LC02607

### 2013 -- S 1012

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

#### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2013

#### AN ACT

# RELATING TO STATE AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT -- RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM RESTRAINT ACT

Introduced By: Senators Ottiano, Lynch, DaPonte, DiPalma, and Felag

Date Introduced: June 20, 2013

Referred To: Senate Health & Human Services

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1	SECTION 1. Chapter 42-72.9 of the General Laws entitled "Children's Right to Freedom
2	From Restraint Act" is hereby repealed in its entirety.
3	CHAPTER 42-72.9
4	Children's Right to Freedom From Restraint Act
5	42-72.9-1. Short title This chapter shall be known as the "Children's Right to Freedom
6	from Restraint Act."
7	42-72.9-2. Fundamental purpose This chapter is enacted to protect and promote the
8	right of each child who is a resident or patient in a covered facility to be free from physical or
9	mental abuse, corporal punishment, involuntary seclusion, and any physical or chemical restraints
10	(as defined in this chapter) imposed for purposes of discipline or convenience. Every child who
11	obtains services from a covered facility has a right to be free from both physical and chemical
12	restraints that are not medically necessary or are used as a means of coercion, discipline,
13	convenience, or retaliation by service providers.
14	42-72.9-3. Definitions For the purposes of this chapter:
15	(1) "Service provider" means any person employed or contracted by a covered facility to
16	provide direct care, residential treatment, education, or direct supervision of children.
17	(2) "Covered facility" means any agency, organization, or public or private entity that

18 provides any of the following for children, regardless of the state agency under whose authority

its license is established: residential treatment, including in house educational programming; inpatient or residential psychiatric treatment for mental illness; and group or shelter home care pursuant to a licensed granted by the department of children, youth, and families. The term "covered facility" does not include the public school system or psychiatric hospitals, or the Rhode Island training school for youth. The department of children, youth, and families will promulgate policies and regulations in accordance with section 42 72.9 9 relative to the use of seclusion and restraint at the Rhode Island training school for youth on or before January 1, 2001.

8 (3) "Therapeutic physical restraint" means the acceptable use of a staff member's body to 9 immobilize or reduce the free movement of a child/youth's arms, legs, torso, or head, in order to 10 ensure the physical safety of a child/youth or other individual in the facility. The term does not 11 include: (i) briefly holding a person in order to calm or comfort the person; (ii) restraint involving 12 the minimum contact necessary to safely escort the person from one area to another.

- 13 (4) "Mechanical restraint" means any approved mechanical restriction that immobilizes 14 or reduces the free movement of a child/youth's arms, legs, torso, or head in order to hold a 15 child/youth safely including: (i) medical devices, including, but not limited to, supports 16 prescribed by a health care provider to achieve proper body position or balance; (ii) helmets or 17 other protective gear used to protect a person from injuries due to a fall; or (iii) helmets, mitts and 18 similar devices used to prevent self injury when the device is part of a documented treatment plan 19 and is the least restrictive means available to prevent the self injury.
- 20 (5) "Life threatening physical restraint" means any physical restraint or hold on a child
   21 that restricts the flow of air into a person's lungs, whether by chest compression or any other
   22 means.
- 23 (6) "Chemical restraint" means a medication used to control behavior or restrict the
   24 patient's freedom of movement and is not a standard treatment for the child's medical or
   25 psychiatric condition.
- 26 (7) "Seclusion" means the involuntary confinement of a child/youth in a room in a
  27 covered facility, whether alone or with staff supervision, in a manner that prevents the child/youth
  28 from leaving. This definition does not pertain to the use of "time out" as an acceptable form of
  29 short term behavioral management nor does it pertain to covered facilities where the terms of
  30 seclusion are defined pursuant to particular judicial decrees.
  31 (8) "Time out" means the brief separation of a child/youth from the group not to exceed
- 31 (b) Time out means the orier separation of a clinic/youth from the group not to exceed 32 twenty (20) minutes, designed to de-escalate the child/youth. During the "Time out," a 33 child/youth's freedom of movement is not restricted and the child/youth need not be directly 34 supervised, but must be visually monitored.

