

ADULT COURT SERVICES 2020 ANNUAL REPORT



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
HISTORY OF ADULT COURT SERVICES	2
OBJECTIVES OF ADULT COURT SERVICES	4
FORWARD.....	5
2020 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	6
BOND INVESTIGATIONS	8
BOND SUPERVISION	11
HOME DETENTION/ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM.....	15
ACS SUPERVISED PROBATION.....	20
FINES & RELATED COSTS PROGRAM.....	22
ACS SUPERVISED JUDICIAL PAROLE	24
WORK SEARCH / WORK RELEASE.....	24
WORK & EDUCATION PROGRAM	24
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK.....	25
VICTIM IMPACT PANEL	25
MONETARY SAVINGS ESTIMATES	26
DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES	27

HISTORY OF ADULT COURT SERVICES

In 1961 the first formal pretrial 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, which included the city's pretrial release program.²

In 1972 the circuit judges of the 13th Judicial Circuit established the Director of Court Services position, which would later become known as the Court Administrator. The primary focus was the administration of juvenile court programs, but the position also had other responsibilities and objectives related to the criminal court, one of which was a mandate to explore and implement a pretrial release program.³ In 1973 the Director of Court Services conducted a feasibility study of pretrial release,⁴ but no formal program was established at that time.

In 1975 state Probation and Parole formally acknowledged an intent and willingness to provide pretrial investigation and supervision services to all of Missouri's trial courts,⁵ 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 to late 1970s.

In 1981 state Probation and Parole eliminated pretrial investigations and supervision services for Boone County, citing a lack of funding.⁶ At the same time a Jail Study Task Force was established to examine the Boone County Jail overcrowding problem and make recommendations concerning alternatives to incarceration. Recognizing the importance of pretrial 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 in the ACS office 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. To negate the cost of housing defendants in other facilities, an electronically monitored Home Detention program was established to provide an additional alternative to jail incarceration. A new CSO position was added to administer this program. With this addition, ACS staff consisted of the supervisor, two CSOs and an administrative assistant.

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

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

³ Court Services Director Emphasizes Involvement. (1972, November 18). *Columbia Missourian*, p. 3

⁴ Jury Report Overlooks Jail Renovation Factors. (1973, July 8). *Columbia Missourian*, p. 27

⁵ *Missouri Blue Book*, 1975-1976, p. 1014.

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

In 1990 the Fines, Costs and Restitution program was expanded after policy changes resulted 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 Victim Impact Panel (VIP) was implemented in Boone County to help alcohol and traffic offenders understand the consequences of their actions. ACS was given responsibility to track and assist this program.

In 1997 the jail administered Work and Education program commenced, with ACS providing reports to assist the court in determining participation. The court also approved the implementation of a dedicated video link between the courthouse and jail to be used in certain associate circuit court proceedings. ACS began using this video system to interview jail inmates for investigation purposes and assumed responsibility for collecting and reporting statistical data on its use.

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.

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 the result of a jail overcrowding problem. The development of ACS is 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. Provide an electronically monitored home detention program for intensive supervision of defendants. Participants include pretrial, pre-sentence, and sentenced defendants.
4. Supervise defendants who are placed under ACS supervision as a condition of probation.
5. Supervise defendants who are placed under ACS supervision as a condition of judicial parole.
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), Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP) and Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP).
8. Evaluate incarcerated defendants for the jail administered 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 Reality House administered 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.

FORWARD

In 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic impacted all aspects of ACS. In March and April the majority of office staff were placed on rotating administrative leave in order to reduce the number of persons present at the courthouse. Due to the nature of certain office functions, as well as specific technological challenges, it was determined that working remotely was not a viable option. Full staffing resumed in May, however ongoing efforts were made to reduce the number of outside persons appearing at the office to the extent practical. Supervision programs that normally require regular in person reporting were changed to telephone reporting. Documents provided to ACS were encouraged to be faxed or emailed.

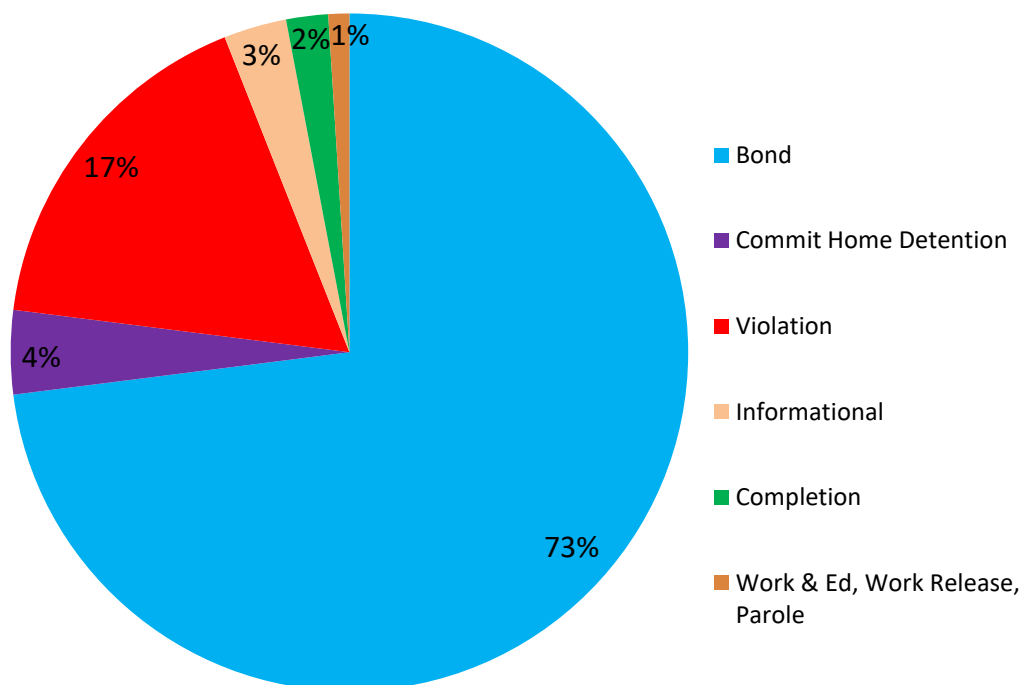
The dramatic expansion of court proceedings with jail inmates by video, along with new or increased use of the jail's video system by attorneys and other outside entities, posed challenges for ACS in scheduling bond investigation video interviews for jail inmates. A weekly schedule was formulated and maintained by court administration to mitigate this. The court's expansion of video use also taxed existing bandwidth capabilities, reducing staff's ability to conduct online training or use video to interview defendants housed in other facilities.

Statistically, most workload categories declined markedly compared to prior years. Criminal filings were also down. However, bond supervision reached record levels, which is a continuation of a seven year rising trend, while the Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring and Fines and Costs supervision programs remained steady.

For many years ACS has been monitoring the development and progression of the pretrial risk assessment tool known as the Public Safety Assessment (PSA). The PSA has been adopted by multiple jurisdictions in Missouri and numerous others nationwide. In 2021 it is expected that strong consideration will be given to adopting the PSA.

