

# 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

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## TREATMENT COURTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Treatment Courts Overview	.....	2
Drug Court	.....	8
Family Treatment Court	.....	12
Mental Health Court	.....	15
DWI Court	.....	19
Veterans Court	.....	23
Recidivism	.....	26

## TREATMENT COURTS OVERVIEW

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### **TREATMENT COURT STAFF**

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*Casey Clevenger,  
Treatment Court  
Commissioner*

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*Mary Epping,  
Court Administrator  
and Alternative  
Sentencing Court  
Supervisor*

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*Michael Princivalli,  
Treatment Court  
Administrator*

---

*Clayton VanNurden,  
Treatment Court  
Administrator*

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*Christina Wyatt,  
Administrative  
Assistant/Grants  
Manager*

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*Nancy Krippner,  
Receptionist*

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Treatment Courts are treatment-based alternatives to prisons, detention centers, jails, and standard probation models. The criminal justice system works with treatment providers, law enforcement, and other community agencies to provide offenders with the tools to enter into recovery, stay in recovery, and lead a productive, crime-free life. By focusing on rehabilitation instead of using punitive methods, the intention of Treatment Courts is to help a person change his or her life and to stop criminal activity. Treatment Courts can be used for a variety of case types and treatment can be individualized to best meet the needs of each participant.

Participation in a Treatment Court may be voluntary or ordered as a condition of probation. While active in the program, participants appear for regular court appearances before a Treatment Court Commissioner and participate in treatment. Qualified agencies within the community provide services such as drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. Participants are to obtain and maintain employment and/or involvement in vocational or educational programs, as directed. Participants are also encouraged to utilize support meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous. The length of participation in a Treatment Court program is determined by a participant's progress, and is generally a minimum of fourteen months and no longer than two years.

Currently, the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit of Missouri offers the following Treatment Court programs: Drug Court in Boone and Callaway counties, Mental Health Court in Boone County, DWI Court in Boone and Callaway counties, Veterans Treatment Court in Boone and Callaway counties, and Family Treatment Court in Callaway County.

## **Tracks**

Participants enter a Treatment Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, and reentry.

### **Track:**

#### **Pre-Plea Diversion**

Offered by:

Boone County Drug Court  
Boone County Mental Health Court  
13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Veterans Court

Description: The pre-plea track is for first-time felony offenders. An individual found eligible for this track is given the opportunity to participate in a Treatment Court before entering a plea for his or her case. If a pre-plea diversion participant successfully graduates from a Treatment Court, the felony charge against him or her will be dropped. If unsuccessful, the legal proceedings will resume at the point they had previously concluded.

### **Track:**

#### **Post-Plea Diversion**

Offered by:

Boone County Drug Court  
Callaway County Drug Court  
Boone County Mental Health Court  
13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Veterans Court  
Callaway County Family Treatment Court

Description: Post-plea diversion participation is reserved for a defendant who would be eligible for the pre-plea track, but the prosecuting attorney found a pre-plea agreement unacceptable. A post-plea diversion participant must first plead guilty to his or her charge before beginning Treatment Court. If a participant is successful in the program, his or her plea can be withdrawn and the charge can be dropped; if unsuccessful, he or she will receive a pre-determined sentence, which had been agreed upon beforehand by the defendant and attorneys.

### **Track:**

#### **Probation**

Offered by:

Boone County Drug Court  
Callaway County Drug Court  
Boone County Mental Health Court  
Boone County DWI Court  
Callaway County DWI Court  
13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Veterans Court  
Callaway County Family Treatment Court

Description: An offender who is currently on probation, or who will be sentenced to probation, can be ordered to participate in a Treatment Court as a part of his or her probation requirements. If the program is not completed successfully, then the participant is violating probation and faces a revocation of probation and possible incarceration. If the participant is successful, the duration of his or her probation may be decreased.

**Track:**

Offered by:

**Re-entry**

Boone County Drug Court  
Callaway County Drug Court  
Boone County Mental Health Court  
Boone County DWI Court  
Callaway County DWI Court  
13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Veterans Court  
Callaway County Family Treatment Court

**Description:** A re-entry participant has been sentenced to complete a Treatment Court as a part of his or her probation, immediately following release from incarceration. An eligible candidate has exited from the Department of Corrections after 120 days of shock incarceration (Section 559.115, RSMo) or long term treatment (Section 217.785, RSMo).

**Phases**

In 2017, all courts moved from a 3 to a 5 phase model. A participant's progression through a Treatment Court is divided into these phases except Mental Health Court in Boone County, which does not utilize phases. A description of each phase follows:

**Phase: I**

**Description:** During Phase I, a participant is expected to attend court weekly, meet with his or her probation officer two times per week, engage in random drug testing, and attend treatment sessions as required. He or she is also encouraged to utilize support meetings and look for a sponsor to further assist in their recovery process. During this phase, participants and team members become acquainted with each other, and team members begin to assess specific factors regarding the participant's treatment, medical, educational, housing, and employment needs. The approximate length of this phase is 60 days.

