COMPETENCY TO PROCEED IN COLORADO AND BEYOND

Presented to the BHDCJS Legislative Oversight Committee W. Neil Gowensmith, Ph.D. and Daniel C. Murrie, Ph.D.

INTRODUCTIONS

Neil Gowensmith, Ph.D.

Licensed clinical psychologist specializing in forensic psychology

Postdoctoral fellowship in forensic psychology, St Elizabeth's Hospital, Wash DC

Former Chief of Forensic Services, Hawaii

Former CDHS competency evaluator

Associate Professor, University of Denver

President, Groundswell Services, Inc.

Daniel Murrie, Ph.D.

Licensed clinical psychologist specializing in forensic psychology

Director of Psychology, Institute of Law, Psychiatry & Public Policy (University of Virginia)

Professor of Psychiatry, (University of Virginia Medical School)

Groundswell Services, Inc. & other national consulting



ROLE AND Obligations As special Masters

Court-appointed position to provide recommendation and oversight related to Case 1:11-cv-02285.

Duties outlined in the consent decree:

- Review and approve the Department's plans to improve timeliness of performance of competence services.
- Recommend methods for addressing short- and long-term compliance with the timeframes for Competence Services ...and compliance with the Consent Decree.
- Monitor progress regarding compliance with the Consent Decree and relevant state laws
- Participate in the Fines Committee, which receives funds from fines for non-compliance and determines best use of those funds to further alleviate the competence waitlist





THE NATIONAL "COMPETENCE CRISIS"



DEMAND INCREASES WHILE SUPPLY DECREASES



1. Number of people ordered to competence evaluation

2. Proportion of persons found incompetent to proceed (ITP)

3. Number of people ordered to competence restoration

1. Number of inpatient restoration beds

2. Mental health staffing availability



THE ROLE OF MISDEMEANANTS



Law and Human Behavior

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The Impact of Misdemeanor Arrests on Forensic Mental Health Services: A State-Wide Review of Virginia Sanity Evaluations

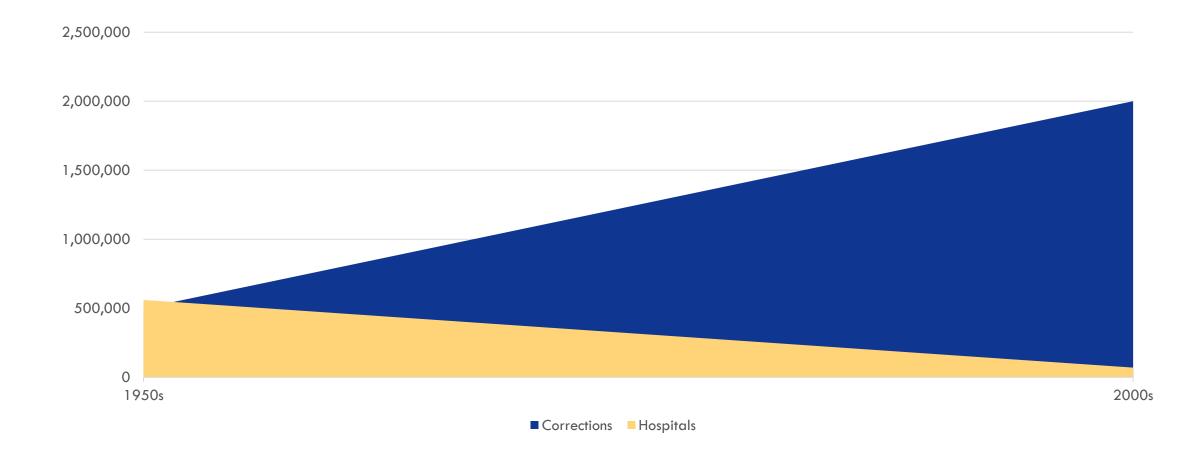
Brett O. Gardner and Daniel C. Murrie University of Virginia Angela N. Torres Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Richmond, Virginia

