

2018 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	14
Veterans Court	18
DWI Court	20
Recidivism	24

TREATMENT COURTS OVERVIEW

TREATMENT COURT STAFF

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Treatment Court
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*Mary Epping,
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*Michael Princivalli,
Treatment Court
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Treatment Court
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*Holly James,
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*Nancy Krippner,
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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 13th 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
13th 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
13th 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
13th 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
13th 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 phase to a 5 phase model. A participant's progression through a Treatment Court is divided into these 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 appearances 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 to 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-weekly. 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-weekly. 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 Treatment Court Commissioner 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 to arrive at the testing site and submit to a drug test between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. 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 each 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 use, 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 each 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 Treatment Court 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

When a participant is not following their program, the Treatment Court Commissioner may impose sanctions. 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. 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 treatment court team members or others.

In 2016, the 13th 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. 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.

Treatment Court I – Drug Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Boone County

Referrals: 192

Denied Referrals: 71

Admissions: 97

Graduates: 39

Terminations: 34

Callaway County

Referrals: 49

Denied Referrals: 4

Admissions: 22

Graduates: 5

Terminations: 8

Combined

Referrals: 241

Denied Referrals: 75

Admissions: 119

Graduates: 44

Terminations: 42

Recidivism

(Measured five years
post-graduation)

Data Collected Reflects:

Graduates in 2013: 45

Number of New Guilty
Pleas/Convictions: 14

Percentage of
recidivism: 15.5%

The first Treatment Court in the 13th 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 13th 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 use addiction problems and have successfully completed an institutional substance use treatment program or period of shock incarceration.

Referrals and Admissions			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Referrals	192	Referrals	49
Pending Referrals	52	Pending Referrals	18
Referrals Denied	71	Referrals Denied	4
Admissions	97	Admissions	22
Admissions by Track		Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	14	Pre-Plea	0
Post-Plea	10	Post-Plea	0
Probation	68	Probation	22
Reentry	5	Reentry	0

In 2018, there were a total of 241 defendants referred to the 13th Circuit Drug Courts. There were 119 defendants admitted into the programs and 75 denied admission. Seventy of the referred cases remained in a pending status at the end of 2018. The table above shows the admissions data for Boone County and Callaway County, separately.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	61	17-18	4	Less Than High School Diploma	23
Female	36	19-21	12	High School Equivalency/GED®	9
Race		22-29	34	High School Diploma	21
White	73	30-39	28	Some Secondary Education	35
Black	16	40-49	14	Degree/License/Certification	2
Hispanic	4	50-59	4	BA/BS	5
Unknown	4	60+	1	Unknown	2

Boone County admitted 97 participants in 2018. Twenty-seven of those admissions were referred in 2017, but not admitted until 2018, and 70 admissions were referred and admitted into the Boone County Drug Court in the same year. The ages of the participants at admission ranged from 17 years old to 60 years old. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2018 can be seen in the table above.

Callaway County admitted 22 participants in 2018. The youngest participant in the Callaway County Drug Court was 18 years of age. The ages ranged from 18 to 63, in 2018. More detailed information regarding Callaway County Drug Court admission data follows.

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	12	17-18	1	Less Than High School Diploma	6
Female	10	19-21	3	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Race		22-29	3	High School Diploma	7
White	19	30-39	10	Some Secondary Education	5
Black	3	40-49	2	Degree/License/Certification	1
Hispanic	0	50-59	0	BA/BS	0
Unknown	0	60+	3	Unknown	1

In 2018, 98 participants exited the Drug Courts of the 13th Circuit. To successfully complete Drug Court, a participant must remain in the program for a minimum of 14 months. All of the 13th Circuit Treatment Courts hold graduations 4 times a year. Those who successfully completed Drug Court in 2018 had been in the program for an average of 448 days, which is approximately 15 months. For those who did not graduate, their participation time averaged 178 days, or approximately 6 months. The discharge data for Boone and Callaway Drug Courts can be found in the table below.