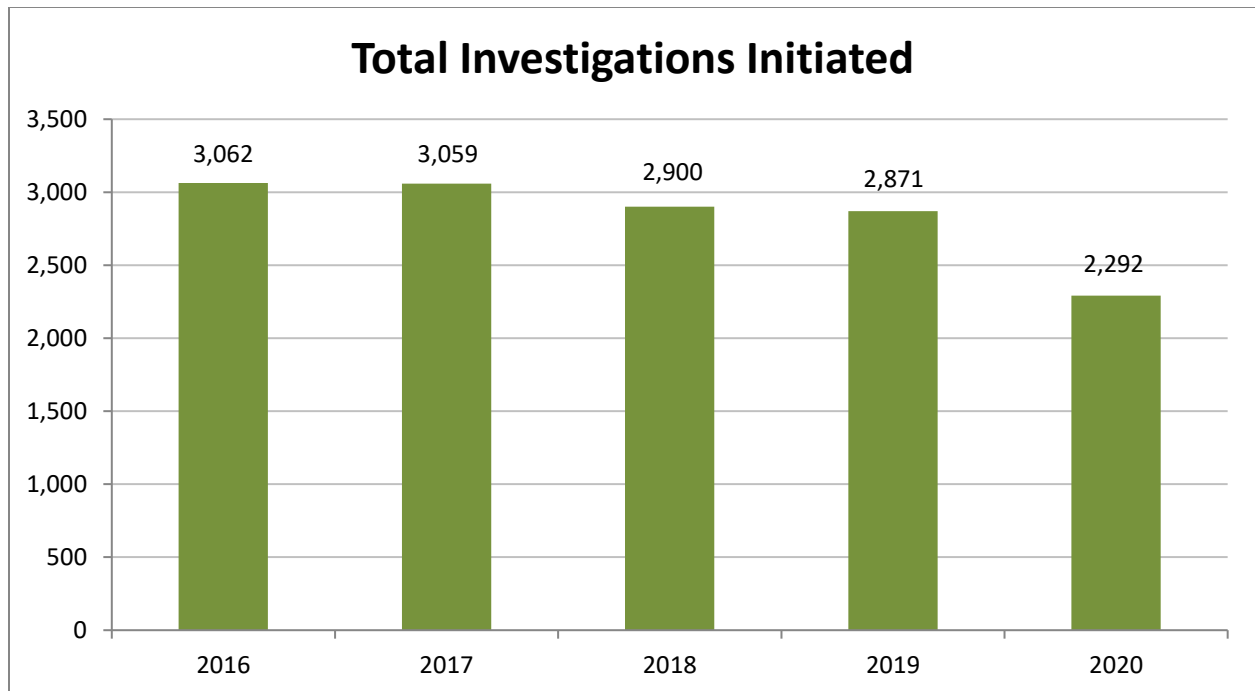
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Investigations By Type

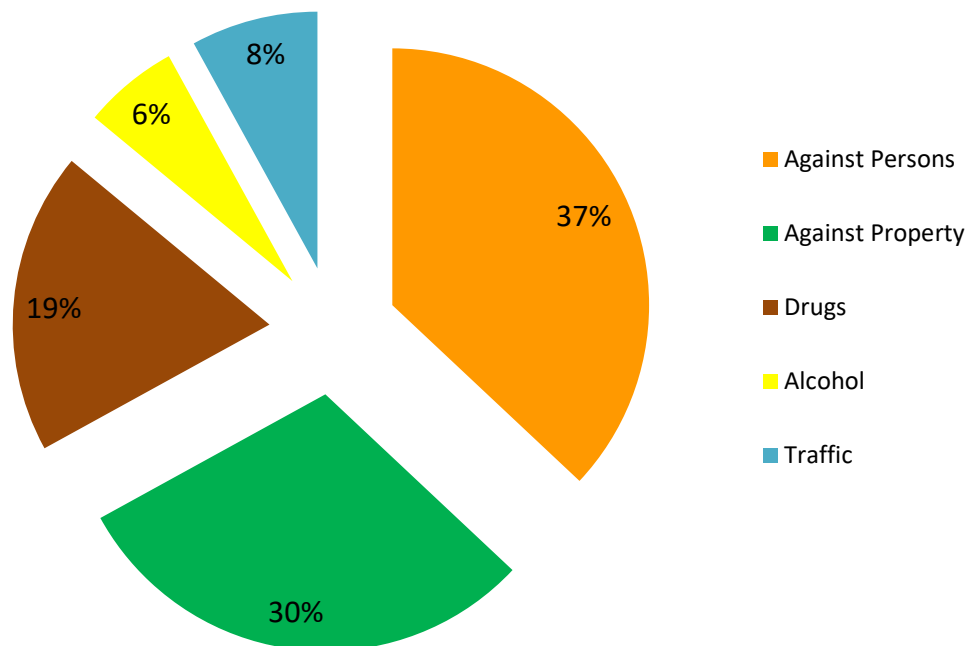


In 2020, ACS initiated reports in 2,292 cases, a 20% decrease from 2019. Of these, 1,682 (73%) were bond investigations; 81 (4%) were commit home detention/sentencing reports; 396 (17%) were violation reports; 79 (3%) were informational reports and 46 (2%) were completion reports. The remaining 8 (1%) consisted of 5 work and education reports, 1 work search/ work release report and 2 parole investigations.

For comparison, in 2019 ACS initiated reports in 2,871 cases. Of these, 2,345 (82%) were bond investigations; 99 (3%) were commit home detention/sentencing reports; 266 (9%) were violation reports; 60 (2%) were informational reports and 87 (3%) were completion reports. The remaining 14 (1%) consisted of 5 work and education reports, 6 work search/ work release reports and 3 parole investigations.



Investigations: Types of Charges or Convictions

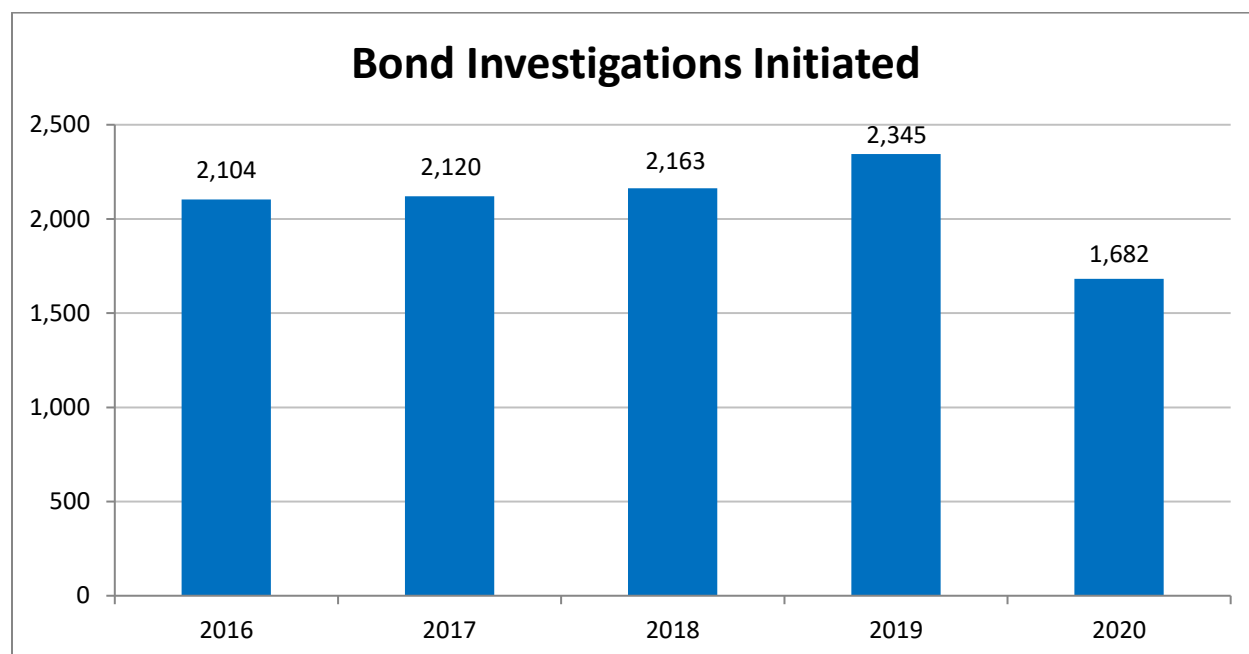


Thirty-seven percent of the charges or convictions referenced in 2020's investigations were for crimes against persons, 30% for crimes against property, 19% for drug-related offenses, 6% for alcohol related offenses, and 8% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

BOND INVESTIGATIONS

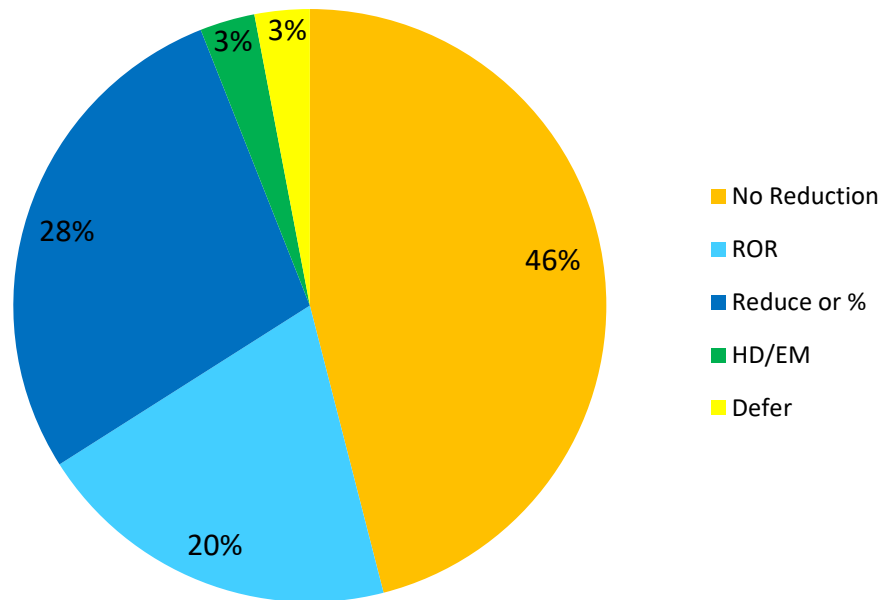
The court orders a bond investigation for defendants at the Boone County Jail who cannot post the initial bond set. ACS officers provide a thorough criminal history check and the defendant is interviewed about ties to the community, employment history, and other factors. Information is also obtained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

