

The Virginia Tech Tragedy

April 16, 2007

Crisis, Opportunity, and Lessons Learned

**NASMHPD Summer Commissioners Meeting
July 15, 2007**

**James S. Reinhard, M.D.
Commissioner**

**Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and
Substance Abuse Services
Commonwealth of Virginia**

Headlines

The Washington Post

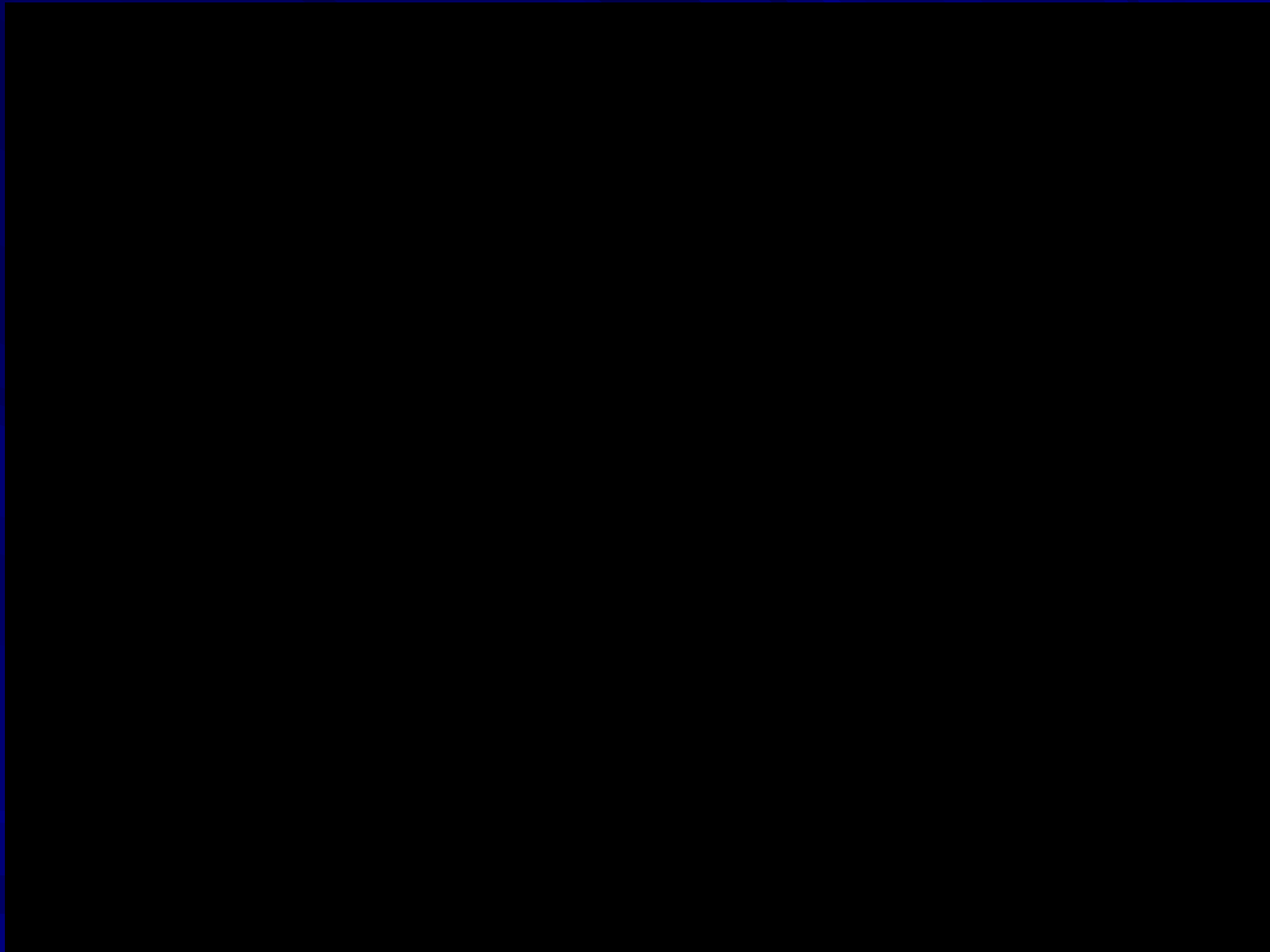
“Gunman Kills 32 at Virginia Tech In Deadliest Shooting in U.S. History” – April 17, 2007



