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Center for Clinical Standards and Quality/Survey & Certification Group

Ref: QSO-20-39-NH

REVISED 11/12/2021

DATE: September 17, 2020

TO: State Survey Agency Directors

FROM: Director
Survey and Certification Group

SUBJECT: Nursing Home Visitation - COVID-19 (*REVISED*)

Memorandum Summary

- CMS is committed to continuing to take critical steps to ensure America's healthcare facilities are prepared to respond to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Public Health Emergency (PHE).
- **Visitation Guidance:** CMS is issuing new guidance for visitation in nursing homes during the COVID-19 PHE, including the impact of COVID-19 vaccination.
- *Visitation is now allowed for all residents at all times.*

Background

Nursing homes have been severely impacted by COVID-19, with outbreaks causing high rates of infection, morbidity, and mortality.¹ The vulnerable nature of the nursing home population combined with the inherent risks of congregate living in a healthcare setting have required aggressive efforts to limit COVID-19 exposure and to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within nursing homes.

In March 2020, CMS issued memorandum [QSO-20-14-NH](#) providing guidance to facilities on restricting visitation of all visitors and non-essential healthcare personnel, except for certain compassionate care situations, such as an end-of-life situation. In May 2020, CMS released [Nursing Home Reopening Recommendations](#), which provided additional guidance on visitation for nursing homes as their states and local communities progress through the phases of reopening.

While CMS guidance has focused on protecting nursing home residents from COVID-19, we recognize that physical separation from family and other loved ones has taken a physical and emotional toll on residents and their loved ones. Residents may feel socially isolated, leading to increased risk for depression, anxiety, and expressions of distress. Residents living with cognitive impairment or other disabilities may find visitor restrictions and other ongoing changes related to

¹ Information on outbreaks and deaths in nursing homes may be found at <https://data.cms.gov/stories/s/COVID-19-Nursing-Home-Data/bkwz-xpvg>.

COVID-19 confusing or upsetting. CMS understands that nursing home residents derive value from the physical, emotional, and spiritual support they receive through visitation from family and friends. In light of this, CMS is revising the guidance regarding visitation in nursing homes during the COVID-19 PHE. The information contained in this memorandum supersedes and replaces previously issued guidance and recommendations regarding visitation.

Since the release of QSO memorandum 20-39-NH on September 17, 2020, COVID-19 vaccines have received *full approval and* Emergency Use Authorization from the Food and Drug Administration. [Millions of vaccinations](#) have since been administered to nursing home residents and staff, and these vaccines have been shown to help prevent symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e., COVID-19). *In addition, CMS requires nursing homes to educate residents and staff on the risks and benefits of the vaccines, offer to administer the vaccine, and report resident and staff vaccination data to CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network. CMS now posts this information on the CMS COVID-19 Nursing Home Data website along with other COVID-19 data, such as the weekly number of COVID-19 cases and deaths.* Therefore, CMS, in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is updating its visitation guidance accordingly, but emphasizing the importance of maintaining infection prevention practices.

We note that the reason for visitation restrictions during the COVID-19 PHE were to mitigate the opportunity for visitors to introduce COVID-19 into the nursing home. Per 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4), a resident has the right to receive visitors of his or her choosing at the time of his or her choosing, and in a manner that does not impose on the rights of another resident, such as a clinical or safety restriction (see 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4)(v)). In other words, while all residents have a right to visitation, fully open and unrestricted visitation posed a clinical health and safety risk to other residents during this PHE, and therefore, it was reasonable to place limits on visitation. However, current nursing home COVID-19 data shows approximately 86% of residents and 74% of staff are fully vaccinated, and the number of new COVID-19 cases each week has been dramatically reduced. For example, the average number of national resident COVID-19 weekly cases in January 2021 was approximately 20,000 per week, whereas the average number in September 2021 was approximately 5100 per week (approximately an 80% reduction), demonstrating the effectiveness of the vaccines.

We note that staff vaccination rates remain significantly lower than resident vaccination rates. Therefore, we remain concerned about the transmission of the virus from unvaccinated staff to residents and are taking additional measures, such as establishing a staff vaccination requirement, to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and protect residents. On November 4, 2021, CMS issued a regulation requiring that all nursing home staff be vaccinated against COVID-19 as a requirement for participating in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This requirement also applies to nearly all Medicare and Medicaid-certified providers and suppliers. CMS will continue to monitor vaccination and infection rates, including the effects of COVID-19 variants on nursing home residents, which have recently caused the number of cases to slightly increase. However, at this time, continued restrictions on this vital resident's right are no longer necessary.