**Phase: II**

**Description:** Once a participant has successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase I for a minimum of 60 Days, he or she progresses into Phase II. In Phase II, there is often a decrease in treatment requirements, and probation officer visits. However, court appearance remain weekly as in Phase I. A participant continues to be required to participate in random drug testing and encouraged to attend support meetings. The treatment focus shifts from obtaining sobriety towards relapse prevention. As not all Treatment Courts are identical, some programs require that participants complete 40 hours of community service work at an approved location by the completion of Phase III.

**Phase: III**

**Description:** Once a participant has successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase II for a minimum of 90 Days, he or she progresses into Phase III. In Phase III, Court appearance decrease to once a month, and probation and parole office visits are bi-monthly. In addition to maintaining all court requirements; a participant must participate in a pro-social activity, work towards the completion of his or hers community service, and engage in Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT). A participant continues to be required to participate in random drug testing and encouraged to attend support meetings.

**Phase: IV**

Description: Once a participant has successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase III for a minimum of 90 Days, he or she progresses into Phase IV. In Phase IV, court appearances remain monthly and probation and parole visits continue to be bi-monthly. In addition, while in this phase, participants are expected to continue MRT and all treatment requirements, engage in pro-social activities, participate in random drug testing, attend support meetings, and begin to seek employment or enroll in an educational program.

**Phase: V**

Description: Once a participant has successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase IV for a minimum of 90 Days, he or she progresses into Phase V. Phase V, is the final phase and is a minimum of 90 days. While in this phase, participants are expected to continue MRT and all treatment requirements, remain engaged in pro-social activities, continue seeking employment or enroll in an educational program, and participate in random drug testing. Court appearances in this phase remain monthly, however, probation and parole office visits become monthly.

**Court Appearances**

A Treatment Court participant is required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge is given a progress report prepared by Treatment Court team members regarding drug test results, attendance, participation, and compliance with all aspects of the court. The Treatment Court Commissioner may ask a participant questions about his or her progress, and discuss any specific problems the participant may have. If doing well, the participant is encouraged to continue to work toward graduation. If not, the Treatment Court Commissioner will discuss problems with the participant and team members, in order to determine what further action is necessary.

**Drug Testing**

When admitted to a Treatment Court, a participant is provided a unique call-in code for random drug testing. He or she must call the drug testing hotline daily to determine if he or she was selected to be tested that day. When selected, the participant has from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. to arrive at the testing site and submit to a drug test. The Treatment Court Commissioner will impose sanctions for failing to submit to a drug test, late arrival, a dilute, or having a positive test result. Additional testing may be required at the discretion of the Treatment Court team. It is required before and after traveling out of the county (the trip must be approved prior to traveling), and after contact with law enforcement.

**Participant Journals**

Upon admission into a Treatment Court, a participant is required to keep a personal journal. A journal is included in a participant's admission packet, and the commissioner provides a weekly topic for the journal entries. The purpose of the journal is to provide the commissioner with each participant's perception of alternative sentencing-related topics, including personal challenges of recovery and short-term and long-term goals.

## **Treatment**

An initial treatment plan is developed by a Treatment Court team following the assessment of a participant's education, employment history, housing situation, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health. The plan serves as a guide for the initial treatment phase. The plan is maintained by the Treatment Court team and is updated as a participant progresses through the program.

Participation in counseling is required as part of a Treatment Court program. The Treatment Court team assesses the level and intensity of treatment that best meets a participant's needs. A recommendation is then made to the commissioner indicating whether the participant should receive detoxification, residential, or outpatient treatment. If not admitted to a residential treatment program, an individualized outpatient program is developed for each participant. The outpatient plan can include both individual and group therapy. Attendance at counseling sessions is reported to the commissioner as part of the participant's progress report.

Attendance at 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous is a helpful part of the recovery process. Each participant is encouraged to attend meetings to familiarize themselves with the 12-step philosophy and to create social bonds with others in recovery. A participant can provide proof of attendance to his or her probation officer, prior to each court appearance.

## **Incentives**

A Treatment Court team may adjust a participant's treatment plan to reflect the participant's success in the program. The client may not be required to come to court as often, attendance at treatment groups may be reduced in frequency, and the number of meetings with his or her probation officer may be scaled back. Successful completion of the Treatment Court program may result in dismissed charges, shorter probation terms, or reduced sentencing.

## **Program Transfers**

In some instances after a participant begins treatment, it becomes clear that one of the other Treatment Courts might be more appropriate. If the other Treatment Court finds the individual acceptable and the participant wishes to switch programs, he or she will be transferred from one Treatment Court into another. Participants can choose to remain in their original court; however, the impetus to screen for another court is generally because they are not doing well in the current court program and may face termination. Because each court is structured similarly, transitioning from one program to another is relatively seamless.