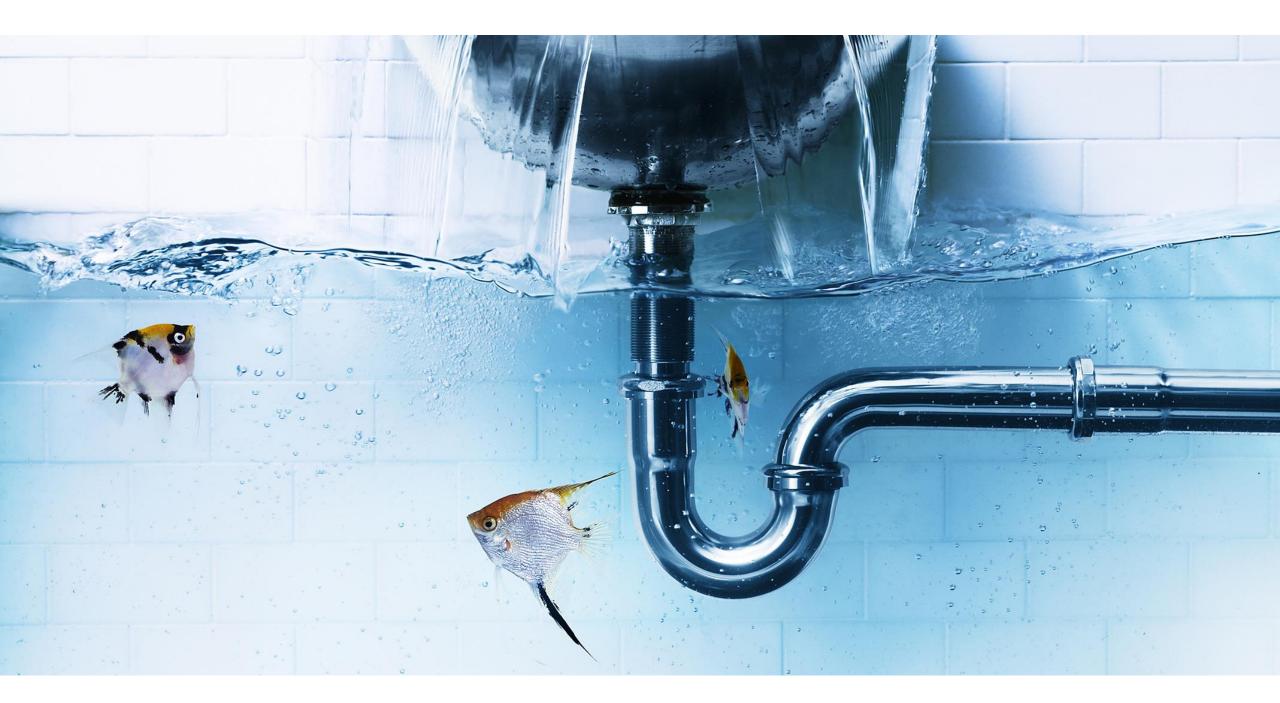
- Misdemeanants more often opined ITP (44%) than felons (31%)
- Largely due to more psychosis
- More misdemeanants ordered to restoration than ever before



US STATE HOSPITAL POPULATION FROM 1950-PRESENT 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 500,000 0 1950s 2000s Hospitals

STATE HOSPITAL VS. JAILS / PRISON POPULATIONS FROM 1950-PRESENT







SICK

Pennsylvania's Mentally III Spend Years in Jail Without Trial or Treatment

Without enough beds in mental facilities, Pennsylvania is forcing the 'mentally unfit' to stay locked up. One has become borderline catatonic waiting for help.

