Bill No. CS/CS/HB 1259 (2020)

Amendment No.

	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate House
1	Representative Jones offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment (with title amendment)
4	Remove lines 75-184 and insert:
5	in medical isolation, in a medical housing unit, or in the
6	infirmary.
7	(k) "Trimester" means one of the following three distinct
8	periods of time in the duration of a pregnancy:
9	1. "First trimester," which is the period of time from
10	fertilization through the end of the 11th week of gestation.
11	2. "Second trimester," which is the period of time from
12	the beginning of the 12th week of gestation through the end of
13	the 23rd week of gestation.
2	215111
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"Third trimester," which is the period of time from the 14 3. 15 beginning of the 24th week of gestation through birth. 16 (3) RESTRAINT OF PRISONERS.-17 Restraints may not be used on a prisoner who is known (a) 18 to be prequant during labor, delivery, and postpartum recovery, 19 unless the corrections official makes an individualized 20 determination that the prisoner presents an extraordinary 21 circumstance, except that: 22 The physician may request that restraints not be used 1. 23 for documentable medical purposes. The correctional officer, correctional institution employee, or other officer accompanying 24 25 the pregnant prisoner may consult with the medical staff; however, if the officer determines there is an extraordinary 26 27 public safety risk, the officer is authorized to apply restraints as limited by subparagraph 2. 28 29 2. Under no circumstances shall Leg, ankle, or waist 30 restraints may not be used on any pregnant prisoner who is in 31 labor or delivery. 32 If restraints are used on a pregnant prisoner pursuant (b) 33 to paragraph (a): 34 The type of restraint applied and the application of 1. 35 the restraint must be done in the least restrictive manner 36 necessary; and 2. The corrections official shall make written findings 37 within 10 days after the use of restraints as to the 38 215111 Approved For Filing: 3/9/2020 8:52:26 AM

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39 extraordinary circumstance that dictated the use of the restraints. These findings shall be kept on file by the 40 41 department or correctional institution for at least 5 years.

42 During the third trimester of pregnancy or when (C) 43 requested by the physician treating a pregnant prisoner, unless 44 there are significant documentable security reasons noted by the 45 department or correctional institution to the contrary that would threaten the safety of the prisoner, the unborn child, or 46 the public in general: 47

48

1. Leq, ankle, and waist restraints may not be used; and If wrist restraints are used, they must be applied in 49 2. 50 the front so the pregnant prisoner is able to protect herself in 51 the event of a forward fall.

In addition to the specific requirements of paragraphs 52 (d) 53 (a)-(c), any restraint of a prisoner who is known to be pregnant must be done in the least restrictive manner necessary in order 54 55 to mitigate the possibility of adverse clinical consequences.

56

(4) ENFORCEMENT.-

57 Notwithstanding any relief or claims afforded by (a) 58 federal or state law, any prisoner who is restrained in 59 violation of this section may file a grievance with the correctional institution, and be granted a 45-day extension if 60 61 requested in writing pursuant to rules promulgated by the correctional institution. 62

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63 This section does not prevent a woman harmed through (b) 64 the use of restraints under this section from filing a complaint 65 under any other relevant provision of federal or state law. 66 (5) RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.-(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or paragraph (d), 67 68 a pregnant prisoner may not be involuntarily placed in 69 restrictive housing during the: 70 1. Third trimester of pregnancy. 71 2. First or second trimester of pregnancy, if the 72 individual overseeing prenatal care and medical treatment at the 73 correctional institution determines that restrictive housing 74 poses a danger of adverse clinical consequences for the prisoner 75 and documents such determination in the prisoner's medical file. 76 (b) A pregnant prisoner as described in subparagraph (a)1. 77 or subparagraph (a)2. may be involuntarily placed in restrictive 78 housing only if the corrections official of the correctional 79 institution makes an individualized determination that 80 restrictive housing is necessary to protect the health and 81 safety of the prisoner or others or to preserve the security and 82 order of the correctional institution and that there are no less 83 restrictive means available. After placing a pregnant prisoner 84 in restrictive housing under this paragraph, the corrections official must write a report stating: 85 86 1. The individualized reason restrictive housing is 87 necessary. 215111

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88	2. The reason less restrictive means are not available.
89	3. Whether the individual overseeing prenatal care and
90	medical treatment at the correctional institution objects to the
91	placement.
92	
93	The corrections official must provide a copy of such report to
94	the prisoner within 12 hours after placing the prisoner in
95	restrictive housing.
96	(c) A pregnant prisoner who is placed in restrictive
97	housing under this section must be:
98	1. Seen by a qualified health care professional at least
99	once every 24 hours.
100	2. Housed in the least restrictive setting consistent with
101	the health and safety of the prisoner.
102	3. Given a medical treatment plan developed and approved
103	by the individual overseeing prenatal care and medical treatment
104	at the correctional institution if the inmate does not already
105	have such a treatment plan in place.
106	(d) If a pregnant prisoner needs medical care, a primary
107	care nurse practitioner or obstetrician must provide an order
108	for the prisoner to be placed in designated medical housing unit
109	or admitted to the infirmary. If the prisoner has passed her due
110	date, she must be placed in designated medical housing unit or
111	admitted to the infirmary until labor begins. A pregnant
112	prisoner who has been placed in designated medical housing unit
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# 113 or admitted to the infirmary must be provided the same access to 114 outdoor recreation, visitation, mail, telephone calls, and other 115 privileges and classes available to the general population unless the corrections official, after consulting with the 116 117 individual overseeing prenatal care and medical treatment at the 118 correctional institution, determines that such access poses a 119 danger to the safety and security of the correctional 120 institution or the individual overseeing prenatal care and 121 medical 122 123 124 TITLE AMENDMENT 125 Remove lines 15-17 and insert: prisoners to be placed in designated medical housing unit 126 127 or admitted to the infirmary under certain circumstances; 128 providing certain rights for pregnant prisoners placed in 129 designated medical housing unit or admitted to the 130 infirmary; 215111 Approved For Filing: 3/9/2020 8:52:26 AM Page 6 of 6