

# 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



## TREATMENT COURTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Treatment Courts Overview	.....	2
Drug Court	.....	8
Family Treatment Court	.....	12
Mental Health Court	.....	14
Veterans Court	.....	17
DWI Court	.....	19
Co-Occurring Court	.....	21
How We Measure Recidivism	.....	22

## TREATMENT COURTS OVERVIEW

---

### **TREATMENT COURT STAFF**

---

*Casey Clevenger,  
Treatment Court  
Commissioner*

---

*Michael Princivalli,  
Treatment Court  
Administrator*

---

*Clayton VanNurden,  
Treatment Court  
Administrator*

---

*Alexandria McDonald,  
Family Treatment Court  
Service Coordinator*

---

*Mac Tritschler,  
Administrative  
Coordinator/Grants  
Manager*

---

*Gwendolyn Jennings  
Administrative Assistant*

---

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, Veterans Treatment, Mental Health, and Co-Occurring Courts in Boone County. Callaway County offers Drug Court, DWI Court, Co-Occurring and Family Treatment Court.

In March 2021, in-person court appearances and staffing w resumed following CDC safety guidelines. In addition – graduations were no longer being held virtually; incentives and sanctions for participants were reinstated; UA's returned to normal use; mandatory community service resumed; travel and training weren't limited to only virtual platforms; and the application process for phase promotions and the required essay for graduation from Treatment Court were returned.

## **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  
Callaway County Drug Court  
Boone County Mental Health Court  
Boone County Co-Occurring Court  
Callaway County Co-Occurring Court  
13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Veterans Court

**Description:** The pre-plea track is offered for some participants as an agreement with the prosecuting attorney office. 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  
Boone County Co-Occurring Court  
Callaway County Co-Occurring 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 Co-Occurring Court  
Boone County DWI Court  
Callaway County DWI Court  
Callaway County Co-Occurring 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 Co-Occurring  
Boone County DWI Court  
Callaway County Co-Occurring  
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 her community service, and engage in Moral Reconnection 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**

A journal is included in each participant's admission packet, in past years the commissioner would provide a weekly topic for the journal entries. This exercise was suspended when all the Treatment Courts went virtual due to restrictions imposed by COVID. In 2021, this process was reinstated on an as-needed basis to provide the commissioner with the participant's perception of (treatment court) 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. A graduation ceremony is held for participants who successfully complete a Treatment Court program.

---

**PERFORMANCE  
MEASURES****Boone County**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>182</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Pending</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Admin./Transfer:</i>	<i>8</i>

**Callaway County**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Admin/Transfer:</i>	<i>5</i>

---

## Treatment Court I – Drug Court

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.

The five-year grant received from The Office of State Courts Administration to address equity and inclusion in Missouri Drug Courts continues to support in bridging the gap in services and retention rate for minorities through culturally specific programming and staff training.

Referrals and Admissions			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Participants Jan 1	76	Participants Jan 1	
Referrals	182	Referrals	20
Pending Referrals	61	Pending Referrals	18
Referrals Denied	53	Referrals Denied	1
Admissions	68	Admissions	10
Transferred	18		
Participants Dec 31	63	Participants Dec 31	
Admissions by Track		Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	14	Pre-Plea	0
Post-Plea	44	Post-Plea	0
Probation	9	Probation	10
Reentry	1	Reentry	0

In 2022, a total of 182 defendants were referred to the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Drug Courts. There were 68 defendants admitted into the program and 53 were denied admission. Of the 68 defendants initially admitted to the Boone County Drug Court 30 were transferred to either the Mental Health Court or the Co-Occurring Court and their demographics will be discussed in those sections. Sixty-four of the referred cases were found eligible but remained in a pending status at the end of 2022.

Of the 68 participants admitted to the Boone County program, 20 of those admissions were referred the previous year, but not admitted until 2022. Callaway County admitted 10 participants in 2022. The demographic information for the participants admitted in 2022 can be found in the tables below.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	40	18-20	4	Less Than High School Diploma	20
Female	28	21-30	23	High School Equivalency/GED®	17
Race		31-40	18	High School Diploma	35
White	54	41-50	12	Some Secondary Education/AA	16
Black	14	51-60	6	Technical/License/Certification	8
Hispanic	0	61-70	1	BA/BS	4
Other	0	70+	0	MA/MS	
Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	15	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	8
Female	18	21-30	4	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Race		31-40	15	High School Diploma	1
White	30	41-50	7	Some Secondary Education	0
Black	3	51-60	0	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Unknown	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

In 2022, a total of 43 participants completed the Boone and Callaway Drug Treatment Court programs. All of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Treatment Courts hold graduations 4 times a year.

The discharge data for Boone and Callaway Treatment Courts can be found in the table below.

Discharge Data			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Successful Completion	38	Successful Completion	14
Termination	29	Termination	9
Administrative	8	Administrative	5
Discharge/Transferred		Discharge/Transferred	

## Family Treatment Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Pending Referrals:</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Admin. Discharges</i>	<i>2</i>

Family Treatment Court was established in Callaway County 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 dependable parents to children or children. The Treatment Court team acts 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.

