

# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



## TREATMENT COURTS

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## TREATMENT COURTS OVERVIEW

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### **TREATMENT COURT STAFF**

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*Casey Clevenger,  
Treatment Court  
Commissioner*

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*Michael Princivalli,  
Treatment Court  
Administrator*

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*Clayton VanNurden,  
Treatment Court  
Administrator*

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*Alexandria McDonald,  
Family Treatment Court  
Service Coordinator*

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*Holly James,  
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.

Currently, the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit offers the following Treatment Court programs: Drug Court, DWI Court, and Veterans Treatment Court in Boone and Callaway counties; Mental Health Court in Boone County; 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. Callaway County Family Treatment Court does not utilize tracks as there is no requirement for a criminal case.

### **Track:**

Offered by:

### **Pre-Plea Diversion**

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:**

Offered by:

### **Post-Plea Diversion**

Boone County Drug Court

Callaway County Drug Court

Boone County Mental Health Court

13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Veterans 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:**

Offered by:

### **Probation**

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

**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

**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**

Since 2017, all 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Treatment Courts, except the Family Treatment Court, have adopted a 5 phase model. A participant's progression through a Treatment Court is divided into these phases. In 2019, a phase application process was added to all treatment court programs. The participant must have the application signed by the members of his or her treatment team verifying he or she has completed the requirements to advance to the next phase. Once all requirements are met, the application is submitted to the Treatment Court Administrator for final approval. 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 11:00 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.

**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 hearings 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 terminations 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 2019, an application process was implemented for graduation. A participant must have the application signed by his or her treatment team and submit the application to the Treatment Court Administrator for approval. 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**

<i>Referrals:</i>	221
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	85
<i>Admissions:</i>	119
<i>Graduates:</i>	41
<i>Terminations:</i>	42
<i>Admin. Discharged:</i>	4

#### **Callaway County**

<i>Referrals:</i>	45
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	3
<i>Admissions:</i>	24
<i>Graduates:</i>	8
<i>Terminations:</i>	8
<i>Admin. Discharged:</i>	1

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

<i>Graduates in 2014:</i>	58
<i>Number of New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:</i>	20
<i>Percentage of recidivism:</i>	27.6%

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 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.

In 2019, the Office of the State Courts Administrator received 5-year grant from the Bureau of Justice Administration to address equity and inclusion in Missouri Drug Courts. Boone County Drug Court was one of four courts in Missouri to receive a portion of the grant funds from the State. The BJA grant seeks to bridge the gap in services and retention rate for minorities through culturally specific programs and staff training. The grant has assisted to increase the minority participation in Boone County Drug Court by 8 percent in 2019.

Boone County		Callaway County	
Referrals	221	Referrals	45
Pending Referrals	44	Pending Referrals	18
Referrals Denied	85	Referrals Denied	3
Admissions	119	Admissions	24
Admissions by Track		Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	17	Pre-Plea	1
Post-Plea	14	Post-Plea	3
Probation	86	Probation	20
Reentry	2	Reentry	0

In 2019, there was a total of 266 defendants referred to the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Drug Courts. There was 143 defendants admitted into the programs and 88 denied admission. Sixty-two of the referred cases were found eligible, but remained in a pending status at the end of 2019. The table to the left shows the admissions data

for Boone County and Callaway County, separately.

Boone County admitted 119 participants in 2019. Twenty-seven of those admissions were referred the previous year, but not admitted until 2019, while 92 admissions were referred and admitted into the Boone County Drug Court in the same year. Callaway County admitted 24 participants in 2019. The demographic information for the participants admitted in 2019 can be found in the tables below.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	82	18-20	15	Less Than High School Diploma	33
Female	37	21-31	47	High School Equivalency/GED®	19
Race		31-40	39	High School Diploma	24
White	86	41-50	11	Some Secondary Education	20
Black	27	51-60	5	Degree/License/Certification	13
Hispanic	3	61-70	2	BA/BS	8
Other	3	70+	0	Graduate Degree or higher (PhD/MD)	2

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	12	18-20	2	Less Than High School Diploma	11
Female	12	21-31	9	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Race		31-40	9	High School Diploma	9
White	22	41-50	4	Some Secondary Education	2
Black	2	51-60	0	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Unknown	0	70+	0	Unknown	1

In 2019, 107 participants exited drug court. To successfully complete Drug Court, a participant must remain in the program for a minimum of 14 months. All of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Treatment Courts hold

graduations 4 times a year. The discharge data for Boone and Callaway Drug Courts can be found in the table below.

