

Restoration to Competency Program

Innovations in Programming: Providing Restoration to Competency Services in the Pima County Jail

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Restoration Team

- Dr. Debra Joseph Psy. D., R.N. Lead Forensic Psychologist
- Dr. Michael Christiansen Ph. D., Forensic Psychologist
- Patricia Graulty, Program Manager
- Two Forensic Social Workers
- Rene Quihuis, RTC Corrections Specialist
- Marco Chavez, Corrections Officer
- Gary Fennema, Admin. Support Specialist
- Contract Psychiatrist, Psychometrist, and Interpreter



What is Competency?

- Competency is a legal term
 - An individual must be <u>competent</u> to stand trial
 - Dusky v. United States: Supreme Court of the United States, decided April 18th, 1960-The competency standard for standing trial; The defendant must have "sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding" and a "rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him."

 Meaning they are assist their attempt in providing a spirally defense.
 - Meaning they can assist their attorney in providing a rationale defense
- Competency is <u>not a medical diagnosis</u>
 - A judge, not a doctor, determines who is competent
 - However, doctors evaluate individuals and offer competency opinions to the judge



Who is Incompetent?

- Defendants who cannot:
 - Assist their attorney in their defense
 - Do not know roles of the individuals in the court system (judges, attorneys, etc.)
 - Do not know what it means to enter a guilty plea
 - Do not know appropriate behavior in the court
 - Suffers from a mental disease, defect, or disability preventing them from being able to rationally and factually assist their counsel in the preparation and presentation of their defense.



Who is Incompetent?

- Competency is usually affected by:
 - Mental Illness
 - **Traumatic Brain Injuries**
 - Organic Brain Disorders
 - Cognitive Issues/Mental Retardation/Borderline Intellectual Functioning
 - Learning Disabilities
 - Long Term Drug/Alcohol Use



Competency versus Mental Illness

- You <u>can</u> have a mental illness, disease or defect and still be <u>competent</u> to stand trial
- You can be incompetent and not mentally ill



How is Someone Found Incompetent?

- An individual is charged with a criminal offense
- Someone associated with their case (usually their defense attorney) believes the defendant is incompetent
 - Files a "Rule 11" motion with the court to request the defendant be evaluated
- Judge reviews the Rule 11 request and decides if the defendant should be evaluated



How is Someone Found Incompetent?

- If the judge decides there is cause, he or she will order the defendant to be evaluated
 - Evaluations are usually done by 1 psychologist and 1 psychiatrist. If a disagreement a third evaluation can be ordered.
- The evaluators interview the person and review assorted records that are provided to them
 - The evaluator offers an opinion to the judge regarding the defendantscompetency to stand trial.



How is Someone Found Incompetent?

- The judge reviews the evaluations/opinions and rules regarding the defendant's competency
 - If competent, the person returns to normal criminal justice proceedings
 - If incompetent, the judge will order the defendant into the Restoration to Competency (RTC) Program
 - If incompetent and non-restorable the judge dismisses charges without prejudice.

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About the RTC Program

- If found incompetent but restorable:
 - Restoration work is then undertaken by the "Restoration Team"
 - Psychologist evaluates the individual and creates a "restoration plan"
 - Orders testing to rule out cognitive and or psychiatric impairment/malingering. Examples include the Test of Malingered Memory, Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms, Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms, MMPI, Greens Word Memory Test
 - Provides updates to the Court
 - Social Worker educates the inmate on the criminal justice system
 - Observes and documents behaviors relating to competency



Restoration to Competency Program

- Starting August 1st, 2007 Pima County incustody RTC Program was implemented.
 - Prior to this program
 - All defendants requiring inpatient admission went to the Arizona State Hospital (ASH)
 - Community restoration for defendants who are not a threat to public safety-ordered by the court.



Why Do Some Inmates Still Go to the State Hospital?

- Defendants may be transferred to to the Arizona State Hospital (ASH)
 - Complicated co-morbid medical issues

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About the RTC Program

- The RTC Program is <u>not</u> a treatment program, it only evaluates, assesses, and educates the individual in restoration
 - All treatment (medical and psychiatric care) is provided by the jail medical provider.
 - Psychiatrist assigned to the RTC program for continuity of care during restoration.
 - Psychiatrist communicate with the medical staff to provide information that is relevant to their treatment efforts
- **Doctor's Client = their Patient**
- RTC's Client = the Court (no confidentiality)



About the RTC Program

- Roles of the RTC Correctional Officers:
 - Transport inmates in RTC to and from the RTC Program
 - Provide additional security to RTC team
 - Gather collateral information on inmates
 - Video from the units
 - Telephone conversations
 - Visitation Videos
 - Observations by other officers



How Does the RTC Program Work?

- When the RTC Program receives an inmate that has been ordered into the program...
 - Several initial assessments are completed
 - Preliminary (baseline) testing is performed
 - A restoration plan is developed
 - The restoration plan outlines what the person's competency deficiencies are, and what type of restoration services the inmate will receive



How Does the RTC Program Work?

- The Restoration Team communicates with the PCADC health care provider (ConMed)
 - Ensures the defendant is getting appropriate behavioral health care, as needed
 - Monitors compliance with psychiatric/medical medications
 - Other medical treatment or testing as needed



How Long Is Someone in the RTC Program?

- By law, the RTC program is 15 months
 - If progressing, then the RTC program can request up to 21 months
- Length of stay varies by individual



Where are Inmates in the RTC Program Housed?

- There is no special unit specifically designated for RTC inmates
- Many RTC inmates are housed in 1-Sierra
 - Have complex behavioral health issues or require added support/observation
- Other RTC defendants housed in the general population, depending on their security classification



When Does the Defendant Complete the Program?

- The RTC Psychologist determines when someone has been "restored"
 - RTC Psychologist offers an opinion regarding "competency" to the Judge
 - If "Competent" then the defendant can return to their criminal proceedings
 - If not competent and non-restorable a Title 36 petition is filed or Title 14 guardianship may be recommended.
- Psychologist will send a final report to the court, and discharge the inmate from the program
 - However, the inmate will still remain in custody (unless a judge orders release)



What is Non-Restorable?

- Not all inmates can be restored to competency
 - Common non-treatable conditions: Significant cognitive disorders/unremitting psychiatric conditions
 - When is a defendant "non-restorable?"
 - The psychologist determines that no further treatment or restoration will return the defendant to competency
 - The defendant's charges are dismissed without prejudice.
 - Most often they are referred for Court Ordered Treatment (Title 36)



How does the RTC Program Benefit Pima County?

- Benefits to the County:
 - Total program savings: Over \$2.5 million
 - Saved approximately \$85K to PCSD (reduced transportation costs)
 - Program operating in one location (continuity)
- Benefits to the System:
 - Inmates are receiving a quality program
 - Average length of stay may be less
 - Admission process short
 - Avg days to enter ASH is 30 days
- Benefits to the Defendant:
 - Continuity of context of competency (medications, milieu)
 - Continuity of social support (treatment provider, family, friends)
 - Elimination of delay in entry to program (speedy trial, treatment)



How Does the RTC Program Benefit Pima County?

- **■** Benefits to the Court:
 - More convenient access between attorney's and clients
 - Restoraion program located in the jail system
 - Quality information provided monthly
- Benefits to the Jail:
 - Increased security over a hospital setting
 - Saves Sheriff's Department transport and personnel costs

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Questions?

■ Contact the RTC Team at:

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