

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[PERFECTED]

HOUSE BILL NO. 2026

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE WILSON.

5747H.02P

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

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Section A. Section 221.050, RSMo, is repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 217.149, 217.151, 221.050, 221.520, and 221.523, to read as follows:

- 217.149. 1. By September 1, 2018, all correctional centers shall develop specific procedures for the intake and care of offenders who are pregnant, which shall include procedures regarding:**
- (1) Maternal health evaluations;**
 - (2) Dietary supplements;**
 - (3) Substance abuse treatment;**
 - (4) Treatment for the human immunodeficiency virus and ways to avoid human immunodeficiency virus transmission;**
 - (5) Hepatitis C;**
 - (6) Sleeping arrangements for such offenders, including requiring such offenders to sleep on the bottom bunk bed;**
 - (7) Access to mental health professionals;**
 - (8) Sanitary materials;**

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

14 **(9) Postpartum recovery, including that no such offender shall be placed in**
15 **isolation during such recovery;**

16 **(10) A requirement that a female medical professional be present during any**
17 **examination of such offender; and**

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

21 **2. As used in this section "postpartum recovery" means, as determined by a**
22 **physician, the period immediately following delivery, including the entire period an**
23 **offender who was pregnant is in the 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 some other**
3 **extraordinary medical or security circumstance that dictates restraints be used to ensure**
4 **the safety and security of a pregnant offender in her third trimester or a postpartum**
5 **offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery, the staff of the correctional center or**
6 **medical facility, other offenders, or the public;**

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

9 **(3) "Postpartum", the period of recovery immediately following childbirth, which**
10 **is six weeks for a vaginal birth or eight weeks for a cesarean birth, or longer if so**
11 **determined by a physician or nurse;**

12 **(4) "Restraints", any physical restraint or other device used to control the**
13 **movement of a person's body or limbs.**

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

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

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

25 **5. If a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider treating the pregnant offender**
26 **in her third trimester or the postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery**

27 requests that restraints not be used, the corrections officer accompanying such offender
28 shall immediately remove all restraints.

29 6. In the event a corrections officer determines that extraordinary circumstances
30 exist and restraints are necessary, the corrections officer shall fully document in writing
31 within forty-eight hours of the incident the reasons he or she determined such
32 extraordinary circumstances existed, the type of restraints used, and the reasons those
33 restraints were considered the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the
34 circumstances. Such documents shall be kept on file by the correctional center for at least
35 ten years from the date the restraints were used.

36 7. The sentencing and corrections oversight commission established under section
37 217.147 and the advisory committee established under section 217.015 shall conduct
38 biannual reviews of every report written on the use of restraints on a pregnant offender
39 in her third trimester or on a postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery
40 in accordance with subsection 6 of this section to determine compliance with this section.
41 The written reports shall be kept on file by the department for ten years.

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

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

46 (2) Inform female offenders, in writing and orally, of any policies and practices
47 developed in accordance with this section upon admission to the correctional center,
48 including policies and practices in any offender handbook, and post the policies and
49 practices in locations in the correctional center where such notices are commonly posted
50 and will be seen by female offenders, including common housing areas and health care
51 facilities.

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

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

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

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

9 (3) "Postpartum", the period of recovery immediately following childbirth, which
10 is six weeks for a vaginal birth or eight weeks for a cesarean birth, or longer if so
11 determined by a physician or nurse;

12 (4) "Restraints", any physical restraint or other device used to control the
13 movement of a person's body or limbs.

14 2. A county or city jail shall not use restraints on a pregnant prisoner in her third
15 trimester, whether during transportation to and from visits to health care providers and
16 court proceedings or medical appointments and examinations, or during labor, delivery,
17 or forty-eight hours postdelivery.

18 3. Pregnant prisoners shall be transported in vehicles equipped with seatbelts.

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

25 5. If a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider treating the pregnant prisoner
26 in her third trimester or the postpartum prisoner within forty-eight hours postdelivery
27 requests that restraints not be used, the sheriff or jailer accompanying such prisoner shall
28 immediately remove all restraints.

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

36 7. The county or city jail shall:

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

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

221.523. 1. By September 1, 2018, all county and city jails shall develop specific procedures for the intake and care of prisoners who are pregnant, which shall include procedures regarding:

(1) Maternal health evaluations;

(2) Dietary supplements;

(3) Substance abuse treatment;

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

(5) Hepatitis C;

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

(7) Access to mental health professionals;

(8) Sanitary materials;

(9) Postpartum recovery, including that no such prisoner shall be placed in isolation during such recovery;

(10) A requirement that a female medical professional be present during any examination of such prisoner; 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.

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

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