Discharge Data			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Successful Completion	41	Successful Completion	8
Termination	42	Termination	8
Administrative Discharge	4	Administrative Discharge	1
Transferred	0	Transfer to Boone TC I	3

Drug Court is held weekly on Monday in Callaway County and Tuesday 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 2019. 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 for Boone and Callaway County Drug Courts are listed below.

<b>Boone County Drug Court Team Members</b>	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Michael Princivalli</b> , Drug Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day operation 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>Michael Malone</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
<b>Deanna Sporleder &amp; Harry Train</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 for all program participants.	
<b>Blair Campmier</b> , Reality House Programs Executive Director Oversees and manages the Reality House Programs corporate operation.	
<b>Jeanine Falls, Reggie Palmer, &amp; Ansur Adams</b> , Powerhouse Community Development Provides peer support and treatment services for program participants.	
<b>Tierney President</b> , Spectrum Health Care Assists in health care services for the program.	
<b>Jennifer Rodewald</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.	
<b>Callaway County Drug Court Team Members</b>	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Michael Princivalli</b> , Drug Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day operation 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>Glenn Thurman &amp; Gayle Kemper</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	
<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.	
<b>Danielle Easter</b> , Assistance Clinical Professor & Clinical Director, Integrated Behavior Health Clinic Provides telehealth services to participants, assists with mental health services and access to medications	

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed Drug Court is tracked annually. Recidivism is defined as any plea or finding of guilt for new felony or misdemeanor 'A' charge that occurred within five years post-graduation.

The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Drug Court in 2014, through December 31, 2019. In 2014, 58 participants graduated from the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Drug Courts. Boone County had 46 graduates, while Callaway County had 12 graduates. Sixteen of these graduates pled to or were found guilty of new charges within the 5-year period; 11 Boone County graduates, and 5 Callaway County graduates. The original charges of the 58 graduates can be found in the chart below. In addition, the recidivism charges of the 16 reoffending participants can be found in the chart on the following page. It should be noted, original charges are summarized as a circuit-wide total, and 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.

<b>Charges of the 2014 Graduates at Admission</b>	
Theft/Stealing Any Controlled Substance As Defined By Section 195.010 (Felony C)	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Synthetic Cannabinoid(Felony C)	2
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	41
Assault 2nd Degree - Operate Vehicle While Intoxicated Resulting in Injury (Felony C)	1
Acry-Burglary - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	1
Burglary - 1st Degree (Felony B)	2
Dwi - Alcohol - Persistent Offender (Felony D)	3
Theft/Stealing Of Any Firearm (Felony C)	1
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia - Amphetamine/Methamphetamine (Felony D)	1
Endangering Welfare Of Child - 1st Degree (Felony C)	1
Leaving Scene Of Motor Vehicle Accident--Injury, Property Damage Or 2nd Offense (Felony D)	1
Fraudulently Attempting To Obtain Controlled Substance (Felony D)	2
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent To Dist/Del/Manf/Produce A Controlled Substance (Felony B)	9
Distributing Or Delivering Not More Than 5 Grams Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is \$500 Or More But Less Than \$25,000) (Felony C)	2
Receiving Stolen Property (Felony C)	1
Tampering With Motor Vehicle - 1st Degree ( Felony C)	1
Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (Felony C)	1
Robbery - 2nd Degree (Felony B)	1
Dwi - Alcohol - Aggravated Offender (Felony C)	2
Assault – 2nd Degree (Felony C)	1

The following table lists the recidivism charges of the 16 reoffending 2014 graduates.

<b>Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2014-2019</b>	
Domestic Assault - 4th Degree - 1st or 2nd Offense (Misd A)	2
Unlawful Possession, Transport, Manufacture, Repair Or Sale Of Illegal Weapon (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid Of 10 Grams Or Less -Prior Drug Offense (Misd A)	1
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Controlled Subst Except 35 Grams Or Less Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid (Felony D)	1
Aslt/Atmpt Aslt –Law Enforcement – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree (Felony C)	1
Possession Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid Of 11-35 Grams (Misd A)	1
Unlawful Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia - Prior Drug Offense (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Up To 35 Grams Marijuana (Misd A)	1
Domestic Assault - 4th Degree - 1st or 2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Endangering The Welfare Of A Child, 2nd Degree (Misd A)	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia { Misdemeanor A	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Harassment (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Up To 35 Grams Marijuana (Misd A)	1
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is Less Than \$500) (Misd A )	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Resisting/Interfering With Arrest, Detention Or Stop (Misd A)	2
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	3
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana/Synth Cannab (Felony D)	2
Robbery - 2nd Degree (Felony B)	2
Knowingly Burning or Exploding (Felony E)	1
Dwi -Alcohol - Chronic Offender (Felony B)	1
Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (Felony C)	1

