

What Law Enforcement Personnel Need to Know about Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The outbreak first started in China, but cases have been identified in a growing number of other areas, including the United States.

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness.

- Data suggests that symptoms may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19.
- Symptoms can include fever, cough, difficulty breathing, and shortness of breath.
- The virus causing COVID-19 is called SARS-CoV-2. It is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person via respiratory droplets among close contacts. Respiratory droplets are produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes and can land in the mouths or noses, or possibly be inhaled into the lungs, of people who are nearby. Close contact may include:
 - Being within approximately 6 feet of an individual with COVID-19 for a prolonged period of time (greater than 10 minutes).
 - Having direct contact with body fluids (such as blood, phlegm, and respiratory droplets) from an individual with COVID-19.
- The coronavirus may survive outside the body from 3 hours to 9 days, research is still occurring, so disinfecting the unit daily or after a transport may help prevent infections.

To protect yourself from exposure:

- If possible, maintain a distance of at least 6 feet.
- Practice proper hand hygiene. Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Be sure to complete all evidence collection, sampling, testing (including DUI testing) prior to the application of alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Let sanitized hands air dry for 20 minutes before evidence collection type activities are conducted.
- Do not touch your face with unwashed hands.
- Have a trained Emergency Medical Service/ Emergency Medical Technician (EMS/EMT) assess and transport anyone you think might have COVID-19 to a healthcare facility.
- If the individual refuses EMS transport, take precautions in taking the individual into custody by wearing durable gloves and eye protection. Take care to do a safe and efficient custodial search and placing the individual into the police vehicle. Consider carrying hand sanitizer in your vehicle and immediately sanitizing your gloves and hands after removing your gloves from taking the individual into custody and operating your vehicle, computer or other equipment.
- Ensure only trained personnel wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) have contact with individuals who have or may have COVID-19.
- Learn your employer's plan for exposure control and participate in all-hands training on the use of PPE for respiratory protection, If available.

Recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

If known, law enforcement who must make contact with individuals confirmed or suspected to have COVID-19 should follow CDC's Interim Guidance for EMS. Different styles of PPE may be necessary to perform operational duties. These alternative styles (i.e. coveralls) must provide protection that is at least as great as that provided by the minimum amount of PPE recommended. Departments may wish to consult with their local public health department on PPE recommendations. PPE may also become short in supply so coordination with the local public health department and emergency management may help address resource issues.

The minimum PPE recommended is:

- A single pair of disposable examination gloves,
- Disposable isolation gown or single-use/disposable coveralls*,
- Any NIOSH-approved particulate respirator (i.e., N-95 or higher-level respirator), and
- Eye protection (i.e., goggles or disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of the face)

*If unable to wear a disposable gown or coveralls because it limits access to duty belt and gear, ensure duty belt and gear are disinfected after contact with individual.

During community spread of the virus where it is unknown if individuals are infected with COVID-19 virus, law enforcement officers should maintain an appropriate spacing from the individual for officer safety and six-feet away if possible. When interacting with individuals during community spread it is recommended that officers wear gloves (if not disposable then disinfect as outlined above) and glasses.

If close contact occurred during apprehension:

- Clean and disinfect duty belt and gear prior to reuse using a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the product label.
- Follow standard operating procedures for the containment and disposal of used PPE.
- Follow standard operating procedures for containing and laundering clothes. Avoid shaking the clothes. Both regular at home laundering of uniforms and the dry-cleaning process should inactivate the virus.

For law enforcement personnel performing daily routine activities, the immediate health risk is considered low. Law enforcement leadership and personnel should follow KDHE's Interim General Business Guidance.

During widespread infectious disease outbreaks, law enforcement officers will not be immune to the possibility of exposure which may 1) result in employees becoming ill or 2) result in employees becoming quarantined for 14-days. It is strongly recommended that departments review their continuity of operations plans and associated policies, including use of sick leave and mutual aid agreements with other agencies.