

I. ADMISSION OF MINORS TO INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

- A. **Corrections Transfers**—You may be transferred from the Department of Corrections (DOC), Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC) to an inpatient treatment facility either at your request or at the request of your parent/guardian if you refuse to go.
- B. **Admissions**—From the community.
1. **If you are less than 14 years of age.** A parent or your guardian must agree, in writing, to you being here. Your home county must also agree to you being here. If you do not want to stay here, you may ask a court to decide if you have to stay. The court will get you a lawyer.
 2. **If you are 14 years old or older.** You and your parent or guardian must agree to you being here. However, if you refuse, your parent or guardian can consent for you. Your home county must also agree to you being here if they are paying for it.
 3. A **court** must also agree that you should remain here for treatment.
 4. **You** could also **ask a court** to let you stay here, even if your parent or guardian will not agree or cannot be found.
- C. **Your admission rights.**
1. After a review, a **court** will decide if you should remain here.
 2. You must be given a copy of the court papers. You will also be **told your rights in court** which include:
 - You have a right to a **court hearing** if you request it or if you are 14 or older and you

refused to consent to your admission.

- To approve your admission, a court must find that your treatment is **appropriate** and this is the **least restrictive setting** for you.
 - You may call a **lawyer** and/or a **family member**.
 - You may get a free **lawyer** if you cannot afford one.
 - You can have an **independent evaluation**.
 - You may **contact** the mental health **advocacy** group—Disability Rights Wisconsin. (See last page for contact information.)
 - You may **keep silent** when court-appointed examiners interview you. Anything you say may be used against you in court.
3. Your **lawyer** will **tell you your rights** and about the court process. Sometimes the court may also appoint another lawyer, called a **guardian ad litem**, to advise the court about your best interest.

- D. **Rights, Rules and Responsibilities**— You will be told the **unit rules**. You will also be told about your **responsibilities**.

II. TREATMENT RIGHTS

- A. You must be provided **proper treatment** and **education** while at the facility.
- B. **If you are 14 years old or older**, you can refuse treatment **unless** a court orders it.
- C. You **must be told** about your treatment and care.



- D. You have a right to and are encouraged to **participate** in the planning of your treatment and care.
- E. Your relatives must be informed of any **costs** they may have to pay for you being here.

III. PERSONAL RIGHTS

- A. You must be treated with **dignity and respect**.
- B. Your surroundings must be **safe and clean**.
- C. **Reasonable decisions** must be made about your treatment and care.
- D. You should be on the **least secure unit** necessary. You may not be **transferred** to a more secure unit without a good treatment or safety reason.
- E. You may not be **restrained** or placed in a locked room (seclusion) unless it is an emergency.
- F. You may decide if you want to participate in **religious services**.
- G. You cannot be made to **work**, except to clean up after yourself in your room or in common areas. If you do any other work, **you must be paid**.
- H. **You cannot be treated differently** because of your race, national origin, sex, religion, disability or sexual orientation.

IV. COMMUNICATION AND PRIVACY RIGHTS

- A. You may use the **telephone** daily.*
- B. You may see or refuse to see **visitors** daily.*
- C. You must have **privacy** when you are in the **bathroom**.*
- D. You may **wear** your own clothing.*
- E. You may keep and use your own **belongings**.*

[* Note: The communication rights listed above may be limited or denied for treatment or security reasons.]

- F. You may **send and receive** unopened **mail**. Staff may check your mail for items that are not allowed on the unit. Staff may check your mail only if you are watching.
- G. You may **call or write** to public officials.
- H. You cannot be **filmed or taped** unless you agree to it.
- I. You may use your own **money**, within limits, as you choose.

Staff may limit or deny some of your rights for treatment or safety reasons.

(See the rights with * after them.) Your wishes and the wishes of your parents or guardian will be considered. If any of your rights are limited or denied, you may ask to talk with staff to explain. If you disagree with the explanation, you may also file a complaint.

Tobacco products and sexual materials (pornography): It is against the law for minors (under 18) to have tobacco products or pornography. If you are found with these, they will be taken and thrown away.

