

## MODULE 6. INMATE MOVEMENT

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### WHAT'S NEW

- As the COVID-19 pandemic progresses and evolves in sometimes unpredictable ways, the BOP continues to adjust operations as the risks of infection and transmission shift. **Readers should refer to the [COVID-19 Modified Operations Matrix](#) when applying the guidance in this module.** Institutions will determine their operational level and modifications based on the facilities' COVID-19 medical isolation rate, combined percentage of staff and inmate completed vaccinations series, and their respective county transmission rates.
- A table and algorithms describing movement procedures have been created and added as appendices to the end of this Module.
- Fully-vaccinated inmates ordinarily do not need to be quarantined as new intakes, prior to transfer to other BOP facilities or correctional jurisdictions, or if they have a known or suspected exposure to a case of SARS-CoV-2 infection (exposure quarantine). However, there may be situations in which it is appropriate to quarantine fully vaccinated inmates, especially in the context of active transmission and exposures during movement.
- Fully vaccinated inmates transferring to an RRC, home confinement or releasing to the community need to complete a 14-day quarantine prior to departing the institution.
- Not fully vaccinated inmates need to complete a 14-day quarantine as new intakes, prior to transfer / release or if they have a known or suspected exposure to a case of SARS-CoV-2.

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## A. DEFINITIONS

**FULLY VACCINATED:** Having completed a vaccination series: 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series (Pfizer or Moderna), or 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine (Janssen) as authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration of the United States. Proper documentation, including the name of the vaccine and dose administration dates from an official / reliable source, is required for a person to be considered fully vaccinated.

**MEDICAL ISOLATION:** Confining individuals with suspected (displaying symptoms) or confirmed (based on a positive POC or commercial laboratory test) COVID-19 infection, either to single rooms or by **COHORTING** them with other viral infection patients.

- ➔ Refer to **MODULE 4** for additional guidance on COVID-19 pandemic-related **QUARANTINE** and **MEDICAL ISOLATION**.

**NEW INTAKES:** Includes new commitments, voluntary surrenders, writ returns, and any inmate brought to a BOP facility by the U.S. Marshals Service including the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Inmates returning from day trips (e.g., hospital or court returns) *are not* new intakes.

**NOT FULLY VACCINATED:** No documentation of vaccination, partial vaccination (one out of two doses), or less than 14 days following completion of the vaccine series as authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration of the United States.

**POC TEST:** a SARS-CoV-2 rapid point of care viral test (e.g., Abbott ID NOW™ COVID-19 PCR test or Abbott BinaxNOW™ COVID-19 Ag card).

**QUARANTINE:** In the context of COVID-19, refers to separating (in an individual room or cohorting in a unit) asymptomatic not fully vaccinated persons to **(1)** observe them for symptoms and signs of the illness during the **INCUBATION PERIOD** and **(2)** keep them apart from other incarcerated individuals.

- The BOP utilizes **THREE CATEGORIES OF QUARANTINE** – exposure, intake, and transfer
- The need to quarantine during inmate movement is affected by vaccination status, type of inmate movement, the inmate’s destination and point of origin, and operational level of the sending institution.

**SSTC:** a COVID-19 symptom screen and temperature check

## B. PLANNING FOR INMATE MOVEMENT

**Advanced and coordinated planning is required when transferring inmates to other BOP locations or other correctional jurisdictions, or when releasing inmates from BOP custody.** Collaboration and coordination among departments, institutions, and regions is necessary to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-2 exposure and transmission during inmate movement. Planning for inmate movement should be coordinated from the beginning with local Executive Staff, Case Management Coordinators (CMC), Unit Team, and Health Services staff—from all the institutions involved—in setting transfer dates and ensuring that all aspects of the transfer process are carried out efficiently. Coordination with other agencies (e.g., U.S. Marshals Service, Immigration and Customs Enforcement), as well as local or state health authorities, may also be necessary.

- Whenever possible, inmate move planning should occur enough in advance to accomplish the quarantine, testing and/or screening procedures appropriate to the specific type of inmate movement – either a **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** ([Section H](#)) or a **BOP INTRASYSTEM TRANSFER** ([Section G](#)).



- A **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** may require approximately 21 days of advanced planning and a **BOP INTRASYSTEM TRANSFER** requires up to 72 hours.
- PPE appropriate for each setting (testing, transportation, etc.) should be worn by staff in accordance with established procedures. (See **MODULE 2.**)

## C. GENERAL TRANSPORTATION CONSIDERATIONS

**Movement of inmates can be a simple, short-distance transfer—or a complex, multi-day, multi-institution process.** The risk of SARS-CoV-2 exposure and transmission increases as the complexity of the move increases.

Normal transport routes and schedules need to be reviewed and reconsidered during a pandemic, taking into consideration the current epidemiological context (e.g., infection and transmission rates). Inmate movement should be coordinated in a manner that considers the following:

- Even a BOP intrasystem transfer direct from one BOP facility to another is not without some degree of risk due to the characteristics and communicability of SARS-CoV-2.
- **MOVEMENT VARIABLES** that increase the risk of SARS-CoV-2 exposure and transmission should be avoided whenever possible, including: multiple stops, introduction of multiple staff, and mixing together of inmates from other BOP facilities or other correctional jurisdictions.
- To the extent possible, manifests should be generated that allow for appropriate **SOCIAL DISTANCING** during transport (e.g., loading a bus or plane at 50% capacity).
- **DIRECT TRAVEL OR MINIMAL STOPS/HOLDOVERS** should be arranged whenever possible (e.g., consider institutions meeting at a halfway point to pick-up inmates, rather than having multiple stops and holdovers).
- **Minimize the amount of time inmates are held in HOLDOVER**; the longer an inmate spends in transit, the greater the risk for exposure to the virus. The frequency of certain drop offs or pick-ups may need to be increased to minimize holdovers.
- **To minimize risk of exposure and transmission, avoid mixing the following inmate groups at the institution and during movement as much as possible:**
  - Inmates are considered to be at lower risk for exposure and transmission if they are 1) coming from a BOP facility regardless of vaccination status and have completed the recommended transfer procedures, or 2) fully vaccinated regardless of point of origin, or 3) not fully vaccinated from a non-BOP location after completing an intake quarantine. Although fully vaccinated inmates have a lower risk of infection and transmission, breakthrough infections and transmission are occurring. Movement-based viral testing, and on occasion, quarantine may be indicated.
  - Inmates considered to be at higher risk for exposure and transmission are not fully vaccinated inmates coming from a non-BOP location who have not completed an intake quarantine.
- An inmate who is currently in or meets the criteria for COVID-19 medical isolation (a current positive SARS-CoV-2 test or who has fever or symptoms of COVID-19) should **NOT** be transferred or released from BOP custody unless absolutely necessary (e.g., immediate release, completion of a sentence) and with coordination of appropriate medical precautions and care.
- An inmate who is currently in or meets the criteria for exposure or intake quarantine should **NOT** be transferred or released from BOP custody unless absolutely necessary (e.g., immediate release, court order, completion of a sentence).



## D. DOCUMENTATION

- **It can be useful to maintain a COVID-19-related roster of inmates to facilitate management of release/transfer.** Helpful data points include cell assignment, start date of quarantine or medical isolation, projected end date of quarantine or isolation, date of placement in that cell, cell mate or members of a cohort, testing dates, type of test (POC or commercial), test results and designated facility.
- **The BEMR Exit Summary/transfer paperwork should be provided to the bus LT/USMS** to verify that required screening and testing have been completed.
- **Documentation on the BEMR exit summary/transfer paperwork (e.g., In-Transit Form) needs to include:**
  - For **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** – document the start and end dates of quarantine, SARS-CoV-2 test type, dates and results for both admission and discharge tests, and results of the symptom screen and temperature check within 24 hours of transfer.
  - For **BOP INTRASYSTEM TRANSFERS** – document the SARS-CoV-2 test type, date and result within 72 hours of a BOP intrasystem transfer and results of the symptom screen and temperature check within 24 hours of transfer.
  - **For inmates who have a history of COVID-19 illness and are recovered and ready to transfer:** Exit summary and clinical notes should include the inmate's most recent COVID-19 history (e.g., date of symptom onset, date of initial positive SARS-CoV-2 test, date and criteria used for release from isolation, and any complications or sequelae from the illness).
  - **VACCINATION STATUS** to include the manufacturer and date(s) of COVID-19 vaccine (if vaccinated) should be noted on all exit summaries.

