

RESPONSE TO COVID-19 INFORMATION NOTE
Author(s): Dale Payne, Strategic Advisor
Institutional Services Division, Assistant Deputy Minister's Office
March 31, 2021

The purpose of this information note is to provide an overview of the current status of the Ministry of the Solicitor General's response to COVID-19. This document is prepared by the Assistant Deputy Minister's Office in the Institutional Services Division in consultation with all relevant program areas including (but not limited to) those that oversee inmate and employee healthcare, supply chain management, cleaning services, and daily operations.

Unless otherwise noted, the healthcare policies and procedures and the actions taken to stop transmission of the COVID-19 virus have been implemented at all provincial adult correctional institutions.

Compliance with policy is monitored locally by senior managers and daily meetings are held with superintendents to discuss implementation status and identify any challenges and develop solutions.

Stocks of critical supplies including PPE and cleaning products at all institutions are monitored daily. Any shortages are reported and addressed immediately.

Inmates have access to both formal and informal complaint procedures to both internal and external oversight bodies for the fair and timely resolution of complaints, concerns and disputes. The formal complaint processes require a timely response and, in some cases, include appeals processes.

All processes relating to screening, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or health care were created in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario.

Facts:

- There were 7,163 inmates registered in custody across all 25 institutions on March 30, 2021 when data was extracted.
- This is 14.2% lower than March 16, 2020.
- All institutional capacity data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS). OTIS is a correctional services database holding information submitted by correctional staff regarding individuals supervised by the ministry in the community or in one of Ontario's provincial institutions.

Inmates – Positive by Institution (as of March 29, 2021)

Institution	Positive	Resolved* in Custody	Positive Cases Released from Custody
Algoma Treatment and Remand Centre	0	1	1
Central East Correctional Centre	0	15	6
Central North Correctional Centre	2	62	3
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	1	29	9
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	1	58	5
Kenora Jail	0	2	0
Maplehurst Correctional Complex	3	204	34
Monteith Correctional Complex	0	1	0
Niagara Detention Centre	0	7	2
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	89	2
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	3	19	2
Quinte Detention Centre	0	2	0
Sarnia Jail	0	40	11
Southwest Detention Centre	5	17	1
Stratford Jail	0	0	1
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	2	44	14
Thunder Bay Jail	1	72	16
Toronto East Detention Centre	0	21	4
Toronto South Detention Centre	14	188	24
Vanier Centre for Women	0	32	7

*A case is resolved when the inmate is no longer considered positive.

Staff – Positive by Institution (as of March 29, 2021)

Institution	Ongoing	Resolved*
Central East Correctional Centre	0	4
Central North Correctional Centre	1	7
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	4	40
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	1	26
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	1	87
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	26
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	0	8
Sarnia Jail	0	10
Southwest Detention Centre	0	12
St. Lawrence Valley Correctional and Treatment Centre/Brockville Jail	0	1
Stratford Jail	0	2

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Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	0	22
Thunder Bay Jail	1	43
Toronto East Detention Centre	2	22
Toronto South Detention Centre	5	71
Vanier Centre for Women	0	3

**Staff cases are considered resolved 14 days after the ministry has been notified of a positive test result. Staff testing for COVID-19 constitutes personal health information and there is no requirement for staff to disclose that they have been tested or their results. However, through required case management and contact tracing conducted by Public Health Units, the ministry may be notified. Confirmed staff positive results are provided to the Assistant Deputy Minister's Office in consultation with the local Public Health Unit.*

Inmate testing data:

- On July 14, 2020 the government published data related to COVID-19 testing of inmates in Ontario's Provincial Correctional Institutions.
- The data can be accessed on the Ontario government open data catalogue at <http://data.ontario.ca>.

Staff and Inmate Vaccinations:

As recommended by the COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force and aligned with the National Advisory Committee on Immunization, the province has mapped out the next steps for transitioning into Phase Two and has adopted an approach for identifying the next groups to receive the vaccination:

- Northwestern Health Unit has informed the ministry that it plans to start vaccinations of staff and inmates at Kenora Jail and Fort Frances Jail starting the week of March 8, 2021.
- Thunder Bay District Health Unit has informed the ministry that it plans to start staff and inmate vaccinations at Thunder Bay Jail and Thunder Bay Correctional Centre starting the week of March 8, 2021.
- Halton Region Public Health has informed the ministry that it plans to start vaccinations of staff and inmates at Vanier Centre for Women and Maplehurst Correctional Complex (including residents from the Ontario Correctional Institute), beginning the week of March 15, 2021.
- Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit has informed the ministry that they plan to start COVID-19 vaccinations of both staff and inmates at Central North Correctional Centre, beginning the week of March 29, 2021.

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- Toronto Public Health and Unity Health have informed the ministry that they plan to start COVID-19 vaccinations of both staff and inmates at Toronto South Detention Centre, beginning March 31, 2021
- Public Health Sudbury and Districts has informed the ministry that they plan to start COVID-19 vaccinations of both staff and inmates at Sudbury Jail, beginning on April 2, 2021.
- Toronto Public Health and Michael Garron Hospital have informed the ministry that they plan to start COVID-19 vaccinations of both staff and inmates at Toronto East Detention Centre, beginning the week of April 6, 2021

Institution Outbreak Status:

** Surveillance testing of staff and inmates will occur at all outbreak sites every 5-7 days, in consultation with the local Public Health Units**

Southwest Detention Centre:

- Outbreak declared on March 12, 2021 by Windsor-Essex County Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Windsor-Essex County Health Unit.

Central North Correctional Centre:

- Outbreak declared on February 28, 2021 by Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Simcoe Muskoka District Health.

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 15, 2021 by Hamilton Public Health Services. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Hamilton Public Health.
- The outbreak was resolved on March 25, 2021.

Toronto South Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 11, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.

Maplehurst Correctional Complex Outbreak:

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- On January 19, 2021 Halton Public Health declared an outbreak at Maplehurst Correctional Complex. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Halton Public Health.
- The outbreak was resolved on March 24, 2021.

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre Outbreak

- On January 18, 2021, the Middlesex-London Health Unit declared an outbreak at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Middlesex-London Health Unit.

Healthcare policies and procedures

Communicable disease outbreak process:

- If a reportable communicable disease occurs or is suspected, institution officials notify the local Medical Officer of Health, and Ministry provincial health professionals.
- The Medical Officer of Health determines whether to declare an outbreak and provides direction for containment.
- Institution health care staff working collaboratively and under the direction of the local Medical Officer of Health take immediate precautionary containment measures in accordance with operating procedures, including containment strategies which may include medical isolation and decontamination of affected areas.
- When an inmate tests positive they are immediately placed in medical isolation under droplet and contact precautions (or kept in medical isolation if they had been already be placed there pre-testing). The local Public Health Unit leads contact tracing in collaboration with the Ministry of the Solicitor General's Corporate Healthcare and Wellness Branch and the institution's healthcare team. While each case is managed individually, once resolved the individual could be integrated back into the general inmate population.
- Placement in medical isolation is temporary and non-punitive. Inmates placed in medical isolation are managed in accordance with ministry policy and still receive access to court and counsel, fresh air ("yard"), showers, use of telephone, and access to personal belongings as well as canteen.
- Contact tracing is the process used by Public Health Units to identify, educate, and monitor individuals who have had close contact with someone who is infected with the virus. The ministry works with Public Health units to support contact tracing for both staff and inmates.