We acknowledge that there are still concerns associated with visitation, such as visitation with an unvaccinated resident while the nursing home's county COVID-19 level of community transmission²

² Level of Community Transmission: This metric ** uses two indicators for categorization (1. Total number of new cases per 100,000 persons within the last 7 days and 2. Percentage of positive diagnostic and screening nucleic acid

is substantial or high. However, adherence to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention mitigates these concerns. Furthermore, we remind stakeholders that, per 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(2), the resident has the right to make choices about aspects of his or her life in the facility that are significant to the resident. We further note that residents may deny or withdraw consent for a visit at any time, per 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4)(ii) and (iii). Therefore, if a visitor, resident, or their representative is aware of the risks associated with visitation, and the visit occurs in a manner that does not place other residents at risk (e.g., in the resident's room), the resident must be allowed to receive visitors as he/she chooses.

Guidance

Visitation can be conducted through different means based on a facility's structure and residents' needs, such as in resident rooms, dedicated visitation spaces, *and* outdoors. Regardless of how visits are conducted, certain core principles and best practices reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission:

Core Principles of COVID-19 Infection Prevention

- *Visitors who have a positive viral test for COVID-19, symptoms of COVID-19, or currently meet the criteria for quarantine, should not enter the facility. Facilities should screen all who enter for these visitation exclusions.*
- [Hand hygiene](#) (use of alcohol-based hand rub is preferred)
- Face covering or mask (covering mouth and nose) and *physical* distancing at least six feet between people, in accordance with CDC [guidance](#)
- Instructional signage throughout the facility and proper visitor education on COVID-19 signs and symptoms, infection control precautions, other applicable facility practices (e.g., use of face covering or mask, specified entries, exits and routes to designated areas, hand hygiene)
- Cleaning and disinfecting high-frequency touched surfaces in the facility often, and designated visitation areas after each visit
- Appropriate staff use of [Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\)](#)
- Effective cohorting of residents (e.g., separate areas dedicated to COVID-19 care)
- Resident and staff testing conducted as required at 42 CFR § 483.80(h) (see [QSO-20-38-NH](#))

These core principles are consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)) [guidance](#) for nursing homes, and should be **adhered to at all times**. Additionally, visitation should be person-centered, consider the residents' physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being, and support their quality of life. The risk of transmission can be further reduced through the use of physical barriers (e.g., clear Plexiglass dividers, curtains). Also, nursing homes should enable visits to be conducted with an adequate degree of privacy. Visitors who are unable to adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention should not be permitted to visit or should be asked to leave. By following a person-centered approach and adhering to these core principles, visitation can occur safely based on the below guidance.

Outdoor Visitation

amplification tests (NAAT) during the last 7 days), which can be found on the CDC COVID-19 Integrated County View site at <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view>.

While taking a person-centered approach and adhering to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention, outdoor visitation is preferred when the resident and/or visitor are *not* fully vaccinated³ against COVID-19. Outdoor visits generally pose a lower risk of transmission due to increased space and airflow. For outdoor visits, facilities should create accessible and safe outdoor spaces for visitation, such as in courtyards, patios, or parking lots, including the use of tents, if available. However, weather considerations (e.g., inclement weather, excessively hot or cold temperatures, poor air quality) or an individual resident's health status (e.g., medical condition(s), COVID-19 status, quarantine status) may hinder outdoor visits. When conducting outdoor visitation, all appropriate infection control and prevention practices should be followed.

Indoor Visitation

Facilities must allow indoor visitation at all times and for all residents as permitted under the regulations. While previously acceptable during the PHE, facilities can no longer limit the frequency and length of visits for residents, the number of visitors, or require advance scheduling of visits.

Although there is no limit on the number of visitors that a resident can have at one time, visits should be conducted in a manner that adheres to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention and does not increase risk to other residents. Facilities should ensure that physical distancing can still be maintained during peak times of visitation (e.g., lunch time, after business hours, etc.). Also, facilities should avoid large gatherings (e.g., parties, events) where large numbers of visitors are in the same space at the same time and physical distancing cannot be maintained. During indoor visitation, facilities should limit visitor movement in the facility. For example, visitors should not walk around different halls of the facility. Rather, they should go directly to the resident's room or designated visitation area. Facilities may contact their local health authorities for guidance or direction on how to structure their visitation to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

If a resident's roommate is unvaccinated or immunocompromised (regardless of vaccination status), visits should not be conducted in the resident's room, if possible. For situations where there is a roommate and the health status of the resident prevents leaving the room, facilities should attempt to enable in-room visitation while adhering to the core principles of infection prevention.

