## SECOND REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## HOUSE BILL NO. 2026

## 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Comm the Senate Committee Subs		vil and Criminal Jurispru	idence, April 30, 2018, with recommendation that
5747S.04C	TT	00	ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

## AN ACT

To repeal section 221.050, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to persons confined in jails.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 221.050, RSMo, is repealed and five new sections 2 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 217.149, 217.151, 221.050, 3 221.520, and 221.523, to read as follows:

217.149. 1. By January 1, 2019, all correctional centers shall 2 develop specific procedures for the intake and care of offenders who 3 are pregnant, which shall include procedures regarding:

- 4 (1) Maternal health evaluations;
- 5 (2) Dietary supplements;
- 6 (3) Substance abuse treatment;
- 7 (4) Treatment for the human immunodeficiency virus and ways

8 to avoid human immunodeficiency virus transmission;

- 9 (5
  - (5) Hepatitis C;
- 10 (6) Sleeping arrangements for such offenders, including
  11 requiring such offenders to sleep on the bottom bunk bed;
- 12
- (7) Access to mental health professionals;
- 13 (8) Sanitary materials;

(9) Postpartum recovery, including that no such offender shall
be placed in isolation during such recovery unless deemed necessary
for medical or security reasons. Such reasons shall be documented in
writing within forty-eight hours of the incident. Such documents shall
be kept on file by the correctional center for at least ten years from the
date the incident occurred;

(10) A requirement that a female medical professional be present
during any examination of such offender while in a state of undress;
and

(11) The department shall, with the assistance of the department
of social services and consent of the pregnant offender, consider
enrolling an unborn child in the show-me healthy babies program
under section 208.662.

27 2. As used in this section "postpartum recovery" means, as 28 determined by a physician, the period immediately following delivery, 29 including the entire period an offender who was pregnant is in the 30 hospital or infirmary after delivery.

217.151. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

2 (1) "Extraordinary circumstance", a substantial flight risk or 3 some other extraordinary medical or security circumstance that 4 dictates restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of a 5 pregnant offender in her third trimester or a postpartum offender 6 within forty-eight hours postdelivery, the staff of the correctional 7 center or medical facility, other offenders, or the public;

8 (2) "Labor", the period of time before a birth during which 9 contractions are present;

(3) "Postpartum", the period of recovery immediately following
childbirth, which is six weeks for a vaginal birth or eight weeks for a
cesarean birth, or longer if so determined by a physician or nurse;
(4) "Restraints", any physical restraint or other device used to
control the movement of a person's body or limbs.

2. A correctional center shall not use restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester, whether during transportation to and from visits to health care providers and court proceedings or medical appointments and examinations, or during labor, delivery, or within forty-eight hours postdelivery.

3. Pregnant offenders shall be transported in vehicles equippedwith seatbelts.

4. Any time restraints are used on a pregnant offender in her third trimester or on a postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery, the restraints shall be the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances. In no case shall leg, ankle, or waist restraints or any mechanical restraints be used on any such offender, and if wrist restraints are used, such restraints shall be
placed in the front of such offender's body to protect the offender and
the unborn child in the case of a forward fall.

5. If a doctor, nurse, physician assistant, paramedic, or emergency medical technician treating the pregnant offender in her third trimester or the postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery requests that restraints not be used, the corrections officer accompanying such offender shall immediately remove all restraints.

6. In corrections officer determines 36 the event a that extraordinary circumstances exist and restraints are necessary, the 37 corrections officer shall fully document in writing within forty-eight 38hours of the incident the reasons he or she determined such 39 extraordinary circumstances existed, the type of restraints used, and 40 the reasons those restraints were considered the least restrictive 41 42available and the most reasonable under the circumstances. Such documents shall be kept on file by the correctional center for at least 43ten years from the date the restraints were used. 44

7. The sentencing and corrections oversight commission 45established under section 217.147 and the advisory committee 46 established under section 217.015 shall conduct biannual reviews of 47 48 every report written on the use of restraints on a pregnant offender in 49her third trimester or on a postpartum offender within forty-eight 50 hours postdelivery in accordance with subsection 6 of this section to 51determine compliance with this section. The written reports shall be 52kept on file by the department for ten years.