42-72.9-4. Use of restraints. -- (a) No service provider may use a life threatening 1 2 physical restraint on any child at any time. This section shall not be construed as limiting any defense to a criminal prosecution for the use of deadly physical force that may be available in the 3 4 general laws. (b) After January 1, 2001, no service provider shall administer a restraint on a child 5 unless trained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. 6 7 (c) No service provider shall administer a physical, mechanical, or chemical restraint on 8 a child, unless the following conditions are met: 9 (1) A service provider in a covered facility may impose restraints only to prevent 10 immediate or imminent risk of harm to the physical safety of the child, staff, or other individuals 11 in the facility. Restraints shall be removed at the earliest possible time that the child can commit 12 to safety and no longer poses a threat to himself or herself or others; 13 (2) The use of mechanical restraints on children and youth must be administered in strict 14 accordance with policies developed by the service provider and is limited to those covered 15 facilities granted specific authority to use mechanical restraint methods by their respective state 16 licensing authorities after review and approval of their policies. The use of mechanical restraints at the Rhode Island training school for youth will be governed exclusively by rules and 17 18 regulations promulgated by DCYF in accordance with section 42-72.9-9 on or before January 1, 19 <del>2001;</del> 20 (3) A physical, mechanical, or chemical restraint may be used only when less restrictive 21 interventions have not succeeded in de-escalating a situation in which the child's and/or other's 22 safety is at risk; 23 (4) Except in the case of an emergency, any use of restraint on a child in the school 24 program of a covered facility must be in accordance with the child's individual education 25 program; (5) Any use of restraint on a child must be in accordance with safe and appropriate 26 27 restraining techniques and be administered only by service providers that have both initial and 28 ongoing education and training in the proper and safe use of restraints as established by nationally 29 recognized training programs; 30 (6) The use of chemical restraints on children and youth must be administered in strict 31 accordance with policies developed by the service provider and is limited to those covered 32 facilities granted specific authority to use chemical restraints by their respective state licensing 33 authorities after review and approval of their policies. All chemical restraints must be ordered, in 34 writing, by a physician and administered in accordance with the standards adopted by the joint 1 commission on accreditation of healthcare organizations (JCAHO);

2 (7) The condition of the child in a restraint must be continually assessed, monitored, and 3 reevaluated and the restriction of patient child movement or activity by restraint must be ended at 4 the earliest possible time, considering the physical safety of the child being restrained and other 5 individuals in the facility. For the purposes of this section, "monitor" means (i) direct observation, or (ii) observation by way of video monitoring within physical proximity sufficient to provide aid 6 7 as may be needed; 8 (8) Restraints may not be written as a standing order or on "as needed" (PRN) basis; and 9 (9) All restraints must be recorded by the individuals administering the restraints and 10 reviewed by supervisory personnel as soon as practicable but no later than forty eight (48) hours 11 after the restraint was administered. 12 42-72.9-5. Seclusion. -- (a) No service provider may cause the involuntary placement of 13 a child in seclusion except as an emergency intervention to prevent immediate or imminent risk 14 of injury to the physical safety of the child, staff, or other individuals in the facility and may not 15 be used for discipline, convenience or as a substitute for a less restrictive alternative. The 16 following requirements must be observed for any child placed in seclusion: 17 (1) The condition of the child in seclusion must be continually assessed, monitored, and 18 reevaluated and the seclusion must be ended at the earliest possible time, considering the physical 19 safety of the child being secluded and other individuals in the facility. For the purposes of this 20 section, "monitor" means (i) direct observation, or (ii) observation by way of video monitoring 21 within physical proximity sufficient to provide aid as may be needed; and 22 (2) The simultaneous use of seclusion and mechanical or chemical restraint is prohibited. 23 (b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the use of "time out" as a method 24 of managing behavior within a covered facility. 25 42-72.9-6. Recording. -- (a) Any use of physical, mechanical, or chemical restraint or 26 seclusion on a child must be documented in the child's medical, educational, treatment or case 27 record maintained by the covered facility. The documentation shall include: 28 (1) In the case of emergency use, the nature of the emergency and what other steps, 29 including attempts at verbal de escalation, were taken to prevent the emergency from arising if 30 there were indications that such an emergency was likely to arise; and 31 (2) A detailed description of the nature of the restraint, its duration and its effect on the 32 child's established medical, educational or treatment plan. 33 (b) Each covered facility shall: (1) maintain a weekly log of the use of physical, 34 mechanical, or chemical restraint or seclusion on children in their care and the nature of the