Long, Dangerous Wait for Hospital **Beds for Those Incompetent to Stand** Trial



By Scott Shafer OCTOBER 20, 2015

C SHARE

In 2010, Rodney Bock was arrested for carrying a loaded gun into a restaurant in Yuba City, north of Sacramento. Bock had severe mental illness and was later found incompetent to stand trial. He was released

Pa.'s mentally ill inmates trapped in legal purgatory





Gallery: Dauphin County Prison 'We are the state hospital'

No place to go: Inmates declared mentally unfit to stand trial languish in jails

BY CHRIS MCGUINNESS

It was 5:36 p.m. on Jan. 22, 2017, and Andrew Chaylon Holland was dead.

An official report details the bleak tableau that greeted a coroner's office investigator at the scene of the 36-year-old Atascadero resident's death: Holland was naked and his legs were in shackles. His body lay supine on the floor of an observation cell at the SLO County Jail. Adhesive pads from a portable defibrillator -evidence of the jail staff's efforts to revive him-were still on his chest.

Holland died less than an hour after spending nearly two days in a restraint chair, where he'd been placed for his own safety after the jail's correctional deputies saw him attempting to harm himself. According to the coroner's report, Holland was in the chair from 6:55 p.m. on Jan. 20 until 4:43 p.m. on Jan. 22. During that time, he'd refused food and water. Soon after he was released from the chair, a video feed from the observation cell showed Holland lying on his back. By 5:02 p.m., he appeared to have trouble breathing. By 5:08 p.m., Holland appeared to have stopped moving, the report states.

An autopsy later determined that Holland's death was caused by a blood clot in one of his lungs. According to the National Institute of Health,



Case 2:16-cv-00798-MHT-CSC Docume					
UNITED STATES DIS FOR THE MIDDLE DISTR NORTHERN D	ICT OF AL				
DEMONTRAY HUNTER, by and through his next friend, Rena Hunter; RUSSELL D. SENN, by and through his next friend, Irene Senn; TRAVIS S. PARKS, by and through his next friend, Catherine Young; VANDARIUS S. DARNELL, by and through his next friend, Bambi Darnell; FRANK WHITE, JR., by and through his next friend, Linda White; MARCUS JACKSON, by and through his next friend Michael P. Hanle; TIMOTHY D. MOUNT, by and through his next friend, Dorothy Sullivan; HENRY P. MCGHEE, by and through his next friend, Barbara Hardy, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated; and the ALABAMA DISABILITIES ADVOCACY PROGRAM, Plaintiffs,	CASE NO. 2:16-cv-00798-MHT CLASS ACTION FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF (WO)		ON FOR RY AND RELIEF	HI, AL,	
v. LYNN BESHEAR, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the Alabama Department of Mental Health,				NITED STATES D STERN DISTRICT AT SEA	OF WASHINGTON
Defendant.				EBLOOD, et ntiffs,	CASE NO. C14-1178 MJP FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
<u>CONSENT D</u>	ECREE				CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
		14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Plaintiffs bring this act competency evaluation and re crime who are detained in city Defendants provide class men motion for summary judgmen and that wait times beyond se	TH SERVICES, endants. tion seeking an order storation services to and county jails aw nbers with those serv t, finding that wait to ven days were suspe	r to compel Defendants to provide timely class members—individuals charged with a aiting services—after a court orders that rices. The Court previously granted Plaintif imes of up to seven days were constitutional ct. In order to determine the precise outer es in this case, and to determine the appropri

LEGAL ACTION

HI, AK, CA, WA, OR, NV, UT, CO, LA, AR, MO, TN, FL, AL, OH, PA, VT, DC...*and more to come*

