

DATE:	NOVEMBER 20, 2015
NUMBER:	J
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SPECIAL MANAGEMENT INMATES

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DATE:	MARCH 11, 2016
NUMBER:	J.1
SUBJECT:	SAFETY CELLS; DEFINITION AND USE
RELATED SECTIONS:	I.52 , J.4, J.5 , M.25 , MSD S.1, MSD S.10

PURPOSE

To set forth procedures that ensure safety cells in the Sheriff's facilities are used to house only those inmates that meet the criteria outlined in this section, in accordance with Title 15 and local, state and federal laws.

POLICY

Inmates who have been assessed for Inmate Safety Program housing and approved by the watch commander for placement, may be temporarily placed in a safety cell when necessary to prevent the inmate from imminently inflicting physical harm on themselves or others, or destroying property (refer to DSB P&P J.5).

Inmates returning from the Emergency Psychiatric Unit at San Diego County Psychiatric Hospital (EPU) with orders for Inmate Safety Program housing shall be housed in accordance with DSB P&P J.5.

Safety cells are not to be used for punishment or a substitute for treatment.

DEFINITION

A safety cell is a single occupancy temporary housing unit constructed with a padded surface and other security features as outlined in CCR Title 24 Sec 470A.2.5.

PROCEDURE

I. PLACEMENT IN SAFETY CELLS

- A. The watch commander, in collaboration with authorized Sheriff's medical personnel, will provide approval prior to the placement of an inmate in the safety cell (refer to DSB P&P J.5). In the most volatile of circumstances, staff may place the inmate in a safety cell while obtaining approval to keep the inmate from being injured.
- B. An inmate placed into a safety cell shall have all of his/her clothing and property removed, including shoes, belts, removable rings, wristband, etc. Such property shall be stored in a secure location until the inmate is cleared. For security purposes, deputies will remain with the inmate during the process to ensure all items listed above are removed.
- C. All inmates placed in a safety cell will be issued a safety garment.
 - 1. The safety garment is the only item of clothing the inmate may possess while in the safety cell.

2. The safety garment may be removed from the inmate if specific identifiable risks to the inmate's safety or to the security of the facility are documented. If the safety garment is removed the following notifications shall be made:
 - a. The mental/medical health staff shall be notified immediately.
 - b. The watch commander shall be notified immediately of the removal of the safety garment.
 - c. The reason the safety garment was removed must be articulated in an incident report.
 3. All safety garments shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
- D. An incident report shall be written on every inmate placed into the safety cell. A new incident report shall be written every 24 hours to document the authorization for continued retention.

II. SAFETY CELL HOUSING TRANSFERS

- A. If an inmate is transferred from one facility to another for placement into a safety cell, the following procedures will be followed:
1. The deputy from the originating facility will articulate in an incident report the reason for the safety cell placement and will transport the inmate to the new facility.
 2. Deputies assigned to the receiving facility will assume custody of the inmate at intake/processing and will conduct the actual placement of the inmate into a safety cell.
 3. The deputies conducting the safety cell placement will write a supplemental safety cell placement report.

III. MONITORING OF INMATES IN SAFETY CELLS

- A. Staff shall closely monitor any inmate placed in a safety cell. All checks, observations, assessments and reviews will be documented on the observation log. Required safety cell checks are:
1. Every inmate in a safety cell shall be directly observed by sworn staff at least twice in every 30-minute period. The intervals of the checks within the 30-minute period should vary. Such observations shall be documented on the Inmate Observation Log (Form J-19A). The inmate should be observed for the following:
 - a. Responsive to verbal commands.
 - b. Difficulty in breathing.

- c. Evidence of vomiting or any other condition that may require medical attention.
 - d. Deputies should be cognizant of the inmate's physical condition. Medical staff must be notified immediately if the inmate exhibits any signs of medical distress, including agitated psychosis and/or agitated delirium.
 - e. A physician shall be contacted for an opinion anytime the inmate's status or condition warrants an evaluation.
2. Each inmate shall have a medical assessment within 30 minutes of placement into the safety cell. Medical staff shall observe the inmate every 4 hours or whenever clinically indicated. Such observations shall be documented on the Inmate Observation Log.
 3. A mental health evaluation must occur within 24 hours of placement in the safety cell to determine the inmate's need for mental health services and their suitability for retention in the safety cell. The inmate shall be medically assessed for retention every 24 hours after the initial assessment.
 4. Every eight hours, the watch commander or designee will evaluate the inmate for continued retention in a safety cell.

IV. NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Deputies are responsible for providing meals during normal meal times. The deputy providing the meal must ensure there are no items that the inmate may use to inflict injury to self or cause damage to the cell, such as plastic utensils. All offerings or refusals of meals will be documented on the Inmate Observation Log.
- B. Deputies shall offer water at least hourly in addition to providing it upon request while the inmate is awake. All offerings or refusals of water will be documented on the Inmate Observation Log using the check boxes.
- C. All food and water served to inmates in a safety cell shall be served in disposable containers.

V. REMOVAL FROM SAFETY CELLS

- A. In reviewing whether an inmate shall be removed from or remain in a safety cell, the watch commander will consult with an authorized Sheriff's mental health provider to determine whether the inmate, if removed from the safety cell, is likely to pose a threat to himself/herself or others. However, when the safety of an inmate would be threatened by continued retention, the inmate shall immediately be removed from the safety cell.

If a watch commander removes an inmate from a safety cell under exigent circumstances and without consultation with an authorized Sheriff's mental health provider, the watch commander is required to document his/her action and rationale in JIMS in an incident report.

