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Reps. Willamowski, Hughes, Faber, Womer Benjamin, Latta, Schmidt, Woodard, D. Miller, Coates, Distel, Schneider, Salerno, Key

Sen. Oelslager

Effective date: *

ACT SUMMARY

- Authorizes the warden of a state correctional institution to designate another person to perform certain duties a preexisting provision required the warden to perform in relation to proceedings to transfer an inmate from a state correctional institution to a psychiatric hospital.
- Revises the time periods for hearings for "continued hospitalization" for inmates so transferred (see below).
- Permits, rather than requires, the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) to adopt rules setting forth guidelines for the procedures relating to the transfer of an inmate to a psychiatric hospital.
- Authorizes DRC to transfer an inmate to a psychiatric hospital under an emergency transfer order if specified mental health personnel determine that the inmate is mentally ill, presents an immediate danger to self or others, and requires hospital-level care.
- After an emergency transfer, requires DRC to hold a hearing for continued hospitalization within five working days after admission of the transferred inmate to the psychiatric hospital and to hold subsequent

* *The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared. Additionally, the analysis may not reflect action taken by the Governor.*

hearings for continued hospitalization at the same intervals as required for other inmate patients transported to a psychiatric hospital (see below).

- Authorizes DRC to transfer an inmate to a psychiatric hospital under an uncontested transfer order if: (1) a psychiatrist in a specified capacity determines that the inmate has a mental illness or is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization, the inmate requires hospital care to address the mental illness, and the inmate has the mental capacity to make a reasoned choice regarding the transfer, and (2) the inmate agrees to a transfer to a hospital.
- After an uncontested transfer: (1) permits the inmate to withdraw consent to the transfer in writing at any time and upon withdrawal requires the hospital to discharge the inmate or DRC to hold a hearing for continued hospitalization within five working days, and (2) requires DRC to hold subsequent continued hospitalization hearings at the same intervals as required for other inmate patients transported to a psychiatric hospital (see below).
- Makes certain preexisting provisions regarding examinations for, and the care and treatment of, inmate patients transported to a psychiatric hospital apply to inmate patients transferred under an emergency or uncontested transfer.
- Authorizes the Director of DRC to adopt rules setting forth guidelines for the procedures relating to emergency and uncontested transfers.
- Revises the time periods within which hearings for continued hospitalization must be conducted for inmate patients transported to a psychiatric hospital under preexisting law, so that the initial continued hospitalization hearing must be held prior to the expiration of the initial 30-day period of hospitalization and any subsequent hearings, if necessary, must be held not later than 90 days after the first 30-day hearing and then not later than each 180 days after the immediately prior hearing.
- Applies the revised time periods described in the preceding paragraph to inmate patients transferred under an emergency or uncontested transfer.
- Repeals the prohibition against an inmate waiving the hearing for continued commitment and, instead: (1) specifies that the hearing for



continued commitment is mandatory for an inmate transported to a psychiatric hospital or transferred to one under an emergency transfer unless the inmate patient has the capacity to make a reasoned choice to execute a waiver and waives the hearing in writing, and (2) permits an inmate patient who is transferred to a psychiatric hospital pursuant to an uncontested transfer and who has scheduled hearings after withdrawal of consent for hospitalization to waive any of the scheduled hearings if the inmate has the capacity to make a reasoned choice and executes a written waiver of the hearing.

- If an inmate patient who is mentally ill is to be released from a psychiatric hospital due to the expiration of the inmate's prison term, allows the warden of the hospital to file with the probate court in the county in which the inmate will reside (in addition to the county in which the psychiatric hospital is located under preexisting law) an affidavit that alleges that the inmate patient is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization by court order or a mentally retarded person subject to institutionalization by court order and repeals language pertaining to a continuance of the full hearing on the affidavit.
- Expands a prohibition forbidding a person from disclosing the contents of any certificate, application, record, or report made in compliance with the preexisting mechanism for the transport of mentally ill inmates to psychiatric hospitals and that directly or indirectly identifies an inmate or former inmate whose hospitalization has been sought under that mechanism to also apply to any other psychiatric or medical record or report regarding a mentally ill inmate and, without specific reference, applies the provisions regarding emergency and uncontested transfers.
- Modifies an exception to the prohibition described in the preceding paragraph so that DRC's chief clinical officer or designee of mental health services (instead of DRC's Director of Clinical Services and Psychiatry) is authorized to determine when disclosure of otherwise confidential records described in the preceding paragraph is in the best interests of the person whose records are to be disclosed.
- Expands the application of an exception to the prohibition described in the second preceding paragraph that permits DRC to exchange pertinent information with certain county sheriffs' offices and certain mental health entities to make the exception apply to specified records regarding a "mentally ill inmate," rather than an "inmate patient" as under preexisting

