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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

House

Floor: 1/RE/2R  
03/11/2020 06:28 PM

Senator Pizzo moved the following:

1           **Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

2  
3           Delete everything after the enacting clause  
4 and insert:

5           Section 1. Section 944.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to  
6 read:

7           944.241 ~~Shackling of~~ Incarcerated pregnant women.—

8           (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Tammy  
9 Jackson Healthy Pregnancies for Incarcerated Women Act."

10          (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

11          (a) "Correctional institution" means any facility under the



12 authority of the department or the Department of Juvenile  
13 Justice, a county or municipal detention facility, or a  
14 detention facility operated by a private entity.

15 (b) "Corrections official" means the official who is  
16 responsible for oversight of a correctional institution, or his  
17 or her designee.

18 (c) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.

19 (d) "Extraordinary circumstance" means a substantial flight  
20 risk or some other extraordinary medical or security  
21 circumstance that dictates restraints or restrictive housing be  
22 used to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner, the  
23 staff of the correctional institution or medical facility, other  
24 prisoners, or the public.

25 (e) "Invasive body cavity search" means a search that  
26 involves a manual inspection using touch, insertion, or probing  
27 of the openings, cavities, and orifices of the human body,  
28 including, but not limited to, the genitals, buttocks, anus, or  
29 breasts that is not conducted for a medical purpose.

30 (f) "Labor" means the period of time before a birth  
31 during which contractions are of sufficient frequency,  
32 intensity, and duration to bring about effacement and  
33 progressive dilation of the cervix.

34 (g) "Postpartum recovery" means, as determined by her  
35 physician, the period immediately following delivery, including  
36 the recovery period when a woman is in the hospital or infirmary  
37 following birth, up to 24 hours after delivery unless the  
38 physician after consultation with the department or correctional  
39 institution recommends a longer period of time.

40 (h) "Prisoner" means any person incarcerated or detained



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41 in any correctional institution who is accused of, convicted of,  
42 sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for a violation of  
43 criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation,  
44 community control, pretrial release, or a diversionary program.  
45 For purposes of this section, the term includes any woman  
46 detained under the immigration laws of the United States at any  
47 correctional institution.

48       (i) ~~(h)~~ "Restraints" means any physical restraint or  
49 mechanical device used to control the movement of a prisoner's  
50 body or limbs, including, but not limited to, flex cuffs, soft  
51 restraints, hard metal handcuffs, a black box, chubb cuffs, leg  
52 irons, belly chains, a security or tether chain, or a convex  
53 shield.

54       (j) "Restrictive housing" means the placement of pregnant  
55 prisoners separately from the general population of a  
56 correctional institution and imposing restrictions on their  
57 movement, behavior, and privileges solely based on the condition  
58 of being pregnant. The term includes placing the prisoner in  
59 medical isolation, in a medical housing unit, or in the  
60 infirmary.

61           (3) RESTRAINT OF PRISONERS.—

62       (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), restraints may not  
63 be used on a prisoner who is known to be pregnant:

64           1. If any doctor, nurse, or other health professional  
65 treating the prisoner in labor, in delivery, or in postpartum  
66 recovery requests that restraints not be used due to a  
67 documentable medical purpose. If the doctor, nurse, or other  
68 health professional makes such a request, the correctional  
69 officer or other law enforcement officer accompanying the



70 prisoner must immediately remove all restraints.

71       2. During transport, labor, delivery, or and postpartum  
72 recovery, unless the corrections official makes an  
73 individualized determination that the prisoner presents an  
74 extraordinary circumstance., except that:

75       1. The physician may request that restraints not be used  
76 for documentable medical purposes. The correctional officer,  
77 correctional institution employee, or other officer accompanying  
78 the pregnant prisoner may consult with the medical staff;  
79 however, If the corrections official officer determines there is  
80 an extraordinary public safety risk, the official may officer is  
81 authorized to apply restraints as limited by paragraph (b)  
82 subparagraph 2.

83       (b) A restraint may be used on a prisoner who is known to  
84 be pregnant or in postpartum recovery only if all of the  
85 following apply:

86       1. The corrections official makes an individualized  
87 determination that the prisoner presents an extraordinary  
88 circumstance.

89       2. The restraints used are the least restrictive necessary.

90       3. If wrist restraints are used, the restraints are applied  
91 in the front of the prisoner so that she may protect herself in  
92 the event of a forward fall.

93       4.2. Under no circumstances shall Leg, ankle, or waist  
94 restraints are not be used on any pregnant prisoner who is in  
95 labor or delivery.

96       (b) If restraints are used on a pregnant prisoner pursuant  
97 to paragraph (a):

98       1. The type of restraint applied and the application of the



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99 restraint must be done in the least restrictive manner  
100 necessary; and

101 (c)2. The corrections official shall make written findings  
102 within 10 days after the use of restraints as to the  
103 extraordinary circumstance that dictated the use of the  
104 restraints. These findings shall be kept on file by the  
105 department or correctional institution for at least 5 years.

106 (d) A pregnant prisoner who is transported by a  
107 correctional institution must be transported using a restraint  
108 that is the least restrictive necessary. A correctional  
109 institution that uses restraints on a pregnant prisoner during  
110 transport must comply with the written findings required in  
111 paragraph (c).

112 (e) During the third trimester of pregnancy or when  
113 requested by the physician treating a pregnant prisoner, unless  
114 there are significant documentable security reasons noted by the  
115 department or correctional institution to the contrary that  
116 would threaten the safety of the prisoner, the unborn child, or  
117 the public in general:

118 1. Leg, ankle, and waist restraints may not be used; and  
119 2. If wrist restraints are used, they must be applied in  
120 the front so the pregnant prisoner is able to protect herself in  
121 the event of a forward fall.