- B. If the inmate is to be removed from the safety cell for the purpose of release from custody, the watch commander will consult with Sheriff's Medical personnel and arrange for transportation of the inmate to EPU or Tri-City Medical Center (TCMC).
 - 1. A Request for 72 Hour Detention (MH-302) form and a NetRMS incident report shall be completed by sworn staff prior to transfer to EPU or TCMC.
 - 2. Medical staff shall notify EPU or TCMC of the impending transfer of the inmate.
 - 3. A deputy will transport the inmate to EPU or TCMC, and required documents to the psychiatrist. The deputy will remain with the released inmate, until a safe and orderly transfer of services is completed and the psychiatrist on duty releases the deputy from further standby duties.

- VI. Safety cells shall be cleaned and disinfected using facility approved disinfectants or bleach solution after every use and every 24 hours when occupied.

- VII. Fire safety in and around safety cells
 - A. Personnel responding to a fire in a safety cell should be aware of the toxicity of the smoke and shall use Survivair breathing equipment when suppressing the fire or evacuating other inmates.

 - B. A fire hose or a multi-purpose extinguisher shall be located within twenty (20) feet of all safety cells.

DATE:	OCTOBER 3, 2014
NUMBER:	J.2
SUBJECT:	SOBERING CELLS: DEFINITION AND USE
RELATED SECTIONS:	I.52 , I.55

PURPOSE

To ensure that sobering cells throughout Sheriff's facilities are used for their intended purpose; and the safety and protection of the inmate(s) and/or staff.

POLICY

Sobering cells shall be used only for those inmates who, by virtue of their state of intoxication, are a threat to their own safety or the safety of others.

SOBERING CELLS SHALL NEVER BE USED FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES.

PROCEDURE

- I. Sobering cells at Sheriff's detention facilities are intended to house the following types of inmates:

Inmates brought into the facility under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs who, because of their state of intoxication, require a protective environment. This excludes inmates who have life threatening withdrawal symptoms or need long-term detoxification.
- II. An inmate being placed in a sobering cell shall have all property removed, including removable rings, shoes, belts or any other clothing article that could be used as weapons or used to damage the cell. Clothing articles such as pants, shirts, skirts or dresses that must be removed due to their construction, shall be replaced with appropriate jail-issued clothing. The steps outlined above are not for the purpose of conducting a visual inspection. If a deputy has reasonable suspicion to believe an inmate is concealing drugs or weapons in a manner that would not be detectible by a pat down search, they must follow the steps outlined in Detentions Policy and Procedure Section [I.52](#), Inmate Searches.
- III. Regardless of the inmate's booking status, his/her property shall be inventoried, placed in a property bag, labeled and retained.
- IV. Matches or igniters of any type, cigarettes, pencils, etc., are strictly prohibited in sobering cells.
- V. Sobering Cell capacity shall be governed by C.C.R. Title 24, Section 407A.2.4. Each facility shall draft "green sheet" procedures outlining the capacities of its sobering cells to be in compliance with the above C.C.R. Title 24, and should include:
 - A. 20 square feet of floor area per inmate.

- B. Limit of 8 inmates per cell.
- VI. Meals provided in the sobering cell will consist of a sack lunch and a beverage in a disposable container. No metal is permitted inside the sobering cell.
- VII. Sobering cells shall be cleaned and disinfected immediately after every use, or in the event of constant use, shall be cleaned and disinfected at least once each shift. In the event of an inmate's release of body fluids, the sobering cell shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible.
- VIII. OBSERVATION:
- A. A nursing assessment must be obtained as soon as possible after placing an inmate in a sobering cell, but no later than 30 minutes. Thereafter, the medical staff shall check the inmate every 4 hours, or sooner if clinically indicated.
 - B. An observation log shall be maintained adjacent to the sobering cell and the nurse and deputy shall place his/her initials, and the date and time of observation on the log.
 - C. The nurse shall document the nursing assessment in the medical record according to Medical Services Division Policy and Procedure.
 - D. Sworn staff shall be responsible for providing meals at regular meal times.
 - E. Sworn staff shall observe any inmate in a sobering cell at least every 20 to 30 minutes with the behavior of the inmate and time of observation recorded on the observation log outside the sobering cell door.
 - F. Each on-coming watch commander shall review documentation of observations and the inmate's condition at the beginning of each shift. The watch commander shall review the log and document it by signing his/her initials, the date and the time.
 - G. An inmate shall be released from the sobering cell when he/she appears able to continue with processing.
 - H. If it is observed by sworn or medical staff that an inmate's medical and/or mental status is declining, the watch commander will ensure the inmate is promptly evaluated by medical staff, and as soon as possible receive a psychiatric evaluation.
 - I. For a placement greater than 24 hours:
 - 1. The watch commander will ensure a medical assessment is obtained by a medical physician or psychiatric doctor who will physically determine if the inmate should remain in the sobering cell.
 - 2. The watch commander will confer with the medical physician and psychiatric doctor to determine if the inmate's condition warrants a transfer to the Emergency Department, MOB or Psychiatric Security Unit for further treatment and observation.

IX. REPORTS

- A. A Jail Information Management (JIMS) Incident Report shall be written on each inmate placed in a sobering cell.
 - 1. The Incident Report must clearly articulate the reasons for placement in the sobering cell.
 - 2. The report shall also document the type and degree of any force used (refer I.89).
- B. The need for continued retention must be documented by sworn staff in a JIMS Incident Report every 6 hours until the inmate is cleared from the sobering cell. Medical staff will provide input to the deputy responsible for writing the Incident Report in JIMS.

