The purpose of this guidance document is to allow the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) to better respond to the emerging COVID-19 outbreak. This document covers screening, assessment, testing and infection control of patients housed in Washington DOC facilities.
Screening

1) **Patients presenting with symptoms prior to Health Services contact**: Direct the patient to immediately don a surgical mask and place them in an isolated area and contact Health Services.

2) **Intersystem intakes (Patient arriving from other than a DOC facility)**: All intersystem intakes coming into DOC facilities will have a temperature taken and will be asked the two screening questions listed below as a. and b. If any of the three screening items are positive the patient should immediately don a surgical mask and be place in an isolated area.
   a) Intersystem intakes originating from the community, such as patients from community custody field offices, work release, or community custody violators in jails will be screened prior to transport. If the patient screens positive they should be transported by staff in PPE including an N95 mask per the **Transportation of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 disease** section below.

3) **Patients presenting with symptoms in Health Services**: Patients with symptoms concerning for COVID-19 should immediately don a surgical mask and be placed in an isolated area.

4) **Intrasystem intakes (Patients transferring to another DOC facility)**: All intrasystem intakes should have a temperature taken prior to boarding and upon exiting the transport bus. If the patient has temperature greater than 100.4F immediately direct the patient to don a surgical mask, place them in an isolated area, and contact health services.

5) **Active screening of staff**: All staff entering DOC facilities will be screened for signs and symptoms of COVID-19 with questions and a temperature check. Staff screening positive will not be allowed entry to the facility and will have follow up through the secondary staff screening process.

6) **Active screening of patients prior to entering Health Services**: All patients entering Health Services areas for scheduled or unscheduled care will be screened for signs and symptoms of COVID-19 with questions and a temperature check. Patients screening positive will immediately don a surgical mask and be placed in an isolated area for evaluation according to the Health Services Evaluation section below.

Health Services Evaluation

1) Any health care provider making contact with patients referred from the screening section above should don personal protective equipment listed below before the evaluation:
   a) Fit-tested N95 mask
   b) Gloves
   c) Eye protection defined as goggles or face shield
   d) Gown
   e) If not fit tested use PAPR instead of N95

2) For instructions on proper donning and doffing of PPE see the following video and/or document. The purpose of this video is to demonstrate proper donning and doffing of PPE. For detailed guidance regarding...
appropriate PPE for each clinical situation see the PPE matrix or the Infection Control and Prevention section of this document.

3) Nurse performs a clinical assessment, including temperature check, and asks the following 2 screening questions:
   a) Do you have a fever OR any new cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, diarrhea, or loss of taste/smell?
   b) Did you have contact with someone with possible COVID-19 in the previous 14 days?

4) If the answer to either screening question(s) is yes, or temperature is greater than 100.4°F, notify a healthcare practitioner for further assessment:
   a) If a practitioner is available onsite they will assess the patient clinically and decide whether symptoms are compatible with COVID-19 disease. If yes proceed to step C.
   b) If no practitioner is onsite the nurse will discuss the patient’s case with the practitioner.
   c) All patients screening positive for symptoms or fever who are placed in isolation should be tested for COVID-19 disease as described in the Testing Procedure section below.
   d) The practitioner will determine the following:
      i) Level of care based on acuity
         (1) To emergency department for severely ill patients
         (2) To a negative pressure room for any non-severely ill patient if one is available and the patient requires IPU level care, under airborne medical isolation precautions. Facilities may establish alternative isolation units with 24 hour nursing coverage which are an acceptable alternatives for patients requiring this level of medical care.
         (3) Living unit medical isolation with contact and droplet precautions for patients with mild illness.
            (a) Patients isolated in a living unit with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 will have nursing assessments and vital signs at least every shift
      ii) Patients remaining in the facility will have the following diagnostic workup:
         (1) During influenza season (September through the end of March) perform rapid influenza testing
         (2) Perform COVID-19 testing according to the Testing Procedure section below
            (a) If the initial COVID-19 test is negative AND it is influenza season (September through the end of March) send a viral respiratory panel (Interpath # 2910) along with the second COVID-19 test
            (3) Consider other diagnostic testing as clinically appropriate, i.e. chest x ray for community acquired pneumonia
      iii) In the event that the patient is unable to be tested but for whom clinical suspicion remains, the patient should be isolated for presumptive COVID-19 disease.
Testing Procedure

1) Sample collection and testing:
   a) Upper respiratory samples appropriate for COVID-19 testing can include any of the following. Patient collected nasal anterior and mid-turbinate samples should be preferred in settings where N95 masks are in short supply. All sampling techniques require synthetic tipped swabs, such as dacron, nylon, or polyester, without wooden handles:
      i) Nasopharyngeal (NP) swab:
         (1) NP swab sample collection is considered an aerosol generating procedure that requires the clinician to wear full PPE including an N95 mask.
         (2) Perform NP swab on both sides of the nasopharynx, with either one swab or two depending on composition of testing kit and swab availability.
         (3) Please review the following nasopharyngeal swab sample collection guidance:
            (a) NP swab is clinician collected only
            (b) [Link to NP swab guidance document]
            (c) [Link to NP swab demonstration video]
      ii) Nasal mid-turbinate swab:
         (1) Nasal mid-turbinate swab can be clinician or patient collected.
         (2) Use a flocked tapered swab. Tilt patient’s head back 70 degrees. While gently rotating the swab, insert swab less than one inch (about 2 cm) into nostril (until resistance is met at turbinates). Rotate the swab several times against nasal wall and repeat in other nostril using the same swab.
      iii) Anterior nares specimen swab:
         (1) Anterior nares specimen swab can be clinician or patient collected.
         (2) Using a flocked or spun polyester swab, insert the swab at least 1 cm (0.5 inch) inside the nares and firmly sample the nasal membrane by rotating the swab and leaving in place for 10 to 15 seconds. Sample both nares with same swab.
   b) There are currently three options for COVID-19 testing:
      i) Washington State DOH/public health laboratory:
         (1) Refer to [Link to Washington DOH COVID-19 Specimen Collection and Submission Instructions] for guidance on collecting, submitting, and shipping of test samples.
         (2) When the decision is made to test patients for COVID-19 use the following lab testing equipment:
            (a) Nasal swab (any of the 3 described above) in viral transport media testing tube is the preferred testing sample in all patients. Use only synthetic sterile swabs.
(b) Test sputum if easily available using a sterile specimen cup. Do not induce sputum in patients who are not producing sputum.

