

How is a person transported to the DRF?

By New Hampshire law, any client can be transported to the DRF by ambulance if it is safe to do so. If safety is a concern, a sheriff will transport the individual to the DRF.

Once the person is at the DRF will they receive the treatment they need?

Yes, but not always. The DRF will re-evaluate the person to determine whether they still meet IEA criteria. DRFs discharge people they do not assess as meeting IEA criteria and will discharge the person without a court hearing when there is no probable cause to hold the person against their will. The hospitals provide treatment and recommendations to people who engage in their treatment. Only in cases of severe psychiatric impairment are people forced against their will to accept treatment they do not want. People who do not want treatment will be discharged only when a clinical determination has been made that they are safe to be discharged.

Our Mission

To promote the health and well-being of individuals, families and organizations.

We accomplish this through professional, caring and comprehensive behavioral health care services and by partnering with other organizations that share our philosophy.



10 Tsienneto Road, Derry NH

103 Stiles Road, Salem NH

Acute Care Services

603-434-1577 Option 1

CenterforLifeManagement.org

Suicide & Crisis Resources

National Suicide & Crisis Lifeline

988

www.988LifeLine.org

 **New Hampshire**
Rapid Response Access Point

NH Rapid Response

833-710-6477

NH988.com

Involuntary Emergency Admission



What to Expect when Contacting CLM Acute Care Services



What is an IEA?

Involuntary Emergency Admission (IEA)

is a legal process that begins with a visit to a Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) or local hospital Emergency Room (ER) and the completion of an IEA Petition requesting admission to New Hampshire Hospital. The person being admitted must pose a likelihood of danger to self or others as a result of a mental health condition.

A mental health clinician will perform a psychiatric/mental health evaluation to determine if the person is a threat to their self or others. A doctor at the ER will perform a medical evaluation. The results of the evaluations are included with the Petition and there must be overwhelming evidence the person's imminent dangerousness is related to their mental health condition within the past 40 days, including an inability to care for themselves because of their mental illness.

The law excludes impairments primarily caused by alcohol and/or drug intoxication or dependence, mental retardation and epilepsy. In cases when an individual threatens to overdose in the future, the facts of the case and the person's mental health are used to assess the level of danger. The intent of the process is to intervene to the extent that the person's mental illness is affecting their safety.



Who can petition?

Any "responsible person" may be the petitioner. The person should complete and sign the "Petitioner's Statement." The petitioner must be prepared to testify at the IEA hearing. Only one person may be the petitioner. The petitioner must include specific first-hand information about the person's behaviors deemed to be dangerous as a result of mental illness.

What information does the petitioner need to provide?

The petitioner must provide a direct telephone number (not to a switchboard or receptionist) on the cover sheet where they can be reached in the three days following the completion of the certificate. The petitioner will receive a copy of the completed petition including the notice of hearing via email from the court. If the petitioner does not attend the hearing, in person or by phone, the petition may be dismissed and the person may be discharged back to the community.

What does the hearing involve?

The petitioner must attend an IEA hearing in person or by phone, which will be held by the Circuit Court within 3 days (excluding Sundays and holidays) after the certificate is completed. The petitioner and any witness(es) may be asked to testify to facts in addition to what they have written on the petition. The petitioner and any witness(es) should have a copy of their statements with them so they can refer to the statements during the hearing.

How long will the wait be for a hospital bed?

A person can be held in the emergency department for up to 72 hours pending the hearing, not counting weekends or holidays. If an IEA is upheld a person can be held up to 10 days in total.

Where are people sent for treatment?

New Hampshire has several Designated Receiving Facilities (DRF) for people who meet the criteria for an IEA.

Available DRF's include:

New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, Cypress Center and Elliot Hospital in Manchester, Portsmouth Regional Hospital, Parkland Medical Center in Derry and Concord Hospital-Franklin. Hampstead Hospital is the only option for children and adolescents.