X. FIRE SAFETY

- A. Some sobering cell materials are flammable, and when ignited, produce potentially lethal toxic smoke. Because of the great potential for injury and the loss of life represented by fires started in sobering cells, extreme care must be exercised to ensure that no matches or lighters enter sobering cells.
- B. Deputies shall consider the toxicity of the smoke when responding to fires in the sobering cells. Deputies shall consider the evacuation of other inmates and the use of breathing apparatuses in the event of a fire in a sobering cell. They shall immediately call the fire department of jurisdiction. Discretion should be used when opening the door of an involved sobering cell to rescue its occupant(s).
- C. A fire hose or an extinguisher of the appropriate type shall be mounted within 20 feet of every sobering cell.

DATE:	OCTOBER 4, 2016
NUMBER:	J.3
SUBJECT:	SEGREGATION: DEFINITION AND USE
RELATED SECTIONS:	O.1 , R.3 , Q.9 , PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT OF 2003

PURPOSE

To ensure all inmates are assessed and screened with an objective screening instrument. After individual review of inmate history, criminal charges, and information obtained from the inmate interview and/or medical staff, specified inmates will be properly segregated from the inmate general population. Reasons include, but are not limited to, inmates who require special housing for their own safety, staff safety, facility security or pending a disciplinary action hearing.

POLICY

The guidelines for inmate segregation shall conform to all local and state laws. Inmates shall not be segregated solely because of race, color, creed, national origin, gender identity (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex (LGBTI)) or sexual orientation, as defined. Each inmate housing assignment will be made based on an individual assessment. Segregation shall be used only for those inmates who are classified for safety and/or security reasons, are pending disciplinary action or for investigative purposes.

PROCEDURE

I. DEFINITIONS

Segregation is a general term used to encompass the following types of separate housing for inmates who cannot remain in the general inmate population:

- A. Administrative segregation
- B. Protective custody
- C. Disciplinary isolation

An incident report and/or rule violation report and a Segregated Housing Order (J-72 form) shall be completed to document the reason(s) for placement into segregated housing.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION

- A. Administrative segregation shall consist of separate and secure housing, but shall not involve any other deprivation of privileges other than is necessary to obtain the objective of protecting the inmates, staff, or public.

- B. The following are types of inmates who may be placed into administrative segregation:
1. Those pending a hearing or investigation for a rule violation or criminal act.
 2. Those who have displayed a continual inability or unwillingness to adjust and conform to the minimum standards expected of those in mainline housing or designated special housing.
 3. Those who have shown a propensity for violence towards other inmates and/or staff.
 4. Inmates who have paroled, or been released from, or are anticipated to be housed in a security housing unit (SHU) or administrative segregation unit (ASU) or similar housing in a correctional setting.
 5. Those who have a case with a high public profile nature, an extreme act of violence which jeopardizes public safety, or provides the inmate with a status that would allow him/her to have power or authority over other inmates.
 6. Those suspected of being a juvenile. (Shall remain segregated until he/she is determined to be an adult, or is transported to Juvenile Hall.)
 7. Those suspected of being Regional Center Clients (RCC) shall remain in segregation until appropriate housing is determined by medical/psychiatric staff.
 8. Inmates sentenced to death.
 9. Per Jail Population Management Unit (JPMU) approval.
- C. All inmates placed in administrative segregation will be served a copy of the J-72 form signed by JPMU staff or a supervisor.
- D. When administrative segregation is used as pre-disciplinary housing pending a hearing, the decision must be based on the need to segregate for security reasons, rather than an attempt to limit privileges pending a hearing.
- E. The only bedding material inmates in administrative segregation shall possess are two security blankets, one of which may be used as a mattress cover. Cotton/wool blankets and sheets are prohibited in administrative segregation housing units.

III. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

- A. Protective custody (P/C) is the voluntary or involuntary placement of an inmate into separate and secure housing when there is a verified threat against his/her life, whether stated or implied, or when an inmate's circumstances render him/her a target for physical violence. Examples of use would be when one inmate is a witness against another, or the inmate's relationships or affiliations may be unpopular or considered threatening by the general population (i.e., a law enforcement officer or prior law enforcement officer).

Involuntary P/C housing should only be used after an assessment of all available housing alternatives have shown there are no other means of protecting the inmate. Involuntary housed P/C inmates shall have all possible access to programs and services for which the inmate is otherwise eligible.

Protective custody shall consist of separate and secure housing, but shall not involve any other deprivation of privileges other than is necessary to obtain the objective of protecting the inmates, staff, or public. The following are types of inmates who may be placed into protective custody:

1. Has been determined by the medical staff to be developmentally disabled, and does not require treatment for disease, injury or psychiatric disorder (RCC).
 2. By virtue of his/her small size, advanced age, gender nonconformance or other risk factors and characteristics, may be in danger of abuse or sexual victimization from inmates in general population.
 3. Has been accused of a crime of a nature and sufficient publicity that would place him/her in physical jeopardy if housed in general population (i.e. child victim charges).
 4. Is a material witness in a high profile case or employment as law enforcement (past or current).
 5. Inmates who are held pending the civil process under the sexually violent predator (SVP) law shall be held in protective custody. They shall be kept separate from all other inmates. When an SVP demonstrates an inability to conform to the rules of the facility or is a danger to staff or inmates, he may be placed into administrative segregation.
 6. Has paroled from or is anticipated to be housed in a protective custody environment (i.e. sensitive needs yard (SNY) in a correctional setting.
 7. Inmates segregated at their own request, after all other housing options have been exhausted and the inmate has been interviewed by JPMU staff and with JPMU supervisor approval.
- B. "Keep separate all" (KSA) is a housing status that further restricts housing options within protective custody. The following inmates may be placed in KSA for the safety and security of the inmate and the facility:
1. Prior or active members of law enforcement.
 2. Gang drop outs from Northern California gangs; "Norteños" or "Fresno Bulldogs."
 3. Regional Center Clients (RCC), these individuals will be placed in administrative segregation for a psychiatric evaluation to determine their level of functionality. If they require isolation from mainline inmates, per psychiatric staff, they will be classified protective custody-KSA. If they do not require any isolation for their safety, per psychiatric staff, they will be housed in mainline population.