## E. STRATEGIES TO LIMIT SARS-CoV-2 TRANSMISSION DURING INMATE MOVEMENT

The BOP uses multiple strategies for limiting transmission of SARS-CoV-2 during inmate movement, depending on the type of movement and the epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 at the institution. Procedures for movement are designed to address the risk for transmission in a variety of situations including new inmates arriving at a facility, outgoing inmates from a facility to different destinations, detainees and holdovers, as well as different origination sources of inmates (within the BOP and external to the BOP). The two primary movement procedures utilize either a 14-day test-in/test-out quarantine or a combination of POC test with symptom screen and temperature check prior to departure, described below in more detail with each movement type.

- Not fully vaccinated inmates are always quarantined for exposure, as a new intake to the BOP, when arriving at their designated facility and when transferring or releasing to a community location (e.g. home confinement, residential reentry center, or community release). A COVID-19 intrasystem transfer procedure may be performed instead of a transfer quarantine when transferring from an institution at operational level 1 to another BOP facility or correctional jurisdiction or when they are in holdover status en route to another BOP facility.
- Fully-vaccinated inmates ordinarily do not need to be quarantined as new intakes, prior to transfer to other BOP facilities or correctional jurisdictions, or if they have a known or suspected exposure to a case of SARS-CoV-2 infection (exposure quarantine). However, there may be situations in which it is appropriate to quarantine fully vaccinated inmates, especially in the context of active transmission



and exposures during movement. The decision to quarantine a fully-vaccinated inmate is recommended in consultation with Regional Health Services staff. Transfer quarantine is still required for all fully-vaccinated inmates who are transferring to home confinement or residential reentry centers and for releases to the community.

- Refer to the [Appendices](#) at the end of this Module for a table and algorithms describing movement of fully vaccinated and not fully vaccinated inmates and movement procedures at detention centers, holdover sites, and the Federal Transfer Center.

## F. INTAKE PROCEDURES

**PRIOR TO ENTERING THE INSTITUTION, OR IN R&D:** All new intakes to an institution, including voluntary surrenders, BOP intrasystem transfers, or transfers from outside the BOP system, will be screened by medical staff for SARS-CoV-2—including a COVID-19 symptom screen, a temperature check, and an approved viral test (either a POC or a commercial lab PCR test) performed on a sample obtained from a nasopharyngeal, mid-turbinate, or anterior nares swab.

- **Inmates who arrive symptomatic AND/OR test positive will be placed in MEDICAL ISOLATION regardless of COVID-19 vaccination status.**
  - **Not fully vaccinated inmates who arrive asymptomatic AND test negative will be placed in INTAKE QUARANTINE.**
    - If inmates become symptomatic during quarantine, they should be re-tested (POC or commercial test) and placed in **MEDICAL ISOLATION** immediately.
    - If inmates remain asymptomatic, they stay in **QUARANTINE** for at least 14 days. They are then tested out of quarantine with a commercial PCR test at 14 days or later. If the test is negative, the inmate can be released to the general population. If the test is positive, they should be placed in **MEDICAL ISOLATION** immediately.
  - Fully vaccinated inmates should be screened by medical staff for SARS-CoV-2—including a COVID-19 SSTC, and an approved viral test for SARS-CoV-2 as new intakes.
- Refer to [Section I](#) for Holdover Sites, Bus hubs and Detention Centers movement procedures
- Refer to [Section J](#) for OKL movement procedures.
- Refer to [MODULES 3 AND 4](#) for additional information regarding screening, testing, and medical isolation and quarantine of inmates.

## G. BOP INTRASYSTEM TRANSFERS (INMATE MOVEMENT FROM ONE BOP FACILITY TO ANOTHER BOP FACILITY) OR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CORRECTIONAL JURISDICTION

When inmates move from one BOP facility to another BOP facility, procedures are dependent on inmate vaccination status and institution operational level. Institutions should refer to the [COVID-19 Modified Operations Matrix](#) and the [appendices](#) at the end of this document for transfer procedures of fully vaccinated and not fully vaccinated inmates.



- **Fully vaccinated inmates**

Fully vaccinated inmates ordinarily do not need to be quarantined prior to BOP intrasystem transfer or transfer to another correctional jurisdiction.

- Operational Level 1 at sending institution: SSTC within 24 hours prior to transfer
- Operational Level 2 or 3 at sending institution: POC test within 72 hours and a SSTC within 24 hours prior to transfer.

➔ Refer to [Section I](#) for Holdover Sites, Bus hubs and Detention Centers movement procedures

➔ Refer to [Section J](#) for OKL movement procedures.

- **Not fully vaccinated inmates:**

- Operational Level 1 at sending institution: POC test within 72 hours and a SSTC within 24 hours prior to transfer.
- Operational Level 2 or 3 at sending institution: Transfer Quarantine
- **DO NOT TRANSFER** not fully vaccinated inmates who have been exposed to COVID-19 and test negative and place in **EXPOSURE QUARANTINE**.

- Inmates with a history of COVID-19 diagnosed within the past 90 days do not need a SARS-CoV-2 test or quarantine prior to transfer.

- **DO NOT TRANSFER** inmates who are symptomatic and/or test positive and place in **MEDICAL ISOLATION**.

- An **INTAKE QUARANTINE** is performed on **all not fully vaccinated** BOP intrasystem transfers when they arrive at their designated facility (refer to [Section H](#)).

- A symptom screen, temperature check, and a viral test is performed on **all fully vaccinated inmates** when they arrive at their designated facility.

➔ For this procedure to be effective, institutions will ensure that other aspects of the BOP COVID-19 Pandemic Plan are implemented, including but not limited to broad-based inmate testing strategies, exposure quarantine, and medical isolation.

➔ Refer to [MODULES 3 AND 4](#) for additional information regarding screening, testing, and medical isolation and quarantine of inmates.

## H. TRANSFER QUARANTINE PROCEDURES

- Whenever possible, 21-day advance planning is recommended to allow sufficient time to complete the **TRANSFER QUARANTINE**.
- A **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** will be used for 1) all inmates transferring out of the BOP to community locations (e.g., full term release, residential reentry center, or home confinement); or 2) not fully vaccinated inmates transferring to another BOP facility or to other correctional jurisdictions, dependent on COVID-19 operational level of the sending institution.
- A **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** is not required for fully vaccinated inmates moving to other BOP facilities or correctional jurisdictions.
- An inmate who is currently in COVID-19 medical isolation, or meets the criteria for medical isolation, should NOT be transferred or released from BOP custody unless absolutely necessary (e.g., immediate release, completion of a sentence).
- An inmate who is currently in COVID-19 exposure or intake quarantine, or meets the criteria for exposure or intake quarantine, should NOT be transferred or released from BOP custody unless absolutely necessary (e.g., immediate release, completion of a sentence).



→ Refer to **MODULES 3 AND 4** for additional information regarding screening, testing, and medical isolation and quarantine of inmates.

All inmates meeting criteria for **TRANSFER QUARANTINE**, will be managed in one of the following three categories, which are discussed below:

1. Inmates with no prior history of COVID-19.
  2. Inmates previously diagnosed with COVID-19 who have since recovered, and have met the current criteria for release from medical isolation (see **MODULE 4**).
  3. Immediate releases.
- Consultation with the Regional Medical Director, Regional Health Services Administrator, and Regional Infection Prevention Consultant is recommended for management of inmates who are not in one of these three categories.

