

ADULT COURT SERVICES 2015 ANNUAL REPORT

(Amended 03/22/18)



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HISTORY OF ADULT COURT SERVICES

In 1981 state Probation and Parole eliminated pre-trial bond investigations and supervision services for Boone County. At the same time a Jail Study Task Force was established to study the jail overcrowding problem and make recommendations concerning alternatives to incarceration. Recognizing the importance of pre-trial release services, and upon recommendations of the Jail Study Task Force, Boone County provided funds to the Circuit Court to establish the Adult Court Services (ACS) office and employ a full time Court Services Officer (CSO) to conduct Bond Investigations and Bond Supervision. In 1982 a second CSO was added to assist in performing these services, implement the Community Service Work program and assume administrative and supervisory duties.

In 1988 a federal court limited inmate census at the Boone County Jail, which required excess jail inmates to be housed at other jails. This situation was costly for Boone County. An electronically monitored Home Detention program was created to provide another alternative to jail incarceration and another CSO was added to help administer this program. With this addition, ACS staff consisted of two CSOs, a secretary and a dedicated supervisor.

In 1990 the home detention program saw significant growth. ACS also began supervising the collection of fines, costs and restitution for those defendants not under the supervision of state Probation and Parole and a third CSO was added. In 1992 the RCR program (now known as the Victim Impact Panel, or VIP) was implemented in Boone County with ACS designated to track and assist that program.

In 1997 the jail administered Work and Education program was established with ACS providing reports to assist the court in determining participation. The court also approved the creation and implementation of a dedicated video link between the courthouse and jail to be used in certain associate circuit court proceedings. ACS provided staff support for these hearings and began using the video system to interview jail inmates for investigation purposes.

The beginning of the 21st century was a period of growth and change for the office. In 2001 ACS began providing reports to the court to assist in determining participation in the Reality House administered Work Search/Work Release program. With passage of the Law Enforcement Sales Tax in 2002, the Boone County Commission funded a fourth and fifth CSO in 2003 and 2004 to work with an expanded home detention/electronic monitoring program, which included the new technologies of alcohol monitoring (adopted in 2002), and GPS (adopted in 2004), as well as the ACS supervised probation and ACS supervised judicial parole programs, created in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

In 2013, ACS assumed primary responsibility for developing and administering a new program facilitating the use of video by the circuit court for hearings involving inmates housed in the Department of Corrections. In 2014 this program was expanded to include certain circuit hearings for inmates at the jail.

Since 2004, ACS has experienced level staffing with five court services officers, two secretaries and the supervisor.

OBJECTIVES OF ADULT COURT SERVICES

The establishment of ACS was a direct result of a jail overcrowding problem. The development of ACS was the result of changing needs of the court.

ACS administers alternatives to incarceration. The objectives of ACS are:

1. Recommend pretrial release for defendants who cannot post initial bond, who pose little or no danger to themselves or to the community, and who are likely to appear in court.
2. Supervise defendants who are released from jail under ACS supervision as a condition of bond.
3. Supervise defendants who are placed under ACS supervision as a condition of probation.
4. Supervise defendants who are placed under ACS supervision as a condition of judicial parole.
5. Provide an electronically monitored home detention program for intensive supervision of defendants. Participants include pretrial, pre-sentence, and sentenced defendants.
6. Provide supervision, monitoring, and collection efforts for defendants placed under ACS supervision who owe fines and related costs.
7. Provide information to defendants on programs required as a condition of probation, such as the Victim Impact Panel (VIP), Stealing Offenders Program (STOP), Men Exploring Non-Violent Directions (MEND) and Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP).
8. Evaluate incarcerated defendants for the Work and Education program which can include participation in Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings, religious services, education, and trustee work. Successful participants receive a reduced sentence and prepare for release from jail.
9. Evaluate current and future Boone County Jail inmates for participation in the Work Search/Work Release program. Successful participants obtain and maintain employment, pay their confinement costs and earn income which could be used for court costs, fines, restitution, child support and other debts.
10. Supervise defendants ordered to perform community service work under ACS supervision.
11. Provide staff support, planning, and scheduling for videoconference hearings involving defendants housed in the Boone County Jail, the Department of Corrections, or other facilities.

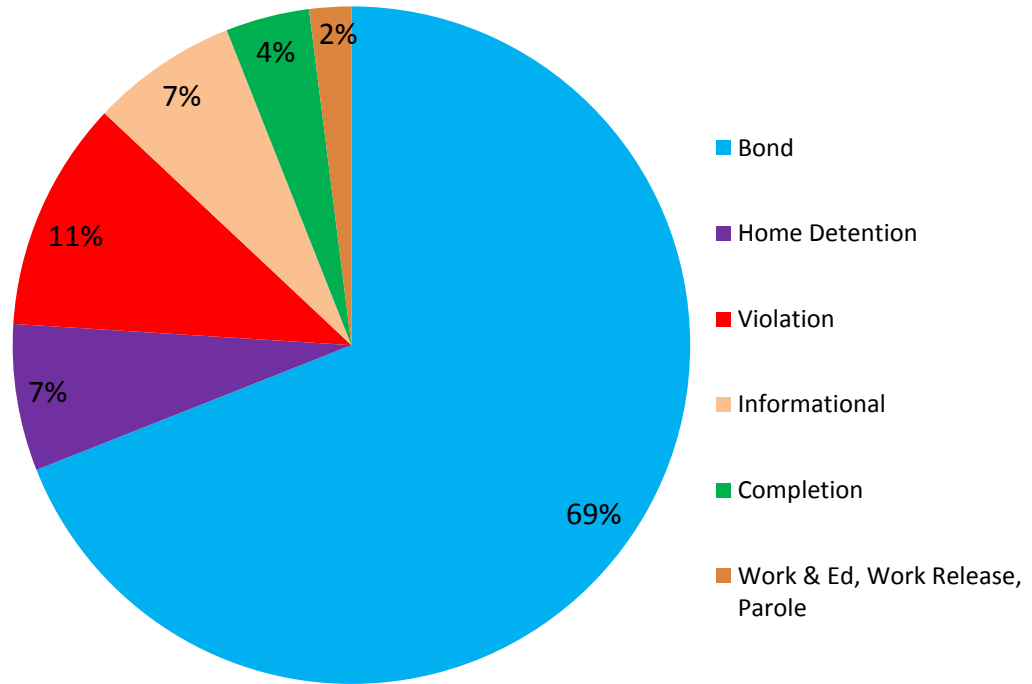
FORWARD

In 2015 the office adopted a new, internally developed database. This database gathers certain types of information directly from the court's Judicial Information System (JIS) which saves labor and increases accuracy. It continues to be refined to adapt to changing priorities.

2015 also saw a significant increase in bond supervision and electronic monitoring, both driven in part by new court practices requiring additional conditions of bond for certain DWI offenses. Specifically, defendants charged with DWI- 2nd Offense were required to report to ACS as directed and obtain an ignition interlock device for their vehicle, which was to be verified by ACS, and defendants charged with DWI- Persistent Offender or DWI- Chronic Offender were required to report to ACS as directed and be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption. These bond conditions were required whether or not the defendant had already posted bond.

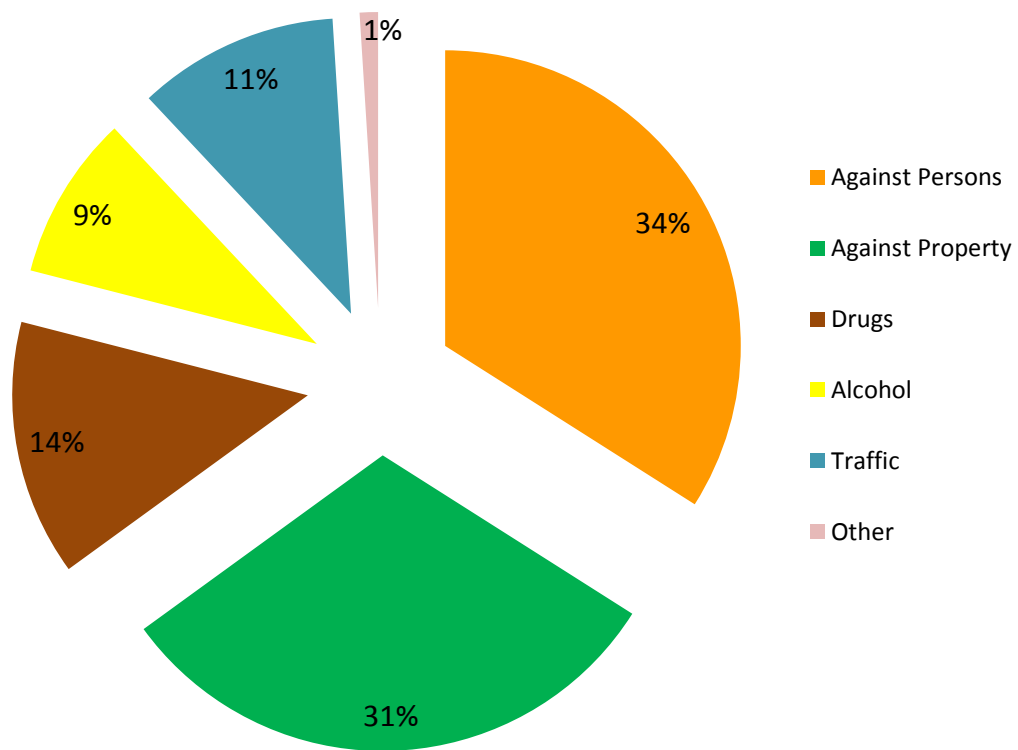
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Investigations By Type