4. Additional exceptions may be approved by the JPMU lieutenant.

Although KSA inmates are to be kept separate from other inmates, they may be housed with other inmates with similar P/C-KSA criteria (e.g. RCC with RCC).

- C. LGBTI inmates will be individually assessed and placed in the most suitable housing, with consideration to individual needs and ability to maintain facility security. Staff will familiarize themselves with LGBTI terminology to better understand LGBTI individuals and make the best housing determination.

IV. DISCIPLINARY ISOLATION

- A. Disciplinary Isolation may be used when other less stringent methods have failed to correct misbehavior or when the violation is of such a nature that other methods would be ineffective or inappropriate.
 1. The use of isolation as a disciplinary measure should be reserved for major sanctions and/or multiple of cumulative offenses. An example would be assaultive behavior or violence towards staff.
 2. Inmates placed in disciplinary isolation status may lose all rights and privileges as ordered on the Incident Report by the Disciplinary Hearing Officer except legal mail, attorney/professional visits, sick call and phone calls to an attorney.
 3. All inmates placed in disciplinary isolation will be served a copy of the J-72 form signed by the watch commander or designee.
- B. All disciplinary isolation actions against inmates must be approved by the disciplinary review officer prior to the discipline being imposed.

V. BEDDING AND LINEN IN ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION

Cotton/wool blankets and sheets are prohibited in administrative segregation housing units. Inmates in an administrative segregation housing unit that are either pending a disciplinary hearing or in disciplinary isolation will be provided with two security blankets for bedding, one of which may be used as a mattress cover.

VI. MONITORING OF ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION

- A. JPMU will ensure the status of all segregated inmates, as listed in sections II and III.B, is reviewed at least every seven (7) days. The objective will be to return them to the general inmate population or designated special housing when appropriate.
- B. The seven (7) day review will be documented in JIMS. Comments will be entered into each inmate's JIMS history to describe the need for continued placement. The removal of an inmate from Administrative Segregation will be documented in JIMS on an incident report.

- C. JPMU will monitor the counts in all segregation modules and cells to ensure maximum effectiveness and compliance with the Armstrong lawsuit agreement.
- D. If a request for placement in protective custody/administrative segregation is denied, it will be documented on an incident report and approved by JPMU supervisors.

DATE:	JANUARY 28, 2016
NUMBER:	J.4
SUBJECT:	ENHANCED OBSERVATION HOUSING (EOH); DEFINITION AND USE
RELATED SECTIONS:	I.52, J.1, J.5, M.25, MSD S.1, MSD S.10

PURPOSE

To set forth uniformed procedures ensuring inmates who meet the criteria (as outlined in DSB P&P J.5) are housed in Enhanced Observation Housing (EOH), in an effort to prevent suicides.

POLICY

Inmates who have been assessed for Inmate Safety Program housing and approved by the watch commander for placement, shall be temporarily placed in EOH to provide continued observation and assessment (refer to DSB P&P J.5).

EOH is not to be used for punishment or a substitute for treatment.

DEFINITION

EOH can be single cells, a multiple occupancy module, or medical isolation for temporary housing. EOH provides continued observation and assessment of inmates who may be an elevated risk for suicide.

PROCEDURE

I. PLACEMENT IN ENHANCED OBSERVATION HOUSING

- A. The watch commander, in collaboration with authorized Sheriff's medical personnel, will provide approval prior to the placement of an inmate in EOH (refer to DSB P&P J.5).
- B. An inmate placed in EOH shall have all of his/her clothing, wristband and property removed. Such property shall be stored in a secure location until the inmate is cleared. For security purposes, deputies will remain with the inmate during the process to ensure all items listed above are removed.
- C. If placement into EOH is recommended during the intake process, a deputy will remain with the inmate and escort the inmate through the booking process prior to being placed in EOH. The inmate will be given the opportunity to use the telephone per section 851.5 of the Penal Code.
- D. All inmates placed in EOH will be issued a safety garment, two security blankets, and shower shoes.

1. A safety garment is the only item of clothing the inmate may possess while in EOH. Shower shoes may be removed if they are used for any other purpose than intended. Documentation in an incident report is needed if shower shoes are not given. All safety garments shall be cleaned and disinfected after use. If the inmate is housed in EOH over 48 hours, a new garment will be issued as needed based on sanitary conditions.
 2. Showers, dayroom, social phone calls, and recreation yard time will be offered in accordance with Title 15 guidelines.
 3. Hygiene items will be provided as needed by the housing deputy and immediately returned after use.
 4. No access to personal property, television, newspapers, or social visits are permitted.
 5. Professional visits and phone calls shall be permitted in accordance with DSB P&P sections N.5 and P.15. Inmates shall be dressed in inmate clothing to attend professional visits (no safety garments).
 6. Inmates housed in EOH may attend court based on the assessment of the gatekeeper. Inmates shall be dressed in inmate clothing to attend court (no safety garments). Refer to DSB P&P M.44 for inmates deemed unable to attend court.
- E. An incident report shall be written on every inmate placed into EOH. A new incident report shall be written after each assessment to document continued retention or clearance from EOH.
- F. EOH is only available at LCDRF, VDF, SDCJ, and GBDF. Each facility will designate and identify the unit(s) for EOH.

