

ADULT COURT SERVICES 2017 ANNUAL REPORT



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HISTORY OF ADULT COURT SERVICES

In 1961 the first formal pre-trial release program in the United States was instituted in New York City. Known as the Manhattan Bail Project, its success generated national interest, and by 1965 multiple jurisdictions reported operating programs modeled after it, including the city of St. Louis.¹

On July 1, 1968, state Probation and Parole assumed the operations and functions of the St. Louis City Adult Probation Department, including its pre-trial release program.² By 1975 state Probation and Parole had formally acknowledged an intent and willingness to provide pre-trial investigation and supervision services to all of Missouri's trial courts,³ however, the final decision to do so appears to have been made on a district by district basis. Anecdotal evidence suggests Boone County began receiving these services in the mid-1970s.

In 1981 state Probation and Parole eliminated pre-trial investigations and supervision services for Boone County, citing a lack of funding.⁴ At the same time a Jail Study Task Force was established to study the Boone County 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 early 1982 the position was filled, and later that year a second CSO position was added to assist the first and implement the Community Service Work program. With this addition the first CSO began assuming administrative and supervisory duties.

In 1983 state Probation and Parole eliminated certain supervision services to misdemeanants. The Fines, Costs and Restitution program was created to provide collection services for some cases previously collected by state Probation and Parole.

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, an administrative assistant and a dedicated supervisor.

In 1990 the Fines, Costs and Restitution program expanded due to policy changes resulting in more types of cases being supervised. The Home Detention program also saw a significant increase. A third CSO was added to assist with these growing programs.

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.

¹ Schnacke, T.R., Jones, M.R., Brooker, C.M.B., The History of Bail and Pre-Trial Release. *Pretrial Justice Institute*, p. 10, 12

² *Missouri Blue Book*, 1969-1970, p. 402

³ *Missouri Blue Book*, 1975-1976, p. 1014.

⁴ County to Ask City for Input on Investigator. (1981, November 25). *Columbia Missourian*, p. 6B

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 this 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 CSOs, two administrative assistants 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 Department of Corrections or other facilities.

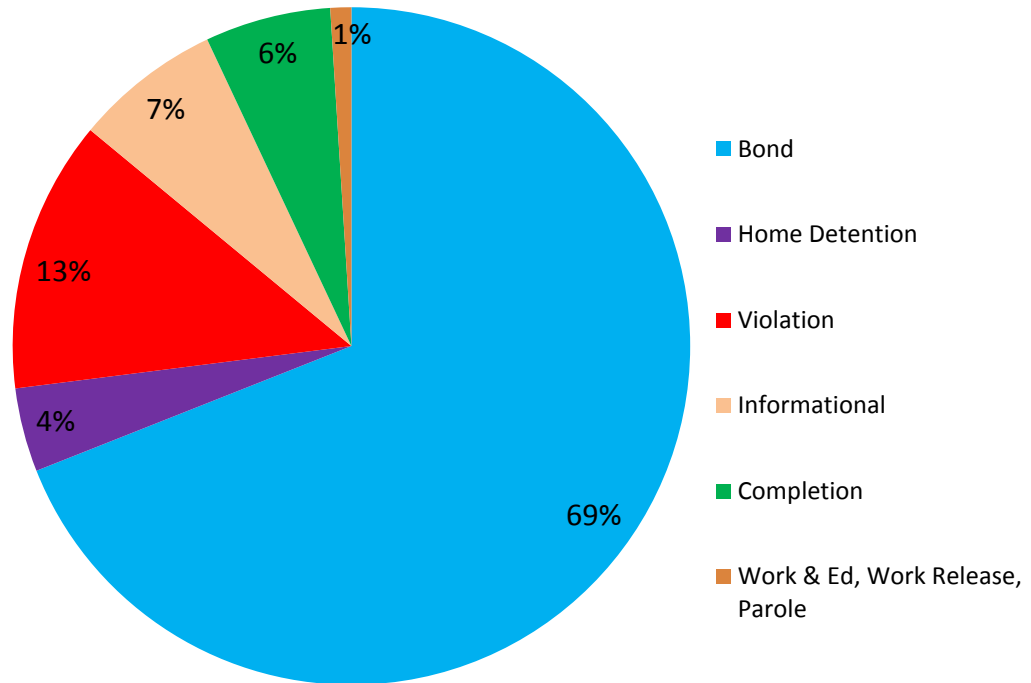
FORWARD

2017 was the 35th year of operation for ACS. For several years after inception, office statistical data was included in a report submitted annually by court administration. In 1990 a report specific to ACS, covering the years 1982 to 1989, was presented to the county commission. In 1991 the first ACS Annual Report, covering the year 1990, was produced by the ACS supervisor, and since that time the supervisor has continued to provide annual reports without interruption.

2017 was the highest bond supervision caseload in office history, reflecting the continuation of a four year rising trend. Also, bond investigations submitted approached historic highs, a two year trend. Home detention/electronic monitoring and fines/costs collections figures remain similar to recent years, while probation supervision levels and home detention reports submitted remain lower than recent years, following an overall trend of decline since 2013.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

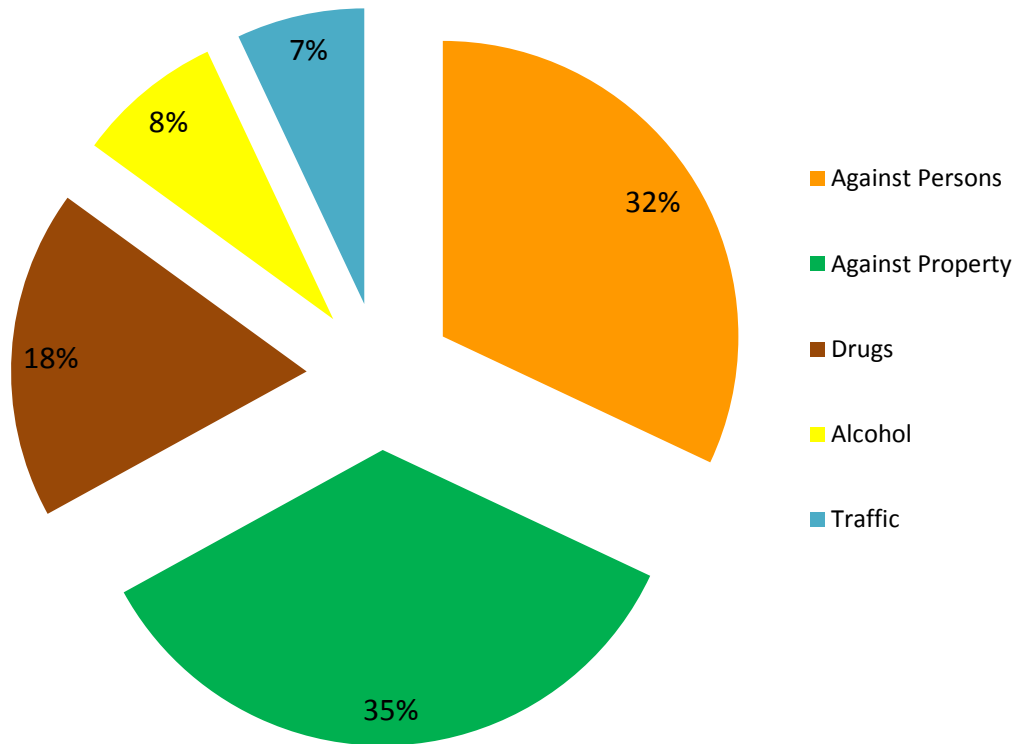
Investigations By Type



In 2017, ACS initiated reports in 3,059 cases, a negligible decrease from 2016. Of these, 2,120 (69%) were bond investigations; 129 (4%) were home detention/sentencing reports; 389 (13%) were violation reports; 202 (7%) were informational reports and 173 (6%) were completion reports. The remaining 46 (1%) consisted of 25 work and education reports, 11 work search/ work release reports and 10 parole investigations.

For comparison, in 2016 ACS initiated reports in 3,062 cases. Of these, 2,104 (69%) were bond investigations; 156 (5%) were home detention/sentencing reports; 402 (13%) were violation reports; 251 (8%) were informational reports and 94 (3%) were completion reports. The remaining 55 (2%) consisted of 19 work and education reports, 22 work search/ work release reports and 14 parole investigations.