Immediate Leadership Response

- Governor Tim Kaine





Virginia Governor Tim Kaine
Virginia Tech Convocation Ceremony – April 17, 2007

Immediate Criticism

■ Law Enforcement

- Actions taken after first two killings
- ? Readily exonerated

■ University Administration

- Decision not to shut down campus
- Lack of communication to students

■ Mental Health System

- Lack of notification for gun purchase registry
- Pervasive criticism on various assumptions
- Lack of clinical information available

Responses

■ New

- Governor Executive Order
- Governor Investigation Commission

■ Ongoing

- Inspector General (MH System) Investigation
- Virginia Supreme Court Chief Justice Commission of Mental Health Law Reform
- Interagency Council on Civil Commitment
- General Assembly Committee Meetings

Governor Executive Order

- Clarified Reporting requirements (firearm/criminal database) and persons responsible for reporting
- Revised Form to facilitate/remind
- Highlighted inconsistency of reporting and not done in majority of states
- Further stigmatized mentally ill as dangerous?

Governor Appointed Investigation Commission

- Immediately announced
- High Profile member
 - Former Sec. of Homeland Security, Gov. Tom Ridge
- Headed by well respected retired State Police Superintendent
- One mental health expert
 - Academic Child Psychiatrist
- Lack of access to records (initial)
- Criticism from Victim's Families

MH Inspector General Report

- Inspector General Office established 10 years ago
- Independent of Department of Mental Health (reports to Governor)
- Had first access to clinical records
- Recommendations for code changes and budget requests collaborative/consistent with our department

Virginia Chief Justice Commission on Mental Health Law Reform

- Initiated one year ago (prior to VA Tech)
- Wide stakeholder involvement
- Reviewing:
 - Civil commitment process
 - Mandatory Outpatient Commitment
 - Access to services
- Timing of recommendations and turf issues with General Assembly

General Assembly Committees

- Special Sessions
- Broad Reviews
- Much more interest in MH system
 - Expect voluminous introduced MH related bills
 - Revenue projections down in Virginia
 - Uncertain availability of resources for major MH initiatives in Governor's budget
 - Uncertain General Assembly support for major MH initiatives vs. “tweaking” of system

What we suspect went wrong outside MH system

■ Community

- Cultural isolation

■ Early Education

- Isolation/abuse/bullying?
- lack of appropriate evaluations/interventions

■ Higher education

- Isolation
- Lack of communication
- Lack of coordinated, effective interventions

What went wrong inside the MH system

■ Civil Commitment Code/Procedures

- Inadequate evaluation during TDO (temporary detention order) prior to court hearing on civil commitment
- Independent evaluator/special justice decision and information used to make decision

■ Informal procedures in rarely used “outpatient commitment”

- Unclear on who is responsible for:
 - Formulating treatment recommendation
 - Communicating plan to identified treatment provider
 - Monitoring adherence to court ordered treatment plan
 - Reporting back to court
 - Consequences/procedure following non-adherence to treatment

Lessons Learned

- Impressive, immediate, and compassionate response of
 - support
 - resources
- Less impressive, immediate response of
 - Assumptions
 - Opinions from experts
 - Diagnoses
 - Quick Fixes

Lessons Learned

- Following tragedies like Virginia Tech it is helpful to already have in place:
 - A “savings account” of credibility, trust, and goodwill with the major stakeholders in our system
 - Clear vision and strategic plan that stakeholders support and believe should not be derailed, even as parts of the system are reviewed and evaluated
 - Previously established external and internal reviewers of the system
 - demonstrates an understanding that the system is in need of transformation
 - demonstrates proactively addressing the issues