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Medical Care:

- Standard health care services available from the Ministry include:
 - Primary Care Physicians and Nurse Practitioners – each institution has one or more physicians and/or nurse practitioners who provide primary medical care to patients. There is a primary care practitioner on call during all hours of health care operations.
 - Registered Nurses and Registered Practical Nurses – all institutions have nurses (including Mental Health Nurses) on staff. Most institutions have nurses scheduled 16 hours per day; 10 institutions have 24-hour nursing.
- Upon admission to a provincial jail or detention centre, all inmates receive an admission health assessment. This assessment includes:
 - Self-reported health history, including current treatment and pending medical interventions;
 - Infectious disease;
 - Mental health status;
 - Substance use history, including withdrawal management;
 - Acute or chronic health conditions such as diabetes or high blood pressure; and
 - Accommodation needs for health reasons, including medical devices (including prothesis, catheters, colostomies, ileostomies) and mobility devices.
- The institutional health care teams assess any inmates that require additional monitoring or would be deemed high risk.

Housing for medically vulnerable inmates:

- Decisions about housing placement are the responsibility of on-site correctional staff. However, where there are medical requirements at issue, this is a collaborative process and consultation with health care takes place. Health care staff provide recommendations based on the assessed health care needs of the inmate.
- The housing placement for an inmate with medical needs will also be influenced by the physical layout of an institution and the facilities that are available at that institution.
- Placement options to protect a vulnerable individual vary and are dependent on institution design. Options may include general population (including protective custody if required); behavioural units, managed clinical care, or special needs

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units; medical observation units, or an institutional infirmary. There are different areas where patients are housed within an institution that correspond to the level of health care services they require.

Actions taken to stop transmission of COVID-19 virus

Screening:

- Every individual entering the institution is subject to an active screening process that was developed based on Ministry of Health Screening Guidelines.

Inmate screening at all institutions

- The ministry has put in screening procedures (in addition to standard health assessment) for all inmates in order to address COVID-19.
- All inmates are screened when they are admitted to the institution, including from police custody or transfers from other institutions.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is being worn in Admitting and Discharge department by those correctional staff that have first contact with new admits doing screening and by nursing staff conducting further medical assessments.
- Inmates are asked if they have a fever, new cough, difficulty breathing, or have travelled from outside the country in the last 14 days. Inmates answering yes to any question results in the inmate being immediately provided with a mask and asked to wash or sanitize their hands. The inmate will be kept at least two metres from other inmates and in a separate area where possible. Staff within two metres of the inmate will wear a mask and eye protection until they have been cleared by healthcare. Healthcare will be contacted for an assessment as soon as possible.
- All inmates continue to receive a full health assessment on admission which includes, vital signs, including temperature and a review of current and past medical history.
- If an inmate does not pass the screening process, they are placed in medical isolation, based on direction from the healthcare team.
- Inmates who pass the screening process, are placed in an intake unit for a minimum of 14 days and monitored for symptoms before they are moved into the general inmate population.
- When more than one person per cell is required, then ONLY inmates who were admitted on the same day or admitted within 2 days of each other can be bunked

together in the same cell and consultation with health care staff must occur regarding vulnerability (e.g. elderly, immune compromised) and unit release date.

- Inmates housed on Intake Units are not eligible for institution work or group programs
- All meals will be issued to inmates in their cell by correctional staff.
- Vacated cells must be cleaned prior to another inmate occupying the cell.
- All newly admitted inmates are being tested by their 10th day in custody, however the test is voluntary.

Staff screening at all institutions:

- All staff attending the institution are required to sign an affirmation (updated May 22, 2020) that:
 - They are not feeling unwell and exhibiting symptoms such as:
 - Fever/feverish, new or worsening cough or difficulty breathing
 - Other signs of new onset or worsening illness such as:
 - Sore throat
 - Extreme tiredness that is unusual (fatigue)
 - Hoarse voice
 - Muscle aches
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Lost sense of taste or smell
 - Headache
 - Digestive issues (nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain)
 - Chills
 - Pink eye
 - Runny, stuffy or congested nose (not related to seasonal allergies or other known causes or conditions)
 - They have not recently travelled outside of Canada;
 - They have not recently been in close contact with someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19;
 - They have not been in close contact with someone who is sick with new respiratory symptoms; and
 - They have not been in close contact with someone who recently travelled outside Canada.
- As of April 20, 2020, all institutions have obtained thermometers and implemented temperature screening for all staff attending the institution. Staff presenting with a fever are not permitted to enter the institution or return to work until they have been medically cleared.

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Visitor screening at all institutions:

- All professional visitors who attend the institution are required to perform a self-assessment (updated May 22, 2020) before entering the institution and are asked to confirm that:
 - They are not feeling unwell and exhibiting symptoms such as:
 - Fever/feverish, new or worsening cough or difficulty breathing
 - Other signs of new onset or worsening illness such as:
 - Sore throat
 - Extreme tiredness that is unusual (fatigue)
 - Hoarse voice
 - Muscle aches
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Lost sense of taste or smell
 - Headache
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 - They have not been in close contact with someone who recently travelled outside Canada.
- As of April 20, 2020, all institutions have obtained thermometers and implemented temperature screening for all visitors attending the institution. Visitors presenting with a fever are not permitted to enter the institution and are recommended to contact telehealth or a primary care provider.

Other policies and procedures implemented:

- As of November 13, 2020 regular personal visits have been suspended at institutions that are located within provincial zones that have been classified as grey, with exceptions granted for compassionate or emergency circumstances. Red zones may also be impacted by this suspension, depending on the

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individual institutional risk assessment. In addition to reducing the risk of introducing COVID-19 into the institution, individuals should not be travelling unless necessary. Professional visitors such as lawyers continue to be excluded from these restrictions.

- Visitors are not permitted to attend institutions when coming from Red or Grey zones.
- Institutions where personal visits are suspended have been directed to consider increasing access to telephones and stationary/postage to support communication between inmates and their family and friends.
- On December 8, 2020 the weekly “canteen” limit was once again increased from \$60 to \$90 across the province to help compensate for the suspension of personal visits.
- The Ministry of the Solicitor General is temporarily providing all inmates with calling cards for \$20 per month, in addition to their regular access to personal phone calls. This began in April 2020 and will continue at the discretion of the ministry.
- In partnership with the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG), the ministry moved all court appearances to video or telephone in order to reduce the movement of inmates in and out of the institutions (unless required by the Court).
- On July 6, 2020 the Ontario Court of Justice and Superior Court of Justice resumed hearing criminal trials and preliminary inquiries in-person at certain locations.
- Inmates leaving for court are issued masks. Inmates returning from court are screened in the Admitting and Discharge department and secured in cells separate from other new admissions.
- All discharged inmates are provided with 2 cloth masks upon release.
- Inmates that are unfit to attend court (e.g. due to COVID-19 related symptoms) will continue to have access to audio or video court options.
- The ministry has put a hiatus on non-essential transfers of inmates between institutions in order to stop of transmission between institutions and communities and all necessary transfers are screened prior to transfer by health care staff.
- Facilities are inspected and cleaned as required. Additional cleaning services have been implemented through the Corporate Services Division for public and high traffic areas. Contracts vary from institution to institution.
- In the case of a confirmed positive case of COVID-19, an outside vendor will come in to complete cleaning in the areas where the employee was working and/or travel pattern within the facility. This is above the additional cleaning contracts that are being established at all institutions.
- It is the responsibility of inmates to keep inmate living areas clean. Inmates are provided with cleaning supplies and direction on the proper cleaning protocols,

as well as appropriate PPE where necessary. Inmates have been provided additional information about maintaining proper hygiene, including posters in inmate living areas.

