Amendment No.

CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative Smith, C. offered the following:

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Amendment to Amendment (252236) (with title amendment)

Remove lines 21-192 of the amendment and insert: circumstance that dictates restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner, the staff of the correctional institution or medical facility, other prisoners, or the public.

- (e) "Invasive body search" means a search that involves a manual inspection of the breasts or a manual inspection using touch, insertion, or probing of the cavities of the human body, including the genitals, buttocks, or anus.
 - (f) (e) "Labor" means the period of time before a birth

during which contractions are of sufficient frequency, intensity, and duration to bring about effacement and progressive dilation of the cervix.

- <u>(g) (f)</u> "Postpartum recovery" means, as determined by her physician, the period immediately following delivery, including the recovery period when a woman is in the hospital or infirmary following birth, up to 24 hours after delivery unless the physician after consultation with the department or correctional institution recommends a longer period of time.
- (h) "Pregnant prisoner" means any prisoner whose pregnancy is confirmed by or is otherwise known to a qualified healthcare professional at the correctional institution.
- (i) (g) "Prisoner" means any person incarcerated or detained in any correctional institution who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for a violation of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, community control, pretrial release, or a diversionary program. For purposes of this section, the term includes any woman detained under the immigration laws of the United States at any correctional institution.
- (j) (h) "Restraints" means any physical restraint or mechanical device used to control the movement of a prisoner's body or limbs, including, but not limited to, flex cuffs, soft restraints, hard metal handcuffs, a black box, chubb cuffs, leg irons, belly chains, a security or tether chain, or a convex

39 shield.

- (k) "Restrictive housing" means housing a prisoner separately from the general population of a correctional institution and imposing restrictions on her movement, behavior, and privileges. The term includes placing a prisoner in medical isolation, in a medical housing unit, or in the infirmary.
 - (3) RESTRAINT OF PRISONERS.—
- is known to be pregnant during labor, delivery, or and postpartum recovery if a qualified healthcare professional treating the prisoner in labor, delivery, or postpartum recovery requests that restraints not be used due to a documentable medical purpose. If such a request is made, the correctional officer or law enforcement officer accompanying the pregnant prisoner must immediately remove all restraints unless:
- 1. The correctional officer or law enforcement officer makes an individualized determination that the pregnant prisoner presents an extraordinary circumstance.
- 2. The restraints used are the least restrictive necessary, unless the corrections official makes an individualized determination that the prisoner presents an extraordinary circumstance, except that:
- 1. The physician may request that restraints not be used for documentable medical purposes. The correctional officer, correctional institution employee, or other officer accompanying

the pregnant prisoner may consult with the medical staff; however, if the officer determines there is an extraordinary public safety risk, the officer is authorized to apply restraints as limited by subparagraph 2.

- However, leg, ankle, and waist restraints may not be used on a prisoner in labor, delivery, or postpartum recovery, including during transport of the prisoner for labor, delivery, or postpartum recovery.
- 2. Under no circumstances shall leg, ankle, or waist restraints be used on any pregnant prisoner who is in labor or delivery.
- (b) Restraints may not be If restraints are used on a pregnant prisoner during transport to or from a correctional institution or within a correctional institution unless pursuant to paragraph (a):
- 1. The <u>restraints used are the least restrictive</u>

 <u>necessary.</u> type of restraint applied and the application of the restraint must be done in the least restrictive manner necessary; and
- 2. If wrist restraints are used, the restraints are applied in the front of the pregnant prisoner so that she may protect herself in the event of a forward fall.
- 3. Leg, ankle, and waist restraints are not used unless the corrections official makes an individualized determination

that the pregnant prisoner presents an extraordinary circumstance.