In 2015, ACS initiated reports in 2,888 cases. Of these, 1,984 (69%) were bond investigations; 205 (7%) were home detention/sentencing reports; 328 (11%) were violation reports; 210 (7%) were informational reports and 104 (4%) were completion reports. The remaining 57 (2%) consisted of 33 work and education reports, 20 work search/ work release reports and 4 parole investigations.

Investigations: Types of Charges or Convictions

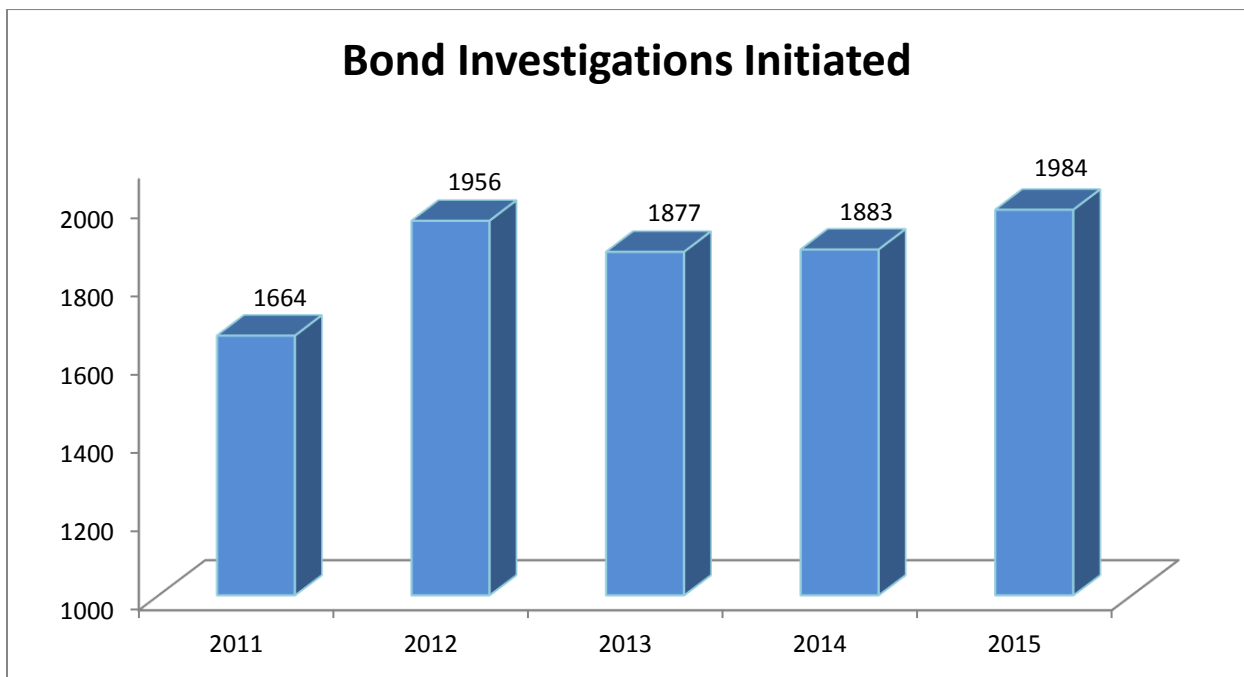


Thirty four percent of the charges or convictions referenced in 2015's investigations were for crimes against persons, 31% for crimes against property, 14% for drug-related offenses, 9% for alcohol related offenses, 11% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked), and 1% for other types of offenses.

BOND INVESTIGATIONS

The court orders a bond investigation for defendants at the Boone County Jail who cannot post the initial bond set. ACS officers provide a thorough criminal history check and the defendant is interviewed about ties to the community, employment history, and other factors. Information is also obtained from third parties. The report completed by this office presents the facts and recommends a course of action to the court based on the subject's suitability for release from custody.

Recommendations regarding bond can include no reduction, home detention/electronic monitoring, reduction in bond, posting a percentage of the bond in cash or release on own recognizance ("ROR"). Bond investigations are initiated as soon as possible after incarceration and completed within policy guidelines.

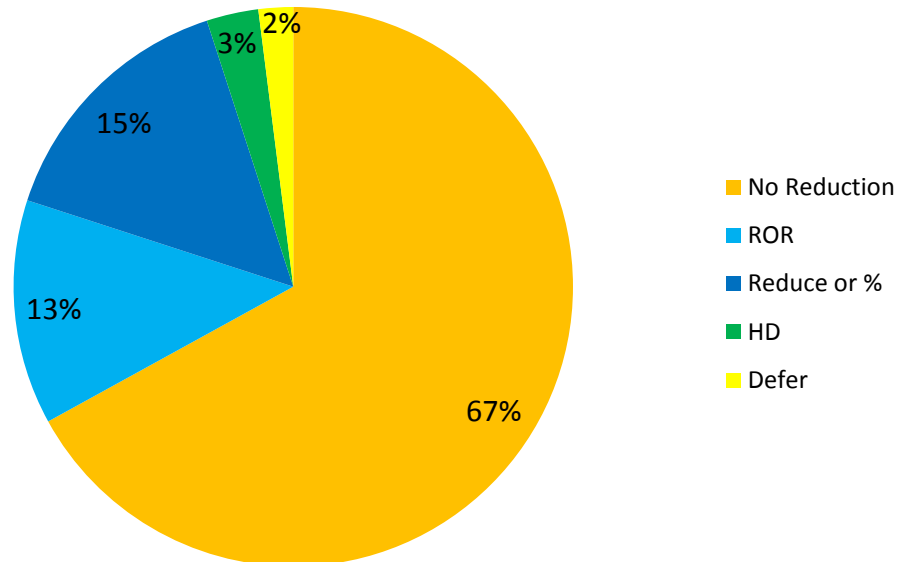


In 2015, ACS initiated bond investigations in 1,984 cases and completed or closed bond investigations in 1,963 cases. This compares to 2014's 1,883 and 1,878 respective figures. Of the 1,963 completed cases, 1,734 were initial bond investigations representing 1,040 defendants. The remaining 229 were subsequent or supplemental bond investigations representing 154 defendants.

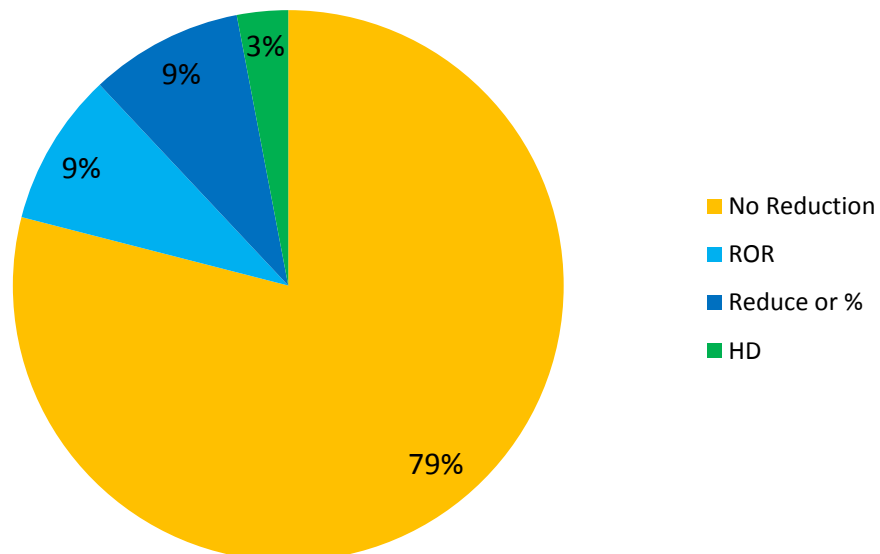
In 2015, 214 of the initiated bond investigation cases resulted in bond being posted or the matter being resolved prior to the completion of the bond investigation report. An additional 108 cases belonged to defendants who did not qualify for a bond investigation. Reasons for such could include being under a detainer from the Department of Corrections or federal authorities, currently serving a commit jail sentence, or refusal to be interviewed for bond investigation. Of the remaining cases, ACS recommended no reduction in 67%, ROR in 13%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond in 15%, home detention in 3% and deferral to the court in 2%. This compares with 2014 recommendation rates of no reduction in 68%, ROR in 16%, a reduced

bond/percentage of bond in 13% and home detention in 3%. Deferral recommendations were not tracked separately in 2014.

ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case

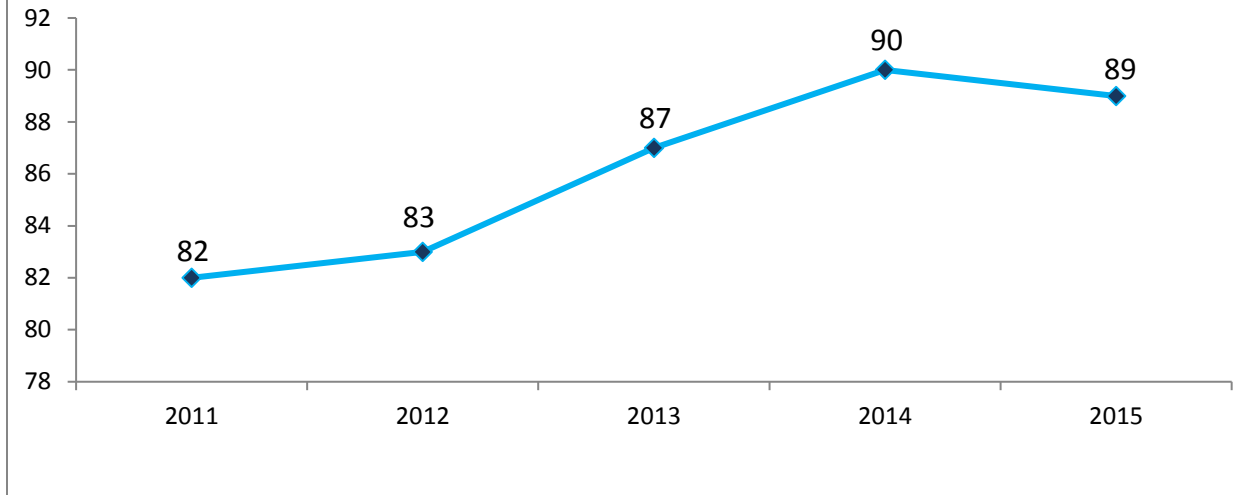


Court Response To ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case



Of the bond investigations reviewed by the court in 2015, an order for no reduction was entered in 79% of the cases, ROR in 9%, reduced bond/ percentage of bond in 9% and home detention in 3%. This compares with 2014 disposition rates of no reduction in 82% of the cases, ROR in 8%, reduced bond/ percentage of bond in 8% and home detention in 2%.

Bond Investigations: Percentage Completed In Three Days



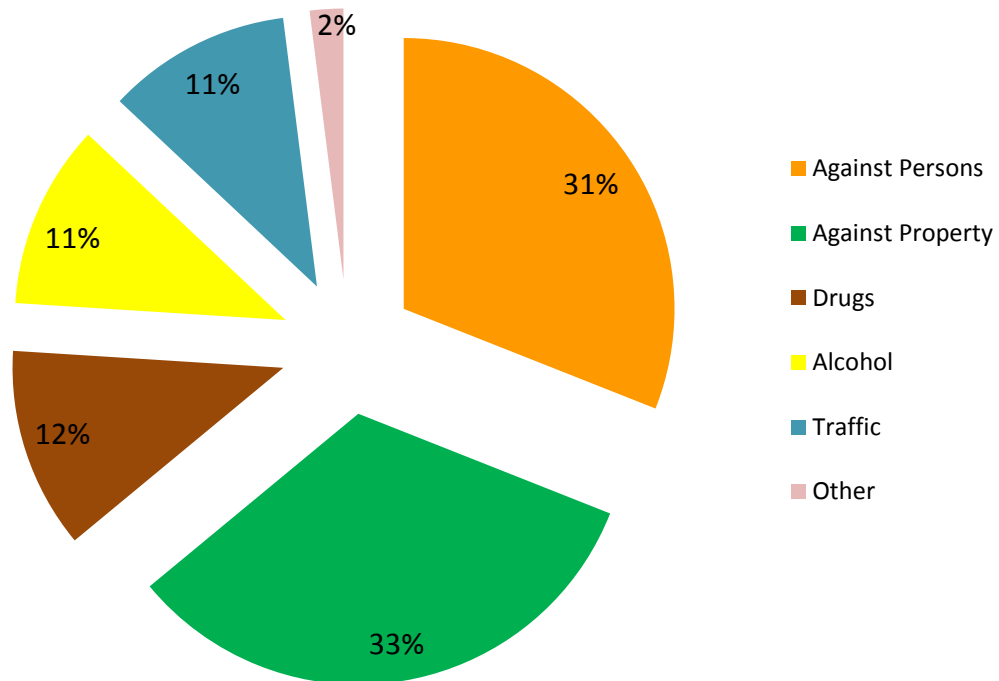
The court orders bond investigations upon initial appearance, which is typically the next business day following an arrest and detention. Bond investigations can also be ordered at other times. ACS strives to submit these reports in a timely manner. In 2015 ACS submitted 89% within three business days of the order. In 2014 the rate was 90%.

BOND SUPERVISION

Defendants released from custody pursuant to a bond investigation are typically subject to ACS supervision until disposition of the case. These defendants typically report at least once per week to ACS and provide updated information regarding employment, contact information (telephone number and address), attorney status, activities, and next court appearance date. Conditions may be applied to a defendant's release such as participating in treatment or counseling programs, restriction from visiting certain places, and having no contact with alleged victims or co-defendants. Defendants who do not report as directed or who are found to be in violation of their bond conditions are reported by ACS to the court and are subject to revocation.

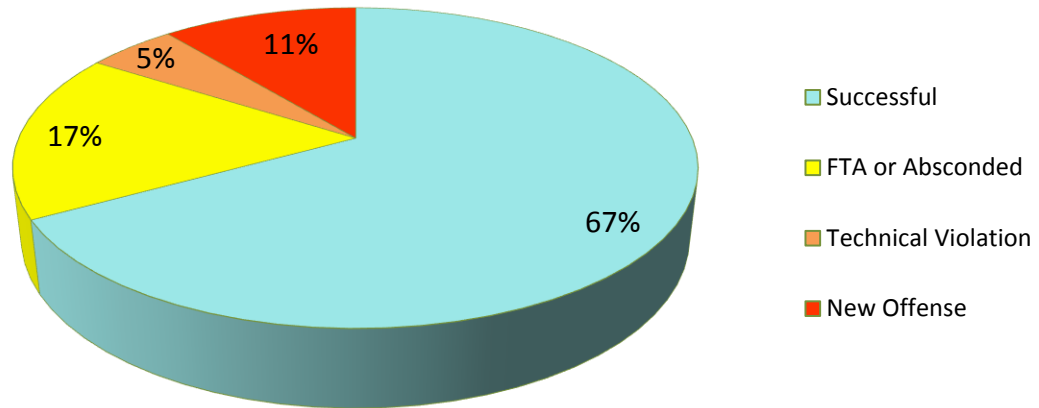
For administrative purposes, the bond supervision population does not include pre-disposition defendants who are electronically monitored by ACS. Those defendants are included in the home detention/electronic monitoring population.