Planning for the Family Treatment Court started in October 2016, and involved treatment providers in the community. Family Treatment Court participants receive substance use disorder treatment, individual and group counseling, parenting classes, peer support, recovery housing, medication assisted therapy, residential treatment, transportation assistance, and supervised parenting time. Partners include Children's Division, KVC, Every Child's Hope, , Powerhouse Community Development Corp, the Juvenile Office, Heart of Missouri CASA, Landmark Recovery Center, , Regional Partnership Grant, Saults Drug Store, SERVE, Redwood Toxicology, Tomo testing, Burrell Health, Preferred Family Health, Phoenix House Programs, the Fulton Housing Authority, Our House LLC, the University of Missouri – Columbia, William Woods University, Westminster College, CARDV, Center for Women's Ministry, Faith Maternity Care, Family Counseling Center, Compass Health Network and Veteran's Affairs.

On May 22, 2017, the first Family Treatment Court docket was held. Family Treatment Court is entirely grant-funded with the exception of medication costs which are billed to the Callaway Drug Court fund. In May 2019, the Callaway County Family Treatment Court was awarded a 5-year grant through the 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 allowed FTC to expand its capacity from 10 participants to a maximum of 35 participants and offer many valuable resources such as mental health and substance abuse treatment; transportation; drug test peer-to-peer peer mentoring; supervised parenting time; and education and employment coaching that may not be otherwise available. Initially, Family Treatment Court required participants to have both a

pending criminal case and a 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 on the first, third and fifth Monday of each month.

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 there is no program minimum or maximum length of participation.

In 2022, 20 participants were screened for eligibility by the Callaway County Family Treatment Court. 17 were admitted into the Callaway County Family Treatment Court Including 4 individuals that were referred in December of 2021 and admitted in January of 2022. Six individuals were denied entry into the program for the following reasons; one participant is residing out of county, one participant is deceased, three participants do not have reunification plan with Children's Division, and one participant declined services. At the time of this report there is one pending referral. In 2022, six participants were unsuccessfully terminated and 2 individuals were administratively discharged from the Callaway Family Treatment Court program.

In 2022, 14 individuals graduated from Family Treatment Court, successfully completing the program. The graduates of Family Treatment Court were in the program for an average of 375.6 days. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2022 can be seen in the table below.

Admissions & Referrals	
Referrals	20
Pending Referrals	1
Denied Referrals	6
Admissions	17

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	5	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	5
Female	19	21-30	1	High School Equivalency/GED®	4
Race		31-40	11	High School Diploma	12
White	23	41-50	11	Some Secondary Education/AA	3
Black	1	51-60	1	Technical/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Other	0	70+	0	MA/MS	0

## Treatment Court II – Mental Health Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Admin. Discharged:</i>	<i>2</i>

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

*Graduates in 2017: 13*

*Number of Graduates  
with New Guilty  
Pleas/Convictions: 6*

*Percentage of  
recidivism: 46%*

In Missouri, 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 does not meet the necessary criteria, and are therefore found ineligible. In 2022, there were 18 defendants referred to Mental Health Court. Six of the 18 referrals received in 2022 were ineligible for Mental Health Court, two remained pending at the end of 2022 and 10 entered the program.

Participants can enter Mental Health Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, or re-entry. In 2022, one participant was admitted to the post-plea while six were admitted to the probation track and three pre-plea diversion.

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

Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	5	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	1
Female	5	21-30	2	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Race		31-40	4	High School Diploma	5
White	6	41-50	1	Some Secondary Education	3
Black	4	51-60	3	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

In 2022, nine participants exited Mental Health Court. Five participants successfully completed the program, two were terminated, and two were released from Mental Health Court due to an administrative discharge.

The chart below shows the admission and discharge data for 202

Admissions & Referrals		Admissions by Track		Discharge Data	
Participants Jan 1	16				
Referrals	18	Pre-plea	3	Successful Completion	13
Pending Referrals	2	Post-Plea	1	Termination	5
Denied Referrals	6	Probation	6	Administrative Discharge	2
Admissions	10	Re-entry	0	Transferred	0
Participants Dec 1	14				

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 2017, through December 31, 2022. In 2017, there were 13 graduates of Boone County Mental Health Court; six of those participants pled or were found guilty of new charges during the five-year tracking period. The original charges of the 13 graduates, as well as the recidivism charges of the six reoffending participants can be found in the chart below.

The recidivism charges include three felonies and 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

Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2017-2022	
Peace Disturbance, First Offense { <i>Misdemeanor B RSMo: 574.010</i> }	1
Leaving Scene Of Accident - Property Damage Exceeding \$1,000 { <i>Felony E RSMo: 577.060</i> }	1
Resisting Arrest/Detention/Stop By Fleeing - Creating A Substantial Risk Of Serious Injury/Death To Any Person { <i>Felony E RSMo: 575.150</i> }	1
Driving While Revoked/Suspended { <i>Felony E RSMo: 302.321</i> }	1
Domestic Assault - 4th Degree - 1st Or 2nd Offense (1),(5) { <i>Misdemeanor A RSMo: 565.076</i> }	1
Domestic Assault - 4th Degree - 1st Or 2nd Offense (1),(5) { <i>Misdemeanor A RSMo: 565.076</i> }	1
Oper A Motor Vehicle In A Careless And Imprudent Manner, Involving An Accident { <i>Misdemeanor A RSMo: 304.012</i> }	1
Peace Disturbance, First Offense { <i>Misdemeanor B RSMo: 574.010</i> }	1

## Treatment Court III – Veterans Treatment Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Admin. Discharged:</i>	<i>4</i>

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

<i>Graduates in 2017:</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>

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.