law, and expands a related prohibition to also apply to a mentally ill inmate, rather than an inmate patient.

- Revises the definition of "mentally ill person subject to hospitalization" that applies to the act's provisions.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Transfer to a psychiatric hospital--proceedings prior to transfer

Formerly

Under preexisting law, generally retained by the act, if the warden of a state correctional institution believes that an inmate should be transferred to a *psychiatric hospital* (see "*Definitions*," below), the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) must hold a hearing to determine whether the inmate is a *mentally ill person subject to hospitalization* (see "*Definitions*," below). DRC must conduct the hearing at the state correctional institution in which the inmate is confined and provide qualified independent assistance to the inmate for the hearing. An *independent decision-maker* (see "*Definitions*," below) provided by DRC must preside at the hearing and determine whether the inmate is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization.

Prior to the hearing, the warden must give written notice to the inmate that DRC is considering transferring the inmate to a psychiatric hospital, that it will hold a hearing on the proposed transfer, that at the hearing the inmate has certain rights, and that DRC will provide qualified independent assistance to the inmate with respect to the hearing. DRC may not hold the hearing until the inmate has received written notice of the proposed transfer and has had sufficient time to consult with the person appointed by DRC to assist the inmate and to prepare for a presentation at the hearing.

If the independent decision-maker does not find clear and convincing evidence that the inmate is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization, DRC cannot transfer the inmate to a psychiatric hospital and must continue to confine the inmate in an appropriate state correctional institution. If the independent decision-maker finds clear and convincing evidence that the inmate is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization, the decision-maker must order that the inmate be transported to a psychiatric hospital for observation and treatment for a period of not longer than 30 days.

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act except for the changes to the time period within which hearings for continued hospitalization must be conducted provides for the examination of inmates who are so transported, prohibits certain procedures and requires certain care and treatment for inmates who are so transferred, and sets forth a procedure (including hearings) governing the continued hospitalization of inmates who are so transported.

Preexisting law requires DRC's Director to adopt rules setting forth guidelines for the procedures described above. (R.C. 5120.17(B), (D), and (E).)



Operation of the act

The act makes the preexisting provisions described above subject to the emergency transfer and uncontested transfer provisions it enacts. It otherwise retains those preexisting provisions with the following changes (R.C. 5120.17(B), (F), and (L)):

(1) The act authorizes the warden of a state correctional institution to designate another person to perform certain duties in relation to transfer proceedings that preexisting law required the warden to perform. Except in emergency transfer and uncontested transfer situations (see "Emergency transfers and uncontested transfers," below), if the warden *or the warden's designee* believes that an inmate should be transferred from the institution to a psychiatric hospital, DRC must hold a hearing as under existing law to determine whether the inmate is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization. Also, except in emergency transfer and uncontested transfer situations, prior to the hearing the warden *or the warden's designee* must give the written notice to the inmate as under existing law that DRC is considering transferring the inmate to a psychiatric hospital and of the procedures that will be followed and the rights the inmate has.

(2) The act also revises the time period within which hearings for continued hospitalization of an inmate who has been so transported must be conducted (see "Hearings for continued hospitalization," below) and relocates and revises the provision regarding the authority of DRC's Director to adopt rules setting forth guidelines for the procedures described above. Under the act, the Director is permitted, not required, to adopt rules.

