



# 2023 TREATMENT COURT ANNUAL REPORT



**13<sup>TH</sup> JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF MISSOURI**

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# Treatment Courts Overview

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## **TREATMENT COURT STAFF**

**Casey Clevenger,**  
*Treatment Court  
Commissioner*

**Michael Princivalli,**  
*Treatment Court  
Administrator*

**Clayton VanNurden,**  
*Treatment Court  
Administrator*

**Alexandria McDonald,**  
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*Administrative  
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Manager*

**Crysta Scott,**  
*Administrative Assistant*

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Treatment Courts are treatment-based alternatives to prisons, detention centers, jails, and standard probation models.

The Treatment Court team 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 punishment, 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 their treatment program. 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 generally a minimum of fourteen months and is ultimately determined by a participant's progress.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit offers the following Treatment Court programs in Boone County -- Drug Court, DWI Court, Veterans Treatment, Mental Health, and Co-Occurring Courts.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit offers the following Treatment Court programs in Callaway County -- Drug Court, DWI Court, Co-Occurring, and Family Treatment Court.

## 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.

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**Track: Pre-Plea Diversion**

Offered by: Drug Court, Veterans Court, Co-Occurring Court, & Mental Health Court

Description: The pre-plea track is offered for some participants as an agreement with the prosecuting attorney office. The individual is given the opportunity to participate in a Treatment Court before entering a plea, and once successfully graduated from a Treatment Court the felony charge against him or her will be dropped. If unsuccessful, the legal proceedings will resume in criminal court.

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**Track: Post-Plea Diversion**

Offered by: Drug Court, Veterans Court, Co-Occurring Court, & Mental Health Court

Description: 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.

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**Track: Probation**

Offered by: Drug Court, DWI Court, Veterans Court, Co-Occurring Court, & Mental Health Court

Description: An offender 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.

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**Track: Re-entry**

Offered by: Drug Court, DWI Court, Veterans Court, Co-Occurring Court, & Mental Health 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).

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## PHASES

Since 2017, all 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Treatment Courts, (except the Family Treatment Court) have adopted a 5 phase model to mark a participant's progression. A description of each phase follows:

<b>Phase I:</b>	During Phase I, a participant is expected to attend court weekly, meet with their probation officer two times per week, have random drug testing, and attend treatment sessions as required. They are 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 assessing specific factors regarding the participant's treatment, medical, educational, housing, and employment needs. The approximate length of this phase is 60 days.
<b>Phase II:</b>	In Phase II, weekly court appearances continue but there begins a decrease in treatment requirements and probation officer visits. Participants continue in random drug testing and are encouraged to attend support meetings. Treatment focus shifts from obtaining sobriety to relapse prevention. Participants must be in Phase II for a minimum of 90 days before progressing to Phase III.
<b>Phase III:</b>	In Phase III, Court appearance decrease to once a month, and probation and parole office visits are bi-weekly. In addition to all court requirements, a participant must participate in a pro-social activity, work towards the completion of their assigned community service hours, and engage in Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). Participants continue in random drug testing and are encouraged to attend support meetings.
<b>Phase IV:</b>	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.
<b>Phase V:</b>	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.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit uses a phase application process -- The participant must have an application signed by the members of his or her treatment team verifying he or she has completed the current phase requirements in order to advance to the next phase. Applications are submitted to the Treatment Court Administrator for final approval.

## **COURT APPEARANCES**

Treatment Court participants are required to appear in court regularly. For each appearance, the Treatment Court Commissioner is given a progress report prepared by Treatment Court team members regarding that participant's drug test results, attendance, participation, and program compliance. In court, the Treatment Court Commissioner will discuss participant's progress with them and may ask questions about what is working well and what struggles the participant is having. The Treatment Court Commissioner may give participants assignments to complete before their next court appearance.

## **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. The Treatment Court Commissioner may impose sanctions for failing to test or attempting to cheat a test. It is always better to be honest about a positive test result so that relapse can be incorporated into a participant's treatment plan. 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. The Treatment Court Commissioner may ask participants to write in their journal regarding a specific topic which the Commissioner would review at a future court appearance. These journal entries provide the Treatment Court Commissioner with the participant's perception of Treatment Court related topics, personal challenges of recovery, as well as short & 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, outpatient treatment, or recovery support services. An individualized treatment program is developed for each participant. The treatment plan can include both individual and group therapy if recommended. Attendance at counseling sessions is reported to the Treatment Court 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 Treatment Court 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.