## Family Treatment Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Pending Referrals:</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>2</i>

Family Treatment Court is the second newest of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit's current 8 treatment courts having been established in 2017. Eligible participants must be party to a juvenile case pending in Family Court with the permanency plan being reunification, must be over the age of 18 and must reside in Callaway County. Referrals may be made through the Callaway County Juvenile Office and Callaway County Children's Division.

Family Treatment Courts are treatment-based programs for abuse and neglect cases. The court works cooperatively with Children's Division, the Juvenile Office, 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 provide the parent with reasonable 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 part of their juvenile case in Family Court. Participation includes regular court appearances before the Treatment Commissioner, Juvenile Court hearings, random drug testing, and individual and/or group counseling, case management, parenting classes, 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, parenting classes, mentoring and visitation. Partners include Callaway County Sheriff, Children's Division, Great Circle, Every Child's Hope, the Juvenile Office, Heart of Missouri CASA, Powerhouse Recovery LLC, Family Facets, Saults Drug Store, SERVE, Reality House, Redwood Toxicology, 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. Family Treatment Court is funded by participant fees and grant funding. In May 2019, the Callaway County Family Treatment Court was awarded a 5-year grant through Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) to expand the Family Treatment Court program with a start date of May 31, 2019 and an end date of May 30, 2024. This SAMSHA grant will allow FTC to expand its capacity from 10 participants to 35 participants and offer many valuable resources such as mental health and substance abuse treatment; housing; transportation; and education and employment coaching that may not be otherwise available.

Initially, Family Treatment Court required participants have both a pending criminal case and juvenile case. However, the SAMSHA grant eliminated the need for an individual to have an open pending criminal case to be eligible for the program. The revision allows Family Treatment Court to address the needs of more families in the community. 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 2019, 21 participants were screened for eligibility by the Callaway County Family Treatment Court, of those, 11 were admitted. Of the 11 admissions, 2 were administratively terminated from the program. Family Treatment Court held graduation in September 2019, with 1 graduate successfully completing the program. The graduate of Family Treatment Court was in the program for 463 days. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2019 can be seen in the table below.

Admissions & Referrals		Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Referrals	21	Male	2	17-18	0	Less Than High School Diploma	7
Pending Referrals	2	Female	9	19-21	1	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Denied Referrals	8	Race		22-30	3	High School Diploma	3
Admissions	11	White	10	31-40	5	Some Secondary Education	0
		Black	1	41-50	2	Degree/License/Certification	0
				50+	0	BA/BS	0



<b>Callaway County Family Treatment Court Team Members</b>	
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
<b>Alex McDonald</b> , Family Treatment Court Service Coordinator Manages the day-to-day operation of the Family Treatment Court and participant case management.	
<b>Christina Thomas</b> , Juvenile Officer Acts as a liaison between the dependency court through the Juvenile Office and the Family Treatment Court	
<b>Suzanne Guerrant</b> , Heart of Missouri CASA Acts as the liaison between CASA and the Family Treatment Court Team to provide updates on the participant's children.	
<b>Gayle Kemper</b> , Family Counseling Center Counselor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
<b>Bettina Korte-Sweede</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>Eileen Cancel-Rodriguez</b> , Children's Division Supervisor Acts as a liaison between the family support team through Children's Division and the Family Treatment Court.	
<b>Jeanine Falls</b> , Powerhouse Recovery Ministries Provides necessary parenting classes and peer support services to program participants.	
<b>Paige Sanders</b> , Family Facets Provides supervised parenting time to program participants.	
<b>Casey Berndt</b> , Guardian Ad Litem Independent representative for the children, providing a voice for the children as a liaison between the dependency court and Family Treatment Court.	

## Treatment Court II – Mental Health Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Admin. Discharged:</i>	<i>1</i>

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

<i>Graduates in 2014:</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Percentage of recidivism:</i>	<i>30%</i>

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 in Boone County 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.

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. 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.