Lessons Learned

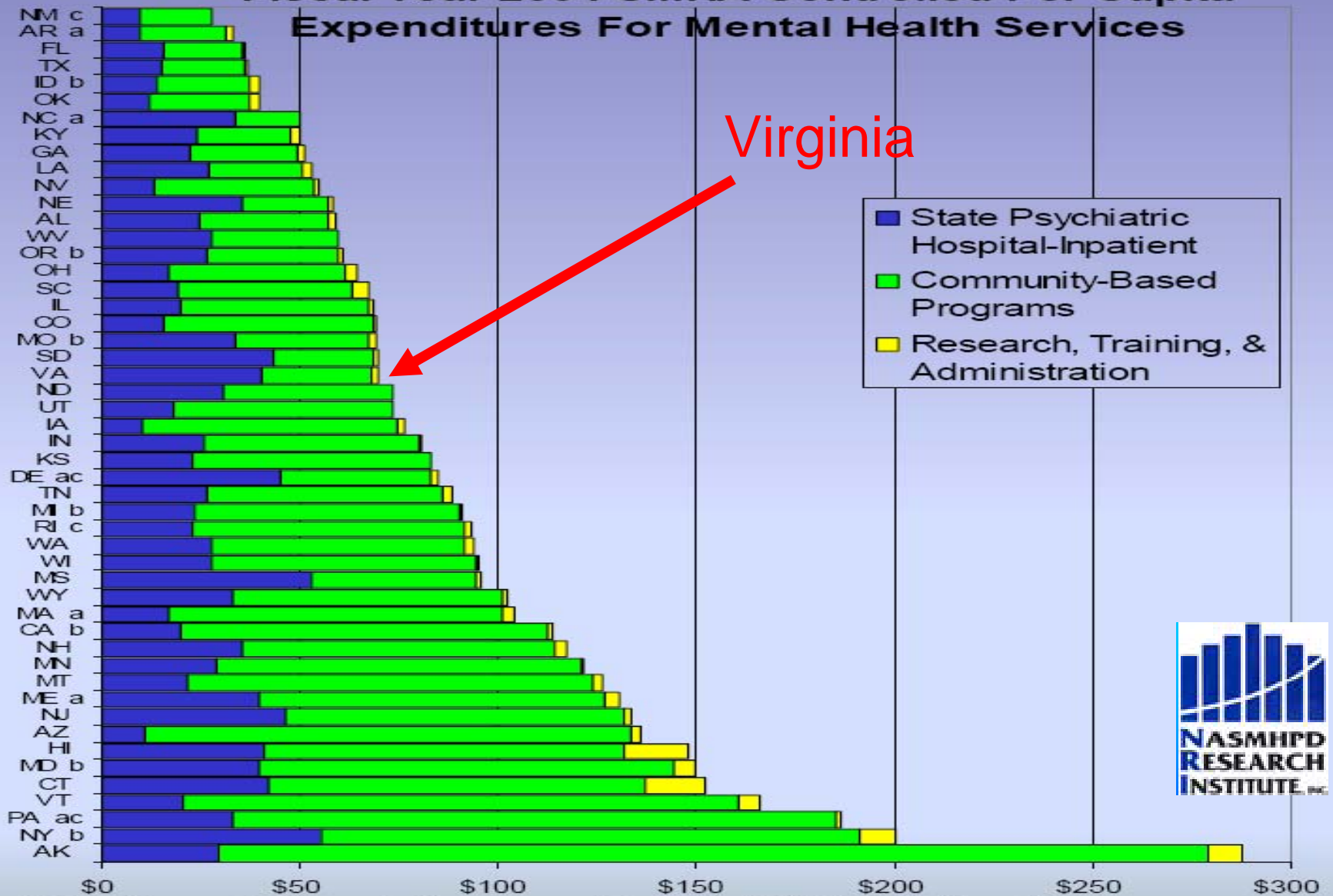
- We need better education about what can be communicated in clinical/emergency situations
 - Health care settings
 - Educational settings
- Communication is key between agencies
 - Cannot assume it is happening

What is likely to change in Virginia in response to 4/16/07

- Change in commitment laws
 - Making all types of Civil Commitment easier
 - ? Removal of requirement for “imminent” danger
 - Mandatory Outpatient Treatment Code Changes
 - Consistent with New York’s “Kendra’s Law”
- Resources for Community Services
 - Required when outpatient commitment increases
 - Making community services more “welcoming”
 - Cannot retreat from “recovery vision”
 - Dangers of:
 - re-institutionalization
 - Further stigmatization