Investigations: Types of Charges or Convictions

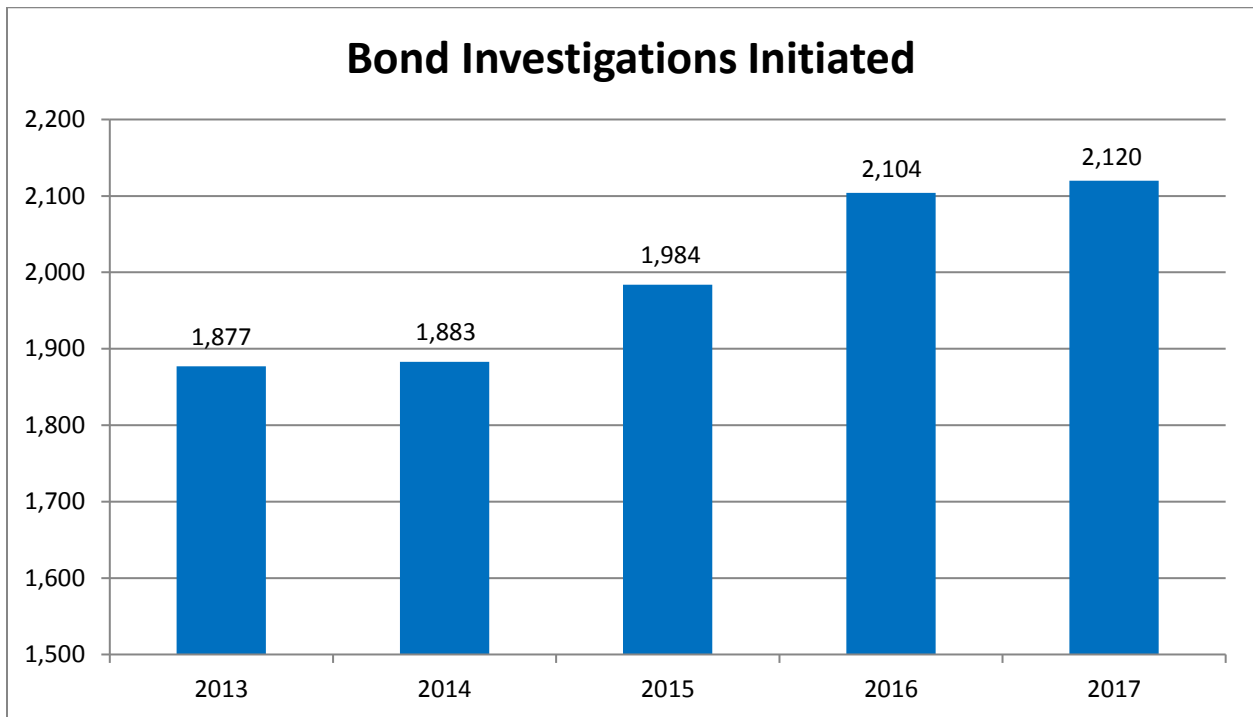


Thirty two percent of the charges or convictions referenced in 2017's investigations were for crimes against persons, 35% for crimes against property, 18% for drug-related offenses, 8% for alcohol related offenses, and 7% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

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.

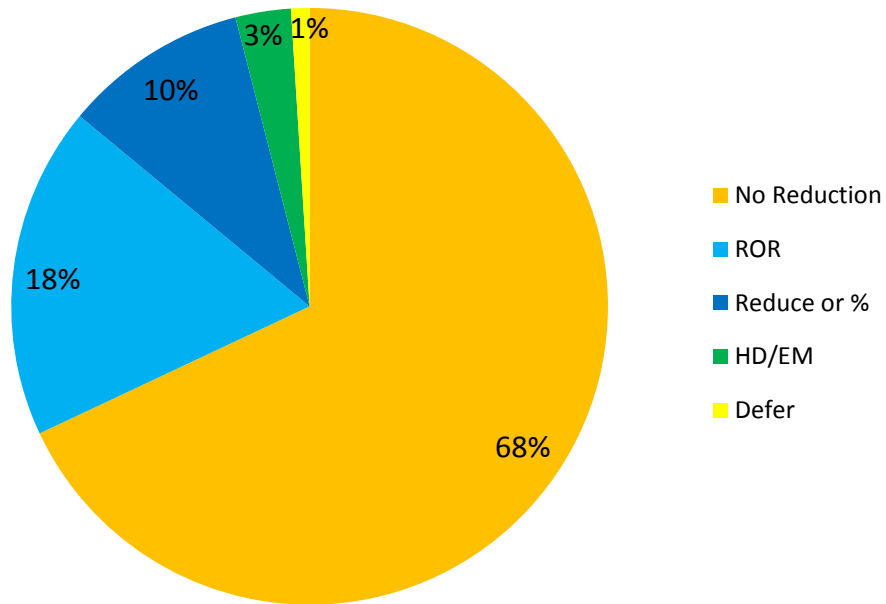


In 2017, ACS initiated bond investigations in 2,120 cases and completed or closed bond investigations in 2,125 cases. This compares to 2016's 2,104 and 2,117 respective figures. Of the 2,125 completed cases, 1,876 were initial or complete bond investigations representing 1,079 defendants. The remaining 249 were supplementary or subsequent bond investigations representing 144 defendants.

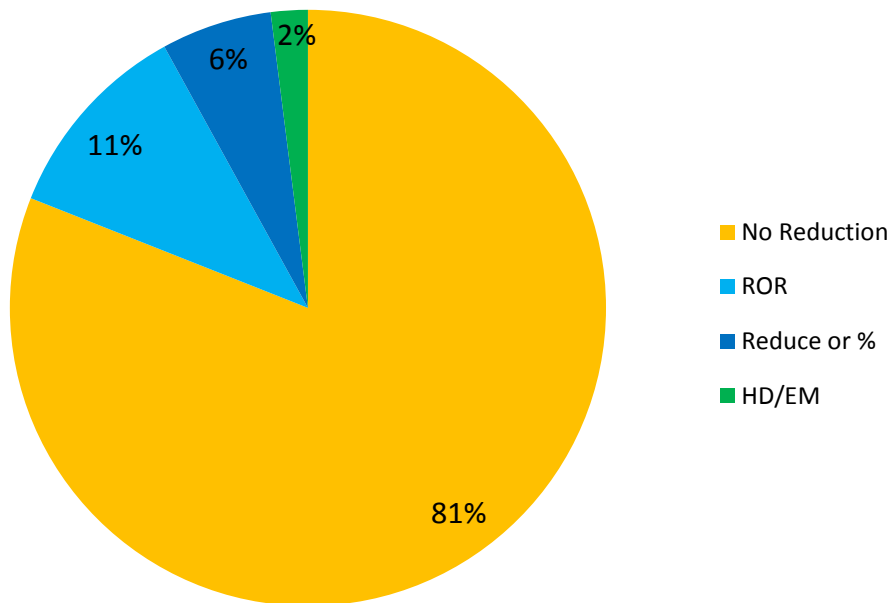
In 2017, 208 of the initiated bond investigation cases resulted in bond being posted or the matter being resolved prior to the completion of the bond investigation report. An additional 147 cases included defendants who did not qualify for a bond investigation. Reasons for this could include being under a detainer from the Department of Corrections or federal authorities, currently serving a commit jail sentence, or a refusal to be interviewed for the bond investigation. Of the remaining cases, ACS recommended no reduction in 68%, ROR in 18%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond

in 10%, home detention/electronic monitoring in 3% and deferral to the court in 1%. This compares with 2016 recommendation rates of no reduction in 70%, ROR in 15%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond in 11%, home detention/electronic monitoring in 3% and deferral to the court in 1%.

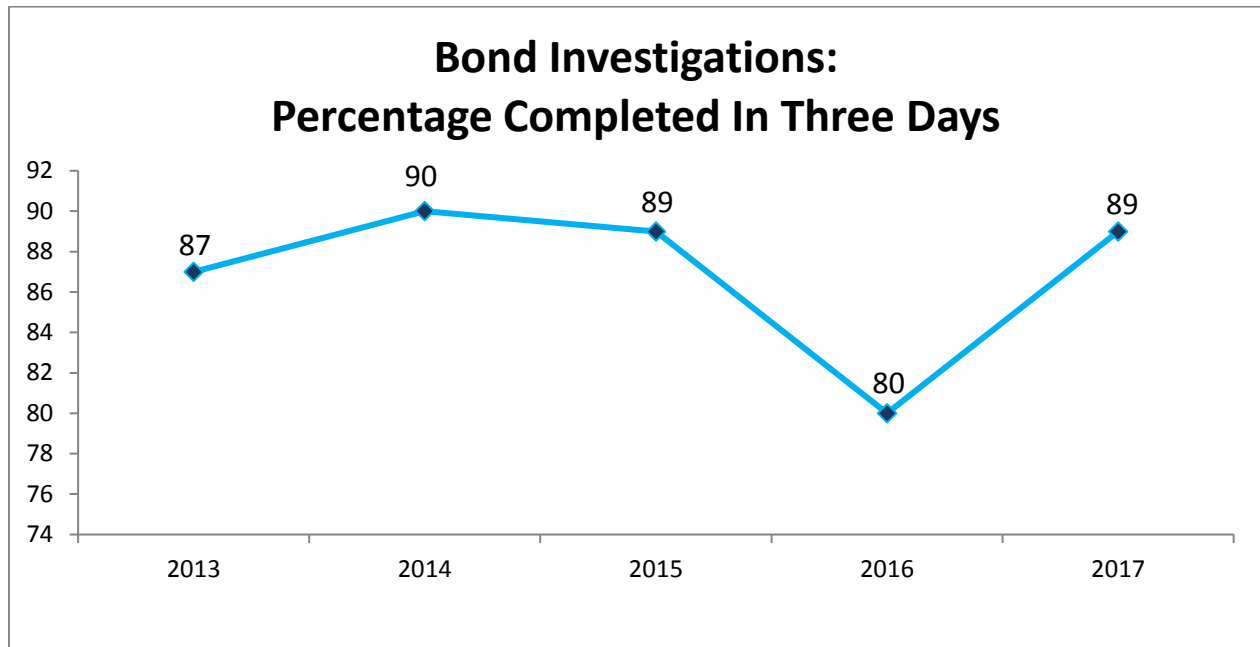
ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case



Court Response To ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case



Of the bond investigations reviewed by the court in 2017, an order for no reduction was entered in 81% of the cases, ROR in 11%, reduced bond/percentage of bond in 6% and home detention/electronic monitoring in 2%. This compares with 2016 disposition rates of no reduction in 79% of the cases, ROR in 11%, reduced bond/ percentage of bond in 9% and home detention/electronic monitoring in 1%.