Bond Supervision: Charge Types



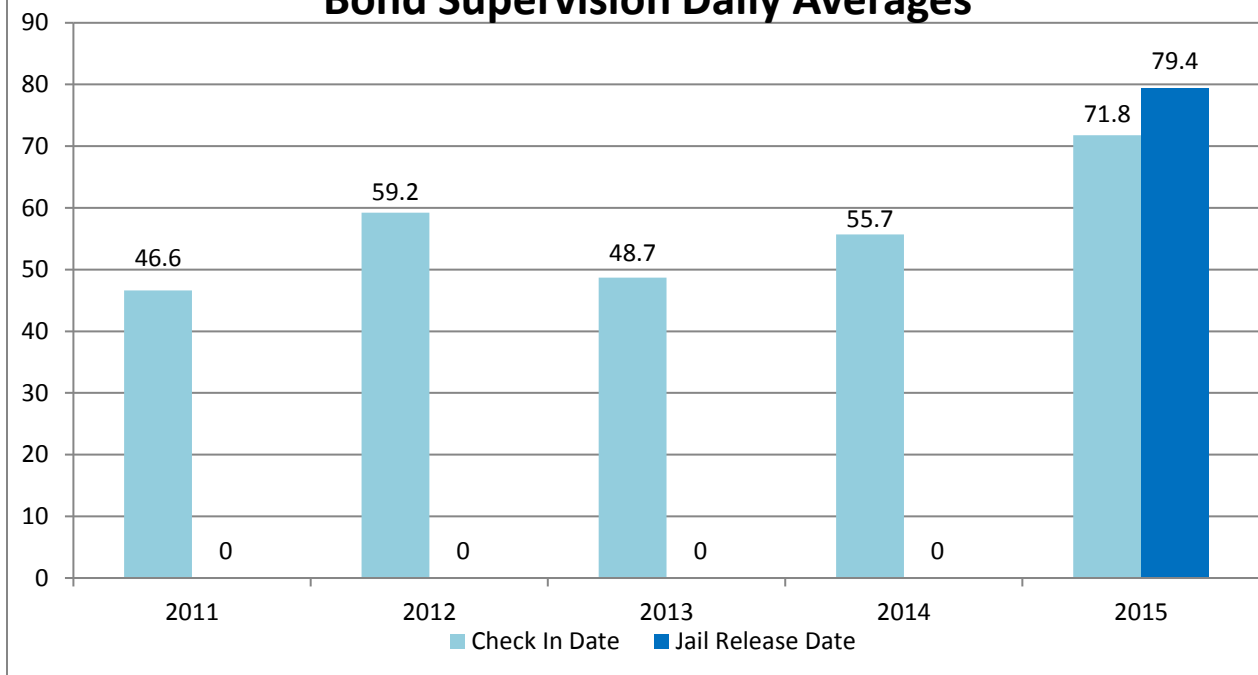
Thirty one percent of 2015 bond supervision charge types were for crimes against persons, 33% for crimes against property, 12% for drug-related offenses, 11% for alcohol related offenses, 11% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked), and 2% for other types of offenses.

Bond Supervision: Participant Outcomes



There were 257 participants removed from bond supervision in 2015. Of those removed, 67% were successful with the remaining 33% revoked by the court due to a violation of conditions. Of those revoked, 11% committed a new offense, 10% failed to appear, 7% absconded and 5% committed a technical violation. The most common technical violation was testing positive for drug or alcohol use.

Bond Supervision Daily Averages

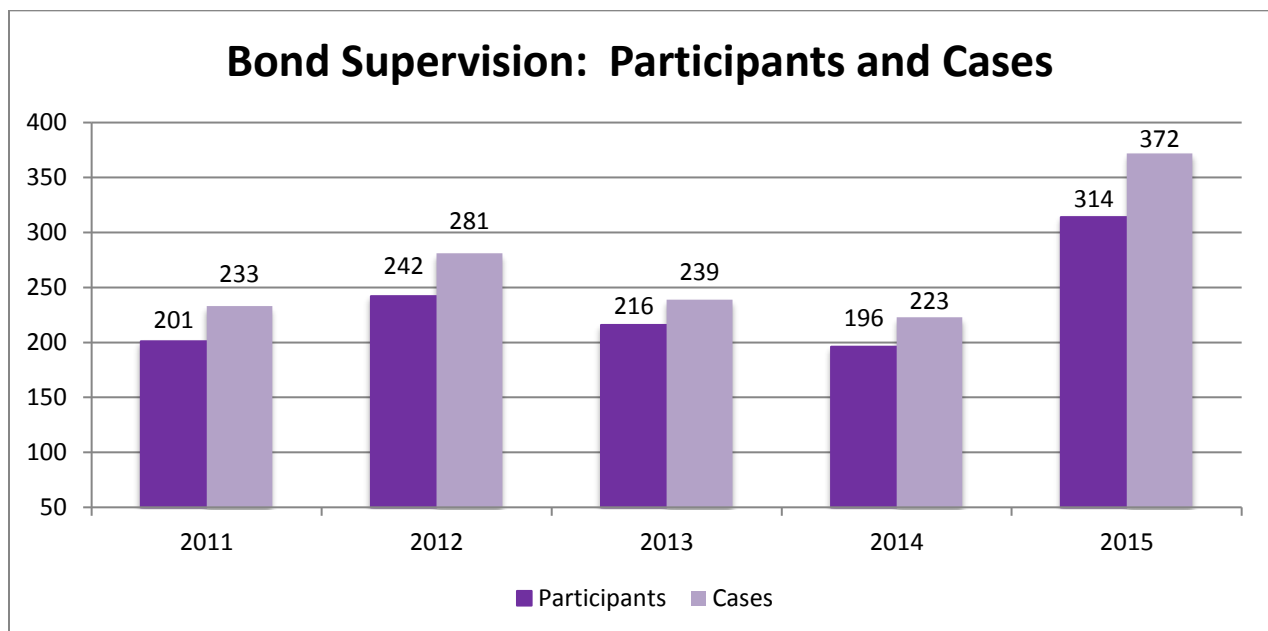


Prior to 2015, ACS counted bond supervision days only after a defendant had first reported as directed. Since 2015, ACS gathers data by both the defendant's first check in date and their Boone County Jail release date. Defendants do not always report immediately upon release from jail. Reasons for delay can include a release time outside of regular business hours, the existence of outstanding warrants or holds that transfer the defendant directly to the custody of another

jurisdiction, immediate placement in a residential treatment program or transfer to a hospital for medical treatment.

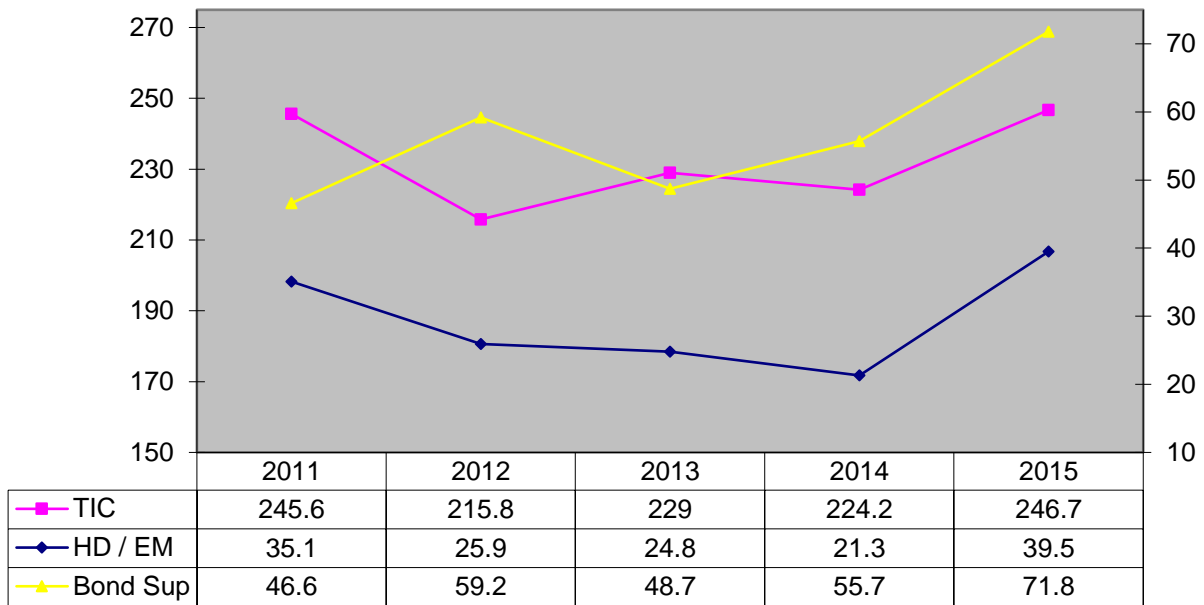
The optimal daily inmate housing capacity for the Boone County Jail is 182. In 2015, the jail averaged 183 inmates with an additional 21 housed in other facilities, for a total daily inmate housing average of approximately 204. The 2015 cost estimates for inmates housed at other facilities are approximately \$38, which does not include transport costs. This report will base estimates for monetary savings on the \$38 figure.

The pre-disposition bond supervision program totaled 28,989 of days of supervision in 2015, equating to an average of 79.4 participants per day (see chart on previous page). At a daily cost of \$38 for housing in other facilities, the 2015 figures could represent a savings of \$1,101,582.