emergency that necessitated its use, and (2) include that information in an annual compilation on its use of restraint and seclusion. The director of the state agency that has jurisdiction or supervisory control over the covered facility shall issue regulations regarding the specific content of the annual compilation and review the annual compilation prior to renewing a license for or a contract with the covered facility. The annual compilation of use of restraints and seclusion by each covered facility is a public record.

- (c) If the use of restraint or seclusion results in serious physical injury or death to the
  child, the covered facility shall report the incident immediately to the department of children,
  youth, and families as defined by law and to the director of the state agency that has jurisdiction
  or supervisory control over the covered facility. The director shall report any incidence of serious
  injury or death to the child advocate. The term "serious injury" shall be defined by DCYF in the
  rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to section 42-72.9-9.
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42-72.9-7. Training and policies. -- (a) Each covered facility shall:

14 (1) Develop policies and procedures that establish monitoring, documentation, reporting,
 15 and internal review of the use of restraint and seclusion on children;

16 (2) Require training of all service providers in the use of restraint and seclusion on
 17 children. The training shall include, but not be limited to, verbal defusing and de escalation;
 18 prevention strategies; types of physical restraint; the differences between life threatening physical
 19 restraint and other varying levels of physical restraint; monitoring to prevent harm to a child
 20 physically restrained or in seclusion; and recording and reporting procedures on the use of
 21 restraints and seclusion; and

22 (3) Make the policies and procedures required under subsection (a)(1) available to the
 23 director of the state agency that has jurisdiction or supervisory control over the covered facility.

(b) DCYF is responsible for ensuring compliance with initial and refresher restraint
 training and for funding the training in accordance with its contract or rate provisions with
 residential providers.

<u>42-72.9-8. Penalties. --</u> (a) Any covered facility that does not comply with the provisions
 of this chapter is subject to licensing action, including, but not limited to, license revocation, by
 the agency or department of state government that has jurisdiction or supervisory control over the
 covered facility.

(b) Any service provider who willfully and intentionally violates the provisions of this
 chapter, and by reason of that violation inflicts physical injury upon a child, shall upon conviction
 of the violation be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) and/or imprisoned for a
 term not exceeding six (6) months. However, if the service provider is exonerated, all costs

1	incurred in defense of these charges shall be paid by the covered facility.
2	(c) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to limit or restrict any criminal
3	or civil action available to an appropriate party under applicable state law.
4	42-72.9-9. Rules and regulations DCYF and MHRH shall promulgate rules and
5	regulations pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act, title 42, chapter 35, on or before
6	January 1, 2001, to implement the intent of this chapter.
7	SECTION 2. Title 42 of the General Laws entitled "STATE AFFAIRS AND
8	GOVERNMENT" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:
9	<u>CHAPTER 72.11</u>
10	<b>RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM RESTRAINT ACT</b>
11	42-72.11-1. Short title This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Right to
12	Freedom from Restraint Act."
13	42-72.11-2. Fundamental purpose This chapter is enacted to protect and promote the
14	right of each person who is served by a covered facility to be free from physical or mental abuse,
15	corporal punishment, involuntary seclusion, and any physical or chemical restraints (as defined in
16	this chapter).
17	42-72.11-3. Definitions For the purposes of this chapter:
18	(1) "Service provider" means any person employed or contracted by a covered facility to
19	provide support or care, residential support, education, or direct supervision.
20	(2) "Covered facility" means any agency, organization, or public or private entity,
21	regardless of the state agency under whose authority its license or certification is established, that
22	provides support or care, residential support, education, or direct supervision.
23	(3) "Physical restraint" means the use of a staff member's body to immobilize or reduce
24	the free movement of a person's arms, legs, torso, or head, in order to ensure the physical safety
25	of that person or other individual in the facility. The term does not include:
26	(i) Briefly holding a person in order to calm or comfort the person; or
27	(ii) A physical escort, such as the temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm,
28	shoulder, or back for the purpose of inducing a person to walk to a safe location.
29	(4) "Mechanical restraint" means any mechanical restriction that immobilizes or reduces
30	the free movement of a person's arms, legs, torso, or head. This term does not include:
31	(i) Medical devices, including, but not limited to, supports prescribed by a health care
32	provider to achieve proper body position or balance;
33	(ii) Helmets or other protective gear used to protect a person from injuries due to a fall; or
34	(iii) Helmets, mitts and similar devices used to prevent self-injury when the device is part