# Treatment Court I – Drug Court

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

### **Boone County**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>97</i>
<i>Pending</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Admin./Transfer:</i>	<i>26</i>

### **Callaway County**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Pending:</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Admin/Transfer:</i>	<i>7</i>

### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

<i>Graduates in 2018:</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Number of New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Percentage of recidivism:</i>	<i>28.5%</i>

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 potential participants 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 individuals who are not eligible for a diversion track due to the nature of their crimes or previous felony convictions and are afforded a term of probation for their new convictions. The re-entry track is offered to individuals who have successfully completed an institutional substance use treatment program or period of shock incarceration and are released to felony probation.

The five-year grant received from The Office of State Courts Administration to address equity and inclusion in Missouri Drug Courts continued to support in bridging the gap in services and retention rate for minorities through culturally specific programming and staff training in 2023, however that grant also ended in 2023.

Referrals and Admissions			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Participants Jan 1	63	Participants Jan 1	33
Referrals	152	Referrals	41
Pending Referrals	61	Pending Referrals	7
Referrals Denied	17	Referrals Denied	8
Admissions	97	Admissions	18
Transferred	23		
Participants Dec 31	86	Participants Dec 31	25
Admissions by Track		Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	41	Pre-Plea	0
Post-Plea	28	Post-Plea	11
Probation	23	Probation	7
Reentry	5	Reentry	0

In 2023, a total of 193 defendants were referred to the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Drug Courts. There were 116 defendants admitted into the program and 25 were denied admission. Of the 97 defendants initially admitted to the Boone County Drug Court 19 were transferred to the Co-Occurring Court and their demographics will be discussed in that section. 61 of the referred cases were found eligible but remained in a pending status at the end of 2022.

Of the 97 participants admitted to the Boone County program, 25 of those admissions were referred the previous year, but not admitted until 2023. Callaway County admitted 18 participants in 2023, which was close to double that of 2022. The demographic information for the participants admitted in 2023 can be found in the tables below, which includes both Boone and Callaway County.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	57	18-20	1	Less Than High School Diploma	24
Female	21	21-30	16	High School Equivalency/GED®	19
Race		31-40	34	High School Diploma	28
White	53	41-50	14	Some Secondary Education/AA	6
Black	24	51-60	11	Technical/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	2	BA/BS	1
Other	1	70+	0	MA/MS	0

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	9	18-20	1	Less Than High School Diploma	7
Female	9	21-30	2	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Race		31-40	8	High School Diploma	4
White	17	41-50	7	Some Secondary Education	1
Black	1	51-60	0	Degree/License/Certification	2
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	2
Unknown	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

In 2023, a total of 38 participants completed the Boone and Callaway Drug Treatment Court programs.

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

Discharge Data			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Successful Completion	27	Successful Completion	15
Termination	20	Termination	9
Administrative Discharge/Transferred	25	Administrative Discharge/Transferred	4

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

The period researched includes the date a graduate exited Drug Court in 2018, through December 31, 2023. In 2018, 42 participants graduated from the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Drug Courts. Boone County had 27 graduates, while Callaway County had 15 graduates. 12 of these graduates pled to or were found guilty of new charges within the 5-year period; 11 Boone County graduates and one Callaway County graduate. In addition, the recidivism charges of the 12 reoffending participants can be found in the chart on the following page. It should be noted, that 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.

The following table lists the recidivism charges of the 12 reoffending 2018 Boone and Callaway county graduates.

RECIDIVISM CHARGES INCURRED BETWEEN 2018-2023	
NUMBER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL CHARGE
1	Assault - 2nd Degree { Felony D }
1	Assault - 3rd Degree { Felony D }
2	Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree { Felony E }
1	Dwi – Persistent { Felony E }
4	Forgery {Felony D }
8	Possession Of Controlled Substance { Felony D }
1	Possession Of A Controlled Substance At County Jail { Felony D }
1	Property Damage 1st Degree { Felony E }
5	Stealing { Felony D }
2	Tampering With Motor Vehicle - 1st Degree { Felony D }
1	Tampering With Physical Evidence In Felony Prosecution { Felony E }
1	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm { Felony D }

# Treatment Court II – Mental Health Court

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### Admissions/Exits

Referrals:	16
Denied Referrals:	8
Pending Referrals:	3
Admissions:	6
Graduates:	10
Terminations:	0
Admin./Transfer:	2

### Recidivism

(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2018:	10
Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:	2
Percentage of recidivism:	20%

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

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. Mental Health Court does not require participants to have any substance use treatment needs.

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.

Participants can enter Mental Health Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, or re-entry. In 2023, one participant was admitted as a post-plea diversion, while the other five were admitted to the probation track.