- All of those in our custody receive a personal towel, soap, toilet paper, among other toiletries. Proper handwashing and cough/sneezing protocol has also been communicated to inmates. For health and safety reasons, inmates are not provided with hand sanitizer, but may have supervised access in some cases.
 - In addition to the free supplies that are provided by the institution, inmates may purchase additional hygiene products through the “canteen” program.
- Staff have access to PPE including face masks, eye protection, gloves and gowns, and are instructed to wear it when appropriate according to Guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario.
 - As of April 27, 2020, all staff and visitors are required to wear a surgical/procedural mask at all times while at work in the institution unless otherwise specified. Masks are supplied by the institution.
 - As of January 7, 2021 all staff are required to wear both a mask and appropriate eye protection such as safety glasses, safety goggles, face shields, or visors at all times while in the institution.
 - Staff are trained in the proper usage of PPE, and the ministry has prepared a 30 minute e-learning module on the proper use, maintenance and conservation of PPE.
- Inmates also have access to PPE including face masks and are required to wear it when directed by healthcare according to guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario. For example, an inmate who is presenting with symptoms may be required to wear a face mask.
- If an outbreak of a reportable communicable disease occurs or is suspected, institution officials take immediate precautionary containment measures in accordance with operating procedures, including notifying the local Medical Officer of Health, and SOLGEN provincial health professionals. Institution health care staff work collaboratively and under the direction of the local Medical Officer of Health to manage the situation, including containment strategies such as medical isolation.
- The ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with with the Nishnawbe-Aski Legal Services Corporation (NALSC) and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) to support discharge planning and the safe return home of individuals to NAN territories during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Of May 24, 2020, the ministry began offering voluntary COVID-19 testing to all inmates and all staff members. Testing was offered at all institutions in a phased approach. As of June 22, voluntary testing has been offered to staff and inmates at all institutions.

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- The COVID-19 Guidance Documents for Provincial Correctional Institutions have been published to the Ministry of Health website and can be found at http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/coronavirus/2019_guidance.aspx

To reduce capacity:

- Intermittent inmates who serve time on the weekends are required to attend their reporting facility for their first reporting date, where they will be given a Temporary Absence Pass (TAP) from custody and permitted to return home. The TAP will be issued for April 29, 2021 or their sentence end-date, whichever comes first. This means those serving intermittent sentences will not have to report to a correctional facility every weekend, reducing the number of individuals entering the institution.
- The ministry has begun to proactively perform a temporary absence review for all sentenced offenders to determine whether they are eligible for early release. Offenders chosen must be near the end of their sentences (less than 30 days remaining) and be considered a low risk to reoffend. Those who have been convicted of serious crimes, such as violent crimes or crimes involving guns, would not be considered for early release. Unlike the standard process, sentenced offenders are not required to apply for release and will be notified if they qualify and must agree to the terms and conditions of their release prior to leaving the institution.
- Where safely feasible, non-custodial options are considered by the Court for individuals charged with non-violent or less serious offences.
- The Ontario Parole Board is conducting all hearings remotely by video or teleconference.
- The ministry is working closely with Correctional Services Canada to continue the movement of federal inmates from our custody.

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Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	1	57	5
Kenora Jail	0	2	0
Maplehurst Correctional Complex	3	197	34
Monteith Correctional Complex	0	1	0
Niagara Detention Centre	2	5	2
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	89	2
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	3	18	2
Quinte Detention Centre	0	2	0
Sarnia Jail	0	40	11
Southwest Detention Centre	6	14	1
Stratford Jail	0	0	1
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	1	44	14
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Vanier Centre for Women	1	31	7

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Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	3	23
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	1	87
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	26
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	0	8
Sarnia Jail	1	9
Southwest Detention Centre	6	6
St. Lawrence Valley Correctional and Treatment Centre/Brockville Jail	0	1
Stratford Jail	0	2

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Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	0	22
Thunder Bay Jail	0	43
Toronto East Detention Centre	0	22
Toronto South Detention Centre	3	61
Vanier Centre for Women	0	3

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Toronto South Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 11, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.

Toronto East Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 8, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.
- The outbreak was resolved on March 21, 2021.

Maplehurst Correctional Complex Outbreak:

- On January 19, 2021 Halton Public Health declared an outbreak at Maplehurst Correctional Complex. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Halton Public Health.
- MHCC is currently accepting new inmates.

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre Outbreak

- On January 18, 2021, the Middlesex-London Health Unit declared an outbreak at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Middlesex-London Health Unit.

Healthcare policies and procedures

Communicable disease outbreak process:

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- When an inmate tests positive they are immediately placed in medical isolation under droplet and contact precautions (or kept in medical isolation if they had been already be placed there pre-testing). The local Public Health Unit leads contact tracing in collaboration with the Ministry of the Solicitor General's Corporate Healthcare and Wellness Branch and the institution's healthcare team. While each case is managed individually, once resolved the individual could be integrated back into the general inmate population.
- Placement in medical isolation is temporary and non-punitive. Inmates placed in medical isolation are managed in accordance with ministry policy and still receive access to court and counsel, fresh air ("yard"), showers, use of telephone, and access to personal belongings as well as canteen.
- Contact tracing is the process used by Public Health Units to identify, educate, and monitor individuals who have had close contact with someone who is infected with the virus. The ministry works with Public Health units to support contact tracing for both staff and inmates.

Medical Care:

- Standard health care services available from the Ministry include:

- Primary Care Physicians and Nurse Practitioners – each institution has one or more physicians and/or nurse practitioners who provide primary medical care to patients. There is a primary care practitioner on call during all hours of health care operations.
- Registered Nurses and Registered Practical Nurses – all institutions have nurses (including Mental Health Nurses) on staff. Most institutions have nurses scheduled 16 hours per day; 10 institutions have 24-hour nursing.
- Upon admission to a provincial jail or detention centre, all inmates receive an admission health assessment. This assessment includes:
 - Self-reported health history, including current treatment and pending medical interventions;
 - Infectious disease;
 - Mental health status;
 - Substance use history, including withdrawal management;
 - Acute or chronic health conditions such as diabetes or high blood pressure; and
 - Accommodation needs for health reasons, including medical devices (including prothesis, catheters, colostomies, ileostomies) and mobility devices.
- The institutional health care teams assess any inmates that require additional monitoring or would be deemed high risk.

Housing for medically vulnerable inmates:

- Decisions about housing placement are the responsibility of on-site correctional staff. However, where there are medical requirements at issue, this is a collaborative process and consultation with health care takes place. Health care staff provide recommendations based on the assessed health care needs of the inmate.
- The housing placement for an inmate with medical needs will also be influenced by the physical layout of an institution and the facilities that are available at that institution.
- Placement options to protect a vulnerable individual vary and are dependent on institution design. Options may include general population (including protective custody if required); behavioural units, managed clinical care, or special needs units; medical observation units, or an institutional infirmary. There are different areas where patients are housed within an institution that correspond to the level of health care services they require.