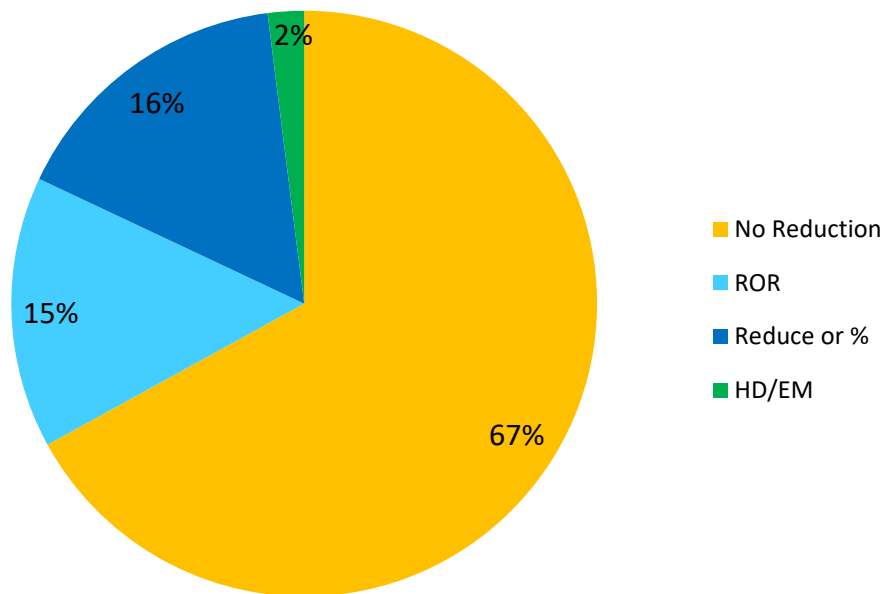


In 2020, ACS initiated bond investigations in 1,682 cases and completed or closed bond investigations in 1,693 cases. One hundred forty seven of 2020's initiated bond investigation cases resulted in bond being posted or the matter being resolved prior to the completion of the bond investigation report. An additional 113 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 46%, ROR in 20%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond in 28%, home detention/electronic monitoring in 3% and deferral to the court in 3%. This compares with 2019 recommendation rates of no reduction in 64%, ROR in 15%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond in 17%, home detention/electronic monitoring in 2% and deferral to the court in 2%.

ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case

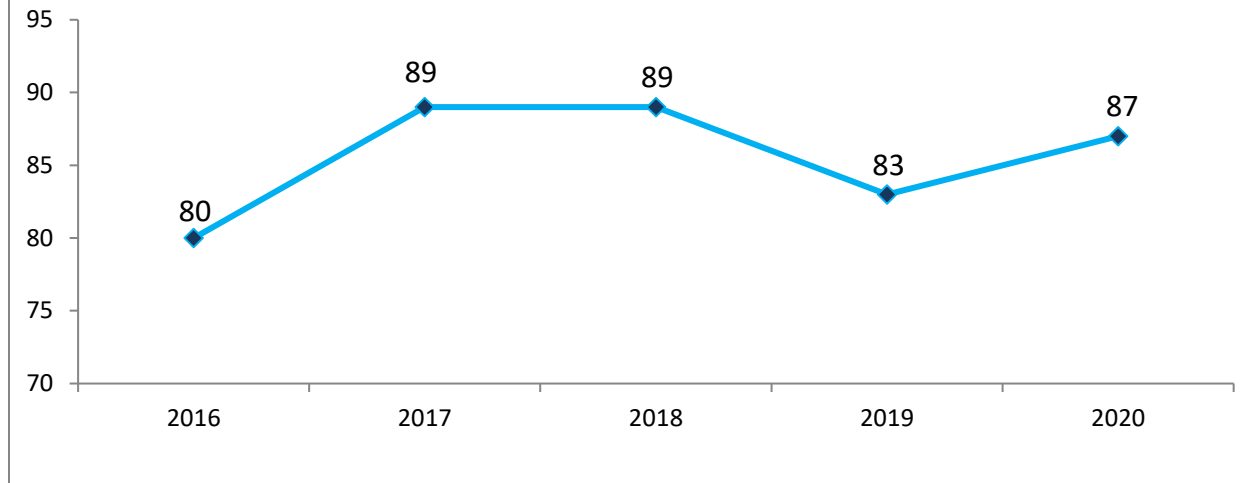


Court Response To ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case



In response to the bond investigations reviewed by the court in 2020, an order for no reduction was entered in 67% of the rulings, ROR in 15%, reduced bond/percentage of bond in 16% and home detention/electronic monitoring in 2%. This compares with 2019 disposition rates of no reduction in 78% of the cases, ROR in 11%, reduced bond/ percentage of bond in 10% and home detention/electronic monitoring in 1%. The court can enter multiple rulings in response to a bond investigation prior to case disposition; in 2020 this represented 8% of rulings.

Bond Investigations: Percentage Completed In Three Days



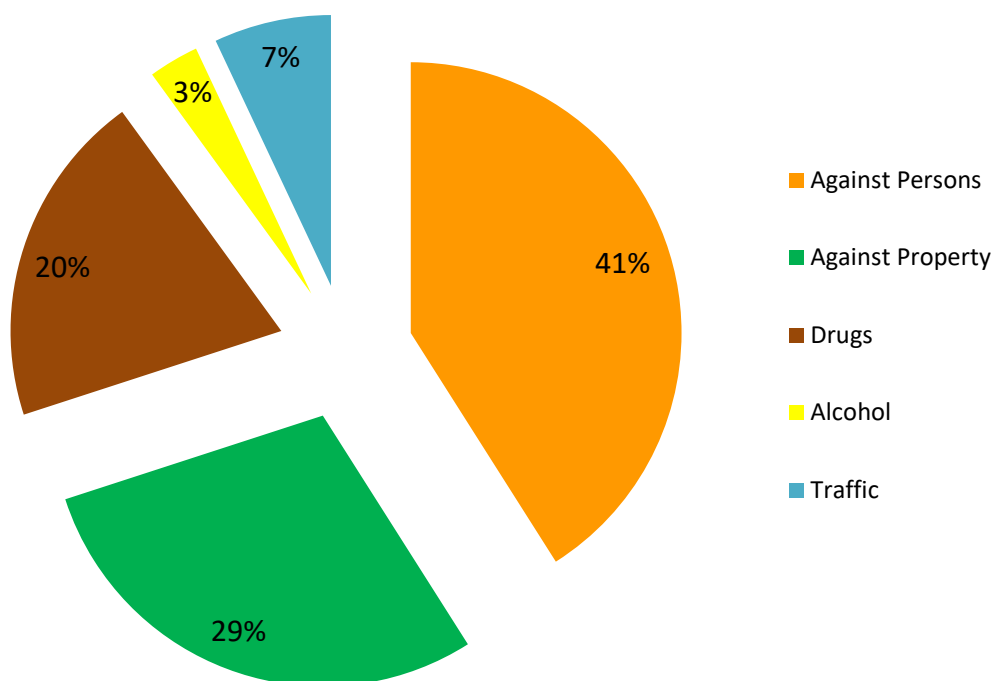
The court orders bond investigations upon initial appearance, which is typically the next business day following an arrest and detention. Bond investigations can also be ordered at other times. ACS strives to submit these reports in a timely manner, with a goal of submitting at least 80% within three business days of the order. In 2020 ACS submitted 87% within three business days, an increase from 2019's 83%.