II. ENHANCED OBSERVATION HOUSING TRANSFERS

- A. If an inmate is transferred from one facility to another for placement into EOH, the following procedures will be followed:
1. If placement into EOH is recommended during the intake process, the deputy from the originating facility will ensure the inmate is escorted through the booking process prior to being transferred. The inmate will be given the opportunity to use the telephone per section 851.5 of the Penal Code.
 2. The deputy from the originating facility will articulate in an incident report the reason for the EOH placement and will transport the inmate to the new facility. The originating facility's watch commander will approve the incident report, contact and brief the watch commander or designee at the receiving facility.
 3. Deputies assigned to the receiving facility will assume custody of the inmate at intake/processing and will coordinate with the facility gatekeeper to have the inmate medically assessed prior to placement into EOH. A supplemental incident

report will be written documenting placement and of the assessment by facility medical staff.

III. MONITORING OF INMATES IN ENHANCED OBSERVATION HOUSING

- A. Staff shall closely monitor any inmate placed in EOH. All checks, observations, assessments and reviews will be documented in JIMS. Required EOH checks are:
 - 1. EOH inmates shall be directly observed by sworn staff at least once within every 30-minute period. The intervals of the security checks within the 30-minute period should vary. Such observations shall be documented in JIMS as 11-53 security checks (refer to DSB P&P I.64 section II.A for logging procedures). The log entries will also indicate the number of inmates in the cell/module in the "count" section. Additional information identifying EOH units and JIMS logs are outlined in effected facility green sheets.
 - 2. The inmate should be observed for any other condition that may require medical attention. Deputies should be cognizant of the inmate's physical condition. Medical staff must be notified immediately if the inmate exhibits any signs of medical distress, including agitated psychosis and/or agitated delirium. A physician shall be contacted for an opinion anytime the inmate's status or condition warrants an evaluation.
- B. Each EOH inmate shall have a psychologist, psychiatrist, mental health clinician (MHC) or nurse practitioner (NP), assessment within 24 hours of placement to determine whether the inmate is "low" or "high" risk.
 - 1. If the inmate is "high" risk, they will be assessed by a psychiatrist 48 hours after the first assessment for clearance. If the inmate is "low" risk, they will be assessed within 24 hours for clearance by the psychiatrist. The watch commander will be notified of inmates when cleared or if not cleared within aforementioned time frames.
 - 2. Medical staff shall observe EOH inmates every 4 hours and document such observations according to Medical Services Division Policy and Procedure.
- C. At least once per shift the watch commander or designee will observe EOH inmates and document such in the watch commander's log. If the watch commander removes an inmate from EOH without consultation with the psychiatrist or medical services staff, the watch commander is required to document his/her actions and rationale with a JIMS incident report.

IV. NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. All food and water served to inmates in EOH shall be served in soft, disposable containers.

- B. Deputies are responsible for providing meals during normal meal times. The deputy providing the meal must ensure there are no items that the inmate may use to inflict injury to self or cause damage to the cell, such as plastic utensils. Disposable cardboard utensils are the only utensil authorized in EOH.
- C. Any refusals of meals will be documented in the inmate's JIMS history.

V. RELEASE FROM CUSTODY

- A. If the inmate is removed from EOH for the purpose of release from custody, the watch commander will consult with authorized Sheriff's Medical personnel to determine whether the inmate is likely to pose a threat to himself/herself or others. If the inmate does not pose a threat, they will be released following established procedures. If the inmate is actively expressing suicidal ideations the following will occur:
 - 1. A Request for 72 Hour Detention (MH-302) form and a NetRMS incident report shall be completed by sworn staff prior to transfer to the Emergency Psychiatric Unit at San Diego County Psychiatric Hospital (EPU), or Tri-City Medical Center (TCMC).
 - 2. Medical staff shall notify EPU or TCMC of the impending transfer of the inmate.
 - 3. A deputy will transport the inmate to EPU or TCMC, and required documents to the psychiatrist. The deputy will remain with the released inmate, until a safe and orderly transfer of services is completed and the psychiatrist on duty releases the deputy from further standby duties.

- VI. EOH units shall be cleaned and disinfected using facility approved disinfectants or bleach solution after every use and every 24 hours when occupied.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department Detention Services Bureau – Manual of Policies and Procedures

DATE:	MARCH 29, 2017
NUMBER:	J.5
SUBJECT:	INMATE SUICIDE PREVENTION PRACTICES & INMATE SAFETY PROGRAM
RELATED SECTIONS:	J.1 , J.3 , J.4, M.25 , MSD S.1, MSD S.10