(3) Use the Washington State DOH Sample Submission Form to submit test samples to the state DOH lab.

(4) Write the provided PUI# on the submitter section of the submission form.

(5) Send samples via Federal Express pickup using supplied packaging that complies with the IATA/DOT regulations for shipping category B biological substances. Laboratory personnel can review the following guidance for more shipping information about shipping samples through Federal Express. Shipping labels will be provided for both testing laboratories.

ii) Interpath Laboratory:

(1) Testing through Interpath can be accomplished according to the instructions below. Testing through Interpath does not require specialized supplies for packaging and shipping as samples are picked up through the established Interpath lab courier.

   (a) Order COVID-19 PCR testing as an unlisted test
   (b) Preferred specimen: Nasal Swab (any of the 3 described above) in Viral Transport Media
   (c) Alternate specimen: Nasal Swab (any of the 3 described above) in Sterile Tube w/Saline
   (d) Preferred submission: Nasal Swab (any of the 3 described above) in Viral Transport Media
      (i) Submitted frozen
   (e) Alternate submission: 1 mL Nasal Swab(any of the 3 described above) in Sterile Tube w/Saline
   (f) Submitted frozen
   (g) Handling: State Patient Address
   (h) Rejection criteria: Calcium alginate swabs or swabs with wooden shafts
   (i) Stability:
      (i) Ambient: Unacceptable
      (ii) Refrigerated: 3 Day(s)
      (iii) Frozen: 2 Month(s)
      (iv) Incubated: Unacceptable

iii) University of Washington Virology Lab:

(1) Use the following testing instructions and the linked UW Virology COVID-19 test requisition.

(2) Send samples via Federal Express pickup using supplied packaging that complies with the IATA/DOT regulations for shipping category B biological substances. Laboratory personnel can review the following guidance for more shipping information about shipping samples through Federal Express. Shipping labels will be provided for both testing laboratories.

2) Notify facility Infection Prevent Nurse, Facility Medical Director, and Health Services Manager
Patients at High Risk for Severe COVID-19

1) Patients with underlying conditions and those with advanced age are at higher risk for severe disease and complications if they acquire COVID-19. Patients with the following conditions should be considered at high risk:
   a) Aged 50 years or older**
   b) COPD or moderate to severe asthma
   c) Cardiovascular disease including hypertension
   d) Patients who are immunosuppressed based on diagnosis or due to medication
   e) Cancer
   f) Morbid obesity (BMI >40)
   g) Diabetes, particularly if poorly controlled
   h) Chronic kidney disease including those with ESRD on dialysis
   i) Hepatic cirrhosis
   j) Pregnancy or the immediate post-partum period

2) The following recommendations should be made for patients identified as high risk:
   a) Wear issued face covering when out of cell or when within 6 feet of others
   b) Perform frequent hand hygiene
   c) Perform frequent cleaning of cell throughout the day
      i) Highly discourage the use of bleach as this can exacerbate conditions for those patients with underlying lung disease
   d) Avoid contact of high-touch surfaces
   e) Limit movement in the facility
   f) Social distancing (stay at least 6 feet from others) should be maintained during Day Room, Yard, Gym, Dining Halls, Religious Services, Pill Line, and other areas where the incarcerated population congregates.

** National Institute of Corrections recognizes that incarcerated population ages 50 and above are considered elderly

Clinical Care of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19

1) Triage for appropriate care setting of suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients:
   a) COVID-19 can display a very wide range of disease severity, from asymptomatic and mild upper respiratory symptoms to severe lower respiratory tract disease with ARDS and multiple organ failure. Therefore triage to the appropriate care setting and subsequent monitoring are important aspects of clinical care for patients with COVID-19.
   b) Risk factors for severe disease and mortality include the following:
      i) Lung disease including COPD and asthma
      ii) Cardiovascular disease including hypertension and cardiomyopathy
iii) Diabetes

iv) Immunosuppression due to diagnosis or medication
   
   (1) History of Transplant
   
   (2) HIV with CD4 <200 or detectable viral load
   
   (3) Immune modulators or immunosuppressive medications including corticosteroid treatment at the equivalent of 20 mg of oral prednisone or more daily

v) Cancer

vi) Chronic kidney disease

vii) Cirrhosis

viii) Age 50 years old or greater

c) Patients with one or more of the risk factors above should be considered at high risk for clinical deterioration and should be monitored closely regardless of initial care setting.

d) Patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 disease can be triaged into the following groups based on the clinical evaluation:

i) Mild disease: Patients with mild disease may have fever, cough, upper respiratory tract symptoms, myalgias, and fatigue without significant dyspnea or hypoxia (oxygen saturation 96% or greater).

ii) Moderate to severe disease: Patients with significant dyspnea, hypoxia (oxygen saturation less than 96%) or other clinical evidence for severe disease should be triaged to a higher level of care.

   (1) If hypoxia is mild (92-95% on room air) and the patient is otherwise clinically stable admission to an inpatient unit or other unit with 24 hour nursing coverage, with on-site diagnostic evaluation may be considered:

      (a) In addition to the diagnostic testing described in the Health Services Evaluation section above, at a minimum perform a chest x ray and the following lab studies:

          (i) CBC with differential
          (ii) CMP
          (iii) CRP
          (iv) LDH (Interpath #1018)
          (v) INR
          (vi) D-dimer (Interpath #2657)
          (vii) Creatine kinase (CK) (Interpath #1015) and troponin (Interpath #2688)
          (viii) lactic acid (Interpath #2092)

      (b) Patients in this group with risk factors for severe disease are at high risk for rapid clinical deterioration. Consider emergency department evaluation as indicated based on clinical judgement.

   (2) If hypoxia is severe (inability to maintain oxygen saturation above 95% on 4L supplemental O2 or greater) or there is other clinical evidence of severe disease, including sepsis, cardiac
complications, or coagulopathy, the patient should be transferred to the emergency department for further diagnostic evaluation and treatment.