In October 2019, recognizing a correlation between mental health disorders and substance use, Boone County implemented a co-occurring court for participants with co-occurring substance use and mental health

disorders. Through this implementation, the court is able to better identify and address the needs of those struggling primarily with mental health issues, as well as provide separate programs for those with co-occurring substance use. Mental Health Court does not require participants to have any substance use treatment needs.

Each defendant referred to Mental Health Court is screened by one of the affiliated treatment agencies to determine eligibility for services. 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. In 2019, there were 61 defendants referred to Mental Health Court. In addition, there were 19 pending referrals carried over from 2018. Of the 19 referrals carried over from 2018, 8 entered the program in 2019 and 11 were found. Thirty nine of the 61 referrals received in 2019 were ineligible for

Mental Health Court, 12 entered the program, and 10 were found eligible, but remained in a pending status awaiting disposition of their criminal case.

Participants can enter Mental Health Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, or re-entry. In 2019, there were 18 participants admitted to the probation track, 1 participant admitted to the post-plea diversion, and 1 participant admitted to the re-entry track. An average of 2 participants were admitted into Mental Health Court each month and the program maintained an average of 36 participants monthly for months January through September, and an average of 14 participants for the months of October through December. The change in participants is due to implementation of the new Co-Occurring Court. The Co-Occurring Court had an average of 11 participants who were previously in Mental Health Court, during the months of September through December. Mental Health Court is held weekly on Thursday afternoons and the treatment court team meets for a staffing prior to court. Mental Health Court met 39 times in 2019.

More detailed information regarding participants demographics can be found in the following chart.

Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	11	18-20	1	Less Than High School Diploma	3
Female	9	21-30	9	High School Equivalency/GED®	4
Race		31-40	6	High School Diploma	7
White	15	41-50	1	Some Secondary Education	6
Black	5	51-60	3	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

In 2019, 33 participants exited Mental Health Court. Nine participants successfully completed the program, 23 were terminated, and 1 was released from Mental Health Court due to an administrative discharge.

The chart below shows the admission and discharge data for 2019.

Admissions & Referrals		Admissions by Track		Discharge Data	
Referrals	61	Pre-plea	0	Successful Completion	9
Pending Referrals	10	Post-Plea	1	Termination	23
Denied Referrals	39	Probation	18	Administrative Discharge	1
Admissions	20	Re-entry	1	Transferred to Co-occurring	12

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> , Treatment Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day operation of Mental Health Court.	
<b>Kimberly Carroll</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.	
<b>Chioma Obi</b> , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Support Supervisor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for program participants.	
<b>Jessica Olson</b> , New Horizons Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for program participants.	
<b>Courtney Pollard</b> , Reality House Clinical Services Directors Supervises the treatment of all program participants.	
<b>Jeanine Falls, Reggie Palmer, &amp; Ansur Adams</b> , Powerhouse Community Development Provides peer support and treatment services for program participants.	
<b>Jessica Caldera</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted	
<b>Andrew Popplewell</b> , Defense Attorney Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.	
<b>Jason McClintic</b> , 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 2014, through December 31, 2019. In 2014, there was 10 graduates of Boone County Mental Health Court; 3 of those participants pled or were found guilty of new charges during the five-year tracking period. The original charges of the 10 graduates, as well as the recidivism charges of the 3 reoffending participants can be found in the chart below.

The recidivism charges include 6 felonies and 3 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. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending were not included.

<b>Charges of the 2014 Graduates at Admission</b>	
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent To Dist/Del/Manf/Produce A Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
Forgery (Felony C)	1
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent To Dist/Del/Manf/Produce A Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
Forgery (Felony C)	4
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Fraudulent Use Of Credit/Debit Device (Value of \$500 or More) (Felony D)	1
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is \$500 Or More, Less Than \$25,000) (Felony C)	1
Burglary - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense (Misd A)	1
Possession Of Up To 35 Grams Marijuana (Misd A)	1
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent To Dist/Del/Manf/Produce A Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
<b>Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2014-2019</b>	
Domestic Assault - 2nd Degree (Felony D)	1
Unlawful Use Of Weapon - Subsection 4 - Exhibiting (Felony E)	1
Endangering The Welfare Of A Child, 2nd Degree (Misd A)	1
Promoting Child Pornography 1st Degree (Felony B)	1
Possession Of Child Pornography (Felony B)	3
Receiving Stolen Property (Misdemeanor A)	1
Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is Less Than \$500) (Misd A)	1

## Treatment Court III – Veterans Treatment Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>0</i>

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

*Graduates in 2014: 9*

*Number of Graduates  
with New Guilty  
Pleas/Convictions: 2*

*Percentage of  
Recidivism: 22%*

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 and are eligible for benefits at the Veterans Hospital. This is a multi-jurisdictional court, meaning other circuits may refer cases to this court if the individual resides within the catchment area of the local Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital in Columbia. This 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 re-entry 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.