Discharge Data			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Successful Completion	39	Successful Completion	5
Termination	34	Termination	8
Administrative Discharge	2	Transfer to Boone TC I	4
Transfer to Boone TC II	4	Transfer to Boone TC II	1
Transfer to Boone TC IV	1		

Drug Court is held on weekly on Mondays in Callaway County, and Tuesdays in Boone County. The treatment court team meets prior to court each week to discuss the progress of participants. In Boone County, court was in session a total of 44 times in 2018. On average, Boone County Drug Court had 8 new admissions per month, and maintained an average of 70 participants. In Callaway County, court was held a total of 40 times and maintained a monthly average of 2 new admissions and 16 participants. Team members are listed below.

Boone County Drug Court Team Members	
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
Michael Princivalli , Drug Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day running of the Drug Court.
Angie Combs , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Sara Henley , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Marty Meyers , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Becki Baird & Harry Train , McCambridge Center Counselor	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all female program participants.
Courtney Pollard , Reality House Clinical Manager	Supervises substance use treatment for all program participants.
Blair Campmier , Reality House Programs Executive Director	Oversees and manages the Reality House Programs corporate operation.
Tierney President , Spectrum Health Care	Assists in health care services for the program.
Jennifer Rodewald , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney	Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.

Callaway County Drug Court Team Members	
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
Michael Princivalli , Drug Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day running of the Drug 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.
Glenn Thurman & Shelia Thompson , 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.
Curtis Hall , Callaway County Sheriff's Deputy	Acts as a liaison between the Sheriff's Department and the Drug Court team
Crystal Kent , Fulton Police Officer	Acts as a liaison between the Fulton Police Department and the Drug Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed Drug Court was studied this year. 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. More information on recidivism can be found on page 24.

The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Drug Court in 2013, through December 31, 2018. In 2013, 45 participants graduated from the 13th Circuit Drug Courts. Thirty-eight graduates in Boone County; and 7 graduates in Callaway County. Seven of these individuals pled to or were found guilty of new charges within the 5-year period; 5 Boone County graduates, and 2 Callaway County graduates. The original charges of the 45 graduates, as well as the recidivism charges of the 7 reoffending participants can be found in the chart below. It should be noted, some participants had more than one charge. All charges which resulted in a plea of guilty or conviction are reflected 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 2013 Graduates at Admission	
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	30
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent Controlled Substance (Felony B)	5
Nonsupport – Amount Owed Is In Excess Of \$5000 (Felony D)	3
Forgery (Felony C)	3
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is \$500-\$25,000) (Felony C)	2
Dwi - Alcohol - Persistent Offender (Felony D)	2
Unlawful Use Of A Weapon (Subsections 1 - 4) (Felony D)	2
Fraudulently Attempting To Obtain Controlled Substance (Felony D)	1
Distributing Controlled Substance Near Schools (Felony A)	1
Domestic Assault - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 3rd/Subsequent Offense (Felony D)	1
Dwi - Drug Intoxication - Persistent Offender (Felony D)	1
Robbery - 2nd Degree (Felony B)	1
Burglary - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	1
Atmp-Burglary - 1st Degree (Felony C)	1
Perjury In A Procedure Involving Felony Charge (Felony C)	1
Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2013-2018	
Resisting/Interfering With Arrest, Detention Or Stop (Misd A)	3
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent Controlled Substance (Felony B)	2
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Up To 35 Grams Marijuana (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marij/Synth Can (Felony D)	1
Possession Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid Of 11-35 Grams (Misd A)	1
Trafficking In Drugs In The Second Degree (Felony B)	1
Stealing Related Ofns - 3rd Ofns (Stealing, Buying, Receiving, Robbery) (Felony D)	1
Stealing - 4th Or Subsequent Stealing Offense Within 10 Years (Felony E)	1
Driving While Revoked/Suspended (Felony E)	1

Family Treatment Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals: 30

Denied Referrals: 20

Pending Referrals: 8

Admissions: 2

Graduates: 2

Terminations: 1

Family Treatment Court is the newest of the 13th Circuit's current 7 treatment courts. Eligible participants must be party to a juvenile case pending in Family Court, as well as a pending criminal case, 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 necessary tools to remain drug free and become a dependable 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 is that 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. 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 and grant funding. 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 14 months and no longer than two years.