Emergency transfers and uncontested transfers

The act authorizes *emergency transfers* and *uncontested transfers* (see "Definitions," below) of prisoners to a psychiatric hospital. Under the act, DRC may transfer an inmate to a psychiatric hospital under an *emergency transfer* order if the chief clinical officer of mental health services of DRC or that officer's designee and either a psychiatrist employed or retained by DRC or, in the absence of a psychiatrist, a psychologist employed or retained by DRC determines that the inmate is mentally ill, presents an immediate danger to self or others, and requires hospital-level care. After an emergency transfer, DRC must hold a hearing for continued hospitalization within five working days after admission of the transferred inmate to the psychiatric hospital; DRC must hold a subsequent hearing prior to the expiration of the initial 30-day hospitalization period and, if necessary, not later than 90 days after that initial subsequent hearing and then not later than 180 days after each immediately prior hearing. (See "Hearings for continued hospitalization," below.) (R.C. 5120.17(C)(1) and (4) and (F).)

DRC may transfer an inmate to a psychiatric hospital under an *uncontested transfer* order if both of the following apply: (1) a psychiatrist employed or retained by DRC determines that the inmate has a *mental illness* (see "*Definitions*," below) or is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization, that the inmate requires hospital care to address the mental illness, and that the inmate has the mental capacity to make a reasoned choice regarding the inmate's transfer to a hospital, and (2) the inmate agrees to a transfer to a hospital. After an uncontested transfer, the inmate may withdraw consent to the transfer in writing at any time. Upon the inmate's withdrawal of consent, the hospital must discharge the inmate, or, within five working days, DRC must hold a hearing for continued hospitalization. DRC must hold subsequent hearings at the same time intervals described above for inmate patients who are transferred to a psychiatric hospital pursuant to an emergency transfer (i.e., 30, 90, and 180 days). (R.C. 5120.17(C)(2) and (5) and (F).)

The written notice and the hearing described above under "*Transfer to a psychiatric hospital--proceedings prior to transfer*" are not required for an emergency transfer or uncontested transfer (R.C. 5120.17(C)(3)).

The act makes all of the following preexisting provisions that apply regarding inmates who are "transported" under the preexisting inmate transport mechanism also apply regarding an inmate who has been transferred under an *emergency or uncontested transfer* (R.C. 5120.17(D) and (E)): (1) the provision that requires an examination of the inmate as soon as practicable, and not later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival, (2) the provision that prohibits the subjection of the inmate to certain specified procedures, and (3) without specific reference, the provision that requires certain care and treatment for the inmate (see **COMMENT**).

The act authorizes the Director of DRC to adopt rules setting forth guidelines for the procedures required in relation to the emergency transfer and uncontested transfer provisions (R.C. 5120.17(C) and (L)).

Hearings for continued hospitalization

The act revises the time periods within which hearings for continued hospitalization must be conducted for inmates who are "transported" under the preexisting inmate transport mechanism, and specifically applies the new time periods to "continuation" hearings for inmates who are transferred under the emergency transfer provisions it enacts, as described above in "*Emergency transfers and uncontested transfers*" (pursuant to a cross-reference contained in the provision governing uncontested transfers, it also applies the new time periods to "continuation" hearings for inmates who are transferred under an uncontested transfer and who withdraw consent for the transfer). Under the act, DRC must



hold a hearing for the continued hospitalization of an *inmate patient* (see "Definitions," below) who is transported to a psychiatric hospital (preexisting law) or transferred pursuant to an emergency transfer (added by the act) prior to the expiration of the initial 30-day period of hospitalization. The act replaces the provision stating that hearings on the continued hospitalization must be conducted, if necessary, at 90-day intervals after the first hearing for continued hospitalization. Instead, the act requires DRC to hold any subsequent hearings, if necessary, not later than 90 days after the first 30-day hearing and then not later than each 180 days after the immediately prior hearing. As under preexisting law, an independent decision-maker must conduct the hearings at the psychiatric hospital in which the inmate patient is confined, and the inmate patient is afforded all of the rights set forth for the hearing prior to transfer to the psychiatric hospital.

