



2025 13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
TREATMENT COURT ANNUAL REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Treatment Courts Overview	…….	3
Drug Court	……	9
Family Treatment Court	……	12
Mental Health Court	…….	14
Veterans Court	……	16
DWI Court	……	18
Co-Occurring Court	……	20
How We Measure Recidivism	……	22
Staff	……	25

TREATMENT COURTS OVERVIEW

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

The 13th 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.

Track: **Pre-Plea Diversion**
Offered by: Drug Court, Mental Health Court, Co-Occurring Court, Veterans Treatment 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.

Track: **Post-Plea Diversion**
Offered by: Drug Court, Mental Health Court, Co-Occurring Court, Veterans Treatment 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.

Track: **Probation**
Offered by: Drug Court, Mental Health Court, Co-Occurring Court, Veterans Treatment 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.

Track: **Re-entry**
Offered by: Drug Court, Mental Health Court, Co-Occurring Court, Veterans Treatment Court
Description: A re-entry participant has been sentenced to complete a Treatment Court as a part of his or her probation, immediately following release from incarceration. An eligible candidate has exited from the Department of Corrections after 120 days of

shock incarceration (Section 559.115, RSMo) or long term treatment (Section 217.785, RSMo)

PHASES

Since 2017, all 13th 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:

Phase 1: Stabilization and Orientation Phase

- Minimum of 30 -60 days
- Participant must have had an interaction with all core team members and understand their role on the team
- Establish plan for crisis intervention
- Complete comprehensive screening and assessment
- Establish person-centered treatment and case plan
- Establish routine for attending treatment sessions, supervision appointments, court hearings and other services

Phase 2: Psychosocial Stabilization Phase

- Approximately 90 days
- Plan for stable housing
- Reliably attending court hearings, treatment sessions, community supervision sessions and drug testing
- Establish therapeutic alliance with at least one staff member. Progress on sharing thoughts, feelings and experiences and asking for help.
- Establish clinical stability: participant is no longer experiencing persistent substance cravings, withdrawal symptoms, anhedonia, executive dysfunction or acute mental health symptoms

Phase 3: Prosocial Habilitation phase

- Minimum of 90-120 days
- Establishes Pro-Social Routine
    - Daily interactions are primarily with prosocial persons and involve prosocial activities
    - Avoids interactions with persons engaged in substance use, crimes or other harmful behaviors
- Prosocial Skills
    - Engaged / Completes manualized CBT counseling curriculum (HR only)
    - Staff identifies concrete examples when the participant has applied the skills from CBT curriculum (HR only)
- Abstinence efforts: avoids substance using peers, practices drug refusal skills, engages in techniques to cope with substance cravings
- Achieved intermittent intervals of confirmed abstinence of several weeks to months at a time

Phase 4: Life Skills

- Life skills curriculum: completed curriculum focusing on prepatory skills needed to fulfill a long-term adaptive role desired by the person
- Adaptive Role: employed, managing household, in school
- Early Remission: 90 days without clinical symptoms / abstinence (HN only)

Phase 5: Recovery Management

- Engaged in Recovery management activities
    - Interacts regularly with someone with relevant lived experience
- Completed continuing care / Prevention plan
- Completed restorative justice activity
- Abstinence maintenance
    - Demonstrates the ability to sustain abstinence

*This structure applies to High Risk(HR) / High Need(HN) participants in Quadrant 1. Other risk and need levels will complete phase advancement requirements as recommended by their team and could move through the phases more quickly than notated.

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 recurrence 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

Referrals: 250

Denied: 112

Admissions: 115

Pending: 51

Graduates: 40

Terminations: 16

Admin/Transfer: 40

Callaway County

Referrals: 53

Denied: 3

Admissions: 34

Pending: 8

Graduates: 12

Terminations: 3

Admin/Transfer: 15

Recidivism
(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2020: 48

Number of New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:

11

Percentage of recidivism: 23 %

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

The Treatment Courts of the 13th Circuit have since expanded to be more inclusive and available to many 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	88	Participants Jan 1	29
Referrals	250	Referrals	53
Pending Referrals	51	Pending Referrals	8
Referrals Denied	112	Referrals Denied	3
Admissions	115	Admissions	34
Admin/Transferred	15	Admin/Transferred	15
Participants Dec 31	102	Participants Dec 31	34
Admissions by Track		**Admissions by Track**	
Pre-Plea Diversion	1	Pre-Plea Diversion	1
Post-Plea Diversion	17	Post-Plea Diversion	3
Probation	97	Probation	31
Reentry	0	Reentry	0

In 2025, a total of 291 defendants were referred to the 13th Circuit Drug Courts. There were 149 defendants admitted into the program and 135 were denied admission. Of the 115 defendants initially admitted to the Boone County Drug Court 27 were transferred to the Co-Occurring Court, 1 was transferred to DWI Court, 1 was transferred to Mental Health Court, and 1 was transferred to Callaway County Drug Court. 59 of the referred cases were found eligible but remained in a pending status at the end of 2025.

