



Stay Healthy FSU: COVID-19 Training for Faculty and Staff

The health and safety of the Florida State University community is a top priority as we all work to combat the threat of COVID-19. The University has established guidance, detailed in this training module, designed to mitigate the spread of the virus as faculty, staff and students return to campus.

In this training you will learn how the virus spreads, common symptoms to watch out for, as well as prevention and response strategies. You will also learn policies and protocols regarding COVID-19 campus repopulation. The training concludes with frequently asked questions, resources and a certificate of completion.

The information outlined in this training comes from a variety of trusted public health sources and local, state, and federal authorities. FSU has relied heavily on guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Florida Department of Health, Florida Board of Governors, and FSU's Emergency Management and Environmental Health & Safety departments. This training is not intended to replace guidance from medical professionals.

Click on the **START COURSE** button at the top of the page to begin.

This course was created with Rise 360 software.

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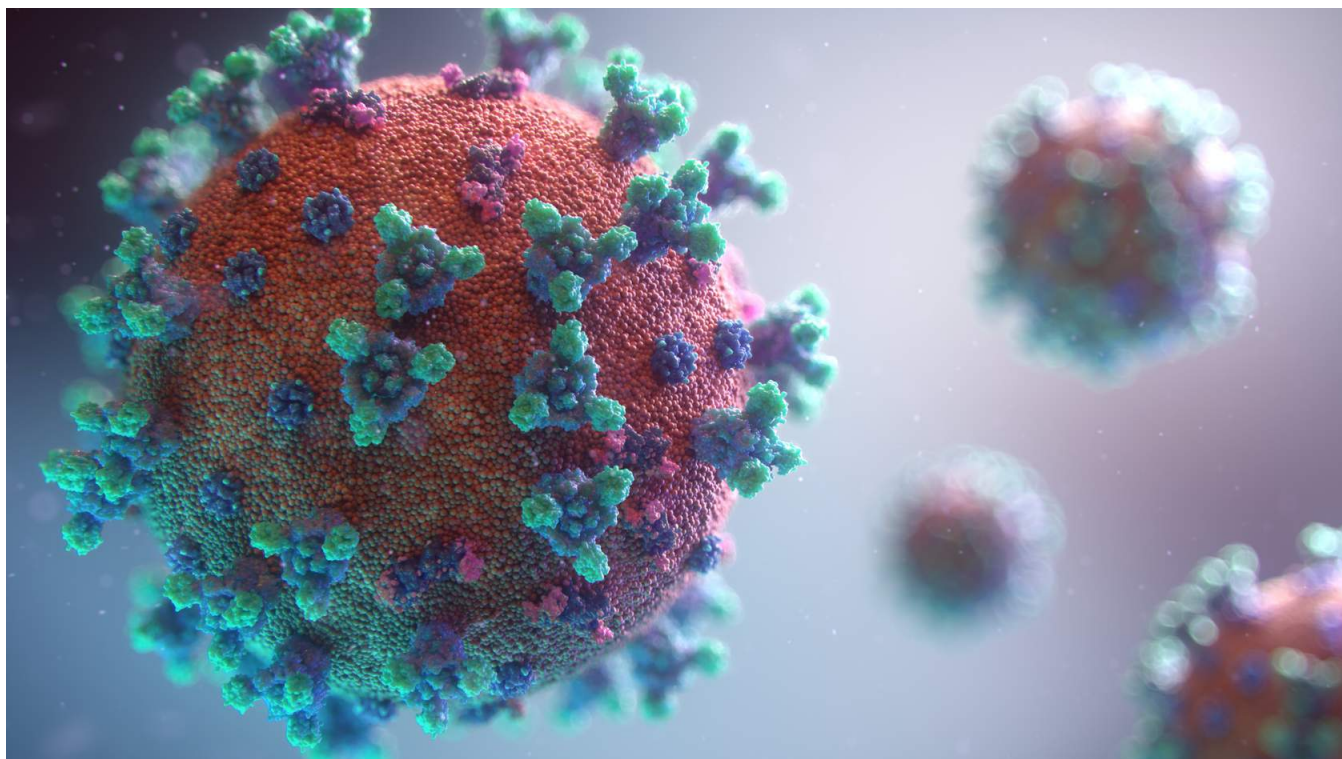
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Certificate of Completion

COVID-19 Fast Facts



What Are Coronaviruses?

In late 2019, a new coronavirus—since named SARS-CoV-2—emerged, and by early 2020, it was making headlines across the globe. This is not the first time a coronavirus has impacted the world. Let's begin by reviewing what a coronavirus is.

A coronavirus is part of a large group of viruses that are **zoonotic**, which means that they're transmitted between animals and people.

Coronaviruses circulate in a range of different species such as:



Camels



Cats



Cattle



Bats

Rarely, a coronavirus jumps from animals to people which is known as a **spillover** event. Spillover events happen because of a mutation in the virus or increased contact between the infected animals and humans. Once a coronavirus develops in people, it then starts spreading from person to person.

Where the Coronavirus Gets Its Name

The coronavirus gets its name from its appearance. Let's take a look:

Coronavirus



Envelope

This is the envelope that surrounds the virus's genetic material core.



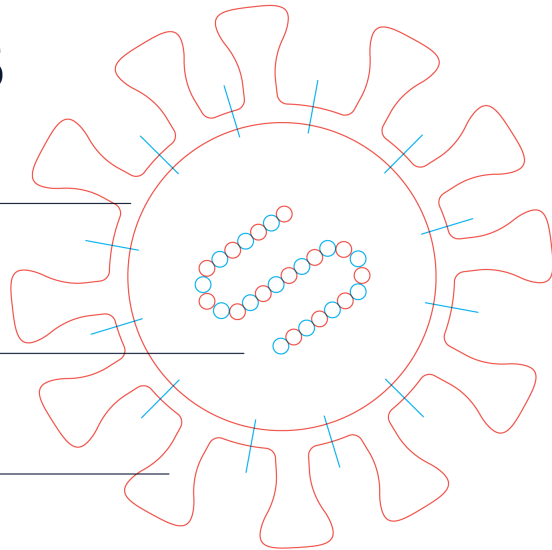
Genetic Material

Here's the virus's core of genetic material.



Protein Spikes

These protein spikes (called peplomers) give the virus a crown-like appearance. The word "corona" means "crown" in Latin.



What Is COVID-19?

Adding to the list of known coronaviruses (of which there are [seven](#)), a novel—or new—virus was identified in 2019.

This new virus is named **SARS-CoV-2**, and despite common misconception, the virus has not been definitively linked to a specific source. The associated disease is called “coronavirus disease 2019,” which is abbreviated as **COVID-19**:



Information is subject to change. COVID-19 is a new virus, and the situation is quickly unfolding. Much of what we know now—including the fatality rate—is subject to change. So, continue consulting with reliable sources (such as the [CDC](#) and [WHO](#)) for up-to-date information.

What We Know—and Don't Know

COVID-19 is a new disease, so researchers are still learning how it spreads. So far, it is believed that the virus mainly spreads from **person to person**—and less commonly, via **contaminated objects and surfaces**. Current understanding is based on early case reports and knowledge of how similar coronaviruses spread.

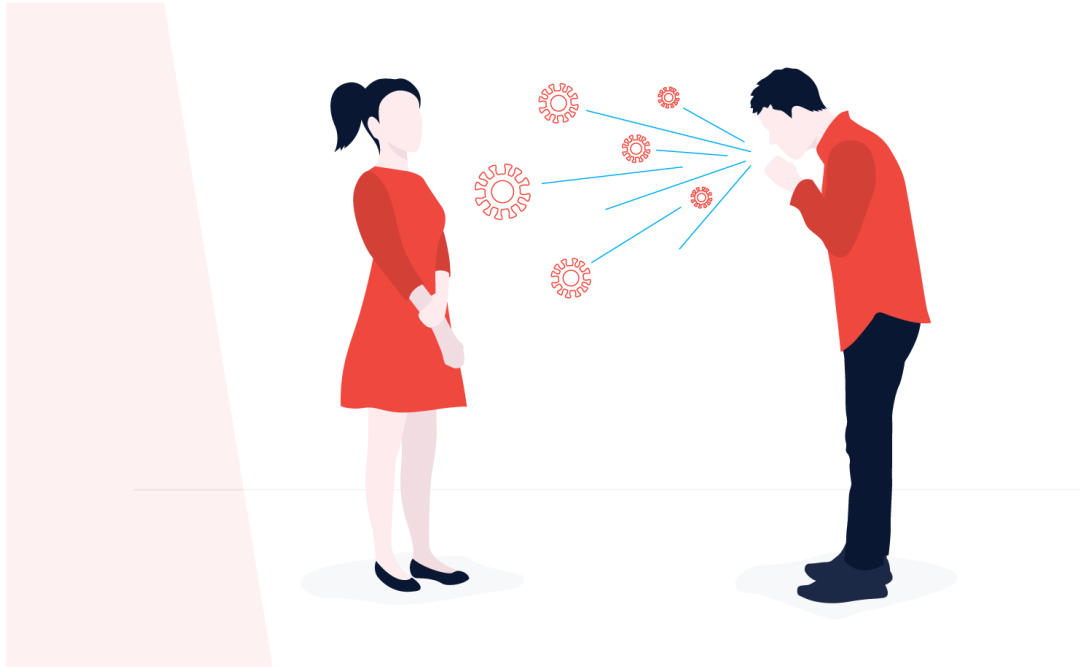
Learn more below about the current understanding of COVID-19 transmission, according to the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC).