BOND SUPERVISION

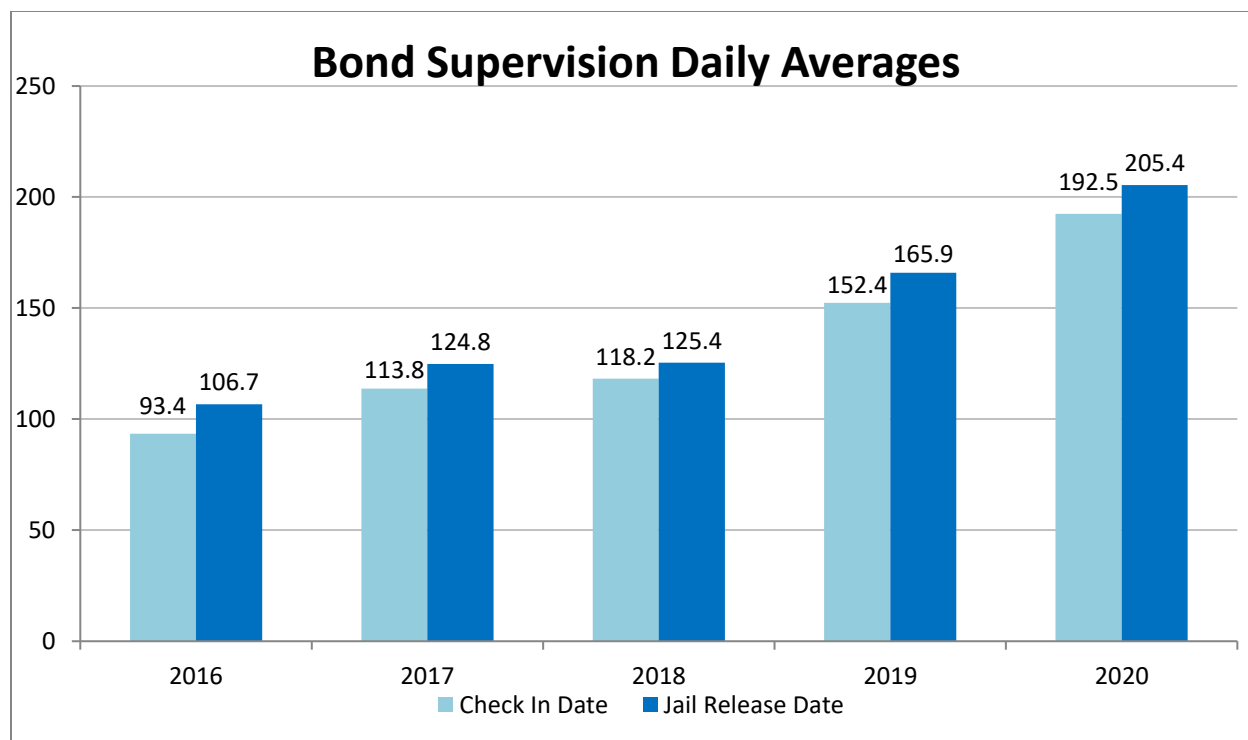
Defendants released from custody pursuant to a bond investigation are typically subject to bond supervision by ACS. The court may also place defendants on bond supervision without reviewing a bond investigation. Defendants on bond supervision typically report at least once per week to ACS and provide 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



Forty one percent of 2020 bond supervision charge types were for crimes against persons, 29% for crimes against property, 20% for drug-related offenses, 3% for alcohol related offenses and 7% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

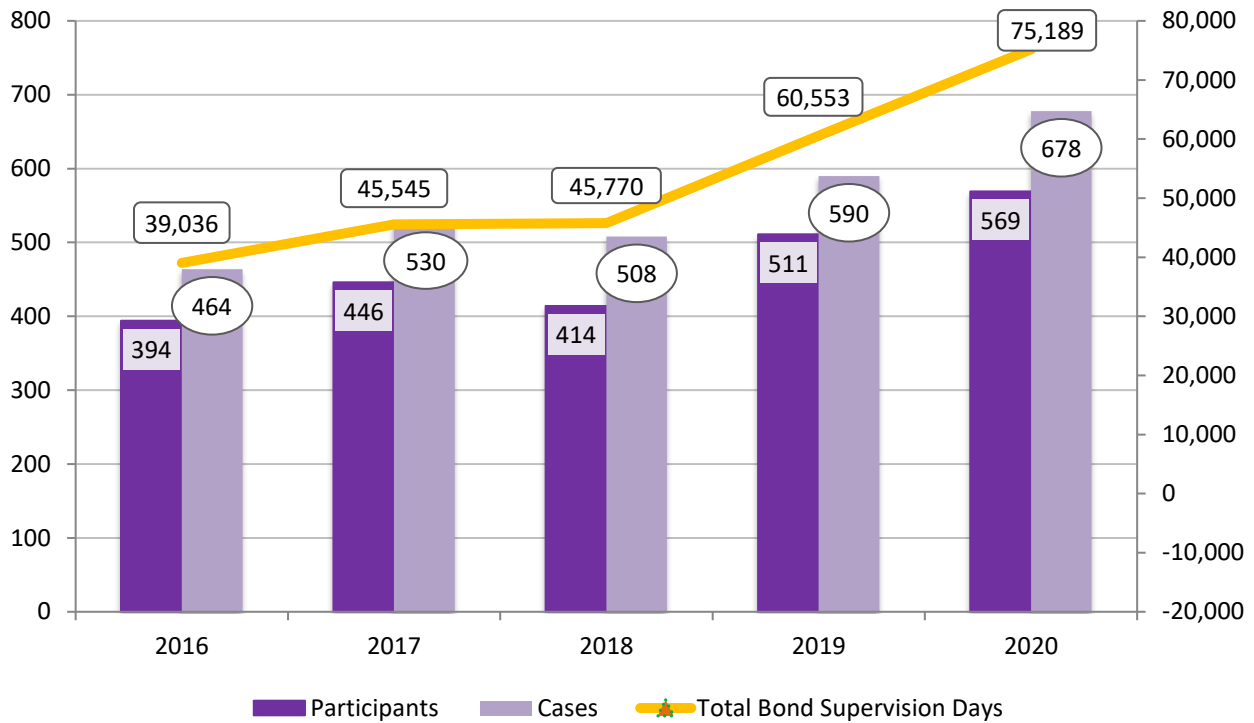


ACS gathers data by both the defendant's first check in date and their Boone County Jail release date. Defendants do not always report immediately upon release from jail. Reasons for delay can include a release time outside of regular business hours, the existence of outstanding warrants or holds that 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 210. In 2020, the jail averaged 198 inmates in house with an additional 34 housed in other facilities, for a total daily inmate housing average of approximately 232. The 2020 cost estimates for inmates housed at other facilities are approximately \$43, which does not include transport costs. This report will base estimates for monetary savings on the \$43 figure.

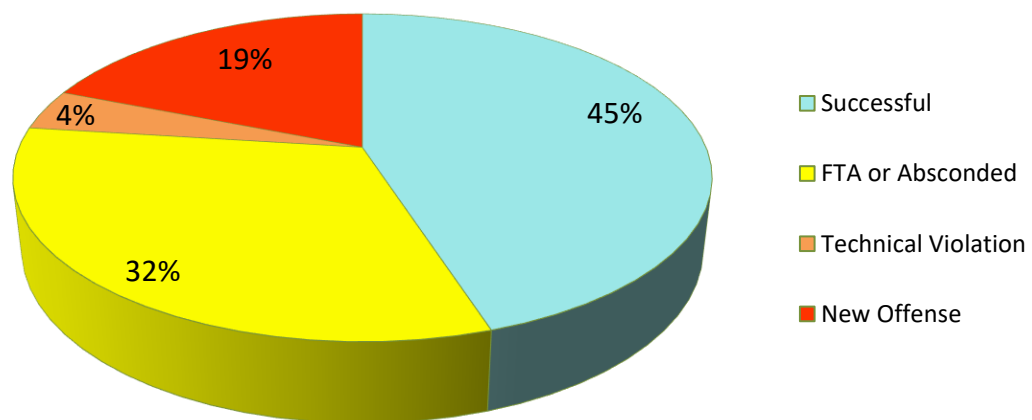
The pre-disposition bond supervision program totaled 75,189 days of supervision in 2020, equating to an average of 205.4 participants per day, which was an all-time high for the office. At a daily cost of \$43 for housing in other facilities, the 2020 figures could represent a savings of \$3,233,127.