The demographic information for the participants admitted in 2025 can be found in the tables below, which includes both Boone and Callaway County. (start here update below table)

Boone County					
Gender		**Age**		**Level of Education**	
Male	82	18-20	1	Less Than High School Diploma	22
Female	33	21-30	26	High School Equivalency/GED®	21
Race		31-40	29	High School Diploma	22
White	85	41-50	38	Some Secondary Education/AA	29
Black	29	51-60	13	Technical/License/Certification	16
Hispanic	0	61-70	6	BA/BS	1
Other	1	70+	2	MA/MS	0
				Unknown	4

Callaway County					
Gender		**Age**		**Level of Education**	
Male	20	18-20	2	Less Than High School Diploma	19
Female	14	21-30	4	High School Equivalency/GED®	5
Race		31-40	11	High School Diploma	6
White	32	41-50	15	Some Secondary Education/AA	3
Black	2	51-60	1	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	1	BA/BS	0
Unknown	0	70+	0	Unknown	1

In 2025, a total of 52 participants successfully 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	40	Successful Completion	12
Termination	16	Termination	3
Administrative Discharge/Transfers	45	Administrative Discharge/Transfers	15

Family Treatment Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals:	*13*
Denied Referrals:	*4*
Pending Referrals:	*2*
Admissions:	*7*
Graduates:	*5*
Terminations:	*1*
Admin. Discharges	*3*

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 Judge, the Juvenile Office, Children's Division and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing 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, Saults 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. 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 6th 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. This award was successfully closed in 2025. The Callaway County Family Treatment Court is now currently funded by the state and county government fund.

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 2025, 13 participants were screened for eligibility by the Callaway County Family Treatment Court. 7 individuals were admitted into the Callaway County Family Treatment Court. Four individuals were denied entry into the program for the following reasons; Two participants were unable to be contacted, Two had no need for SUD treatment. As of January 2026, there are two pending referrals. In 2025, one participant was unsuccessfully terminated and three individuals were administratively discharged from the Callaway Family Treatment Court program.

In 2025, 5 individuals graduated from Family Treatment Court, successfully completing the program. The graduates of Family Treatment Court were in the program for an average of 439.6 days. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2025 can be seen in the table below.

Admissions & Referrals	
Referrals	13
Pending Referrals	2
Denied Referrals	4
Admissions	7

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

Treatment Court II – Mental Health Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals:	*32*
Denied Referrals:	*11*
Pending Referrals:	*3*
Admissions:	*17*
Graduates:	*11*
Terminations:	*2*
Admin./Transfer:	*6*

Recidivism
(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2020:	*8*
Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:	*2*
Percentage of recidivism:	*25%*

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. 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 2025, there were 31 defendants referred to Mental Health Court. 11 of the 31 referrals received in 2025 were ineligible for Mental Health Court, three remained pending at the end of 2025, while 12 of the 31 referrals 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 2025, five participants were admitted as a post-plea diversions, while the other 12 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	13	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	5
Female	4	21-30	4	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Race		31-40	6	High School Diploma	7
White	8	41-50	4	Some Secondary Education	1
Black	9	51-60	3	Degree/License/Certification	2
Hispanic	0	61-70	0	BA/BS	0
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

In 2025, 19 participants exited Mental Health Court. 11 participants successfully completed the program, six were released from Mental Health Court due to an administrative discharge, and two were terminated unsuccessfully.

The chart below shows the admission and discharge data for 2025

Admissions & Referrals		Admissions by Track		Discharge Data	
Participants Jan 1	19	Pre-Plea Diversion	0	Successful Completion	11
Referrals	32	Post-Plea Diversion	5	Termination	2
Pending Referrals	3	Probation	12	Administrative Discharge	6
Denied Referrals	11	Re-entry	0	Transferred	0
Admissions	17				
Participant Dec 31	17				

Treatment Court III – Veterans Treatment Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals:	*19*
Denied Referrals:	*1*
Pending Referrals	*2*
Admissions:	*12*
Graduates:	*13*
Terminations:	*1*
Admin./Transfer:	*3*

Recidivism
(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2020:	*8*
Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:	*2*
Percentage of Recidivism:	*25 %*

The Veterans Treatment Court of the 13th Circuit was created to serve military veterans, and sometimes active-duty personnel, who have been charged with criminal offenses and are eligible for benefits at the Veterans Hospital. 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 participant to successfully complete all five phases of the Treatment Court program, which takes approximately 14 months.

In 2025, there were 19 defendants referred to Veterans Court. One of the 19 referrals received in 2025 were found ineligible. In 2025, 12 veterans entered the program, which included referrals from previous years, and two referrals received in 2025 remained in a pending status at the end of 2025.