As under preexisting law, DRC may not waive a hearing for continued commitment. The act repeals the former general prohibition against an *inmate* waiving the hearing for continued commitment and replaces it with two other inmate-related provisions. Under these provisions: (1) a hearing for continued commitment is mandatory for an inmate patient transported or transferred to a psychiatric hospital pursuant to the general preexisting "transport" provisions or an emergency transfer unless the inmate patient has the capacity to make a reasoned choice to execute a waiver and waives the hearing in writing, and (2) an inmate patient transferred to a psychiatric hospital pursuant to an uncontested transfer who has scheduled hearings after withdrawal of consent for hospitalization may waive any of the scheduled hearings if the inmate has the capacity to make a reasoned choice and executes a written waiver of the hearing.

As under preexisting law, if upon completion of the hearing the independent decision-maker does not find by clear and convincing evidence that the inmate patient is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization, the independent decision-maker must order the inmate patient's discharge from the psychiatric hospital. Under the act, if the independent decision-maker finds by clear and convincing evidence that the inmate patient is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization, the independent decision-maker must order that the inmate patient remain at the psychiatric hospital for continued hospitalization until the next required hearing (as opposed to "another period not to exceed 90 days" under former law).

If at any time prior to the next required hearing for continued hospitalization, the medical director of the hospital or the attending physician (as opposed to the warden of the psychiatric hospital or the warden's designee under former law) determines that the treatment needs of the inmate patient could be met equally well in an available and appropriate less restrictive state correctional

institution or unit, the medical director or attending physician may discharge the inmate to that facility. (R.C. 5120.17(F).)

Hospitalization or institutionalization of inmate patient under the Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Persons Law or the Institutionalization of Mentally Retarded or Developmentally Disabled Persons Law

Formerly

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, if an inmate patient who is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization is to be released from a psychiatric hospital because of the expiration of the inmate patient's stated prison term, the warden of the psychiatric hospital, at least 14 days before the expiration date, may file an affidavit under the Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Persons Law or the Institutionalization of Mentally Retarded or Developmentally Disabled Persons Law with a specified probate court alleging that the inmate patient is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization by court order or *a mentally retarded person subject to institutionalization by court order* (see "**Definitions**," below), whichever is applicable. The proceedings in the probate court generally must be conducted pursuant to those laws. Formerly, the affidavit had to be filed with the probate court in the county where the psychiatric hospital is located.

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, upon the request of the inmate patient, the probate court is required to grant the inmate patient an initial hearing under the Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Persons Law or a probable cause hearing under the Institutionalization of Mentally Retarded or Developmentally Disabled Persons Law before the expiration of the stated prison term. Formerly, the law specified that, after holding a full hearing, the probate court must make a disposition authorized by the applicable law before the date of the expiration of the stated prison term *unless the court grants a continuance of the hearing at the request of the inmate patient or the inmate patient's counsel*. Preexisting law prohibits an inmate patient from being held in DRC custody past the date of the expiration of the inmate patient's stated prison term. (R.C. 5120.17(H).)

Operation of the act

The act modifies these provisions to also allow the warden of the psychiatric hospital to file an affidavit under the Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Persons Law or the Institutionalization of Mentally Retarded or Developmentally Disabled Persons Law with the probate court *in the county where the inmate will reside*, alleging that the inmate patient is a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization by court order or a mentally retarded person subject to institutionalization by court order, whichever is applicable. Additionally, the act repeals the language that authorizes the court to grant a continuance of the full

hearing at the request of the inmate patient or the inmate patient's counsel. (R.C. 5120.17(I).)

Disclosure of confidential records

Prohibition

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, a certificate, application, record, or report that is made in compliance with the existing mechanism for the "transport" of mentally ill inmates to psychiatric hospitals and that directly or indirectly identifies an inmate or former inmate whose hospitalization has been sought under this mechanism is confidential. Under prior law, no person was permitted to disclose the contents of any certificate, application, record, or report of that nature unless one of the certain statutorily specified exceptions (see below) applies. (Existing R.C. 5120.17(J).)

The act retains this prohibition, but expands it to also apply to any other psychiatric or medical record or report regarding any such inmate. The act also, without specific reference, applies the preexisting confidentiality provision and the expanded prohibition to inmates and former inmates whose transfer is sought under the emergency or uncontested transfer provisions it enacts, as described above in "**Emergency transfers and uncontested transfers**" (relettered R.C. 5120.17(K)).