Bond Supervision: Participants and Cases



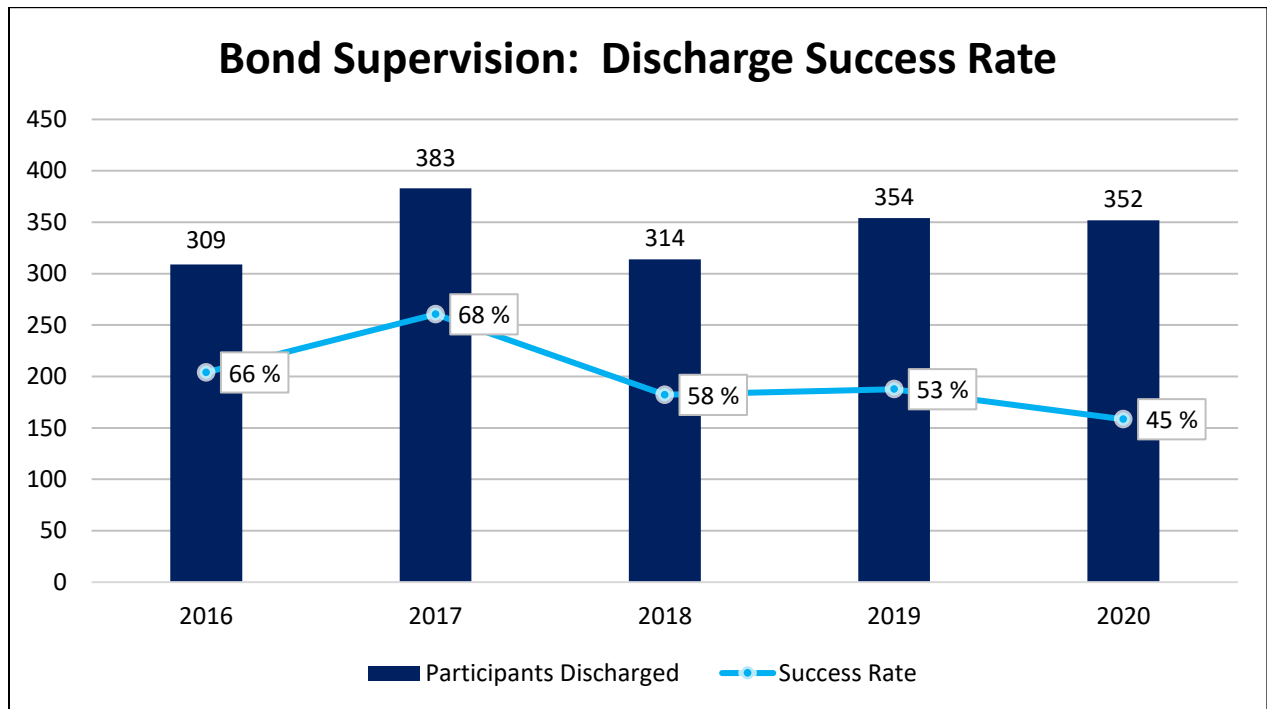
During 2020 the pre-disposition bond supervision program had 569 participants, an 11% increase from 2019's total of 511. These individuals were represented by 678 cases, a 15% increase from the 590 cases in 2019. The total days of supervision was 75,189 for 2020, a 24% increase over 2019's 60,553 figure.

Bond Supervision: Participant Outcomes



There were 352 defendants removed from bond supervision in 2020. Of those removed, 45% were successful with the remaining 55% revoked by the court due to a violation of conditions. Of those revoked, 14% failed to appear, 18% absconded, 19% committed a new offense and 4% committed

a technical violation. The most common technical violation was testing positive for drug use. Defendants revoked from bond supervision may not remain incarcerated until their case is disposed; they could post bond, be released on an ROR and/or be reinstated on bond supervision.



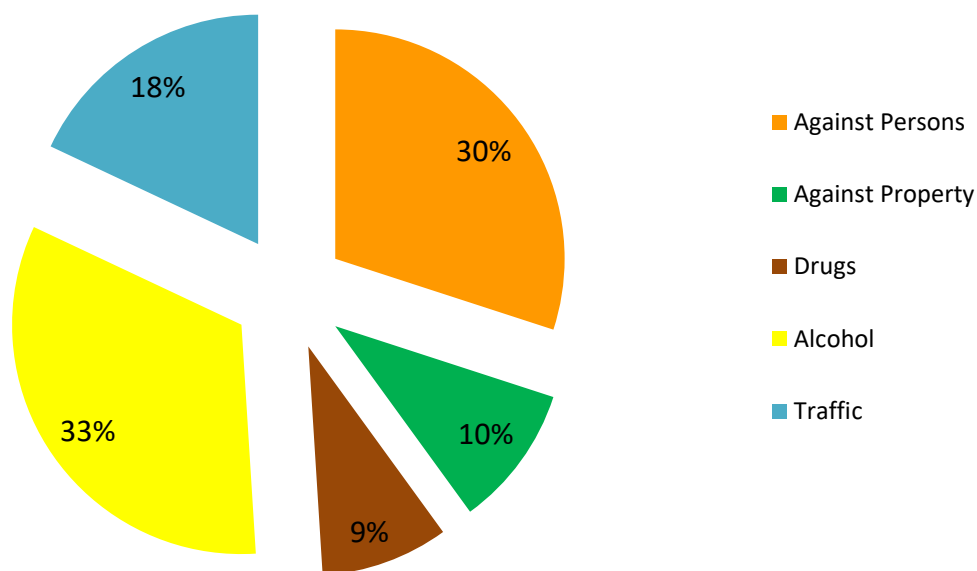
HOME DETENTION / ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM

ACS supervised home detention is an intensive supervision program that utilizes electronic monitoring equipment to assist in ensuring 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 pretrial 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.

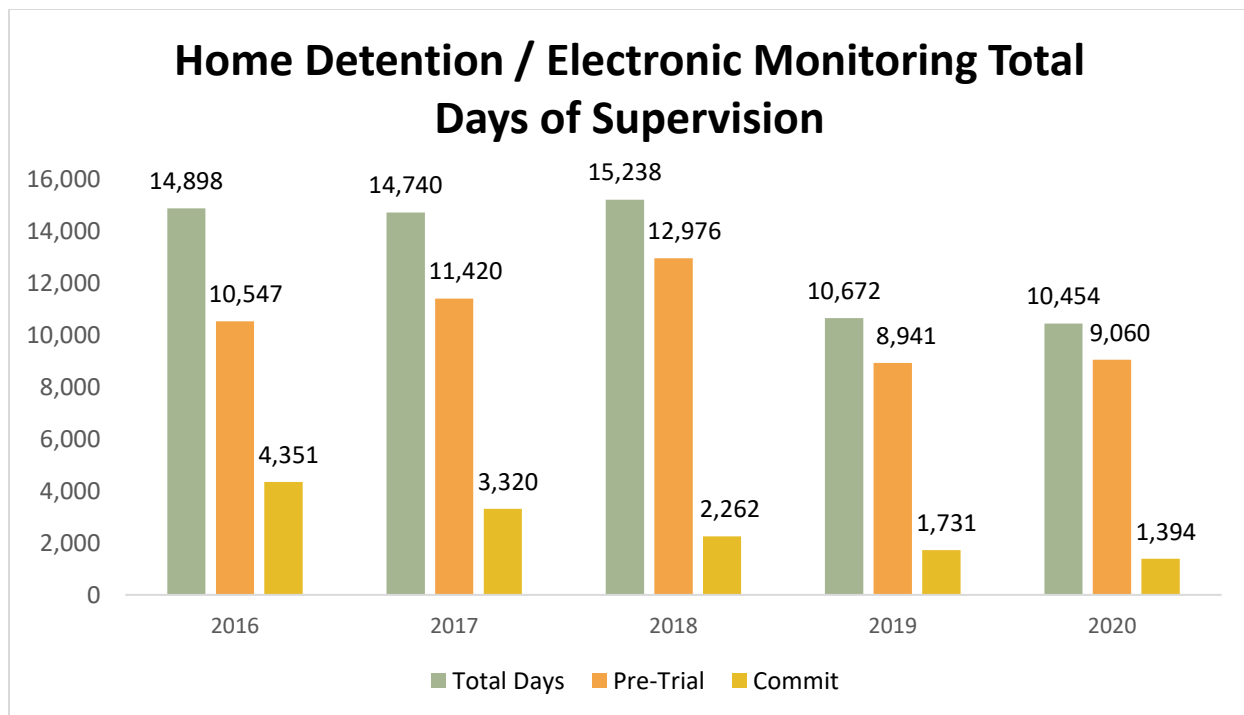
All participants serving commit sentences, and many pretrial participants, are electronically monitored 24 hours a day and follow a pre-set schedule. ACS utilizes a variety of monitoring equipment and selects the most appropriate type for the situation. Depending on the equipment used, participants can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

In 2020, ACS completed reports in 78 cases to consider home detention/electronic monitoring program eligibility for defendants serving commit jail sentences, a 22% decrease from the 100 cases in 2019. For those 2020 cases in which the court rendered a decision, 74% were granted placement in the ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program, 21% were granted placement in a comparable program administered by a third party, and 5% were denied. In 2019, 61% were granted placement in the ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program, 17% were granted placement in a comparable program administered by a third party and 22% were denied.

Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Types of Charges or Convictions



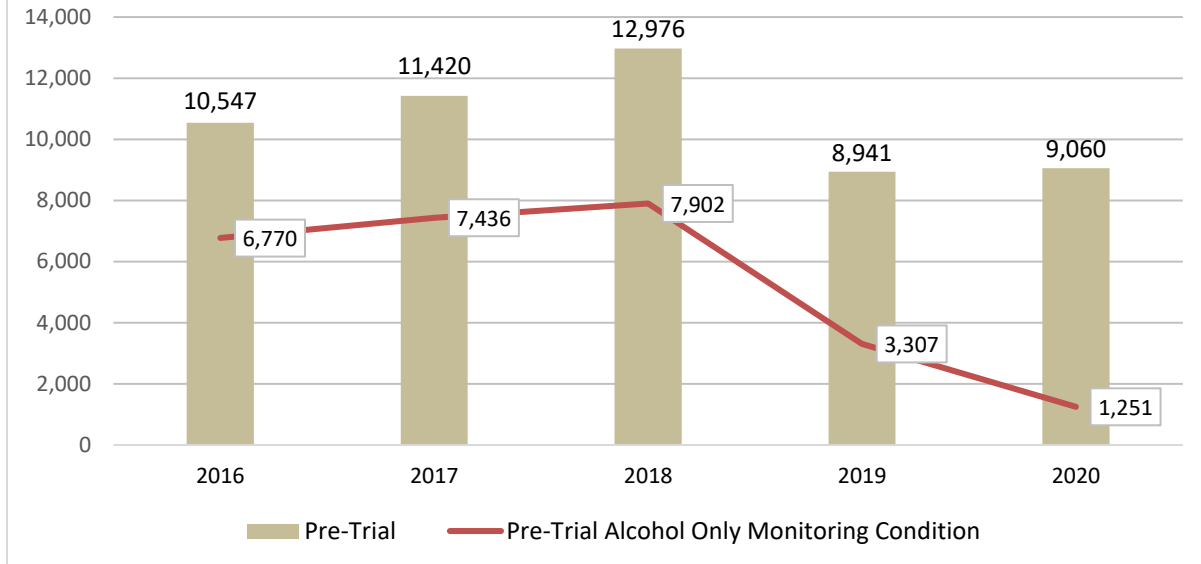
Thirty percent of 2020's home detention/electronic monitoring charges or convictions were for crimes against persons, 10% for crimes against property, 9% for drug-related offenses, 33% for alcohol related offenses and 18% for traffic-related offenses (such as second or subsequent offense of driving while suspended or revoked).



The ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program averaged 28.6 participants per day with a total of 10,454 days for the year in 2020. At \$43 per day this could represent a savings of \$449,522.

Of the 10,454 days ACS monitored in 2020, 9,060 days (87%) of the total were pretrial, and 1,394 days (13%) were for a commit sentence. The participant total was 120 participants representing 140 cases. Of the participants, 67 (56%) were in pretrial status and 53 (44%) were serving commit sentences. The average supervision length for pretrial participants was approximately 135 days while commit participants averaged approximately 26 days.

Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring: Pretrial and Pretrial with Alcohol Only Condition



In 2015, the court began requiring some defendants charged with alcohol related offenses to be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption. This condition could be required regardless of whether or not the defendant had already posted a surety bond. In 2020, 7 (10%) of ACS pretrial supervised participants and 1,251 (14%) of 2020's pretrial supervision days can be attributed to this practice.

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 standard 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 2020 defendants paid the court \$95,609 to participate in the program. The court paid \$55,292 to its equipment vendor. The \$40,317 difference helped offset personnel and administrative costs of the program and fund equipment for defendants who were truly unable to pay.

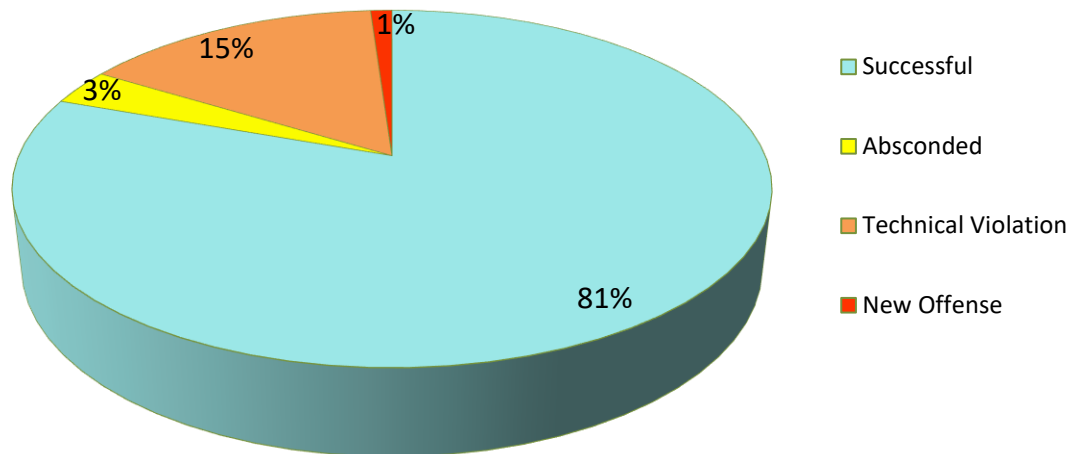
Per policy, ACS does not directly supervise home detention/electronic monitoring participants who reside outside of Boone County. However, individuals with out of county residences are still eligible for consideration. For those with commit sentences, ACS submits a report to the court assessing eligibility 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 2020, 14 defendants served 330 days in lieu of commit sentences via third party electronic monitoring programs. At a cost of \$43 per day this could represent a savings of \$14,190.

Pretrial defendants required to submit to electronic monitoring by an approved third party are also placed in the ACS supervised 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.

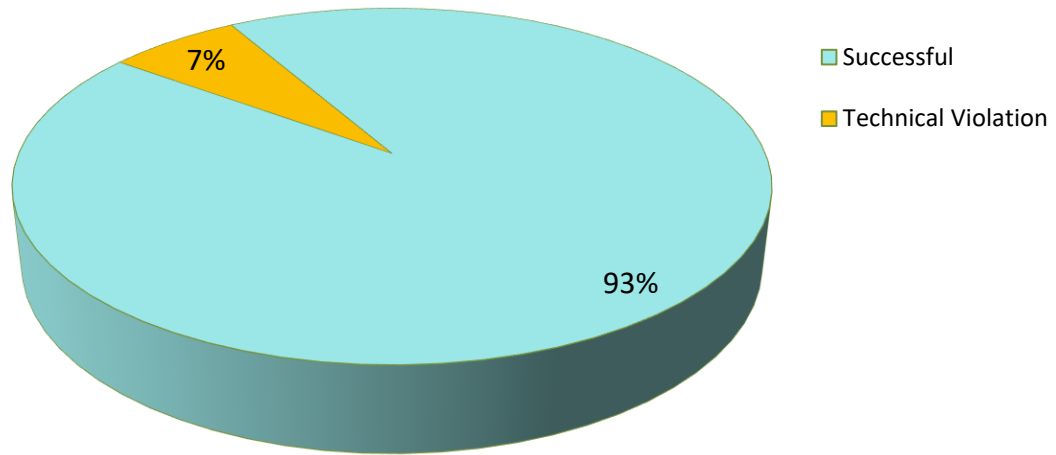
In 2020, 92 participants were removed from home detention/electronic monitoring with 74 (81%) successful and 18 (19%) revoked. Of those revoked, 1 participant committed a new offense, 3 absconded and the remaining 14 were for technical violations. These technical violations included testing positive for drug or alcohol use (3), and not following other program or bond conditions (11).