2) Treatment and monitoring of outpatients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 and mild disease as defined above:

   a) Treatment for patients with mild disease is supportive:

      i) Patients with mild disease will be isolated in a living unit and will have nursing assessments every shift. Signs of clinical deterioration that should provoke transfer to a higher level of care or further diagnostic assessment include:

         1) Hypoxia with oxygen saturation less than 96% on room air
         2) Development of significant dyspnea
         3) Inability to tolerate oral intake
         4) Clinical evidence for sepsis, cardiac complications, or coagulopathy.

      ii) Supportive care can include oral hydration, anti-emetics if indicated, and analgesics/antipyretics:

         1) Prefer acetaminophen for fever and myalgias
         2) Anecdotal reports initially suggested NSAIDs may have been associated with worsening COVID-19 disease in some patients. Currently there is no evidence to support either harm or safety for use of NSAIDs in patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19. In the face of this uncertainty acetaminophen should be used preferentially for pain and fever in this patient group, however NSAIDs can be used intermittently based on clinical judgement on a case by case basis if no contraindications are present.

         3) Nebulized treatments should not be used as they may aerosolize virus. If bronchodilator treatment is needed metered dose inhalers can be used.

      iii) For patients in the mild disease category be aware that early experience with COVID-19 cases suggests the potential for clinical deterioration five to ten days after illness onset, including the onset of respiratory failure, sepsis, and cardiac complications.

      iv) There are no data to suggest a link between ACE inhibitors and ARBs with worse COVID-19 outcomes. These medications should be continued unless the clinical picture warrants holding them (ex. hypotension).

3) Treatment and monitoring of the COVID-19 patient admitted to an inpatient unit or similar setting:

   a) Patients initially triaged to an inpatient unit care setting or another unit with 24 hour nursing coverage, or admitted to one after return from an emergency department evaluation or hospitalization for COVID-19:

      i) Admit to negative pressure room with airborne medical isolation precautions if available
      ii) Until further evidence for benefit and safety is available anti-viral agents are not recommended.
      iii) Supportive care ordered as described above for patients with mild illness
      iv) Supplemental oxygen by nasal cannula if patient is dyspneic or O2 saturation is less than 96% on room air.
v) Close monitoring for clinical deterioration including worsening hypoxia, with awareness of the potential for severe disease to develop 5-10 days after illness onset.

vi) Clinical factors that should provoke consideration for transfer to a higher level of care:

1. Need for greater than 2L supplemental oxygen to maintain saturation above 92%
2. Bilateral infiltrates on chest x-ray suggesting moderate to severe pneumonia
3. Elevated D Dimer > 1000 ng/ml
4. Elevated CRP > 100
5. LDH >245
6. CPK > 2x ULN
7. Elevated AST and ALT
8. Elevated AST and ALT
9. Significant lymphopenia or neutropenia:
   a) Calculate absolute neutrophil to absolute lymphocyte ratio: if 3.0 or greater the patient should be considered at high risk for clinical deterioration OR
   b) Absolute lymphocyte count <0.8
10. Lactate > 4
11. New creatinine elevation
12. Other clinical findings based on clinical judgement of medical team

vii) Consider monitoring diagnostic studies recommended above through the course of illness until clear clinical improvement is seen.

viii) Patient may transfer back to living unit medical isolation for the remainder of the medical isolation period after clinical improvement is seen and the risk for deterioration has passed.

4) For questions or consultation regarding management of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 call the DOC COVID medical duty officer phone: 564-999-1845

Infection Control and Prevention

1) Definitions:
   a) Medical isolation: Separating a symptomatic patient with a concern for a communicable disease from other patients.
   b) Quarantine: Separating asymptomatic patients who have been exposed to a communicable disease from other patients.
c) Cohort: Grouping patients infected with or exposed to the same agent together. Isolated and quarantined patients should NOT be cohort together.

2) All incarcerated individuals in facilities, including work releases, will wear DOC provided mandatory routine face coverings.

3) PPE must be changed between EVERY patient in isolation or quarantine any time there is close contact except in the following situations:
   a) Regional Care Facilities and tiers, units or pods of isolation units where ALL patients have a confirmed positive result for COVID-19:
      i) It is not necessary to change eye protection, mask/respirator, and gown between each patient.
      ii) Hand hygiene and new gloves are still needed between each patient. This can be achieved by double gloving, removing the outer gloves, disinfecting the inner gloves, and putting on a new outer gloves between patients.
      iii) All PPE should be changed if visibly soiled.

4) Asymptomatic patients testing positive for COVID-19:
   a) follow the following infection control procedure:
      (1) Place in medical isolation for 14 days from the date of the positive test if the patient remains asymptomatic
      (2) If the patient subsequently becomes symptomatic, follow the isolation criteria in Medical Isolation section below
      (3) After the isolation period is complete the patient should enter post-isolation convalescent housing for 7 days.

5) Medical isolation:
   a) Medical isolation is applied to those patient newly identified as having an influenza-like illness or other symptoms potentially caused by COVID-19.
   b) As soon as staff become aware that a symptomatic patient is suspected or confirmed as a COVID-19 case, staff should direct the patient to put on a surgical mask until the patient can be isolated.
      i) Each housing unit and Shift Commander’s office will maintain a supply of surgical masks
      ii) Surgical masks will be made available in clinic waiting rooms
      iii) Staff will work to isolate the patient and notify medical if they are identified outside the clinic
   c) If the patient is off the living unit at the time COVID-19 symptoms are noted, staff working with the patient will notify the applicable housing unit that they are sending the patient back for single cell confinement until the patient can be assessed by medical
      i) If a single room is not immediately available, confine the patient at least 6 feet away from others until they have been evaluated by medical
   d) If the patient is already in the living unit, isolate the patient in their cell and notify medical
   e) Droplet Precautions will be initiated
i) Droplet Precaution Medical isolation signs will be hung outside the room at cell front
ii) Proper PPE will be available outside the medical isolation cell or somewhere easily accessible
iii) All staff must wash hands with soap and water or with alcohol sanitizer prior to entering a patient’s cell and removing gloves.