## 1. TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INMATES WITH NO PRIOR HISTORY OF COVID-19

- Prior to transfer, these inmates should be tested with an approved test (either a POC or commercial lab PCR test) and, if negative, be placed in **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** and housed separately from inmates in **EXPOSURE OR INTAKE QUARANTINE**. See **MODULES 3 AND 4** for testing procedures and more information on quarantine and medical isolation.
- Inmates will remain in quarantine for a minimum of 14 days. They may be tested out of quarantine on day 14 with a commercial PCR lab test (or a POC test in circumstances outlined below).
  - If any inmate in a transfer quarantine cohort tests positive, the quarantine period must be restarted for all inmates in that cohort.
- Movement is preferred within five days of receiving the negative SARS-CoV-2 test result, regardless of the mode of travel (by ground or air). When this five-day window for movement cannot be achieved, the time frame for movement may be expanded to within 14 days of receiving the negative SARS-CoV-2 test result, as long as quarantine conditions are maintained for the entire time.
  - A symptom screen and temperature check need to be performed within 24 hours prior to departure from the facility.
  - Documentation of the symptom screen, temperature, and entry and exit date test results must be included in the exit summary/transfer paperwork. (See [Documentation](#) above.)
  - Inmate movement that needs to occur more than 14 days after receipt of a negative test result should be discussed with regional health services staff.

## 2. TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INMATES WITH A HISTORY OF COVID-19 INFECTION

- **WITHIN 90 DAYS OF INITIAL SYMPTOM-ONSET OR POSITIVE TEST:** Inmates with a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection within the last 90 days who have met criteria for release from medical isolation do not need to be placed in **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** and should not be tested.
- **MORE THAN 90 DAYS SINCE INITIAL SYMPTOM-ONSET OR POSITIVE TEST:** Inmates who have met criteria for release from medical isolation and are more than 90 days from their initial symptom onset or initial positive SARS-CoV-2 test are managed as inmates who have not had COVID-19 (see #1 above).
- **INMATES NOT CLEARED FROM MEDICAL ISOLATION:** Inmates with COVID-19 currently in medical isolation should not be released or transferred unless absolutely necessary (e.g., immediate release, completion of sentence). Special precautions and coordination are necessary for such cases,



including use of appropriate PPE, source control, and notification of appropriate civilian health authorities or the receiving correctional jurisdictions.

- *For the above scenarios, institutions will complete the [Documentation](#) requirements outlined above. Notification should be made to the receiving facility, jurisdiction, or local health authorities of the transfer.*

### 3. IMMEDIATE RELEASES

The following actions should be taken when an inmate being released cannot be managed as described above under #1 or #2 because of statutory or judicial requirements.

- A symptom screen, temperature check, and rapid POC test should be performed on the day of departure and documented in the electronic health record, exit summary, and/or transfer paperwork. (See [Documentation](#) above.)
  - The local health authorities in the receiving locality should be notified, and the travel arrangements coordinated with them, if necessary (e.g., if quarantine or isolation conditions are required during transportation or upon their arrival).
  - The inmate should wear a face covering when departing the facility and while in route to their destination.
- *Due to the ongoing changes to guidelines for home confinement, readers are referred to the most recent guidance from Reentry Services Division regarding transfer to home confinement.*

## I. HOLDOVER SITES, BUS HUBS AND DETENTION CENTERS

This guidance is based on an analysis of exposure risk for the inmate's point of origin (coming from a BOP facility or a non-BOP location) and the inmate's vaccination status (fully vaccinated vs. not fully vaccinated).

- *Inmates designated to holdover sites, bus hubs and detention centers are managed using the procedures described in [Section F. Intake Procedures](#).*
- Inmates are considered to be at lower risk for exposure and transmission if they are 1) coming from a BOP facility regardless of vaccination status and have completed the recommended transfer procedure, or 2) fully vaccinated regardless of point of origin, or 3) not fully vaccinated from a non-BOP location after completing an intake quarantine. Although fully vaccinated inmates have a lower risk of infection and transmission, breakthrough infections and transmission are occurring. Movement-based viral testing, and on occasion, quarantine may be indicated.
- Inmates considered to be at higher risk for exposure and transmission are not fully vaccinated inmates coming from a non-BOP location who have not completed an intake quarantine.
- To minimize risk of exposure and transmission, keeping these two groups separated at the institution and during movement is recommended to the extent possible.
- **HOLDOVER AREAS:** Holdover sites and bus hubs should designate specific holdover areas for cohorting of inmates in advance, in numbers commensurate with anticipated levels and frequency of incoming inmates. Smaller cohorts may be housed together within these holdover areas (e.g., 10 inmates in five 2-person cells) and moved to recreation, food services, showers, etc. without mixing with other cohorts.



- **ON ARRIVAL TO THE HOLDOVER SITE**, all inmates being placed in holdover status will have a symptom screen and temperature check.
  - Fully vaccinated inmates coming from a non-BOP location will also have a viral POC test.
  - Not fully vaccinated inmates coming from a non-BOP location will be placed in **INTAKE QUARANTINE**.
- Characteristics of each institution (e.g. types and amount of available housing) and the amount of infection occurring at the facility or during the movement require some flexibility in how new detainees, pre-trial, pre-sentence, and holdover inmates are managed. These locations have the option to house fully vaccinated non-BOP inmates with a lower-risk, non-quarantined group of inmates or with not fully vaccinated non-BOP inmates in quarantine. The primary distinction between the two approaches is where the fully vaccinated non-BOP inmate is housed. This decision should be made in consultation with Regional Health Services staff.
- ➔ Refer to [Section M](#) for infection control guidance for transportation of Holdover site, Bus Hub or Detention Center inmates.
- ➔ Refer to the [Appendices](#) at the end of this Module for Holdover and Detention Center Movement Procedures Algorithm

#### **HOLDOVERS FROM BOP INSTITUTIONS, FULLY-VACCINATED INMATES FROM NON-BOP LOCATIONS, INMATES WHO HAVE COMPLETED AN INTAKE QUARANTINE.**

Inmates from BOP facilities who are fully vaccinated, have completed an intake quarantine, or fully vaccinated inmates from non-BOP facilities ordinarily do **NOT** need to complete a **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** prior to moving on to their next destination. Quarantine may be appropriate for fully vaccinated inmates in the context of active viral transmission during inmate movement. Such decisions should be made in consultation with Regional Health Services staff.

- **OVERNIGHT REBOARDS (< 24 HOURS)**: POC tests, symptom screen and temperature check are **NOT** required for movement.
- **INMATES IN HOLDOVER STATUS 24 TO < 72 HOURS**: perform a COVID-19 symptom screen and temperature check within 24 hours of transfer.
- **INMATES IN HOLDOVER STATUS 72 HOURS OR MORE**: perform a POC test and SSTC prior to transfer.
- **PROLONGED HOLDOVERS BEING CONSIDERED FOR GENERAL POPULATION HOUSING**: Not fully vaccinated inmates who are expected to be housed at a holdover site, bus hub, or detention center for a prolonged period of time (> 14 days) will complete an **INTAKE QUARANTINE** and be moved to the general population, when appropriate and in accordance with established institution procedures upon meeting criteria for release from intake quarantine.
  - After relocation to the general population and, prior to transferring to another BOP facility, inmates should undergo the transfer procedure appropriate for their vaccination status, type of transfer and operational level.
- Different procedures are utilized by OKL for management of BOP intrasystem transfers (refer to [Section J](#)).
- On arrival to their designated facility, all not fully vaccinated inmates must complete the **INTAKE QUARANTINE**.



## HOLDOVERS FOR NOT FULLY-VACCINATED INMATES FROM NON-BOP INSTITUTIONS

If a holdover site, bus hub or detention center receives **NOT FULLY-VACCINATED INMATES FROM NON-BOP FACILITIES** (other agencies, correctional jurisdictions, contract and private correctional facilities, or voluntary surrenders), the facility should manage them as new intakes with screening, quarantine, and testing (as recommended in **MODULES 3 AND 4**) and consider having designated quarantine and isolation units separate from other quarantine and isolation units.