Twenty participants were referred to the Veterans Court program in 2019. In addition, 5 referrals were received in 2018, but not processed until 2019. Five of those referred in 2019 were admitted to the Veteran's Court program, while 9 were ineligible, and 6 were found eligible, but remained in pending status at the end of 2019 awaiting disposition of their criminal case.

Of the 5 pending referrals from 2018, 2 were not eligible and three entered Veterans Treatment Court in 2019. More information regarding admissions can be found on the following page.

The following chart includes data regarding referrals, as well as demographic information for the 8 participants admitted to Veterans Treatment Court in 2019.

Admissions & Referrals		Race		Age		Level of Education	
Referrals	25	White	7	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	0
Pending Referrals	6	Black	1	20-30	1	High School Equivalency/GED®	0
Denied Referrals	11	Hispanic	0	31-40	3	High School Diploma	2
Admissions	8	Other	0	41-50	0	Some Secondary Education	4
Admissions by Track		Gender		51-60	3	Degree/License/Certification	2
Pre-Plea	3	Male	8	61-70	1	BA/BS	0
Post-Plea	0	Female	0	70+	0	Unknown	0
Probation	5						

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 2019. On average, Veterans Treatment Court admitted less than 1 new participant each month, and maintained an average of 15 participants in the program throughout the year. Five of the 8 participants admitted in 2019 were assigned to the probation track of the program and 3 were pre-plea diversions.

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> , Treatment Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day operation of the Veterans Treatment Court.	
<b>Brian Gremmel</b> , Veterans Treatment Court Mentor Coordinator 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>Kristi Stephens</b> , Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
<b>Andy Rogers</b> , Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.	
<b>Ansur Adams, Jeanine Falls &amp; Reggie Palmer</b> , Powerhouse Community Development Provides peer support and treatment services for program participants.	
<b>Ben Faber, Defense Attorney</b> Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.	
<b>Chris Shelton, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney</b> Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted	
<b>Kelli Canada &amp; Danielle Easter</b> , University of Missouri, Integrated Behavior Health Clinic Analyzes progress and outcomes of participants and provides access to mental health services	
<b>Rusty Antel, Defense Attorney</b> Protects participants' due process rights during termination hearings unless private counsel is hired.	

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 2014 through December 31, 2019.

In 2014, there were nine graduates of the Veterans Treatment Court program. Eight of the graduates entered the Veterans Court program as a condition of probation, while one entered as a pre-plea diversion. Two of the nine graduates incurred new charges within the five-year period. The original charges of the nine graduates, as well as the recidivist charges incurred, is listed below. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending are not included.

<b>Charges of the 2014 Graduates at Admission</b>	
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent To Dist/Del/Manf/Produce A Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
Burglary - 2nd Degree (Felony C)	3
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (Felony C)	2
Dwi - Drug Intoxication - Persistent Offender (Felony D)	1
Dwi - Alcohol - Aggravated Offender (Felony C)	1
Unlawful Use Of Loaded Firearm/Projectile Weapon By Intoxicated Person (Felony D)	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	1
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Or Possess W/Intent To Dist/Del/Manf/Produce A Controlled Substance (Felony B)	1
Dwi - Alcohol - Prior Offender (Misd A)	1
<b>Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2014-2019</b>	
Unlawful Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia - Prior Drug Offense (Misd A)	1
Dwi - Alcohol - Prior Offender (Misd A)	1



## Treatment Court IV – DWI Court

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### Boone County

Referrals:	27
Denied Referrals:	3
Admissions:	18
Graduates:	23
Terminations:	0
Admin. Discharge:	1

#### Callaway County

Referrals:	10
Denied Referrals:	1
Admissions:	9
Graduates:	9
Terminations:	1
Admin. Discharge:	1

#### Recidivism

(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2014: 29

Number of Graduates  
with New Guilty  
Pleas/Convictions: 4

Percentage of  
recidivism: 13.7%

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 2019, a total of 37 defendants were referred to the DWI Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit; 10 to Callaway County and 27 to Boone County. To be eligible for DWI Court, a defendant must have been determined to require substance use treatment and have either pled guilty or have been found guilty of 3 or more intoxication-related offenses. Only 1 defendant was found ineligible in Callaway County and 9 were eligible and admitted in 2019. Of the Boone County referrals, 3 were ineligible, 18 were admitted to DWI Court, and 6 were found eligible, but remain in a pending status awaiting disposition of their criminal case. Additional demographic information for those admitted to DWI Court can be found on the following page.