If the nursing home's county COVID-19 community level of transmission is substantial to high, all residents and visitors, regardless of vaccination status, should wear face coverings or masks and physically distance, at all times. In areas of low to moderate transmission, the safest practice is for residents and visitors to wear face coverings or masks and physically distance, particularly if either of them is at increased risk for [severe disease](#) or are unvaccinated. If the resident and all their visitor(s) are fully vaccinated and the resident is not moderately or severely immunocompromised, they may choose not to wear face coverings or masks and to have physical contact. Visitors should wear face coverings or masks when around other residents or healthcare personnel, regardless of vaccination status. Additional information on levels of community transmission is available on the CDC's [COVID-19 Integrated County View](#) webpage.

While not recommended, residents who are on transmission-based precautions (TBP) or quarantine can still receive visitors. In these cases, visits should occur in the resident's room and the resident

³ Fully vaccinated refers to the CDC definition. The current definition can be found on CDC's website: "[Interim Public Health Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated People.](#)"

should wear a well-fitting facemask (if tolerated). Before visiting residents, who are on TBP or quarantine, visitors should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting and precautions necessary in order to visit the resident. Visitors should adhere to the core principles of infection prevention. Facilities may offer well-fitting facemasks or other appropriate PPE, if available; however, facilities are not required to provide PPE for visitors.

NOTE: CMS and CDC continue to recommend facilities, residents, and families adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection. This continues to be the safest way to prevent the spread of COVID-19, particularly if either party has not been fully vaccinated. However, we acknowledge the toll that separation and isolation has taken. We also acknowledge that there is no substitute for physical contact, such as the warm embrace between a resident and their loved one. Therefore, if the resident is fully vaccinated, they can choose to have close contact (including touch) with their visitor in accordance with the CDC's ["Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) Pandemic."](#) *Unvaccinated residents may also choose to have physical touch based on their preferences and needs, such as with support persons for individuals with disabilities and visitors participating in certain religious practices, including in end-of-life situations. In these situations, unvaccinated residents (or their representative) and their visitors should be advised of the risks of physical contact prior to the visit. Visitors should also physically distance from other residents and staff in the facility.*

Indoor Visitation during an Outbreak Investigation

An outbreak *investigation is initiated* when a new nursing home onset of COVID-19 occurs (i.e., a new COVID-19 case among residents or staff). To swiftly detect cases, we remind facilities to adhere to CMS regulations and guidance for COVID-19 testing, including routine *unvaccinated* staff testing, testing of individuals with symptoms, and outbreak testing.

When a new case of COVID-19 among residents or staff is identified, a facility should immediately begin outbreak testing *in accordance with CMS [QSO 20-38-NH REVISED](#) and [CDC guidelines](#).*

While it is safer for visitors not to enter the facility during an outbreak investigation, visitors must still be allowed in the facility. Visitors should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting during an outbreak investigation and adhere to the core principles of infection prevention. If residents or their representative would like to have a visit during an outbreak investigation, they should wear face coverings or masks during visits, regardless of vaccination status, and visits should ideally occur in the resident's room. Facilities may contact their local health authorities for guidance or direction on how to structure their visitation to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission during an outbreak investigation.

Visitor Testing and Vaccination

While not required, we encourage facilities in *counties with substantial* or high *levels of community transmission* to offer testing to visitors, if feasible. *If facilities do not offer testing, they should encourage visitors to be tested on their own before coming to the facility (e.g., within 2–3 days).*

CMS strongly encourages all visitors to become vaccinated and facilities should educate and also encourage visitors to become vaccinated. Visitor testing and vaccination can help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and facilities may ask about a visitors' vaccination status, however, visitors

are not required to be tested or vaccinated (or show proof of such) as a condition of visitation. *If the visitor declines to disclose their vaccination status, the visitor should wear a face covering or mask at all times.* This also applies to representatives of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman and protection and advocacy systems, as described below.

Compassionate Care Visits

Compassionate care visits are allowed at all times. Previously during the PHE, there were some scenarios where residents should only have compassionate care visits. However, visitation is now allowed at all times for all residents, in accordance with CMS regulations. Therefore, we believe there are few scenarios when visitation should be limited only to compassionate care visits. In the event a scenario arises that would limit visitation for a resident (e.g., a resident is severely immunocompromised and the number of visitors the resident is exposed to needs to be kept to a minimum), compassionate care visits would still be allowed at all times. CMS expects these scenarios to be rare events.