f) PPE for medical isolation:
   i) In the following situations PPE will be comprised of an N95 mask, eye protection, gown, and gloves:
      (1) Patients with suspected or lab confirmed COVID-19 while symptomatic with cough or sneezing.
      (2) While performing diagnostic nasopharyngeal swab sample collection or any other potentially aerosol generating procedures.
   ii) In the following situations PPE will be comprised of a surgical mask, eye protection, gown, and gloves:
      (1) When speaking with a symptomatic patient from outside of a medical isolation cell with an open door. Speaking to a patient from outside a medical isolation cell with the door closed does not require PPE other than general use face covering.
      (2) Any patient who has tested negative for COVID-19 but remains in medical isolation and continues to be symptomatic
      (3) Patients with suspected or lab confirmed COVID-19 without cough or sneezing.
   iii) All staff must wash hands with soap and water or with alcohol sanitizer after leaving a patient’s cell and removing gloves.
   iv) A trash bin and bag, hand sanitizer, and gloves should be available immediately outside the cell or unit to assist staff in proper doffing of PPE.

g) Medical isolation of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19
   i) Custody will work with medical staff to determine the best location to house patients on medical isolation status.
   ii) If single cell not available, it is acceptable to cohort patients with COVID-19 together if they both/all have lab confirmed disease and are not thought to have other communicable diseases concurrently (i.e. influenza or another viral respiratory disease).
   iii) Symptomatic isolated patients must be housed separately from asymptomatic exposed patients (quarantined).
   iv) If possible avoid isolating patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 in cells with open bars.

h) As a general rule, isolated patients will not be allowed out of the cell unless security or medical needs require it
   i) If an isolated patient needs to be out of their cell, they will don a surgical mask during the necessary movement
ii) Staff will ensure that the patient goes where directed by communication between the sending and receiving area staff

iii) Any pill line medications will be delivered by medical staff unless medical staff determines the need for a different protocol

i) Clinical management of medical isolation patients:

i) Patients isolated in a living unit with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 will have nursing assessments and vital signs at least every shift, with referral to a practitioner as clinically indicated.

ii) Medical practitioners should document an assessment on patients in medical isolation for confirmed or suspected COVID-19 each business day until they are asymptomatic for 24 hours.

iii) Patients with laboratory confirmed COVID-19, or who were not tested but are suspicious for COVID-19, will remain in medical isolation until they have been asymptomatic for 14 days.

iv) Patients who tested negative for COVID-19 will remain in medical isolation until:

1) they have been asymptomatic for 14 days, unless they have a documented or confirmed alternative diagnosis that explains their symptoms, such as in the following examples:
   a) Mild respiratory illness with a positive influenza test
   b) Fever explained by infection at another site, such as UTI or cellulitis

   OR

2) they have been asymptomatic for at least 72 hours and have tested negative for COVID-19 twice with at least 48 hours between tests

v) Patients isolated for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 disease who become asymptomatic:

1) After an isolated patient is asymptomatic for 24 hours the intensity of monitoring can be decreased to once daily temperature and symptom checks at cell front. Patients with recurrence of symptoms should be evaluated by a medical practitioner.

2) Recommended PPE for these asymptomatic medical isolation nursing checks will include surgical mask, gown, and gloves.

vi) Unless transfer to a setting for a higher level of medical care is required, all medical care should be delivered in the patient’s medical isolation cell.

6) Quarantine:

a) Patients who are asymptomatic but have been in close contact with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 patients should be quarantined.

b) Close contacts of patients who test negative for COVID-19 may only be released from quarantine if the associated symptomatic patient tests negative for COVID-19 on two tests at least 48 hours apart:
i) If repeat testing is not available close contacts of patients testing negative once for COVID-19 may be released from quarantine 14 days after their last contact with the symptomatic patient per the Medical Isolation section above.

c) Close contacts of patients who test positive for COVID-19 will remain in quarantine 14 days after the last exposure to the patient.

d) Quarantined patients can be housed alone or cohorted with other quarantined patients from the same exposure.

   i) If a quarantined patient develops symptoms of COVID-19, they will be immediately removed from quarantine if they were housed with other asymptomatic patients, and placed into medical isolation. If cohorted with other asymptomatic patients the quarantine period for those patients will be reset to day 0 of 14.

   ii) If the symptomatic patient lived in dormitory-style housing, consider quarantining an entire dorm or wing of a housing unit, especially if multiple cases occur.

e) **PPE for staff interacting with quarantined patients:**

   (1) Staff performing tier checks in open dorm style housing units should remain 6 feet away and have patients sit on their beds. PPE worn during these tier checks includes **gloves**.

   (2) Staff performing nursing or medical assessments on quarantined patients requiring close contact including in open dorm style housing units, should don the following PPE: **surgical mask, gown, eye protection and gloves**.

   (3) Staff interacting with quarantined patients in units with barred cells WITHOUT contact and staying at least 6 feet away do not require PPE other than a **routine face covering**.

   (4) Staff performing a temperature check through a closed cell door with an open cuff port should don the following PPE: **surgical mask, eye protection, and gloves**.

f) Staff performing nursing assessments of patients in quarantine should do so by discussing development of symptoms and perform temperature check at the cell front after donning PPE outlined above.

g) Disposable thermometers should be used by patients if available. If multi-use thermometers must be used they should be disinfected in between patients.

h) If the patient develops symptoms or fever a full assessment should be done by entering the cell in PPE appropriate for symptomatic patients including full PPE with N95 mask.

i) Patients in quarantine should don a **surgical mask** anytime they leave their cell.

j) Patients in quarantine will be assessed twice daily by nursing staff. The assessment will include a temperature check and monitoring for development of any symptoms. If the patient develops symptoms while in quarantine they will be assessed by a medical practitioner per Health Services Evaluation section step #3.

   i) For stand-alone camps Health Services staff will determine scheduling to accommodate assessment of quarantined patients 7 days per week.
k) Any pill line medications will be delivered to the quarantined patient by medical staff unless medical staff determines the need for different protocol.

l) A trash bin and bag, hand sanitizer, and gloves should be available immediately outside the cell or unit to assist staff in proper donning of PPE.

m) Unless transfer to a setting for a higher level of medical care is required, all medical care should be delivered in the patient’s quarantine cell.

n) Signage indicating that the quarantine cells are under droplet precautions will be hung at the unit or tier level.

