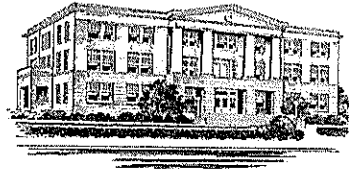




Wood County
Tully Davidson
Fire Marshal/ Emergency Management
Coordinator/Flood Plain Administrator/County
Safety Officer



P.O. Box 938 * Quitman, TX 75783-0938 * (903) 569-7327 Cell
(903) 763-4607 FAX * E-Mail: tdavidson@mywoodcounty.com

03-13-2020 09:00 A.M.

With the current situation with the COVID-19 virus also known as the Corona virus, I want to take a moment and go through our contingency plan for this event. At this time there are **no** known cases in Wood County. Wood County and NET Health encourage all East Texans to follow certain protocols, including:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick;
- Frequent hand washing with soap and water for 20 seconds. If soap/water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol;
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands;
- Cover coughs/sneezes with a tissue, then throw tissue in the trash;
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces;
- Stay home when sick, except to seek medical care.

Symptoms of COVID-19 (may appear 2-14 days after exposure)

1. Fever
2. Cough
3. Shortness of breath

If symptoms occur, seek medical attention from one of the following:

1. Primary care doctor (notify office of your illness and notify them you are coming in for an evaluation)

2. Call your closest emergency room and advise of illness, symptoms and advise you are coming in for evaluation.
3. Call NET Health and let them walk you through instructions.

This is for informational purposes only; no warranty is made as to the timeliness or accuracy of information. Instead, refer to the CDC website (www.cdc.gov/COVID19), the Texas Department of State Health/Human Services website (www.dshs.texas.gov), or NET Health's website (<https://mynethealth.org>) for up-to-date information.

In the event Wood County has a suspected case of COVID-19 (Corona virus) it will follow CDC guidelines and notify the North East Texas Public Health District representative for our area.

In the event we have a known case of COVID-19 (Corona virus) we will follow CDC guidelines and work alongside NETPHD and TDSHS with quarantine recommendations given by these organizations. In the event of a mandatory quarantine, law enforcement will be responsible for checking in on the person along with NETPHD or TDSHS personnel at their location.

In either event we will also notify TAMU District Emergency Management Coordinator and TDSHS.

If there is any possibility of contamination or need for closing the Courthouse or other City Services, the office of Emergency Management will notify KLTV 7, CBS 19 and KETK 56 news channels along with 99.9 KMOO radio for broadcast to the public.

Thank you,



Tully Davidson

COVID-19: What to Do



Wash hands often for 20 seconds and encourage others to do the same.



If no soap and water available, use hand sanitizer with at least **60% alcohol**.



Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue, then throw the tissue away.



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.



Disinfect surfaces, buttons, handles, knobs and other places touched often.



Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

Symptoms of COVID -19 may show up 2-14 days after exposure and may include fever, cough and shortness of breath. If you are in generally good health and have a mild illness, stay home and take care of yourself like you would for the flu. If symptoms worsen, call your doctor.

If you are 65 years or older and/or have other medical problems like heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, high blood pressure or cancer – and have fever or symptoms - call your doctor. If you are not sick enough to be hospitalized, you can recover at home.

COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

Texas Department of State
Health Services

updated 03/10/20
3:17 pm

For updates and more information, visit dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus

Implementation of Mitigation Strategies for Communities with Local COVID-19 Transmission

Background

When a novel virus with pandemic potential emerges, nonpharmaceutical interventions, which will be called community mitigation strategies in this document, often are the most readily available interventions to help slow transmission of the virus in communities. Community mitigation is a set of actions that persons and communities can take to help slow the spread of respiratory virus infections. Community mitigation is especially important before a vaccine or drug becomes widely available.

The following is a framework for actions which local and state health departments can recommend in their community to both prepare for and mitigate community transmission of COVID-19 in the United States. Selection and implementation of these actions should be guided by the local characteristics of disease transmission, demographics, and public health and healthcare system capacity.

Goals

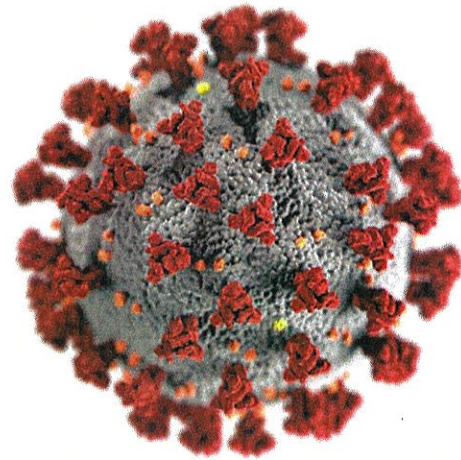
The goals for using mitigation strategies in communities with local COVID-19 transmission are to slow the transmission of disease and in particular to protect:

- Individuals at increased risk for severe illness, including older adults and persons of any age with underlying health conditions (See Appendix A)
- The healthcare and critical infrastructure workforces

These approaches are used to minimize morbidity and mortality and the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. Individuals, communities, businesses, and healthcare organizations are all part of a community mitigation strategy. These strategies should be implemented to prepare for and when there is evidence of community transmission. Signals of ongoing community transmission may include detection of confirmed cases of COVID-19 with no epidemiologic link to travelers or known cases, or more than three generations of transmission.