In 2018, 30 defendants were referred to Callaway County Family Treatment Court, of those two were admitted. The participants were 32 and 44 years old at admission. Of the two admissions, one was terminated unsuccessfully from the program. Family Treatment Court held its first graduation in December 2018, with two graduates successfully completing the program. Graduates of Family Treatment Court were in the program for an average of 441 days. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2018 can be seen in the table below.

Admissions & Referrals		Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Referrals	30	Male	0	17-18	0	Less Than High School Diploma	1
Pending Referrals	8	Female	2	19-21	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Denied Referrals	20	Race		22-30	0	High School Diploma	0
Admissions	2	White	2	31-40	1	Some Secondary Education	0
Admissions by Track		Black	0	41-50	1	Degree/License/Certification	0
Post-Plea	2			50+	0	BA/BS	
Probation	0					Unknown	
Reentry	0						

Family Treatment Court Team Members are listed below.

Callaway County Family Treatment Court Team Members	
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
Alex McDonald , Deputy Juvenile Officer Manages the day-to-day running of the Family Treatment Court.	
Risa Perkins , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.	
Thomas Powell , Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
Glenn Thurman & Shelia Thompson , Family Counseling Center Counselor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
Matt Palmer , 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.	
Caleb Paffrath , Children's Division Supervisor Acts as a liaison between the family support team through Children's Division and the Family Treatment Court.	

Treatment Court II – Mental Health Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals: 92

Denied Referrals: 48

Admissions: 36

Graduates: 10

Terminations: 14

Recidivism

*(Measured five years
post-graduation)*

Data Collected Reflects:

Graduates in 2013: 14

*Number of New Guilty
Pleas/Convictions:* 13

*Percentage of
recidivism:* 50%

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 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 2018, there were 92 defendants referred to Mental Health Court. In addition, there was 21 pending referrals carried over from 2017. Each defendant is screened by Treatment Court staff and Burrell Behavioral Health staff to determine eligibility. Mental Health Court typically has a lower percentage of admissions due to many of those referred to the court do not meet the necessary criteria, and are therefore found ineligible. Of the 21 referrals carried over from 2017, 11 were ineligible for Mental Health Court, 6 entered the program, and 4 remained pending at the end of 2018. Thirty eight of the 92 referrals received in 2018 were ineligible for Mental Health Court, 31 entered the program, and 30 remained in a pending status since the defendants were unable to complete their screenings by the end of 2018.

Participants can enter Mental Health Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, or re-entry. In 2018, there were 33 participants admitted to the probation track, 1 participant admitted to the pre-plea diversion, and 2 participants admitted to the re-entry track. An average of three participants were admitted into Mental Health Court each month and the program maintained an average of 25 participants monthly. Mental Health Court is held weekly on Tuesday afternoons and the treatment court team meets for a staffing prior to court. Mental Health Court met 40 times in 2018. More detailed information regarding participant demographic can be found in the following chart.

Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	20	17-18	1	Less Than High School Diploma	10
Female	16	19-21	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	4
Race		22-29	7	High School Diploma	3
White	27	30-39	18	Some Secondary Education	10
Black	9	40-49	4	Degree/License/Certification	4
Hispanic	0	50-59	4	BA/BS	2
Unknown	0	60+	2	Unknown	3

In 2018, 26 participants exited Mental Health Court. Ten participants successfully completed the program, 14 were terminated, 1 was transferred to Boone County Drug Court, and 1 was released from Mental Health Court due to an administrative discharge.

The chart below shows the admission and discharge data for 2018.