Forty-five of the removed participants were serving a commit jail sentence and 47 were pretrial. Of those revoked from the program, 3 were serving a commit jail sentence and 15 were pretrial.

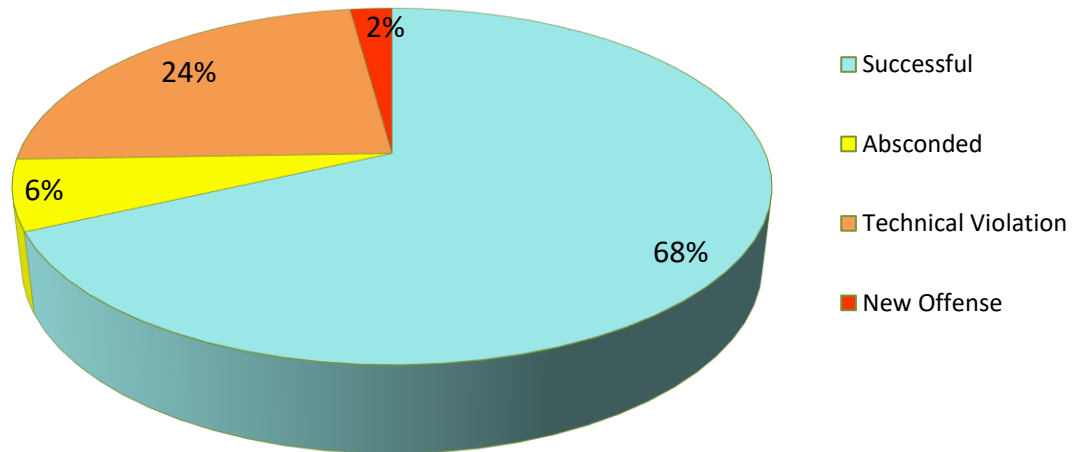
Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Total Participant Outcomes



Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Commit Participant Outcomes



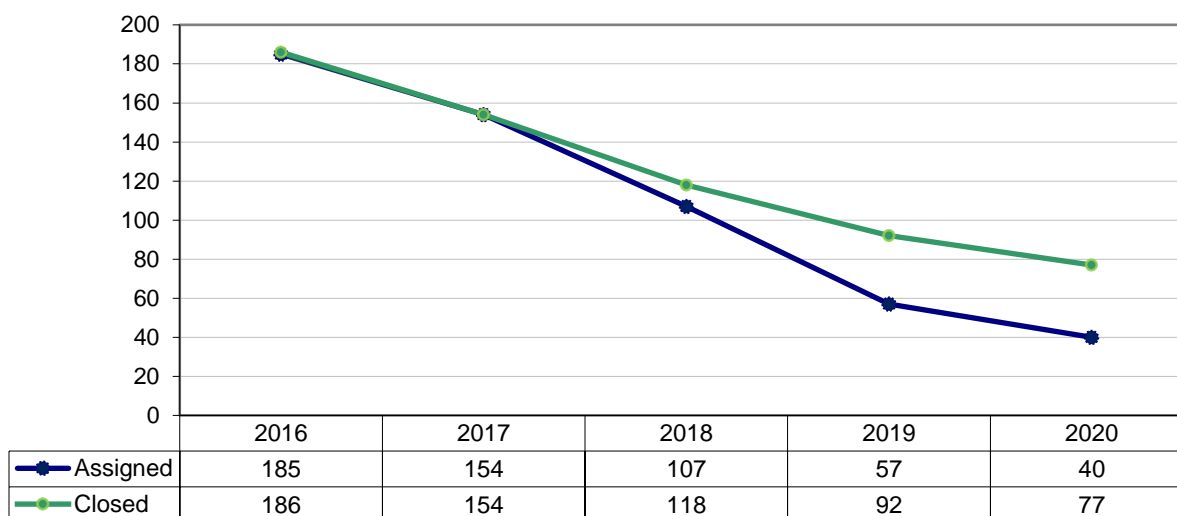
Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Pretrial Participant Outcomes



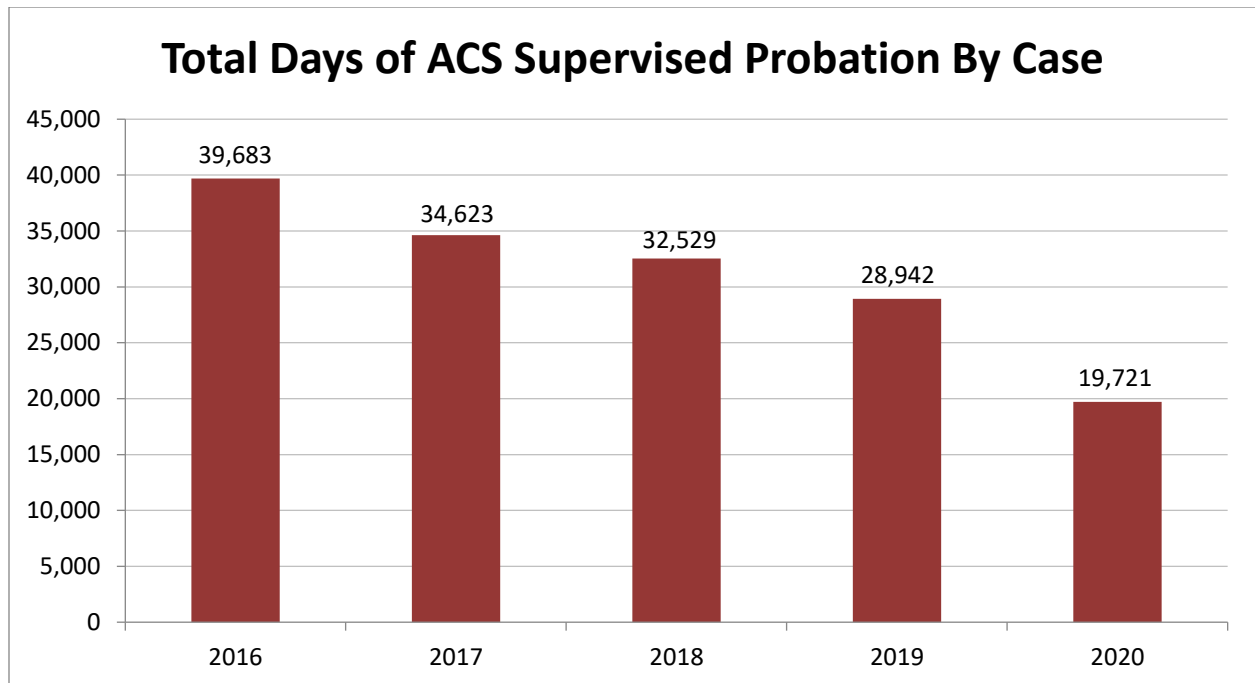
ADULT COURT SERVICES SUPERVISED PROBATION

The ACS supervised probation program began in 2003 in response to statutory changes removing certain class A misdemeanors from state Probation and Parole supervision. Program eligibility is determined by Administrative Order 18-17. 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 2020, 34 individuals in 40 cases were assigned to ACS supervised probation, which was in addition to the 73 individuals and 77 cases still active from 2019. The 40 assigned cases in 2020 reflect a 30% decrease from the 57 assigned cases in 2019. Throughout 2020 there were 77 cases released from probation. Of those released cases, 63 (82%) were successful completions, meaning specific conditions were met and the supervision status was amended to unsupervised. Fourteen (18%) were unsuccessful, meaning probation was revoked or removed from ACS supervision without having met the required specific probation conditions.