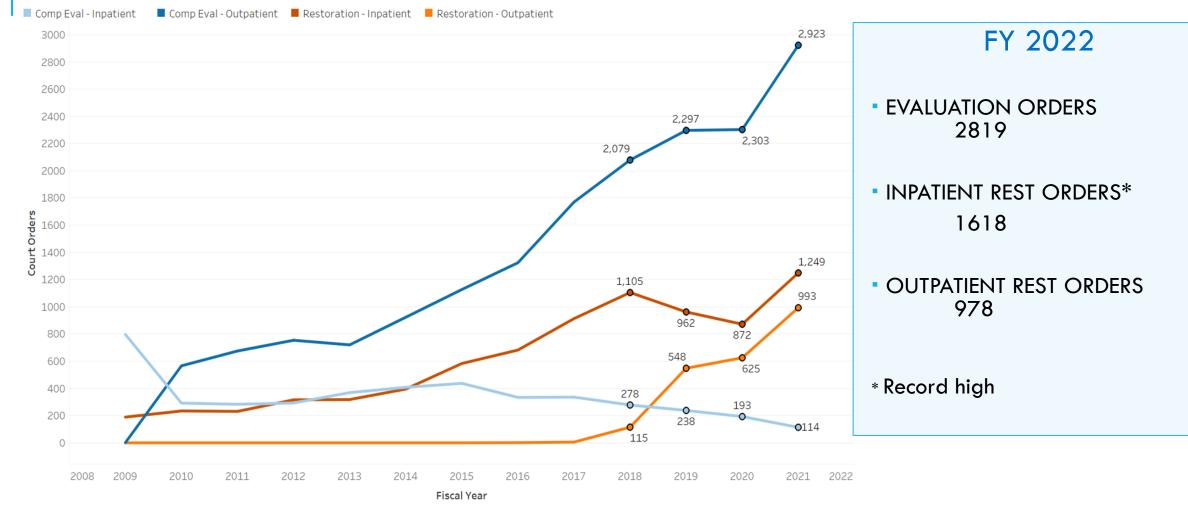
	Case 1:11-cv-02285-NYW Document 165 Filed 04/02/19 USDC Colorado Page 1 of 47						
	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
	FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO						
	Civil Action No. 11-CV-02285-NYW						
	CENTER FOR LEGAL ADVOCACY, d/b/a DISABILITY LAW COLORADO,						
	Plaintiff, v.						
	MICHELLE BARNES,						
e timely	in her official capacity as Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Human Services, and						
ged with a ers that ed Plaintiffs'	JILL MARSHALL, in her official capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo,						
istitutional,	Defendants.						
e appropriate	CONSENT DECREE						



COLORADO'S "COMPETENCE CRISIS"



COLORADO'S COMPETENCE DEMAND



COLORADO'S COMPETENCE DEMAND & SUPPLY

Summary of Inpatient Restoration Service Capacity

Setting	Total currently active restoration beds	Total future restoration beds	Funding Source
СМННіР*	226	249	CDHS
CMHHiFL*	22	44	CDHS
Arapahoe RISE	60	60	CDHS
Boulder RISE	18	18	CDHS
Denver County Restoration Treatment Unit (DRTU)	12	22	CDHS / Fines / Emergency
Denver Health	15	12	CDHS / Emergency
Peakview Hospital	54	10	CDHS / Emergency
Additional private hospitals (e.g., Medical Center of Aurora, etc.)	15	60	Emergency
Total	412	473	

COLORADO'S CURRENT WAITLIST FOR COMPETENCE SERVICES

COMPETENCE EVALUATIONS

- INPATIENT: 21 days (generally within consent decree timeframes)
- ON BOND: months (not within the scope of the consent decree)

COMPETENCE RESTORATION

- INPATIENT / JAIL-BASED: 108 days (far beyond consent decree timeframes; some wait more than 1 year)
 - 483 defendants waiting for inpatient restoration on June 30, 2023
- OUTPATIENT: no wait (more than a third of all people found ITP are ordered to Outpatient Restoration)

ESTIMATING FUTURE COMPLIANCE

DEMAND IS NOT SLOWING CAPACITY IS NOT KEEPING PACE STAFFING SHORTAGES EXACERBATE THE PROBLEM

WITH NO CHANGES, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WAITING – AND THE TIME THEY SPEND ON THE WAITLIST – WILL INCREASE