Actions taken to stop transmission of COVID-19 virus

Screening:

- Every individual entering the institution is subject to an active screening process that was developed based on Ministry of Health Screening Guidelines.

Inmate screening at all institutions

- The ministry has put in screening procedures (in addition to standard health assessment) for all inmates in order to address COVID-19.
- All inmates are screened when they are admitted to the institution, including from police custody or transfers from other institutions.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is being worn in Admitting and Discharge department by those correctional staff that have first contact with new admits doing screening and by nursing staff conducting further medical assessments.
- Inmates are asked if they have a fever, new cough, difficulty breathing, or have travelled from outside the country in the last 14 days. Inmates answering yes to any question results in the inmate being immediately provided with a mask and asked to wash or sanitize their hands. The inmate will be kept at least two metres from other inmates and in a separate area where possible. Staff within two metres of the inmate will wear a mask and eye protection until they have been cleared by healthcare. Healthcare will be contacted for an assessment as soon as possible.
- All inmates continue to receive a full health assessment on admission which includes, vital signs, including temperature and a review of current and past medical history.
- If an inmate does not pass the screening process, they are placed in medical isolation, based on direction from the healthcare team.
- Inmates who pass the screening process, are placed in an intake unit for a minimum of 14 days and monitored for symptoms before they are moved into the general inmate population.
- When more than one person per cell is required, then ONLY inmates who were admitted on the same day or admitted within 2 days of each other can be bunked together in the same cell and consultation with health care staff must occur regarding vulnerability (e.g. elderly, immune compromised) and unit release date.
- Inmates housed on Intake Units are not eligible for institution work or group programs
- All meals will be issued to inmates in their cell by correctional staff.

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- Vacated cells must be cleaned prior to another inmate occupying the cell.
- All newly admitted inmates are being tested by their 10th day in custody, however the test is voluntary.

Staff screening at all institutions:

- All staff attending the institution are required to sign an affirmation (updated May 22, 2020) that:
 - They are not feeling unwell and exhibiting symptoms such as:
 - Fever/feverish, new or worsening cough or difficulty breathing
 - Other signs of new onset or worsening illness such as:
 - Sore throat
 - Extreme tiredness that is unusual (fatigue)
 - Hoarse voice
 - Muscle aches
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Lost sense of taste or smell
 - Headache
 - Digestive issues (nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain)
 - Chills
 - Pink eye
 - Runny, stuffy or congested nose (not related to seasonal allergies or other known causes or conditions)
 - They have not recently travelled outside of Canada;
 - They have not recently been in close contact with someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19;
 - They have not been in close contact with someone who is sick with new respiratory symptoms; and
 - They have not been in close contact with someone who recently travelled outside Canada.
- As of April 20, 2020, all institutions have obtained thermometers and implemented temperature screening for all staff attending the institution. Staff presenting with a fever are not permitted to enter the institution or return to work until they have been medically cleared.

Visitor screening at all institutions:

- All professional visitors who attend the institution are required to perform a self-assessment (updated May 22, 2020) before entering the institution and are asked to confirm that:
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- As of April 20, 2020, all institutions have obtained thermometers and implemented temperature screening for all visitors attending the institution. Visitors presenting with a fever are not permitted to enter the institution and are recommended to contact telehealth or a primary care provider.

Other policies and procedures implemented:

- As of November 13, 2020 regular personal visits have been suspended at institutions that are located within provincial zones that have been classified as grey, with exceptions granted for compassionate or emergency circumstances. Red zones may also be impacted by this suspension, depending on the individual institutional risk assessment. In addition to reducing the risk of introducing COVID-19 into the institution, individuals should not be travelling

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unless necessary. Professional visitors such as lawyers continue to be excluded from these restrictions.

- Visitors are not permitted to attend institutions when coming from Red or Grey zones.
- Institutions where personal visits are suspended have been directed to consider increasing access to telephones and stationary/postage to support communication between inmates and their family and friends.
- On December 8, 2020 the weekly “canteen” limit was once again increased from \$60 to \$90 across the province to help compensate for the suspension of personal visits.
- The Ministry of the Solicitor General is temporarily providing all inmates with calling cards for \$20 per month, in addition to their regular access to personal phone calls. This began in April 2020 and will continue at the discretion of the ministry.
- In partnership with the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG), the ministry moved all court appearances to video or telephone in order to reduce the movement of inmates in and out of the institutions (unless required by the Court).
- On July 6, 2020 the Ontario Court of Justice and Superior Court of Justice resumed hearing criminal trials and preliminary inquiries in-person at certain locations.
- Inmates leaving for court are issued masks. Inmates returning from court are screened in the Admitting and Discharge department and secured in cells separate from other new admissions.
- All discharged inmates are provided with 2 cloth masks upon release.
- Inmates that are unfit to attend court (e.g. due to COVID-19 related symptoms) will continue to have access to audio or video court options.
- The ministry has put a hiatus on non-essential transfers of inmates between institutions in order to stop of transmission between institutions and communities and all necessary transfers are screened prior to transfer by health care staff.
- Facilities are inspected and cleaned as required. Additional cleaning services have been implemented through the Corporate Services Division for public and high traffic areas. Contracts vary from institution to institution.
- In the case of a confirmed positive case of COVID-19, an outside vendor will come in to complete cleaning in the areas where the employee was working and/or travel pattern within the facility. This is above the additional cleaning contracts that are being established at all institutions.
- It is the responsibility of inmates to keep inmate living areas clean. Inmates are provided with cleaning supplies and direction on the proper cleaning protocols, as well as appropriate PPE where necessary. Inmates have been provided

additional information about maintaining proper hygiene, including posters in inmate living areas.

- All of those in our custody receive a personal towel, soap, toilet paper, among other toiletries. Proper handwashing and cough/sneezing protocol has also been communicated to inmates. For health and safety reasons, inmates are not provided with hand sanitizer, but may have supervised access in some cases.
 - In addition to the free supplies that are provided by the institution, inmates may purchase additional hygiene products through the “canteen” program.
- Staff have access to PPE including face masks, eye protection, gloves and gowns, and are instructed to wear it when appropriate according to Guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario.
 - As of April 27, 2020, all staff and visitors are required to wear a surgical/procedural mask at all times while at work in the institution unless otherwise specified. Masks are supplied by the institution.
 - As of January 7, 2021 all staff are required to wear both a mask and appropriate eye protection such as safety glasses, safety goggles, face shields, or visors at all times while in the institution.
 - Staff are trained in the proper usage of PPE, and the ministry has prepared a 30 minute e-learning module on the proper use, maintenance and conservation of PPE.
- Inmates also have access to PPE including face masks and are required to wear it when directed by healthcare according to guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario. For example, an inmate who is presenting with symptoms may be required to wear a face mask.
- If an outbreak of a reportable communicable disease occurs or is suspected, institution officials take immediate precautionary containment measures in accordance with operating procedures, including notifying the local Medical Officer of Health, and SOLGEN provincial health professionals. Institution health care staff work collaboratively and under the direction of the local Medical Officer of Health to manage the situation, including containment strategies such as medical isolation.
- The ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with with the Nishnawbe-Aski Legal Services Corporation (NALSC) and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) to support discharge planning and the safe return home of individuals to NAN territories during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Of May 24, 2020, the ministry began offering voluntary COVID-19 testing to all inmates and all staff members. Testing was offered at all institutions in a phased approach. As of June 22, voluntary testing has been offered to staff and inmates at all institutions.
- The COVID-19 Guidance Documents for Provincial Correctional Institutions have been published to the Ministry of Health website and can be found at