## **Sanctions and Termination**

The following are only some violations that may result in sanctions: missing an appointment; being issued a warrant and/or having a new arrest; missing a drug test or testing positive; failing to cooperate with the requirements of the program; and making threats of violence toward alternative sentencing team members or others. Sanctions can include increased court appearances, having additional meetings with treatment providers and/or probation officers, completing additional community service,

being incarcerated, or being terminated from the program. In 2016, the 13th Judicial Circuit implemented sanction and termination hearings. A sanction hearing is offered when the sanction infringes upon a participant's liberty; thereby, removing the participant from the community. A participant has the right to waive this hearing. In addition to sanction hearings, termination hearing are offered to all participants facing termination. The participant has the right to waive the termination hearing as well. The commissioner makes the final decisions regarding sanctions and termination from the program.

**Successful Program Completion**

In order to be eligible for successful discharge from a Treatment Court program, a participant must have satisfactory attendance at all treatment, probation, and court meetings. He or she must also meet with his or her counselor to verify, discuss, and reinforce a continuing recovery plan, prior to exit from the program. In addition, a participant is required to complete a graduation essay in which he or she discusses key concepts of recovery and sobriety, as well as his or her opinions of the program. A graduation ceremony is held for participants who successfully complete a Treatment Court program.

## DRUG COURT

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Boone County**

*Referrals: 220*

*Denied Referrals: 97*

*Admissions: 86*

*Graduates: 50*

*Terminations: 45*

#### **Callaway County**

*Referrals: 55*

*Denied Referrals: 8*

*Admissions: 17*

*Graduates: 7*

*Terminations: 6*

#### **Combined**

*Referrals: 275*

*Denied Referrals: 105*

*Admissions: 103*

*Graduates: 57*

*Terminations: 51*

The first Treatment Court in the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit was drug court. It was first offered in Boone County, in 1998, and later in Callaway County, in 2001. The program was based on the original drug court model, which was a simple diversion program. Those admitted were mostly first-time offenders who had been diagnosed with alcohol or drug addiction and did not have violent criminal histories.

The Treatment Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit have since expanded to be more inclusive and available to many offenders who would not have been eligible for the original drug court model. Several different tracks have been established and the diversion track has been split into two sub-tracks: the pre-plea diversion track and the post-plea diversion track. In 1999, the probation and re-entry tracks were added to the program. The probation track is offered to substance-abusing offenders who are not eligible for a diversion track due to the nature of their crimes or previous felony convictions and do not receive prison time for their new convictions. The re-entry track is offered to felony offenders who have substance abuse addiction problems and have successfully completed an institutional substance abuse treatment program or period of shock incarceration.

Referrals and Admissions			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Referrals	220	Referrals	55
Pending Referrals	96	Pending Referrals	9
Referrals Denied	97	Referrals Denied	8
Admissions	86	Admissions	17
Admissions by Track		Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	12	Pre-Plea	0
Post-Plea	7	Post-Plea	3
Probation	56	Probation	12
Reentry	11	Reentry	2

In 2017, there were a total of 275 defendants referred to the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Drug Courts. Of those, there were 103 defendants admitted into the programs and 105 were denied admission. One hundred and five of the referred cases remained in a pending status at the end of 2017.

The table on the previous page shows the admissions data for Boone County and Callaway County, separately. Boone County admitted 86 defendants in 2017. Twenty of those admissions were referred in 2016 but not admitted until 2017, and 66 admissions were referred and admitted into the Boone County Drug Court in the same year. The ages of the participants at admission ranged from 18 years old to 57 years old. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2017 can be seen in the table below. It should be noted the Boone County Drug Court received a grant for medicated assisted treatment (MAT). With this funding and a developing co-occurring track within Drug Court it is expected in 2018 to see an increase in the number of participants.

Boone County						
Gender		Age		Level of Education		
Male	54	17-18	3	Less Than High School Diploma	21	
Female	32	19-21	8	High School Equivalency/GED®	13	
Race		22-30	39	High School Diploma	19	
White	65	31-40	26	Some Secondary Education	20	
Black	15	41-50	3	Degree/License/Certification	1	
Hispanic	1	50+	4	BA/BS	2	
Unknown	5	Unkn	3	Unknown	10	

Callaway County admitted 17 participants in 2017. The youngest participant in the Callaway County Drug Court was 18 years of age. The ages ranged from 18 to 51, in 2017. More detailed information regarding Callaway County's Drug Court admission data follows.

Callaway County						
Gender		Age		Level of Education		
Male	11	17-18	1	Less Than High School Diploma	5	
Female	6	19-21	3	High School Equivalency/GED®	2	
Race		22-30	4	High School Diploma	4	
White	12	31-40	6	Some Secondary Education	5	
Black	5	41-50	2	Degree/License/Certification	1	
		50+	1			

The Boone County Drug Court tracks all positive drug testing results which are shown in a table on the next page. It should be noted that, on a case-by-case basis, some participants are given permission from the Drug Court team to continue medication prescribed to them prior to entry into the program, and some may be given permission to temporarily take a medication prescribed to them due to illness, injury, or surgery. Often these medications will cause positive test results for the following substances: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, and opiates. The Callaway County Drug Court does not track the drug

testing results of their participants for the purpose of including those numbers in the annual report; therefore, that data is not included.