CONTINUE

Person-to-Person Spread

Researchers believe that COVID-19 spreads primarily from person to person. This can happen when viral respiratory droplets expelled by an infected person enter the mouth, nose, or eyes of nearby persons.

For the most part, viral respiratory droplets are transmitted through coughing and sneezing. However, an infected person may still spread viral mucus or saliva droplets when talking, laughing, sharing food, or shaking hands. That's why there is still a risk of transmission through any direct or close contact with an infected person.



i How close is too close? The CDC says there is a risk of transmission between people within 6 feet of each other.

Contact With Contaminated Objects and Surfaces

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes. This is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads. Researchers are still learning more about how this virus spreads.



How Long Can COVID-19 Survive on Surfaces?

Researchers are still studying how long COVID-19 can survive on surfaces. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), preliminary studies suggest that COVID-19 does not survive outside of the human body for long—likely between [a few hours and several days](#). However, this length of time may vary depending on environmental conditions.

What Else Should I Know?

Can a person spread COVID-19 if they do not show any symptoms?

Yes. COVID-19 does not always show symptoms. According to the CDC, there have been reports of [asymptomatic carriers](#) spreading the virus to others.

When is a person infected with COVID-19 contagious? —

More research is required. The onset and length of viral shedding for COVID-19—in other words, [when a person is contagious](#)—is not yet known.

What is community spread and how does it relate to COVID-19? —

According to the CDC, community spread describes when a person is infected with an illness, but the source of their infection is unknown. Community spread makes it more difficult to contain the virus because medical professionals are unable to identify the source of infection and track who else is at risk of exposure. Patients who are undiagnosed or asymptomatic are also less likely to seek medical care or take other precautions to prevent spreading COVID-19 to others.



Can my pet contract or spread COVID-19? —

There is a very small number of pets around the world reported to be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 after having contact with a person with COVID-19. There is currently no evidence that animals are a source of COVID-19 infection in the United States.

Until we learn more about how this virus affects animals, treat pets as you would other human family members to protect them from a potential infection.

- Do not let pets interact with people outside the household.
- Keep cats indoors when possible to prevent them from interacting with other people.
- Walk dogs on a leash, maintaining at least 6 feet (2 meters) from other people.
- Avoid dog parks or public places where a large number of people gather.

Talk to your veterinarian if your pet gets sick or if you have any concerns about your pet's health. Learn more about [Pet Safety & COVID-19](#).



You are most likely to contract COVID-19 if you have been in close contact with someone infected, or you have touched your mouth, nose, or eyes after touching a surface contaminated with COVID-19.

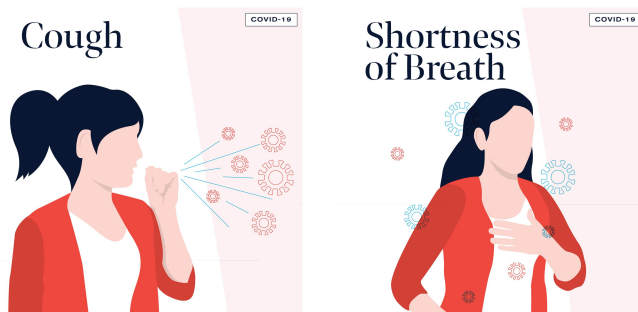
In the next lesson, learn about the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19.

Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment

What Are the Symptoms?

Knowing the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 can help determine when to seek medical care and prevent the virus from spreading to the people around you.

COVID-19 can produce many symptoms that range in severity. Most people will experience mild symptoms, but some people may show no symptoms, and others may become dangerously ill. Per the CDC, you may have COVID-19 if you have:




If you do not have those symptoms, you may still have COVID-19 if you experience one or more of the following:



Fever

- ☐ Chills
- ☐ Congestion or runny nose
- ☐ Muscle or body aches
- ☐ Headache
- ☐ Sore throat
- ☐ Fatigue
- ☐ New loss of smell or taste
- ☐ Vomiting, nausea, or diarrhea

Due to the dynamic nature of COVID-19 information, this list is not exhaustive. Contact your medical provider if you have any additional symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

 Get medical attention **immediately** if you experience emergency warning signs, such as:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face

COVID-19 or the Flu?

COVID-19 shares many common symptoms with the flu. These similarities may make it difficult to distinguish one from the other. The CDC has outlined the [similarities and differences between COVID-19 and the flu](#). Use this information to keep you and others safe and healthy.

COVID-19 Symptoms & Work

Florida State University has implemented a Daily Wellness Check to keep the campus community safe and encourage self-awareness by daily screening for COVID-19 symptoms.

All employees are strongly encouraged to complete the FSU Daily Wellness Check App each day prior to reporting to work on campus. The Daily Wellness Check will be located on the myFSU portal and can be accessed via computer or mobile device.

This app has been designed to streamline health related communication to lower the risk of returning to work on campus. By utilizing the daily symptom checker FSU faculty and staff can do their part to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 on campus.

The practice of temperature checks to permit access to a building or space on campus should not be implemented without prior approval from Human Resources. Any request to implement temperature checks should be limited to areas providing clinical services.



What Is the Incubation Period?

An incubation period is the time between when a person is exposed to a virus and when the first symptoms appear. The CDC currently believes that COVID-19 symptoms may appear between 2-14 days after exposure to the virus.

What Are the Potential Complications?

Most cases of COVID-19 are mild or moderate and the person recovers without difficulty or special treatment. However, some cases result in severe or even deadly complications. Older

adults and people with severe underlying health conditions may be at a higher risk of complications, including:

- Difficulty breathing
- Pneumonia
- Organ failure
- Death

CONTINUE

COVID-19 Testing & Treatment

Contact your medical provider immediately if you develop the symptoms of COVID-19 and believe you have been exposed to the virus. A doctor will determine your risk level and then coordinate a plan for testing and possible treatment. Flip the flashcards below to learn what to expect from testing, diagnosis, and treatment:

Testing and Diagnosis

Your doctor may take samples to send for testing, including a nasal swab, throat swab or possibly saliva sample.

Treatment

There is currently no approved cure, vaccine, or antiviral treatment approved for COVID-19. Instead, treatment focuses on managing symptoms and supporting vital organs while the virus runs its

Voluntary Testing at FSU



The University has implemented a voluntary return to campus testing program for all faculty and staff. Testing our entire community for COVID-19 is a crucial first step in safely returning employees to campus. All employees who return to campus are strongly encouraged to test for COVID-19 at the University's testing site. The University intends for employees not to incur any direct costs for testing. We plan for costs to be covered by an individual's health insurance or for the University to cover the costs if an employee does not have health insurance. Results are expected within 72 hours.

At this time, the University is providing one voluntary test for each employee. Additional future tests will need to be authorized by Human Resources and the Medical Advisory Committee should the need for further testing arise. Ongoing surveillance testing will be conducted and mandatory testing may be implemented should conditions warrant.

For additional information on COVID-19 testing for faculty and staff, please visit the [Human Resources Testing](#) website and the [University Health Services Testing](#) website.

Currently, there is no vaccine or antiviral medication approved for treating COVID-19 in the general public. That is why the best cure for COVID-19 is prevention. In the next lesson, learn what precautions you can take to prevent spreading or catching COVID-19.

