# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2007

S SENATE BILL 1480

	Short Title:	Medical Release for Ill and Disabled Inmates. (Public)	
	Sponsors:	Senator Rand.	
	Referred to:	Judiciary I (Civil).	
	March 26, 2007		
1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
2	AN ACT	TO DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND THE	
3	POST-RE	ELEASE SUPERVISION AND PAROLE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE	
4	FOR ME	EDICAL RELEASE OF NO-RISK INMATES WHO ARE EITHER	
5	PERMAN	VENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED, TERMINALLY ILL, OR	
6	GERIATRIC.		
7	The General	Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
8	<b>SECTION 1.</b> Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a		
9	new Article to read:		
10	"Article 84B.		
11	"Medical Release of Inmates.		
12		. Definitions.	
13		ses of this Article, the term:	
14	<u>(1)</u>	•	
15	(2)	Commission.	
16	$\frac{(2)}{(2)}$		
17	<u>(3)</u>		
18		suffers from chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging that	
19 20		did not exist at the time of sentencing and makes it highly unlikely that	
20	(4)	the inmate poses a significant public safety risk.  "Inmate" means any person sentenced to the custody of the	
22	<u>(4)</u>		
23	<u>(5)</u>	Department of Correction.  "Medical release" means a program enabling the Commission to	
24	<u>(5)</u>	release no-risk inmates who are either permanently and totally disabled	
25		or terminally ill.	
26	<u>(6)</u>		
27	<u>(0)</u>	inmate convicted of a capital felony or a Class A, B1, or B2 felony	
28		who, as determined by a licensed physician, suffers from permanent	
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and irreversible physical incapacitation as a result of an existing

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physical or medical condition that was unknown at the time of sentencing and was not diagnosed upon entry to prison and that is so incapacitating that it is highly unlikely that the inmate poses a significant public safety risk.

(7) "Terminally ill" describes an inmate who, as determined by a licensed physician, has an incurable condition caused by illness or disease that was unknown at the time of sentencing and was not diagnosed upon entry to prison, that will likely produce death within six months, and that is so debilitating that it is highly unlikely that the inmate poses a significant public safety risk.

## "§ 15A-1369.1. Authority to release.

The Commission shall establish a medical release program to be administered by the Department. The Commission shall prescribe when and under what conditions an inmate may be released for medical release, consistent with the provisions of G.S. 15A-1369.4. The Commission may adopt rules to implement the medical release program.

#### "<u>§ 15A-1369.2.</u> Eligibility.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, an inmate is eligible to be considered for medical release if the inmate is:
  - (1) Diagnosed as permanently and totally disabled, terminally ill, or geriatric under the procedure described in G.S. 15A-1369.3(b)(1); and
  - (2) Assessed by the Department to pose no risk to society, as described in G.S. 15A-1369.3(b)(2).
- (b) Persons convicted of a capital felony or a Class A, B1, or B2 felony and persons convicted of an offense that requires registration under Chapter 27A of the General Statutes shall not be eligible for release as permanently and totally disabled or geriatric under this Article.

### "§ 15A-1369.3. Procedure for medical release.

- (a) The Commission shall consider an inmate for medical release upon referral by the Department. The Department may base its referral upon either a request or petition for release filed by the inmate, the inmate's attorney, or the inmate's next of kin or upon a recommendation from within the Department.
- (b) The criteria for referral shall include an assessment of the inmate's medical condition and the risk the inmate poses to society, as follows:
  - (1) Both the Department medical director, or a designee of the director who is a licensed physician, and an independent licensed physician approved by the Department shall review the case of each inmate who has applied for or has been recommended for medical release. Any physician who examines an inmate being considered for medical release shall prepare a written diagnosis that includes:
    - a. A description of any and all terminal conditions, physical incapacities, and chronic conditions; and

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- A prognosis concerning the likelihood of recovery from any and b. all terminal conditions, physical incapacities, and chronic conditions.
- The Department shall make an assessment of the risk for violence and **(2)** recidivism that the inmate poses to society. In order to make this assessment, the Department may consider such factors as the inmate's medical condition, the severity of the offense for which the inmate is incarcerated, the inmate's prison record, and the release plan. The Department shall also provide the victim or victims of the inmate or the victims' family or families with an opportunity to be heard.
- If the inmate meets the criteria for release, the Department shall forward its referral and medical release plan for the inmate to the Commission. The Department shall complete the risk assessment and forward its referral and medical release plan within 30 days of receiving a request, petition, or recommendation for release of a terminally ill inmate and within 30 days of receiving a request, petition, or recommendation for release of a permanently and totally disabled inmate or a geriatric inmate.
- (d) The Commission shall make a determination of whether to grant medical release within 15 days of receiving a referral from the Department for release of a terminally ill inmate and within 20 days of receiving a referral from the Department for release of a permanently and totally disabled inmate or a geriatric inmate.
- A denial of medical release by the Commission shall not affect an inmate's eligibility for any other form of parole or release under applicable law.
- If the Department determines that an inmate should not be considered for release under this Article or the Commission denies medical release under this Article, the inmate may not reapply or be reconsidered unless there is a demonstrated change in the inmate's medical condition.

## "§ 15A-1369.4. Conditions of medical release.

- The Commission may set reasonable conditions upon an inmate's medical release that shall apply for any length of time determined by the Commission through the date upon which the inmate's sentence would have expired. These conditions may include:
  - That the released inmate may be placed in a hospital, hospice, or other <u>(1)</u> institution as specified by the Commission; and
  - **(2)** That the Department shall receive periodic assessments from the inmate's treating physician.

Inmates who are granted medical release are subject to supervision by the Division of Community Corrections and any conditions set by the Commission.

The Commission shall revoke an inmate's medical release if the Commission determines that an inmate has failed to comply with any reasonable condition set upon the inmate's release. If the Commission revokes an inmate's medical release, the inmate shall be returned to the custody of the Department and shall resume serving the balance of the sentence with credit given only for the duration of the inmate's medical release served in compliance with all reasonable conditions set forth pursuant to subsection (a) 1 2

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of this section. Revocation of an inmate's medical release for violating a condition of release shall not preclude an inmate's eligibility for any other form of parole or release provided by law but may be used as a factor in determining eligibility for that parole or release.

## "§ 15A-1369.5. Change in medical status.

- (a) If a periodic diagnosis reveals that an inmate released on medical release has improved so that the inmate would not be eligible for medical release if being considered at that time, the Commission may order the inmate returned to the custody of the Department to await a revocation hearing. In determining whether to revoke medical release, the Commission may consider the most recent periodic diagnosis of the inmate and a risk assessment of the inmate conducted pursuant to G.S. 15A-1369.3(b)(2). If the Commission revokes the inmate's medical release, the inmate shall resume serving the balance of the sentence with credit given for the duration of the medical release.
- (b) Revocation of an inmate's medical release due to a change in the inmate's medical condition shall not preclude an inmate's eligibility for medical release in the future or for any other form of parole or release provided by law."

**SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law.