1	of a documented treatment plan and is the least restrictive means available to prevent the self-
2	<u>injury.</u>
3	(5) "Life threatening physical restraint" means any physical restraint or hold on a person
4	that may cause death, including prone restraint or any restraint that is contraindicated by a
5	person's physical or mental health.
6	(6) "Chemical restraint" means a medication used to control behavior or restrict the
7	patient's freedom of movement that is not a standard treatment for the person's medical or
8	psychiatric condition.
9	(7) "Seclusion" means the involuntary confinement in a room in a covered facility,
10	whether alone or with staff supervision, in a manner that prevents the person from leaving. This
11	definition does not pertain to the use of "time out" as an acceptable form of short-term behavioral
12	management.
13	(8) "Time out" means the brief voluntary separation designed to help the person de-
14	escalate. During the "time out," a person's freedom of movement is not restricted and the person
15	need not be directly supervised, but must be visually monitored.
16	42-72.11-4. Use of restraints (a) No service provider may use a life-threatening
17	physical restraint, any mechanical restraint, or any chemical restraint at any time.
18	(b) After January 1, 2014, no service provider shall administer a restraint on a person
19	unless trained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
20	(c) No service provider shall administer a physical restraint on a person except to prevent
21	imminent risk of serious physical danger to the individual or other person.
22	(d) All de-escalation techniques and less restrictive interventions available must be
23	utilized prior to any physical restraint.
24	(e) Any use of restraint on a person must be in accordance with safe and appropriate
25	restraining techniques and be administered only by service providers that have both initial and
26	ongoing education and training in the proper and safe use of restraints as established in this
27	chapter.
28	(f) The condition of the person in a restraint must be continually assessed, monitored, and
29	reevaluated and the restriction of movement or activity by restraint must be ended at the earliest
30	possible time, considering the physical safety of the person being restrained and other individuals.
31	For the purposes of this section, "monitor" means:
32	(1) Direct observation; or
33	(2) Observation by way of video monitoring within physical proximity sufficient to
34	provide aid as may be needed;

- 1 (g) Restraints may not be written as a standing order or on "as needed" (PRN) basis, in a 2 Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP), or as part of any health care, treatment, or educational plan; 3 and 4 (h) All restraints must be recorded by the individuals administering the restraints and 5 reviewed by supervisory and medical personnel immediately. A debriefing must occur with all staff involved in the restraint, supervisory personnel, medical staff, and the individual restrained, 6 7 as well as family members, guardians, advocates, and any other appropriate individuals within 8 seventy-two (72) hours after the restraint was administered. 9 42-72.11-5. Seclusion. -- No service provider may cause the involuntary placement of a 10 person in seclusion. 11 42-72.11-6. Recording and data collection. -- (a) Any use of restraint or seclusion on a 12 person must be documented. This documentation must be maintained by the covered facility and 13 shall be submitted electronically to the licensing agency within four (4) days. The following 14 information must be included: 15 (1) The name of the person restrained; 16 (2) The name of the covered facility; 17 (3) The names of the staff participating in the restraint; 18 (4) The names of other staff present (including medical professionals); 19 (5) The date and time of the restraint; 20 (6) The length of time of the restraint; 21 (7) The location of the restraint; 22 (8) The nature of the emergency and what steps were taken to prevent the emergency from arising if there were indications that such an emergency was likely to arise; 23 24 (9) The attempts of de-escalation and positive behavioral supports utilized; (10) When and how the family or advocate was contacted; 25 26 (11) Who attended the debriefing and when the debriefing occurred; and 27 (12) The outcome of the debriefing. 28 (b) If the use of restraint or seclusion results in serious physical injury or death to the 29 person, the covered facility shall report the incident immediately to the director of the state 30 agency that has jurisdiction or supervisory control over the covered facility. The director shall 31 report any incidence of serious injury or death to the attorney general, and if a child, to the child 32 advocate. 33 42-72.11-7. Training and policies. -- (a) Each covered facility shall:
- 34 (1) Develop policies and procedures that establish monitoring, documentation, reporting,