7) **Facility management of isolated/quarantined patients:**

   a) If possible, cluster cases in medical isolation within in a single location/wing within the facility to help streamline ongoing assessments and delivery of services to the affected population

   b) If patients need to be isolated/quarantined in a living unit, allowances will be made to accommodate patients in this location

      i) Television, playing cards and/or other recreational activities will be provided

      ii) There will be no cost to the patient for the duration of their stay

   c) All patients placed in medical isolation/quarantine will be issued hygiene kits and new clothing as needed

   d) Provision of health care

      i) Routine health care will be provided at cell front.

      ii) Medications will be given at cell front

      iii) Insulin and other diabetic services will be given at cell front

      iv) Routine mental health services will be provided at cell front

   v) Emergency medical needs will be assessed immediately by medical personnel, as required. Patient will be transported as deemed necessary if a higher level of medical care than can be delivered in the unit is required. There is not a medical indication for restraints during transport. Patient will don a surgical mask if it is not contraindicated.

   e) Meals will be provided by Food Services and delivered to the cell.

      i) The Unit staff will notify Food Services at the beginning of each shift the number of meals that are needed

      ii) **Gloves** will be worn when picking up used trays

   f) Education Programs will be suspended

   g) **Phone Use in Medical Isolation:**

      i) **Phone Use in Medical Isolation for Areas WITH In-Cell Phone Use:**

         (1) Allow one 10-minute phone call every 7 days while on isolation, unless otherwise authorized
(2) Staff shall don appropriate PPE:
   (a) Symptomatic patients with presumed or confirmed COVID-19: N95 respirator, eye protection, gown, and gloves
   (b) Asymptomatic patients with presumed or confirmed COVID-19: surgical mask, eye protection, gown and gloves

(3) Staff shall cover the phone handset with a plastic sleeve and use tape/bands to cinch both ends to enclose the entire handset

(4) Patient will wear a surgical mask, if they are medically able to do so

(5) Staff shall pass the handset of the phone to the patient via the cuff port or an opening of the door if necessary

(6) Staff shall have the patient wash his/her hands immediately after using the phone

(7) Staff shall carefully remove the plastic sleeve from the phone and dispose of it in the garbage container

(8) Staff shall remove PPE appropriately and then sanitize or wash hands as per protocol

(9) Staff shall spray disinfectant over the entire phone, let it sit for 10 min., and put on new gloves before wiping it off

ii) Phone Use in Medical Isolation for Areas WITHOUT In-Cell Phone Use:
   (1) Facility will designate staff member to make weekly status update phone calls to person identified by patient

   (2) When a patient is placed into medical isolation, he/she shall be asked to provide the name and telephone number of a person for a weekly phone call, which will be provided to the designated staff person making the call

   (3) Designated staff will verify no current restrictions on contact exist prior to making call

   (4) Designated staff will make call to identified person to notify of placement into medical isolation, as well as a weekly call to update on status

   (5) Designated staff will note the call by placing a chrono in OMNI

h) Showers in Medical Isolation:
   i) Patients in Medical Isolation will be allowed to maintain personal hygiene including showers according to the following:
(1) Patients should be offered 1 shower per week starting after day 7 in isolation.
(2) These patients can be rotated, and must remain at least 6 feet apart.
(3) The patients must wear a surgical mask at all times while out of their cell.
(4) PPE for unit staff having close contact with patients:
   (a) N95 mask, disposable gown, gloves, and eye protection
(5) The showers will need to be disinfected according to the manufacture’s guidelines after each shower.
(6) PPE for staff or incarcerated individuals cleaning showers used by patients in Medical Isolation:
   (a) surgical mask, disposable gown, gloves and eye protection

8) Post-isolation convalescent housing:
   a) Patients testing positive for COVID-19 may continue to shed virus after the isolation period is complete.
      To prevent potential spread of COVID-19 disease from patients in this phase they will be cohorted to
      together in less restrictive living arrangements than isolation or quarantine housing.
   b) The period of post-isolation convalescent housing will be 7 days, after which the patient can return to
      their usual housing unit.
   c) Post-isolation housing patients do not require routine medical monitoring but should have access to
      acute care through a sick call process.
   d) If routine medical care is required by post-isolation patients it should be delivered in the housing unit if
      possible.
   e) **PPE for staff in interacting with post-isolation patients:**
      (1) For staff in close contact including medical assessments don a surgical mask, gown, and gloves
      (2) Staff not in close contact do not require PPE other than a routine face covering.

9) Routine Pre-procedure COVID-19 Testing:
   a) Community health care providers may require routine COVID-19 testing of asymptomatic patients prior
      to surgical or other procedures.
      i) Patients may be housed in their usual housing units without special quarantine or isolation
         procedures while awaiting test results.
      ii) Staff interacting with these patients may do so without additional PPE other than a routine face
          covering.
      iii) Patients testing positive should follow guidance above regarding asymptomatic COVID positive
          patients.

10) Intersystem Transfer Separation:
    a) Intersystem transfer separation can include individuals entering or exiting DOC custody that require
       separation from the general population to reduce the potential risk of COVID spread
    b) **Intake separation:**
i) This section applies to all intersystem intakes into DOC facilities, including:
   (1) Community custody violators
   (2) Patients arriving from county jails or other detention facilities
   (3) Work release and GRE returns

ii) Patients in these categories should be separated from the general population at the receiving facility for 14 days after arrival

iii) Patients arriving together at the facility on the same day can be cohorted together

iv) Additional PPE, other than a routine face covering, is not needed when interacting with asymptomatic patients in intake separation status.

v) If a patient in routine intake separation becomes symptomatic they should enter Medical Isolation, and the remaining intake cohort should be placed in quarantine for 14 days.

c) Separation Prior to Work Release Transfer:
   i) For facilities with active COVID-19 cases:
      (1) For patients eligible for transfer to work release, prior to finalizing their transfer orders, notify the COVID medical duty officer to discuss the need for separation prior to transfer.
      (2) Depending on the extent of potential transmission within the facility, a decision may be made to initiate transfer separation prior to work release transfer.
         (a) The purpose of transfer separation is to separate individuals awaiting work release transfer from the rest of the population for a period of 14 days
         (b) Patients in transfer separation can be housed together
         (c) Additional PPE, other than a routine face covering, is not necessary for staff interacting with patients on transfer separation.