Admissions & Referrals		Discharge Data	
Referrals	92	Successful Completion	10
Pending Referrals	34	Termination	14
Denied Referrals	50	Administrative Discharge	1
Admissions	36	Transfer to Boone TC I	1
Admissions by Track			
Pre-plea	1		
Post-Plea	0		
Probation	33		
Re-entry	2		

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

Boone County Mental Health Court Team Members	
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
Clayton VanNurden , Mental Health Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day running of Mental Health Court.	
Mackenzie Hayes , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
Megan Wilson , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Support Supervisor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
Courtney Pollard , Reality House Clinical Services Directors Supervises the treatment of all program participants.	
Jessica Caldera , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted	
Andrew Popplewell , Defense Attorney Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.	
Jason McClintic , Columbia Police Officer Acts as a liaison between the police department and the Mental Health Treatment Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.	

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed the Mental Health Court is tracked annually. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Mental Health Court in 2013, through December 31, 2018. In 2013, there were 14 graduates of Boone County Mental Health Court; 7 of those participants pled or were found guilty of new charges during the five-year tracking period. The original charges of the 14 graduates, as well as the recidivism charges of the 7 reoffending participants can be found in the chart below. The recidivism charges include 6 felonies and 7 misdemeanors. It should be noted, some participants had more than one charge. All charges which resulted in a plea of guilty or conviction are reflected in the chart on the following page. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending were not included.

Charges of the 2013 Graduates at Admission

Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	5
Burglary - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	5
Nonsupport-Amount Owed Is In Excess Of \$5000 (Felony D)	3
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is \$500 - \$25,000) (Felony C)	2
Robbery - 2nd Degree (Felony B)	2
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
Stealing Related Ofns - 3rd Ofns (Stealing, Buying, Receiving, Robbery) (Felony D)	1
Assault - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 3rd/Subsequent Offense (Felony D)	1

Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2013-2018

Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marij/Synth Can (Felony D)	3
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is Less Than \$500) (Misd A)	2
Endangering The Welfare Of A Child, 2nd Degree (Misd A)	2
Assault 3rd Degree (Misd A)	2
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 3rd/Subsequent Offense (Felony D)	2
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1

Treatment Court III – Veterans Treatment Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals:	20
Denied Referrals:	15
Admissions:	18
Graduates:	3
Terminations:	2

Recidivism

(Measured five years
post-graduation)

Data Collected Reflects:

Graduates in 2013: 1

Number of New Guilty
Pleas/Convictions: 0

Percentage of
graduates: 0%

The Veterans Treatment Court of the 13th Circuit was created to serve military veterans, and sometimes active-duty personnel, who have been charged with criminal offenses and are eligible for benefits at the Veterans Hospital. It is a multi-jurisdictional court meaning other circuits may refer cases to this court, if the individual is receiving services at the local VA hospital in Columbia. The court was started in 2013 with funds contributed by the Veterans United Foundation. The court then obtained 3 years of federal funding through a BJA grant. Each defendant referred to the program is screened by Treatment Court staff to determine eligibility. Those eligible for the court-supervised comprehensive treatment program have been determined to require substance use treatment and/or have a diagnosed mental health condition.

Participants are non-violent offenders and include pre-plea diversions, post-plea diversions, probation track, and Reentry 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 14 months and no longer than two years.

In 2018, 18 participants were admitted into the Veterans Court program. Seven of those were referred in 2017, but not admitted until 2018. Of the 15 rejected referrals, 4 were referred in 2018 and 11 were referred in 2017. The youngest participant was 33 years of age and the oldest was 71. More information regarding admissions can be found below.

Admissions & Referrals

Referrals	20
Pending Referrals	6
Denied Referrals	15
Admissions	18
Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	10
Post-Plea	2
Probation	6

Gender		Age	
Male	16	17-18	0
Female	2	19-21	0
Race		22-29	0
White	11	30-39	4
Black	6	40-49	5
Hispanic	0	50-59	2
Unknown	1	60+	7

Level of Education	
Less Than High School Diploma	0
High School Equivalency/GED®	2
High School Diploma	2
Some Secondary Education	12
Degree/License/Certification	2
BA/BS	0
Unknown	0

Veterans Treatment Court is held bi-weekly on Wednesday afternoons. Prior to each court appearance, the Veterans Treatment Court team meets for a staffing to discuss the progress of the participants. Court was held a total of 24 times in 2018. On average, Veterans Treatment Court admitted 2 new participants each month, and had approximately 15 participants in the program. Six of the 18 participants who entered in 2018 were assigned to the probation track of the program, 10 were pre-plea diversions, and 6 were assigned to post-plea diversions.