- $\underline{\text{(c)}_{2}}$. The corrections official shall make written findings within 10 days after the use of restraints <u>under this subsection</u> as to the extraordinary circumstance that dictated the use of the restraints. These findings shall be kept on file by the department or correctional institution for at least 5 years.
- (c) During the third trimester of pregnancy or when requested by the physician treating a pregnant prisoner, unless there are significant documentable security reasons noted by the department or correctional institution to the contrary that would threaten the safety of the prisoner, the unborn child, or the public in general:
 - 1. Leg, ankle, and waist restraints may not be used; and
- 2. If wrist restraints are used, they must be applied in the front so the pregnant prisoner is able to protect herself in the event of a forward fall.
- (d) In addition to the specific requirements of paragraphs (a)-(c), any restraint of a prisoner who is known to be pregnant must be done in the least restrictive manner necessary in order to mitigate the possibility of adverse clinical consequences.
- (4) INVASIVE BODY SEARCHES.—A correctional officer may conduct an invasive body search of a pregnant prisoner only if the correctional officer has a reasonable belief that the pregnant prisoner is concealing contraband in a place where it

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could only be discovered through an invasive body search. If
such a reasonable belief exists, the correctional officer may
request that a qualified healthcare professional conduct the
search. If an invasive body search is conducted under this
paragraph, the correctional officer who conducted or requested
the search must submit a written report to the corrections
official within 72 hours after the search, which must:

- (a) State the reason for the search.
- (b) Identify the contraband recovered by the search, if any.
 - (5) RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.—
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or paragraph (d), a pregnant prisoner may not be involuntarily placed in restrictive housing.
- (b) A pregnant prisoner may be involuntarily placed in restrictive housing if the corrections official of the correctional institution makes an individualized determination that restrictive housing is necessary to protect the health and safety of the pregnant prisoner or others or to preserve the security and order of the correctional institution and that there are no less restrictive means available. After placing a pregnant prisoner in restrictive housing under this paragraph, the corrections official must write a report stating:
- 1. The individualized reason restrictive housing is necessary.

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3. Whether the qualified healthcare professional at the correctional institution objects to the placement.

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The corrections official must provide a copy of such report to the pregnant prisoner within 12 hours after placing her in restrictive housing.

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(c) A pregnant prisoner who is placed in restrictive housing under this section must be:

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1. Seen by a qualified healthcare professional at least once every 16 hours.

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2. Housed in the least restrictive setting consistent with the health and safety of the pregnant prisoner.

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3. Given a medical treatment plan developed and approved by a qualified healthcare professional if the pregnant prisoner does not already have such a treatment plan in place.

(d) If a pregnant prisoner needs medical care, a primary

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care nurse practitioner or obstetrician must provide an order
for the pregnant prisoner to be placed in a designated medical

housing unit or admitted to the infirmary. If a pregnant

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prisoner has passed her due date, she must be placed in a

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until labor begins. A pregnant prisoner who has been placed in a

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designated medical housing unit or admitted to the infirmary

designated medical housing unit or admitted to the infirmary

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must be provided the same access to outdoor recreation,

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visitation, mail, telephone calls, and other privileges and
classes available to the general population unless the
corrections official, after consulting with a qualified
healthcare professional at the correctional institution,
determines that such access poses a danger to the safety and
security of the correctional institution or the qualified
healthcare professional at the institution determines that such
access poses a danger of adverse clinical consequences for the
pregnant prisoner or others and documents such determination in
the pregnant prisoner's medical file.

- $(6) \frac{(4)}{(4)}$ ENFORCEMENT.
- (a) Notwithstanding any relief or claims afforded by federal or state law, any prisoner who is restrained, searched, or housed in violation of this section may file a grievance with the correctional institution, and be granted a 45-day extension if requested in writing pursuant to rules promulgated by the correctional institution.
- (b) This section does not prevent a woman harmed through the use of restraints, an invasive body search, or placement in restrictive housing under this section from filing a complaint

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 214-239 of the amendment and insert:

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providing definitions; revising the circumstances in which restraints may not be used on a pregnant prisoner; providing exceptions; requiring that invasive body searches be conducted on a pregnant prisoner only under specified circumstances; requiring a correctional officer to write a report following an invasive body search of a pregnant prisoner; providing requirements for the report; prohibiting the involuntary placement of a pregnant prisoner in restrictive housing; providing exceptions; requiring corrections officials to write a specified report if circumstances necessitate placing a pregnant prisoner in restrictive housing; providing requirements for the report; requiring a copy of such reports to be provided to a pregnant prisoner in restrictive housing; providing requirements for the treatment of a pregnant prisoner placed in restrictive housing; requiring a pregnant prisoner to be placed in a designated medical housing unit or admitted to the infirmary under certain circumstances; providing certain rights for a pregnant prisoner placed in a designated medical housing unit or admitted to the infirmary; providing an effective

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