PURPOSE

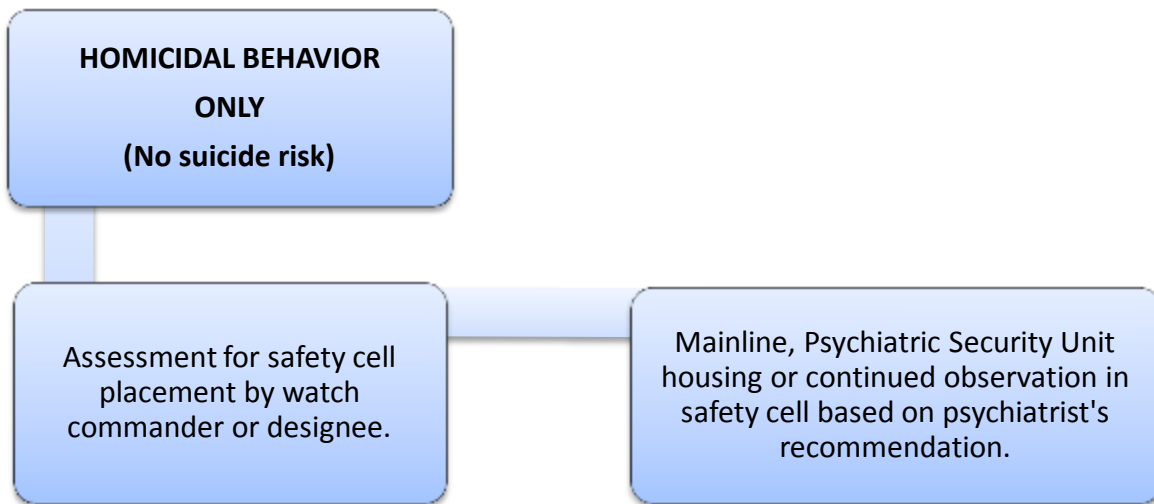
To set forth procedures for detention staff to identify those inmates who may be an elevated risk for suicide.

POLICY

Inmates who are recognized and observed as being a potential suicide risk shall be assessed for consideration of placement into one of the defined Inmate Safety Program (ISP) housing options. Sworn staff shall immediately notify medical staff and the watch commander of any inmate that presents a potential danger to self, danger to others or unable to care for self.

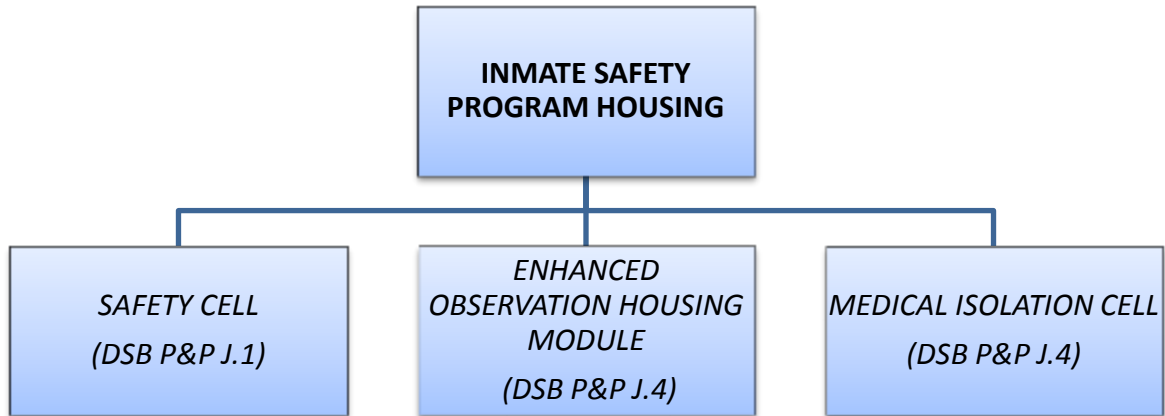
Suicide risk assessment for the ISP will be conducted by the facility gatekeeper or designee.

Homicidal risk assessment for placement in a safety cell will be conducted by the watch commander or designee. Safety cell placements for homicidal behavior are not subjected to ISP assessment protocols.



DEFINITION

ISP housing is defined as placement into any of the following housing options for the purpose of providing proper intervention, continued observation, and assessment of inmates who may be an elevated risk for suicide.



PROCEDURE

I. RISK FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION OF PLACEMENT INTO AN ISP HOUSING

- A. The following are identified high suicide risk factors ("automatic triggers") that when identified, *REQUIRE* further medical staff assessment for consideration of placement into an ISP housing.
1. High publicity case with possible evasion of arrest or SWAT/SED standoff with serious felony charges, including but not limited to: homicide, rape, or child victim crimes.
 2. Severe, life or death sentences.
 3. The inmate states he/she is suicidal and/or made suicidal statements to sworn staff, medical, family, etc.
 4. Previous suicide attempts (within the past five years).
 5. Staff observation of depressed/emotional turmoil.
- B. Other risk factors that could cause circumstantial concerns and may initiate an assessment for consideration of placement into an ISP housing include, but are not limited to, the following.
1. History of psychiatric illness.
 2. First time offender.
 3. Additional warning signs and symptoms such as:
 - a. Physical signs of depression (sadness, crying, withdrawal or silence, sudden loss or gain in appetite, insomnia, mood variations, lethargy, etc.).
 - b. Intoxication/withdrawal.

- c. Severe aggressiveness.