11) Protective Separation
   a) Housing units with a high concentration of individuals at high risk for severe COVID-19 may be placed on protective separation status in order to reduce the risk of introduction and transmission of virus.
      i) At the current time the following units are on protective separation status:
         (1) CRCC-Sage
         (2) AHCC K unit
      ii) Special direction to staff working on protective separation units:
         (1) Only necessary and assigned staff should have access to this unit
         (2) Staff must wash hands before entering and exiting the unit
         (3) Staff will remove and store their routine face covering and don a new surgical mask prior to entering the unit.
(4) No staff interacting with quarantined and isolated individuals should be entering these units during their assigned shift

iii) Special direction to incarcerated individuals living on special units:
   (1) Individuals are restricted to their living unit
   (2) Patients are provided a routine face covering for use at all times
   (3) Patients are restricted from eating in main chow halls and meals are delivered to the living unit
   (4) Individuals shall be given pill line at their cells
   (5) Individuals should be allowed to self-quarantine if they choose

12) PPE Requirements for Prisons and Work Release Staff:
   a) Tyvek suites are not considered appropriate PPE for the purpose of this guideline and should not be used when contacting patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 or those on quarantine.
   b) Contact with asymptomatic individuals who are not on medical isolation or quarantine:
      i) Gloves (follow normal practice)
   c) Contact with individuals on medical isolation (symptomatic):
      i) In the following situations N95 mask, eye protection, gown, and gloves should be worn:
         (1) Contact with incarcerated individuals with suspected or lab confirmed COVID-19 while symptomatic (cough or sneezing).
      ii) In the following situations surgical mask, eye protection, gown, and gloves should be worn:
         (1) When speaking with a symptomatic patient from outside of an medical isolation cell
         (2) Any contact with a patient who has tested negative for COVID-19 but remains on medical isolation
         (3) Any contact with incarcerated individuals with suspected or lab confirmed COVID-19 without cough or sneezing.
      iii) In the following situations PPE will be comprised of gloves:
         (1) Passing items through a closed door cuff port and NO face to face contact
         (2) If possible, avoid medical isolation in cells with open bars
   d) Contact with quarantined (asymptomatic) individuals:
      i) Open bay units:
         (1) Close contact (ex. Temp check): surgical mask, gown, gloves, eye protection
         (2) No close contact (example walking through unit): gloves
ii) Dayroom/or other close quarters:
   (1) Close contact (within 6 feet): **surgical mask, gown, gloves, eye protection**
   (2) No close contact (example walking through unit): **gloves**

iii) Pat searches:
   (1) **Surgical mask, gown, gloves** (for every person pat searched), **eye protection**

iv) Closed door cells with *cuff port*:
   (1) Passing items through cuff port and NO face to face contact: **gloves only**
   (2) No contact at all (talking through the door): **No PPE required**
   (3) Close contact: **surgical mask, gloves, eye protection**

v) Bar cells:
   (1) Close contact (ex. temp check): **surgical mask, gown, gloves, and eye protection**

e) Staff active screening of patients or staff at entry into facilities, health services, or other:

i) **Active screening without use of a protective barrier:**
   (1) **Surgical mask, gown, gloves and eye protection**
   (2) **When an active screener should change PPE:** If a facility active screener comes within 6 feet of a staff member or patient that screens positive PPE should be removed and discarded, hand hygiene should be performed, and new PPE should be donned prior to resumption of screening.

ii) **Active screening while using protective barrier:**
   (1) PPE should consist of **gloves and routine facemask/covering**
   (2) The screener should stand behind the protective barrier. Temperature should be taken by reaching around the barrier. The screener should ensure they are positioned so that the barrier blocks any potential respiratory droplets from the screened individual. If no contact was made between the screener and the screened individual gloves do not need to be changed between screenings, unless they are visibly soiled or torn.

13) **Environmental Cleaning**

   a) Enhanced frequency of cleaning and disinfection procedures of high touch surfaces is recommended for COVID-19 in healthcare settings, including those patient-care areas in which aerosol-generating procedures are performed.

   b) Disinfectant must be:
      i) EPA-approved as a hospital/healthcare or broad spectrum disinfectant
      ii) Contain quaternary ammonium

   c) Management of laundry:
      i) Laundry from medical isolation or quarantine patients and cells will be placed in yellow bags and transported in rice bags. Contents should be washed/treated as infectious laundry.

   d) Food service management:
i) Meals for isolated and quarantined patients should be served in disposable clamshells. If trays are used staff should wear gloves and wash hands before and after handling.

e) Medical waste from medical isolation and quarantined cells can be discarded using the regular waste disposal process.

f) Any individuals involved in cleaning rooms occupied by isolated suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases, including DOC staff and employed incarcerated individuals, should wear the following PPE: surgical mask, gown, eye protection and gloves.

g) Any individuals involved in handling laundry and food services items of patients in medical isolation or quarantine, without entering the cell, should wear the following PPE:

i) Gown and gloves

h) Rooms occupied by quarantined patients who are moved prior to the complete 14 day period, should be similarly cleaned only by individuals wearing the following PPE: surgical mask, gown, eye protection and gloves.

14) All staff working in DOC locations must wear an approved face covering while on duty.

15) Recommended personal protective equipment for both Health Services and Prisons/Work Release staff is summarized in the linked PPE matrix.

Reuse of N95 Respirators:

Supplies of N95 respirators are in increased demand creating critical shortages during infectious diseases outbreaks. Existing CDC guidelines recommend a combination of approaches to conserve supplies while safeguarding health care workers in such circumstances. In these situations, existing guidelines recommend:

- Minimizing the number of individuals who need to use respiratory protection
- Using alternatives to N95 respirators where feasible
- Implementing practices allowing reuse of N95 respirators when acceptable during encounters with multiple patients

1) Reuse of N95 respirators:
   a) Re-use can occur under the following conditions:
      i) N95 respirators must only be used by a single individual and should never be shared
      ii) Use a full face shield that covers entire extent of N95 respirator and/or surgical mask over an N95 to reduce surface contamination of the respirator. For aerosol generating procedures, both a face shield and surgical mask are necessary for re-use.
      iii) Keep used respirator in a clean dry paper bag between uses
      iv) Write your name on the bag and elastic straps of the N95 so that the owner is clearly identified (Do not write on the actual mask)
      v) Use a new paper bag each time the respirator is removed
   b) Always use clean gloves when donning a used N95 respirator and performing a user seal check.
   c) Perform hand hygiene over gloves before touching or adjusting the respirator as necessary
d) Discard gloved after the N95 is donned and any adjustments are made to ensure the respirator is sitting comfortably on your face with a good seal.
e) Perform hand hygiene. Anytime one touches the N95, perform hand hygiene again.