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http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/coronavirus/2019_guidance.aspx

To reduce capacity:

- Intermittent inmates who serve time on the weekends are required to attend their reporting facility for their first reporting date, where they will be given a Temporary Absence Pass (TAP) from custody and permitted to return home. The TAP will be issued for April 29, 2021 or their sentence end-date, whichever comes first. This means those serving intermittent sentences will not have to report to a correctional facility every weekend, reducing the number of individuals entering the institution.
- The ministry has begun to proactively perform a temporary absence review for all sentenced offenders to determine whether they are eligible for early release. Offenders chosen must be near the end of their sentences (less than 30 days remaining) and be considered a low risk to reoffend. Those who have been convicted of serious crimes, such as violent crimes or crimes involving guns, would not be considered for early release. Unlike the standard process, sentenced offenders are not required to apply for release and will be notified if they qualify and must agree to the terms and conditions of their release prior to leaving the institution.
- Where safely feasible, non-custodial options are considered by the Court for individuals charged with non-violent or less serious offences.
- The Ontario Parole Board is conducting all hearings remotely by video or teleconference.
- The ministry is working closely with Correctional Services Canada to continue the movement of federal inmates from our custody.

RESPONSE TO COVID-19 INFORMATION NOTE
Author(s): Dale Payne, Strategic Advisor
Institutional Services Division, Assistant Deputy Minister's Office
March 17, 2021

The purpose of this information note is to provide an overview of the current status of the Ministry of the Solicitor General's response to COVID-19. This document is prepared by the Assistant Deputy Minister's Office in the Institutional Services Division in consultation with all relevant program areas including (but not limited to) those that oversee inmate and employee healthcare, supply chain management, cleaning services, and daily operations.

Unless otherwise noted, the healthcare policies and procedures and the actions taken to stop transmission of the COVID-19 virus have been implemented at all provincial adult correctional institutions.

Compliance with policy is monitored locally by senior managers and daily meetings are held with superintendents to discuss implementation status and identify any challenges and develop solutions.

Stocks of critical supplies including PPE and cleaning products at all institutions are monitored daily. Any shortages are reported and addressed immediately.

Inmates have access to both formal and informal complaint procedures to both internal and external oversight bodies for the fair and timely resolution of complaints, concerns and disputes. The formal complaint processes require a timely response and, in some cases, include appeals processes.

All processes relating to screening, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or health care were created in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario.

Facts:

- There were 6,995 inmates registered in custody across all 25 institutions on March 16, 2021 when data was extracted.
- This is 16.2% lower than March 16, 2020.
- All institutional capacity data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS). OTIS is a correctional services database holding information submitted by correctional staff regarding individuals supervised by the ministry in the community or in one of Ontario's provincial institutions.

Inmates – Positive by Institution (as of March 15, 2021)

Institution	Positive	Resolved* in Custody	Positive Cases Released from Custody
Algoma Treatment and Remand Centre	0	1	1
Central East Correctional Centre	2	12	6
Central North Correctional Centre	6	56	3
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	1	27	8
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	5	53	5
Kenora Jail	0	2	0
Maplehurst Correctional Complex	7	197	34
Monteith Correctional Complex	0	1	0
Niagara Detention Centre	2	6	2
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	89	2
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	1	18	2
Quinte Detention Centre	0	2	0
Sarnia Jail	0	40	11
Southwest Detention Centre	6	11	1
Stratford Jail	0	0	1
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	1	44	14
Thunder Bay Jail	5	63	15
Toronto East Detention Centre	1	20	4
Toronto South Detention Centre	28	154	18
Vanier Centre for Women	1	29	6

*A case is resolved when the inmate is no longer considered positive.

Staff – Positive by Institution (as of March 15, 2021)

	Ongoing	Resolved*
Central East Correctional Centre	0	4
Central North Correctional Centre	1	6
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	0	32
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	6	20
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	1	86
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	26
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	0	8
Sarnia Jail	0	9
Southwest Detention Centre	0	6
St. Lawrence Valley Correctional and Treatment Centre/Brockville Jail	0	1
Stratford Jail	0	2

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Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	0	22
Thunder Bay Jail	1	42
Toronto East Detention Centre	1	21
Toronto South Detention Centre	3	59
Vanier Centre for Women	0	3

**Staff cases are considered resolved 14 days after the ministry has been notified of a positive test result. Staff testing for COVID-19 constitutes personal health information and there is no requirement for staff to disclose that they have been tested or their results. However, through required case management and contact tracing conducted by Public Health Units, the ministry may be notified. Confirmed staff positive results are provided to the Assistant Deputy Minister's Office in consultation with the local Public Health Unit.*

Inmate testing data:

- On July 14, 2020 the government published data related to COVID-19 testing of inmates in Ontario's Provincial Correctional Institutions.
- The data can be accessed on the Ontario government open data catalogue at <http://data.ontario.ca>.

Staff and Inmate Vaccinations:

As recommended by the COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force and aligned with the National Advisory Committee on Immunization, the province has mapped out the next steps for transitioning into Phase Two and has adopted an approach for identifying the next groups to receive the vaccination:

- Northwestern Health Unit has informed the ministry that it plans to start vaccinations of staff and inmates at Kenora Jail and Fort Frances Jail starting the week of March 8, 2021.
- Thunder Bay District Health Unit has informed the ministry that it plans to start staff and inmate vaccinations at Thunder Bay Jail and Thunder Bay Correctional Centre starting the week of March 8, 2021.
- Halton Region Public Health has informed the ministry that it plans to start vaccinations of staff and inmates at Vanier Centre for Women and Maplehurst Correctional Complex (including residents from the Ontario Correctional Institute), beginning the week of March 15, 2021.

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Institution Outbreak Status:

** Surveillance testing of staff and inmates will occur at all outbreak sites every 5-7 days, in consultation with the local Public Health Units**

Southwest Detention Centre:

- Outbreak declared on March 12, 2021 by Windsor-Essex County Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Windsor-Essex County Health Unit.

Central North Correctional Centre:

- Outbreak declared on February 28, 2021 by Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Simcoe Muskoka District Health.

Stratford Jail Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 18, 2021 by Huron Perth Public Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Huron Perth Public Health.
- As of February 23, 2021, in consultation with Huron Perth Public Health, and to ensure the safety and well-being of both correctional services staff and those in provincial custody, the ministry temporarily closed the Stratford Jail.
- All inmates have been moved to CNCC. The inmates from the Stratford Jail who are COVID-19 positive are isolated from the rest of the inmate population under droplet precautions while they receive appropriate medical care.
- The outbreak at Stratford Jail was resolved on March 9, 2021.
- Stratford Jail is being repopulated with resolved positive inmates the week of March 15, 2021.
- **Please note that any Stratford Jail positive cases are reported under Central North Correctional Centre in the table above.**

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 15, 2021 by Hamilton Public Health Services. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Hamilton Public Health.

Toronto South Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 11, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.

Toronto East Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 8, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.