During 2015 the pre-disposition bond supervision program had 314 participants, a 60% increase from 2014's total of 196. These individuals were represented by 372 cases, a 67% increase from the 223 cases in 2014. Part of this increase can be attributed to a new practice: in April the court began requiring defendants charged with DWI- 2nd offense to obtain an ignition interlock device and be placed in bond supervision. These conditions were required regardless of whether or not the defendant had already posted a surety bond. Thirty nine (12%) of the 2015 participants and 2,765 (10%) of the 2015 28,989 supervision days can be attributed to this new policy.

Total In Custody, Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring and Bond Supervision



The above chart compares the annual trends of the total in custody (“TIC”) jail population with the ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring population (“HD”) and the active bond supervision (“Bond Sup”) populations, with bond supervision calculated from the office “check in” date. Total in custody numbers are obtained from an internal report generated weekly. These figures include Boone County Jail inmates, inmates Boone County is housing in other facilities or other counties, the ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring population and the work release population. Total in custody numbers do not include the bond supervision, judicial parole or third party supervised home detention/electronic monitoring populations.

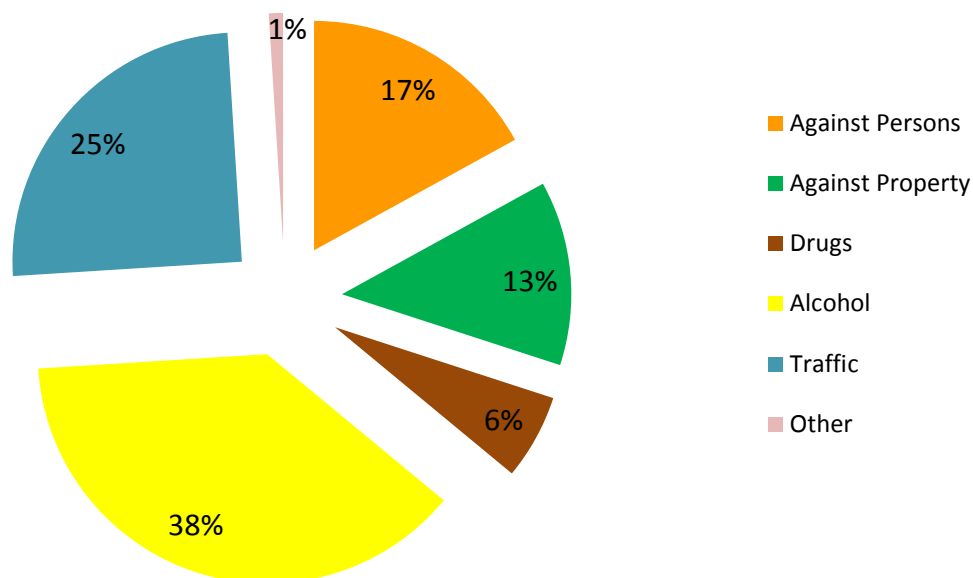
HOME DETENTION / ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM

ACS supervised home detention is an intensive supervision program that utilizes electronic monitoring equipment to assist in ensuring defendant compliance. Defendants can participate in lieu of serving a jail sentence or as a condition of bond. ACS determines the defendant's eligibility for the program and makes a recommendation to the court through a bond investigation if in pre-trial status, or through a home detention report if the defendant is serving a commit jail sentence. Public safety and program integrity are reflected in the screening, selection, and supervision of program participants.

All participants serving commit sentences, and the majority of pre-trial participants, are electronically monitored 24 hours a day and follow a pre-set schedule. ACS utilizes a variety of monitoring equipment and selects the most appropriate type for the situation. Depending on the equipment used, participants can be monitored when they enter and leave their residence, if they enter or leave specific locations or areas, and if they consume alcohol. At least one CSO is on call at all times to monitor and respond to alerts and issues that require immediate action.

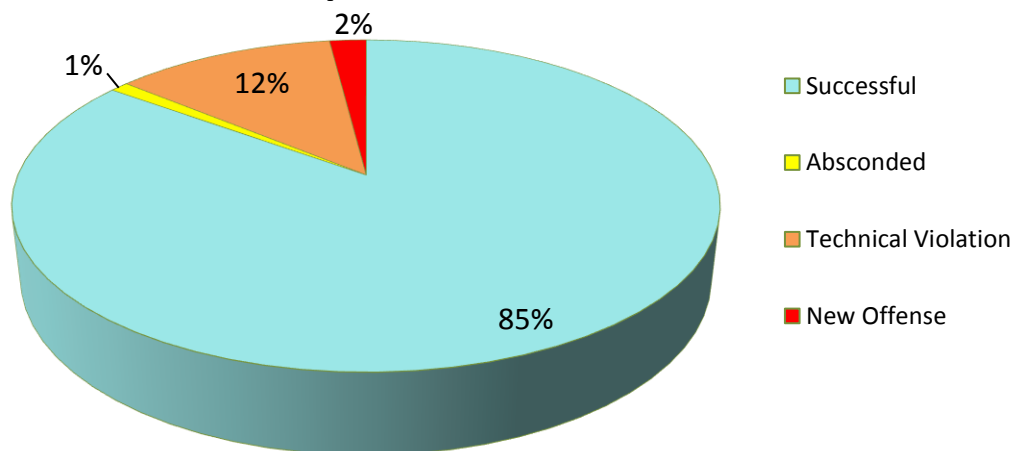
In 2015, ACS submitted home detention reports to consider program eligibility for defendants serving commit jail sentences in 198 cases, down 14% from the 229 cases in 2014. The court granted home detention under ACS supervision in 73% of 2015's cases compared with 65% of the 2014 cases. Of the remaining 27% of cases in 2015, 15% were non-Boone County residents granted home detention with primary supervision conducted by a third party and 12% were denied home detention by the court.

Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Types of Charges or Convictions



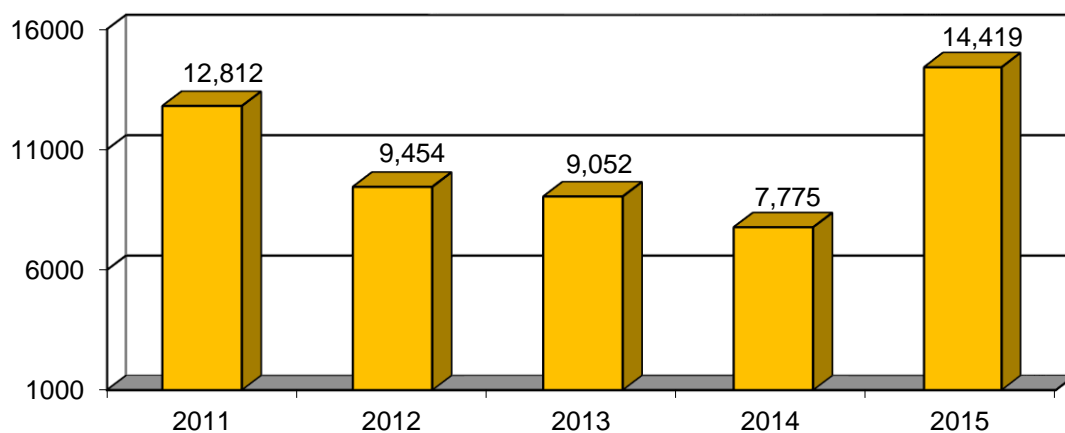
Seventeen percent of 2015's home detention/electronic monitoring charges or convictions were for crimes against persons, 13% for crimes against property, 6% for drug-related offenses, 38% for alcohol related offenses, 25% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked), and 1% for other types of offenses.

Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Participant Outcomes



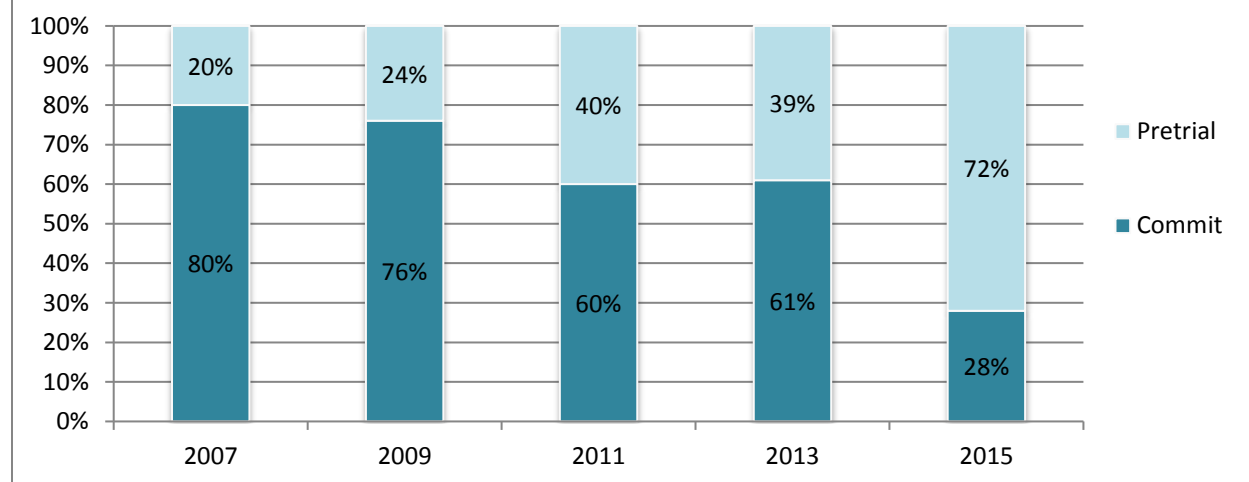
In 2015, 149 participants were removed from home detention with 127 (85%) successful and 22 (15%) revoked. Three defendants committed a new offense, 2 absconded and the remaining 17 were for technical violations. These technical violations included testing positive for drug or alcohol use (9), failing to abide by program rules such as the set curfew, not reporting as directed or engaging in unapproved activity (7) and failing to pay fees as ordered (1).

Total Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring Days



The ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program averaged 39.5 participants per day with a total of 14,419 days for the year in 2015. At \$38 per day this could represent a savings of \$547,922.

Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring: Pre-trial vs Commit Supervision Days



In 2015, ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring for 204 participants in 252 cases. 95 (47%) of participants were in pre-trial status and 109 (53%) were serving commit sentences. The case figures were 117 (46%) in pre-trial status and 135 (54%) serving commit.

Historically, pre-trial participants have been fewer in number when compared to their commit counterparts, but they average a longer period of participation in the program. Of the 14,419 days ACS monitored in 2015, 10,359 days, or 72% of the total, were pre-trial. The remaining 4,060 days, or 28%, were for a commit sentence. Pre-trial participants averaged 109 days of supervision

compared to commit participant's 37.2 days. The preceding graph illustrates the estimated historical percentage of the daily representation of these two participant types.

In April the court began requiring defendants charged with felony level DWI offenses to be electronically monitoring for alcohol consumption. This condition was required regardless of whether or not the defendant had already posted a surety bond. Forty two (21%) of ACS supervised 2015 participants and 4,838 (34%) of 2015's supervision days can be attributed to this new policy. If compared only to the pre-trial participants and days, the respective figures are 44% of participants and 47% of supervision days.

ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring defendants can be required to pay fees to offset the cost of the program. Per Administrative Order 03-10, the daily cost is the greatest of the following: the state or federal minimum wage, the defendant's hourly salary, or the cost of the equipment to Boone County. In 2015 defendants paid the court \$116,830 to participate in the program. The court paid \$98,987 to its equipment vendor. The \$17,843 difference helped offset personnel and administrative costs of the program and helped to fund equipment for defendants who were truly unable to pay.

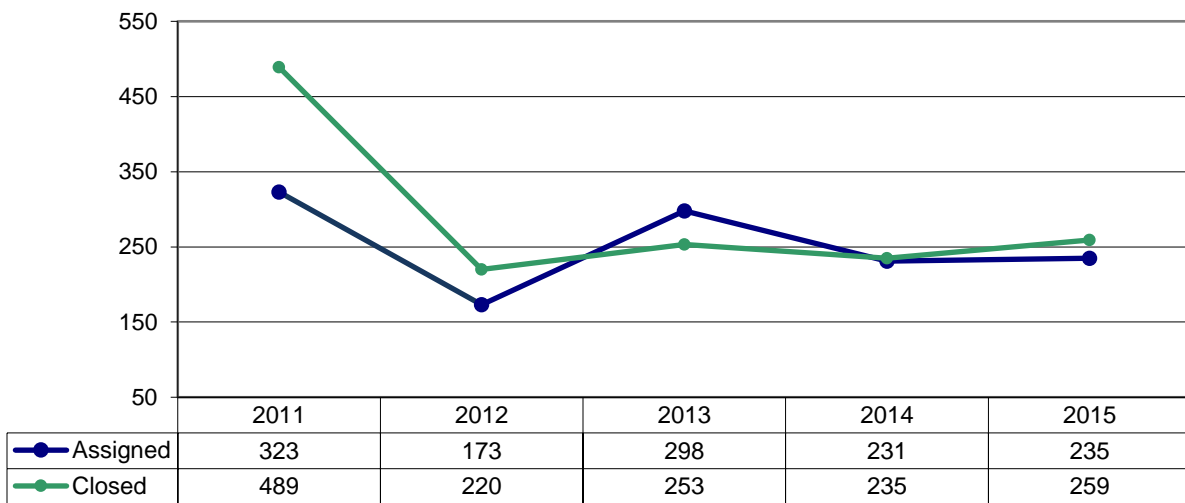
Per policy, ACS does not directly supervise home detention or electronic monitoring participants who reside outside of Boone County. However, individuals with out of county residences are still eligible for consideration. For those with commit sentences, ACS submits a report to the court assessing eligibility and providing a recommendation. For those candidates granted or ordered participation by the court, ACS verifies placement into and completion of a comparable program administered by an approved third party. In 2015, 1,043 days were served in lieu of commit sentences via third party electronic monitoring programs. At a cost of \$38 per day this could represent a savings of \$39,634.

As previously noted, in April the court began requiring some defendants to be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption as a condition of pre-trial release. Defendants served 1,338 days in alcohol monitoring programs administered by third party entities due to a pre-trial release condition in 2015. Pre-trial defendants required to submit to electronic monitoring by a third party are also placed in the bond supervision program with standard conditions, including a condition to report to ACS regularly, and for administrative and statistical purposes they are included in the bond supervision population.

ADULT COURT SERVICES SUPERVISED PROBATION

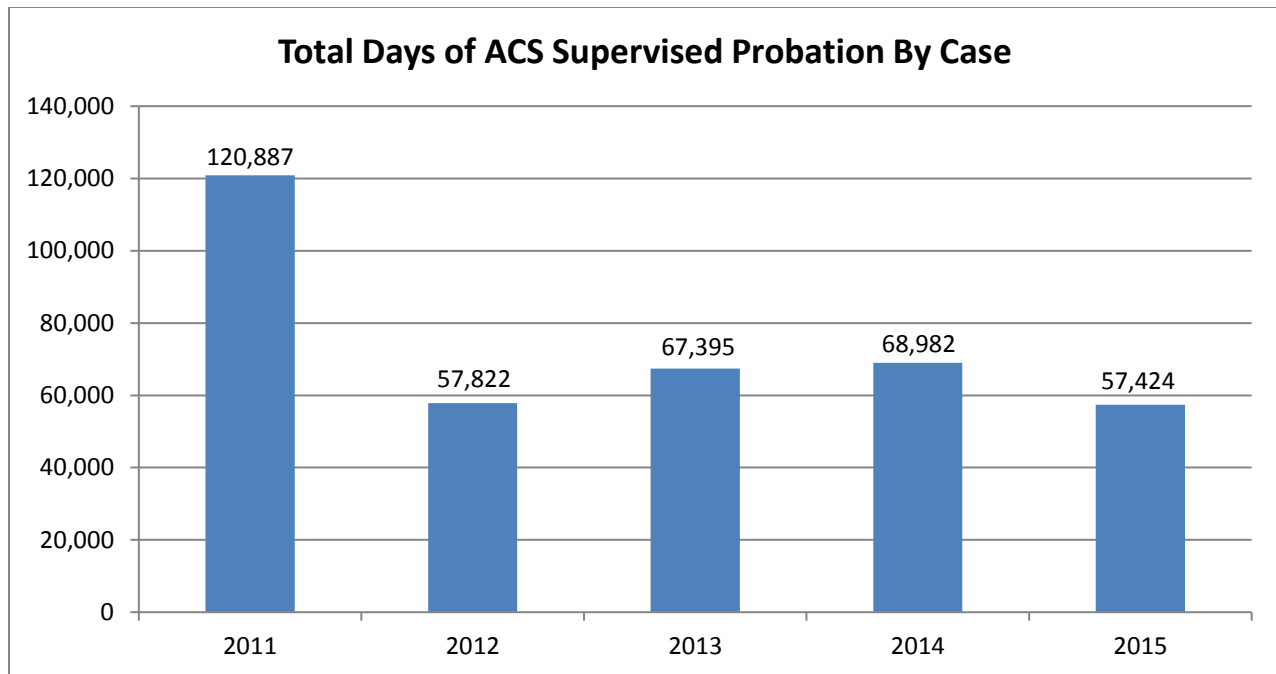
The ACS supervised probation program began in 2003 in response to statutory changes removing certain Class A misdemeanors from state Probation and Parole supervision. Defendants who meet specific probation conditions are removed from active supervision and their cases are converted to unsupervised probation.