COLORADO'S REPSONSE



RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

- SB17-012 Established and formalized Communitybased Competency Restoration Treatment
- SB18-251 Statewide BH Court Liaison program created the Bridges Program
- SB19-223 Competency Bill that created major overhaul to evaluations, time frames for restoration, a default to outpatient restoration, codified parts of the Consent Decree



Focus on community-based and civil services

CONSENT DECREE



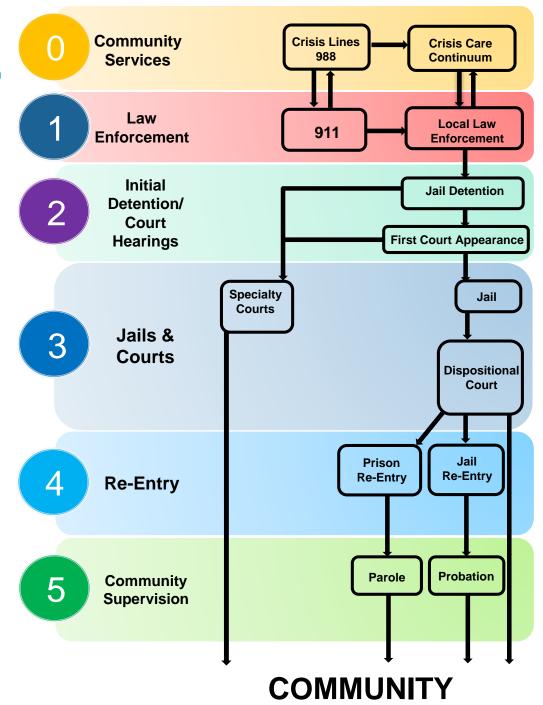
SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL

Deflect

Crisis lines, co-responding, civil commitment, AOT

Divert

Reduce "eligible" offenses, Implement specialty courts and financial incentives for diversion rather than pursuing ISTs



CONSENT DECREE

Focus on community-based and civil services

 Requires placement decision for anyone opined as incompetent



COLORADO'S CONTINUUM OF COMPETENCY RESTORATION TREATMENT OPTIONS

Outpatient Competency Restoration Treatment

Jail-based Competency Restoration Treatment

Inpatient-based Competency Restoration Treatment



CONSENT DECREE

- Focus on community-based and civil services
- Requires placement decision for anyone opined as incompetent
- Requires triage decision for anyone recommended for inpatient restoration (Tier 1 and Tier 2)



$\mathsf{TRIAGE} > \mathsf{WAITLIST}$

Traditional systems function more like the DMV

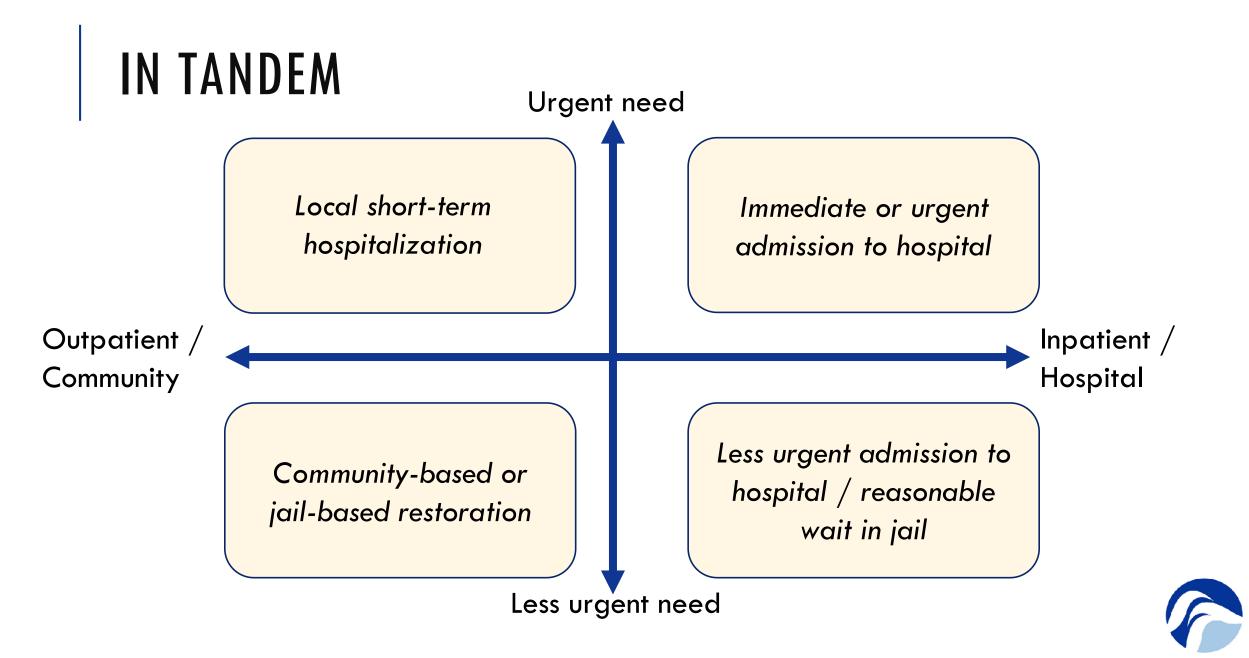
• "Please take a number" and receive restoration in the order you appear.