II. ASSESSMENT FOR PLACEMENT INTO AN ISP HOUSING

- A. Inmates primarily exhibiting homicidal behavior without suicidal risk shall be evaluated by the facility watch commander or designee for safety cell placement. All inmates requiring further medical assessment and consideration for placement into an ISP housing due to suicidal risk shall be evaluated by the facility gatekeeper or designee.
- B. The facility gatekeeper is identified as the following:
 - 1. The Psychiatric Security Unit (PSU) charge nurse/designee or the licensed mental health clinician (LMHC) at Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility (LCDRF). The PSU charge nurse to ratify the designee's decision.
 - 2. The PSU charge nurse/designee or the licensed mental health clinician (LMHC) at San Diego Central Jail (SDCJ). The PSU charge nurse to ratify the designee's decision.
 - 3. The facility charge nurse at George Bailey Detention Facility (GBDF) and Vista Detention Facility (VDF).
- C. The facility gatekeeper will evaluate the inmate and provide the watch commander with a recommendation for appropriate housing. If the gatekeeper recommends placement into ISP housing, the watch commander shall approve the type of ISP housing placement, either safety cell, Enhanced Observation Housing module (EOH), or medical isolation.

III. INMATES PLACED INTO A SAFETY CELL (REFER TO DSB P&P J.1)

IV. INMATES PLACED IN ENHANCED OBSERVATION HOUSING MODULE OR MEDICAL ISOLATION (REFER TO DSB P&P J.4)

V. INMATES PLACED IN THE PSU (REFER TO DSB P&P M.25)

VI. DURING INTAKE

- A. Every inmate shall be screened during the intake process for the suicide risk factors indicated in Section I and assessed in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy. If the gatekeeper recommends placement into an ISP housing, the following shall occur:
 - 1. If the watch commander determines the appropriate ISP housing to be EOH or medical isolation, the arrestee shall be accepted and placed in EOH (refer to DSB P&P J.4).

2. If the arrestee is medically unstable, the facility shall medically reject the arrestee and refer the arresting officer to an Emergency Department for evaluation.
3. At SDCJ, if during the intake medical screening an arrestee states he is suicidal or the watch commander determines the arrestee would require placement in a safety cell, the facility shall medically reject the arrestee, and refer the arresting officer to the Emergency Psychiatric Unit at San Diego County Psychiatric Hospital (EPU) for evaluation.
4. At VDF and LCDRF, if the watch commander determines the arrestee would require placement in a safety cell and one is available, the inmate shall be accepted for placement (refer to DSB P&P section J.1). If a safety cell is not available, the facility shall medically reject the arrestee and refer the arresting officer to EPU for evaluation. Inmates initially rejected from VDF should be transported to SDCJ after the evaluation at EPU.
5. For arrestees/inmates with suicidal risk evaluated by an EPU psychiatrist and returning to a facility:
 - a. If the EPU psychiatrist orders the arrestee/inmate to be admitted to a psychiatric security unit, the arrestee/inmate shall be housed according to the order (refer to DSB P&P M.25).
 - b. If the EPU psychiatrist recommends any other ISP housing and/or safety restrictions (for example, a recommendation for a safety cell placement or no safety garment) the watch commander, in collaboration with the facility gatekeeper, shall determine the appropriate ISP housing placement and/or safety restrictions. When EOH is deemed appropriate instead of safety cell placement, the facility gatekeeper will call the EPU psychiatrist for further consultation.

VII. POST SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

- A. Following a suicide attempt an inmate may require immediate treatment for physical medical treatment problems in an emergency room. The inmate shall also be evaluated immediately by a mental health professional for appropriate care prior to the inmate returning to a detention facility.
- B. The inmate shall be transported to EPU for evaluation by a psychiatrist before returning to a detention facility. Upon return to a facility, medical staff will review the EPU paperwork and determine the best housing assignment for the inmate.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department Detention Services Bureau – Manual of Policies and Procedures

DATE:	DECEMBER 11, 2014
NUMBER:	J.7
SUBJECT:	EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION OF MENTALLY DISORDERED INMATES
RELATED SECTIONS:	M.9 , M.5 , M.6 , J.1 , M.25

PURPOSE

To provide guidelines for an inmate needing transportation to access mental health care meeting 4011.6 P.C., 5150, 5250, 5356, 5300, 5256 criteria.

POLICY

All inmates shall be provided with adequate and timely transportation services to meet their medical and mental health needs.

PROCEDURE

- I. Identification of Mentally Disordered Inmates
 - A. If an inmate appears to be a danger to himself/herself or others, or if he/she appears gravely mentally disabled, the inmate shall be removed from the mainline population.

“Gravely Mentally Disabled” shall refer to any inmate:

 1. Who does not appear able to provide for his/her own personal needs such as eating, showering and toilet functions, OR
 2. Who does not appear to be sufficiently lucid to comprehend the fact of their arrest or incarceration.
 - B. The inmate shall be immediately evaluated by a physician. If a physician is not readily available, the inmate shall be evaluated by a physician at the next sick call, or within 24 hours, whichever is earlier.
- II. Any inmate who is believed to be a danger to himself/herself or a danger to others, shall be immediately evaluated by a psychiatrist. If a psychiatrist is not available, the inmate will be placed into a safety cell until cleared by a qualified psychiatrist.
 - A. Detention facilities without psychiatric services shall transport the inmate to a 24 hour detention facility where a psychiatrist is available to assess the inmate or to be placed into a safety cell pending a psychiatric review. If both a psychiatrist and a safety cell are unavailable, the detention facility will transport the inmate offsite to San Diego County Psychiatric Hospital (SDCPH), or Emergency Psychiatric Unit (EPU) for an evaluation.

- B. Medical Services staff shall complete the Offsite Emergency Mental Evaluation (J-211) form.

In the absence of medical staff at the detention facility, the Watch Commander or designee shall complete the form.