Fiscal Year 2004 SMHA-Controlled Per Capita

Expenditures For Mental Health Services



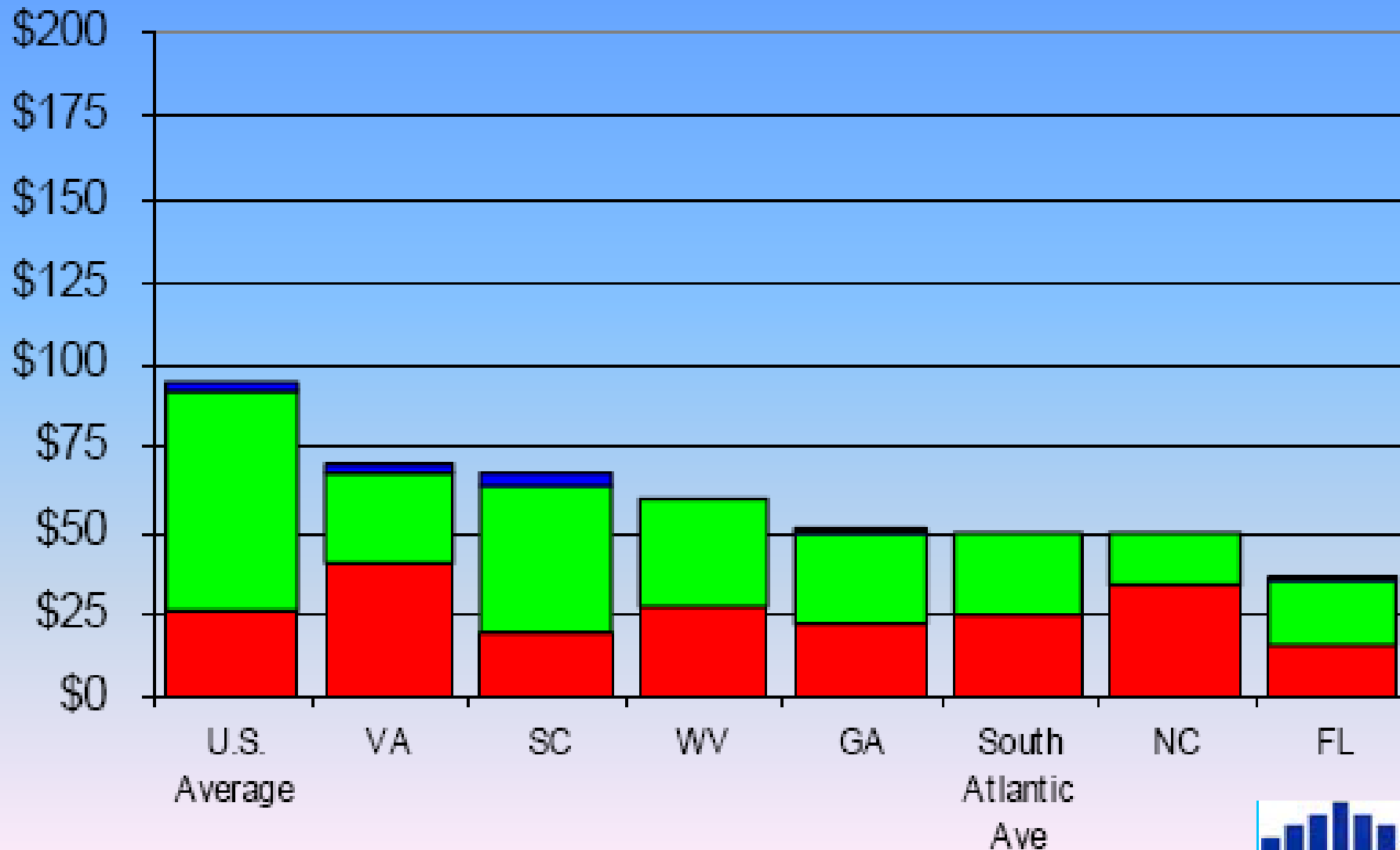
Virginia

- State Psychiatric Hospital-Inpatient
- Community-Based Programs
- Research, Training, & Administration



a = Medicaid Revenues for Community Programs are not included in SMHA-Controlled Expenditures
 b = SMHA-Controlled Expenditures include funds for mental health services in jails or prisons.
 c = Children's Mental Health Expenditures are not included in SMHA-Controlled Expenditures
 d = SMHA-Controlled Expenditures includes the "majority" of publicly supported housing provided to Adults with SMI and/or Children with SED