Prevention

Prevention Is the Best Protection

Taking precautions to protect yourself and others from COVID-19 is a crucial component of returning to work. Currently, there is no approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19. The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.

For the activity below, click the *Start* button to review 5 preventative measures you can utilize on a daily basis to help keep yourself and others healthy.

Preventive Measures

There are simple and effective ways to protect yourself and others from infection. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the following five steps to prevent the contraction or transmission of COVID-19.

Preventive Measure 1

Wash Your Hands

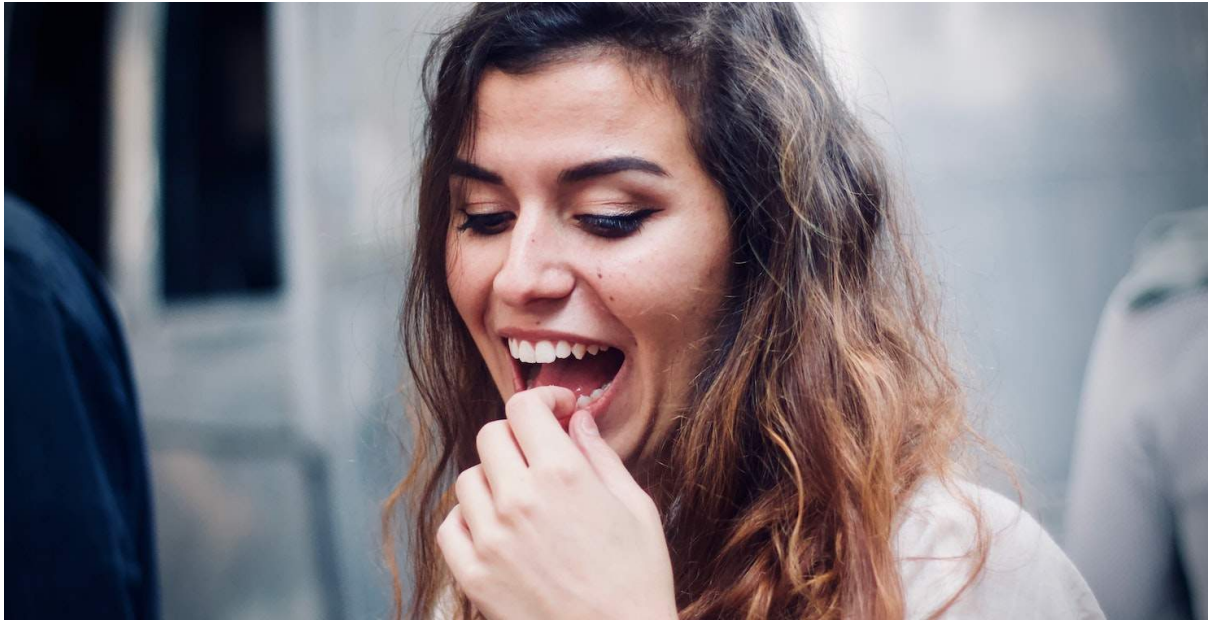


The best way to protect against COVID-19 is to **wash your hands** thoroughly and often. Remember to:

- Use soap and water whenever possible.
- Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds.
- Wash the back of your hands, between your fingers, and under your fingernails.
- Wash your hands after using the restroom, before eating, and after sneezing, coughing, or blowing your nose.
- If soap and water are unavailable, use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Preventive Measure 2

Avoid Touching Your Mouth, Nose, or Eyes



COVID-19 has been shown to survive on some surfaces for several hours. That is why it is important to **avoid touching your mouth, nose, or eyes** with unwashed hands or in public spaces.

Preventive Measure 3

Disinfect Frequently Touched Objects and Surfaces



The third preventive measure is to **disinfect objects and surfaces regularly** using a household cleaner or sanitizing wipe. Focus on communal objects or surfaces, or those that are touched frequently. For example, you might disinfect your computer keyboard and kitchen appliances in the office or wipe down the armrests and tray tables on an airplane. All products on **this list** meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

Preventive Measure 4

Cover Your Mouth When You Cough or Sneeze



Experts believe that most COVID-19 cases are transmitted through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. So, **cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze**. Ideally, use a tissue. Then, throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands. If soap and water are not readily available, clean your hands with a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. If you don't have a tissue available, cough or sneeze into the crook of your elbow.

Preventive Measure 5

Stay Home If You Are Sick—and Stay Away From Others Who Are Sick



Finally, **stay home when you are sick—and stay away from others who are sick.** Here are some basic guidelines:

- Stay home if you are experiencing respiratory issues or have cold or flu-like symptoms, such as a fever. Avoid going in public except to get medical care.
- Avoid direct or close contact with others who are sick. Maintain proper [social distancing](#).
- Call ahead before visiting your doctor's office if you believe you may have been exposed to—or are experiencing symptoms of—COVID-19.

Summary

The best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are to:

- Wash your hands thoroughly and often.
- Avoid touching your mouth, nose, and eyes with unwashed hands.
- Disinfect frequently touched or communal surfaces.
- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- Stay home if you are sick—and stay away from others who are sick.



For detailed information regarding COVID-19 safety on campus, review the [FSU Faculty & Staff Repopulation Guidance](#).

Practice Healthy Habits

In general, it never hurts to practice healthy habits. Eat a healthy diet, exercise, stay hydrated, reduce stress, and get enough sleep. All of these habits help to maintain a strong immune system that is more prepared to fight off infections.

In the video below, Tom Jacobson, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, shares key tips and strategies for COVID-19 prevention.



Thomas Jacobson, Director, FSU Environmental Health and Safety. Written transcript attached below.



Jacobson, T. Video Transcript.docx
21.9 KB



CONTINUE

Effective or Ineffective?

There is a lot of false information circulating about how to protect yourself from the COVID-19 virus. See if you can separate fact from fiction by completing the following sorting activity. Drag and drop each card into the correct category below:

Is the protective measure effective or ineffective?

Effective

Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

Clean your hands with hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

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

Cover your mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.

Use cleaning spray to disinfect “high-touch” objects or surfaces.

Stay home when you’re sick.

Avoid contact with sick people.

Ineffective

Cover or spray your body with alcohol or chlorine.

Eat garlic.

Take antibiotics.

Rinse your nose with saline.

Sterilize your hands with an ultraviolet disinfection lamp.

In the next lesson, learn more about how using an appropriate cloth face covering can enhance your protection against COVID-19.

Face Coverings



The Use of Cloth Face Coverings

To reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC recommends that people wear masks in public settings when around people outside of their household, especially when other [social distancing](#) measures are difficult to maintain. Masks may help prevent people who have COVID-19 from spreading the virus to others.

The CDC recommends wearing a simple or homemade [cloth face covering](#) in the following situations:


- You are in public areas in which social distancing is difficult (such as a grocery store or pharmacy).
- You are taking care of a person with a possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection. Keep in mind that the protective effects of non-medical grade face coverings for healthy people caring for COVID-19 positive patients are unknown.
- You have a possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection and are around others, at home or elsewhere.

Children under the age of 2, people with breathing difficulties, and anyone who has trouble taking off a face covering without assistance should not wear a cloth face covering.

Workplace Expectations & Guidelines

Faculty and staff are **required** to wear cloth face coverings, check their symptoms for COVID-19 daily, and maintain the safety and hygiene practices outlined by the CDC. All employees are required to fully comply with the policies, protocols and guidelines outlined in the Campus Repopulation Guidance and on the Human Resources COVID-19 Workplace Guidance website.

Florida State University will provide employees with a cloth face covering to use while on campus. Employees may choose to use the provided cloth face covering, but may also use alternative face coverings not provided by the University. It is **strongly encouraged** that all face coverings meet the requirements established by the CDC. University funds may not be used to purchase individual face coverings.

 **Note:** Wear a homemade cloth face covering, *not* a surgical mask or N-95 respirator. Surgical masks and N-95 respirators should be reserved for health care workers, as recommended by the CDC.

More Information on Cloth Face Coverings

Click on the button below for more information on how to wear a cloth face covering, how to make one, and how to keep your cloth face covering clean.

CDC: Use of Cloth Face Coverings

Click on the button to review the CDC's considerations for wearing a mask to slow the spread of COVID-19.

[VIEW](#)

Following these preventive measures can reduce your risk of exposure to COVID-19. However, some risk factors are simply out of our control.