- ➔ *Not fully vaccinated inmates from a non-BOP institutions should **NOT** be mixed with other holdover groups.*
- Once a **NOT FULLY VACCINATED INMATE FROM A NON-BOP INSTITUTION** has completed an **INTAKE QUARANTINE** at the holdover site or detention facility, they are eligible to transfer using the BOP holdover or intrasystem transfer procedure, as applicable.
- Inmates who complete an **INTAKE QUARANTINE** at the holdover site or detention facility and are expected to transfer within a reasonable period of time (i.e., 30–45 days), may remain in quarantine until their transfer date and then undergo the transfer procedure appropriate for their type of transfer and operational level of the institution.
- Inmates who complete an **INTAKE QUARANTINE** at the holdover site or detention facility and are expected to remain for a prolonged period of time may be released to a general population or a non-quarantine holdover unit when appropriate and in accordance with established institution procedures. After release to the general population they are considered a BOP inmate and need to undergo the transfer procedure appropriate for their type of transfer and operational level of the institution.
- On arrival to their designated facility, all not fully vaccinated inmates must complete the **INTAKE QUARANTINE**.

## MIXED GROUPS

If a holdover site, bus hub or detention center receives a **mixed group of not fully vaccinated** inmates from both BOP and non-BOP institutions, they must **ALL** be managed as a **NOT FULLY VACCINATED INMATES FROM A NON-BOP LOCATION** at the holdover site—with screening, 14-day **INTAKE QUARANTINE**, and testing prior to transfer (as outlined in **MODULES 3 AND 4**).

## J. FEDERAL TRANSFER CENTER, OKLAHOMA CITY (OKL)

This guidance is based on an analysis of exposure risk for the inmate's point of origin (coming from a BOP facility or a non-BOP location) and the inmate's vaccination status (fully vaccinated vs not fully vaccinated).

- Inmates are considered to be at lower risk for exposure and transmission if they are 1) coming from a BOP facility, regardless of vaccination status, and have completed the recommended transfer procedure, or 2) fully vaccinated regardless of point of origin, or 3) not fully vaccinated from a non-BOP location after completing an intake quarantine. Although fully vaccinated inmates have a lower risk of infection and transmission, breakthrough infections and transmission are occurring. Movement-based viral testing, and on occasion, quarantine may be indicated.
- Inmates considered to be at higher risk for exposure and transmission are not fully vaccinated inmates coming from a non-BOP location who have not completed an intake quarantine.



- To minimize risk of exposure and transmission, keeping these two groups separated at the institution and during movement is recommended to the extent possible.
  - ➔ Refer to the [Appendices](#) at the end of this document for the OKL Federal Transfer Center Movement Procedures Algorithm
  - ➔ Refer to [Section M](#) for infection control guidance for transportation of FTC inmates.
- **BOP inmates** are symptom screened, temperature checked, and once cleared, are placed in “move-ready” units organized into smaller cohorts within the housing units and do not mix with other cohorts.
- **Inmates arriving from non-BOP locations who are fully vaccinated** are symptom screened, temperature checked, and POC tested. If all those are negative, they may be housed in “move-ready” units. When deemed necessary and appropriate, OKL may also house these holdovers with the not fully vaccinated inmates from non-BOP locations described below.
- **Inmates arriving from non-BOP locations who are not fully vaccinated** are transported from various non-BOP correctional facilities to OKL. They are housed separate from the “move-ready” groups and organized into smaller cohorts within the housing units. They do not mix with other cohorts in the same housing unit.
  - These holdovers may be moved to “move-ready” units if they become fully vaccinated while at OKL.
- **Non-BOP inmates who are not fully vaccinated but have completed an INTAKE QUARANTINE** may be moved to “move ready” units.
- On a case-by-case basis in consultation with Regional Health Services staff, alternative housing strategies may be utilized to adapt to the changing demands of inmate movement.
- Some inmates also arrive designated to OKL as part of the work cadre (OKL CAD). The following procedures do not apply to these inmates, and institutions should follow the above guidance in [Section F](#).

#### INTAKE PROCEDURES FOR HOLDOVERS ARRIVING FROM NON-BOP LOCATIONS

- All inmate holdovers arriving from non-BOP locations are symptom screened, temperature checked and POC tested upon arrival.
- Fully vaccinated inmates who screen and test negative may be housed in a “move-ready” unit or in a “non-BOP” unit depending on housing capacity and the level of COVID-19 transmission.
- Not fully vaccinated inmates who screen and test negative are housed in a “non-BOP” unit. These holdovers may be moved to “move-ready” units if they become fully vaccinated while at OKL or have completed an [INTAKE QUARANTINE](#).
- All inmate holdovers arriving from non-BOP locations who are not fully vaccinated will be kept at OKL for a minimum of 7 days.
- Unvaccinated inmates will be offered vaccination with the COVID-19 vaccine, when available.



## OUTGOING MOVEMENT PROCEDURES

- **BOP inmates or inmates who are fully vaccinated** will be symptom screened and temperature checked within 24 hours prior to departure.
- **Inmates who arrived from non-BOP locations, are not fully vaccinated, and have not completed an INTAKE QUARANTINE** will have a POC viral test within 72 hours prior to departure (as close to the time of departure as is feasible) and symptom screening and temperature check within 24 hours prior to departure.

## K. MEDICAL TRANSFERS TO MRCs

The same strategies to limit SARS-CoV-2 transmission for non-medical transfers are applied to medical transfers to MRCs and Care level 3 facilities.

- **Fully vaccinated inmates** should follow the intrasystem transfer procedures at the sending institution as appropriate for their vaccination status and the institution operational level.
- **Not fully vaccinated** inmates should undergo the transfer procedure appropriate for their type of transfer, vaccination status, and the operational level of the institution. When **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** is required for a transfer to an MRC, the following procedures are recommended for emergency and routine urgent designations.

### Emergency Designations

Upon receipt of an emergency designation approval by the Office of Medical Designations and Transport (**OMDT**) at the sending facility, the inmate must complete the transfer procedure appropriate for their vaccination status and the operational level of the institution.

- **IF TEST-IN IS POSITIVE:** The patient should be placed in **MEDICAL ISOLATION**. The sending institution and the receiving MRC should discuss the specifics of the case and determine the most appropriate course of action regarding transfer, including acuity of the patient's medical condition and appropriateness of transfer in light of the patient's COVID-19 status. However, there may be rare instances where the nature and acuity of the patient's medical condition necessitates a more expeditious transfer. These cases should be discussed among the sending institution, the receiving MRC, and the Chief of Health Programs.
- **IF TEST-IN IS NEGATIVE:** The patient will complete the **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** as specified above under [Transfer or Release of Inmates with No Prior History of COVID-19](#). See also [Other Considerations for Medical Transfers](#) below.

### Routine Urgent Designations

Since **ROUTINE URGENT** designations may take a longer period from the date of designation approval to the actual transfer date, designated patients may generally await transfer in their current housing unit.

- When the date of transfer has been provided by the MRC, the patient should undergo the transfer procedure appropriate for their type of transfer, vaccination status and the operational level at the institution.



## Other Considerations for Medical Transfers

- **HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS AND THOSE IN LTC:** There are times when the patient awaiting transfer is being managed at an outside hospital or long-term care facility (LTC), so that quarantine within the BOP institution prior to transfer is not possible. In these circumstances, the patient may be transferred without a **TRANSFER QUARANTINE**, but should have a symptom screen and temperature check within 24 hours prior to transfer and, if not fully vaccinated, be tested for SARS-CoV-2 preferably with a commercial viral PCR lab test within 72 hours prior to transfer (as close to the time of departure as is feasible) and
- **SPECIALIZED NEEDS:** In some instances, due to the medical condition and/or needs of the patient, placement in transfer quarantine may pose a challenge (e.g., need for assistance with ADLs, wound care). Unique solutions may need to be developed to appropriately accommodate the patient's needs. Considerations may include: temporary placement at an LTC facility, housing patient in quarantine with other transfer quarantine group inmate(s) that may assist with minor needs, or a designated inmate companion.
- In the case of a **DESIGNATED INMATE COMPANION**, the companion will need to test negative immediately prior to the **TRANSFER QUARANTINE** period (if indicated, dependent on vaccination status) with either a POC or a commercial lab test. The companion will house with the patient for the duration of the transfer quarantine period until the patient transfers. Since the companion is not expected to be transferred, they do not need to undergo the temperature and symptoms screening process or a SARS-CoV-2 test at the end of the transfer quarantine period to return to general population.
  - ➔ *However, if the patient whom the companion is assisting or housing with becomes symptomatic or tests positive, the companion is considered a **CLOSE CONTACT** and must test-in/test-out of an **EXPOSURE QUARANTINE** (if indicated, dependent on vaccination status).*

## L. IN-PERSON COURT APPEARANCES

Court appearances are important aspects of the U.S. criminal justice system, but create potential risks for SARS-CoV-2 transmission from close interactions that may occur. A number of variables affect the risk of COVID-19 transmission during in-person court appearances and will determine some of the specific management strategies that are needed at each location.

