



Proceed with Safety™

## COVID-19 Risk Control Checklist for Law Enforcement and Jail Operations (6-2020)

	Adequate	Needs Improvement	N/A
<b>Safety Culture</b>			
1. Leadership is actively involved, visible, demonstrates and supports efforts to control COVID-19.			
2. Relevant signage is posted to reinforce expected safe behaviors to control COVID-19 such as occupancy, PPE, or disinfection.			
3. Based on observation, employees are vigilant regarding social distancing, proper use of PPE, disinfecting, and other work related practices.			
4. Officers have been directed to maintain safe distances during interviews and other contacts with victims, witnesses, suspects, and citizens.			
5. There is no observed signs of disregard or indifference to COVID-19 controls, such as not following social distancing, not disinfecting shared work spaces and squad cars, or not wearing PPE.			
<b>Engineering Controls/Tools, Supplies &amp; Capabilities</b>			
6. Disposable Flex cuffs are available for temporary use, and officers have been trained how to use them. (Note: regular cuffs can be a major source of germs.)			
7. Touchless Thermometers are available for Temperature Screenings.			
8. There are additional controlled access and checkpoints for jail and precinct staff entering COVID-19 hot spots to enter and exit facilities.			
9. A tent is used outside of Sally Port as an option to disinfect vehicles and other objects before entering facility.			
10. The supply of disinfectants is readily available. ( <a href="#">EPA List of Disinfectants</a> )			
11. If possible, Fixed workstations have been redesigned to allow for minimum of 6 feet of social distancing.			
<b>Administrative and Work Practice Controls</b>			
12. Employees are screened for symptoms upon start of shift.			
13. Use of shared workspaces are limited in accordance with agency directives and policy.			
14. Response to calls are limited to a serious nature.			
15. Proactive enforcement activities are limited in the context of potential COVID-19 exposure.			
16. Considerations are in place to handle calls telephonically, where no one is in danger.			
17. In an effort to limit the number of persons housed in a jail that could potentially spread COVID-19, considerations are in place to avoid and limit the number of arrests for minor offenses.			
18. Considerations are allowed for citing and releasing subjects as opposed to taking to a lockup facility.			
19. Inmates with symptoms are tested and isolated to medical care unit.			
20. Gerstein and Riverside <sup>1</sup> requirements are still practiced. Release of detainees if no probable cause hearing has taken place within 48 hours of their arrest.			

<sup>1</sup> The County of Riverside v. McLaughlin (1991) case was a court case dealing with the interpretation of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution in a probable cause case involving a warrantless arrest. This U.S. Supreme Court also used previous precedent derived from previous Supreme Court cases – such as the Gerstein v. Pugh (1975) case – to arrive at their final decision. In a 5-4 vote, the Supreme Court justices found that the County of Riverside's practices in regards to warrantless arrests were unconstitutional and ruled that suspects who are arrested without a warrant must be given probable cause hearings within 48 hours.

<b>Administrative and Work Practice Controls</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>N/A</b>
21. Officers that come out of retirement are assigned duties within the scope of their training and knowledge of agency procedures.			
22. Incidents involving multiple arrests result in suspects being transported in different vehicles.			
<b>Disinfection Practices</b>			
23. Employees know how to use, access, and have been directed to use disinfectants.			
24. Shared workstations and areas (detainee rooms, interrogation rooms, etc.) are disinfected between shifts and as needed.			
25. Shared equipment such as computers, telephones, body cams etc., are disinfected before and/or after each use.			
26. Vehicles passenger compartments are disinfected after transport of each prisoner or arrestee.			
27. Shared vehicles are disinfected at the start and end of each shift. The process should include computer/MDT keyboards, all accessory buttons, door handles, and any other surfaces touched.			
28. Patrol and transport vehicles are disinfected after transport of detainees.			
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>			
29. Officers and staff currently have access to disposable nitrile, latex or rubber gloves.			
30. Officers and staff currently have access to either disposable gowns or coveralls.			
31. Officers and staff currently have access to either N95 respirators or facemasks.			
32. Officers and staff currently have access to goggles or face shields.			
<b>COVID-19 Exposure for Officers, Inmates, and Detainees Protocols</b>			
33. Clear COVID-19 response protocols are in place for inmates or detainees presenting with illness.			
34. Relevant law enforcement personnel can articulate inmate COVID-19 response protocols.			

#### Bibliography

Ryan, Jack, and Stansbury, Casey. "Viral Law – Law Enforcement during Covid-19 Times." LLRMI and Freeman, Mathis, & Gary, LLP, *Viral Law – Law Enforcement during Covid-19 Times*, 2020.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "What Law Enforcement Personnel Need to Know about Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)." March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Salmon, David; Jenkins, Ariel, and Ramaswamy, Vikrum. OSS Law Enforcement Advisors and Safety National Casualty Corporation. Peer Reviewed, 2020.

Important Notice: This checklist is advisory in nature. It should only be considered as a resource in creating and maintaining loss control and risk management programs. This checklist is necessarily general, identifying certain controls understood at the time of its creation to minimize the transmissibility of coronavirus and the resultant disease, COVID-19. It does not identify all possible hazards or controls. It is not tailored to your particular locations or operations. It is neither legal advice nor a statement of the law in any jurisdiction. Readers should consult with their legal counsel, insurance advisors, risk managers, and other professionals to achieve legal compliance and to establish loss prevention and claims management programs appropriately suited to their unique risk factors. We assume no liability arising from the contents of or your use of this document. We make no guarantee of results.