Required Visitation

Facilities shall not restrict visitation without a reasonable clinical or safety cause, consistent with 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4)(v). *In previous nursing home visitation guidance during the PHE, CMS outlined some scenarios related to COVID-19 that would constitute a clinical or safety reason for limited visitation. However, there are no longer scenarios related to COVID-19 where visitation should be limited, except for certain situations when the visit is limited to being conducted in the resident's room or the rare event that visitation is limited to compassionate care. Therefore, a nursing home **must** facilitate in-person visitation consistent with the applicable CMS regulations, which can be done by applying the guidance stated above. Failure to facilitate visitation, per 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4), which states "The resident has a right to receive visitors of his or her choosing at the time of his or her choosing, subject to the resident's right to deny visitation when applicable, and in a manner that does not impose on the rights of another resident," would constitute a potential violation and the facility would be subject to citation and enforcement actions.*

As stated above, we acknowledge that there are still risks associated with visitation and COVID-19. However, the risks are reduced by adhering to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention. Furthermore, we remind facilities and all stakeholders that, per 42 CFR §483.10(f)(2), residents have the right to make choices about aspects of his or her life in the facility that are significant to the resident. Visitors, residents, or their representative should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting and necessary precautions related to COVID-19 in order to visit the resident. However, if a visitor, resident, or their representative is aware of the risks associated with visitation, and the visit occurs in a manner that does not place other residents at risk (e.g., in the resident's room), the resident must be allowed to receive visitors as he/she chooses.

Access to the Long-Term Care Ombudsman

As stated in previous CMS guidance [QSO-20-28-NH \(revised\)](#), regulations at 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4)(i)(C) require that a Medicare and Medicaid-certified nursing home provide representatives of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman with immediate access to any resident. *If an ombudsman is planning to visit a resident who is in TBP or quarantine, or an unvaccinated resident in a nursing home in a county where the level of community transmission is*

substantial or high in the past 7 days, the resident and ombudsman should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting, and the visit should take place in the resident's room. We note that representatives of the Office of the Ombudsman should adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention as described above. *If the resident or the Ombudsman program requests alternative communication in lieu of an in-person visit,* facilities must, at a minimum, facilitate alternative resident communication with the Ombudsman *program*, such as by phone or through use of other technology. Nursing homes are also required under 42 CFR § 483.10(h)(3)(ii) to allow the Ombudsman to examine the resident's medical, social, and administrative records as otherwise authorized by State law.

Federal Disability Rights Laws and Protection & Advocacy (P&A) Programs

42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4)(i)(E) and (F) requires the facility to allow immediate access to a resident by any representative of the protection and advocacy systems, as designated by the state, and as established under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (DD Act), and of the agency responsible for the protection and advocacy system for individuals with a mental disorder (established under the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 2000). P&A programs authorized under the DD Act protect the rights of individuals with developmental and other disabilities and are authorized to “investigate incidents of abuse and neglect of individuals with developmental disabilities if the incidents are reported to the system or if there is probable cause to believe the incidents occurred.” 42 U.S.C. § 15043(a)(2)(B). Under its federal authorities, representatives of P&A programs are permitted access to all facility residents, which includes “the opportunity to meet and communicate privately with such individuals regularly, both formally and informally, by telephone, mail and in person.” 42 CFR § 51.42(c); 45 CFR § 1326.27.

If the P&A is planning to visit a resident who is in TBP or quarantine, or an unvaccinated resident in a county where the level of community transmission is substantial or high in the past 7 days, the resident and P&A representative should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting and the visit should take place in the resident's room.

Additionally, each facility must comply with federal disability rights laws such as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act *of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 (Section 504)* and the Americans with Disabilities Act *of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (ADA).*

For example, *if communicating with individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, it is recommended to use a clear mask or mask with a clear panel. Face coverings should not be placed on anyone who has trouble breathing or is unable to wear a mask due to a disability, or anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.*

In addition, if a resident requires assistance to ensure effective communication (e.g., a qualified interpreter or someone to facilitate communication) and the assistance is not available by onsite staff or effective communication cannot be provided without such entry (e.g., video remote interpreting), the facility must allow the individual entry into the nursing home to interpret or facilitate, with some exceptions. This would not preclude nursing homes from imposing legitimate safety measures that are necessary for safe operations, such as requiring such individuals to adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention. Any questions about or issues related to enforcement or oversight of the non-CMS requirements and citations referenced above under this section subject heading should be referred to the HHS Office for Civil Rights (*Toll-free: 800-368-*

1019) (TDD toll-free: 800-537-7697), the Administration for Community Living (202-401-4634), or other appropriate oversight agency.