An ideal competency services system functions like a hospital emergency room.

 Those with the most acute needs receive priority access to more intensive services.







CONSENT DECREE

- Focus on community-based and civil services
- Requires placement decision for anyone opined as incompetent
- Requires triage decision for anyone recommended for inpatient restoration (Tier 1 and Tier 2)
- Implemented Forensic Services Team to monitor everyone on the waitlist every 10 days and facilitate communication among stakeholders





CONSENT DECREE

Focus on community-based and civil services

- Requires placement decision for anyone opined as incompetent
- Requires triage decision for anyone recommended for inpatient restoration (Tier 1 and Tier 2)
- Implemented Forensic Services Team to monitor everyone on the waitlist every 10 days
- Levies fines for non-compliance



FINES COMMITTEE Allocated Funds Summary

The Competency Waitlist Fines Fund was created by a federal court consent decree in litigation addressing Colorado's Competency to Stand Trial system. The Fines Committee was established to oversee the Fines Fund; its purpose is to support programs that have potential to reduce the State's competency restoration waitlist.

Denver Competency
 Diversion

\$1,029,996 - Diverting from prosecution those defendants who are likely to be found incompetent to proceed. The Fines Committee funds a program administrator, two program navigators, and partial salaries for prosecutors and public defenders who work with clients in the program. Funding also provides for direct wraparound client services, including emergency and temporary housing, transportation assistance, mobile phone, hygiene items, clothing, and nutritional assistance.

Alternative Placement

\$27,900 - Diverting individuals, deemed likely to be found incompetent to proceed, from confinement to supportive community-based treatment. The Fines Committee funds inpatient treatment for clients in the PreCAP program.

Community Based Enhanced Restoration

\$400,000 - Providing Assertive Community Treatment to individuals so that they can be released on bond and restored to competency out-of-custody. The Fines Committee funds short-term housing options for clients who would otherwise be homeless.

Colorado Coalition for the Homeless (CCH)

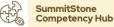
\$4,964,964 - Providing modified Assertive Community Treatment level services to clients who are referred through the Office of Behavioral Health's Forensic Support Team as appropriate for Outpatient Restoration. Additionally, start-up funding was provided in 2019 to enable the program to purchase a 182-unit housing facility, out of which this, and other Colorado Coalition for the Homeless programs are operated.

Larimer County Competency Docket

\$533,242 - Diverting individuals involved in the competency process from custody while coordinating necessary care in the community. The Fines Committee funds a competency services case manager and a competency services team lead.