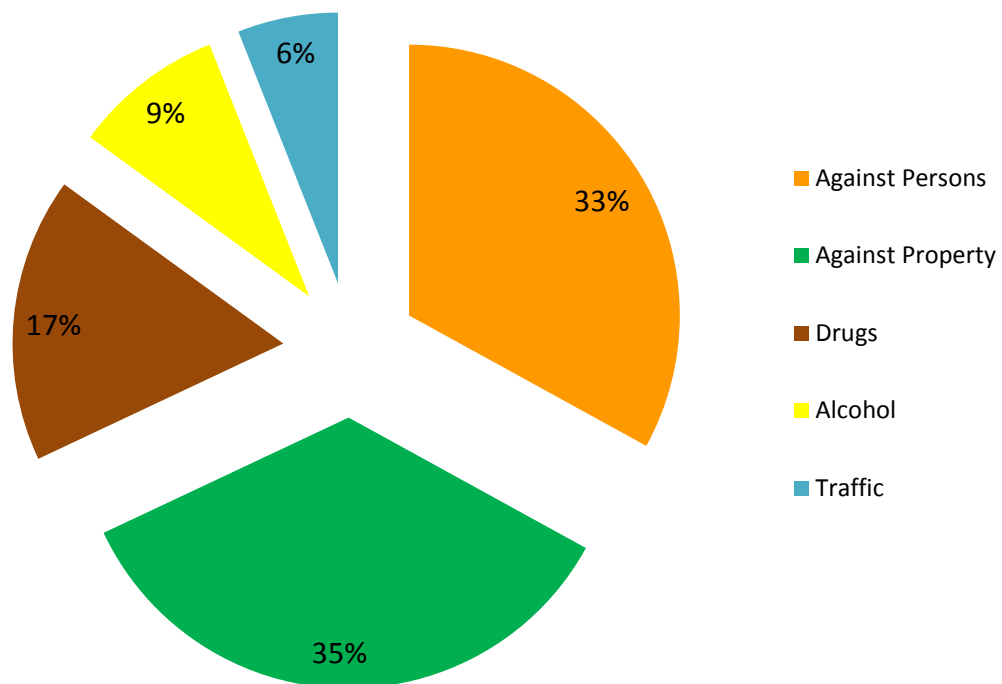
The court orders bond investigations upon initial appearance, which is typically the next business day following an arrest and detention. Bond investigations can also be ordered at other times. ACS strives to submit these reports in a timely manner, with a goal of submitting at least 80% within three business days of the order. In 2017 ACS submitted 89%, an increase from 2016's 80%.

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.

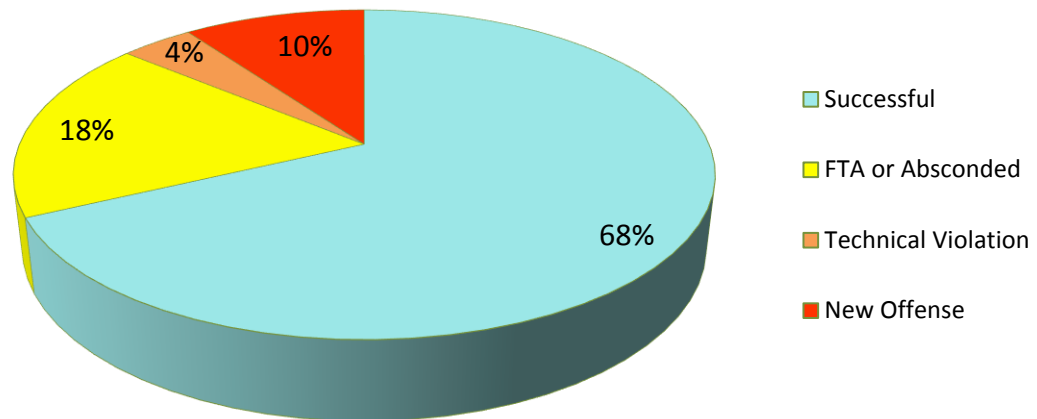
For administrative purposes, the bond supervision population does not include pre-disposition defendants who are electronically monitored by ACS. Those defendants are included in the home detention/electronic monitoring population.

Bond Supervision: Charge Types



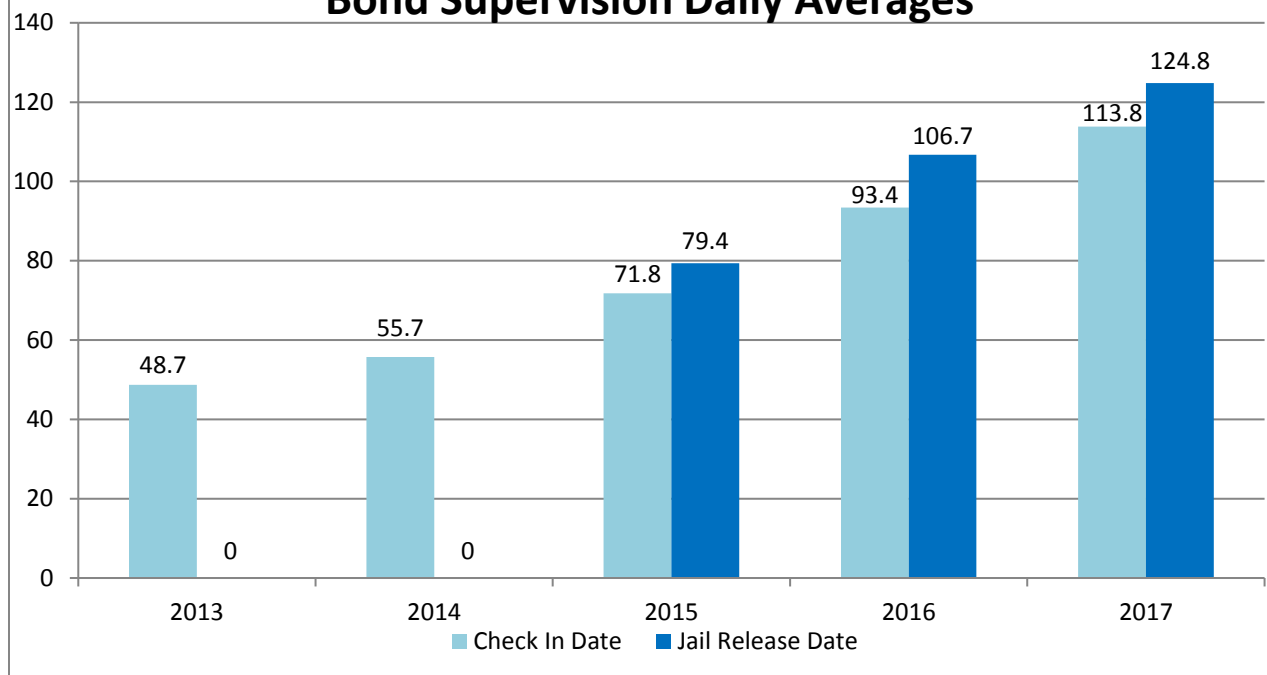
Thirty three percent of 2017 bond supervision charge types were for crimes against persons, 35% for crimes against property, 17% for drug-related offenses, 9% for alcohol related offenses and 6% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

Bond Supervision: Participant Outcomes



There were 383 participants removed from bond supervision in 2017. Of those removed, 68% were successful with the remaining 32% revoked by the court due to a violation of conditions. Of those revoked, 13% failed to appear, 5% absconded, 10% committed a new offense and 4% committed a technical violation. The most common technical violation was testing positive for drug or alcohol use.

Bond Supervision Daily Averages

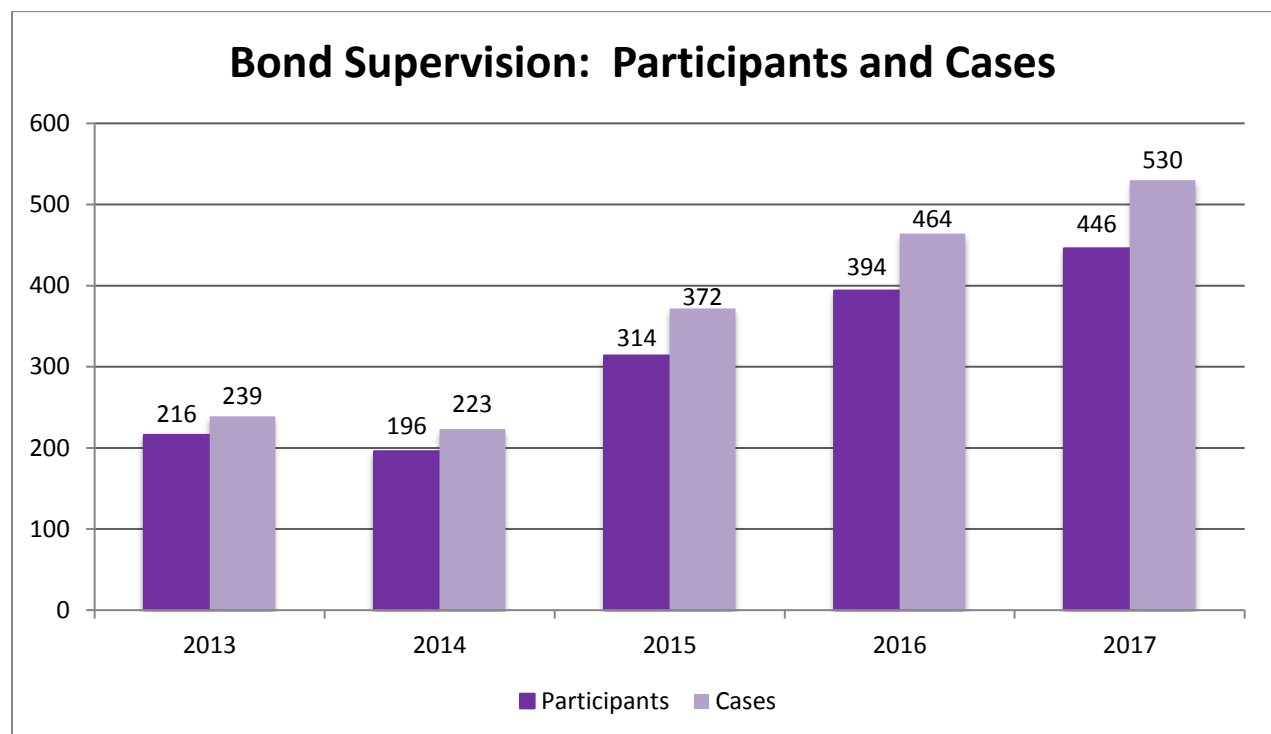


Prior to 2015, ACS counted bond supervision days only after a defendant had first reported as directed. Since 2015, ACS gathers data by both the defendant's first check in date and their Boone County Jail release date. Defendants do not always report immediately upon release from jail. Reasons for delay 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.