The Boone County Drug Court is held weekly on Tuesday afternoons. Drug Court was in session a total of 43 times in 2017. On average, 5 new participants were admitted each month and the program averaged 100 participants monthly. The Boone County Drug Court team meets before court is held to discuss the progress of participants.

Boone County Drug Court Positive Drug Test Results	
Alcohol	71
Amphetamine	97
Benzodiazepine	22
Cocaine	17
Marijuana	189
Opiates	94
Oxycodone	23
Methadone	3
Barbiturate	6
Methamphetamine	2

Boone County Drug Court Team Members	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Michael Princivalli</b> , Drug Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day running of the Drug Court.
<b>Angie Combs</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
<b>Sara Henley</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
<b>Marty Meyers</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
<b>Becki Baird &amp; Donna Wood</b> , McCambridge Center Counselor	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all female program participants.
<b>Courtney Pollard</b> , Reality House Clinical Manager	Supervises substance use treatment and coordinates with community agencies to meet needs of target population.
<b>Blair Campmier</b> , Reality House Programs Executive Director	Oversees and manages the Reality House Programs corporate operation.
<b>Jenean Thompson</b> , Public Defender	Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.
<b>Spencer Bartlett &amp; Brouck Jacobs</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney	Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.

The Callaway County Drug Court team meets on Mondays for a staffing before court. Court was held a total of 35 times, in 2017. The Callaway County Drug Court averaged 1 admissions per month, and the program maintained a monthly average of 13 participants.

Callaway County Drug Court Team Members	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Michael Princivalli</b> , Drug Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day running of the Drug Court.	
<b>Risa Perkins</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.	
<b>Derek Hux</b> , Public Defender Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.	
<b>Stephen Dittmer</b> , Family Counseling Center Counselor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
<b>Thomas Powell</b> , Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
<b>Curtis Hall</b> , Callaway County Sheriff's Deputy Acts as a liaison between the Sheriff's Department and the Drug Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.	
<b>Adam Cramer</b> , Fulton Police Officer Acts as a liaison between the Fulton Police and the drug court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.	
<b>Crystal Kent</b> , Fulton Police Officer Acts as a liaison between the Fulton Police Department and the Drug Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.	

In 2016, 113 participants exited the Drug Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit. To successfully complete Drug Court, a participant must remain in the program for a minimum of fourteen months. Both Drug Courts hold Graduations four times a year, and those who successfully completed the program in 2017 had been in the program for an average of 425 days. For those who did not graduate their participation time averaged 365 days or twelve months. The discharge data is listed on the table below.

Discharge Data			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Successful Completion	50	Successful Completion	17
Termination	45	Termination	6
Administrative Discharge	1	Transfer	1
Transfer to ASCII	1		
Transfer Callaway ASCII	1		

## Family Treatment Court

This is the newest court of the circuit's current six treatment courts. Eligible participants must have a juvenile case pending in Family Court as well as a criminal case pending, and must reside in Callaway County. Referrals may be made through the Callaway County Juvenile Office and Callaway County Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

Family Treatment Courts are treatment-based programs for abuse and neglect cases. The juvenile justice system works cooperatively with the Prosecuting Attorney, Children's Division, Probation and Parole, treatment providers, and other systems and services to provide parents with all of the possible tools necessary to remain drug free and become a responsible parent to their child or children. The Treatment Court team takes action to help a parent get into recovery, stay in recovery, and become a responsible mother or father. The goal is to help the person change their life in order to stop abusing or neglecting their children and provides the system with responsible efforts to reunify the family.

It should also be noted that while the juvenile system operates under the statutory practice of focusing on the best interest of the child, the Family Treatment Court is providing services to the parents as well as the children. The philosophical belief, though, is working with the parents is in the best interest of the children.

The Callaway County Family Treatment Court is a court-supervised drug treatment program for parents who have a substance use disorder and have children in the Juvenile Court system. The Treatment Court may be a voluntary program or ordered as a condition of probation and parole. Participation includes regular court appearances before the Treatment Commissioner, Juvenile Court hearings, random drug testing, and individual and/or group counseling provided by the Family Counseling Center or other treatment provider, family support team meetings, and visiting/caring for their children.

Planning for the Family Treatment Court started in October 2016, and involved treatment providers in the community. Family Treatment Court participants receive treatment, counseling, parent classes, and in some cases housing. . Partners include Callaway County Sheriff, Children's Division, the Prosecutor's Office, Probation and Parole, the Public Defender's Office, the Juvenile Office, William Woods University, Westminster College, CARDV, Center for Women's Ministry, Faith Maternity Care, and Family Counseling Center.