Sarnia Jail Outbreak

- On January 15, Lambton Public Health Unit declared an outbreak at Sarnia Jail. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Lambton Public Health Unit. The Sarnia Jail outbreak declared on January 15th, 2021 was considered resolved on January 27, 2021
- A new outbreak was declared on February 6, 2021. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Lambton Public Health Unit.
- The outbreak was resolved on March 11, 2021.

Maplehurst Correctional Complex Outbreak:

- On January 19, 2021 Halton Public Health declared an outbreak at Maplehurst Correctional Complex. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Halton Public Health.
- MHCC is currently accepting new inmates

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre Outbreak

- On January 18, 2021, the Middlesex-London Health Unit declared an outbreak at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Middlesex-London Health Unit.

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre/Thunder Bay Jail Outbreak:

- On January 6, 2021, the Thunder Bay District Health Unit declared Thunder Bay Correctional Centre (TBCC) and Thunder Bay Jail (TBJ) to be under outbreak protocols. Outbreak control measures have been established in consultation with the Thunder Bay District Health Unit.
- The outbreak at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre was resolved on February 20, 2021.
- The outbreak at Thunder Bay Jail was resolved on March 10, 2021.

Healthcare policies and procedures

Communicable disease outbreak process:

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- If a reportable communicable disease occurs or is suspected, institution officials notify the local Medical Officer of Health, and Ministry provincial health professionals.
- The Medical Officer of Health determines whether to declare an outbreak and provides direction for containment.
- Institution health care staff working collaboratively and under the direction of the local Medical Officer of Health take immediate precautionary containment measures in accordance with operating procedures, including containment strategies which may include medical isolation and decontamination of affected areas.
- When an inmate tests positive they are immediately placed in medical isolation under droplet and contact precautions (or kept in medical isolation if they had been already be placed there pre-testing). The local Public Health Unit leads contact tracing in collaboration with the Ministry of the Solicitor General's Corporate Healthcare and Wellness Branch and the institution's healthcare team. While each case is managed individually, once resolved the individual could be integrated back into the general inmate population.
- Placement in medical isolation is temporary and non-punitive. Inmates placed in medical isolation are managed in accordance with ministry policy and still receive access to court and counsel, fresh air ("yard"), showers, use of telephone, and access to personal belongings as well as canteen.
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- Standard health care services available from the Ministry include:
 - Primary Care Physicians and Nurse Practitioners – each institution has one or more physicians and/or nurse practitioners who provide primary medical care to patients. There is a primary care practitioner on call during all hours of health care operations.
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 - Infectious disease;
 - Mental health status;
 - Substance use history, including withdrawal management;
 - Acute or chronic health conditions such as diabetes or high blood pressure; and
 - Accommodation needs for health reasons, including medical devices (including prosthesis, catheters, colostomies, ileostomies) and mobility devices.
- The institutional health care teams assess any inmates that require additional monitoring or would be deemed high risk.

Housing for medically vulnerable inmates:

- Decisions about housing placement are the responsibility of on-site correctional staff. However, where there are medical requirements at issue, this is a collaborative process and consultation with health care takes place. Health care staff provide recommendations based on the assessed health care needs of the inmate.
- The housing placement for an inmate with medical needs will also be influenced by the physical layout of an institution and the facilities that are available at that institution.
- Placement options to protect a vulnerable individual vary and are dependent on institution design. Options may include general population (including protective custody if required); behavioural units, managed clinical care, or special needs units; medical observation units, or an institutional infirmary. There are different areas where patients are housed within an institution that correspond to the level of health care services they require.

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- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is being worn in Admitting and Discharge department by those correctional staff that have first contact with new admits doing screening and by nursing staff conducting further medical assessments.
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- All inmates continue to receive a full health assessment on admission which includes, vital signs, including temperature and a review of current and past medical history.
- If an inmate does not pass the screening process, they are placed in medical isolation, based on direction from the healthcare team.
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- Inmates housed on Intake Units are not eligible for institution work or group programs
- All meals will be issued to inmates in their cell by correctional staff.
- Vacated cells must be cleaned prior to another inmate occupying the cell.
- All newly admitted inmates are being tested by their 10th day in custody, however the test is voluntary.

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- All staff attending the institution are required to sign an affirmation (updated May 22, 2020) that:
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- Other signs of new onset or worsening illness such as:
 - Sore throat
 - Extreme tiredness that is unusual (fatigue)
 - Hoarse voice
 - Muscle aches
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Lost sense of taste or smell
 - Headache
 - Digestive issues (nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain)
 - Chills
 - Pink eye
 - Runny, stuffy or congested nose (not related to seasonal allergies or other known causes or conditions)
- They have not recently travelled outside of Canada;
- They have not recently been in close contact with someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19;
- They have not been in close contact with someone who is sick with new respiratory symptoms; and
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 - Lost sense of taste or smell

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- Institutions where personal visits are suspended have been directed to consider increasing access to telephones and stationary/postage to support communication between inmates and their family and friends.
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phone calls. This began in April 2020 and will continue at the discretion of the ministry.

- In partnership with the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG), the ministry moved all court appearances to video or telephone in order to reduce the movement of inmates in and out of the institutions (unless required by the Court).
- On July 6, 2020 the Ontario Court of Justice and Superior Court of Justice resumed hearing criminal trials and preliminary inquiries in-person at certain locations.
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- Facilities are inspected and cleaned as required. Additional cleaning services have been implemented through the Corporate Services Division for public and high traffic areas. Contracts vary from institution to institution.
- In the case of a confirmed positive case of COVID-19, an outside vendor will come in to complete cleaning in the areas where the employee was working and/or travel pattern within the facility. This is above the additional cleaning contracts that are being established at all institutions.
- It is the responsibility of inmates to keep inmate living areas clean. Inmates are provided with cleaning supplies and direction on the proper cleaning protocols, as well as appropriate PPE where necessary. Inmates have been provided additional information about maintaining proper hygiene, including posters in inmate living areas.
- All of those in our custody receive a personal towel, soap, toilet paper, among other toiletries. Proper handwashing and cough/sneezing protocol has also been communicated to inmates. For health and safety reasons, inmates are not provided with hand sanitizer, but may have supervised access in some cases.
 - In addition to the free supplies that are provided by the institution, inmates may purchase additional hygiene products through the “canteen” program.
- Staff have access to PPE including face masks, eye protection, gloves and gowns, and are instructed to wear it when appropriate according to Guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario.