**Adult Court Services Supervised Probation
Cases Assigned vs. Closed**



In 2010, the number of defendants on ACS supervised probation exceeded program capacity. An effort was made to improve compliance with the parameters of probation set forth in Administrative Order 11-09, which resulted in supervision caseloads returning to manageable levels in 2012.

During 2015, 202 individuals in 235 cases were assigned to ACS supervised probation, which was in addition to the 168 individuals and 181 cases still active from 2014. The 235 assigned cases in 2015 reflect a negligible increase from the 231 assigned cases in 2014. Throughout 2015 there were 259 cases released from probation. Of those released cases, 218 (84%) were successful completions, meaning specific conditions were met and the supervision status was amended to unsupervised. Forty one (16%) were unsuccessful, meaning probation was revoked or removed from ACS supervision without having met the required specific probation conditions.



Boone County defendants served 57,424 days on ACS-supervised probation by case in 2015, a 17% decrease from the 68,982 days in 2014. While this number is about half the ACS-supervised probation days in 2011, it is reflective of an intended decline in the number of defendants assigned to allow for more effective and efficient supervision.

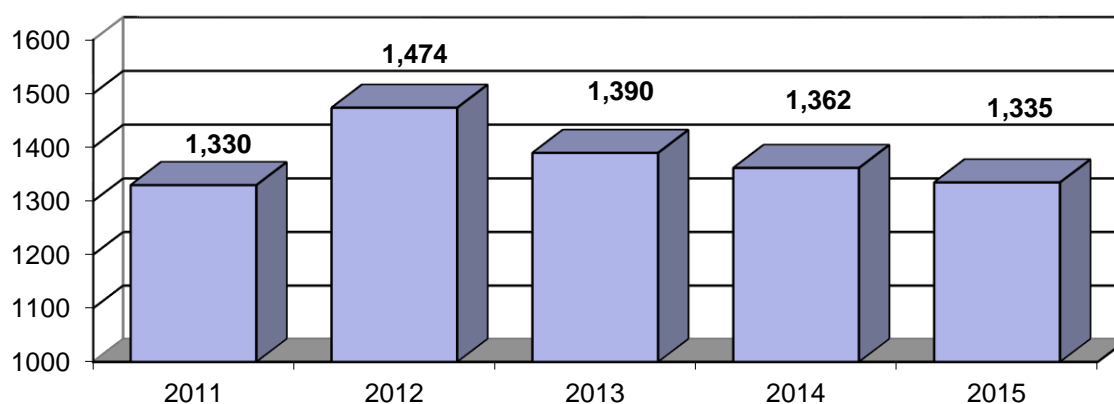
VIDEO CONFERENCING

Every defendant arrested and held in the Boone County Jail who cannot post bond is interviewed by a CSO using video conference equipment. These interviews enable the CSO to obtain material information from the defendant to better evaluate the defendant's potential for pre-trial release and to answer any questions the defendant might have. In 2015, ACS completed bond investigations in 1,963 cases assigned to 1,194 Boone County Jail inmates, which could represent an average of 4.8 video interviews each business day.

Defendants incarcerated at the jail with active cases in the court may attend hearings by video conference between the jail and the court. Cases eligible to be heard by video conference in Boone County include initial arraignments, bond reduction hearings, counsel status hearings, first appearance on warrants issued for probation violation hearings, and returns on warrants issued for failure to appear.

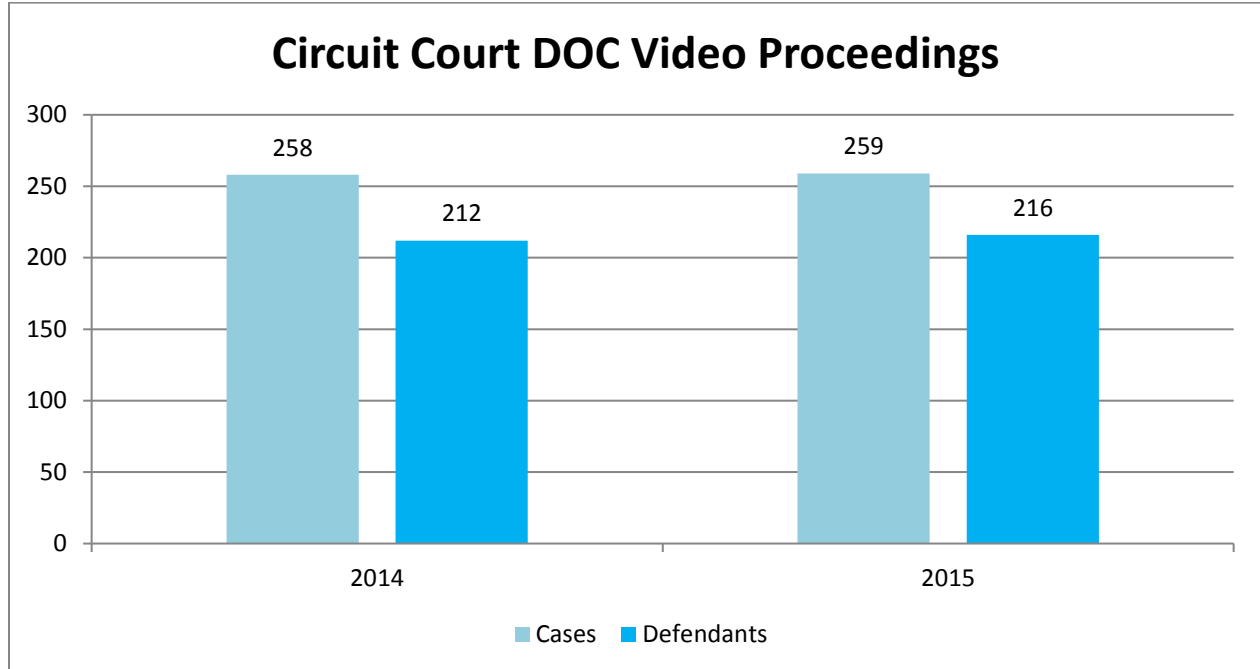
In 2015, the associate circuit court dockets utilized video conferencing with the jail in 1,335 proceedings, a 2% decrease from the 1,362 proceedings in 2014. The 1,335 video proceedings conducted in 2015 represent an average of 5.4 such proceedings per business day, a slight decrease from 5.5 per business day in 2014.

**Associate Court Video Proceedings
with the Boone County Jail**



In August 2014, jail video conferencing was expanded to include certain circuit court proceedings. In 2015, the circuit court heard 354 proceedings representing 275 jail incarcerated defendants.

In July 2013, the court implemented policies and procedures to create a weekly circuit video conferencing docket with inmates housed in the Department of Corrections ("DOC"). The circuit judges rotate responsibility for this docket. ACS has primary responsibility for preparing video writs, scheduling and support, which is done in collaboration with the prosecuting attorney's office.



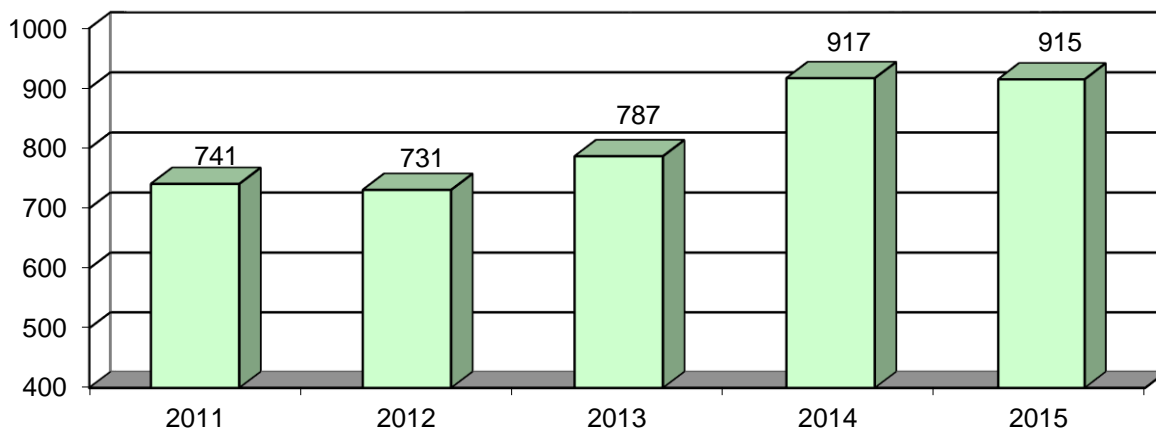
In 2015, 259 cases representing 216 DOC incarcerated defendants were heard in circuit court via video dockets. At a vehicle transportation cost estimate of 56.5 cents per mile and accompanying personnel cost estimate of \$15 per hour, 2015 DOC video use represents an estimated savings of \$16,312 in transport costs, \$7,605 in personnel costs, and 360 days of jail avoided which, at \$38 per day, is \$13,680. These figures combine for a total of \$37,597 in savings, which reflects only savings to Boone County, not any savings incurred by the state or DOC.