- The U.S. Marshalls Service (**USMS**) takes responsibility for the inmate from the time they leave the BOP institution until their return. Each USMS district may have their own procedures. Individual courts may also have different COVID-19 prevention/mitigation procedures and requirements. The risk or likelihood of mixing with non-quarantined, non-BOP inmates while BOP inmates are with the USMS and the courts is essential to determining their risk of COVID-19 exposure.
- The frequency of an inmate's court appearance and the number of inmates going to a court at any one time are also important factors to consider.
- **It is recommended that each BOP detention center contact the USMS and the court** to ascertain their COVID-19 mitigation procedures and consult with Regional Health Services staff on developing an individualized strategy. The following are general principles to follow:
  - **BOP officials will request that BOP inmates be cohorted only with their own housing or quarantine cohort** and not be mixed with inmates from other housing units or other institutions, or transported with inmates from other institutions to the extent possible while at court.
- Regardless of vaccination status, SSTC is required within 24 hours prior to each court appearance.



- A POC test is also required within 72 hours prior to each court appearance for fully vaccinated inmates at operational level 2 or 3 institutions and for all not fully vaccinated inmates.
- **Upon return to the detention center**, inmates without known exposure to SARS-CoV-2 do not require immediate testing or quarantine however, follow-up SSTC and POC testing once a week for two weeks after the most recent court appearance is indicated.
- Not fully vaccinated inmates who were taken to court while still in Intake Quarantine, need to return to quarantine status upon their return to the institution.
- Do not mix not fully vaccinated inmates with General Population inmates.
- An **INTAKE QUARANTINE** is required prior to a not fully vaccinated inmate being released to General Population.
- **Testing an inmate immediately after a one-day court appearance** would have little utility and is not recommended. However, an Abbott ID NOW test can be used before a court appearance on a case-by-case basis, especially if the test is required by the court.
- Inmates in COVID **MEDICAL ISOLATION** should not have in-person court appearances unless absolutely necessary. Having the inmate appear via telephone hearing should be strongly considered. A video teleconference (VTC), if accessible, can also be used as an alternative.
- Inmates in COVID-19 **EXPOSURE QUARANTINE** should delay in-person court appearances until they are COVID-tested at the end of quarantine. Telephone or VTC appearances are recommended alternatives. In general, testing an inmate immediately before or after a legal visit would have little utility and is not recommended. However, a POC test can be used on a case-by-case basis, especially if the test is required by the court.
- Inmates should wear face coverings and perform hand hygiene just before departure and upon return to the institution.

## M. INFECTION CONTROL GUIDANCE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF INMATES

→ See **MODULE 2** for more details on the use of PPE. See **MODULE 1** for more information about hand hygiene, social distancing, and cleaning and disinfection.

The following PPE is required for inmates who are **fully vaccinated** or have completed a **TRANSFER QUARANTINE**:

- **INMATES**: Face coverings
- **STAFF**: Face coverings and gloves

The following PPE is required for movement of **not fully vaccinated** BOP or non-BOP groups who have **not completed a TRANSFER QUARANTINE** but have been POC tested, symptom screened and temperature checked (i.e. a **BOP INTRASYSTEM TRANSFER PROCEDURE**).

- **INMATES**: Face coverings
- **STAFF**: Surgical mask, face shield or goggles, and gloves

The below guidance should be implemented for the safe transportation of the following groups:

- Inmates with signs and symptoms of respiratory illness or a positive SARS-CoV-2 test where movement is necessary prior to clearance from medical isolation.



- Not fully vaccinated groups of inmates, where infection has not been ruled out (i.e. has not completed **INTAKE QUARANTINE, TRANSFER QUARANTINE OR BOP INTRASYSTEM TRANSFER PROCEDURE**)
- **VEHICLE SET-UP PRIOR TO TRANSPORT**
  - Place vehicle indoor fan on **FRESH AIR ONLY**, and **NOT** re-circulation mode.
  - Set fan to **HIGH**.
  - Driver side-window should be rolled down to the lowest position possible
  - Rear and side windows on both sides of the vehicle should be propped opened (weather permitting).
  - When the vehicle being used is a bus: Open the hatch on the ceiling of the vehicle.
- **INMATE ACTIVITY PRIOR TO BOARDING THE VEHICLE:**
  - The inmate is given a direct order to:
    - Place surgical mask on their face and then,
    - Perform hand hygiene by washing hands or sanitizing with an institution-approved hand sanitize solution
- **PPE FOR DRIVER AND OFFICER**
  - All staff must wear an N95 or equivalent
  - When performing any action within close proximity to the inmate (e.g., putting on or removing restraints), eye protection, gloves, and gown, along with N95 or its equivalent, must be worn.
    - Once the inmate is placed into the vehicle, gloves and gown should be removed outside of the vehicle and discarded into a bio-medical waste bag and perform hand hygiene.
    - Officer in contact with inmate(s) puts on new gown and gloves before helping inmates disembark from vehicle.
- **INMATES BOARDING THE VEHICLE**
  - Fill bus starting from the back to maximize distance of the nearest inmate from the driver.
- **AFTER THE END OF TRANSPORT**
  - Introduce fresh air into the vehicle for one hour by opening all doors and windows on the vehicle
  - While wearing all required PPE mentioned above, the vehicle should be cleaned and sanitized using the institution's approved hospital grade disinfectant (EPA Schedule N)

## **INFECTION CONTROL GUIDANCE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FTC, HOLDOVER AND DETENTION CENTER INMATES**

This guidance is based on an analysis of exposure risk for the inmate's point of origin (coming from a BOP facility or a non-BOP location) and the inmate's vaccination status (fully vaccinated vs not fully vaccinated).

- Inmates are considered to be at lower risk for exposure and transmission if they are 1) coming from a BOP facility regardless of vaccination status, or 2) fully vaccinated regardless of point of origin, or 3) not fully vaccinated from a non-BOP location after completing an intake quarantine. Although fully vaccinated inmates have a lower risk of infection and transmission, breakthrough



- infections and transmission are occurring. Movement-based viral testing, and on rare occasion, quarantine may be indicated.
- Inmates considered to be at higher risk for exposure and transmission are not fully vaccinated inmates coming from a non-BOP location who have not completed an intake quarantine.
  - To minimize risk of exposure and transmission, keeping these two groups separated at the institution and during movement is recommended to the extent possible.
  - While being processed for outgoing movement, the two groups will be kept separate to the extent possible. Any instances in which BOP and fully vaccinated inmates are in close proximity to non-BOP not fully vaccinated inmates should be minimal based on the limitations of holding cells in the R&D area and the specialized needs of the inmates (e.g., max custody, designated to FLM ADX, SMU, RU, etc.)
  - Inmates moving from the FTC will be issued surgical masks without metal nose pieces (donned in R&D) to wear underneath a cloth face cover (double masking) and worn until their intake at the gaining facility, at which time they would resume wearing their cloth face cover.
  - Outgoing flights and buses may include BOP and fully vaccinated inmates and non-BOP not fully vaccinated inmates as required by the movement. To the extent possible, these groups will be kept separate or physically distanced from each other. Inmates will board the JPATS flight or bus by group, with the non-BOP not fully vaccinated inmate section of the bus toward the rear part of the bus. Each group will be seated in separate sections of the plane or bus and each section will be separated by enough empty rows to account for 6 feet.
  - The following PPE is required for movement of inmates who are not fully vaccinated and have not completed a [TRANSFER QUARANTINE](#) but have been POC tested, symptom screened and temperature checked.
    - **INMATES:** Face coverings
    - **STAFF:** Surgical mask, face shield or goggles, and gloves