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- As of April 27, 2020, all staff and visitors are required to wear a surgical/procedural mask at all times while at work in the institution unless otherwise specified. Masks are supplied by the institution.
- As of January 7, 2021 all staff are required to wear both a mask and appropriate eye protection such as safety glasses, safety goggles, face shields, or visors at all times while in the institution.
- Staff are trained in the proper usage of PPE, and the ministry has prepared a 30 minute e-learning module on the proper use, maintenance and conservation of PPE.
- Inmates also have access to PPE including face masks and are required to wear it when directed by healthcare according to guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario. For example, an inmate who is presenting with symptoms may be required to wear a face mask.
- If an outbreak of a reportable communicable disease occurs or is suspected, institution officials take immediate precautionary containment measures in accordance with operating procedures, including notifying the local Medical Officer of Health, and SOLGEN provincial health professionals. Institution health care staff work collaboratively and under the direction of the local Medical Officer of Health to manage the situation, including containment strategies such as medical isolation.
- The ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with with the Nishnawbe-Aski Legal Services Corporation (NALSC) and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) to support discharge planning and the safe return home of individuals to NAN territories during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Of May 24, 2020, the ministry began offering voluntary COVID-19 testing to all inmates and all staff members. Testing was offered at all institutions in a phased approach. As of June 22, voluntary testing has been offered to staff and inmates at all institutions.
- The COVID-19 Guidance Documents for Provincial Correctional Institutions have been published to the Ministry of Health website and can be found at http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/coronavirus/2019_guidance.aspx

To reduce capacity:

- Intermittent inmates who serve time on the weekends are required to attend their reporting facility for their first reporting date, where they will be given a Temporary Absence Pass (TAP) from custody and permitted to return home. The TAP will be issued for April 29, 2021 or their sentence end-date, whichever comes first. This means those serving intermittent sentences will not have to

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report to a correctional facility every weekend, reducing the number of individuals entering the institution.

- The ministry has begun to proactively perform a temporary absence review for all sentenced offenders to determine whether they are eligible for early release. Offenders chosen must be near the end of their sentences (less than 30 days remaining) and be considered a low risk to reoffend. Those who have been convicted of serious crimes, such as violent crimes or crimes involving guns, would not be considered for early release. Unlike the standard process, sentenced offenders are not required to apply for release and will be notified if they qualify and must agree to the terms and conditions of their release prior to leaving the institution.
- Where safely feasible, non-custodial options are considered by the Court for individuals charged with non-violent or less serious offences.
- The Ontario Parole Board is conducting all hearings remotely by video or teleconference.
- The ministry is working closely with Correctional Services Canada to continue the movement of federal inmates from our custody.

RESPONSE TO COVID-19 INFORMATION NOTE
Author(s): Dale Payne, Strategic Advisor
Institutional Services Division, Assistant Deputy Minister's Office
March 2, 2021

The purpose of this information note is to provide an overview of the current status of the Ministry of the Solicitor General's response to COVID-19. This document is prepared by the Assistant Deputy Minister's Office in the Institutional Services Division in consultation with all relevant program areas including (but not limited to) those that oversee inmate and employee healthcare, supply chain management, cleaning services, and daily operations.

Unless otherwise noted, the healthcare policies and procedures and the actions taken to stop transmission of the COVID-19 virus have been implemented at all provincial adult correctional institutions.

Compliance with policy is monitored locally by senior managers and daily meetings are held with superintendents to discuss implementation status and identify any challenges and develop solutions.

Stocks of critical supplies including PPE and cleaning products at all institutions are monitored daily. Any shortages are reported and addressed immediately.

Inmates have access to both formal and informal complaint procedures to both internal and external oversight bodies for the fair and timely resolution of complaints, concerns and disputes. The formal complaint processes require a timely response and, in some cases, include appeals processes.

All processes relating to screening, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or health care were created in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Public Health Ontario.

Facts:

- There were 7,111 inmates registered in custody across all 25 institutions on March 1, 2021 when data was extracted.
- This is 14.8% lower than March 16, 2020.
- All institutional capacity data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS). OTIS is a correctional services database holding information submitted by correctional staff regarding individuals supervised by the ministry in the community or in one of Ontario's provincial institutions.

Inmates – Positive by Institution (as of February 28, 2021)

Institution	Positive	Resolved* in Custody	Positive Cases Released from Custody
Algoma Treatment and Remand Centre	0	1	1
Central East Correctional Centre	1	10	6
Central North Correctional Centre	25	27	3
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	3	24	5
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	45	5	3
Kenora Jail	0	2	0
Maplehurst Correctional Complex	9	193	30
Monteith Correctional Complex	0	1	0
Niagara Detention Centre	0	5	2
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	89	2
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	1	17	1
Quinte Detention Centre	0	2	0
Sarnia Jail	12	28	11
Southwest Detention Centre	1	8	1
Stratford Jail	0	0	1
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	0	41	14
Thunder Bay Jail	5	54	15
Toronto East Detention Centre	1	20	4
Toronto South Detention Centre	4	147	17
Vanier Centre for Women	2	27	6

*A case is resolved when the inmate is no longer considered positive.

Staff – Positive by Institution (as of February 28, 2021)

	Ongoing	Resolved*
Central East Correctional Centre	0	4
Central North Correctional Centre	0	6
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	1	31
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	6	7
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	8	74
Ontario Correctional Institute	0	26
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	0	8
Sarnia Jail	1	8
Southwest Detention Centre	0	6
St. Lawrence Valley Correctional and Treatment Centre/Brockville Jail	0	1
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	0	21



Thunder Bay Jail	2	39
Toronto East Detention Centre	2	18
Toronto South Detention Centre	4	50
Vanier Centre for Women	0	3

**Staff cases are considered resolved 14 days after the ministry has been notified of a positive test result. Staff testing for COVID-19 constitutes personal health information and there is no requirement for staff to disclose that they have been tested or their results. However, through required case management and contact tracing conducted by Public Health Units, the ministry may be notified. Confirmed staff positive results are provided to the Assistant Deputy Minister's Office in consultation with the local Public Health Unit.*

Inmate testing data:

- On July 14, 2020 the government published data related to COVID-19 testing of inmates in Ontario's Provincial Correctional Institutions.
- The data can be accessed on the Ontario government open data catalogue at <http://data.ontario.ca>.

Institution Outbreak Status:

** Surveillance testing of staff and inmates will occur at all outbreak sites every 5-7 days, in consultation with the local public health units**

Central North Correctional Centre:

- Outbreak declared on February 28, 2021 by Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Simcoe Muskoka District Health.

Stratford Jail Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 18, 2021 by Huron Perth Public Health Unit. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Huron Perth Public Health.
- As of February 23, 2021, in consultation with Huron Perth Public Health, and to ensure the safety and well-being of both correctional services staff and those in provincial custody, the ministry has decided to temporarily close the Stratford Jail for a minimum of 14 days. New admits are being temporarily re-directed.
- All inmates have been moved to CNCC. The inmates from the Stratford Jail who are COVID-19 positive are isolated from the rest of the inmate population under droplet precautions while they receive appropriate medical care.

- **Please note that Stratford Jail cases are reported under Central North Correctional Centre in the table above.**

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 15, 2021 by Hamilton Public Health Services. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Hamilton Public Health.

Toronto South Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 11, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.

Toronto East Detention Centre Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 8, 2021 by Toronto Public Health. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Toronto Public Health.

Sarnia Jail Outbreak

- On January 15, Lambton Public Health Unit declared an outbreak at Sarnia Jail. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Lambton Public Health Unit. The Sarnia Jail outbreak declared on January 15th, 2021 was considered resolved on January 27, 2021
- A new outbreak was declared on February 6, 2021. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Lambton Public Health Unit.

Vanier Centre for Women Outbreak:

- Outbreak declared on February 1, 2021 by Halton Region Public Health Unit isolated to one Unit at VCFW which was then expanded to the entire institution on Tuesday, February 2. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Halton Public Health.

Maplehurst Correctional Complex Outbreak:

- On January 19, 2021 Halton Public Health declared an outbreak at Maplehurst Correctional Complex. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Halton Public Health.
- MHCC is currently accepting new inmates

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre Outbreak

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- On January 18, 2021, the Middlesex-London Health Unit declared an outbreak at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre. Outbreak control measures were established in consultation with Middlesex-London Health Unit.