On May 22, 2017, the first Family Treatment Court docket was held. The Family Treatment Court is funded by participant fees. Court is held every other week.

Participants are expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs. They are encouraged to attend regular 12-step meetings (Narcotics Anonymous or Alcoholics Anonymous). The length of the Family Treatment Court Program is determined by each participant's progress and will be a minimum of 12 months and no longer than two years.

Callaway County Family Court admitted 6 defendants in 2017. The ages of the participants at admission ranged from 22 years old to 40 years old. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2017 can be seen in the table below.

Callaway County	
Referrals	39
Pending Referrals	10
Referrals Denied	23
Admissions	6
Admissions by Track	
Post-Plea	5
Probation	1
Reentry	0

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	2	17-18	0	Less Than High School Diploma	3
Female	4	19-21	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Race		22-30	3	High School Diploma	1
White	5	31-40	3	Some Secondary Education	0
Black	1	41-50	0	Degree/License/Certification	0
		50+	0		

The Family Treatment Court tracks all positive drug testing results which are shown in the table below. It should be noted that, on a case-by-case basis, some participants are given permission from the Family Court team to continue medication prescribed to them prior to entry into the program, and some may be given permission to temporarily take a medication prescribed to them due to illness, injury, or surgery. Often these medications will cause positive test results for the following substances: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, and opiates.

Callaway County Family Court Positive Drug Test Results	
Alcohol	1

Team members of the Family Treatment Court include:

Callaway County Family Treatment Court Team Members	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Alex McDonald</b> , Deputy Juvenile Officer Manages the day-to-day running of the Family Treatment Court.	
<b>Risa Perkins</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.	
<b>Shaun Weitzel</b> , Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
<b>Stephen Dittmer</b> , Family Counseling Center Counselor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
<b>Matt Palmer</b> , Callaway County Sheriff's Deputy Acts as a liaison between the sheriff's department and the Family Treatment Court team, reporting contact law enforcement with participants.	
<b>Caleb Paffrath</b> , Children's Division Supervisor Acts as a liaison between the family support team through Children's Division and the Family Treatment Court.	

## Mental Health Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

*Referrals: 91*

*Denied Referrals: 43*

*Admissions: 28*

*Graduates: 13*

*Terminations: 19*

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

*Number of Convictions  
or Guilty Pleas for  
felony offenses, class A  
Misdemeanor, DWI  
and or Possession of  
Controlled Substance:  
11*

*Percentage of  
graduates who have at  
least one felony  
conviction or plead  
guilty to a felony  
offense: 55%*

*Data Collected  
Reflects:*

*9 Graduates in 2012*

*14 Terminated in 2012*

*1 Transferred*

In Missouri, as in other states, deinstitutionalization of mental health care has led to increased instances of people with mental health conditions becoming involved in the criminal justice system. The Mental Health Court in Boone County was established in response to the increased numbers of persons in the local jail with a mental health condition. The first Mental Health Court was held on April 22, 2003.

The Boone County Mental Health Court received its initial funding from Boone County's special law enforcement tax, Proposition L, and a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Today, the Mental Health Court continues to be funded through Proposition L, in addition to other sources such as participants' Medicaid or private insurance and the funds from the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

Before the creation of Mental Health Court, mentally ill offenders often spent unnecessary time in jail and, lacking access to mental health treatment services, many became repeat offenders. A treatment-focused approach allows the justice system to aid in identifying and addressing the unique needs of offenders with mental health conditions as well as the issues that led to the defendant's criminal charges.

The Mental Health Court is a supervised, comprehensive treatment program for non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenders who require mental health treatment. The program includes regular court appearances, drug testing and individual and group counseling.

Referrals to the Mental Health Court may be made by anyone, including the potential participant. In 2017, there were 91 defendants referred to the court, plus an additional 32 pending referrals that carried over from 2016. Each defendant is screened by the Treatment Administrator overseeing the court and either Burrell Behavioral Services or New Horizons staff. It is common that many people who are referred do not meet the necessary criteria and are found to be ineligible for the program. In comparison to the other Treatment Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit, the Mental Health Court typically has the highest number of non-admissions. Two of the 32 referrals from 2016 that carried over into 2017 were ineligible for Mental Health Court. Thirty-five of the 91 referrals received in 2017 were ineligible for Mental Health Court. Eighteen cases referred

in 2017 remained in a pending status since the defendants were unable to complete their screenings by the end of 2017.

Participants can enter Mental Health Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, or re-entry. In 2017, there were 23 participants admitted to the probation track, 4 participants admitted to the pre-plea diversion, and 1 participant admitted to the post-plea diversion.

Random drug testing of the Mental Health Court participants resulted in 161 positive drug tests, in 2017. The substances and the number of positive results for each are listed on the table below.