The Veterans Treatment Court team members are listed below.

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

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed Veterans Treatment Court was studied this year. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Veterans Treatment Court in 2013 through December 31, 2018.

In 2013, there was only one graduate of the then-newly created Veterans Treatment Court program. That graduate has had no new charges within the five-year period. The original charges of the participant 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 2013 Graduates at Admission	
Assault - L/E, C/O, E/P, Hwy Wkr In Construc/Wrk Zone, Utility Worker Or P&P -Apprehension Of Physical Injury-3d Deg { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 565.083 }	2

Treatment Court IV – DWI Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Boone County

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>3</i>

Callaway County

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>1</i>

Combined

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>4</i>

Recidivism

*(Measured five years
post-graduation)*

Data Collected Reflects:

Graduates in 2013: 17

*Number of New Guilty
Pleas/Convictions: 0*

*Percentage of
recidivism: 0%*

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 13th 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 2018, a total of 39 defendants were referred to the DWI Courts of the 13th Circuit; 11 to Callaway County and 28 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 use 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 use treatment and have either pled guilty or have been found guilty of three or more intoxication-related offenses. Of the 39 referred in 2018, 34 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.

The duration of DWI Court is determined by each participant's progress and is a minimum of 14 months with a maximum of 2 years. In 2018, the average participation time for participants who successfully completed the program was 403 days in Boone County DWI Court and 437 days in Callaway County DWI Court. It should be noted that Boone County and Callaway County DWI Court hold graduations 4 times a year. Each year, the majority of DWI Court participants in both counties successfully complete the program. A total of 17 participants graduated in 2018, 3 from Callaway County and 14 from Boone County. Only 4 participants of the 21 that exited DWI Court were terminated.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	22	17-18	0	Less Than High School Diploma	4
Female	3	19-21	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	4
Race		22-29	2	High School Diploma	3
White	18	30-39	12	Some Secondary Education	9
Black	5	40-49	5	Degree/License/Certification	3
Hispanic	1	50-59	4	BA/BS	2
Other	1	60+	2		

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	7	17-18	0	Less Than High School Diploma	0
Female	2	19-21	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Race		22-29	0	High School Diploma	1
White	8	30-39	3	Some Secondary Education	4
Black	1	40-49	3	Degree/License/Certification	0
		50-59	1	BA/BS	2
		60+	2		

In 2018, DWI Court was held a total of 36 times in Boone County and a total of 34 times in Callaway County. On average, DWI Court in Boone County had 23 participants in the program monthly, while Callaway County averaged 6 participants monthly. Each county has a team of members who meet weekly for a staffing followed by DWI Court. Team members are listed below.

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.

Bob Brubeck, Phoenix Programs

Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

Nicholas Komoroski, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney

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

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.

Glenn Thurman & SheilaThompson, Family Counseling Center Counselor

Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

Keith Clow, Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer

Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.

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.

Crystal Kent, 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 DWI Court was studied this year. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited DWI Court in 2013, through December 31, 2018. In 2013, there were 12 graduates in Boone County DWI Court, and only 2 graduates from Callaway County DWI Court; none of these individuals pled to or were found guilty of new charges within the 5-year period. The original charges of the participants are reflected 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 2013 Graduates at Admission	
DWI-Alcohol-Persistent Offender (Felony D)	7
DWI-Alcohol-Aggravated Offender (Felony C)	4
Assault 2 nd Degree-Operate Vehicle While Intoxicated Resulting in Injury (Felony C)	2
DWI-Alcohol (Misd B)	1

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.