In the next lesson, learn how to assess your risk of exposure to COVID-19, and find out what to do if you think you've been exposed.

Exposure Assessment & Social Distancing

Assessing Your Risk

Despite the best preventive measures, COVID-19 continues to spread in communities across the United States—which means that everyone is at some risk of contracting the novel coronavirus.

But how high is that risk? For clarity, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) places people into one of two categories: **known** and **unknown** risk. Let's take a look at each.

1



Known Exposure Risk



If you have been exposed to a laboratory-confirmed—or clinically compatible—COVID-19 case, the CDC places you in the known-risk category.

“Exposure” in this case applies to being in contact with an infected individual **48 hours** before their symptoms started—or at any point thereafter. Per the CDC, an infected person remains contagious until they meet the criteria for discontinued home isolation.

i Due to difficulty in testing, some infected persons may not receive an official diagnosis, which is why “clinically compatible” and “laboratory-confirmed” exposure are in the same risk group.

Who is in the Known Risk Group

Those in the known-risk category will be able to check off at least one of the following boxes:

- ☐ **You live in the same household** as someone with a laboratory-confirmed or clinically compatible COVID-19 case.
- ☐ **You are an intimate partner** of someone with a laboratory-confirmed or clinically compatible COVID-19 case.
- ☐ **You have had close contact** with a laboratory-confirmed or clinically compatible COVID-19 infected person. Close contact applies to anyone who has been within 6 feet of an infected person. Also note that the longer that contact period lasts, the greater the risk.



You are providing care in a non-healthcare setting (such as a home) to someone with a laboratory-confirmed or clinically compatible COVID-19 case—and you are not following recommended precautions.



What are recommended precautions? Recommended precautions include things like separating yourself from an infected person, not sharing items, washing your hands thoroughly, disinfecting communal surfaces, not touching your face, wearing a face mask and gloves in an infected person's presence, and properly disposing of that protective equipment.

What You Should Do

If you fall in the known-risk category, you will need to monitor your symptoms while also preventing the possible spread of COVID-19. Follow the precautions below:



Stay home and notify your supervisor. Self-quarantine in your home for 14 days after your last date of exposure. If you live with others, maintain a physical distance of at least 6 feet at all times. Also, be extra cautious around those who are at a higher risk for severe illness.



Monitor your symptoms. Monitor your health for 14 days after the last date of potential exposure. Check your temperature twice a day—and watch out for common symptoms of COVID-19 like cough and shortness of breath.





Unknown Exposure Risk

Because COVID-19 is continuing to spread, there is always the possibility of unrecognized exposure. You may have unknowingly come in contact with a COVID-19 infected person, or you may have even touched a contaminated surface—and then touched your mouth, nose, or eyes.

For that reason, even if you are not in the known-exposure group, you should remain cautious to reduce your chances of catching or spreading the virus.

What You Should Do

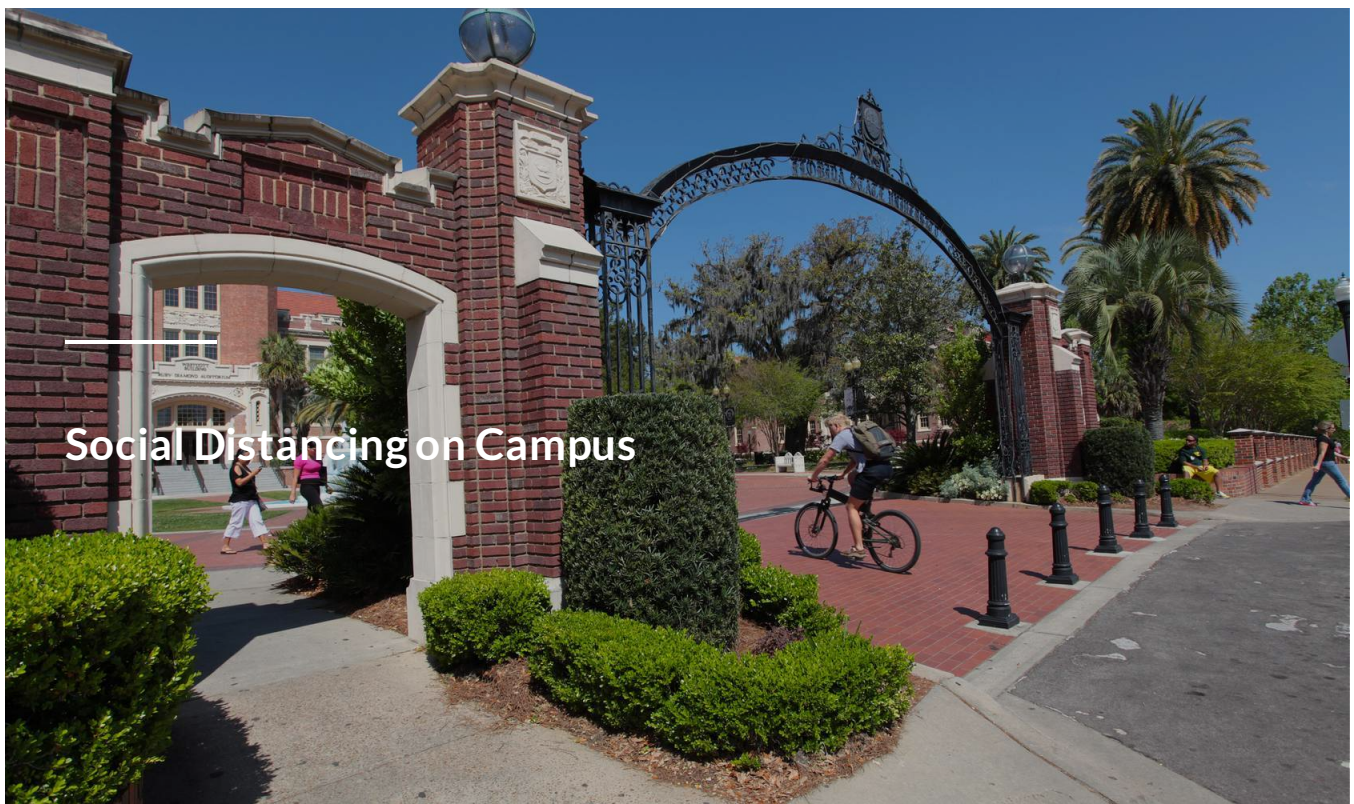
If your exposure to COVID-19 is unknown, the CDC recommends that you take the following [precautions](#):



Watch out for symptoms. Monitor your health and watch out for symptoms of COVID-19. If symptoms develop, take your temperature and monitor yourself for a fever (100.4 or higher).



Practice social distancing. COVID-19 spreads from person to person. The more contact you have with others, the more likely you are to catch or spread the novel coronavirus. Stay away from crowded places and, if you must go out, maintain a distance of 6 feet from others.



Social distancing, also called “physical distancing,” means keeping a safe space between yourself and other people who are not from your household. Social distancing is especially important for people who are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

Remember to be mindful of others who may have personal circumstances or situations that present challenges with practicing social distancing.

To practice social distancing on campus:

- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
- Use ZOOM™ or similar applications as alternatives to face-to-face meetings.
- Try to avoid casual conversations in common areas, e.g. hallways – take them outside with appropriate distancing.
- In tightly enclosed spaces such as elevators, limit occupancy to **three** people.

So, what happens if you've been exposed to COVID-19 and start showing symptoms? The next section will explore what to do if you feel unwell.

High Risk Groups



You Start to Feel Unwell

After reading countless stories about the novel coronavirus, the dreaded moment happens: You feel like you are getting sick. You are coughing and you have a fever —unsurprisingly— your first thought is:

“What if I have COVID-19?”

First, stay calm. Many COVID-19 symptoms are similar to that of a cold, flu, or other viral infection. So, while it is possible that you have COVID-19, symptoms do not equal a diagnosis.

Furthermore, even if you have COVID-19, the situation may not be as severe as you fear. The majority of people recover from COVID-19 without needing special treatment. But that does not mean there is no danger—especially if you are in a high-risk group.

High-Risk Groups

Most people recover from COVID-19 within weeks. However, some people are at a greater risk of needing intensive care than others and some people are at a greater risk for severe illness than others.