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre/Thunder Bay Jail Outbreak:

- On January 6, 2021, the Thunder Bay District Health Unit declared Thunder Bay Correctional Centre (TBCC) and Thunder Bay Jail (TBJ) to be under outbreak protocols. Outbreak control measures have been established in consultation with the Thunder Bay District Health Unit.
- The outbreak at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre was resolved on February 20, 2021.

Healthcare policies and procedures

Communicable disease outbreak process:

- If a reportable communicable disease occurs or is suspected, institution officials notify the local Medical Officer of Health, and Ministry provincial health professionals.
- The Medical Officer of Health determines whether to declare an outbreak and provides direction for containment.
- Institution health care staff working collaboratively and under the direction of the local Medical Officer of Health take immediate precautionary containment measures in accordance with operating procedures, including containment strategies which may include medical isolation and decontamination of affected areas.
- When an inmate tests positive they are immediately placed in medical isolation under droplet and contact precautions (or kept in medical isolation if they had been already be placed there pre-testing). The local Public Health Unit leads contact tracing in collaboration with the Ministry of the Solicitor General's Corporate Healthcare and Wellness Branch and the institution's healthcare team. While each case is managed individually, once resolved the individual could be integrated back into the general inmate population.
- Placement in medical isolation is temporary and non-punitive. Inmates placed in medical isolation are managed in accordance with ministry policy and still receive access to court and counsel, fresh air ("yard"), showers, use of telephone, and access to personal belongings as well as canteen.

- Contact tracing is the process used by Public Health Units to identify, educate, and monitor individuals who have had close contact with someone who is infected with the virus. The ministry works with Public Health units to support contact tracing for both staff and inmates.

Medical Care:

- Standard health care services available from the Ministry include:
 - Primary Care Physicians and Nurse Practitioners – each institution has one or more physicians and/or nurse practitioners who provide primary medical care to patients. There is a primary care practitioner on call during all hours of health care operations.
 - Registered Nurses and Registered Practical Nurses – all institutions have nurses (including Mental Health Nurses) on staff. Most institutions have nurses scheduled 16 hours per day; 10 institutions have 24-hour nursing.
- Upon admission to a provincial jail or detention centre, all inmates receive an admission health assessment. This assessment includes:
 - Self-reported health history, including current treatment and pending medical interventions;
 - Infectious disease;
 - Mental health status;
 - Substance use history, including withdrawal management;
 - Acute or chronic health conditions such as diabetes or high blood pressure; and
 - Accommodation needs for health reasons, including medical devices (including prothesis, catheters, colostomies, ileostomies) and mobility devices.
- The institutional health care teams assess any inmates that require additional monitoring or would be deemed high risk.

Housing for medically vulnerable inmates:

- Decisions about housing placement are the responsibility of on-site correctional staff. However, where there are medical requirements at issue, this is a collaborative process and consultation with health care takes place. Health care staff provide recommendations based on the assessed health care needs of the inmate.

- The housing placement for an inmate with medical needs will also be influenced by the physical layout of an institution and the facilities that are available at that institution.
- Placement options to protect a vulnerable individual vary and are dependent on institution design. Options may include general population (including protective custody if required); behavioural units, managed clinical care, or special needs units; medical observation units, or an institutional infirmary. There are different areas where patients are housed within an institution that correspond to the level of health care services they require.

Actions taken to stop transmission of COVID-19 virus

Screening:

- Every individual entering the institution is subject to an active screening process that was developed based on Ministry of Health Screening Guidelines.

Inmate screening at all institutions

- The ministry has put in screening procedures (in addition to standard health assessment) for all inmates in order to address COVID-19.
- All inmates are screened when they are admitted to the institution, including from police custody or transfers from other institutions.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is being worn in Admitting and Discharge department by those correctional staff that have first contact with new admits doing screening and by nursing staff conducting further medical assessments.
- Inmates are asked if they have a fever, new cough, difficulty breathing, or have travelled from outside the country in the last 14 days. Inmates answering yes to any question results in the inmate being immediately provided with a mask and asked to wash or sanitize their hands. The inmate will be kept at least two metres from other inmates and in a separate area where possible. Staff within two metres of the inmate will wear a mask and eye protection until they have been cleared by healthcare. Healthcare will be contacted for an assessment as soon as possible.
- All inmates continue to receive a full health assessment on admission which includes, vital signs, including temperature and a review of current and past medical history.
- If an inmate does not pass the screening process, they are placed in medical isolation, based on direction from the healthcare team.

- Inmates who pass the screening process, are placed in an intake unit for a minimum of 14 days and monitored for symptoms before they are moved into the general inmate population.
- When more than one person per cell is required, then ONLY inmates who were admitted on the same day or admitted within 2 days of each other can be bunked together in the same cell and consultation with health care staff must occur regarding vulnerability (e.g. elderly, immune compromised) and unit release date.
- Inmates housed on Intake Units are not eligible for institution work or group programs
- All meals will be issued to inmates in their cell by correctional staff.
- Vacated cells must be cleaned prior to another inmate occupying the cell.
- All newly admitted inmates are being tested by their 10th day in custody, however the test is voluntary.

Staff screening at all institutions:

- All staff attending the institution are required to sign an affirmation (updated May 22, 2020) that:
 - They are not feeling unwell and exhibiting symptoms such as:
 - Fever/feverish, new or worsening cough or difficulty breathing
 - Other signs of new onset or worsening illness such as:
 - Sore throat
 - Extreme tiredness that is unusual (fatigue)
 - Hoarse voice
 - Muscle aches
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Lost sense of taste or smell
 - Headache
 - Digestive issues (nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain)
 - Chills
 - Pink eye
 - Runny, stuffy or congested nose (not related to seasonal allergies or other known causes or conditions)
 - They have not recently travelled outside of Canada;
 - They have not recently been in close contact with someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19;
 - They have not been in close contact with someone who is sick with new respiratory symptoms; and

- They have not been in close contact with someone who recently travelled outside Canada.
- As of April 20, 2020, all institutions have obtained thermometers and implemented temperature screening for all staff attending the institution. Staff presenting with a fever are not permitted to enter the institution or return to work until they have been medically cleared.

Visitor screening at all institutions:

- All professional visitors who attend the institution are required to perform a self-assessment (updated May 22, 2020) before entering the institution and are asked to confirm that:
 - They are not feeling unwell and exhibiting symptoms such as:
 - Fever/feverish, new or worsening cough or difficulty breathing
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 - They have not been in close contact with someone who recently travelled outside Canada.
- As of April 20, 2020, all institutions have obtained thermometers and implemented temperature screening for all visitors attending the institution. Visitors presenting with a fever are not permitted to enter the institution and are recommended to contact telehealth or a primary care provider.

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Other policies and procedures implemented:

- As of November 13, 2020 regular personal visits have been suspended at institutions that are located within provincial zones that have been classified as grey, with exceptions granted for compassionate or emergency circumstances. Red zones may also be impacted by this suspension, depending on the individual institutional risk assessment. In addition to reducing the risk of introducing COVID-19 into the institution, individuals should not be travelling unless necessary. Professional visitors such as lawyers continue to be excluded from these restrictions.
- Visitors are not permitted to attend institutions when coming from Red or Grey zones.
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