Exceptions

Preexisting law enumerates seven exceptions to the preceding prohibition, five of which are unchanged by the act. One of the exceptions to the prohibition modified by the act formerly was that the person identified, or the person's legal guardian, if any, consented to disclosure, and DRC's Director of Clinical Services and Psychiatry determined that disclosure was in the best interests of the person (R.C. 5120.17(J)(1)). The act changes the person who determines whether disclosure is in the best interests of the person whose records are to be disclosed from DRC's Director of Clinical Services and Psychiatry to DRC's chief clinical officer or designee of mental health services (R.C. 5120.17(K)(1)).

The other exception to the prohibition modified by the act formerly was that DRC could exchange psychiatric hospitalization records, other mental health treatment records, and other pertinent information with county sheriffs' offices, hospitals, institutions, and facilities of the Department of Mental Health and with community mental health agencies and boards of alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services with which the Department of Mental Health had a current agreement for patient care or services to ensure continuity of care. This disclosure was limited to records regarding the *inmate patient's* medication history, physical

health status and history, summary of course of treatment, summary of treatment needs, and a discharge summary, if any. (R.C. 5120.17(J)(6).) Formerly, the law also prohibited an office, department, agency, or board from disclosing the records and other information unless one of the following applied (R.C. 5120.17(J)(6)):

(1) The *inmate patient* was notified of the possible disclosure and consented to the disclosure.

(2) The *inmate patient* was notified of the possible disclosure, an attempt to gain the consent of the inmate was made, and the office, department, agency, or board documented the attempt to gain consent, the inmate's objections, if any, and the reasons for disclosure in spite of the inmate's objections.

The act expands the application of these provisions to apply to the records of a *mentally ill inmate* rather than an *inmate patient* (R.C. 5120.17(K)(6)).

Definitions

The following definitions apply regarding the above-described provisions of preexisting law and the act.

Mental illness (preexisting law unchanged by the act)

"Mental illness" means a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life (R.C. 5120.17(A)(1)).

Mentally ill person subject to hospitalization (preexisting definition amended by the act)

"Mentally ill person subject to hospitalization" means a mentally ill person to whom any of the following applies because of the person's mental illness (R.C. 5120.17(A)(2)):

(1) The person represents a substantial risk of physical harm to the person as manifested by evidence of threats of, or attempts at, suicide or serious self-inflicted bodily harm.

(2) The person represents a substantial risk of physical harm to others as manifested by evidence of recent homicidal or other violent behavior, evidence of recent threats that place another in reasonable fear of violent behavior and serious physical harm, or other evidence of present dangerousness.

(3) The person represents a substantial and immediate risk of serious physical impairment or injury to the person as manifested by evidence that the person is unable to provide for and is not providing for the person's basic physical needs because of the person's mental illness and that appropriate provision for those needs cannot be made immediately available in the "community." *The act replaces "community" with "correctional institution in which the inmate is currently housed."*

(4) The person would benefit from treatment in a hospital for the person's mental illness and is in need of treatment in a hospital as manifested by evidence of behavior that creates a grave and imminent risk to substantial rights of others or the person.

Psychiatric hospital (preexisting law unchanged by the act)

"Psychiatric hospital" means a facility that is operated by DRC, is designated as a psychiatric hospital, is licensed by the Department of Mental Health, and is in substantial compliance with the standards set by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (R.C. 5120.17(A)(3)).

Inmate patient (preexisting law unchanged by the act)

"Inmate patient" means an inmate who is admitted to a psychiatric hospital (R.C. 5120.17(A)(4)).

Mentally retarded person subject to institutionalization by court order (preexisting law unchanged by the act)

"Mentally retarded person subject to institutionalization by court order" means a person 18 years of age or older who is at least moderately mentally retarded and in relation to whom, because of the person's retardation, either of the following conditions exist (R.C. 5120.17(A)(7), by reference to R.C. 5123.01(P)--not in the act):

(1) The person represents a very substantial risk of physical impairment or injury to the person's self as manifested by evidence that the person is unable to provide for and is not providing for the person's most basic physical needs and that provision for those needs is not available in the community;

(2) The person needs and is susceptible to significant habilitation in an institution.