- 1 <u>and internal review of the use of restraint and seclusion in accordance with this chapter;</u>
- 2 (2) Require training of all service providers in the reduction/elimination of restraint and
- 3 <u>seclusion. The training shall include, but not be limited to:</u>
- 4 (i) Leadership towards organizational change;
- 5 (ii) Use of data to inform practice;
- 6 (iii) Workforce development;
- 7 <u>(iv) Use of prevention tools;</u>
- 8 (v) Inclusion of individuals, families, and advocates; and
- 9 (vi) Debriefing techniques and outcomes.
- 10 (3) Make the policies and procedures required under subdivision (a)(1) available to the
- 11 director of the state agency that has jurisdiction or supervisory control over the covered facility.
- 12 <u>42-72.11-8. Penalties. --</u> (a) Any covered facility that does not comply with the 13 provisions of this chapter is subject to licensing action, including, but not limited to, license or 14 certification revocation, by the agency or department of state government that has jurisdiction or
- 15 <u>supervisory control over the covered facility.</u>
- (b) Any service provider who willfully and intentionally violates the provisions of this
  chapter, and by reason of that violation inflicts physical injury upon a person, shall, upon
  conviction of the violation be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) and/or
  imprisoned for a term not exceeding six (6) months. However, if the service provider is
  exonerated, all costs incurred in defense of these charges shall be paid by the covered facility.
- (c) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to limit or restrict any criminal or
   civil action available to an appropriate party under applicable state law.
- 42-72.11-9. Rules and regulations. -- The office of health and human services, the 23 24 department of education, the department of children, youth, and families, the department of 25 human services, the department of health, and the department of behavioral healthcare, 26 developmental disabilities and hospitals shall promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to the 27 Administrative Procedures Act, title 42, chapter 35, on or before January 1, 2014, to implement 28 the intent of this chapter. 29 SECTION 3. Section 40.1-26-3 of the General Laws in Chapter 40.1-26 entitled "Rights 30 for Persons with Developmental Disabilities" is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.1-26-3. Participants' rights. -- In addition to any other rights provided by state or
   federal laws, a participant as defined in this chapter shall be entitled to the following rights:
- 33 (1) To be treated with dignity, respect for privacy and have the right to a safe and34 supportive environment;

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(2) To be free from verbal and physical abuse;

2 (3) (i) To engage in any activity including employment, appropriate to his or her age, and 3 interests in the most integrated community setting;

4 (ii) No participant shall be required to perform labor, which involves the essential 5 operation and maintenance of the agency or the regular supervision or care of other participants. Participants may however, be requested to perform labor involving normal housekeeping and 6 7 home maintenance functions if such responsibilities are documented in the participant's 8 individualized plan;

9 (4) To participate in the development of his or her individualized plan and to provide 10 informed consent to its implementation or to have an advocate provide informed consent if the 11 participant is not competent to do so;

12 (5) To have access to his or her individualized plan and other medical, social, financial, 13 vocational, psychiatric, or other information included in the file maintained by the agency;

14 (6) To give written informed consent prior to the imposition of any plan designed to 15 modify behavior, including those which utilizes aversive techniques or impairs the participant's 16 liberty or to have an advocate provide written informed consent if the participant is not competent 17 to do so. Provided, however, that if the participant is competent to provide consent but cannot 18 provide written consent, the agency shall accept an alternate form of consent and document in the 19 participant's record how such consent was obtained;

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(7) To register a complaint regarding an alleged violation of rights through the grievance 21 procedure delineated in section 40.1-26-5;