Aurora Municipal Court Sustained

\$514,384 - Screening individuals booked in the municipal jail and assessing appropriate individuals for competency. The program connects clients to treatment out of custody and works toward prosecutorial diversion. The Fines Committee funds a program administrator, pays for competency evaluations, and provides cell phones for clients.



\$3,029,283 - Increasing psychiatric services in the Larimer County Jail and establishing a community-based competency hub that enables clients' medication management and provision of services.



\$428,000 - Diverting individuals on whom competency is raised, from confinement, by providing dedicated program housing with treatment and wraparound services. The Fines Committee funds a case manager, a house manager, two peer support professionals, monitoring services, and two houses for clients to live.



\$948,729 - Identifying and assessing clients ordered to outpatient competency restoration programs for traumatic brain injury and acquired brain injury, to enhance appropriate interventions for those identified clients, and to provide training to jail staff and providers.



\$669,850 - Purchasing and providing cellular phones, access (minutes), and transportation for competencyinvolved individuals during the pandemic, as well as laptops and related expenses for providers and local jails to allow pandemic-era competency services to continue.

Boulder County Community Justice Services

\$220,000 - Supporting aspects of the State Court Bridges Program, including the provision of access to services to enable the release from custody for competency clients.

Ananeo Competency Housing

\$447,480 - Providing housing and services associated with supportive monitored sober housing. Twenty dedicated beds are reserved for individuals, suitable for diversion from confinement, who are receiving outpatient competency restoration and treatment, referred by the Forensic Support Team or Bridges program.



\$262,000 - Establishing a dedicated Senior Public Defender position for two years to support the Larimer County Competency Docket.



\$137,494 - Assisting clients with acquiring treatment and wraparound services out of custody. Its target population includes pre-release incarcerated clients with mental health and substance use disorders. The Fines Committee funds two clinical case managers.

Denver Sheriff Department

\$663,114 - Supporting the Denver Restoration Treatment Unit, a jailbased initiative that provides programming focused on competency restoration, general mental health needs, and enhancing life skills.

Peak View Behavioral Health

\$440,800 - Providing psychiatric beds for out-of-custody competency clients on an emergency basis.

Denver Health

\$3,270,000 - Providing psychiatric beds for out-of-custody competency clients on an emergency basis.

Gateway to Success
Day Reporting Center

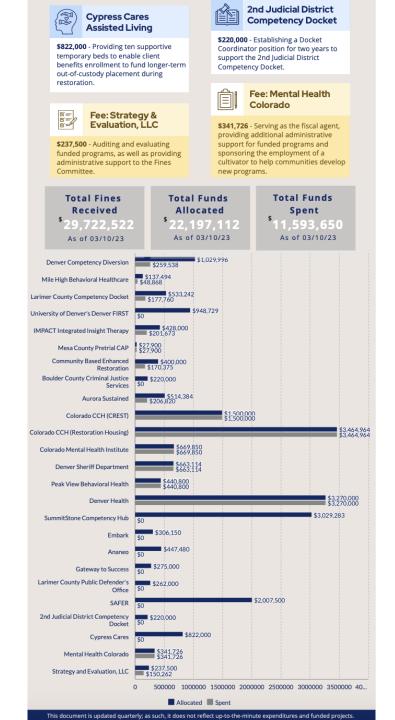
\$275,000 - Establishing a Day Reporting Center with treatment, medication management, daily classes, peer support, and case management in a warm and welcoming space to individuals receiving our of-custody competency evaluation and restoration.

Embark Housing and Day Reporting Center

\$306,150 - Operating a Day Reporting Center to provide outpatient restoration clients with treatment, classes, peer support, and case management, as well as providing sober living housing to serve individuals released from confinement who are receiving competency restoration.



\$2,007,50 - Offering safe, continuous hotel sheltering in Arapahoe County with a continuum of community-based, client-centered safety net services. The Fines Committee funds numerous positions and wraparound services.