1. Complete this form by filling in the inmate/patient name, booking number. Write a brief statement describing the inmate's behavior that indicates the need for an emergency psychiatric evaluation. Include nursing assessment and history if pertinent. The watch commander or designee filling out this form should ensure their signature is legible.
 2. Prior to transporting the inmate/patient, the nursing staff shall notify EPU by telephone of the impending referral, documenting in the medical record the name of the EPU staff person to whom they spoke regarding the referral.
 3. Two copies of the J-211 form shall be made. Place one copy, along with copies of pertinent Psychiatrist/medical notes and medication records into a Confidential Transfer J-232C envelope and give it to the transporting deputy. Place the other copy into the inmates booking jacket.
- C. The watch commander shall be notified by medical and/or sworn staff of any pending transfer.
- D. The watch commander or his designee shall notify the booking staff to prepare all booking jacket material to be taken by the transporting deputy.
- E. On return from EPU, the transporting deputy will return the paperwork from EPU to the appropriate receiving facility's medical staff for their review and implementation of the EPU psychiatrist's orders.

III. Released Inmates

- A. If an inmate housed in PSU/WPSU or a safety cell is to be released from custody, the inmate may require transportation to San Diego County Psychiatric Health/Emergency Psychiatric Unit.
1. The watch commander or designee shall complete a Request for 72 Hour Detention (J-253) form if the inmate is in a safety cell or if the inmate is voluntarily admitted to PSU/WPSU and requires further mental health evaluation and/or treatment on release.
 2. If the inmate is voluntarily admitted to PSU/WPSU and does not require further mental health evaluation and/or immediate treatment, he/she is released with medication and a list of resources with which to continue mental health care.
 3. If the inmate is involuntarily admitted to PSU/WPSU under legal hold (5150, 5250, 5356, 5300, or 5236), he/she is transported to EPU with the original current legal hold documents, copies of his/her most recent progress notes, and medication record in a sealed envelope.

4. Prior to the inmate being transported, the medical services staff shall notify SDCPH/EPU of the referral and give a verbal report.
5. The transporting deputy will transport the inmate to SDCPH/EPU, delivering the inmate and required documents to the psychiatrist before leaving.
6. The SDCPH/EPU psychiatrist shall determine if the inmate meets the criteria for admission to EPU or may be released to the street.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department Detention Services Bureau – Manual of Policies and Procedures

DATE:	AUGUST 21, 2015
NUMBER:	J.8
SUBJECT:	CONTRABAND WATCH
RELATED SECTIONS:	I.52

PURPOSE:

To establish guidelines and procedures for inmates with potential contraband within their body.

POLICY:

Inmates suspected of concealing contraband within their body, and determined by medical staff as non-life threatening to the inmate will be placed on Contraband Watch (CW). Placing an inmate on CW will be done in an attempt to retrieve the suspected contraband, ensure contraband is not circulated into the inmate population, and to provide safeguard for the health and safety of the inmate suspected of having the concealed contraband.

PROCEDURE:

When it becomes apparent through a body scan, Emergency Room Medical Examination, direct observation, or reasonable suspicion that an inmate has concealed contraband in their body, either physically or through ingestion the inmate will be placed on CW in a medical observation cell. If a medical observation cell is not available, the watch commander and medical staff will identify another appropriate housing cell where the inmate can be observed by sworn and medical staff to be utilized for CW. The inmate will be isolated and un-restrained until the contraband can be retrieved through natural means, voluntarily surrendered or staff are reasonably assured the inmate is contraband free.

I. APPROVAL

Placing an inmate on CW shall be authorized by the on duty watch commander or designee and medical staff. CW retention shall be approved every three (3) days by the on duty watch commander or designee and medical staff.

II. PLACEMENT ON CONTRABAND WATCH

A. Prior to the inmate being placed on CW in an observation cell, the following shall be accomplished and documented:

1. The watch commander or designee shall ensure that an initial medical assessment of the inmate is completed by medical staff prior to the inmate's placement on CW as part of the inmates ongoing treatment and care.
2. The nurse shall document the nursing assessment in the medical record according to Medical Services Division Policy and Procedure as part of the inmate's ongoing treatment and care.

3. The inmate shall be strip searched according to Detentions Policy I.52.
4. The observation cell shall be thoroughly searched and cleaned.

III. REPORTS

A JIMS Incident Report shall be written on each inmate placed on CW. The JIMS Incident Report must clearly articulate the reasons for placement and actions taken by sworn and medical staff as required by "placement" section above.

IV. OBSERVATION

Regular hourly security checks will be conducted according to Detentions Services Bureau Policy I.64; Security Checks of Housing Units and Holding Cells.

- A. Sworn staff shall be responsible for providing meals at regular meal times.
- B. An inmate shall be released from CW as soon as possible or when reasonably assured the suspected contraband has been expelled.
- C. Medical staff and the on duty watch commander or designee will ensure the status of the inmate is reviewed at least every three (3) days to determine the need for continued retention on CW. The review will be documented in a JIMS Incident Report, documenting the need for continued CW.

V. HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS

During the course of the CW, if for any reason sworn staff observes a decline in the inmate's health, or it is believed that the inmate's health is affected by the concealed contraband, the watch commander shall ensure medical personnel are immediately contacted to conduct an assessment of the inmate's condition and determine if outside emergency responders should be called.

VI. REMOVAL FROM CONTRABAND WATCH

- A. The inmate may be removed from CW when it is reasonably believed that the contraband has been relinquished or it is determined the inmate is contraband free after having undergone a body scan. Termination of an inmate's placement on CW must be authorized by the on duty watch commander.
- B. A JIMS Incident Report shall be written to include the date of CW termination and the findings relative to the body scan and or contraband recovered.