122 (f) In addition to the specific requirements of paragraphs  
123 (a)-(c), any restraint of a prisoner who is known to be pregnant  
124 must be done in the least restrictive manner necessary in order  
125 to mitigate the possibility of adverse clinical consequences.

126 (4) INVASIVE BODY CAVITY SEARCHES.-

127 (a) Except as provided under paragraph (b), an invasive



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128 body cavity search of a pregnant prisoner may be conducted only  
129 by a medical professional.

130 (b) A correctional officer may conduct an invasive body  
131 cavity search of a pregnant prisoner only if the officer has a  
132 reasonable belief that the prisoner is concealing contraband. An  
133 officer who conducts an invasive body cavity search must submit  
134 a written report to the corrections official within 72 hours  
135 after the search. The report must:

- 136 1. Explain the reasons for the search; and
- 137 2. Identify any contraband recovered in the search.

138 (5) RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.—

139 (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a pregnant  
140 prisoner may not be involuntarily placed in restrictive housing.  
141 This subsection does not prohibit a corrections official from  
142 placing a pregnant prisoner in restrictive housing for  
143 disciplinary violations or to address security risks to the  
144 pregnant prisoner, other prisoners, or staff directly related to  
145 the pregnant prisoner provided the corrections official complies  
146 with the reporting requirements of subparagraph (b)1.

147 (b) A pregnant prisoner may be involuntarily placed in  
148 restrictive housing only if the corrections official of the  
149 correctional institution, in consultation with the medical staff  
150 overseeing prenatal care and medical treatment at the  
151 correctional institution, determines that an extraordinary  
152 circumstance exists such that restrictive housing is necessary  
153 and that there are no less restrictive means available.

154 1. The corrections official shall, before placing a  
155 prisoner in restrictive housing, write a report that states:  
156 a. The extraordinary circumstance that is present; and



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157       b. The reason less restrictive means are not available.  
158       2. The corrections official shall review the report at  
159       least every 24 hours to confirm that the extraordinary  
160       circumstance cited in the report still exists. A copy of the  
161       report and each review must be provided to the pregnant  
162       prisoner.

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

165       1. Seen at least every 24 hours by the medical staff  
166       overseeing prenatal care and medical treatment in the facility;  
167       2. Housed in the least restrictive setting consistent with  
168       the health and safety of the pregnant prisoner; and  
169       3. Given an intensive treatment plan developed and approved  
170       by the medical staff overseeing prenatal care and medical  
171       treatment at the facility.

172       (d) If a pregnant prisoner needs medical care, an  
173       authorized medical staff must provide an order for the pregnant  
174       prisoner to be placed in a designated medical housing unit or  
175       admitted to the infirmary. If the pregnant prisoner has passed  
176       her due date, she must be placed in a designated medical housing  
177       unit or admitted to the infirmary until labor begins or until  
178       other housing arrangements are made. A pregnant prisoner who has  
179       been placed in a designated medical housing unit or admitted to  
180       the infirmary shall be provided:

181       1. The same access to outdoor recreation, visitation, mail,  
182       and telephone calls as other prisoners; and  
183       2. The ability to continue to participate in other  
184       privileges and classes granted to the general population.

185       (6) (4) ENFORCEMENT.—



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186                     (a) Notwithstanding any relief or claims afforded by  
187 federal or state law, any prisoner who is restrained in  
188 violation of this section may file a grievance with the  
189 correctional institution, and be granted a 45-day extension if  
190 requested in writing pursuant to rules promulgated by the  
191 correctional institution.

192 (b) This section does not prevent a woman harmed through  
193 the use of restraints under this section from filing a complaint  
194 under any other relevant provision of federal or state law.

(7) ~~(5)~~ NOTICE TO PRISONERS.—

196 (a) ~~By September 1, 2012,~~ The department and the Department  
197 of Juvenile Justice shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1)  
198 and 120.54 to administer this section.

199                 (b) Each correctional institution shall inform female  
200 prisoners of the rules developed pursuant to paragraph (a) upon  
201 admission to the correctional institution, including the  
202 policies and practices in the prisoner handbook, and post the  
203 policies and practices in locations in the correctional  
204 institution where such notices are commonly posted and will be  
205 seen by female prisoners, including common housing areas and  
206 medical care facilities.

207 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

208 | ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

209 And the title is amended as follows:

210 Delete everything before the enacting clause  
211 and insert:

A bill to be entitled

213                  An act relating to incarcerated pregnant women;  
214                  amending s. 944.241, F.S.; amending the short title;



215 redefining the term "extraordinary circumstance";  
216 defining the terms "invasive body cavity search" and  
217 "restrictive housing"; revising the circumstances  
218 under which a prisoner who is known to be pregnant may  
219 not be restrained; specifying conditions under which  
220 restraints may be used; requiring that invasive body  
221 cavity searches on a pregnant prisoner be conducted by  
222 a medical professional; providing an exception;  
223 prohibiting the involuntary placement of pregnant  
224 prisoners in restrictive housing; providing  
225 exceptions; requiring corrections officials to write a  
226 specified report if an extraordinary circumstance  
227 necessitates placing a pregnant prisoner in  
228 restrictive housing; providing requirements for the  
229 report; requiring corrections officials to review such  
230 reports at specified intervals; requiring a copy of  
231 such reports and reviews to be provided to pregnant  
232 prisoners in restrictive housing; providing  
233 requirements for the treatment of pregnant prisoners  
234 placed in restrictive housing; requiring pregnant  
235 prisoners to be placed in a designated medical housing  
236 unit or admitted to the infirmary under certain  
237 circumstances; providing certain rights for pregnant  
238 prisoners placed in a designated medical housing unit  
239 or admitted to the infirmary; providing an effective  
240 date.