Jail Minimum Standards Proposal Form

Please use this form to propose a **new** standard or guideline or a **major revision**

	Remarks / Comments / Justification
New or Revised Standard	Revised
• Working title and number if revised standard	1067 Use of Restraints
• Title of New Standard	
• Statement on the perceived need for new or revised standard	The standard needs to be revised to include the law passed regarding pregnant females and restraints. Add Section (d) below to the standard which are the requirements set forth in Section 24-13-35.
Proposal explanation	(d) Pregnant female inmates shall only be restrained in compliance with Section 24-13-35 SC Code of Laws, as amended. An inmate with a clinical diagnosis of pregnancy shall not be restrained by leg, waist, or ankle restraints and handcuffs shall only be applied in the front and in a way that the pregnant inmate may be able to protect herself and the fetus in the event of a fall. The following inmates must not be placed in any restraints, including wrist restraints unless there are reasonable grounds to believe the inmate presents an immediate, serious,. threat of hurting herself, staff or others including her fetus or child or tat she presents an immediate credible risk of escape than cannot be easily contained through other methods. (1) an inmate who is in labor, which is defined as occurring at the onset of contractions; (2) an inmate who is delivering her baby; (3) an inmate who is identified by medical staff as in postpartum recuperation; (4) an inmate who is transported or housed in an outside medical facility for treating labor and delivery; (5) an inmate for induction once the intravenous line has been placed and the induction medication has been started; (6) an inmate who is being transported from the holding room to the operating room for C-section; or (7) an inmate during initial bonding with a newborn child, including nursing and skin-to-skin contact. If restraints are required, they should allow for the mother's safe handling of her infant. When the use of restraints during labor occurs, officers must immediately notify the director of the facility of the reason(s) why restraints were applies and an incident report must be completed. Upon medical discharge, wrist restraints must be applied for transport back to the facility. Leg restraints may be applied when there are reasonable grounds to believe the inmate presents an immediate, serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others, or that she presents an immediate, credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably contained through other methods. Waist restraints shall not be used at any time during pregnancy or post delivery, to include transport back to the facility.