## APPENDIX A. INMATE MOVEMENT TABLE

Movement Type	Fully Vaccinated	Not Fully Vaccinated
Intake from non-BOP facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SSTC and POC testing at intake</li><li>No intake quarantine</li><li>If screening and testing are negative, follow standard intake / R&amp;D procedures; may be housed in General Population.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Complete intake quarantine (14-day test-in/test-out)</li><li>Offer COVID-19 vaccine</li></ul>
BOP to BOP Transfer or Transfer to Other Correctional Jurisdiction - Sending Institution Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Standard intake / R&amp;D procedures</li><li><b>Transferring from Level 1 Institution:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SSTC within 24 hours of transfer</li></ul></li><li><b>Transferring from Level 2 or 3 Institution:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>POC test within 72 hours and SSTC within 24 hours of transfer</li></ul></li><li>No transfer quarantine</li><li>Send vaccination documentation as appropriate</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Transferring from Level 1 Institution:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>POC test within 72 hours of transfer, and SSTC within 24 hours of transfer</li></ul></li><li><b>Transferring from Level 2 or 3 Institution:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarantine (14-day test-in/test-out) at sending facility</li></ul></li></ul>
BOP to BOP Transfer – Receiving Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SSTC and POC test at intake</li><li>No intake quarantine</li><li>Standard intake / R&amp;D procedures</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Complete intake quarantine</li><li>Offer COVID-19 vaccine</li></ul>
Transfers to home confinement or halfway houses (RRCs) – sending institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Complete transfer quarantine (14-day test- in/test-out quarantine)</li></ul>	
Full Term Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Complete transfer quarantine (14-day test- in/test-out quarantine) regardless of vaccination status.</li></ul>	
Immediate Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>POC+SSTC prior to departure</li></ul>	
Inmate Movement Table Page 1 of 3		



Movement Type	Fully Vaccinated	Not Fully Vaccinated
<p><b>Detention Centers and Holdover Facilities</b> It is important to distinguish between the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inmates from BOP facilities or fully vaccinated inmates from non-BOP facilities → Inmates in this category should follow the guidance in the <b>fully vaccinated</b> column.</li> <li>Inmates from other agencies, correctional jurisdictions, contract and private correctional facilities, or voluntary surrenders and who are not fully vaccinated. → Inmates in this category should follow the guidance in the <b>not fully vaccinated</b> column.</li> <li>Ordinarily, these two groups are not mixed at the institution; follow the Infection Control Guidance for Transportation in <a href="#">Section M</a> for outgoing bus/JPATS flights. → Institutions may opt to manage fully vaccinated from non-BOP locations according to the Not Fully Vaccinated column. → Inmates arriving as designated to these facilities are managed as new intakes not holdovers.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Arriving from a BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC on arrival</li> <li>House in holdover unit</li> </ul> <p><u>Arriving from a non-BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC and POC test on arrival</li> <li>May house in holdover unit or complete an intake quarantine with not fully vaccinated from a non-BOP facility.</li> </ul> <p><u>When transferring out from a regular holdover unit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OVERNIGHT REBOARDS (&lt; 24 HOURS): POC tests, symptom screen and temperature check are NOT required for movement.</li> <li>INMATES IN HOLDOVER STATUS 24 TO &lt; 72 HOURS: perform a COVID-19 symptom screen and temperature check within 24 hours of transfer.</li> <li>INMATES IN HOLDOVER STATUS 72 HOURS OR MORE: perform a POC test and temperature and symptom screen prior to transfer.</li> </ul> <p>→ Refer to <a href="#">Section I</a> and <a href="#">Appendix D</a> for Holdover Sites, Bus hubs and Detention Centers movement procedures</p>	<p><u>Arriving from a BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC on arrival</li> <li>House in holdover unit</li> </ul> <p><u>Arriving from a non-BOP facility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC and POC testing upon arrival.</li> <li>New Intakes from non-BOP locations complete an Intake Quarantine</li> <li>Offer COVID-19 vaccine</li> <li>Once intake quarantine is complete or inmate becomes fully vaccinated, may be housed in regular holdover unit.</li> <li>For inmates transferring out from a quarantine unit, a POC test within 72 hours and an SSTC within 24 hours is required prior to departure.</li> </ul> <p>→ Refer to <a href="#">Section I</a> and <a href="#">Appendix D</a> for Holdover Sites, Bus hubs and Detention Centers movement procedures</p>

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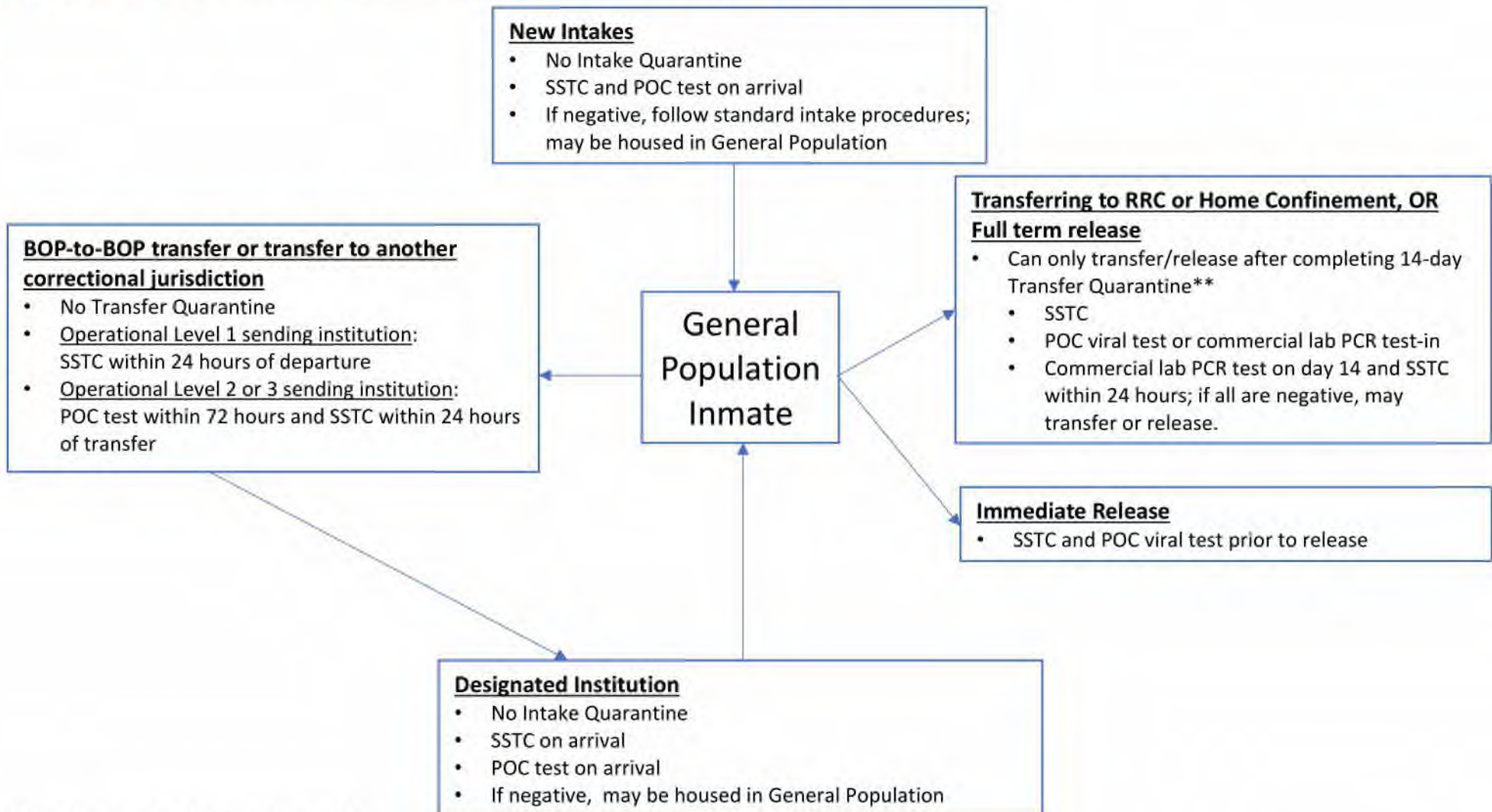


