IN THE PROBATE COURT OF ST. LOUIS CITY
STATE OF MISSOURI

STATE OF MISSOURI, Plaintiff. v. DAWN DZIUBA, Respondent	)	Cause No. 1722-PRO-0059

FILED
22nd Judicial Circuit Court
Clerk of the Probate Division

SEP 08 2023

ANJ Deputy Clerk

RESPONDENT DZIUBA'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL INQUIRY/INVESTIGATION INTO MODMH FOR DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE AND WILLFUL BLINDNESS TO CAPACITY FRAUD

Respondent Dziuba hereby moves this Honorable Court for judicial inquiry/investigation into MODMH's capacity fraud as well as deliberate indifference and willful blindness to capacity fraud. It is considered fraud to say Respondent Dziuba is generally disabled or incapacitated. Respondent Dziuba is well-versed in the area of capacity assessment instruments. Some examples of capacity assessment instruments Respondent Dziuba has explored include, but are not limited to:

1. The Mini Mental Status Exam (MMSE)
2. The St. Louis University Mental Status Exam (SLUMS)
3. The Aid to Capacity Evaluation (ACE)
4. The CURVES mneumonic aid for patient decision making capacity; CURVES: Choose and communicate, Understanding, Reason, Values, Emergency, Surrogate (CURVES)
5. The Assessment of the Capacity to Consent to Treatment (ACCT)
6. The MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool for Treatment (MacCAT-T)
7. The Hopemont Capacity Assessment Interview (HCAI)
8. The Hopkins Competency Assessment Test (HCAT)
9. The Capacity to Consent to Treatment Instrument (CCTI)

MODMH practitioners know and have been informed that Respondent Dziuba is well-versed in capacity assessment instruments, but are knowingly and willfully choosing to commit deliberate indifference and willful blindness to capacity fraud. This is illegal under 18 U.S.C. 1035 and 18 U.S.C. 1347. The court may judicially inquire/investigate pursuant to RSMo. 475.082, as this is appropriate.

Respondent Dziuba is also well-versed in the area of violence risk, dangerousness, and threat assessment instruments. Some examples of violence risk, dangerousness, and threat assessment instruments Respondent Dziuba has explored include, but are not limited to:

1. The NaBITA Threat Assessment Tool (National Association for Behavioral Intervention and Threat Assessment)
2. The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide - Revised (VRAG-R)
3. The Structured Interview for Violence Risk Assessment (SIVRA-35)
4. The Historical-Clinical-Risk Management Violence Risk Assessment Scheme (HCR-20)
5. The Risk Assessment Guidelines for Elements of Violence (RAGE-V)
6. The Psychopathy Check List - Revised (PCL-R)
7. The Association of Threat Assessment Professionals (ATAP) Model Violence Risk Assessment Process
8. The Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for Violence Risk (SAPROF)

Respondent Dziuba has tried to discuss these with several MODMH practitioners, but they refused and instead they chose to commit deliberate indifference and willful blindness. MODMH is financially benefiting by falsely representing patients are more incapacitated or disabled or dangerous than they actually are.

Respectfully submitted,

Dawn Dziuba 9/1/23

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This motion was served this 1st day of September, 2023 by placing said in the U.S. Mail.

Dawn Dziuba 9/1/23

DAWN DZIUBA 9/1/23