Entry of Healthcare Workers and Other Providers of Services

All healthcare workers must be permitted to come into the facility as long as they are not subject to a work exclusion or showing signs or symptoms of COVID-19. In addition to health care workers, personnel educating and assisting in resident transitions to the community should be permitted entry consistent with this guidance. We note that EMS personnel do not need to be screened, so they can attend to an emergency without delay. We remind facilities that all staff, including individuals providing services under arrangement as well as volunteers, should adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention and must comply with COVID-19 testing requirements.

Communal Activities, Dining and Resident Outings

While adhering to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention, communal activities and dining may occur. Book clubs, crafts, movies, exercise, and bingo are all activities that can be facilitated with alterations to adhere to the guidelines for preventing transmission. *The safest approach is for everyone, regardless of vaccination status, to wear a face covering or mask while in communal areas of the facility. For more information, see the Implement Source Control section of the CDC guidance “Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic.”*

Facilities must permit residents to leave the facility as they choose. Should a resident choose to leave, the facility should remind the resident and any individual accompanying the resident to follow all recommended infection prevention practices including wearing a face covering or mask, physical distancing, and hand hygiene and to encourage those around them to do the same.

Upon the resident’s return, nursing homes should take the following actions:

- *Screen residents upon return for signs or symptoms of COVID-19.*
 - *If the resident or family member reports possible close contact to an individual with COVID-19 while outside of the nursing home, test the resident for COVID-19, regardless of vaccination status. Place the resident on quarantine if the resident has not been fully vaccinated.*
 - *If the resident develops signs or symptoms of COVID-19 after the outing, test the resident for COVID-19 and place the resident on Transmission-Based Precautions, regardless of vaccination status.*
- *A nursing home may also opt to test unvaccinated residents without signs or symptoms if they leave the nursing home frequently or for a prolonged length of time, such as over 24 hours.*
- *Facilities might consider quarantining unvaccinated residents who leave the facility if, based on an assessment of risk, uncertainty exists about their adherence or the adherence of those around them to recommended infection prevention measures.*
- *Monitor residents for signs and symptoms of COVID-19 daily.*

Residents who leave the facility for 24 hours or longer should generally be managed as a new admission or readmission, as recommended by the CDC’s “Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations to Prevent SARS-CoV-2 Spread in Nursing Homes.” Please note that there are exceptions to quarantine, including for fully vaccinated residents.

Survey Considerations

*State survey agencies and CMS are ultimately responsible for ensuring surveyors are compliant with the applicable expectations. Therefore, LTC facilities are not permitted to restrict access to surveyors based on vaccination status, nor ask a surveyor for proof of his or her vaccination status as a condition of entry. If facilities have questions about the process a state is using to ensure surveyors can enter a facility safely, those questions should be addressed to the State Survey Agency. Surveyors should not enter a facility if they have a positive viral test for COVID-19, signs or symptoms of COVID-19, or currently meet the criteria for quarantine. Surveyors should also adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention and adhere to any COVID-19 infection prevention requirements set by *federal and state agencies (including Executive Orders)*.*

- For concerns related to resident communication with and access to persons and services inside and outside the facility, surveyors should investigate for non-compliance at 42 CFR § 483.10(b), F550.
- For concerns related to a facility limiting visitors, surveyors should investigate for non-compliance at 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4), F563.
- For concerns related to ombudsman access to the resident and the resident's medical record, surveyors should investigate for non-compliance at 42 CFR §§ 483.10(f)(4)(i)(C), F562 and 483.10(h)(3)(ii), F583.
- For concerns related to lack of adherence to infection control practices, including practices for residents and staff based on COVID-19 vaccination status, surveyors should investigate for non-compliance at 42 CFR § 483.80(a), F880.

Contact: Questions related to this memorandum may be submitted to: DNH_TriageTeam@cms.hhs.gov.

Effective Date: Immediately. This policy should be communicated with all survey and certification staff, their managers, and the State/CMS Locations within 30 days of this memorandum.

/s/

David R. Wright

cc: Survey Operations Group

February 02, 2022

Nursing Home Visitation Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

CMS is providing clarification to recent guidance for visitation (see [CMS memorandum QSO-20-39- NH REVISED 11/12/2021](#)). While CMS cannot address every aspect of visitation that may occur, we provide additional details about certain scenarios below. However, the bottom line is visitation must be permitted at all times with very limited and rare exceptions, in accordance with residents' rights. In short, nursing homes should enable visitation following these three key points:

- Adhere to the core principles of infection prevention, especially wearing a mask, performing hand hygiene, and practicing physical distancing;
- Don't have large gatherings where physical distancing cannot be maintained; and
- Work with your state or local health department when an outbreak occurs.