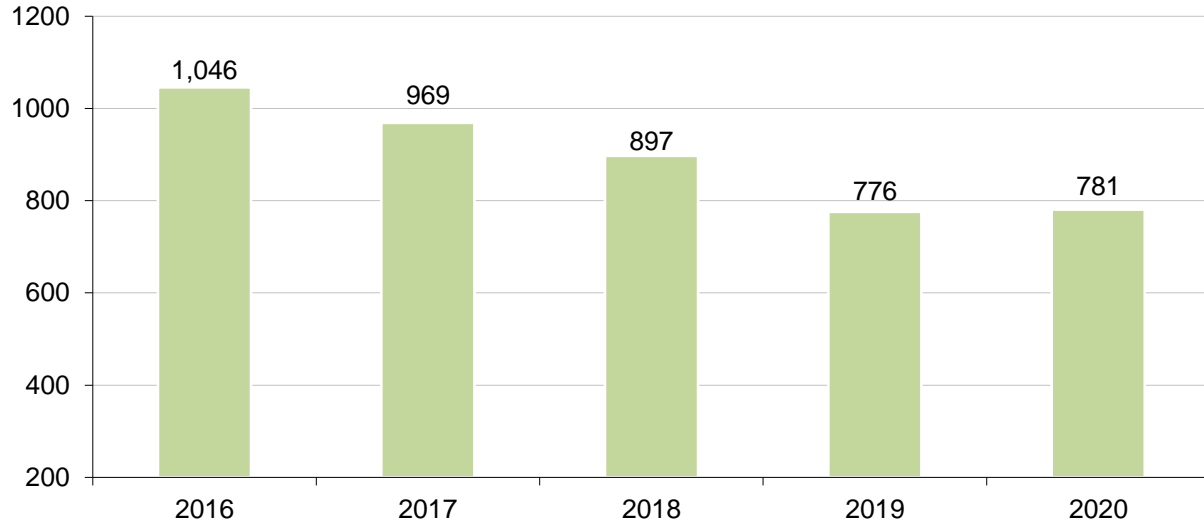
In 2020 Boone County defendants served 19,721 days in ACS supervised probation cases, a 32% decrease from the 28,942 days in 2019. The data reflected in the chart above excludes time in which an active warrant for probation violation exists.

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 pursuant to Supreme Court Operating Rule 21, 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 abscond from supervision, do not pay, or do not perform community service work as directed.

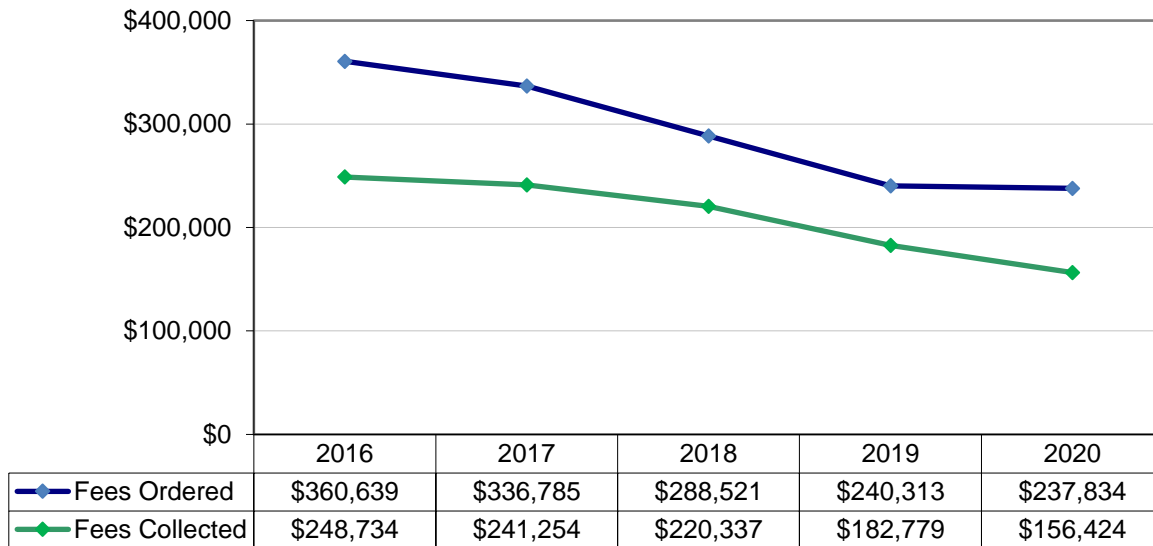
In cases in which ACS does not have collection responsibility, costs are collected through other programs including collections by the circuit clerk's office, the tax intercept program, and the judiciary's third-party debt collection agency.

Payment Monitoring: Number of Annual Cases Ordered



ACS was ordered to monitor payment compliance in 781 cases in 2020, a 1% increase from 2019.

ACS Supervised Payments Ordered and Collected



Court-ordered amounts in 2020 totaled \$237,834, a 1% decrease from 2019. Collections totaled \$156,424 in 2020, a 14% decrease from 2019. Collections in 2020 were 66% of case totals, a decrease from 2019's 76%.

Due to the time between sentencing and the 90 day due date, as well as extended due dates formulated by payment plans, 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 serving sentences who meet certain criteria set forth in Administrative Order 01-06 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 2020, ACS completed judicial parole reports in 2 cases. The court did not grant parole for either of those. For comparison, in 2019 ACS completed judicial parole reports in 3 cases. The court granted parole in 2 of those.

In 2020, 2 defendants representing 2 cases totaled 159 days of participation in the ACS supervised judicial parole program. There were 73 days of participation in 2019.

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 2020, ACS completed a work search/work release report in 1 case, which the court denied. For comparison, in 2019 ACS completed reports in 6 cases, and the court granted work search/work release in 4 of those.

WORK & EDUCATION

"Work and Education" is a Boone County Jail administered program that provides inmates with experience, training and an opportunity for service. Eligibility is determined by the criteria set forth in Administrative Order 06-18. 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 2020, ACS completed work and education reports in 5 cases, equal to the 5 cases in 2019. The court granted 2 of the 2020 case petitions, a decrease from 2019's 3 cases.

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 2020, 18 defendants representing 18 cases successfully completed 199 hours of CSW under ACS supervision. Historically, the standard rate for CSW work has been \$10 per hour. Effective July 1, 2020 this was increased to \$20 per hour. Given these values, the 199 hours worked in 2020 can be said to represent a \$2,985 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 2020, 113 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 \$565.

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. In 2020, defendants were also given the option to complete an online equivalent course offered by the Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) organization.

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:	75,189
ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	10,454
3 rd Party home detention/electronic monitoring:	330
ACS supervised judicial parole:	159

Total:	86,132 @ \$43/day=	\$3,703,676
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FEES COLLECTED

ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	\$40,317
VIP:	\$565

TOTAL ESTIMATED SAVINGS	\$3,744,558
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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 in 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.

Jury Administration Assistance

In March 1995, ACS staff were tasked with providing information and assistance to current and potential jurors. A dedicated telephone number was established in the ACS office for this purpose. By 1999 ACS staff were providing direct support to the Jury Commission Board by formulating, printing and assisting with mass mailings of jury questionnaires as well as screening and processing requests for excusal from jury service. In 2002, ACS ceased the mailing, screening and processing activities but continued the telephone information and assistance role. In January 2006, with the establishment of the Jury Supervisor position, all jury related responsibilities ended.

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 1995 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 a corresponding increase in ACS's 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 collections focus.

In July 2003, the court began requiring all balances to be due "forthwith" upon sentencing, and the collections program was completely 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 those hearings on a regular basis.

DOC Video Conferencing

In July 2012, ACS was tasked with developing the necessary practices and procedures for a regular circuit court video docket with defendants held in DOC. In July 2013, the court implemented this docket and assigned the organization and maintenance of it to ACS. In August 2017, an administrative decision was made to transfer primary responsibility to support staff in the judge's office, which took place in August 2018. ACS continued a support role by performing necessary tasks in the absence of assigned staff. In December 2020 and January 2021, administrative decisions were made to transfer responsibility to the circuit clerk's office and to remove any related responsibilities from ACS.

Video Statistical Data

In July 1997, the court established a dedicated video link with the Boone County Jail for use in certain associate circuit court proceedings involving jail inmates. ACS was assigned responsibility for maintaining and reporting statistical data on the associate court's use of video. In 2008 this was expanded to include data reflecting ACS use of video via jail inmate interviews. In July 2013 and August 2014, the responsibility was expanded further to include data resulting from the newly established circuit court video docket for DOC inmates, and the circuit court video docket with jail inmates, respectively. In February 2021, with consideration to the court's greatly expanded use of video generally in 2020 as a result of a pandemic, and the continued ability to gather this data in the future if needed, an administrative decision was made to relieve ACS of these responsibilities. Given this, it was also decided not to include video data in the 2020 ACS Annual Report.