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

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

In 2023, there were sixteen defendants referred to Mental Health Court but only six entered the program. Eight of the referrals were ineligible for Mental Health Court, and three remained pending at the end of 2023. Twelve participants exited Mental Health Court, ten of which successfully completed the program and two were released due to an administrative discharge.

The chart below shows the admission and discharge data for 2023:

Admissions & Referrals		Admissions by Track		Discharge Data	
Participants Jan 1	14				
Referrals	16	Pre-plea	0	Successful Completion	10
Pending Referrals	3	Post-Plea	1	Termination	0
Denied Referrals	8	Probation	5	Administrative Discharge	2
Admissions	6	Re-entry	0	Transferred	0
Participants Dec 1	8				

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 2018, through December 31, 2023. In 2018, there were 10 graduates of Boone County Mental Health Court; two of those participants pled or were found guilty of new charges during the five-year tracking period. The recidivism charges of the two reoffending participants can be found in the chart below.

The recidivism charges include five felonies and two 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 2018-2023	
NUMBER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL CHARGE
1	Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree { Felony E }
2	Domestic Assault – 4th Degree { Misdemeanor A }
1	Driving While Revoked/Suspended { Felony E }
1	Dwi – Persistent { Felony E }
1	Endangering Welfare of a Child Creating Substantial Risk { Felony D }
1	Stealing - \$750 Or More { Felony D }

# Treatment Court III – Veterans Treatment Court

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Pending Referrals</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Admin./Transfer:</i>	<i>2</i>

### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years  
post-graduation)*

*Graduates in 2018: 3*

*Number of Graduates  
with New Guilty  
Pleas/Convictions: 0*

*Percentage of  
Recidivism: 0 %*

The Veterans Treatment Court of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit was created to serve military veterans and 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.

Defendants eligible for the Veterans Treatment Court 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.

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.

In 2023, there were eighteen defendants referred to Veterans Court and eleven were eligible. In 2023, sixteen veterans started the program (which included referrals from previous years) and four referrals remain pending at the end of 2023.

The following chart includes data regarding referrals, as well as demographic information for the 16 participants admitted to Veterans Treatment Court in 2023.

Admissions & Referrals		Race		Age		Level of Education	
Participants Jan 1	10	White	10	18-20	0	Less Than HS Deploma	0
Referrals	18	Black	6	20-30	1	High School Equiv/GED®	3
Pending	4	Hispanic	0	31-40	3	High School Diploma	1
Denied	7	Other	0	41-50	4	Some Secondary Education	9
Admissions	16			51-60	5	Degree/License/Certification	1
Participants Dec 31	11			61-70	3	BA/BS	1
				70+	0	Masters	1
Admissions by Track		Gender					
Pre-Plea	3	Male	14				
Post-Plea	7	Female	2				
Probation	6						

The recidivism of participants who successfully completed Veterans Treatment Court was studied for this year. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Veterans Treatment Court in 2018 through December 31, 2023.

In 2018, there were three graduates of the Veterans Treatment Court program. None of the three 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.

# Treatment Court IV – DWI Court

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

### **Boone County**

<i>Participants as Jan 1:</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Admin./Transfer</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Participants as Dec 31:</i>	<i>31</i>

### **Callaway County**

<i>Participants as Jan 1:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Admin./Transfer:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Participants as Dec 31:</i>	<i>14</i>

### **Recidivism**

*(Measured five years post-graduation)*

<i>Graduates in 2018:</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Percentage of recidivism:</i>	<i>17.6%</i>

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 2023, a total of 53 defendants were referred to the DWI Courts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit; 17 to Callaway County and 36 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 13 were admitted in 2022. Of the Boone County referrals, six were ineligible, 21 were admitted to DWI Court, and 12 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.



In 2023, twenty-five participants graduated from Boone County DWI Court, and eight from Callaway County DWI Court in 2023. Neither Boone nor Callaway County DWI Court programs had any clients who were terminated unsuccessfully in 2023.

Admissions Boone County			
Gender		Age	Level of Education
Male	18	18-20	Less Than High School Diploma
Female	3	21-30	High School Equivalency/GED®
Race		31-40	High School Diploma
White	11	41-50	Some Secondary Education
Black	9	51-60	Degree/License/Certification
Hispanic	1	61-70	BA/BS/Masters
Other	0	70+	Unknown
Admissions Callaway County			
Gender		Age	Level of Education
Male	12	18-20	Less Than High School Diploma
Female	1	21-30	High School Equivalency/GED®
Race		31-40	High School Diploma
White	10	41-50	Some Secondary Education
Black	3	51-60	Degree/License/Certification
Hispanic	0	61-70	BA/BS
Other	0	70+	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 2018, through December 31, 2023. In 2018, 17 participants graduated from 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit DWI Courts, 14 from Boone County DWI Court and three from Callaway County DWI Court. Three 2018 graduates pled guilty of new charges within the 5-year period. The new charges incurred and pled guilty to are included in the table below.