Preliminary research suggests that higher-risk groups include:

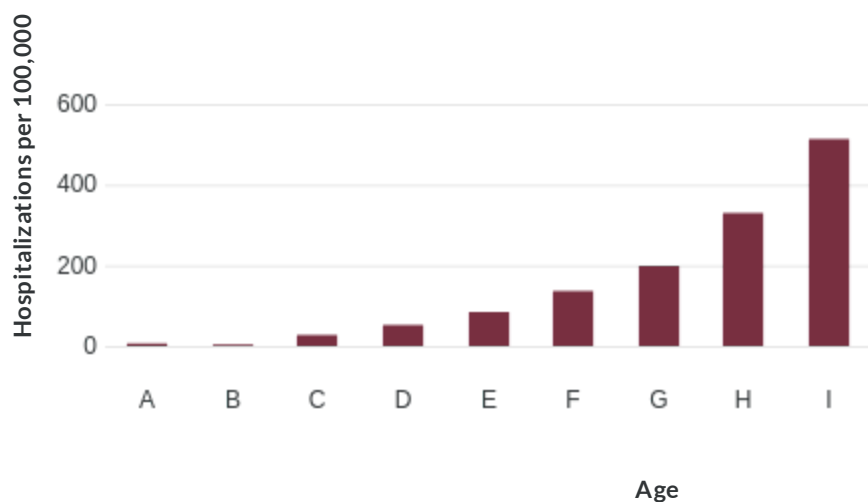
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Those with underlying health conditions. People with underlying health conditions might be at a higher risk for severe illness if they contract COVID-19. Per the [CDC](#), underlying conditions include chronic lung disease, moderate to severe asthma, serious heart conditions, severe obesity (body mass index of >40), diabetes, renal failure, and liver disease. Also, people who are immunocompromised—such as those who have controlled HIV or AIDs, are receiving cancer treatment, or who are on immune-weakening medications—are at a greater risk.

2

Older adults. The CDC [reports](#) that the older someone is, the higher the COVID-19 mortality rate becomes. The following chart breaks down those numbers:

COVID-19 Associated Hospitalizations (Data through June 6, 2020*)



A.	0-4 yrs		5.6
B.	5-17 yrs		3.1
C.	18-29 yrs		27.3
D.	30-39 yrs		52.5
E.	40-49 yrs		84.6
F.	50-64 yrs		136.1
G.	65-74 yrs		198.7
H.	75-84 yrs		329.3
I.	85+ yrs		513.2



*Data received and recorded by the CDC Associated Hospitalization SurveillanceNetwork ([COVID-Net](#)). Most recent data available is through the week ending June 6, 2020.

People Who Need Extra Precautions

In addition to those at an increased risk for severe illness, there are also people who need to take extra precautions. These may include women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, people with disabilities and certain racial and ethnic minority groups. For more information on how

to support people who need extra precautions, visit the CDC's website on [Extra Precautions](#) for guidance.

Employees may request a temporary modification to their work assignment based on high-risk concerns by completing the [Request for Temporary Modification form](#) and submitting it to their supervisor. Information on the request process can be found on the [FSU HR COVID-19 website](#). Questions regarding high-risk employees and the Temporary Modification process can be sent to HR-COVID19@fsu.edu.

We all must do our part to reduce the spread of COVID-19. This includes monitoring our symptoms, isolating when sick, and keeping people at higher risk safe.

In the next lesson, we will review the Do's and Don'ts for navigating COVID-19.

Do's and Don'ts

Check Your Understanding

Check your understanding of the do's and don'ts for responding to COVID-19 by completing the following sorting activity. Drag and drop each statement into the correct category: Do or Don't.

Do

Regularly wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds

Regularly disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces

Stay away from others who are sick, coughing, or sneezing

Call your doctor if you show symptoms of COVID-19 and think you've been exposed

Eat healthy, exercise, stay hydrated, and get enough sleep

Come up with a plan for caring for high-risk individuals in your household

Stay up to date with reliable news sources

Wear a homemade cloth face covering in public areas

Don't

Be an alarmist and panic

Touch your mouth, nose, or eyes with unwashed hands

Wear a surgical mask or N-95 respirator if you're not a health care worker

Go to work, or public areas if you're sick

CONTINUE

You have now reached the end of the section on responding to COVID-19. The next section focuses on specific policies and employment information.

Department Responsibilities for Repopulation Guidance



As the University continues the transition from remote work to increasing the employee population on campus, departments should be prepared to increase their on-campus faculty and staff in phases. The most important thing to remember is mitigating the spread of COVID-19. In addition to following the safety and hygiene standards, departments are responsible for ensuring that faculty and staff can work while maintaining the CDC's social

distancing guidelines (minimum of 6 ft.). Departments are also responsible for ensuring that high-risk employees receive consideration for their health needs.

One effective way to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 is to implement alternating coverage in your department, if appropriate. For example, departments may develop rotating schedules for staff, or faculty needed for departmental coverage, on a half-day, daily, weekly, or as-needed basis.

Making Assignments

When making assignments for employees to return to on-campus duties, there are steps Deans, Directors, and Department Heads should follow.

Step 1

Evaluate Job Duties



Review position descriptions for staff or anticipated assignments of responsibilities for faculty, and assign employees who have essential functions that require an on-campus presence to return back to campus.

Review productivity levels of faculty and staff who have been working remotely. If there have been barriers to productivity, they should be directed to return back to campus.

Step 2

Rotating Schedules



Review remaining faculty and staff and consider implementation of rotation scheduling, or a staggered schedule to ensure on-campus coverage.

Summary

Employees who are able to perform their duties remotely can continue to do so, until directed otherwise, to reduce the number of individuals in the departments. Deans, Directors, and Department Heads should determine which positions should remain remote. Faculty members will be assigned either face-to-face or online courses depending upon the academic needs of the department.

Remote Work Guidance

We want everyone in the FSU community to be focused on doing their part to keep each other safe. For employees that are assigned to return to on-campus duties but have childcare issues, supervisors should examine the employee's specific concern and direct the employee appropriately. Supervisors can allow employees to work a rotating on-campus and remote schedule, or a fully remote schedule. If a rotating or fully remote schedule cannot be accommodated, employees may also be eligible for leave under the Families First Coronavirus Act (FFCRA).

We are requesting that employees coordinate with their supervisors on a schedule that allows them to meet their family/personal responsibilities in addition to work obligations. This may be different for each employee based on the specifics of their situation. Managers should work with Human Resources to develop solutions for schedules that cannot be worked out between the employee and immediate supervisor.

CONTINUE

On-Campus Logistics

New logistics on campus are being put in place to maintain proper social distancing and keep employees safe. Open the tabs below to learn more.

Entering & Exiting Buildings

Entry to buildings will be regulated. Campus buildings will be placed into "weekend mode," requiring a valid FSU card to enter all buildings. You should not hold or prop open exterior doors for any other person. Each person should use their own card to enter the building. University departments are working together to ensure student access to buildings, in alignment with student class schedules. This limited access will aid social distancing protocols by reducing the number of people allowed in the building at any given time.

Departments and building coordinators should identify usable building access points and coordinate arrival and departure times of staff to reduce congestion during typical "rush hours" of the business day. Staff arrival and departures should be scheduled in 30-minute increments to reduce personal interactions at building access points, hallways, stairs/elevators, etc.

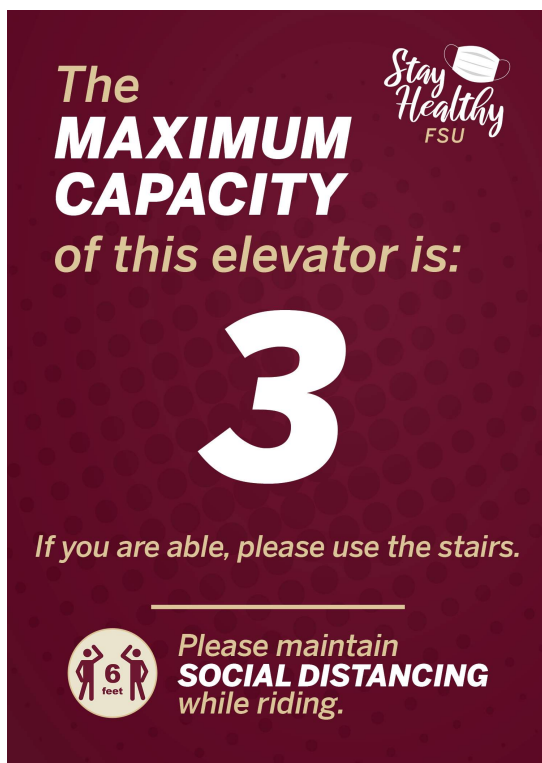
Enter and exit from the main entrance of a building to reduce the number of spaces that are used and must be maintained, unless otherwise directed by facility directional modifications and signage. Stay Healthy FSU signage may be put in place to help manage social distancing and traffic flow.



