THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 444

Session of 2017

INTRODUCED BY DALEY, MURT, DEAN, SOLOMON, READSHAW, DAVIS, SCHLOSSBERG, KINSEY, D. COSTA, SCHWEYER, O'BRIEN, D. MILLER, WARREN, WATSON, THOMAS, YOUNGBLOOD, FREEMAN, SIMS, HILL-EVANS, STURLA, KORTZ, M. QUINN, BULLOCK, FRANKEL AND CALTAGIRONE, AUGUST 16, 2017

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, AUGUST 16, 2017

A RESOLUTION

- Directing the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a study on the use of restraints on pregnant women and girls in State correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile detention facilities within this Commonwealth.

 WHEREAS, Women and girls housed in State correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile detention facilities

 confront a unique set of challenges and requirements when
- 8 compared to their male counterparts; and
- 9 WHEREAS, More than 200,000 women are held in prisons and
- 10 jails nationwide; and
- 11 WHEREAS, Almost three-quarters of women in Federal and state
- 12 correctional facilities are mothers, an increase of more than
- 13 100% since 1991; and
- 14 WHEREAS, It is estimated that 3% of women in Federal
- 15 correctional facilities and 4% of women in state correctional
- 16 facilities indicated that they were pregnant at the time of
- 17 admission; and

- 1 WHEREAS, Approximately 5% of women in local jails reported
- 2 being pregnant at intake; and
- 3 WHEREAS, More than 2,500 women are currently housed in State
- 4 correctional institutions in this Commonwealth; and
- 5 WHEREAS, As of January 2015, the official one-day census of
- 6 county jails in this Commonwealth found that 4,740 females were
- 7 housed in these institutions; and
- 8 WHEREAS, This finding is not an adequate representation of
- 9 the total number of women passing through county jails each
- 10 year; and
- 11 WHEREAS, Hundreds of young girls are involved in juvenile
- 12 court dispositions in this Commonwealth each year, with some
- 13 being placed in secure residential facilities; and
- 14 WHEREAS, Many incarcerated women have high-risk pregnancies
- 15 due to poverty, inadequate health care and substance abuse; and
- 16 WHEREAS, The issue of restraining pregnant women in state
- 17 correctional facilities, county jails and juvenile detention
- 18 facilities has gained national attention in recent years; and
- 19 WHEREAS, Numerous correctional associations and medical
- 20 associations, including the American Congress of Obstetricians
- 21 and Gynecologists, the American Medical Association, the
- 22 American Public Health Association and the American
- 23 Psychological Association, have taken a position against the
- 24 general use of shackles and restraints on pregnant women, citing
- 25 health concerns for the woman and fetus; and
- 26 WHEREAS, Being shackled or restrained can directly impact the
- 27 mental and physical well-being of pregnant women; and
- 28 WHEREAS, The health risks associated with the use of
- 29 restraints and shackles include increased likelihood of falls,
- 30 general trauma and limited access to treatment during medical

- 1 emergencies; and
- 2 WHEREAS, These risks can result in increased medical costs to
- 3 state and local governments; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The General Assembly, recognizing the health risks
- 5 associated with restraining pregnant women, enacted the act of
- 6 July 2, 2010 (P.L.275, No.45), which added sections 1104, 1758
- 7 and 5905 to Title 61 (Prisons and Parole) of the Pennsylvania
- 8 Consolidated Statutes; and
- 9 WHEREAS, These new provisions are commonly referred to as the
- 10 Healthy Birth for Incarcerated Women Act (the Act); and
- 11 WHEREAS, The Act generally prohibits placing pregnant women
- 12 in restraints during labor or in transport to a medical facility
- 13 in the second or third trimesters of pregnancy unless
- 14 correctional staff determines that the individual represents a
- 15 substantial risk of flight or if there is some other
- 16 extraordinary medical or security circumstance; and
- 17 WHEREAS, The Act also requires State correctional
- 18 institutions, county jails and juvenile detention facilities to
- 19 annually report instances of restraining pregnant women and
- 20 girls to the Department of Corrections or the Department of
- 21 Human Services; and
- 22 WHEREAS, The Act delineates the documentation requirements
- 23 for State correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile
- 24 detention facilities that must be met in reporting these
- 25 instances; and
- 26 WHEREAS, Thousands of individuals are employed in State
- 27 correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile detention
- 28 facilities in this Commonwealth; and
- 29 WHEREAS, These individuals work hard to protect the safety of
- 30 residents, staff and the public at large each day while adhering