States may instruct nursing homes to take additional measures to make visitation safer, while ensuring visitation can still occur. This includes requiring that, during visits, residents and visitors wear masks that are well-fitting, and preferably those with better protection, such as surgical masks or KN95. States should work with CMS on specific actions related to additional measures they are considering.

1. What is the best way for residents, visitors, and staff to protect themselves from the Omicron variant?

A: The most effective tool to protect anyone from the COVID-19 [Omicron variant](#) (or any version of COVID-19) is to become fully vaccinated AND receive [booster shots per CDC recommendations](#). Also, we urge all residents, staff, and visitors to follow the guidelines for preventing COVID-19 from spreading, including wearing a well-fitting mask (preferably those with better protection, such as surgical masks or KN95) at all times while in a nursing home, practicing physical distancing, and performing hand hygiene by using an alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water. Residents do not have to wear a mask while eating or drinking, or in their rooms alone or with their roommate.

2. How should nursing homes address visitation when they expect a high volume of visitors, such as over the holidays?

A: In general, visitation should be allowed for all residents at all times. However, as stated in CMS memorandum [QSO-20-39-NH REVISED 11/12/2021](#), "facilities should ensure that physical distancing can still be maintained during peak times of visitation," and "facilities should avoid large gatherings (e.g., parties, events)." This means that facilities, residents, and visitors should refrain from having large gatherings where physical distancing cannot be maintained in the facility. In other words, if physical distancing between other residents cannot be maintained, the facility may restructure the visitation policy, such as asking visitors to schedule their visit at staggered time-slots throughout the day, and/or limiting the number of visitors in the facility or a resident's room at any time. Note: While these may be strategies used during the holidays or

when a high volume of visitors is expected (especially in light of the uncertain impact of the Omicron variant in facilities), we expect these strategies to only be used when physical distancing cannot be maintained. Also, there is no limit on length of visits, in general, as long as physical distancing can be maintained and the visit poses no risk to or infringes upon other residents' rights. If physical distancing cannot be maintained or infringes on the rights and safety of others, the facility must demonstrate that good faith efforts were made to facilitate visitation.

3. Can residents have close contact with their visitor(s) during a visit and visit without a mask?

A: Visitors, regardless of vaccination status, must wear masks and physically distance themselves from other residents and staff when in a communal area in the facility. Separately, while we strongly recommend that visitors wear masks when visiting residents in a private setting, such as a resident's room when the roommate isn't present, they may choose not to. Also, while not recommended, if a resident (or responsible party) is aware of the risks of close contact and/or not wearing a mask during a visit, and they choose to not wear a mask and choose to engage in close contact, the facility cannot deny the resident their right to choose, as long as the residents' choice does not put other residents at risk. This would occur only while not in a communal area. Prior to visiting, visitors should also be made aware of the risks of engaging in close contact with the resident and not wearing a mask during their visit. For additional information see the CDC website [Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations to Prevent SARS-CoV-2 Spread in Nursing Homes](#).

4. Can visits occur in a resident's room if they have a roommate?

A: Yes. Ideally an in-room visit would be conducted when the roommate is not present, however if that is not an option and as long as physical distancing can be maintained, then a visit may be conducted in the resident's room with their roommate present. If physical distancing cannot be maintained, the visit should occur in a different area of the facility, or the visit should occur at a time when the roommate is not in the room, or the visitors should be asked to limit the number of visitors that are in the room at one time. Also, visitors and residents should adhere to the principles of infection control, including wearing a mask and performing frequent hand hygiene.

5. Can a visitor share a meal with or feed the resident they are visiting?

A: Visitors may eat with a resident if the resident (or representative) and the visitor are aware of the risks and adhere to the core principles of infection prevention. Eating in a separate area is preferred, however if that is not possible, then the meal could occur in a common area as long as the visitor, regardless of their vaccination status, is physically distanced from other residents and wears a mask, except while eating or drinking. If the visitor is unable to physically distance from other residents, they should not share a meal with the resident in a common area. Visitors, regardless of vaccination status, must wear masks and physically distance from other residents and staff when in a communal area in the facility.

6. How should nursing homes work with their state or local health department when there is a COVID-19 outbreak?

A: Prior to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE), there were occasions when a local or state health department advised a nursing home to pause visitation and new admissions due to a large outbreak of an infectious disease. Consultation with state health departments on how to address outbreaks should still occur. In fact, we remind nursing homes that they are still expected to contact their health department when any of the following occur, [per CDC guidelines](#):

- ≥ 1 residents or staff with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection
- Resident with severe respiratory infection resulting in hospitalization or death, or
- ≥ 3 residents or staff with acute illness compatible with COVID-19 with onset within a 72-hour period.