In 2022, there were 18 defendants referred to Veterans Court. Six of the 18 referrals received in 2022 were found ineligible, while nine entered the program and five remained in a pending status at the end of 2022.

The following chart includes data regarding referrals, as well as demographic information for the nine participants admitted to Veterans Treatment Court in 2022.

Admissions & Referrals		Race		Age		Level of Education	
Participapants Jan 1	15	White	1	18-20	0	Less Than High School	0
Referrals	18					Diploma	
Pending	5					High School Equiv/GED®	2
Denied	6					High School Diploma	1
Admissions	9					Some Secondary Education	5
Participants Dec 31	10	Other	0	41-50	1		
Admissions by Track		Gender		51-60	1	Degree/License/Certification	0
Pre-Plea	0	Male	8	61-70	2	BA/BS	1
Post-Plea	2	Female	1	70+	1	Masters	
Probation	7						

Veterans Treatment Court is held bi-weekly on Wednesday afternoons. Prior to each court appearance, the Veterans Treatment Court team meets for staffing to discuss the progress of the participants. Two of the nine participants admitted in 2022 were post-plea track, and seven were on the probation track.

The 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 2017 through December 31, 2022.

In 2017, there were ten graduates of the Veterans Treatment Court program. Three of the ten graduates incurred new charges within the five-year period. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending are not included.

Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2017-2022	
Domestic Assault - 2nd Degree { <i>Felony D RSMo: 565.073</i> }	1
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid { <i>Felony D RSMo: 579.015</i> }	2

## Treatment Court IV – DWI Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Boone County**

*Participants as Jan 1:* 34

*Referrals:*

*Denied Referrals:*

*Admissions:*

*Graduates:*

*Terminations:*

*Participants as Dec 31:* 38

#### **Callaway County**

*Participants as Jan 1:*

*Referrals:*

*Denied Referrals:* 0

*Admissions:*

*Graduates:*

*Terminations:*

*Admin. Discharge:* 0

*Participants as Dec 31:* 8

#### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years post-  
graduation)*

*Graduates in 2016:*

*Number of Graduates  
with New Guilty*

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 , a total of 51 defendants were referred to the DWI Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit; nine to Callaway County and 42 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 three or more intoxication-related offenses. None were found ineligible in Callaway County and nine were admitted in 2021. Of the Boone County referrals, ten were ineligible, 22 were admitted to DWI Court, and 10 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 the 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 10 participants graduated from Boone County DWI Court, and there were three graduates from Callaway County DWI Court in 2021. In addition, Boone County had three terminations, and Callaway County DWI Court had one Termination.

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

The 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 2016, through December 31, 2021. In 2016, 20 participants graduated from 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit DWI Courts, all from Boone County DWI Court. One individual pled to or was 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.

Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2016-2021	
Dwi - Chronic { <i>Felony C RSMo: 577.010</i> }	1
Leaving Scene Of Accident - Property Damage Exceeding \$1,000 { <i>Felony E RSMo: 577.060</i> }	1
Resisting/Interfering With Arrest For A Felony { <i>Felony E RSMo: 575.150</i> }	1
Property Damage 1st Degree { <i>Felony E RSMo: 569.100</i> }	1

## Treatment Court V – CO-OCCURRING Court

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### Boone County

Participants as Jan 1: 1

Pending

Admissions:

Transfers 20

Graduates: 19

Terminations: 24

Admin. Discharge: 6

#### Callaway County

Participants as Jan 1: 1

Referrals: 0

Denied Referrals: 0

Admissions: 0

Graduates:

Terminations: 0

Admin. Discharge:

Participants as Dec 31: 1

### Recidivism

(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2016: 0

Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions: 0

Percentage of

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. On November 23, 2020, the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit expanded its Co-occurring Court to include a Court in Callaway County as well.

The majority of participants in the Co-Occurring Court are transfers from either Drug Court or Mental Health Court. Once a treatment plan is established in the respective Courts, treatment needs are determined, and the participant will either be kept in their current Court or transferred to a more appropriate Court.

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed the Co-occurring Court in 2020 will be tracked annually, after the first graduates of Co-occurring Court will have eclipsed the five-year mark after graduation (March 2025).

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	10	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	3
Female	10	21-30	6	High School Equivalency/GED®	7
Race		31-40	12	High School Diploma	3
White	17	41-50	1	Some Secondary Education	5
Black	3	51-60	1	Degree/License/Certification	
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS/Masters	
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	2

## **How We Measure 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 withdrawal.

### **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.