Historically, the optimal daily inmate housing capacity for the Boone County Jail has been 182. On April 5, 2017, this increased to 196, and on December 19 it further increased to 210. In 2017, the jail averaged 194 inmates in house with an additional 39 housed in other facilities, for a total daily inmate housing average of approximately 233. The 2017 cost estimates for inmates housed at other facilities are approximately \$35, which does not include transport costs. This report will base estimates for monetary savings on the \$35 figure.

The pre-disposition bond supervision program totaled 45,545 days of supervision in 2017, equating to an average of 124.8 participants per day (see chart on previous page). At a daily cost of \$35 for housing in other facilities, the 2017 figures could represent a savings of \$1,594,075.



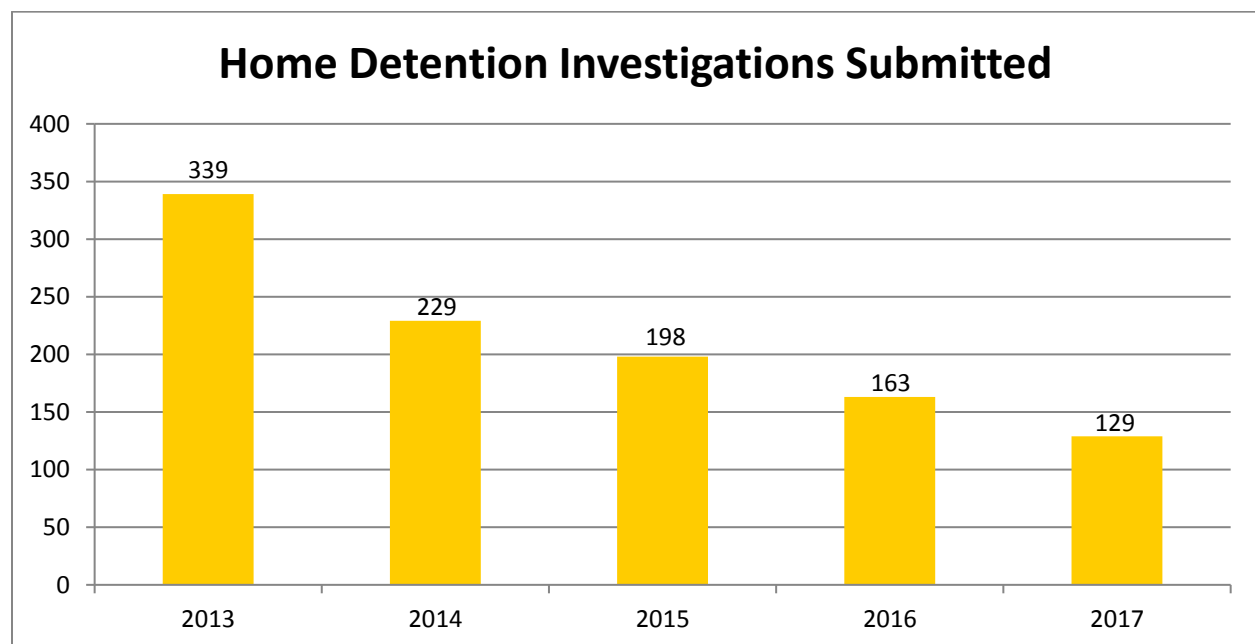
During 2017 the pre-disposition bond supervision program had 446 participants, a 13% increase from 2016's total of 394. These individuals were represented by 530 cases, a 14% increase from the 464 cases in 2016. In 2015 the court began requiring some defendants charged with certain DWI offenses to obtain 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 one (7%) of the 2017 participants and 4,176 (9%) of the 45,545 supervision days in 2017 can be attributed to this policy.

HOME DETENTION / ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM

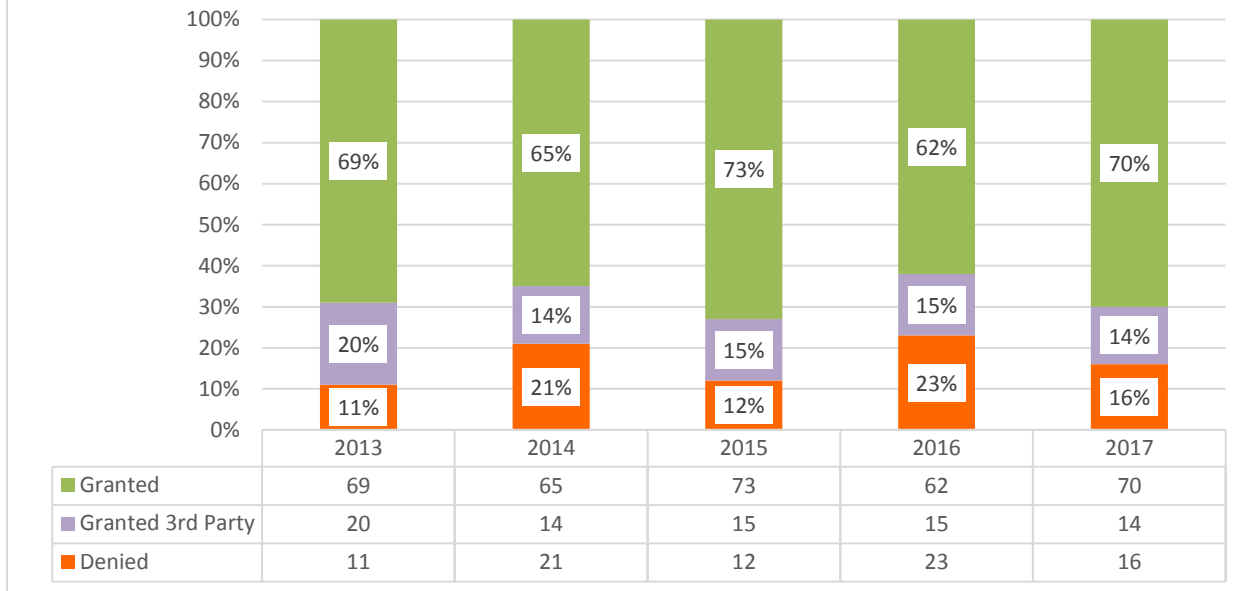
ACS supervised home detention is an intensive supervision program that utilizes electronic monitoring equipment to assist in ensuring defendant compliance. Defendants can participate in lieu of serving a jail sentence or as a condition of bond. ACS determines the defendant's eligibility for the program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

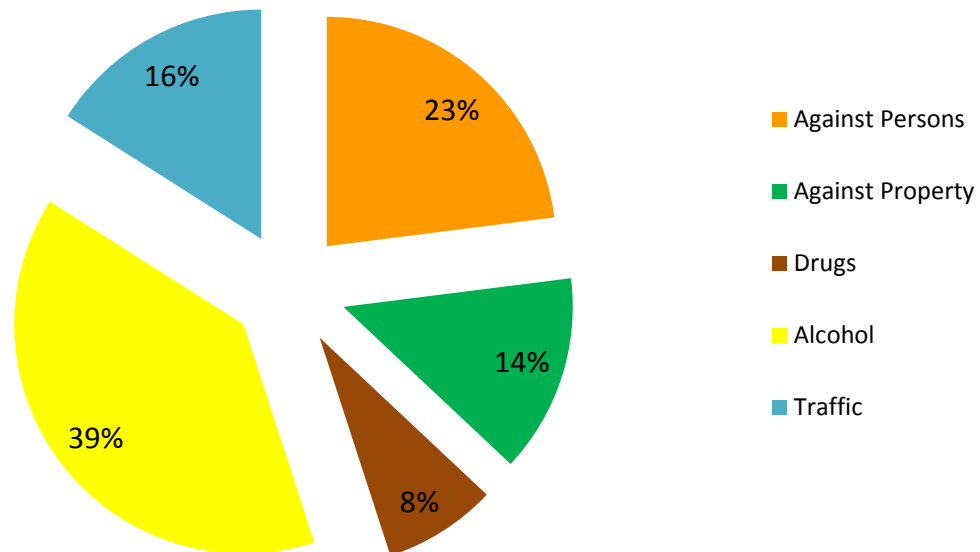
In 2017, ACS submitted reports in 129 cases to consider home detention/electronic monitoring program eligibility for defendants serving commit jail sentences. This is a 21% decrease from the 163 cases in 2016. For those 2017 cases in which the court rendered a decision, 70% were granted placement in the ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program, 14% were granted placement in a comparable program administered by a third party, and 16% were denied. In 2016, 62% were granted placement in the ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program, 15% were granted placement in a comparable program administered by a third party and 23% were denied (see chart on following page).