- 1 to State mandates in a difficult environment; and
- 2 WHEREAS, While the Act was a meaningful step in ensuring that
- 3 many pregnant women are not shackled or restrained in State
- 4 correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile detention
- 5 facilities, there have been challenges with enforcing the law;
- 6 and
- 7 WHEREAS, The annual report compiled by the Department of
- 8 Corrections on this issue consistently finds that only a handful
- 9 of county jails are reporting instances of restraint under the
- 10 law; and
- 11 WHEREAS, The most recent report of the Department of
- 12 Corrections specifically stated that it is unclear whether the
- 13 remaining county jails were without incident or failed to report
- 14 incidents as required; and
- 15 WHEREAS, The county jail reports received by the Department
- 16 of Corrections under the Act often lack critical information
- 17 such as trimester of pregnancy and the required separate written
- 18 findings describing the circumstances that led to the
- 19 determination that the inmate represented a substantial flight
- 20 risk or a safety threat; and
- 21 WHEREAS, The Department of Corrections has stated that the
- 22 Act lacks any kind of enforcement mechanism to hold facilities
- 23 accountable for failing to properly report incidents involving
- 24 application of restraints on pregnant women housed in State
- 25 correctional facilities and county jails; and
- 26 WHEREAS, There is concern that county jails throughout this
- 27 Commonwealth have interpreted the requirements of the Act
- 28 differently, leading to confusion and lack of relevant data; and
- 29 WHEREAS, There is also concern that pregnant women and girls
- 30 continue to be restrained across this Commonwealth in violation

- 1 of the Act; therefore be it
- 2 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives direct the
- 3 Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to review and evaluate
- 4 the use of restraints on pregnant women and girls in State
- 5 correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile detention
- 6 facilities within this Commonwealth, including overall best
- 7 practices in the care of pregnant women in State and county
- 8 custody, by interviewing administrators and employees of these
- 9 facilities; and be it further
- 10 RESOLVED, That the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee
- 11 prepare a report of its findings that shall at a minimum:
- 12 (1) Identify reasons why a lack of data exists from
- institutions required to report instances of restraint under
- 14 the Act.
- 15 (2) Estimate the number of pregnant women being
- restrained in State correctional institutions, county jails
- 17 and juvenile detention facilities, broken down by race if
- 18 possible, and determine if the application of these
- 19 restraints violates the Act.
- 20 (3) Determine the level of awareness surrounding the
- 21 requirements of the Act among wardens and chief executives of
- 22 State correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile
- 23 detention facilities.
- 24 (4) Evaluate the quality, scope, frequency, accuracy and
- 25 effectiveness of training regarding the requirements of the
- 26 Act to the following:
- 27 (i) Individuals who place or remove restraints on
- 28 pregnant or postpartum women or girls in State
- 29 correctional institutions, county jails and juvenile
- detention facilities in this Commonwealth.

- 1 (ii) Individuals who have custodial responsibility
 2 or provide medical care to incarcerated pregnant or
 3 postpartum women or girls.
 - (5) Survey selected health care professionals in this Commonwealth to determine their knowledge of their rights and responsibilities under the Act as well as their interactions and experiences with incarcerated pregnant women and girls who are under their care.
 - (6) Determine whether the Act achieves the purpose of eliminating the use of restraints on pregnant inmates in all but the most extraordinary circumstances and, if the Act does not, make recommendations for amending the Act or improving enforcement of the Act.
 - (7) Recommend nonlegislative solutions to improve understanding of and compliance with the Act, such as the development of a standardized training module for all facilities and the establishment of a specific reporting form for instances of restraint and shackling.
- 19 Summarize overall best practices regarding the care 20 and treatment of incarcerated pregnant women from the 21 prenatal period through the postpartum period, with an 22 emphasis on the 2014 report by the Bureau of Justice 23 Assistance entitled Best Practices in the Use of Restraints 24 with Pregnant Women and Girls Under Correctional Custody, and 25 determine whether those practices are being followed in this 26 Commonwealth;
- 27 and be it further

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- 28 RESOLVED, That the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee
- 29 report its findings and recommendations to the House of
- 30 Representatives within one year of the adoption of this

1 resolution.