22 (8) To be free from unnecessary restraint. Restraints shall not be employed as 23 punishment, for the convenience of the staff, or as a substitute for an individualized plan. 24 Restraints shall impose the least possible restrictions consistent with their purpose and shall be 25 removed when the emergency ends. Restraints shall not cause physical injury to the participant 26 and shall be designed to allow the greatest possible comfort. Restraints shall be subject to the 27 following conditions:

28 (i) Physical restraint shall be employed only in emergencies to protect the participant or 29 others from imminent injury or when prescribed by a physician, when necessary, during the 30 conduct of a specific medical or surgical procedure or if necessary for participant protection 31 during the time that a medical condition exists;

32 (ii) Chemical restraint shall only be used when prescribed by a physician in extreme 33 emergencies in which physical restraint is not possible and the harmful effects of the emergency 34 clearly outweigh the potential harmful effects of the chemical restraints;

- 1 (iii) No participant shall be placed in seclusion; 2 (iv) The agency shall have a written policy that defines the use of restraints, the staff members who may authorize their use, and a mechanism for monitoring and controlling their use; 3 4 (v) All orders for restraint as well as the required frequency of staff observation of the 5 participant shall be written; To be free from restraint in accordance with chapter 42-72.11. (9) To have reasonable access to telephone communication; 6 7 (10) To receive visitors of a participant's choosing at all reasonable hours; 8 (11) To keep and be allowed to spend a reasonable amount of one's own money; 9 (12) To be provided advance written notice explaining the reason(s) why the participant 10 is no longer eligible for service from the agency; 11 (13) To religious freedom and practice; 12 (14) To communicate by sealed mail or otherwise with persons of one's choosing; 13 (15) To select and wear one's own clothing and to keep and use one's own personal 14 possessions; 15 (16) To have reasonable, prompt access to current newspapers, magazines and radio and 16 television programming; 17 (17) To have opportunities for physical exercise and outdoor recreation; 18 (18) (i) To provide informed consent prior to the imposition of any invasive medical 19 treatment including any surgical procedure or to have a legal guardian, or in the absence of a legal 20 guardian, a relative as defined in this chapter, provide informed consent if the participant is not 21 competent to do so. Information upon which a participant shall make necessary treatment and/or 22 surgery decisions shall be presented to the participant in a manner consistent with his or her 23 learning style and shall include, but not be limited to: 24 (A) The nature and consequences of the procedure(s); 25 (B) The risks, benefits and purpose of the procedure(s); and 26 (C) Alternate procedures available; 27 (ii) The informed consent of a participant or his or her legal guardian or, in the absence 28 of a legal guardian, a relative as defined in this chapter, may be withdrawn at any time, with or 29 without cause, prior to treatment. The absence of informed consent notwithstanding, a licensed 30 and qualified physician may render emergency medical care or treatment to any participant who 31 has been injured or who is suffering from an acute illness, disease, or condition if, within a 32 reasonable degree of medical certainty, delay in initiation of emergency medical care or treatment 33 would endanger the health of the participant;
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(19) Each participant shall have a central record. The record shall include data pertaining

1 to admissions and such other information as may be required under regulations by the

2 department;

3 (20) Admissions -- As part of the procedure for the admission of a participant to an 4 agency, each participant or applicant, or advocate if the participant or applicant is not competent, 5 shall be fully informed, orally and in writing, of all rules, regulations, and policies governing participant conduct and responsibilities, including grounds for dismissal, procedures for 6 7 discharge, and all anticipated financial charges, including all costs not covered under federal 8 and/or state programs, by other third party payors or by the agency's basic per diem rate. The 9 written notice shall include information regarding the participant's or applicant's right to appeal 10 the admission or dismissal decisions of the agency;

(21) Upon termination of services to or death of a participant, a final accounting shall be
made of all personal effects and/or money belonging to the participant held by the agency. All
personal effects and/or money including interest shall be promptly released to the participant or
his or her heirs;

15 (22) Nothing in this chapter shall preclude intervention in the form of appropriate and 16 reasonable restraint should it be necessary to protect individuals from physical injury to 17 themselves or others.

18 SECTION 4. Section 42-72-15 of the General Laws in Chapter 42-72 entitled
19 "Department of Children, Youth, and Families" is hereby amended to read as follows:

<u>42-72-15. Children's bill of rights. --</u> (a) No child placed or treated under the
 supervision of the department in any public or private facility shall be deprived of any personal
 property or civil rights, except in accordance with due process.