FINES & COSTS PROGRAM

In 1990, ACS began supervising the collection of fines, costs and restitution balances in certain cases not supervised by state Probation and Parole. In August 2013, statutory changes placed the responsibility of restitution collection with the prosecutor's office. At the same time the court enacted a policy removing costs collection supervision from ACS responsibility. In July 2014, the court returned costs supervision responsibility to ACS but only for those cases in which ACS supervises fines collection. In cases in which ACS does not have collection responsibility, costs are collected through other programs including collections by the circuit clerk's office, the tax intercept program, and the judiciary's third-party debt collection agency.

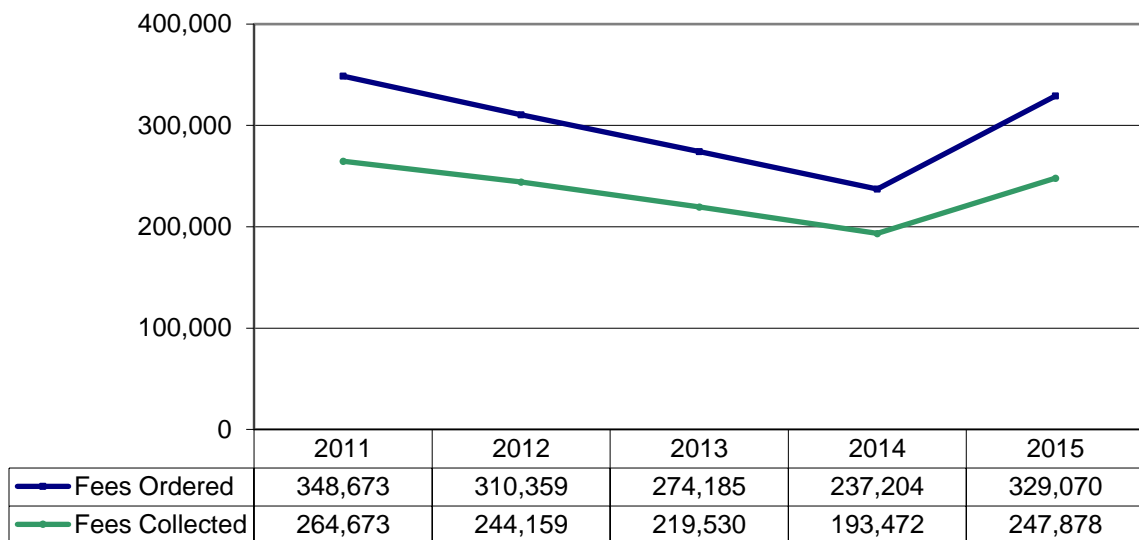
ACS supervises defendants who cannot pay their full fines and related costs on the day they are sentenced. Under the formal administrative plan for collection of court debt, defendants have 90 days in which to pay. Defendants unable to pay within 90 days are given the opportunity to negotiate a formal payment plan with ACS which is then submitted to the court for approval. These plans are formulated with the goal of achieving a positive outcome and can include the option of performing Community Service Work in lieu of paying the fine. Once approved by the court, ACS monitors payments, recommends extension requests for defendants who genuinely attempt to meet their financial obligations, sends out overdue notices, and submits warrant requests to the court for those who do not pay or perform community service work as directed.

Payment Monitoring: Number of Annual Cases Ordered



ACS was ordered to monitor payment compliance in 915 cases in 2015, compared to 917 ordered cases in 2014.

ACS Supervised Payments Ordered and Collected



Court-ordered amounts in 2015 totaled \$329,070, a 39% increase from the \$237,204 ordered in 2014. Collections totaled \$247,878 in 2015, a 28% increase from the \$193,472 collected in 2014. Collections in 2015 were 75% of case totals, a decrease from the 82% in 2014.

Due to the statutory and policy changes in 2013 and 2014 as noted on the previous page, amounts ordered and collected are not entirely comparable to one another, or prior years.

ADULT COURT SERVICES SUPERVISED JUDICIAL PAROLE

The ACS judicial parole program was established to provide a program of structured, supervised release as an alternative to Boone County Jail incarceration. Jail inmates who meet certain criteria are eligible for consideration. The court may order a report to be submitted or ACS may initiate a report. Each day served on judicial parole counts as a jail day served in determining a defendant's release date.

In 2015, ACS completed judicial parole reports in 4 cases, a decrease from the 16 cases in 2014. The court granted 25% of the 2015 requests for Judicial Parole by case, the same rate as 2014.

Three defendants represented by 3 cases participated in ACS-supervised judicial parole in 2015, compared with 8 defendants represented by 10 cases in 2014. ACS supervised 198 judicial parole days in 2015, compared with 560 judicial parole days in 2014. At a \$38 a day cost for housing in another facility, 198 judicial parole days represent \$7,524 in savings.

WORK SEARCH / WORK RELEASE

Work search/work release is a Reality House administered program that provides Boone County Jail inmates the opportunity to obtain or maintain employment while serving a sentence. Jail inmates may petition the court to participate in this program. If ordered, ACS provides the court with a report and recommendation for or against participation.

In 2015, ACS completed work search/work release reports in 20 cases, a decrease from the 40 cases in 2014. The court granted 40% of the 2015 petitions, an increase from 2014's rate of 20%.

WORK & EDUCATION

"Work and Education" is a Boone County Jail administered program that provides inmates with experience, training and an opportunity for service. Inmates receive a one-day (24 hour) reduction in their sentence for every eight hours of approved program participation. With sheriff approval, inmates can petition the court to participate in this program. In response to this petition, ACS provides the court with a report and recommendation for or against participation.

In 2015, ACS completed work and education reports in 33 cases, a slight increase from the 31 cases in 2014. The court granted 58% of the 2015 petitions, an increase from 2014's rate of 23%.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

Community service work (CSW) recompenses the community for the harm caused to it by criminal acts. ACS supervises two types of CSW: (1) CSW ordered as a condition of ACS supervised probation, and (2) CSW allowed by the court upon ACS's recommendation in lieu of paying a fine.

CSW may only be performed at a qualified, not-for-profit agency. Not-for-profit means the agency has either an IRS tax exemption letter or a Missouri sales tax exemption letter. This and all other CSW policies are explained at the outset to each program participant. ACS's goal is to maximize successful outcomes.

In 2015, 72 defendants in 76 cases completed 1,319 hours of CSW under ACS supervision. At the standardized \$10 per hour rate used by the court to value CSW hours, this represents a \$13,190 return to the community through participating not-for-profit agencies.

VICTIM IMPACT PANEL

Certain traffic offenders are ordered by the court to attend the Victim Impact Panel (VIP) as a condition of probation. During this program, panelists share their experiences with serious traffic accidents in a non-judgmental way. The VIP program gives names and faces to victims and increases awareness of how events impact real people.

In 2015, 416 defendants attended the VIP program at the Boone County Courthouse. Defendants are required to pay a fee to attend the program, a portion of which is provided to the court. Revenue from this program totaled \$2,080.

Defendants who live a distance from the Boone County Courthouse, or who cannot attend this program on the first Monday of each month, can request approval from the court to attend a more convenient program, provided it offers the same teaching format and substantive content.

MONETARY SAVINGS ESTIMATES

The list below represents a cumulative view of estimated minimum savings due to the work of ACS. These numbers are based on the information provided in this report, and correspond to estimates of potential transport costs, fees collected and days defendants would otherwise have been at the jail or housed out of county.

JAIL DAYS SAVED

Bond supervision:	28,989
ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	14,419
3 rd Party home detention/electronic monitoring:	1,043
ACS supervised judicial parole:	198
Total:	44,649 @ \$38/day= \$1,696,662

FEES COLLECTED

ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	\$17,843
VIP:	\$2,080

DOC VIDEO SAVINGS

\$37,597

TOTAL ESTIMATED SAVINGS	\$1,754,182
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