2) Do NOT reuse and DISCARD N95 respirators if:
a) The N95 respirator becomes visibly soiled with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids
b) The N95 respirator becomes visibly damaged or difficult to breathe through
c) The straps are stretched out so they no longer provide enough tension for the respirator to seal to the face
d) The nosepiece or other fit enhancements are broken
e) If the inside of the respirator is touched inadvertently
f) The respirator was used during an aerosol generating procedure, except when the respirator is protected by a surgical mask as described below.

3) Donning and Doffing of N95 respirator:
a) Donning a NEW N95 respirator:
i) Perform hand hygiene
ii) Remove routine face covering
iii) Perform hand hygiene
iv) Don gown
v) Don gloves
vi) Don a new, fit-tested N95 respirator and adjust as necessary
vii) Don a full face shield ensuring it fully covers both eyes and respirator
viii) Perform patient care activities

b) Donning a USED N95 respirator:
i) Perform hand hygiene
ii) Remove routine face covering
iii) Perform hand hygiene
iv) Don gloves
v) Remove the used N95 respirator from the paper bag by the straps
vi) Don the respirator without touching the front of the mask
vii)Sanitize gloves and adjust the mask for comfort and to ensure a good face seal
viii) Remove gloves and perform hand hygiene
ix) Don gown, new gloves, and full face shield

c) Doffing an N95 respirator:
i) When finished with patient care prior to leaving isolation area, remove gown and gloves and discard
ii) Perform hand hygiene
iii) Don new gloves
iv) Leave isolation area
v) Immediately outside isolation area, remove gloves
vi) Perform hand hygiene
vii) Put on new gloves
viii) Remove face mask by touching only the ear pieces
ix) Remove respirator touching only the straps
x) Place respirator in a new, clean paper bag labeled with the user’s name
xi) Remove gloves
xii) Perform hand hygiene
xiii) Put back on routine use mask

Release of Patients into the Community

1) Patients in medical isolation: For any patient with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 disease in medical isolation who is releasing from a DOC facility, the Health Services Manager, Infection Prevention Nurse and Facility Medical Director will have a conference call with the COVID-19 medical duty officer (564-999-1845) prior to release for discussion of release planning.

2) Patients in quarantine: Upon release from DOC custody while on quarantine status, patients will be provided a surgical mask and will be directed to self-quarantine in their place of residence until the remainder of their 14 day quarantine period. Direction should be given that they should immediately report to their CCO via phone to arrange future reporting requirements.

Transportation of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 Disease

1) This section refers to transportation of patients under Washington DOC jurisdiction to or between DOC facilities who are confirmed or suspected (by a licensed medical provider) to have COVID-19 disease. This includes community custody violators, work release/GRE returns, and patients currently housed in DOC facilities.

2) No patient with confirmed COVID-19 disease will be transported into or between DOC facilities without approval of the CMO in consultation with the COVID-19 EOC.

3) For any patients with confirmed or suspected (by a licensed medical provider) COVID-19 disease being transported into or between DOC facilities custody officers, community custody officers, or other DOC staff in close contact with the patient, will don the following personal protective equipment:

   a) A pair of disposable examination gloves
   b) Disposable medical isolation gown
   c) Any NIOSH-approved particulate respirator (i.e., N-95 or higher-level respirator)
   d) Eye protection
   e) If unable to wear a disposable gown or coveralls because it limits access to duty belt and gear, ensure duty belt and gear are disinfected after contact with individual.

4) The transport vehicle will be cleaned and disinfected after use.

5) For any patients on quarantine for contact with a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case DOC staff will don the following PPE:

   a) A pair of disposable examination gloves
   b) Disposable medical isolation gown
   c) Surgical mask
Contact Tracing and Case Reporting

1) Cases of suspected and confirmed COVID-19 will be thoroughly investigated by the Infection Prevention Nurse (IPN):
   a) Review the patient’s cell and living unit location, job, classes, etc. to determine who could have been exposed and needs to be quarantined.
   b) If in the course of the contact tracing it is apparent that DOC staff may have had close contact with the confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case the IPN will send an email with case details to the following Occupational Health email address: DOCoccupationalhealthandwellness@DOC1.WA.GOV
   c) The decision to classify a contact as close or high risk and requiring quarantine will be a clinical decision by the IPN taking into consideration the guidance described here. IPNs should strongly consider consultation with a DOC Infectious Disease physician or local/state public health departments if any uncertainty exists regarding how to classify a contact with a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case.
   d) A close, or high risk, contact with potential COVID-19 cases will be defined as follows for the purpose of this guideline:
      i) Being within approximately 6 feet of a person with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 for a prolonged period of time, defined as at least several minutes. Examples include caring for or visiting the patient or sitting within 6 feet of the patient in a healthcare waiting room.
      ii) Having unprotected direct contact with infectious secretions or excretions of the patient (e.g., being coughed on, touching used tissues with a bare hand).
   e) Contact not considered close or high risk include briefly entering the patient room without having direct contact with the patient or their secretions/excretions, brief conversation with a patient who was not wearing a facemask.
   f) Mitigating and exacerbating factors should be considered in determination of contact risk. For example a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case will be more likely to transmit disease if they are actively coughing during the contact, and less likely if they are wearing a facemask.
   g) Report the need to isolate a patient and the need to quarantine other patient/s as indicated to the Health Care Manager or designee who will then notify the Superintendent at the facility, Facility Medical Director, and Headquarters EOC.
   h) Enter the information about the case of suspected/confirmed COVID-19 and the information about the exposed patients on the Influenza like illness log.
   i) The results of contact investigations will be communicated to the Facility Medical Director, HSM, and facility Human Resources who will help ensure that people who have been exposed are identified, notified, and all appropriate infection control measures are put in place to reduce transmission (masking, quarantine, cohorting etc.)
2) All COVID-19 test results for DOC patients should be reported via phone to the COVID medical duty officer (phone 564-999-1845), FMD, IPN, and facility COVID incident command post immediately upon receipt from the testing lab.

a) Notification of positive COVID tests should also be sent to the following email address: doccovid19cases@doc1.wa.gov.

b) The IPN will update the contact investigation and review medical isolation/quarantine status of the tested and exposed patients after receipt of test results.

c) Occupational Nurse Consultants will, in communication with the IPN, review the case for potential close contacts among DOC staff.
Guideline Update Log

03/06/2020: Under Health Services Evaluation, section 3.iii, added subsection 3 to include criteria for isolating patients who are suspected COVID-19 who cannot be tested.