RECIDIVISM CHARGES INCURRED BETWEEN 2018-2023	
NUMBER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL CHARGE
1	Driving While Revoked/Suspended { Misdemeanor A }
1	Dwi – Aggravated { Felony D }
1	DWI - Chronic { Felony C }

## Treatment Court V – CO-OCCURRING Court

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

#### **Boone County**

Participants as Jan 1:	35
Pending	16
Admissions:	68
Graduates:	25
Terminations:	13
Admin/Transfer:	2
Participants as Dec 31:	65

#### **Callaway County**

Participants as Jan 1:	1
Referrals:	0
Denied Referrals:	0
Admissions:	0
Graduates:	0
Terminations:	0
Admin. Discharge:	0
Participants as Dec 31:	1

#### **Recidivism**

(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2018:	0
Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:	0
Percentage of recidivism:	0%

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).

Admissions Boone County			
Gender		Age	Level of Education
Male	18	18-20	Less Than High School Diploma
Female	3	21-30	High School Equivalency/GED®
Race		31-40	High School Diploma
White	11	41-50	Some Secondary Education
Black	9	51-60	Degree/License/Certification
Hispanic	1	61-70	BA/BS/Masters
Other	0	70+	Unknown
Admissions Callaway County			
Gender		Age	Level of Education
Male	12	18-20	Less Than High School Diploma
Female	1	21-30	High School Equivalency/GED®
Race		31-40	High School Diploma
White	10	41-50	Some Secondary Education
Black	3	51-60	Degree/License/Certification
Hispanic	0	61-70	BA/BS
Other	0	70+	Unknown

# Family Treatment Court

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

### **Admissions/Exits**

<i>Referrals:</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Denied Referrals:</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Pending Referrals:</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Admissions:</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Graduates:</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Terminations:</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Admin. Discharges</i>	<i>5</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, Boone, or Cole County. Referrals may be made through the Callaway County Juvenile Office and Callaway County Children's Division.

Family Treatment Courts are a drug treatment program in which selected abuse or neglect cases are identified, when parental substance use is a primary factor. The goal is to provide safe, nurturing and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the services and support needed to become sober, dependable parents. FTC programs aid participants in regaining control of their lives and promote long-term recovery to enhance the possibility of reunification.

Planning for the Callaway County 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, the Juvenile Office, Heart of Missouri CASA, Landmark Recovery Center, Regional Partnership Grant, Sauls Drug Store, SERVE, Redwood Toxicology, Tomo testing, Burrell Health, Preferred Family Health, 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. The Callaway County Family Treatment Court is entirely grant-funded with the exception of medication costs which are billed to the Callaway County 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. The Callaway County Family Treatment Court was awarded a No-Cost Extension for a 6<sup>th</sup> year of the grant which allows continued funding through May 30, 2025. This SAMSHA grant allowed FTC to expand its capacity from 2 participants to a maximum of 35 participants and offers many valuable resources such as mental health and substance abuse treatment; transportation; drug testing, peer mentoring; supervised parenting time; continuing 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 a 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 bi-weekly.

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 2023, twenty-one participants were screened for eligibility and seventeen individuals were admitted into the Callaway County Family Treatment Court. Three individuals were denied entry into the program for the following reasons; one participant is incarcerated and two participants refused contact. As of January 2024, there are three pending referrals.

In 2023, 4 individuals graduated from Family Treatment Court, successfully completing the program. Eight participants were unsuccessfully terminated and five were administratively discharged. The graduates of Family Treatment Court were in the program for an average of 411.5 days.

The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2023 can be seen in the table below.

Admissions & Referrals	
Referrals	21
Pending Referrals	3
Denied Referrals	3
Admissions	17

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	4	18-20	3	Less Than High School Diploma	11
Female	13	21-30	8	High School Equivalency/GED®	0
Race		31-40	3	High School Diploma	5
White	17	41-50	3	Some Secondary Education/AA	1
Black	0	51-60	0	Technical/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Other	0	70+	0	MA/MS	0

# 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:

- 1) who is being tracked,
- 2) what is being tracked,
- 3) what time frame is being used for measurement, and
- 4) 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.