPS), provides descriptive information on Florida state agencies, including funding, contact information, and references to other sources of agency information.
- [PolicyNotes](#), an electronic newsletter, delivers brief announcements of research reports, conferences, and other resources of interest for Florida's policy research and program evaluation community.
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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), in person, or by mail (OPPAGA, Claude Pepper Building, Room 312, 111 W. Madison St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1475).

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Project conducted by Kathy Joseph (850/717-0364), Tim Girard, and Judah Lebofsky
Kara Collins-Gomez, Coordinator