(b) Each child placed or treated under the supervision of the department in any public or
private facility shall receive humane and dignified treatment at all times, with full respect for the
child's personal dignity and right to privacy, consistent with the child's treatment plan.

(c) Each child placed in a secure facility under the supervision of the department shall be permitted to communicate with any individual, group, or agency consistent with the child's treatment objectives; shall be provided writing materials and postage; and shall be permitted to make or receive telephone calls to or from his or her attorneys, guardians ad litem, special advocates, or child advocate at any reasonable time.

31 (d) The department shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the Administrative
32 Procedures Act, title 42, chapter 35, regarding children placed in secure facilities to specify the
33 following:

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(1) When a child may be placed in restraint or seclusion or when force may be used upon

1 <u>a child</u> <u>Restraint regulations in accordance with chapter 42-72.11;</u>

2 (2) When the head of a facility may limit the use or receipt of mail by any child and a
3 procedure for return of unopened mail; and

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(3) When the head of a facility may restrict the use of a telephone by any child.

(e) A copy of any order placing a child at a secure facility under the supervision of the
department in restraint or seclusion shall be made a part of the child's permanent clinical record.
In addition, any special restriction on the use or receipt of mail or telephone calls shall be noted in
writing, signed by the head of the facility or the facility head's designee, and made a part of the
child's permanent clinical record.

(f) Each child placed or treated in a secure facility under the supervision of the department shall be permitted to receive visitors subject to reasonable restriction consistent with the child's treatment plan. The head of each facility shall establish visiting hours and inform all children and their families and other visitors of these hours. Any special restrictions shall be noted in writing, signed by the head of the facility or his or her designee, and made a part of the child's permanent clinical record.

16 (g) Each child may receive his or her clergyman, attorney, guardian ad litem, special
17 advocate, or child advocate at any reasonable time.

(h) No person shall be denied employment, housing, civil service rank, any license or
permit, including a professional license, or any other civil or legal right, solely because of a
present or past placement with the department except as otherwise provided by statute.

(i) Each child under the supervision of the department shall have the right to counsel,and the right to receive visits from physicians and mental health professionals.

(j) Each child shall have a right to a hearing pursuant to rules and regulations
promulgated by the department if the child is involuntarily transferred by the department to any
facility outside of the state in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 42-72-14.

26 (k) The children's bill of rights shall be posted in a conspicuous place within any secure27 facility for the residential housing of children.

(1) Every deliverer of services with whom the department enters into a purchased
 services agreement shall agree, in writing, to observe and post in a conspicuous place, the
 children's bill of rights.

(m) Any child aggrieved by a violation of the children's bill of rights may petition the
family court for appropriate equitable relief. The family court shall have exclusive original
jurisdiction, notwithstanding any remedy contained in chapter 35 of this title.

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(n) A child victim or witness shall be afforded the protections of section 12-28-9 under

the direction of the department of children, youth, and families, and the department shall advise the court and the police and the prosecutor on the capacity of the child victim to understand and participate in the investigation and in the court proceedings and of the potential effect of the proceedings on the child.

5 (o) Every child placed in the care of the department of children, youth, and families shall 6 be entitled to a free appropriate education, in accordance with state and federal law. Immediately 7 upon the assumption of that care, the department shall provide for the enrollment of each child in 8 a school program. During the time that the child shall remain in that care, the department and 9 appropriate state and local education agencies shall coordinate their efforts in order to provide for 10 the timely initiation and continuation of educational services.

(p) No person shall be denied access to available treatment for an alcohol or drug relatedcondition, solely because of a present or past placement with the department.

13 SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon passage.

LC02607

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#### **EXPLANATION**

#### BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

#### OF

### AN ACT

# RELATING TO STATE AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT -- RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM RESTRAINT ACT

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1 This act would protect and promote the right of each person who is served by a covered

2 facility, as defined in this act, to be free from physical or mental abuse, corporal punishment,

- 3 involuntary seclusion, and any physical or chemical restraints.
- 4 This act would take effect upon passage.

LC02607