The following chart includes data regarding referrals, as well as demographic information for the 12 participants admitted to Veterans Treatment Court in 2025.

Admissions & Referrals	
Participants Jan 1	20
Referrals	19
Pending	2
Denied	1
Admissions	12
Participants Dec 31	15

Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea Diversion	0
Post-Plea Diversion	0
Probation	12
Reentry	0

Race	
White	12
Black	0
Hispanic	0
Other	0

Gender	
Male	11
Female	1

Age	
18-20	0
21-30	0
31-40	6
41-50	3
51-60	1
61-70	2
70+	0

Level of Education	
Less Than High School Diploma	0
High School Equiv/GED®	0
High School Diploma	6
Some Secondary Education	3
Degree/License/Certification	1
BA/BS	1
Masters	1

Discharge Data	
Successful Completion	13
Termination	1
Administrative Discharge	3
Transfer	0

Treatment Court IV – DWI Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Boone County

Participants as Jan 1:	*23*
Referrals:	*41*
Denied Referrals:	*7*
Admissions:	*27*
Graduates:	*18*
Terminations:	*0*
Admin./Transfer	*2*
Participants as Dec 31:	*30*

Callaway County

Participants as Jan 1:	*10*
Referrals:	*9*
Denied Referrals:	*3*
Admissions:	*4*
Graduates:	*7*
Terminations:	*0*
Admin./Transfer:	*0*
Participants as Dec 31:	*7*

Recidivism
(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2020:	*27*
Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:	*3*
Percentage of recidivism:	*11%*

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

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

In 2025, a total of 50 defendants were referred to the DWI Courts of the 13th Circuit; Nine to Callaway County and 41 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. Three referrals were found ineligible in Callaway County and there were four admissions in 2025, with three eligible referrals still pending the outcome of the criminal case. Of the Boone County referrals, seven were ineligible, while there are 23 eligible referrals pending the outcome of the criminal case. 21 new participants were admitted to DWI Court in 2025. Additional demographic information for those admitted to DWI Court can be found on the following page.

Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	16	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	3
Female	11	21-30	4	High School Equivalency/GED®	3
Race		31-40	6	High School Diploma	5
White	19	41-50	8	Some Secondary Education	8
Black	7	51-60	5	Degree/License/Certification	4
Hispanic	0	61-70	3	BA/BS/Masters	4
Other	1	70+	0	Unknown	0
Admissions Callaway County					
Gender		**Age**		**Level of Education**	
Male	3	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	0
Female	1	21-30	0	High School Equivalency/GED®	1
Race		31-40	1	High School Diploma	1
White	4	41-50	2	Some Secondary Education	2
Black	0	51-60	0	Degree/License/Certification	0
Hispanic	0	61-70	1	BA/BS/Masters	0
Other	0	70+	0	Unknown	0

The duration of the DWI Court is determined by each participant's progress and is approximately 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 18 participants graduated from Boone County DWI Court, and there were seven graduates from Callaway County DWI Court in 2025. Neither Boone nor Callaway County DWI Court programs had any clients who were terminated unsuccessfully in 2025

Discharge Data			
Boone County		**Callaway County**	
Successful Completion	18	Successful Completion	7
Termination	0	Termination	0
Administrative Discharge/Transfers	2	Administrative Discharge/Transfers	0

Treatment Court V – CO-OCCURRING Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Boone County

Participants as Jan 1:	*72*
Referrals	*92*
Pending	*13*
Denied Referrals	*35*
Admissions:	*70*
Graduates:	*32*
Terminations:	*9*
Admin/Transfer:	*20*
Participants as Dec 31:	*81*

Callaway County

Participants as Jan 1:	*0*
Referrals:	*3*
Denied Referrals:	*1*
Admissions:	*1*
Graduates:	*0*
Terminations:	*0*
Admin/Transfer	*0*
Participants as Dec 31:	*1*

Recidivism
(Measured five years post-graduation)

Graduates in 2020:	*21*
Number of Graduates with New Guilty Pleas/Convictions:	*5*
Percentage of recidivism:	*24%*

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 13th 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.

Admissions Boone County					
Gender		**Age**		**Level of Education**	
Male	41	18-20	0	Less Than High School Diploma	12
Female	29	21-30	13	High School Equivalency/GED®	17
Race		31-40	20	High School Diploma	14
White	50	41-50	25	Some Secondary Education	19
Black	19	51-60	8	Degree/License/Certification	7
Hispanic	1	61-70	3	BA/BS/Masters	1
Other	0	70+	1	Unknown	0

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

In 2025, a total of 32 participants successfully completed the Boone and Callaway Co-occurring 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	32	Successful Completion	0
Termination	20	Termination	0
Administrative Discharge/Transfers	9	Administrative Discharge/Transfers	0

Recidivism

How We Measure Recidivism

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed Treatment 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.