Court Response To Home Detention Investigations

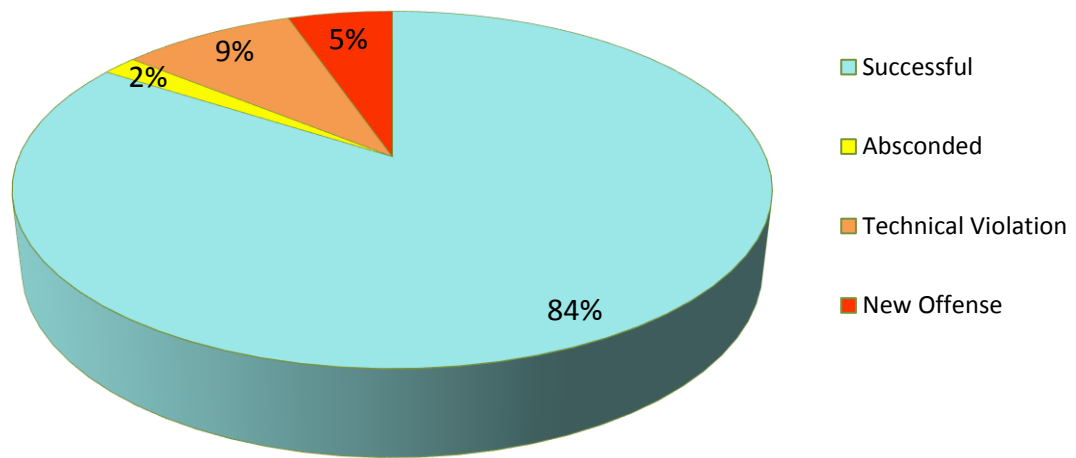


Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Types of Charges or Convictions



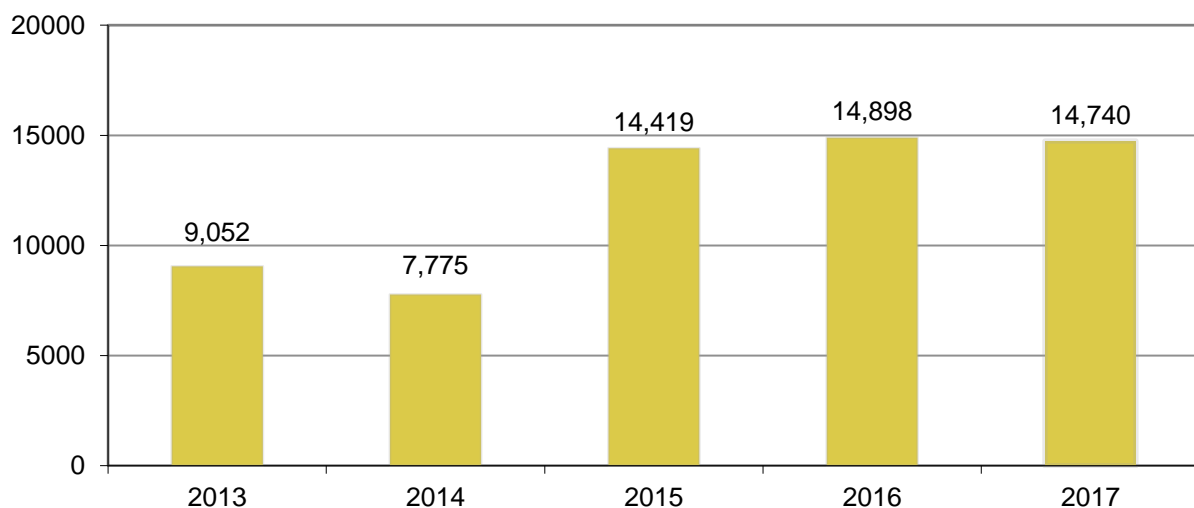
Twenty three percent of 2017's home detention/electronic monitoring charges or convictions were for crimes against persons, 14% for crimes against property, 8% for drug-related offenses, 39% for alcohol related offenses and 16% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Participant Outcomes



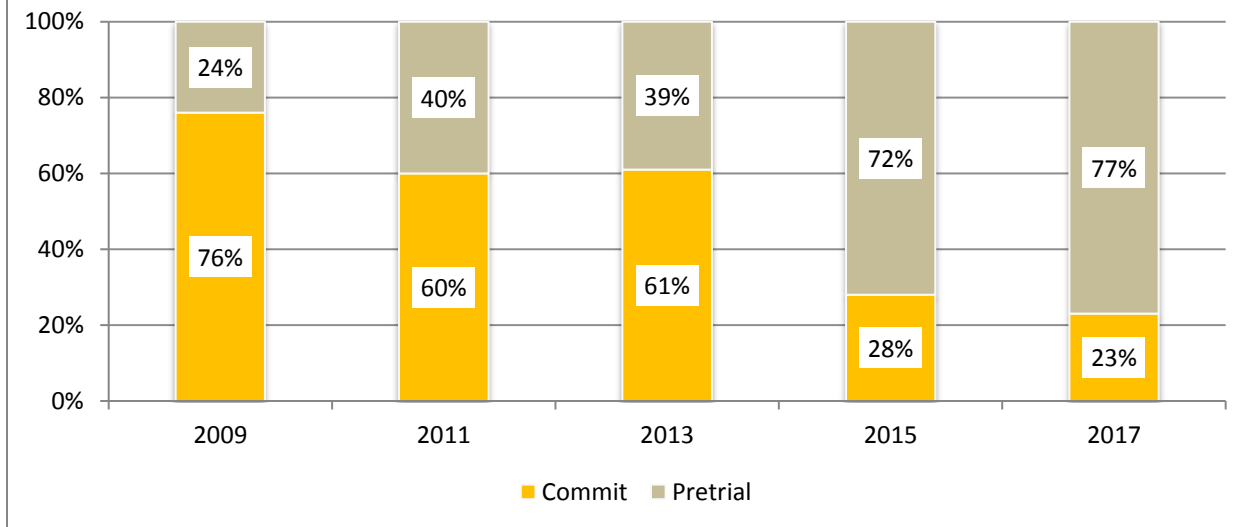
In 2017, 113 participants were removed from home detention/electronic monitoring with 95 (84%) successful and 18 (16%) revoked. Six defendants committed a new offense, 2 absconded and the remaining 10 were for technical violations. These technical violations included testing positive for drug or alcohol use (4), failing to abide by program rules such as not reporting as directed, not abiding by the set curfew or engaging in unapproved or disallowed activity (5), and failing to abide by a specific bond condition (1).

Total Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring Days



The ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program averaged 40.4 participants per day with a total of 14,740 days for the year in 2017. At \$35 per day this could represent a savings of \$515,900.

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



Of the 14,740 days ACS monitored in 2017, about 11,420 days, or 77% of the total, were pre-trial, and about 3,320 days, or 23%, were for a commit sentence. Pre-trial participants averaged approximately 114 days of supervision compared to commit participant's 47 day approximate average. The preceding chart illustrates the estimated historical percentage of the daily representation of these two participant types.

In 2017, ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring for 171 participants in 208 cases. 100 (58%) of participants were in pre-trial status and 71 (42%) were serving commit sentences. The case numbers were 124 (60%) in pre-trial status and 84 (40%) serving commit.

In 2015, the court began requiring defendants charged with felony level DWI offenses to be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption. This condition was required regardless of whether or not the defendant had already posted a surety bond. Sixty five (38%) of ACS supervised 2017 participants and 7,436 (50%) of 2017's supervision days can be attributed to this new policy. If compared only to the pre-trial participants and days, the respective figures are 65% of participants and 65% 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 2017 defendants paid the court \$153,257 to participate in the program. The court paid \$110,091 to its equipment vendor. The \$43,166 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/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

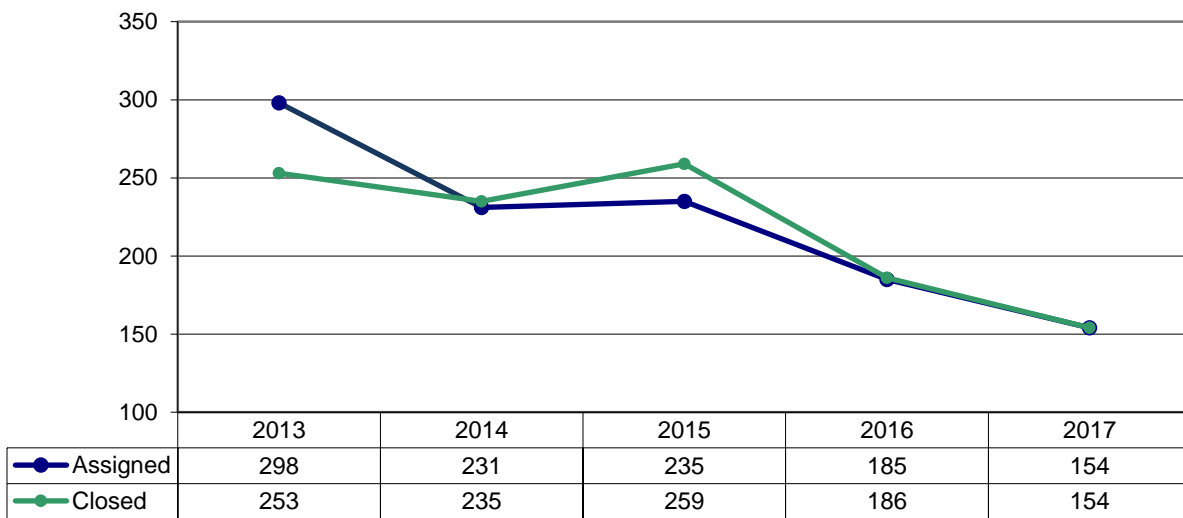
participation by the court, ACS verifies placement into and completion of a comparable program administered by an approved third party. In 2017, 776 days were served in lieu of commit sentences via third party electronic monitoring programs. At a cost of \$35 per day this could represent a savings of \$27,160.