While residents have the right to receive visitors at all times and make choices about aspects of their life in the facility that are significant to them, there may be times when the scope and severity of an outbreak warrants the health department to intervene with the facility's operations. We expect these situations to be extremely rare and only occur after the facility has been working with the health department to manage and prevent escalation of the outbreak. We also expect that if the outbreak is severe enough to warrant pausing visitation, it would also warrant a pause on accepting new admissions (as long as there is adequate alternative access to care for hospital discharges). For example, in a nursing homes where, despite collaborating with the health department over several days, there continues to be uncontrolled transmission impacting a large number of residents (e.g., more than 30% of residents became infected*), and the health department advised the facility to pause visitation and new admissions temporarily. In this situation, the nursing home would not be out of compliance with CMS' requirements.

* CMS does not define a specific threshold for what constitutes a large outbreak and this could vary based on facility size or structure. However, we emphasize that any visitation limits should be rare and applied when there are many cases in multiple areas of the facility.

Nursing facilities should continue to consult with state and local health departments when outbreaks occur to determine when modifications to visitation policy would be appropriate. Facilities should document their discussions with the health department, and the actions they took to attempt to control the transmission of COVID-19.

7. Should the facility pause communal activities and dining during an outbreak investigation?

A: If the facility is using a contact tracing approach for an outbreak investigation, those residents who are identified as potentially being a close contact of the individual who tested positive for COVID-19, are considered to have had close contact and should not participate in communal dining or activities. Residents who have not received a COVID-19 vaccine and have had close contact with someone with COVID-19 infection should be placed in [quarantine](#) for 14 days after the close contact, even if viral testing is negative. In general, fully vaccinated residents and residents who had COVID-19 in the last 90 days do not need to be quarantined or restricted to their room and should wear masks when leaving their room.

When using a broad-based approach for an outbreak investigation, residents who have not received a COVID-19 vaccine should generally be restricted to their rooms, even if testing is negative, and should not participate in communal dining or group activities for 14 days. In general, fully vaccinated residents and residents who had COVID-19 in the last 90 days do not need to be restricted to their rooms unless they develop symptoms of COVID-19, are diagnosed with COVID-19 infection, or the facility is directed to do so by the jurisdiction's public health authority.

8. Is a resident (not on [transmission-based precautions](#) or quarantine) who is unable or unwilling to wear a mask allowed to attend communal dining and activities?

A: A resident who is unable to wear a mask due to a disability or medical condition may attend communal activities, however they should physically distance from others. If possible, facilities should educate the resident on the core principles of infection prevention, such as hand hygiene, physical distancing, cough etiquette, etc. and staff should provide frequent reminders to adhere to infection prevention principles.

A resident who is unable to wear a mask and whom staff cannot prevent having close contact with others should not attend communal activities. To help residents prevent having close contact, such as in the case of a memory care unit, the staff should limit the size of group activities. They should also encourage frequent hand hygiene, assist with maintaining physical distancing as much as possible, and frequently cleaning high-touch surfaces.

If a resident refuses to wear a mask and physically distance from others, the facility should educate the resident on the importance of masking and physical distancing, document the education in the resident's medical record, and the resident should not participate in communal activities.

9. How can a long-term care provider coordinate an onsite clinic to provide COVID-19 vaccine and boosters for staff and residents?

A: Many LTC providers have already identified strategies and partnerships to [obtain and administer COVID-19 vaccines for residents and staff](#), including: working with established [LTC partners and retail pharmacy partners](#) or coordinating with state and local health departments. You may request vaccination support from a pharmacy partner enrolled in the [Federal Retail Pharmacy Program](#). See [Connecting Long-Term Care Settings with Federal Pharmacy Partners](#) for links and contact information. If you are having difficulties arranging COVID-19 vaccination for your residents and staff, [contact your state or local health department's immunization program](#) for assistance. If the state or jurisdictional immunization program is unable to connect your LTC setting with a vaccine provider, CDC is available as a safety net support (Contact CDC INFO at 800-232-4636 for additional support).

10. With COVID-19 cases spiking due to the Omicron variant, should facilities continue to permit visitation?

A: Yes. While CMS is concerned about the rise of COVID-19 cases due to the Omicron variant, we're also concerned about the effects of isolation and separation of residents from their loved ones. Earlier in the pandemic we issued guidance for certain limits to visitation, but we've learned a few key things since then. Isolation and limited visitation can be traumatic for residents, resulting in physical and psychosocial decline. So, we know it can lead to worse outcomes for people in nursing homes. Furthermore, we know visitation can occur in a manner that doesn't place other residents at increased risk for COVID-19 by adhering to the practices for infection prevention, such as physical distancing, masking, and frequent hand hygiene. There are also a variety of ways that visitation can be structured to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spreading. So, CMS believes it is critical for residents to receive visits from their friends, family, and loved ones in a manner that does not impose on the rights of another resident. Lastly, as indicated above, facilities should consult with their state or local public health officials, and questions about visitation should be addressed on a case by case basis.