Movement Type	Fully Vaccinated	Not Fully Vaccinated
<p><b>Federal Transfer Center (FTC / OKL)</b></p> <p>The FTC houses inmates based on their point of origin (BOP vs. non-BOP institution) and on their vaccination status. When transferring out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only an SSTC is required for inmates in a “move-ready” unit. For those in a “non-BOP” unit a POC test is required within 72 prior to departure and an SSTC within 24 hours.</li> <li>Inmates from “move-ready” and “non-BOP” housing units may travel “together but separate” (i.e., they may travel on the same bus or plane but are seated in different areas with each group separated from the other by six feet)</li> </ul> <p>→ Refer to <a href="#">Section J</a> and <a href="#">Appendix E</a> for OKL movement procedures.</p>	<p><u>From a BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC on arrival</li> <li>House in “move-ready” unit</li> </ul> <p><u>From a non-BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC and POC test on arrival</li> <li>May house in “move-ready” or “non-BOP” unit depending on housing capacity and COVID-19 transmission</li> </ul>	<p><u>From a BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC on arrival</li> <li>House in “move-ready” unit</li> </ul> <p><u>From a non-BOP institution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC and POC test on arrival</li> <li>House in “non-BOP” unit</li> </ul>
<p><b>Court Appearances</b></p> <p>→ CDC Guidance states the following in relation to court appearances: <i>Test incarcerated/detained persons leaving the facility as close to the day of visit as possible (no more than 3 days prior).</i></p> <p>→ Each court may have additional or different procedural requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard intake / R&amp;D procedures</li> <li><b>Level 1 Institution:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC within 24 hours prior to each court appearance</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Level 2 or 3 Institution:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>POC test within 72 hours and SSTC within 24 hours prior to each court appearance</li> </ul> </li> <li>Follow-up SSTC and POC testing once a week for two weeks after the most recent court appearance.</li> <li>No quarantine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSTC within 24 hours and POC testing within 72 hours prior to each court appearance and follow-up SSTC and POC testing once a week for two weeks after the most recent court appearance.</li> <li>Inmates must complete Intake Quarantine any time prior to being released to General Population.</li> <li>Offer COVID-19 vaccine</li> </ul>

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## APPENDIX B. MOVEMENT ALGORITHM FOR FULLY VACCINATED\* INMATES



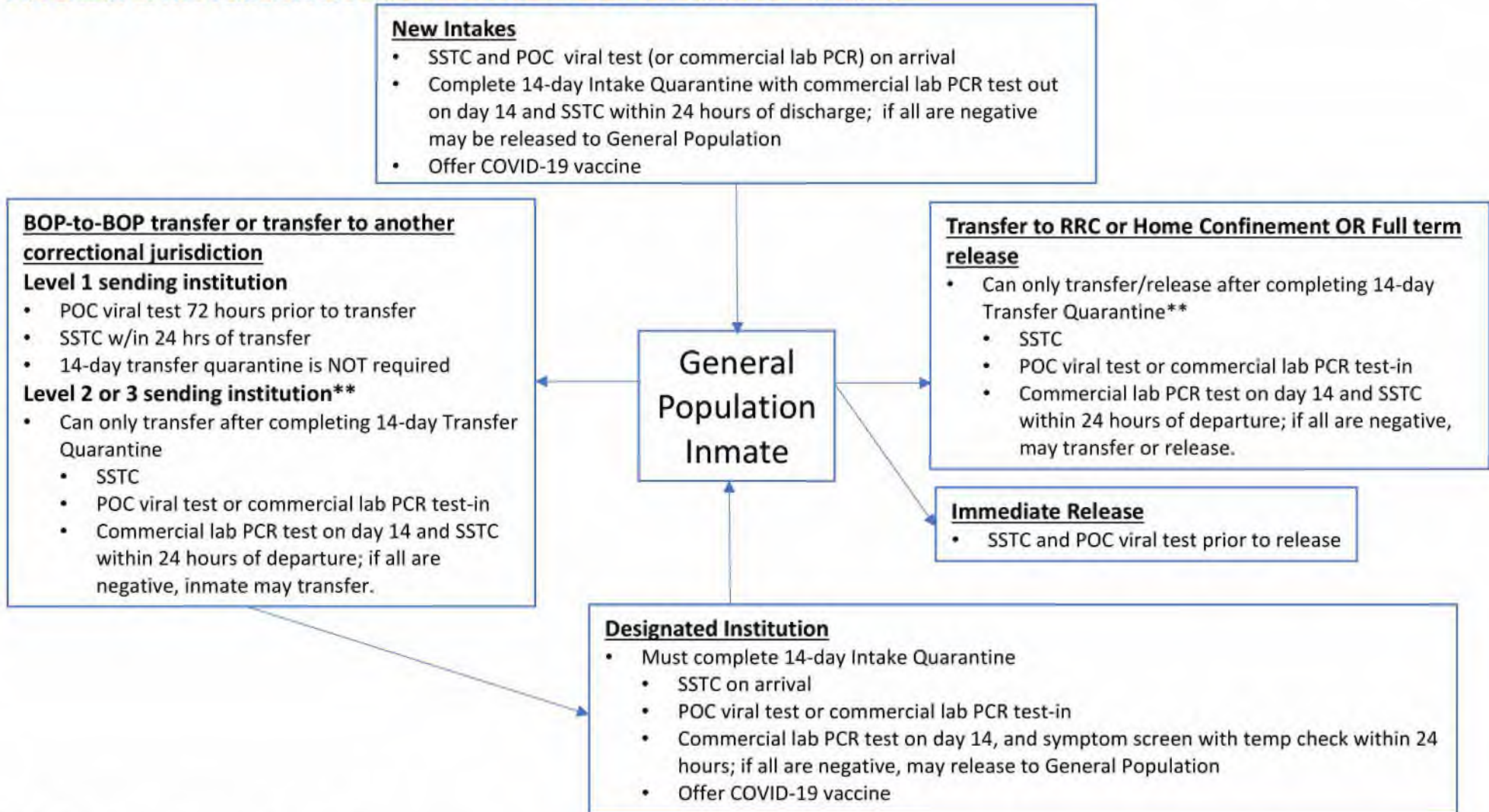
SSTC – Symptom and temperature check

\* Fully Vaccinated means a person 2 weeks after either their second dose in a 2-dose series (Pfizer or Moderna) or after a single dose series (Janssen). To be managed as a Fully Vaccinated inmates, new intakes must have documentation of vaccine series completion.

\*\* Inmates with a positive COVID-19 test in the last 90 days (who completed their medical isolation) do not need a transfer quarantine or viral test prior to transfer.