As previously noted, in 2015 the court began requiring some defendants to be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption as a condition of pre-trial release. In 2017, defendants served 979 days in alcohol monitoring programs administered by third party entities due to a pre-trial release condition. 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.

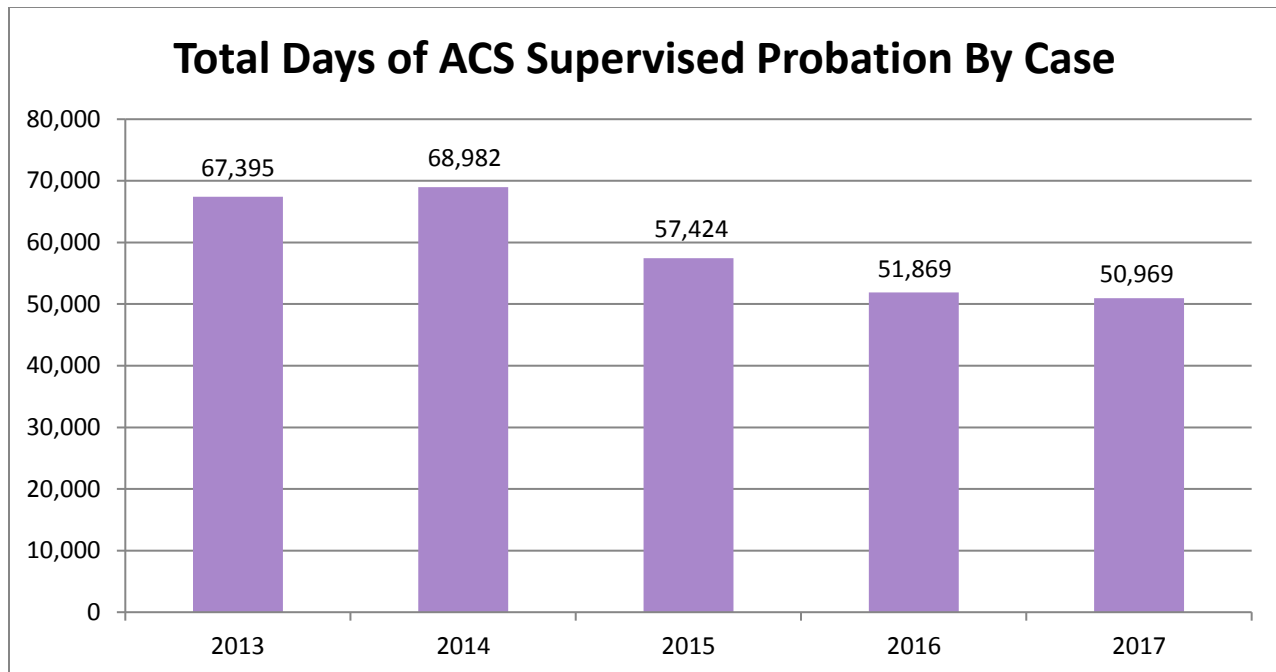
ADULT COURT SERVICES SUPERVISED PROBATION

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



During 2017, 137 individuals in 154 cases were assigned to ACS supervised probation, which was in addition to the 146 individuals and 154 cases still active from 2016. The 154 assigned cases in 2017 reflect a decrease from the 185 assigned cases in 2016. Throughout 2017 there were 154 cases released from probation. Of those released cases, 123 (80%) were successful completions, meaning specific conditions were met and the supervision status was amended to unsupervised. Thirty one (20%) were unsuccessful, meaning probation was revoked or removed from ACS supervision without having met the required specific probation conditions.



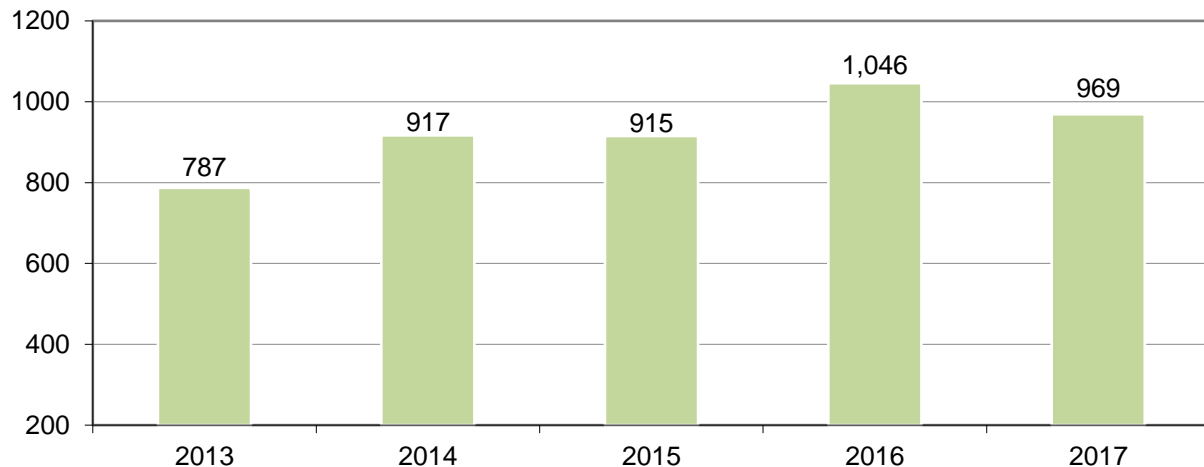
In 2017 Boone County defendants served 50,969 days in ACS supervised probation cases, a 2% decrease from the 51,869 days in 2016.

FINES & RELATED COSTS PROGRAM

ACS supervises defendants not under the supervision of state Probation and Parole who have been assessed a fine and related costs and cannot pay in full on the day of sentencing. Under the formal administrative plan for collection of court debt, these 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 which is 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 overdue notices, and submits warrant requests for those who do not pay or perform community service work as directed.

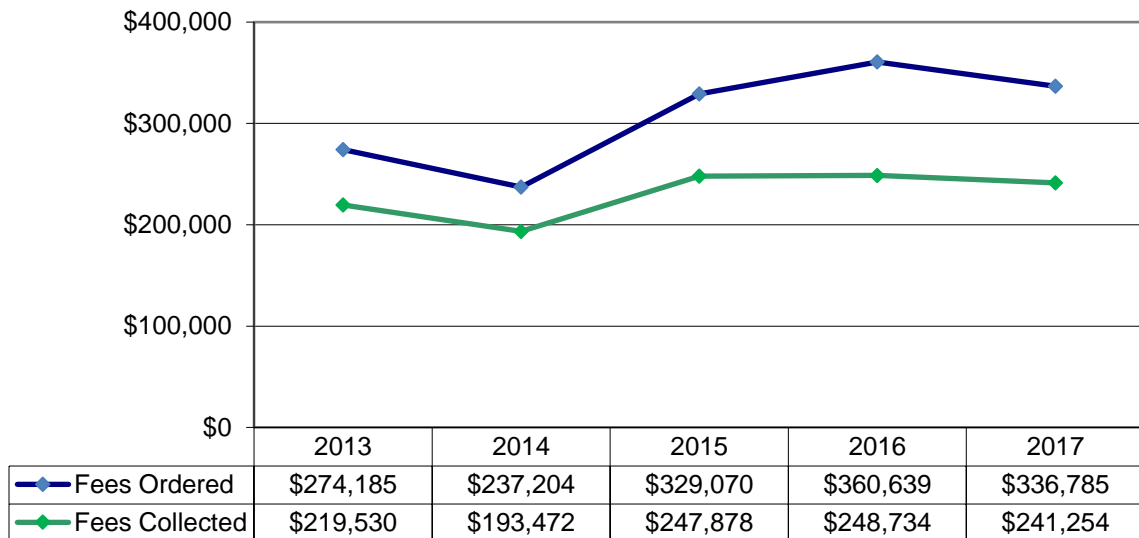
In cases in which ACS does not have collection responsibility, costs are collected through other programs including collections by the circuit clerk's office, the tax intercept program, and the judiciary's third-party debt collection agency.

Payment Monitoring: Number of Annual Cases Ordered



ACS was ordered to monitor payment compliance in 969 cases in 2017, a 7% decrease from 2016.

ACS Supervised Payments Ordered and Collected



Court-ordered amounts in 2017 totaled \$336,785, a 7% decrease from 2016. Collections totaled \$241,254 in 2017, a 3% decrease from 2016. Collections in 2017 were 72% of case totals, an increase from 69% in 2016.

Due to the time between sentencing and the 90 day due date, as well as extended due dates formulated by payment plans, and specific statutory and policy changes in 2013 and 2014, 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 grant parole without a report, but typical practice is for ACS to submit a report prior to consideration. Each day served on judicial parole counts as a jail day served in determining a defendant's release date.

In 2017, ACS completed judicial parole reports in 10 cases, a decrease from the 14 cases in 2016. The court granted 20% of the 2017 requests for judicial parole by case, a decrease from 2016's rate of 36%.

Four defendants represented by 5 cases participated in ACS-supervised judicial parole in 2017, compared with 10 defendants represented by 13 cases in 2016. ACS supervised 123 judicial parole days in 2017, compared with 294 judicial parole days in 2016. At a \$35 a day cost for housing in another facility, 123 judicial parole days represent \$4,305 in savings.