Implementation is based on:

- Emphasizing individual responsibility for implementing recommended personal-level actions
- Empowering businesses, schools, and community organizations to implement recommended actions, particularly in ways that protect persons at increased risk of severe illness
- Focusing on settings that provide critical infrastructure or services to individuals at increased risk of severe illness
- Minimizing disruptions to daily life to the extent possible



Guiding principles

- Each community is unique, and appropriate mitigation strategies will vary based on the level of community transmission, characteristics of the community and their populations, and the local capacity to implement strategies (Table 1).
- Consider all aspects of a community that might be impacted, including populations most vulnerable to severe illness and those that may be more impacted socially or economically, and select appropriate actions.
- Mitigation strategies can be scaled up or down depending on the evolving local situation.
- When developing mitigation plans, communities should identify ways to ensure the safety and social well-being of groups that may be especially impacted by mitigation strategies, including individuals at increased risk for severe illness.
- Activation of community emergency plans is critical for the implementation of mitigation strategies. These plans may provide additional authorities and coordination needed for interventions to be implemented (Table 2).
- Activities in Table 2 may be implemented at any time regardless of the level of community transmission based on guidance from local and state health officials.
- The level of activities implemented may vary across the settings described in Table 2 (e.g., they may be at a minimal/moderate level for one setting and at a substantial level for another setting in order to meet community response needs).
- Depending on the level of community spread, local and state public health departments may need to implement mitigation strategies for public health functions to identify cases and conduct contact tracing (Table 3). When applied, community mitigation efforts may help facilitate public health activities like contact tracing



Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting

Factor	None (preparedness phase)	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
<p>Workplace "What workplaces can do to prepare for COVID-19, if the workplace has cases of COVID-19, or if the community is experiencing spread of COVID-19"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know where to find local information on COVID-19 and local trends of COVID-19 cases. • Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if staff become symptomatic at the worksite. • Review, update, or develop workplace plans to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Liberal leave and telework policies » Consider 7-day leave policies for people with COVID-19 symptoms » Consider alternate team approaches for work schedules. • Encourage employees to stay home and notify workplace administrators when sick (workplaces should provide non-punitive sick leave options to allow staff to stay home when ill). • Encourage personal protective measures among staff (e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette). • Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. • Ensure hand hygiene supplies are readily available in building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage staff to telework (when feasible), particularly individuals at increased risk of severe illness. • Implement social distancing measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increasing physical space between workers at the worksite » Staggering work schedules » Decreasing social contacts in the workplace (e.g., limit in-person meetings, meeting for lunch in a break room, etc.) • Limit large work-related gatherings (e.g., staff meetings, after-work functions). • Limit non-essential work travel. • Consider regular health checks (e.g., temperature and respiratory symptom screening) of staff and visitors entering buildings (if feasible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement extended telework arrangements (when feasible). • Ensure flexible leave policies for staff who need to stay home due to school/childcare dismissals. • Cancel non-essential work travel. • Cancel work-sponsored conferences, trade shows, etc.



2019 Novel Coronavirus: COVID-19

Communicability

- The virus is spread mainly from person-to-person
 - Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet)
 - Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes
 - Droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs
- Contact with infected surfaces or objects
 - It may be possible to be infected by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching the mouth, nose, or eyes
 - This is **not** thought to be the main way the virus spreads
- Asymptomatic transmission
 - Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms
 - There have been reports of this with the new coronavirus
 - This is **not** thought to be the main way the virus spreads
- International Areas with Ongoing Transmission
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>

Signs and symptoms

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Children: There is no evidence that children are more susceptible. Limited reports of children with COVID-19 in China have described cold-like symptoms, such as fever, runny nose, and cough.

