SLS 17RS-441

ORIGINAL

2017 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 169

BY SENATOR BARROW

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

CRIME/PUNISHMENT. Establishes the medical furlough program. (8/1/17)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 15:574.20, relative to medical parole; to authorize medical
3	furloughs; to provide for the term of medical parole and furlough; to provide for
4	revocation of medical parole or furlough for improved health; to provide for written
5	case plans; to provide for classification and treatment programs; to provide for
6	eligibility; and to provide for related matters.
7	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
8	Section 1. R.S. 15:574.20 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
9	§574.20. Medical parole program; eligibility; revocation
10	A.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part or any other law to the
11	contrary, any person sentenced to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and
12	Corrections may, upon referral by the department, be considered for medical parole
13	by the committee on parole. Medical parole consideration shall be in addition to any
14	other parole for which an inmate may be eligible, but shall not be available to any
15	inmate who is awaiting execution Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part or
16	any other law to the contrary, any offender sentenced to the custody of the
17	Department of Public Safety and Corrections may, upon referral by the

Page 1 of 6 Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

1	department, be considered for medical parole or medical furlough by the
2	committee on parole. Consideration for parole or furlough under this Section
3	shall be in addition to any other parole for which an offender may be eligible.
4	(2) Medical parole shall not be available to any inmate serving time for the
5	violation of R.S. 14:30, first degree murder; or R.S. 14:30.1, second degree murder.
6	B. <u>Medical Parole</u>
7	(1) The committee on parole shall establish the medical parole program to be
8	administered by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. An inmate
9	offender eligible for consideration for release under the program shall be any person
10	offender who, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined
11	by the department to be within one of the following designations:
12	(1)(a) "Permanently disabled inmate offender" means any person offender
13	who is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any
14	medically determinable physical impairment which can be expected to result in death
15	or which is or can be expected to be permanently irreversible.
16	(2)(b) "Terminally ill inmate offender" means any inmate offender who,
17	because of an existing medical condition, is irreversibly terminally ill. For the
18	purposes of this Section, "terminally ill" is defined as having a life expectancy of less
19	than one year due to an underlying medical condition.
20	(2) Medical parole shall not be available to any offender serving a
21	sentence for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree
22	murder (R.S. 14:30.1) or awaiting execution.
23	C. <u>Medical Furlough</u>
24	(1) The committee on parole shall establish the medical furlough
25	program to be administered by the department. Medical furlough shall not be
26	available to any offender who is awaiting execution. An offender eligible for
27	consideration for release under the program shall be any offender who is
28	ineligible for release on medical parole pursuant to Subsection B of this Section
29	and, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined by the

ORIGINAL SB NO. 169

1	department to be within one of the following designations:
2	(a) "Limited mobility offender" means any offender who is unable to
3	perform activities of daily living without help or is totally confined to a bed or
4	chair, including but not limited to prolonged coma and medical ventilation.
5	(b) "Terminally ill offender" means any offender who, because of an
6	existing medical condition, is irreversibly terminally ill. For the purposes of this
7	Section, "terminally ill" is defined as having a life expectancy of less than one
8	year due to an underlying medical condition.
9	(2) Offenders granted furlough under this Subsection shall be released
10	upon securing the following placements for the duration of their furlough:
11	(a) For limited mobility offenders, any acute care hospital, nursing home,
12	or other healthcare facility.
13	(b) For terminally ill offenders, any health care facility including but not
14	limited to an acute care hospital, nursing home, or any other appropriate setting
15	which is able to meet the needs of the terminally ill offender.
16	<u>D.</u> No inmate <u>offender</u> shall be recommended for medical parole <u>or</u>
17	furlough pursuant to this Section by the department until full consideration has
18	been given to the inmate's offender's crime and criminal history, length of time
19	served in custody, institutional conduct, an indication that the inmate offender
20	represents a low risk to himself or society, and a medical assessment of the inmate's
21	offender's condition. In the assessment of risk, emphasis shall be given to the
22	inmate's offender's medical condition and how this relates to his overall risk to
23	society.
24	$\overline{\mathbf{DE}}$. The authority to grant medical parole or furlough pursuant to this
25	Section shall rest solely with the committee on parole, and the committee shall
26	establish additional conditions of the parole or furlough in accordance with the
27	provisions of this Subpart. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall
28	identify those inmates offenders who may be eligible for medical parole or medical
29	furlough based upon available medical information. In considering an inmate

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<u>offender</u> for medical parole <u>or medical furlough</u>, the committee may require that additional medical evidence be produced or that additional medical examinations be conducted. The committee on parole shall determine the risk to public safety and shall grant medical parole <u>or medical furlough</u> only after determining that the <u>inmate offender</u> does not pose a threat to public safety.