WORK SEARCH / WORK RELEASE

Work search/work release is a Reality House, Inc., 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 2017, ACS completed work search/work release reports in 13 cases, a decrease from the 21 cases in 2016. The court granted 77% of the 2017 case petitions, an increase from 2016's rate of 33%.

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 8 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 2017, ACS completed work and education reports in 25 cases, an increase from the 19 cases in 2016. The court granted 32% of the 2017 case petitions, a decrease from 2016's rate of 53%.

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, tax exempt agency. Tax exempt 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 2017, 67 defendants in 76 cases successfully completed 1,590 hours of CSW under ACS supervision. At the standardized \$10 per hour rate used by the court to value CSW hours, this represents a \$15,900 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 2017, 357 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 \$1,785.

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.

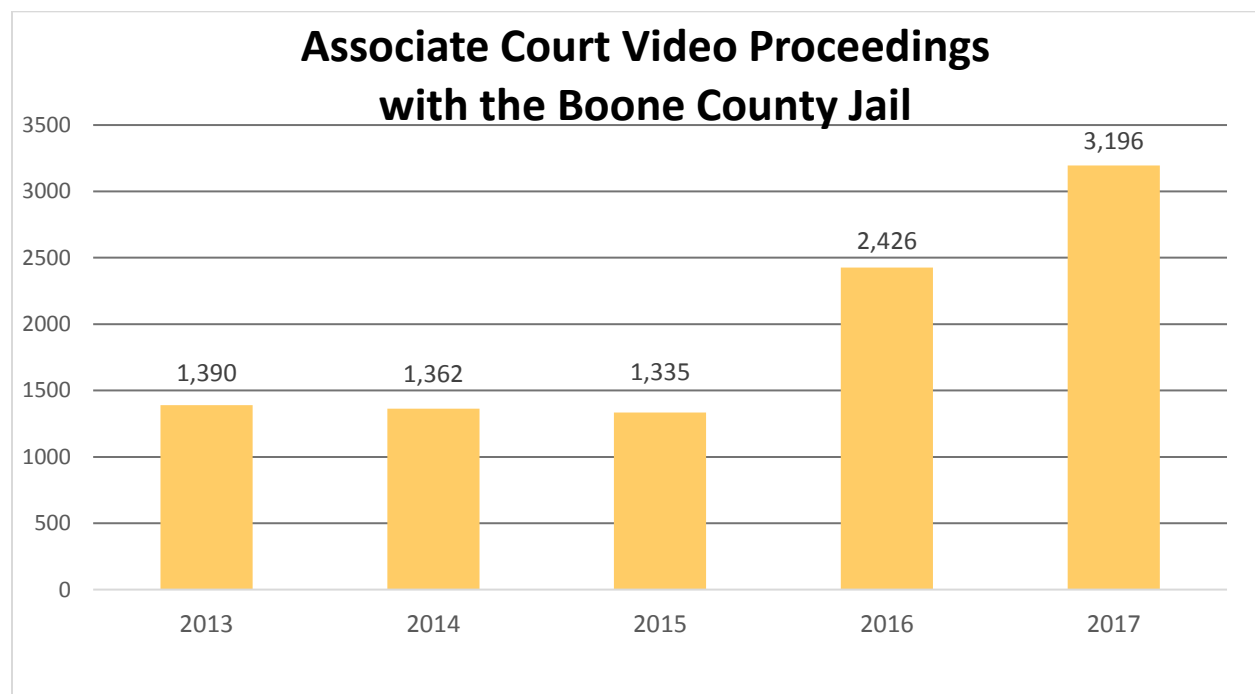
VIDEO CONFERENCING

Since 1997, defendants arrested and held in the Boone County Jail who cannot post bond have been interviewed by a CSO using video conference equipment. These interviews enable the CSO to obtain material information from the defendant to better evaluate the potential for pre-trial release and to answer any questions the defendant might have. In 2017, ACS completed bond investigations in 2,125 cases assigned to 1,223 Boone County Jail inmates, which could represent an average of 4.9 video interviews each business day.

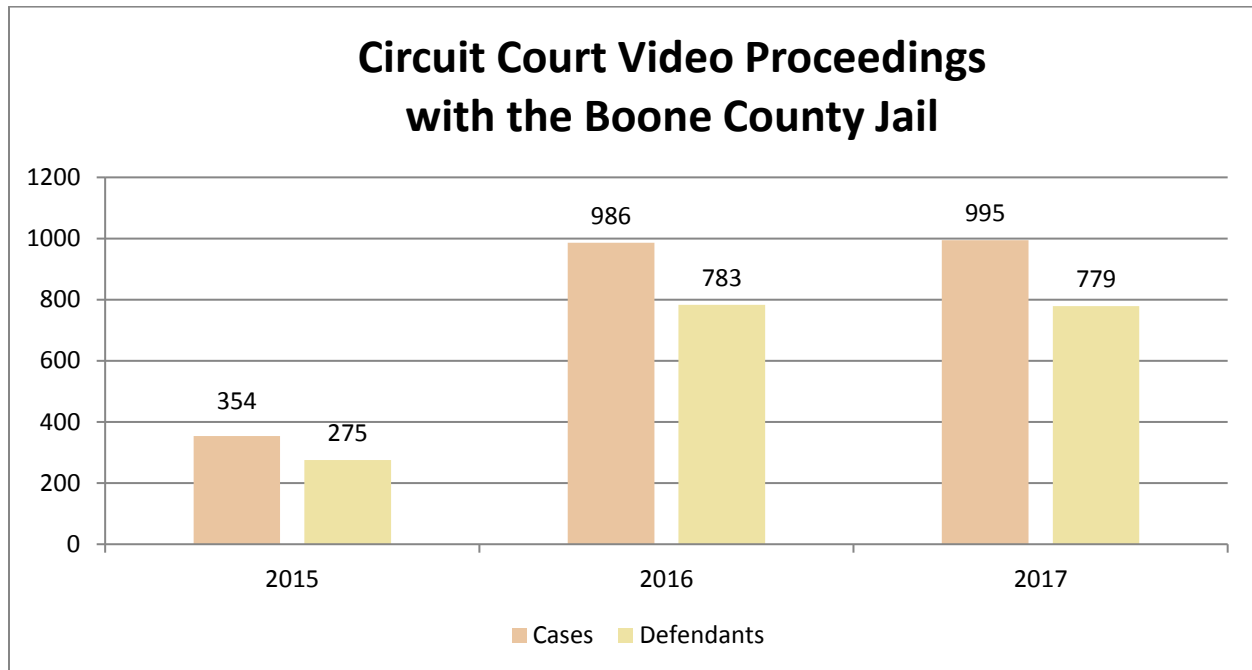
Defendants incarcerated at the jail with active cases in the court may attend hearings by video conference between the jail and the court. Cases eligible to be heard by video conference in Boone County include, but are not limited to, initial arraignments, bond reduction hearings, counsel status hearings, first appearance on warrants issued for probation violation hearings, and returns on warrants issued for failure to appear.

In 2017, the associate circuit court dockets utilized video conferencing with the jail in 3,196 case proceedings, a 32% increase from 2016 and a 139% increase from 2015. The 3,196 video proceedings conducted in 2017 represent an average of 12.9 such proceedings per business day as compared to the 9.8 in 2016 and the 5.4 in 2015.

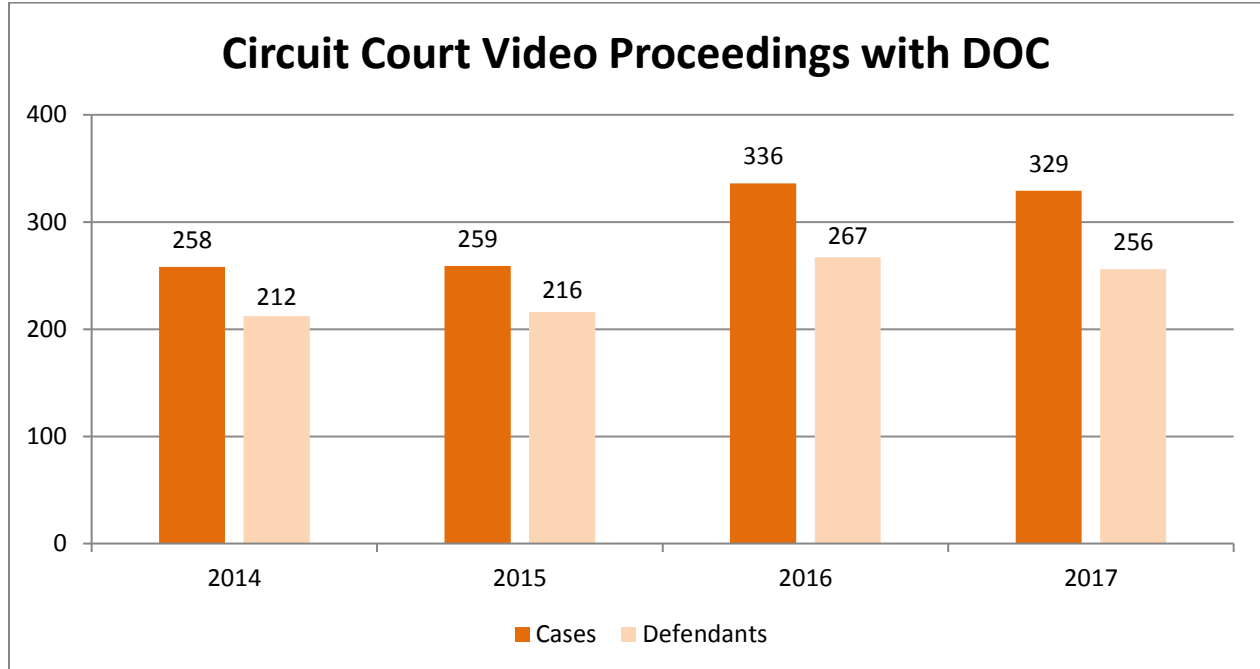
The higher video conferencing numbers in 2017 and 2016 can be attributed in part to a deliberate effort on behalf of the associate court to increase its use.