THE COMPETENCE SYSTEM IN COLORADO

- Informed by national innovation, empirical best and emerging practices, and professional expertise
- It is a model system
- It addresses competence evaluation and restoration with excellent staff and programming
- It offers individualized options and plans for evaluation and restoration



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- It is a model system
- It addresses competence evaluation and restoration with excellent staff and programming
- It offers individualized options and plans for evaluation and restoration

- However, it is overwhelmed by volume
- Colorado's competence crisis is not due to sheer volume, but inappropriate volume



THE COMPETENCE SYSTEM IN COLORADO

- Colorado's competence system is overwhelmed by volume
- Colorado's competence crisis is not due to sheer volume, but inappropriate volume
- The solution lies in using and expanding the civil system for easy access to effective treatment and resources to navigate life with a serious mental illness before a criminal offense occurs
 - Commitment to outpatient treatment and medication must be possible when necessary



RESTORATION IS BOTH "TOO MUCH" AND "TOO LITTLE"

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Colorado's competence crisis can only be solved through collaboration among a cross-section of public agencies.
- 2. Colorado should convene decision-makers to create solutions.
- 3. Colorado's stakeholders must consider emerging competence innovations from other states.
- 4. Colorado must embrace civil mental health solutions first, diversion and deflection second, and competence services only when merited by the circumstances of a serious offense

PRE-Competence STRATEGIES

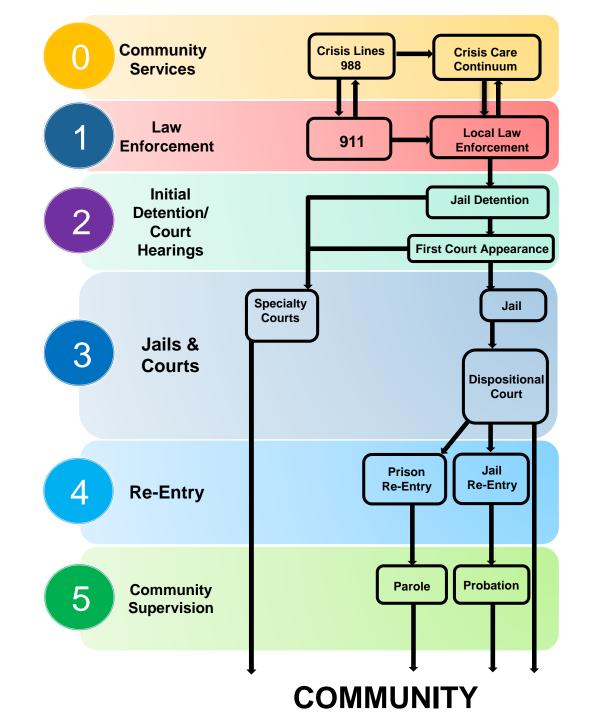
Deflect

Crisis lines, co-responding, civil commitment, AOT

Divert

Reduce "eligible" offenses, Implement specialty courts and financial incentives for diversion rather than pursuing ISTs

Create a center that includes resources, treatment, monitoring, peer support, and housing (e.g., the "Miami Diversion Center")



POST-IST STRATEGIES

Expedite restoration "ramp up" and monitoring

 Early screening and meds, IMOs, court-based clinicians, competency courts or dockets, re-evaluation programs

Diversify restoration settings

 Enhance OCRP (resources, housing, and monitoring), utilize mental health transitional living homes, create additional inpatient capacity

Policy reform, data, and program evaluation

 Limits per Jackson, remove competence for misdemeanants, improve data outcomes and projections, enhance the use of IMOs More reliance on inpatient capacity

WHAT HAS **NOT** Worked in Other places

Creating a competence system that addresses mental health needs beyond competence

Lowering the certification standards for evaluators, faster evaluations, competence checklists,

Reliance on a forensic department or office to solve the crisis – this is a *public health crisis*, not a forensic mental health crisis



THANK YOU!



Groundswell Services, Inc.