Positive Drug Test Results	
Amphetamine	19
Cocaine	13
Alcohol	23
Opiates	19
Marijuana	77
Benzodiazepines	6
Oxycodone	1
Synthetic Marijuana	3

The average number of participants admitted into the program each month was 2 and the program maintained an average of 30 participants monthly. Staffing and court were held on Tuesday afternoons and court met 41 times in 2017. More detailed information regarding admission is in the following chart.

Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	13	17-18	1	Less Than A High School Diploma	6
Female	15	19-21	1	High School Equivalency/GED®	8
Race		22-30	10	High School Diploma	3
White	19	31-40	8	Some Secondary Education	7
Black	9	41-50	5	Associates of Art	2
		51+	3	Certification	1
		51+	3	Unknown	1

The members of the Mental Health Court team are listed below:

Boone County Mental Health Court Team Members	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Clayton VanNurden</b> , Mental Health Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day running of Mental Health Court.	
<b>Mackenzie Hayes</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
<b>Courtney Pollard</b> , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Support Supervisor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
<b>Rob Harrison</b> , Reality House Clinical Services Directors Supervises the treatment of all program participants.	
<b>Merilee Crockett</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted	
<b>Karla Jackson</b> , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.	
<b>Jennifer Cook</b> , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.	
<b>Vladic Kostin</b> , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.	
<b>Chris Lynch</b> , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.	

In 2017, 37 participants exited Mental Health Court. Thirteen successfully completed the program, 19 were terminated, 2 were medically discharged, and 3 transferred to another court.

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed the Mental Health Court continues to be tracked. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Mental Health Court in 2012, through February 28, 2018. In 2012, there were 9 graduates; 5 of those reoffended by February 28, 2018. The original charges of the 9 participants are listed on the next page. The data on the next page also reflects the new charges which includes 4 felonies and 7 misdemeanors. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending were not included. The chart on the page 17 portrays the most serious admitting charges of the 9 graduates in 2012, and how many counts of each charge.

Charges of the Reoffending Graduates at Admission	
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Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	2
Resisting/ Interfering With Arrest, Detention or Stop (Misdemeanor A)	1
Forgery (Felony C)	1
Fraudulent Use Of Credit Device (Value \$500 or More) (Felony D)	1
DWI-Alcohol- Aggravated Offender (Felony C)	1
DWI-Alcohol-Combined Alcohol/Drug Intoxication (Misdemeanor A)	1
Dist/ Del/Manf/ Produce or Attempt To or Possess W/ Intent to Dist/Del/ Manf/ Produce a Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
Unlawful Use of a Weapon (Felony D)	1
Domestic Assault-3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> Offense (Misdemeanor A)	3
Operate Motor Vehicle in a Careless and Imprudent Manner (Misdemeanor A)	1
Operate Motor Vehicle on Hwy W/ Drivers License/Privilege Revoked (Misdemeanor A)	1
Tampering W/ Motor Vehile-1 <sup>st</sup> Degree (Felony C)	1

Charges Graduates Received After Successful Completion in 2012	
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Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less of Marijuana (Felony C)	3
Abuse Or Neglect Of A Child Under Section 568.060.5 (Felony C)	2
Non-Support, Total Arrears in Excess of 12 Monthly Payments Due Under Order of Support	1
Unlawful Use of Paraphernalia (Misdemeanor A)	3
Domestic Assault -3 <sup>rd</sup> -Degree- 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> Offense	1
Theft/ Stealing (Value of Property Or Service Is Less Than \$500) (Misdemeanor A)	1

\*Recidivism is defined as any plea or finding of guilt for new felony or misdemeanor 'A' charges that occurred five years post-graduation from the treatment court program. DWI and possession charges count as recidivism. See more information on recidivism on page 26.

## DWI Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Boone County**

*Referrals: 42*

*Denied Referrals: 2*

*Admissions: 21*

*Graduates: 17*

*Terminations: 2*

#### **Callaway County**

*Referrals: 8*

*Denied Referrals: 0*

*Admissions: 4*

*Graduates: 11*

*Terminations: 1*

#### **Combined**

*Referrals: 50*

*Denied Referrals: 2*

*Admissions: 25*

*Graduates: 28*

*Terminations: 3*

DWI Courts were developed to enhance public safety by providing a judicially-supervised regimen of treatment to alcohol-dependent offenders convicted of Driving While Impaired. The goal of this Treatment Court is to provide tools that enable participants to become sober, law-abiding citizens and close the “revolving door” of the criminal justice system to those who would otherwise be likely to re-offend and pose a significant danger to the community. Both counties within the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit have a DWI Court. Boone County was the first to establish a DWI Court, in March 2010. Shortly thereafter, in January 2012, a DWI Court was added in Callaway County.

By taking part in DWI Court, a participant has access to a variety of comprehensive services that help him or her make significant life changes. Participants are required to attend regular court appearances before the Treatment Court Commissioner and also participate in services such as random drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. DWI Court participants are also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs and are encouraged to attend support meetings.