Drug Court

The period researched includes the date a graduate exited Drug Court in 2020, through December 31, 2025. In 2020, 52 participants graduated from the 13th Circuit Drug Courts. Boone County had 40 graduates, while Callaway County had 12 graduates. 11 of these graduates pled to or were found guilty of new charges within the 5-year period; 10 Boone County graduates and one Callaway County graduate. In addition, the recidivism charges of the 11 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 11 reoffending 2020 Boone and Callaway county graduates.

Recidivism Charges Incurred Between 2020-2025
• Burglary - 2nd Degree { Felony D RSMo: 569.170 } • Stealing - $750 Or More { Felony D RSMo: 570.030 } • Receiving Stolen Property { Felony D RSMo: 570.030 } • Assault- 4th Degree - Pursuant To Subdivision (1), (5) { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 565.056 • Trafficking Drugs - 2nd Degree { Felony B RSMo: 579.068 } • Possession Of Controlled Substance { Felony D RSMo: 579.015 } • Resisting/Interfering With Arrest For A Felony { Felony E RSMo: 575.150 } • Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid { Felony D RSMo: 579.015 } • Stealing { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 570.030 } • Person, Firm, Corp Or Assoc Violating Any Of The Order/Ordinances Adopted, Promulgated, Published By County Comm { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 192.300 } • Oper A Motor Vehicle In A Careless And Imprudent Manner, Involving An Accident • { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 304.012 } • Resisting/Interfering With Arrest, Detention Or Stop { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 575.150 } • Stealing - 4th Or Subsequent Stealing Offense Within 10 Years { Felony E RSMo: 570.030 }

- Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm { Felony D RSMo: 571.070 }
- Harassment - 1st Degree { Felony E RSMo: 565.090 }
- Violation Of Order Of Protection For Adult { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 455.085 }
- Fail To Reg As Sex Offndr/589.400-.425 Undrlyng Ofns Unclassfd Fel Ch 566, A Or B Fel Or Fel Invlvng Child < 14 { Felony D RSMo: 589.425 }
- Stealing - $25,000 Or More { Felony C RSMo: 570.030 }
- Delivery Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana Or Synthetic Cannabinoid { Felony C RSMo: 579.020 }

Mental Health Court

The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Mental Health Court in 2020, through December 31, 2025. In 2020, there were eight 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 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 2020-2025
• Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid { Felony D RSMo: 579.015 }
• Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm { Felony D RSMo: 571.070 }

Veterans Court

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 2020 through December 31, 2025.

In 2020, there were eight graduates of the Veterans Treatment Court program. Two of the eight 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 2020-2025
• Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid { Felony D RSMo: 579.015 }
• Fail To Drive On Right Half Of Rdwy When Rdwy Was Of Sufficient Width, Resulting In An Accident { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 304.015 }

DWI Court

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 2020, through December 31, 2025. In 2020, 27 participants graduated from 13th Circuit DWI Courts, 24 from Boone County DWI Court and four from Callaway County DWI Court. Three Boone County 2020 graduates pled guilty of new charges within the 5-year period. No Callaway County DWI graduates incurred new charges. The new charges incurred and pled guilty to are included in the table below. 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 2020-2025
• Dwi – Aggravated { Felony D RSMo: 577.010 }
• Endangering The Welfare Of A Child Creating Substantial Risk- 1st Degree - 1st Offense - No Sexual Conduct { Felony D RSMo: 568.045 }
• Driving While Revoked/Suspended - 2nd Or 3rd Offense { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 302.321 }
• Driving While Revoked/Suspended { Felony E RSMo: 302.321 }
• Possession Of Controlled Substance { Felony D RSMo: 579.015 }

Co-occurring Court

The recidivism of participants who successfully completed Co-occurring Court was studied this year. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited Co-occurring Court in 2020, through December 31, 2025. In 2020, 21 participants graduated from Boone County Co-occurring Court. Five 2020 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. 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 2020-2025
• Forgery { Felony D RSMo: 570.090 }
• Resisting/Interfering With Arrest, Detention Or Stop { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 575.150 }
• Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree { Felony E RSMo: 565.074 }
• Assault - 3rd Degree - Special Victim { Felony D RSMo: 565.054 }
• Assault- 4th Degree - Pursuant To Subdivision (1), (5) { Misdemeanor A RSMo: 565.056 }
• Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana/Synthetic Cannabinoid { Felony D RSMo: 579.015 }

TREATMENT COURT STAFF

Casey Clevenger, Treatment Court Commissioner

Mike Barrett, Treatment Court Administrator

Clayton VanNurden, Treatment Court Administrator/Supervisor

Alex Cuppy, Family Treatment Court Service Coordinator

Shaun Berning, Veterans Treatment Court Mentor Coordinator

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