Under Infection control and Prevention section C.5, d. “COVID-19 patients will not be isolated in an IPU, unless they require IPU level of medical care.” was deleted.

Under Infection control and Prevention section C.9 added.

Section Transportation of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 disease added.

03/09/2020: Section Contact Tracking and Case Reporting added

Section Health Services Evaluation 3.3.2 changed to reflect updated DOH and CDC testing guidance

03/11/2020: Section Health Services Evaluation part 2 added instruction for donning and doffing PPE.

Section Contact Tracking and Case Reporting added guidance and definitions for determining risk of contact with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases.

Section Contact Tracking and Case Reporting changed COVID-19 log to Influenza-like illness log.

03/12/2020: Section Health Services Evaluation part 5 Testing Procedure updated

03/13/2020: Section Testing Procedure information regarding testing through Interpath labs

03/17/2020: Section Screening Intrasystem Intakes changed to require temperature screening at both boarding and exiting the transport bus.

Section Health Services Evaluation 3A (screening question #1) changed from AND to OR

Section Infection Control and Prevention changed to reflect updated PPE requirements for staff evaluating quarantined patients

03/18/2020: Section Infection Control and Prevention changed the duration of medical isolation recommended

Section Testing Procedure, deleted #3 regarding Interpath Labs, as they are no longer performing COVID testing

Section Health Services Evaluation added information regarding when to order COVID testing in the context of influenza test results

03/19/2020: Section Infection Control and Prevention, changed criteria for use of N95 mask when in contact with isolated patients.

03/20/2020: Section Infection Control and Prevention, changed monitoring of isolated patients after they become asymptomatic to once daily at cell front

03/25/2020: Section Patients at High Risk for Severe COVID-19 added

Section Infection Control and Prevention added statement regarding release from quarantine requirements

Section Health Services Evaluation added pharyngitis to screening questions
Section Infection Control and Prevention, added PPE Requirements for Prisons and Work Release Staff

03/27/2020: Section Testing Procedure- deleted reference to need for PUI number and approval prior to sending COVID tests to the Washington DOH public health lab

Section Release of Patients into the Community added direction for patients on quarantine status at the time of release

04/03/2020: Section Testing Procedure added NP swab demonstration video

Section Infection Control and Prevention added eye protection to PPE needed for evaluation of quarantined patients

Section Infection Control and Prevention, PPE for Work Release and Prisons Staff, added criteria for changing PPE for screeners

04/07/2020: Section Clinical Care of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 added

Section Screening added statements about active screening of staff and patients

Section Infection Control and Prevention changed waste disposal from biohazard red bag/bin to regular trash bins.

04/15/2020: All sections changed ‘isolation’ to ‘medical isolation’

Section Clinical Care of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 added recommendation to use metered dose inhalers instead of nebulizers for administration of bronchodilators.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added link to recommended PPE matrix.

Section Release of Patients in the Community changed notification for patients releasing who are on medical isolation

Section Clinical Care of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 changed criteria for starting supplemental oxygen to less than 96% on room air

Section Testing Procedure added back Interpath Laboratory as they have resumed COVID-19 testing

Section Testing Procedure added statement to perform NP swabs of both sides of the nasopharynx

04/21/2020: Section Infection Control and Prevention added statement that Tyvek suites are not appropriate PPE for this purpose and should not be used.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added statement that quarantined patients must don a surgical mask anytime they leave their cells.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added statement regarding all staff wearing approved face coverings while on duty.

Section Patients at High Risk for Severe Covid-19 changed interventions for high risk and very high risk patients

Section Contact Tracing and Case Reporting changed positive COVID test result reporting to include COVID medical duty officer and COVID cases email box.
Section Health Services Evaluation added diarrhea and loss of taste/smell to screening questions.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added statement regarding droplet precaution signs in quarantine units.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsections h. and i. regarding phone use in medical isolation.

4/24/20 Section Infection Control and Prevention subsection PPE requirements for Prisons and Work Release Staff added use instructions and PPE for staff using barriers during active screening.

Section Health Services Evaluation linked PPE video.

Section Testing Procedure added information regarding anterior nasal and nasal mid-turbinate swab sample collection.

Section Health Services Evaluation eliminated influenza testing and added statement regarding testing for influenza during influenza season.

5/6/20 Section Testing Procedure added statement that patient collected nasal swabs should be preferred if N95 masks are in short supply and removed preference for NP swabs in all testing situations.

Section Infection Prevention and Control added statement regarding mandatory use of routine face coverings by incarcerated individuals.

Section Health Services Evaluation added statement that all patients entering isolation will be tested for COVID-19.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Post-isolation Convalescent Housing.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added two negative tests at least 48 hours apart as new criteria for release from isolation and associated quarantine.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Routine Pre-procedure COVID-19 Testing.

Section Patients at High Risk for COVID-19 Disease deleted ‘very high risk’ section.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Asymptomatic Patients Testing Positive for COVID-19.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Showers in Medical Isolation.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Routine Intake Separation.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Protective Isolation Prior to Work Release Transfer.

5/15/20 Section Infection Control and Prevention added information for each care situation regarding when to change PPE.

Section Infection Control and Prevention added subsection Protective Separation.

Section Reuse of N95 Respirators added.

Section Health Services Evaluation changed testing criteria for viral respiratory panel.
Section Infection Control and Prevention subsections Routine Intake Separation and Separation Prior to Work Release Transfer were combined into Intersystem Transfer Separation and the period of pre-work release separation was changed to 14 days.