South Eastern States

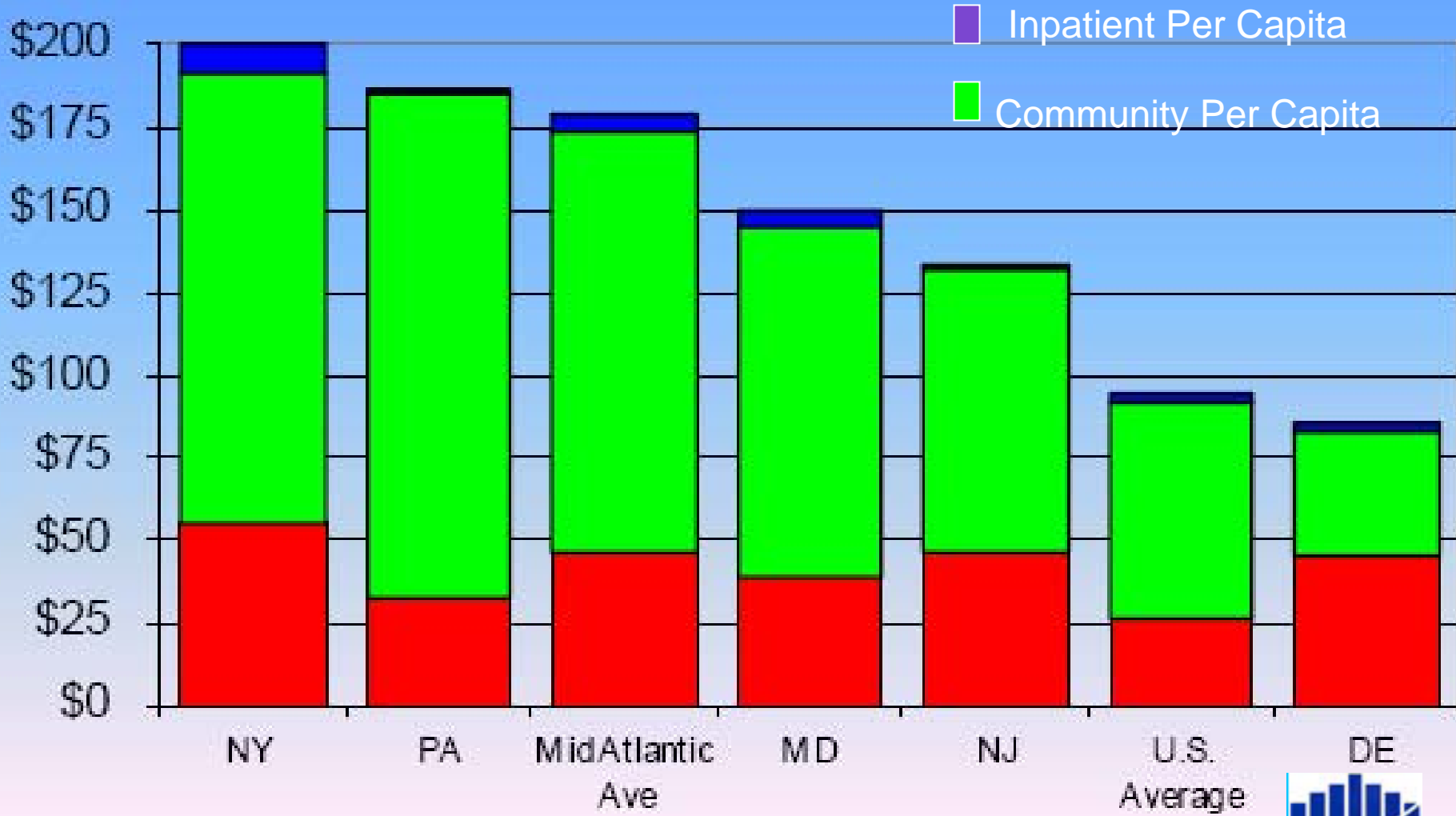


■ Inpatient Per Capita

■ Community Per Capita



MidAtlantic States



State Mental Health Expenditures Fiscal Year 2004

	Virginia			U.S. Average	
	\$	%	Rank	\$	%
State Psychiatric In-patient	\$294 million	58%	6	\$150 million	33%
Community-Based program	\$202 million	40%	21	\$370 million	64%