In August 2014, jail video conferencing was expanded to include certain circuit court proceedings. In 2017 the circuit court heard 995 proceedings representing 779 jail incarcerated defendants, an amount similar to 2016.



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”). ACS has primary responsibility for preparing video writs, scheduling and support.



In 2017, 329 cases representing 256 DOC incarcerated defendants were heard in circuit court via video dockets. At a vehicle transportation cost estimate of 53.5 cents per mile and accompanying personnel cost estimate of \$17.47 per hour, 2017 DOC video use represents an estimated savings of \$18,436 in transport costs, \$10,365 in personnel costs, and 416 days of jail avoided which, at \$35 per day, is \$14,560. These figures combine for a total of \$43,361 in savings to Boone County.

MONETARY SAVINGS ESTIMATES

The list below represents a cumulative view of estimated minimum savings related 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:	45,545
ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	14,740
3 rd Party home detention/electronic monitoring:	776
ACS supervised judicial parole:	123
Total:	61,184 @ \$35/day= \$2,141,440

FEES COLLECTED

ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	\$43,166
VIP:	\$1,785

DOC VIDEO SAVINGS

\$43,361

TOTAL ESTIMATED SAVINGS

\$2,229,752

DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Homebound Release

The Homebound Release program ran from May to October, 1985. It allowed certain defendants with misdemeanor jail sentences to serve those sentences at their residence. Participants were required to remain in their home except for work or other court approved activities. ACS provided screening, recommendations and supervision, which included requiring weekly meetings with a CSO and daily compliance checks at the defendant's residence. An additional part time staff position was established to conduct the daily checks.

The program ended by agreement with the court and county commission. The population was much smaller than anticipated and the savings did not justify the costs. There was also significant resistance from the prosecutor's office. Although unsuccessful, the Homebound Release program developed basic concepts and practices that were later incorporated into the electronically monitored Home Detention program.

Community Service Work Orientation Meetings

From July, 1999 to July, 2003, all defendants under ACS supervision for CSW, who were also Boone County residents, were required to attend a CSW orientation meeting. These meetings were held monthly at the courthouse, after regular business hours, and were conducted by a CSO. Defendants received two hours of CSW credit for participating. This practice ended in anticipation of major policy and procedural changes to the CSW program.

Saturday Bond Investigations

From March to September, 2003, ACS implemented a rotating work schedule allowing for one CSO to work on Saturdays. The primary purpose was to initiate bond investigations on defendants who had been arrested and detained Saturday morning or the previous Friday evening. These bond investigations would be submitted to the court the following Monday with the goal of providing them prior to initial appearance. This practice ended when it became clear that much of the work performed on Saturdays was ultimately unproductive, primarily due to the subjects of the reports posting bond prior to report submission. In addition, the rotating work schedule negatively impacted office efficiency by creating a cyclical staffing shortage.

Adopt A Highway

The Adopt A Highway program began in November 1988. Portions of I-70 and, later, 63 highways were adopted by the court for litter removal on a monthly basis. Defendants owing CSW were required to participate with exceptions granted for non-Boone County residents and documented medical excuses. One CSO and one deputy court marshal were responsible for supervision. The program ended in October 2003, due to safety concerns and policy changes.

Callaway County Court Services

The 13th Circuit consists of Boone and Callaway Counties. In 1983 Callaway County Court Services (CCCS) was established with goals and objectives similar to ACS. It was suspended in 1994, reinstated in 1995, and suspended and reinstated in 1997. ACS maintained a degree of administrative support and oversight until about 2004. ACS also reported annual statistical information for CCCS for the years 1991, 1992 and 1996-2004. In 1999 all functions of the office were assigned to court marshal staff. After 2004 all administrative responsibility was assumed by the court marshal's office.

Security Responsibilities

In the 1980s a radio base station was established in the ACS office to facilitate and assist security related communications in the courthouse. In the 1990s the office began housing video monitoring and recording equipment, linked to courthouse security cameras. During certain periods in the 1990s ACS staff were required to provide security screening at the main entrance to the courthouse, which included the operation of metal detectors and the physical search of persons. In 1994 manual duress alarms were installed in various courthouse locations with the associated monitoring equipment placed in the ACS office. ACS staff began providing monitoring and notification of these alarms to security personnel. In 2006 the alarm system was further expanded, resulting in an increase in ACS' responsibility. In September, 2008, in conjunction with a major courthouse renovation and addition, the radio, video and alarm monitoring equipment were removed from the ACS office and all security responsibilities ended.

Drug Court

In January 1998, the first drug court was held in Boone County. At that time staff consisted of one part-time employee, the Drug Court Coordinator, who was located in the ACS office. In May 1999, this position was amended to full time and placed under the authority of the ACS supervisor. In 2000 the ACS supervisor became a more active part of the program, receiving the additional designation of Drug Court Administrator in July of that year. In December 2001, an administrative decision was made to remove Drug Court from ACS and place it in its own division, with the Drug Court Coordinator assuming the Drug Court Administrator position. ACS continued to provide a degree of administrative support, primarily in the form of accepting and maintaining fee remittances. That role ended in July 2009, when the circuit clerk's office assumed the responsibility.

ACS Probation Intake Meetings

From early 2004 until April 2011, defendants placed on ACS supervised probation, who were also Boone County residents, were required to attend a probation intake meeting. These meetings were held monthly at the courthouse, after regular business hours, and were conducted by a CSO. Defendants were spoken to both as group and individually. The primary purpose was to explain general and specific probation conditions and ensure each defendant understood their probation

requirements. ACS stopped conducting these meetings after changes to internal procedures rendered them redundant.

Community Service Work Supervision

The CSW program began in July 1982. At its inception ACS assumed supervision responsibility for all state court ordered CSW, including probation cases under the supervision of state Probation and Parole. Program size reached a high in 2001 with 1,630 defendants ordered to complete 57,762 hours. In October 2003, the policy changed to require ACS supervision only in ACS supervised probation cases and in cases in which ACS supervises CSW performance in lieu of fines. This new approach was specifically intended to reduce the size of the CSW program which would allow ACS to focus on other objectives. In 2004, the year following this change, 288 defendants were ordered to complete 9,196 hours under ACS supervision. In 2011 statutory changes to certain driving offenses further reduced the amount of CSW ACS supervises.

Fines, Costs and Restitution Collection

In December 1983, ACS began supervising the collection of fines, costs and restitution balances in certain case types not supervised by state Probation and Parole. In 1990 this responsibility expanded to include all cases not under the supervision of state Probation and Parole, including traffic offenses. In 1993 statutory changes allowed for driver's license suspension for nonpayment of traffic fines, and ACS ceased collection activity for traffic cases. That same year a part time aide position was created to focus solely on collections. This position was later converted to a full-time administrative assistant position but with a continued focus on collections.

In July 2003, the court began requiring all balances to be due "forthwith" upon sentencing, and the collections program was reorganized. Defendants unable to pay in full were allowed to enter a court approved payment plan formulated and administered by ACS, but only with a substantial monetary down payment. Defendants who informed ACS they could not comply were immediately returned to the sentencing judge. One CSO was designated with responsibility for the program, but due to the workload increase all CSOs and the supervisor were required to provide regular, ongoing assistance.

In 2006 ACS ceased collection of cases assessed with costs only. In this and subsequent years additional changes were made regarding the down payment deadline for payment plans, the down payment amount requirements, the amount and types of forms utilized, paperwork flow and other policies and practices with intent to increase efficiency and reduce workload. In December 2011, the program was further restructured with the court adopting a new formal administrative plan for the collection of court debt based on Supreme Court Operating Rule 21.

In August 2013, statutory changes placed the responsibility of restitution collection with the prosecutor's office. The court modified the collection plan to accommodate this change and enacted several other revisions, including allowing defendants 90 days to pay fines and removing all costs collection responsibility from ACS. In July 2014, the court returned costs collections to ACS but only for those cases in which ACS is responsible for fines collection.

Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous Informational Meetings

In January 1999, as directed by the court administrator and upon consultation with the Court en Banc, ACS initiated a policy to recommend certain defendants on bond supervision be required to attend an Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous informational meeting as a condition of bond. In February 1999, these informational meetings commenced. They were held at the courthouse, on a monthly basis, after regular business hours, and were led by volunteers affiliated with one or both associations. In November 2015, with consultation and direction from the Court en Banc and court administrator, these practices ended.

Associate Circuit Court Attendance

Historically, CSOs attended associate circuit court for initial appearances and hearings involving recently incarcerated defendants. The primary purpose of this was to immediately receive notice of orders for bond investigations. Other reasons included the ability to obtain and review charging documents, police reports and other pertinent information obtained from prosecutor staff, afford an opportunity for timely communication with the court, and provide support for the video system. With the advent of electronic filing and the regular attendance of other court staff who could support the video system and facilitate communication, it became evident that continued CSO attendance was not necessary. In April 2017, in consultation with associate circuit judges and the court administrator, CSOs ceased attending these hearings on a regular basis.