## APPENDIX C. MOVEMENT ALGORITHM FOR NOT FULLY VACCINATED\* INMATES



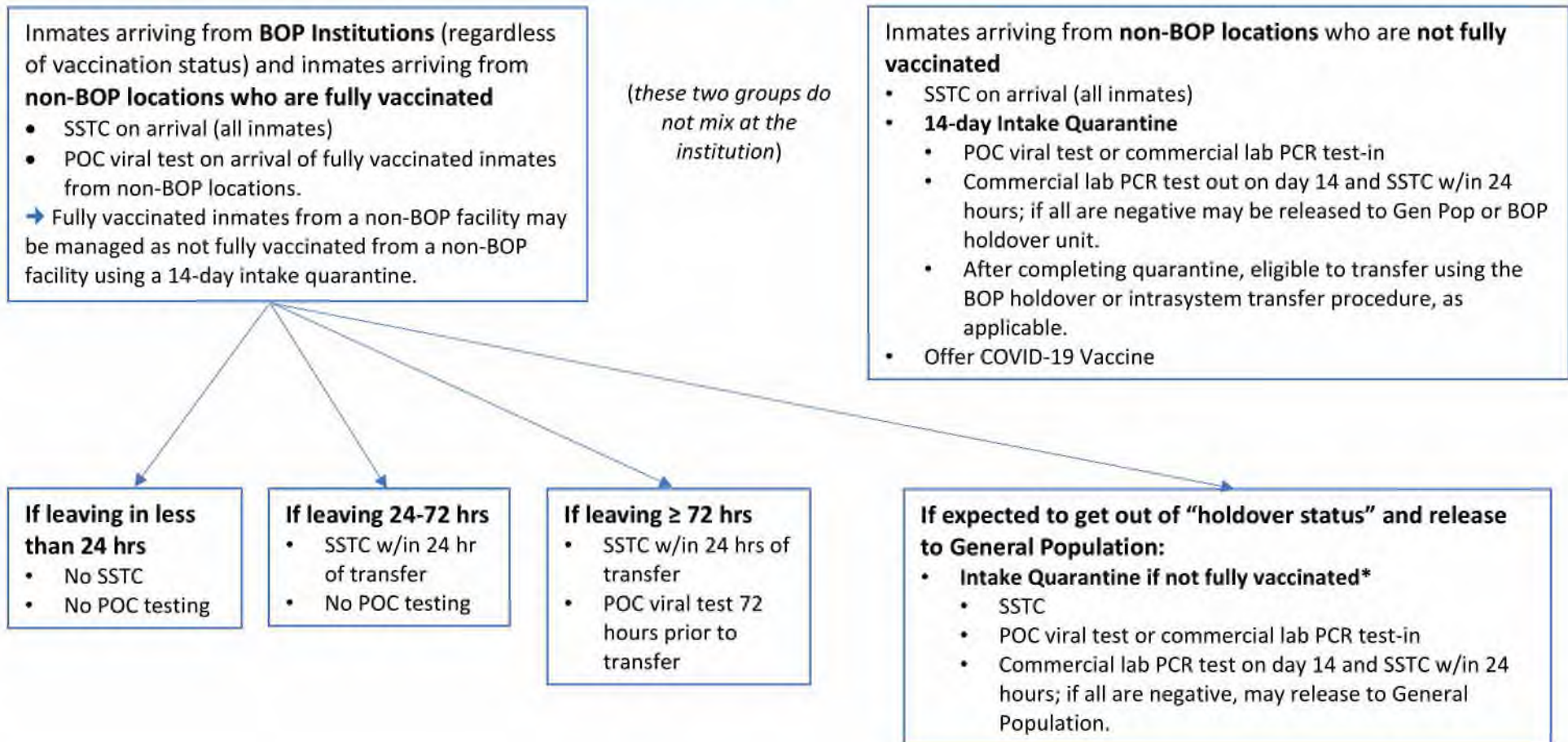
SSTC – Symptom and temperature check

\* Fully Vaccinated means a person 2 weeks after either their second dose in a 2-dose series (Pfizer or Moderna) or after a single dose series (Janssen). To be managed as a Fully Vaccinated inmates, new intakes must have documentation of vaccine series completion.

\*\* Inmates with a positive COVID-19 test in the last 90 days (who completed their medical isolation) do not need a transfer quarantine or viral test prior to transfer.



## APPENDIX D. HOLDOVER AND DETENTION CENTER PROCEDURES

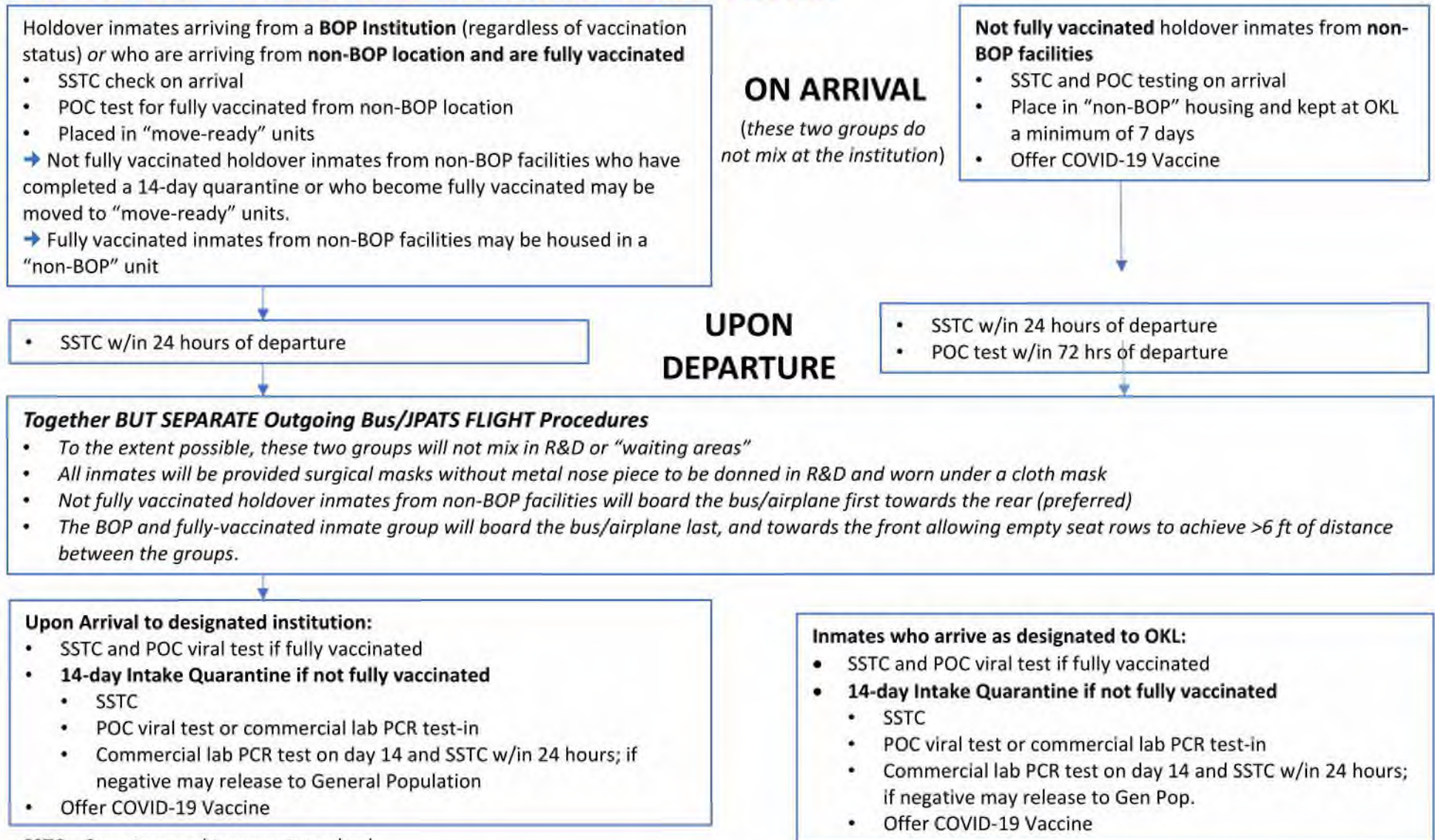


SSTC – Symptom and temperature check

\* *Fully Vaccinated* means a person 2 weeks after either their second dose in a 2-dose series (Pfizer or Moderna) or after a single dose series (Janssen). To be managed as a Fully Vaccinated inmates, new intakes must have documentation of vaccine series completion.



## APPENDIX E. OKL – FEDERAL TRANSFER CENTER MOVEMENT PROCEDURES



SSTC – Symptom and temperature check

\* *Fully Vaccinated* means a person 2 weeks after either their second dose in a 2-dose series (Pfizer or Moderna) or after a single dose series (Janssen). To be managed as a Fully Vaccinated inmates, new intakes must have documentation of vaccine series completion.