11. Why can a resident choose to have a visit even when COVID-19 cases are increasing?

A: It is important to note that federal regulations explicitly state that residents have the right to make choices about significant aspects of their life in the facility and the right to receive visitors, as long as it doesn't infringe on the rights of other residents (42 CFR 483.10(f)(2) and (4), respectively). In this case, as long as a visit doesn't increase the risk of COVID-19 for other residents (i.e., by using the guidance for conducting safe visits), the resident still has the right to choose to have a visitor. Therefore, if the resident is aware of the risks of the visit, and the visit is conducted in a manner that doesn't increase the risk of COVID-19 transmission for other residents, the visit must still be permitted in accordance with the requirements.

12. Are there any suggestions for how to conduct visits that reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission? For example, should facilities have different policies for vaccinated and unvaccinated visitors?

A: While we strongly encourage everyone to get vaccinated, *the facility must permit visitation regardless of the visitor's vaccination status (if the visitor(s) does not report COVID-19 symptoms or meet the criteria for quarantine)*. There are ways facilities can and should take extra precautions, such as hosting the visit outdoors, if possible; creating dedicated visitation space indoors; permitting in-room visits when the resident's roommate is not present; and the resident and visitor should wear a well-fitting mask (preferably those with better protection, such as surgical masks or KN95), perform frequent hand-hygiene, and practice physical distancing. Some other recommendations include:

- Offering visitors surgical masks or KN95 masks.
- Restricting the visitor's movement in the facility to only the location of the visit.
- Not conducting visits in common areas (except those areas dedicated for visitation).
- Increasing air-flow and *improving ventilation and air quality*.

- Cleaning and sanitizing the visitation area after each visit.
- Providing reminders in common areas (e.g., signage) to maintain physical distancing, perform hand-hygiene, and wear well-fitting masks.

13. Are there best practices for improving air quality to reduce risks during visitation?

A: Yes, a facility may consider a number of options related to air quality such as:

- Adding ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to the heating ventilation and air conditioning system (HVAC).
- To avoid having multiple groups of people or multiple visitors for a resident within small rooms or spaces, designate special visitation areas that are outdoors when practical or in designated large-volume spaces with open windows and/or enhanced ventilation.
- Adding portable room air cleaners with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA, H-13 or -14) filters to communal areas.
- Ensure proper maintenance of HVAC system to ensure maximum outdoor air intake.

For additional information on air cleaning, disinfecting, and UVGI, see CDC's Ventilation FAQs or the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers site on Filtration and Disinfection.

14. What are ways a facility can improve and or manage air flow during visitation?

A: A facility may consider implementing the following:

- The use of a portable fan placed close to an open window could enable ventilation. A portable fan facing towards the window (i.e. facing outside) serves to pull the room and exhaust air to the outside; a fan facing towards the interior of the room (i.e. facing inside) serves to pull in the outdoor air and push it inside the room. Direct the fan discharge towards an unoccupied corner and wall spaces or up above the occupied zone.
- Activate resident restroom exhaust fans whenever visitors are present.
- Consider opening windows, even slightly, if practical and will not introduce other hazards.
- The use of ceiling fans at low velocity and potentially in the reverse-flow direction (so that air is pulled up toward the ceiling), especially when windows are closed.
- Avoid the use of the high-speed settings for any fan.

For additional information on improving air quality, optimizing air flow and use of barriers, see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) site on Ventilation in Buildings.

15. *Is there funding available for environmental changes which reduce transmission of COVID-19?*

A: Yes, a facility may request the use of Civil Money Penalty (CMP) Reinvestment funds to purchase portable fans and portable room air cleaners with HEPA filters to increase or improve air quality. A maximum use of \$3,000 per facility including shipping costs may be requested.

16. *Can a state require facilities to test visitors as a condition of entering the facility?*

A: States can require visitors to be tested prior to entry if the facility is able to provide a rapid antigen test (i.e., the visitor is not responsible for obtaining a test). If the facility cannot provide the rapid antigen test, then the visit must occur without a test being performed if the visitor(s) does not report COVID-19 symptoms or meet the criteria for quarantine.