Elevator Access

No more than three people may use an elevator at a time. Please use the stairs whenever possible but avoid crowding in the stairwell. If you are using the elevator, wear your cloth face covering and avoid touching the elevator buttons with your exposed hand/fingers, if possible. Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol upon departing the elevator.

When applicable, please take note of the signage posted in and around the elevator banks indicating capacity and restrictions.



Air Filtration

As a precautionary measure, the HVAC air filtration system has been evaluated for all campus buildings. While all systems meet current filtration standards and are deemed extremely low risk for transfer of pathogens, the University has opted to install higher efficiency air filters for additional protection. These high efficiency filters use mechanical and electrostatic filtration and have been demonstrated to protect against water droplets and many aerosol particles released from coughing or sneezing.

Frequently Touched Surfaces

For frequently touched surfaces or objects such as: counters, tabletops, workstations, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, desks, chairs, and tables or any other hard surface, the use of an [EPA List-N](#) household disinfectant spray or wipe can be used to kill the COVID-19 virus.

When using cleaning sprays or disinfecting wipes, be sure to follow the precautions, application directions, and contact time according to the label instructions to ensure the safe and effective use of the product. In general, the following list of items can be used to help maintain your work area: disinfectant wipes, hand sanitizers, general disinfectant, disposable cleaning towel or hand soap. After cleaning and disinfection, properly dispose of any wipes or cleaning supplies and wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

When using stairwells be mindful of touching hand rails, door handles, and other flat surfaces. When entering or leaving your work area or facility, remember to reduce the number of door handles, light switches, handrails, and other flat and solid surfaces that you may touch.

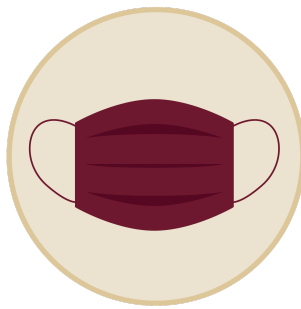


Visitors, trainees, guests and pets are not allowed on worksites during this time. Minor children are not permitted on campus.

Third-party vendors and contractors are permitted on campus, but must adhere to FSU's COVID-19 Policies and Procedures.

Stay Healthy Resources

The university has created a multitude of resources to help your department follow healthy practices. To download or request materials, including signs and floor stickers, visit stayhealthy.fsu.edu/resources.



As FSU begins to move into new phases of the repopulation plan, some things will change. In the next section we will focus on revised cleaning and sanitation protocol.

Cleaning and Sanitation



Cleaning Protocol On Campus

Building Services is committed to maintaining a clean, safe, and sanitary work environment for all academic, administrative, and support buildings. To that effect, Business Services will conduct their cleaning and disinfection program in accordance with [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) recommendations and guidelines, advisory from the [World](#)

[Health Organization](#), and guidance from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

In order to prepare and organize the campus cleaning and disinfection efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic and to be efficient with limited resources, Building Services has adjusted the normal building cleaning and disinfection service plan to include the following:

- Building Services cleaning crews will focus cleaning and disinfection efforts in the most impactful areas including facility entry and exits, public spaces, hallways, stairwells, elevators, and restrooms.
- New cleaning protocols have been developed requiring faculty, staff and students to participate in helping clean and disinfect their work areas and classrooms.
- The cleaning and disinfecting work group continues to refine effective cleaning techniques and products that will assist each person in maintaining a high level of personal safety.

As new information, recommendations, and guidelines emerges, this plan will adjust accordingly to meet the needs of the University.

CONTINUE

Cleaning Protocol

Expand each section below to read more about the general cleaning protocols that are being followed by FSU cleaning crews.

Classrooms

FSU has developed an enhanced cleaning and disinfection plan for classrooms. This plan will complement other measures the University has implemented to reduce the potential for the transmission of COVID 19. The intent of this plan is to provide an assortment of cleaning and disinfection options in classrooms. FSU's professional cleaning staff, course instructors, and students will work together collaboratively to ensure a safe classroom environment.

Professional cleaning staff will provide, at a minimum, daily deep cleaning and disinfection of each classroom to include hard surfaces, light switches, handrails, stairwells, elevators, and other high touch areas utilizing EPA approved Lit-N agents. Carpeted rooms will be vacuumed using vacuum cleaners with HEPA3 filters. Rooms with hard floors will be cleaned and disinfected. Additional cleaning will be provided by custodial staff during the day whenever possible.

Due to the number of classrooms that will be in use, along with limited custodial staff, course instructors will be provided disinfectant kits to disinfect instructional hardware and devices inside the classroom (podium, keyboard, overhead projector, PC, microphones etc.) used by instructors.

Custodial staff will empty waste bins more frequently to support the disposal of waste, disinfect main entrance doorways, handles, handrails, light fixture switches, etc., sweep and mop floors and vacuum carpeted areas as needed.

Please note: Any sensitive, laboratory or facility unique equipment that is not part of the normal cleaning protocol will require manufacture cleaning specification and will be the responsibility of the department to provide guidance.



Laboratories

Laboratory areas will not be serviced unless requested in writing by the laboratory manager/officer. Any sensitive, laboratory or facility unique equipment that is not part of the normal cleaning protocol will require manufacture cleaning specifications and will be the responsibility of the department.

FSU's Procurement Office will provide assistance with the purchase of cleaning supplies that are recommended by your manufacturer for those pieces of equipment that require special attention and cleaning protocols.

Restrooms

Restrooms will be cleaned **daily**. Waste bins will be emptied, and other supplies will be restocked as needed.




Common Areas

Common areas will be cleaned **daily**. For common areas, benches/hard seats, table tops, stairwells and handrails, light fixture switches, door handles, water fountains will be disinfected.

Offices

Only limited services will be provided in offices. Each individual office occupant will be responsible for cleaning and disinfecting their own area.

Community Area Waste and Recycling stations have been placed in common areas throughout all buildings. All office and laboratory occupants will utilize the Community Area Waste and Recycling stations to dispose of general office waste. Building Services will empty community waste stations daily and recycling stations as needed.

 Specialized cleaning, such as carpet cleaning and waxing of floors will be accommodated and completed per Work Order. Work Orders can be placed by contacting: FSU Service Center: (850) 644-2424.

Cleaning Products

All cleaning and disinfectant on campus will follow [CDC standards](#) utilizing [EPA registered](#) List-N disinfectant agents.

The EPA has provided a list of pre-approved [List-N](#) registered household disinfecting spray and wipe products that can be used on the COVID-19 virus.

Disinfectant Wipes

The campus utilizes disinfectant wipes provided by a variety of manufacturers. These wipes have been verified to be on the EPA List-N, which is recommended by the CDC.

Disinfectant Spray

The campus utilizes disinfectant sprays produced by several manufacturers. Each of the sprays have been verified to be on the EPA List-N. Spray can be used with a paper towel for the same use as a

Purchasing cleaning and disinfection supplies

After the initial ramp-up inventory of supplies are depleted within the FSU Warehouse, University contracted providers can be used to obtain cleaning and disinfecting supplies for

your departments. Supplies can be ordered through [SpearMart](#). All cleaning and disinfecting on campus will follow [CDC standards](#) utilizing [EPA registered](#) List-N disinfectant agent. All purchases with University funds must meet this requirement.

Confirm your products meet this criteria by reviewing the list of pre-approved [EPA List-N](#) registered household disinfecting spray and wipe products.

Products used in classrooms for cleaning and disinfection may change based on availability. Per [CDC Guidance](#), if EPA-approved disinfectants are not available, alternative cleaning agents that contain at least 70% alcohol solutions can be used until other products are available.



For more information contact:

Service Center (850) 644-2424

Building Services (850) 644-4000

Cleaning and prevention techniques can reduce the likelihood of contracting COVID-19.

The next lesson will describe policies in place if you or a loved one does test positive for the virus.

Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)



The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) provides certain employees with paid leave benefits for specific reasons relating to COVID-19. These programs are effective through the duration of the qualifying reason but not beyond December 31, 2020. Health care providers and emergency responders are excluded from both leave options under the FFCRA. Expand the sections below to learn more about each program.