V. RECORD ACCESS AND PRIVACY

- A. Staff must keep your treatment information **private** (confidential).
- B. If you want to **see your records**, ask a staff member.
 1. You may always see your records on **physical health or medications**.
 2. **Staff may limit** how much you may see of your other records. They must give you reasons for any limits.
- C. **If you are less than 14 years of age.** When you see your records, a parent, guardian, lawyer or staff member must be with you. You may also see your **court records**. A parent, guardian, lawyer or a judge must be with you.

- D. **If you are 14 years old or older:** You may allow others to see your records, even if your parent or guardian does not want you to give this permission.

VI. OTHER LEGAL RIGHTS

- A. You may file **complaints**. The complaint process and rules are noted in the other rights pamphlet you were given along with this one.
- B. You may go to **court** about your rights.
- C. Except as noted in this pamphlet, you have the **same rights** as an adult patient.

VII. DISCHARGE RIGHTS

- A. Staff will explain to you your discharge rights.
- B. **If you are less than 14 years of age**, your parent or guardian may ask, in writing, for your discharge. If you came from a juvenile correctional facility, you may have to return there. Staff can help you get a court to decide if you should stay or be discharged.
- C. **If you are 14 years old or older** you **and** your parent or guardian may ask, in writing, that you be discharged or returned to a juvenile correctional facility. Or, if you refuse to request discharge or transfer, your parent/guardian can ask on your behalf. Staff can help you get a court to decide if you should stay or be discharged.
- D. **Court ordered stay.** You may have to stay if the facility asks a court to keep you here. You will have a **lawyer** if you go to court. Your lawyer will explain your rights to you. The court may also appoint a **guardian ad litem** for you.
- E. **If you are about to become 14 years old.** If staff feel that you need more treatment, they must ask one of your

parents or your guardian and you to agree, in writing, for you to stay here. If you refuse, then your parent/guardian can consent on your behalf. The facility could also ask a court to keep you here. If neither of these happens by your 14th birthday, the facility must discharge you.

VIII. TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE (AODA).

- A. If you are **12 years old** or older, OR if you are **less than 12 years old** and your parent or guardian cannot be found, you can receive limited outpatient AODA treatment **without** your parent or guardian’s consent.
- B. Regardless of age, you can be assessed, receive counseling and receive **inpatient detoxification** services for up to 72 hours (3 days). Your parent or guardian will be notified of these services “as soon as practicable.”
- C. No matter how old you are, if your parent or guardian consents to it, you **cannot refuse** inpatient AODA treatment.
- D. No matter how old you are, if you are here involuntarily for assessment or treatment of **alcohol** or other **drug use**, you cannot be discharged unless your parent or guardian agrees to it.

IX. PATIENT RIGHTS HELP

If you want to know more about your rights or feel your **rights have been violated**, you may do any of the following:

- A. **Contact the patient rights staff** if you have any questions. Their contact information should be provided to you by the facility.

- B. **File a complaint.** Patient rights staff will look into your complaints. They will keep your complaints **private** (confidential); however, they may need to ask staff about the situation.
- C. **Call Disability Rights Wisconsin** (DRW). They are advocates and lawyers who can help you with patient rights issues. Their telephone number is **608-267-0214** or **1-800-928-8778**.
- D. **Go to court**, either by yourself or with a lawyer.

X. OTHER LEGAL HELP



If you need help with discharge requests or other legal issues, contact your lawyer. If you do not have a lawyer, ask a staff member how to get in touch with:

- A. **Legal Services Lawyer.** This lawyer helps patients with some legal issues. (This service is available only in state-operated mental health facilities.)
- B. **Public Defender’s Office.** Lawyers from this office represent people in civil commitments, juvenile court and criminal cases.
- C. **Disability Rights Wisconsin** (608-267-0214 or 1-800-928-8778) can also help explain your rights to a court review and possible discharge from an inpatient facility.

You should **ask your social worker** if any other assistance is available to you.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**
Division of Mental Health and
Substance Abuse Services
P-20470 (12/2008)
www.dhs.wisconsin.gov

State of Wisconsin

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT PATIENTS In Inpatient Mental Health Facilities

What every young patient needs to know to be aware of his/her legal rights.