Personal Protective Equipment

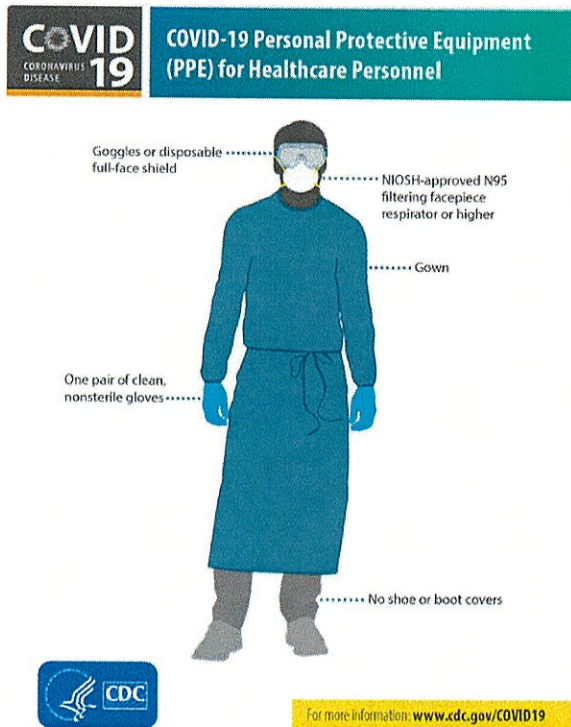
CDC does not recommend the routine use of respirators in the community. People who are sick should stay home and not go into crowded public places or visit people in hospitals. Everybody should practice preventive actions such as avoiding people who are sick, avoiding touching your eyes or nose, and covering your cough or sneeze with a tissue.

Mortality rates

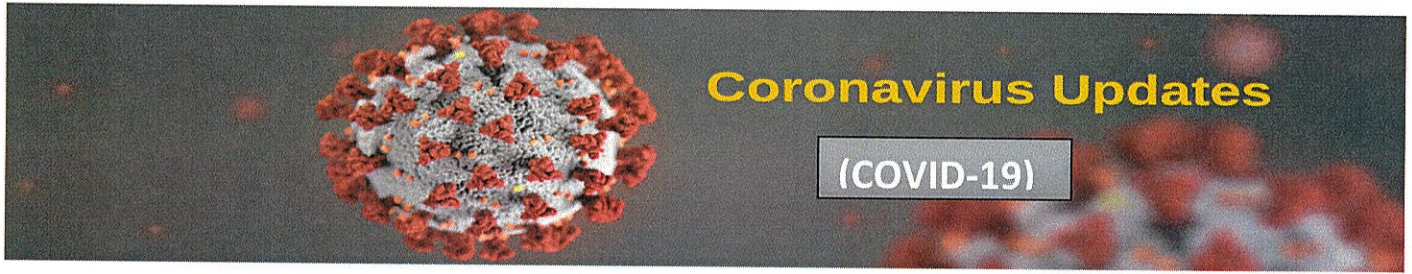
AGE	DEATH RATE confirmed cases	DEATH RATE all cases
80+ years old	21.9%	14.8%
70-79 years old		8.0%
60-69 years old		3.6%
50-59 years old		1.3%
40-49 years old		0.4%
30-39 years old		0.2%
20-29 years old		0.2%
10-19 years old		0.2%
0-9 years old		no fatalities

Sources:

1. [The Epidemiological Characteristics of an Outbreak of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Diseases \(COVID-19\)](#) - China CCDC, February 17 2020
2. [Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#) [Pdf] - World Health Organization, Feb. 28, 2020



Example of PPE for healthcare workers



Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that range from the common cold to the [Middle East Respiratory Syndrome \(MERS-CoV\)](#) and [Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome \(SARS-CoV\)](#).

As the COVID-19 outbreak evolves, the CDC strongly encourages businesses, cities, school districts, and event organizers to prepare for the possibility of outbreaks in our East Texas communities.

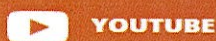
Municipalities, Businesses, Schools, Universities/Colleges, etc., should consider plans for the following situations:

- Emergency Management Plans - current and those responsible for plan operations have situational awareness
- Standard Viral Respiratory precautions and PPE apply (healthcare)
- Long Term Care Facilities and Patient-Intake facilities should replicate response to a flu outbreak
- Review & update your Continuity Of Operations Plans (COOP)
- Prepare their capacity for work to be done remotely
- Consider when to close facilities and/or cancel events
- Conduct information campaigns for your employees and customers/clients
- Provide your PIO's contact information to the East Texas PIO Network, in preparation of a Joint Information Center to be the central resource of coordinated public communications (tates@netphd.org)
- Absenteeism procedures should follow your agency's guidance on closures (similar to flu)

Updates from the CDC and from DSHS are available on their websites:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

<https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/coronavirus/>



YOUTUBE



INSTAGRAM



FACEBOOK



TWITTER

Local inventory of state and national updates are available on NET Health's website below:

[MyNETHealth.org](#) > [Services](#) > [Public Emergency Preparedness](#) > [Coronavirus](#)