Emergency Paid Sick Leave

Employees may be provided up to 80 hours at their normal compensation rate (prorated for part-time) if they are unable to work due to being officially quarantined, and/or experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and seeking a medical diagnosis.

Employees may be provided up to 80 hours at their two thirds of their compensation rate (prorated for part-time) if they are unable to work due to the need to care for another individual who is subject to quarantine, or a child whose school or child care provider is closed or unavailable for reasons related to COVID-19.

Employees are only eligible to take a total of up to 80 hours regardless of the number of qualifying reasons.

Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion

This expansion of FMLA is for employees who need to care for a child due to either school or childcare provider closure for reasons related to COVID-19. Eligibility is contingent upon a determination by the supervisor that the employee is unable to perform their job duties remotely because of the nature of the duties or because the employee is unable to perform their duties due to having to care for a child for reasons related to COVID-19.

For information on the submission process for Emergency Paid Sick Leave and Emergency FMLA, including documents and timeline, visit the [HR Workplace Guidance website](#).

Despite your best efforts, it may become essential that you need to travel outside of your immediate area. Find out what you can do to mitigate your exposure to the virus while traveling and what to do when you return in the next lesson.

Information for Travelers



Traveling During COVID-19

COVID-19 data by state and county can be found on the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website](#). This data is referenced for informational purposes and is not intended to substitute for medical advice or your personal responsibility to evaluate and limit your exposure risk.

The rapid spread of COVID-19 has halted most personal travel. But there may be instances when travel is necessary. Select the tabs below for information regarding FSU's current travel policies.

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

DOMESTIC TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

All university international and domestic travel remains restricted at this time.



UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

DOMESTIC TRAVEL

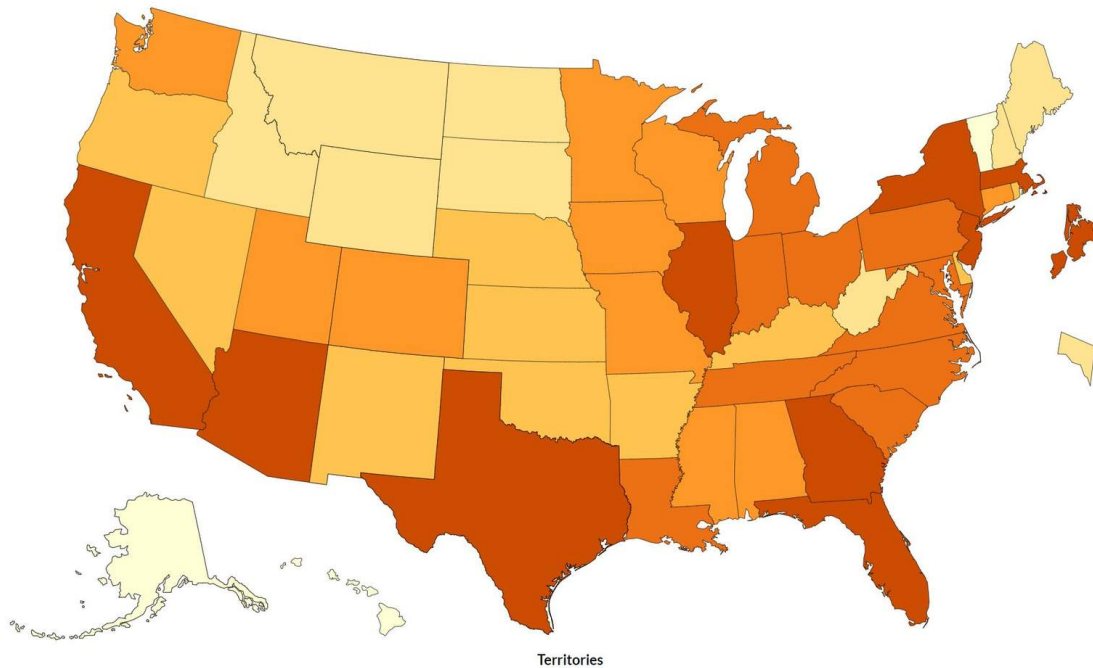
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Personal domestic travel is strongly discouraged but not prohibited.

- If employees choose to travel, they should review COVID-19 data at their anticipated destination in order to make an informed decision about their exposure risk.
- Domestic travel will no longer require a 14-day self-quarantine unless the employee presents COVID-19 related symptoms upon return from travel.

Use the [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#) to learn more about the situation at your destination.

Total Number of COVID-19 Cases in the US Reported to the CDC, by State/Territory




UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

DOMESTIC TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Personal international travel is strongly discouraged but not prohibited.


- Employees who travel internationally or on a cruise should not return to campus until they have been COVID-19 symptom free at their normal place of residence for 14 days.
- Notify your supervisor if you have:
 - Experienced COVID-19 symptoms
 - Travelled internationally
 - Recently been on a cruise
- Supervisors can consult with HR regarding the 14-day quarantine period, if needed.

 The COVID-19 pandemic is a rapidly evolving situation. The FSU Controller's Office provides information on University-related travel, please visit the [Travel COVID-19 FAQ](#) section for up-to-date information.

CONTINUE

Key Points for Travel during COVID-19

- Check the CDC's [travel notices](#) before a trip to determine if you should cancel or postpone.
- The risk of getting COVID-19 on an airplane is low—but if you notice a sick passenger, especially if they're coughing, avoid contact.
- Cruise ship travel increases the risk of person-to-person spread of viruses, including COVID-19. Travelers, especially those with underlying health issues, should defer cruise trip travel.
- Travelers returning from countries with widespread ongoing transmission of COVID-19 (Level 3 Travel Health Notice) may experience restrictions on their movement, such as a quarantine of up to 14 days if you're experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.

 If possible, it is best to avoid travel during the COVID-19 outbreak, especially if you are a high-risk individual. Remember to stay informed about the local restrictions that may be in

place where you travel—as well as to practice good hygiene.

This concludes the section on Policies and Protocol surrounding COVID-19. The concluding section provides FAQs and resources for further assistance.

FAQs

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Expand the rows below to reveal the answers to some FAQs about COVID-19:

What is COVID-19? —

SARS-CoV-2 is a new virus that was first identified in late 2019. Its associated illness is known as COVID-19. Since then, the virus has become a global health emergency and pandemic as it continues to spread from person to person.

How does COVID-19 spread? —

COVID-19 is thought to spread primarily from **person to person**. When an infected person coughs or sneezes, respiratory droplets can enter the mouth or nose of others who are within 6 feet.

While less common, COVID-19 can also spread through **contaminated objects and surfaces**. You can become infected with COVID-19 if you touch a contaminated object or surface and then touch your mouth, nose, or eyes without washing your hands.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

COVID-19 may produce cold or flu-like symptoms as well as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Symptoms may range in level of severity. Some infected persons may experience no symptoms, while others may experience severe or life-threatening symptoms. The majority of cases experience mild to moderate symptoms.

Who has the greatest risk of experiencing severe COVID-19 symptoms?

Most people will experience mild to moderate symptoms of COVID-19 and recover within a few weeks. However, some people may experience severe or life-threatening complications.

Preliminary research suggests that **older adults** and **people with underlying diseases** (such as cancer, diabetes, or hepatitis B) have a higher risk of requiring intensive care.

There is no current evidence to suggest that children are at a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 or needing more intensive care than others.

What do I do if I'm in a high-risk category?

Currently, FSU has a process that high-risk employees can request a modification to their on-campus work assignment. This ensures that assignments are made in a fair manner, without any assumptions about someone's willingness or ability to report to campus. The goal is to provide support to those employees who are high-risk and ensure a fair and consistent review process for exceptions.

It is the employee's responsibility to submit the [modification request](#) to their supervisor, and then the supervisor should immediately forward that request to HR via the HR-COVID19@fsu.edu email. HR will then work with both the employee and the department on information related to the request. HR will assess if the temporary modification is appropriate.

How can I protect myself and others against COVID-19?

Prevention is the best way to protect yourself and others from COVID-19. The CDC currently recommends that you:

- Wash your hands with soap and water often, for at least 20 seconds; use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol when soap and water are unavailable.
- Avoid touching your mouth, nose, or eyes with unwashed hands.
- Disinfect communal or frequently touched surfaces with an [EPA-approved cleaner](#).
- Cover your mouth with a tissue or the crook of your elbow when you cough or sneeze.
- Stay home if you're sick and avoid others who are sick, coughing, or sneezing.