E<u>F</u>. The parole term of an inmate <u>offender</u> released on medical parole <u>or</u>
<u>medical furlough</u> shall be for the remainder of the inmate's <u>offender's</u> sentence,
without diminution of sentence for good behavior. Supervision of the parolee
<u>offender</u> shall consist of periodic medical evaluations at intervals to be determined
by the committee at the time of release.

11 FG. If it is discovered through the supervision of the medical parolee or 12 furloughee that his condition has improved such that he would not then be eligible 13 for medical parole or medical furlough under the provisions of this Subpart, the committee may order that the person offender be returned to the custody of the 14 Department of Public Safety and Corrections to await a hearing to determine whether 15 16 his parole or furlough shall be revoked. Any person offender whose medical parole or medical furlough is revoked due to an improvement in his condition shall resume 17 serving the balance of his sentence with credit given for the duration of the medical 18 19 parole or furlough. If the person's offender's medical parole or medical furlough is revoked due to an improvement in his condition, and he would be otherwise 20 eligible for parole, he may then be considered for parole under the provisions of R.S. 21 15:574.4. Medical parole and medical furlough may also be revoked for violation 22 of any condition of the parole as established by the committee on parole. 23

GH. The committee on parole shall promulgate such rules as are necessary
 to effectuate this Subpart, including rules relative to the conduct of medical parole
 and medical furlough hearings, and the conditions of medical parole and medical
 furlough release.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Ashley Menou.

SB 169 Original

DIGEST 2017 Regular Session

Barrow

<u>Present law</u> provides for medical parole eligibility for offenders who are permanently disabled or terminally ill and not serving a sentence for first degree murder, second degree murder, or awaiting execution.

Proposed law retains present law.

<u>Proposed law</u> creates the medical furlough program to be administered by DPSC. Offenders who are ineligible for medical parole, not awaiting execution, and determined by DPSC to be a limited mobility offender or a terminally ill offender shall be eligible for medical furlough.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "limited mobility offender" as any offender who is unable to perform activities of daily living without help or is totally confined to a bed or chair, including but not limited to prolonged coma and medical ventilation.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "terminally ill offender" as an offender who because of an existing medical condition, is irreversibly terminally ill and defines "terminally ill" as having a life expectancy of less than one year due to an underlying medical condition.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that offenders granted medical furlough shall be released upon securing the following placements for the duration of their furlough:

- (1) For limited mobility offenders, any acute care hospital, nursing home, or other healthcare facility.
- (2) For terminally ill offenders, any health care facility including, but not limited to, an acute care hospital, nursing home, or any other appropriate setting which is able to meet the needs of the terminally ill offender.

<u>Present law</u> provides that no offender shall be recommended for medical parole by DPSC until full consideration has been given to the offender's criminal history, length of time served in custody, institutional conduct, and a medical assessment of the offender's condition.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and requires the same consideration be given before an offender is recommended for medical furlough by DPSC.

<u>Present law</u> provides that the authority to grant medical parole lies solely with the committee on parole and the committee may require additional evidence or that additional medical examinations be conducted.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that <u>present law</u> shall also apply to medical furlough.

<u>Present law</u> provides that the parole term of an offender released on medical parole shall be for the remainder of the offender's sentence without diminution of sentence for good behavior.

Proposed law provides that present law shall also apply to medical furlough.

<u>Present law</u> provides that if the medical parolee's condition has improved such that he would no longer be eligible for medical parole, the committee may order that the offender be

Page 5 of 6 Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions. returned to the custody of DPSC to await a hearing to determine if his parole shall be revoked.

Proposed law provides that present law shall also apply to medical furlough.

<u>Present law</u> provides that any offender whose medical parole is revoked due to an improvement in his condition shall resume serving the balance of his sentence with credit given for the duration of the medical parole.

Proposed law provides that present law shall also apply to medical furlough.

<u>Present law</u> provides that medical parole may be revoked for violation of any condition of the parole as established by the committee on parole.

Proposed law provides that present law shall also apply to medical furlough.

<u>Present law</u> provides that the committee on parole shall promulgate rules necessary for the implementation of medical parole.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that <u>present law</u> shall also apply to medical furlough.

Effective August 1, 2017.

(Amends R.S. 15:574.20)