53 8. The chief administrative officer, or equivalent position, of 54 each correctional center shall:

55 (1) Ensure that employees of the correctional center are 56 provided with training, which may include online training, on the 57 provisions of this section; and

(2) Inform female offenders, in writing and orally, of any policies and practices developed in accordance with this section upon admission to the correctional center, including policies and practices in any offender handbook, and post the policies and practices in locations in the correctional center where such notices are commonly posted and will be seen by female offenders, including common housing **SCS HB 2026** 

64 areas and health care facilities.

9. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use
of handcuffs upon arrest.

221.050. Persons confined in jails shall be separated and confined according to sex. Persons confined under civil process or for civil causes shall be kept separate from criminals. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the housing of persons on probation or parole with offenders or persons being held on criminal charges.

221.520. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall 2 mean:

3 (1) "Extraordinary circumstance", a substantial flight risk or 4 some other extraordinary medical or security circumstance that 5 dictates restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of a 6 pregnant offender in her third trimester or a postpartum offender 7 within forty-eight hours postdelivery, the staff of the county or city jail 8 or medical facility, other offenders, or the public;

9 (2) "Labor", the period of time before a birth during which 10 contractions are present;

(3) "Postpartum", the period of recovery immediately following
childbirth, which is six weeks for a vaginal birth or eight weeks for a
cesarean birth, or longer if so determined by a physician or nurse;
(4) "Restraints", any physical restraint or other device used to
control the movement of a person's body or limbs.

2. A county or city jail shall not use restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester, whether during transportation to and from visits to health care providers and court proceedings or medical appointments and examinations, or during labor, delivery, or fortyeight hours postdelivery.

3. Pregnant offenders shall be transported in vehicles equipped
with seatbelts.

4. Anytime restraints are used on a pregnant offender in her third trimester or on a postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery, the restraints shall be the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances. In no case shall leg, ankle, or waist restraints or any mechanical restraints be used on any such offender, and if wrist restraints are used, such restraints shall be placed in the front of such offender's body to protect the offender and

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30 the unborn child in the case of a forward fall.

5. If a doctor, nurse, physician assistant, paramedic, or emergency medical technician treating the pregnant offender in her third trimester or the postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery requests that restraints not be used, the sheriff or jailer accompanying such offender shall immediately remove all restraints.

6. In the event a sheriff or jailer determines that extraordinary circumstances exist and restraints are necessary, the sheriff or jailer shall fully document in writing within forty-eight hours of the incident the reasons he or she determined such extraordinary circumstances existed, the type of restraints used, and the reasons those restraints were considered the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances. Such documents shall be kept on file by the county or city jail for at least ten years from the date the restraints were used.

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7. The county or city jail shall:

46 (1) Ensure that employees of the jail are provided with training,
47 which may include online training, on the provisions of this section;
48 and

(2) Inform female offenders, in writing and orally, of any policies and practices developed in accordance with this section upon admission to the jail, and post the policies and practices in locations in the jail where such notices are commonly posted and will be seen by female offenders.

548. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use55of handcuffs upon arrest.

221.523. 1. By January 1, 2019, all county and city jails shall 2 develop specific procedures for the intake and care of offenders who 3 are pregnant, which shall include procedures regarding:

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- (1) Maternal health evaluations;
- (2) Dietary supplements;
- (3) Substance abuse treatment;

7 (4) Treatment for the human immunodeficiency virus and ways
8 to avoid human immunodeficiency virus transmission;

9 (5) Hepatitis C;

10 (6) Sleeping arrangements for such offenders, including
11 requiring such offenders to sleep on the bottom bunk bed;

12 (7) Access to mental health professionals;

13 (8) Sanitary materials;

(9) Postpartum recovery, including that no such offender shall
be placed in isolation during such recovery unless deemed necessary
for medical or security reasons. Such reasons shall be documented in
writing within forty-eight hours of the incident. Such documents shall
be kept on file by the correctional center for at least ten years from the
date the incident occurred;

(10) A requirement that a female medical professional be present
during any examination of such offender while in a state of undress;
and

(11) The jail shall, with the assistance of the department of social
services and consent of the pregnant offender, consider enrolling an
unborn child in the show-me healthy babies program under section
208.662.

27 2. As used in this section "postpartum recovery" means, as 28 determined by a physician, the period immediately following delivery, 29 including the entire period an offender who was pregnant is in the 30 hospital or infirmary after delivery.

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