In 2017, a total of 50 defendants were referred to the DWI Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit; 8 to Callaway County and 42 to Boone County. Each defendant referred to the program is screened for eligibility, which is determined by reviewing the defendant’s history. Criminal activity, substance abuse and addiction history, driving record, license revocations, probation history, co-occurring diagnoses, residency, age, and suitability for the program are all taken into consideration when screening an individual. To be eligible, a defendant must have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and have either pled guilty or have been found guilty of three or more intoxication-related offenses. Of the 50 referred in 2017, 25 were admitted into the DWI Courts.

Admissions data is broken down further in the next two tables, showing participants’ level of education, gender, race, and age. The youngest

participant was 24, and the oldest participant was 67 both were participants in Boone County DWI Court.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	16	20-29	5	Less Than High School Diploma	1
Female	5	30-39	3	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Race		40-49	3	High School Diploma	3
White	16	50-59	7	Some Secondary Education	9
Black	5	60-69	3	Vocational School	1
				Bachelor's Degree	4
				PHD	1

The duration of DWI Court is determined by each participant's progress and is a minimum of fourteen months with a maximum of two years. In 2017, the average participation time for participants who successfully completed the program was 425 days in Boone County DWI Court and 374 days in Callaway County DWI Court. It should be noted that Boone County and Callaway County DWI Court hold graduations four times a year. Each year, the majority of DWI Court participants in both counties successfully complete the

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	4	20-29	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Female	0	30-39	1	High School Diploma	2
Race		40-49	2	Some Secondary Education	0
White	4	50-59	1	Vocational	1

program, and 2017 was no exception. A total of 28 participants graduated in 2017, 11 from Callaway County and 17 from Boone County. Only 3 participants of the 31 that exited DWI Court were terminated.

The 38 positive test results reported in the table on the right include results resulting from relapse. From time to time, the team must excuse positive test results when participants are prescribed medication by a physician due to illness, injury, or surgery. Although participants are held accountable for each positive drug test by the Callaway County DWI Court team, the testing data is not collected for inclusion in this report.

Boone County DWI Court Positive Drug Test Results	
Alcohol	22
Marijuana	12
Amphetamine	2
Opiate	1
Ecstasy	1

In 2017, DWI Court was held a total of 41 times in Boone County and a total of 34 times in Callaway County. On average, DWI Court in Boone County averaged 18 participants in the program monthly, while Callaway County averaged 6. Each county has a team of members who meet weekly for a staffing followed by DWI Court. Team members are listed on the next page.

### Boone County DWI Court Team Members

**Casey Clevenger**, Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner

**Clayton VanNurden**, DWI Court Administrator

Manages the day-to-day operation of the DWI court.

**Megan Jones**, Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer

Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.

**Courtney Pollard**, Reality House Clinical Services Counselor

Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all male program participants.

**Blair Campmier**, Reality House Programs Executive Director

Oversees and manages the Reality House Programs corporate operation.

Phoenix Programs

Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

**Dana Thompson**, Reality House Tracker

Monitors participants with home visits and reports community involvement to the team.

### Callaway County DWI Court Team Members

**Casey Clevenger**, Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner

**Michael Princivalli**, DWI Court Administrator

Manages the day-to-day operation of the DWI Court.

**Risa Perkins**, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney

Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.

**Derek Hux**, Public Defender

Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.

**Stephen Dittmer**, Family Counseling Center Counselor

Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

**Thomas Powell**, Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer

Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.

**Adam Cramer**, DWI Court Tracker

Monitors participants with home visits and reports community involvement to the team.

**Curtis Hall**, Callaway County Sheriff's Deputy

Acts as a liaison between the sheriff's department and the DWI Court team, reporting contact law enforcement with participants.

**Dall Hedges**, Fulton Police Officer

Acts as a liaison between the Fulton police and the DWI Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed the Boone County DWI Court was studied this year. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited DWI Court in 2012, through February 28, 2018. In 2012, there were two graduates; neither of these individuals reoffended as of February 28, 2018. The original charges of the two participants are listed below. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending were not included.

Charges of the Graduates at Admission	
DWI-Alcohol-Prior Offender (Misd A)	2
Operated Motor Vehicle On Highway While Driver's License/Privilege Revoked (Misd A)	1
Leaving Scene Of Motor Vehicle Accident (Misd A)	1

## Veterans Treatment Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

*Referrals: 28*

*Denied Referrals: 4*

*Admissions: 8*

*Graduates: 10*

*Terminations: 3*

The Veterans Treatment Court of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit was created to serve military veterans and sometimes active-duty personnel who have been charged with criminal offenses in Boone or Callaway County who are eligible for benefits at the Veterans Hospital. The court was started in 2013 with funds contributed by the Veterans United Foundation and then obtained 3 years of federal funding through a BJA grant. Each defendant referred to the program is screened by the Treatment Court Administrator for eligibility. Those eligible for the court-supervised comprehensive treatment program have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and/or have a diagnosed mental health condition. Participants are non-violent offenders and include pre-plea diversions, post-plea diversions, probationers, and offenders who are returning to the community from the Missouri Department of Corrections. Counseling is provided by the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital. In addition, participants are expected to meet regularly with assigned veteran mentors, obtain and maintain employment or involvement in a vocational or educational program, and are encouraged to participate in support meetings regularly. Successful completion of the program requires a minimum participation of fourteen months and no longer than two years.