The duration of DWI Court is determined by each participant’s progress and is a minimum of 14 months. DWI Court graduations are held 4 times a year. Each year, the majority of participants in both counties successfully complete the program. A total of 23 participants graduated from Boone County DWI Court, and 9 participants graduated Callaway County DWI Court in 2019. In addition, Callaway County DWI Court had 1 participants administratively discharged and one terminated; while Boone County had 1 administrative discharge and no terminations.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	11	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	0
Female	7	21-30	5	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Race		31-40	2	High School Diploma	4
White	13	41-50	2	Some Secondary Education	5
Black	5	51-60	9	Degree/License/Certification	7
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	1
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	0
Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	7	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	0
Female	2	21-30	2	High School Equivalency/GED®	3
Race		31-40	2	High School Diploma	3
White	9	41-50	1	Some Secondary Education	2
Black	0	51-60	3	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	1	BA/BS	1
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

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 2014, through December 31, 2019. In 2014, 29 participants graduated from 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit DWI Courts: 19 graduates in Boone County DWI Court, and 10 graduates from Callaway County DWI Court. Four of these individuals pled to or were found guilty of new charges within the 5-year period. The original charges of the participants can be found in the table below. It should be noted, the original charges are summarized as a combined total, and some defendants had more than 1 charge at admission. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending are not included.

Charges of the 2014 Graduates at Admission	
DWI-Alcohol-Persistent Offender (Felony D)	25
Assault 2nd Degree - Operate Vehicle While Intoxicated Resulting in Injury (Felony C)	1
Dwi - Alcohol - Aggravated Offender (Felony C)	4
Leaving Scene Of Motor Vehicle Accident--Injury, Property Damage Or 2nd Offense (Felony D)	2
Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2014-2019	
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia (Misd A)	1
Robbery - 1st Degree (Felony A)	1
Atmp-Robbery - 1st Degree (Felony B)	1
Unlawful Use Of Drug Paraphernalia (Misd A)	1
Driving While Revoked/Suspended - 2nd Or 3rd Offense (Misd A)	1
Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree (Misd A)	2
Tampering With a Victim/Witness or Attmp Tampering w/Victim (Misd A)	1

In 2019, DWI Court was held a total of 43 times in Boone County and a total of 35 times in Callaway County. On average, DWI Court in Boone County had 36 participants in the program monthly, while Callaway County averaged 10 participants monthly. Each county has a team of members who meet weekly for a staffing followed by DWI Court. Team members for both counties are listed below.

<b>Boone County DWI Court Team Members</b>
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner
<b>Clayton VanNurden</b> , Treatment Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day operation of the DWI court.
<b>Jamie Wyble</b> , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
<b>Lisa Horner</b> , Phoenix Programs Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.
<b>Jeanine Falls, Reggie Palmer, &amp; Ansur Adams</b> , Powerhouse Community Development Provides peer support and treatment services for program participants.
<b>Curtis Perkins</b> , Columbia Police Officer Acts as a liaison between the Columbia police and the DWI Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.
<b>David Hansen</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted
<b>Rusty Antel, Defense Attorney</b> Protects participants' due process rights during termination hearings unless private counsel is hired.

<b>Callaway County DWI Court Team Members</b>
<b>Casey Clevenger</b> , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner
<b>Michael Princivalli</b> , Treatment Court Administrator Manages the day-to-day operation of the DWI Court.
<b>Risa Perkins</b> , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.
<b>Derek Hux</b> , Defense Counsel Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.
<b>Glen Thurman &amp; Gayle Kemper</b> , Family Counseling Center Counselor Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.
<b>Keith Clow</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 DWI Court team, reporting contact law enforcement with participants.
<b>Crystal Kent</b> , Fulton Police Officer Acts as a liaison between the Fulton police and the DWI Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.

## **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.