Emergency transfer (added by the act)

"Emergency transfer" means the transfer of a mentally ill inmate to a psychiatric hospital when the inmate presents an immediate danger to the inmate's self or others and requires hospital-level care (R.C. 5120.17(A)(8)).

Uncontested transfer (added by the act)

"Uncontested transfer" means the transfer of a mentally ill inmate to a psychiatric hospital when the inmate has the mental capacity to, and has waived, the hearing otherwise required under R.C. 5120.17(B) (R.C. 5120.17(A)(9)).

Independent decision-maker (added by the act)

"Independent decision-maker" means a person who is employed or retained by DRC and is appointed by the chief or chief clinical officer of mental health services as a hospitalization hearing officer to conduct due process hearings. An independent decision-maker who presides over any hearing or issues any order must be a psychiatrist, psychologist, or attorney, must not be specifically associated with the institution in which the inmate who is the subject of the hearing or order resides at the time of the hearing or order, and previously must not have had any treatment relationship with nor have represented in any legal proceeding the inmate who is the subject of the order. (R.C. 5120.17(A)(10).)

COMMENT

The following provisions of preexisting law apply regarding inmates who are "transported" under the preexisting inmate transport mechanism.

Examination and communication to inmate patient

Under preexisting law, if an independent decision-maker orders an inmate transported to a psychiatric hospital, the staff of the psychiatric hospital must examine the inmate patient when admitted to the psychiatric hospital as soon as practicable after the inmate patient arrives at the hospital and no later than 24 hours after the time of arrival. The attending physician responsible for the inmate patient's care must give the inmate patient all information necessary to enable the patient to give a fully informed, intelligent, and knowing consent to the treatment the inmate patient will receive in the hospital. The attending physician must tell the inmate patient the expected physical and medical consequences of any proposed treatment and must give the inmate patient the opportunity to consult with another psychiatrist at the hospital and with the inmate advisor. The act amends this provision to make it also apply to emergency transfers and uncontested transfers. (Relocated by the act to R.C. 5120.17(D)(1).)

Prohibited procedures

Preexisting law prohibits an inmate patient who is transported to a psychiatric hospital and who is in the physical custody of DRC from being subjected to any of the following procedures: (1) convulsive therapy, (2) major aversive interventions, (3) any unusually hazardous treatment procedures, or (4) psychosurgery. The act amends this provision to make it also apply to emergency transfers and uncontested transfers. (Relocated by the act to R.C. 5120.17(D)(2).)

Rights of inmate patient

Under preexisting law, the warden of the psychiatric hospital or the warden's designee must ensure that the inmate patient receives or has all of the following (relocated by the act to R.C. 5120.17(E)):

- (1) Receives sufficient professional care within 20 days of admission to ensure that an evaluation of the inmate patient's current status, differential diagnosis, probable prognosis, and description of the current treatment plan have been formulated and are stated on the inmate patient's official chart;
- (2) Has a written treatment plan consistent with the evaluation, diagnosis, prognosis, and goals of treatment;
- (3) Receives treatment consistent with the treatment plan;
- (4) Receives periodic reevaluations of the treatment plan by the professional staff at intervals not to exceed 30 days;
- (5) Is provided with adequate medical treatment for physical disease or injury;
- (6) Receives humane care and treatment.

The act does not amend this provision to specify that it applies to emergency transfers and uncontested transfer; however, because the provision by its terms applies to "inmate patients who are hospitalized" under R.C. 5120.17, it also will apply to inmate patients who are transferred to a psychiatric hospital pursuant to an emergency or uncontested transfer.

Miscellaneous

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act: an inmate patient is entitled to the credits toward the reduction of the inmate patient's stated prison term pursuant to the Criminal Code and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Law under the same terms and conditions as if the inmate patient were

in any other DRC institution; the Adult Parole Authority may place an inmate patient on parole or under post-release control directly from a psychiatric hospital; and DRC must set standards for treatment provided to inmate patients, consistent where applicable with the standards set by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. (Relocated by the act to R.C. 5120.17(G), (H), and (J).)

HISTORY

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