Gender				Age		Level of Education	
Male	8	20-29	2	Female	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	0
		30-39	2			High School Diploma	2
		40-49	1			Some Secondary Education	3
		50-59	1			Associates Degree	1
		60-69	2			Tech/Voc	2

The demographics of the group that entered in the Veterans Treatment Court during 2017 can be seen on the previous page. The majority of the participants were white males. The youngest participant was 28 years of age and the oldest was 65.

The Veterans Treatment Court participants are required to submit to random drug testing throughout their time in the program. In 2017, participants tested positive for amphetamines, opiates, cocaine, marijuana, alcohol, and benzodiazepine. The total positive test results for each substance can be seen on the chart below.

Positive Drug Test Results	
Benzodiazepine	1
Opiates	1
Amphetamines	9
Cocaine	1
Marijuana	10
Alcohol	10

Veterans Treatment Court participants had a variety of charges. The charges for the eight that were admitted in 2017 are listed below. The court averaged less than one admission per month. Six of the participants who entered in 2017 were assigned to the probation track of the program and two were assigned to post-plea track.

Charges
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Possess W/Intent to Dis/Del/Manf
Unlawful Use of Weapon-While Intoxicated-Loaded Weapon (Felony D)
Possession of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams or Less of Marijuana (Felony C)
DWI-Alcohol-Aggravated Offender (Felony C)
Acry-Burglary-2nd Degree (Felony D)
Acry-Fradulent Use of Credit/Debit Device (Felony E)
Acry-Possession of Burglary Tool (Felony E)
Driving while Revoked/Suspended (Felony D)
Domestic Assault-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree (Felony C)
Unlawful Possession, Transport, Manufacture, Repair or Sale of Illegal Weapon (Felony C)
Stealing- All the Property Under 570.030.513 (Felony D)
Possession of up to 35 Grams of Marijuana (Misd A)
Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia (Misd A)
DWI-Alcohol-Prior (Misd A)
Forgery (Felony D)

Participants have frequent court appearances in front of the commissioner, which give participants the opportunity to discuss with the commissioner their progress throughout the program and be held accountable for their actions. Court was held a total of 25 times in 2017. This decline in number from 2016 is due to court moving from weekly sessions to bi-weekly. On average, Veterans Court has about 15 participants in the program each month. Prior to each court appearance, the Veterans Treatment Court team meets for a staffing to discuss the progress of the participants. The names and the roles of the Veterans Treatment Court team members are listed below.

Veterans Treatment Court Team Members	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Clayton VanNurden</b> , Veterans Treatment Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day operation of the Veterans Treatment Court.
<b>Victoria Duncan</b> , Veterans Treatment Court Mentor Coordinators	Recruits, trains, and maintains a pool of veteran mentors who are matched with participants.
<b>Mary Tollenaar</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
<b>Danielle Easter</b> , Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.
<b>Andy Whitler</b> , Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.
<b>Phillip Wilkinson</b> , Veterans Treatment Court Peer Support Specialist	Provides employment assistance to participants, as needed.
<b>Dana Thompson</b> , Reality House Tracker	Monitors participants with home visits and reports community involvement to the team.

## **Recidivism**

There are no national standards defining how to determine recidivism rates for Treatment Court participants. Missouri has however, defined the way in which it measures recidivism rates in adult drug and DWI court programs using four elements. These elements are as follows: who is being tracked, what is being tracked, what time frame is being used for measurement, and what source of the data is being used. The following breakdown of each element is provided by Lisa Wilcox, Research Analyst, with the State of Missouri, Office of State Courts Administrator, in Fact Sheet #77, published January 2015.

### **Who is Being Tracked**

The cohort is defined as a group of participants who entered the program and exited the program due to graduation, termination or voluntary withdraw.

### **What is Being Tracked**

Recidivism is defined as any plea or finding of guilt for a new felony or misdemeanor 'A' charge that occurred during a five year time frame following the exit of the program. Charge level is used to determine if the new charges meet the criteria. Including all misdemeanor 'A' charges ensure that new DWI and possession charges count as recidivism.

### **What Timeframe is Being Used for Measurement**

The recidivism rate is the number of participants with a new plea of guilt divided by the total number of participants who graduated, terminated or voluntarily withdrew from the program during the reporting period.

### **What is the Source of the Data Used**

The search for new recidivating cases is statewide, across all circuit databases in JIS, based on a match of participant party ID's.