

Rep. Robyn Gabel

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	09700HB1958ham003 LRB097 08003 RLC 54703 a							
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 1958							
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 1958, AS AMENDED, by							
3	replacing everything after the enacting clause with the							
4	following:							
5	"Section 5. The Counties Code is amended by changing							
6	Section 3-15003.6 as follows:							
7	(55 ILCS 5/3-15003.6)							
8	Sec. 3-15003.6. Pregnant female prisoners.							
9	(a) Definitions. For the purpose of this Section:							
10	(1) "Restraints" means any physical restraint or							
11	mechanical device used to control the movement of a							
12	prisoner's body or limbs, or both, including, but not							
13	limited to, flex cuffs, soft restraints, hard metal							
14	handcuffs, a black box, Chubb cuffs, leg irons, belly							

chains, a security (tether) chain, or a convex shield, or

shackles of any kind.

(2) "Labor" means the period of time before a birth and
shall include any medical condition in which a woman is
sent or brought to the hospital for the purpose of
delivering her baby. These situations include: induction
of labor, prodromal labor, pre-term labor, prelabor
rupture of membranes, the 3 stages of active labor, utering
hemorrhage during the third trimester of pregnancy, and
caesarian delivery including pre-operative preparation.
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- (3) "Post-partum" means, as determined by her physician, the period immediately following delivery, including the entire period a woman is in the hospital or infirmary after birth.
- (4) "Correctional institution" means any entity under the authority of a county law enforcement division of a county of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants that has the power to detain or restrain, or both, a person under the laws of the State.
- (5) "Corrections official" means the official that is responsible for oversight of a correctional institution, or his or her designee.
- (6) "Prisoner" means any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program, and any person detained under the immigration laws of the

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United States at any correctional facility.

- (7) "Extraordinary circumstance" means an extraordinary medical or security circumstance, including a substantial flight risk, 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.
- (b) A county department of corrections shall not apply 8 9 security restraints to a prisoner that has been determined by a 10 qualified medical professional to be pregnant and is known by 11 the county department of corrections to be pregnant or in postpartum recovery, which is the entire period a woman is in 12 13 the medical facility after birth, unless the corrections 14 official makes an individualized determination that the 15 prisoner presents a substantial flight risk or some other 16 extraordinary circumstance that dictates security restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner, her 17 child or unborn child, the staff of the county department of 18 corrections or medical facility, other prisoners, or the 19 20 public. The protections set out in clauses (b)(3) and (b)(4) of 21 this Section shall apply to security restraints used pursuant 22 to this subsection. The corrections official shall immediately remove all restraints upon the written or oral request of 23 24 medical personnel. Oral requests made by medical personnel 25 shall be verified in writing as promptly as reasonably 26 possible.

(1) Qualified authorized health staff shall have the
authority to order therapeutic restraints for a pregnant or
postpartum prisoner who is a danger to herself, her child,
unborn child, or other persons due to a psychiatric or
medical disorder. Therapeutic restraints may only be
initiated, monitored and discontinued by qualified and
authorized health staff and used to safely limit a
prisoner's mobility for psychiatric or medical reasons. No
order for therapeutic restraints shall be written unless
medical or mental health personnel, after personally
observing and examining the prisoner, are clinically
satisfied that the use of therapeutic restraints is
justified and permitted in accordance with hospital
policies and applicable State law. Metal handcuffs or
shackles are not considered therapeutic restraints.

- (2) Whenever therapeutic restraints are used by medical personnel, Section 2-108 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code shall apply.
- (3) Leg irons, shackles or waist shackles shall not be used on any pregnant or postpartum prisoner regardless of security classification. Except for therapeutic restraints under clause (b)(2), no restraints of any kind may be applied to prisoners during labor.
- (4) When a pregnant or postpartum prisoner must be restrained, restraints used shall be the least restrictive restraints possible to ensure the safety and security of

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the pr	risoner,	her ch	nild,	unborn	child,	the	staff	of the
county	depart	ment o	f co	rrection	ns or	medi	cal fa	acility,
other	prisone	rs, or	the	public	, and	in r	no case	e shall
includ	le leg ird	ons, sh	ackle	s or wai	st sha	ckles	•	

- (5) Upon the pregnant prisoner's entry into a hospital room, and completion of initial room inspection, a corrections official shall be posted immediately outside the hospital room, unless requested to be in the room by medical personnel attending to the prisoner's medical needs.
- (6) The county department of corrections shall provide adequate corrections personnel to monitor the pregnant prisoner during her transport to and from the hospital and during her stay at the hospital.
- (7) Where the county department of corrections requires prisoner safety assessments, a corrections official may enter the hospital room to conduct periodic prisoner safety assessments, except during a medical examination or the delivery process.
- (8) Upon discharge from a medical facility, postpartum prisoners shall be restrained only with handcuffs in front of the body during transport to the county department of corrections. A corrections official shall immediately remove all security restraints upon written or oral request by medical personnel. Oral requests made by medical personnel shall be verified in writing as promptly as

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reasonably possible.

(c) Enforcement. No later than 30 days before the end of each fiscal year, the county sheriff or corrections official of the correctional institution where a pregnant prisoner has been restrained during that previous fiscal year, shall submit a written report to the Illinois General Assembly and the Office of the Governor that includes an account of every instance of prisoner restraint pursuant to this Section. The written report shall state the date, time, location and rationale for each instance in which restraints are used. The written report shall not contain any individually identifying information of any prisoner. Such reports shall be made available for public inspection. Notwithstanding any other statute, directive, administrative regulation, when a pregnant female prisoner brought to a hospital from a County Department of Corrections facility for the purpose of delivering her baby, no handcuffs, shackles, or restraints of any kind may be used during her transport to a medical facility for the purpose of delivering her baby. Under no circumstances may leg irons or shackles or waist shackles be used on any pregnant female prisoner who is in labor. Upon the pregnant female prisoner's entry to the hospital delivery room, a county correctional officer must be posted immediately outside the delivery room. The Sheriff must provide for adequate personnel to monitor the pregnant female prisoner during her transport to and from the hospital and

- 1 during her stay at the hospital.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 91-253, eff. 1-1-00.)".