Should I wear a face covering?

Florida State University requires all employees to wear face coverings in public/common areas. Face coverings are not required when employees are alone, such as in their office.

The CDC recommends the use of homemade cloth face coverings in public areas in which it's difficult to maintain a safe social distance (such as grocery stores and pharmacies). You should also wear a cloth face covering if you have a possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection and you're around other people, or you're taking care of someone with a possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection and they cannot wear a cloth face covering themselves.

The CDC does **not** recommend the use of surgical masks or N-95 respirators, which should be reserved for health care workers.

How do I get tested for COVID-19?

FSU has implemented a voluntary testing facility. This option uses a less invasive procedure than standard testing. To schedule an appointment for testing please visit [University Health Services Testing website](#).

The University is only providing one test, but there are places in the community that you can test at periodically even if you don't display symptoms. You can also test again under the order

of your physician. If you display symptoms, you should call your healthcare provider immediately and follow their recommendations.

Is it safe to travel?

Personal domestic and international travel is strongly discouraged but not prohibited.

Remember, employee international and domestic business-related travel remains restricted.

The CDC's [travel notices](#) are a great starting point when considering an international trip. You may be safe traveling to a country with a level 1 or 2 travel notice, but avoid any nonessential travel to countries with a level 3 travel notice.

For travel within the United States, check local and [CDC guidelines](#) for specifics regarding your destination.

Summary

"We need to continue to work together within the federal government, across the public health infrastructure and in local communities. All of us have a role to play in keeping ourselves, our families and our communities safe."

Nancy Messonnier, MD, Director of the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

Key Takeaways

COVID-19 is a new disease that has grown into a global health emergency. The first confirmed case of COVID-19 appeared in late 2019, but the novel coronavirus has now spread worldwide.

There is currently no vaccine, cure, or treatment for COVID-19 used for the general public, which is why it's more important than ever to do your part in stopping the virus from spreading and protecting yourself from getting sick. Here are some key takeaways from the current understanding of COVID-19:

- **Protect, prevent, and prepare—don't panic.** While you should take the risks of COVID-19 seriously, panicking is not a constructive response. Instead, focus on actionable steps you can take to protect yourself, prevent the spread of COVID-19, and prepare for a potential outbreak in your community.

- **Protect yourself.** Protect yourself from COVID-19 by washing your hands regularly and thoroughly with soap and water. Disinfect frequently touched surfaces, and avoid touching your mouth, nose, or eyes with unwashed hands. Also, avoid close contact with others who are sick.
- **Protect others.** Wear a cloth face covering. Continue to wash your hands with soap and water often and for at least 20 seconds. Stay home when you are sick, and monitor your symptoms. Also, call ahead to your doctor and seek medical care if you experience symptoms of COVID-19 or think you have been exposed to the virus.

Stay Informed

Finally, remember that the situation is evolving rapidly. New COVID-19 cases, information, and updates are emerging every day. Stay informed with the latest news, information, and recommendations for COVID-19 by following:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Click on the link to learn how the CDC is responding to the COVID-19 outbreak.

[VIEW](#)

The World Health Organization (WHO)

Click on the link to read rolling updates on COVID-19, as published by WHO.

[VIEW](#)

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Click on the link to read OSHA's up-to-date coverage on COVID-19.

[VIEW](#)

The final section will cover FSU resources and contact information to help you stay informed on current workplace guidance.

Resources

FSU COVID-19 Resources

- 1 Review the [Return to Campus Checklist](#) for what to do before returning to campus and to stay safe during everyday campus activities.
- 2 Visit the [Faculty & Staff Campus Repopulation Guidance](#) for detailed information on Florida State University's return to campus.
- 3 Schedule your voluntary COVID-19 test on-campus with [University Health Services](#).
- 4 Stay current on all [FSU COVID-19 news and updates](#).
- 5 FSU Human Resources' [COVID-19 Resources](#) site provides workplace guidance, FAQs, employee benefits and virtual training opportunities for faculty and staff.

Mental and Emotional Well Being

The COVID-19 health pandemic presents a variety of new stressors and concerns.

FSU's [Employee Assistance Program](#) (EAP) is a free, confidential program that provides a professional support system for faculty and staff. EAP is committed to improving the well-being of FSU employees through a program that addresses personal and/or workplace difficulties with the help of licensed mental health professionals. Employees have access to

short-term counseling, supervisor consults, organizational development opportunities, mediation services, and an emergency loan program.

In addition to EAP's usual offerings, additional services are available to assist employees with coping with COVID-19. Visit the EAP website for:

- [Overcoming Stress and Anxiety during COVID-19](#)
- [Conflict Resolution Strategies during COVID-19](#)
- [CDC Guidance on Coping with Anxiety and Stress During the Coronavirus](#)

Contact Us

HR Coronavirus Task Force Contacts			
General Questions	Renisha Gibbs	(850) 644-8082	<u>rgibbs@fsu.edu</u>
General Staff Issues and Staff COVID-19 Positive Reporting	Tracey Pearson	(850) 644-3694	<u>tpearson@fsu.edu</u>
	Back-up contact: Julie Ritter	(850) 645-2733	<u>jritter@fsu.edu</u>
General Faculty Issues and Faculty	Rebecca Peterson	(850) 645-2202	<u>rpeterson@fsu.edu</u>

COVID-19 Positive Reporting	Back-up contact: Tiffany Ward	(850) 644-0184	tnward@fsu.edu
Payroll Questions	Phaedra Harris	(850) 644-7705	pharris@fsu.edu
Attendance & Leave Questions	Christine Conley	(850) 644-1978	caconley@fsu.edu
Communications	Shelley Lopez	(850) 644-6602	s.lopez@fsu.edu



For general questions related to COVID-19, please send inquiries to HR-COVID19@fsu.edu.

References

The information and ideas presented in this course come from a variety of trusted public sources, including:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/reopen-guidance.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/sick-with-2019-nCoV-fact-sheet.pdf>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/locations-confirmed-cases.html#map>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/summary.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/t0309-covid-19-update.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/s0226-Covid-19-spread.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/symptoms.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/testing.html>
- [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/prevention.html?
CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-
ncov%2Fabout%2Fprevention-treatment.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/prevention.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fabout%2Fprevention-treatment.html)
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>
- [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/healthcare-supply-ppe.html#who-
needs-ppe](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/healthcare-supply-ppe.html#who-needs-ppe)
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/risk-assessment.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6908e1.htm>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-home-care.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/lesson1/section11.html>
- <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/faqs.html>
- [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/from-other-countries.html?
CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-
ncov%2Ftravelers%2Ffrom-china.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/from-other-countries.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Ftravelers%2Ffrom-china.html)
- <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/covid-19-cruise-ship>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/children-faq.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/t0225-cdc-telebriefing-covid-19.html>
- [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-
response.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html)

[CDC AA refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fspecific-groups%2Fguidance-business-response.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/guidance-business-response.html)

- <https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/lesson1/section11.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html#reporting-cases>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/large-events/mass-gatherings-ready-for-covid-19.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/travel-in-the-us.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/testing-in-us.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/healthdirectories/healthdepartments.html>
- https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/summary.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fsummary.html
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/from-other-countries.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>
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- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>

World Health Organization (WHO)

- <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>
- <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
- <https://openwho.org/courses/introduction-to-ncov>
- <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>
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- <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>
- <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---9-march-2020>
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses>
- <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf>
- <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>
- <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/when-and-how-to-use-masks>
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses>
- <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/getting-workplace-ready-for-covid-19.pdf>
- <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---9-march-2020>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnhxjYCVHp8&feature=emb_logo

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>
- <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/standards.html>
- <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/medicalinformation.html#differences>
- https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/hazardrecognition.html#low_risk

Other Sources

- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):**
 - <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/coronavirus-cases-trigger-epa-rapid-response>
 - <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>
- **World Organisation for Animal Health:** <https://www.oie.int/en/scientific-expertise/specific-information-and-recommendations/questions-and-answers-on-2019-novel-coronavirus/>
- **Harvard Health:** <https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/as-coronavirus-spreads-many-questions-and-some-answers-2020022719004>
- **Vox:** <https://www.vox.com/2020/3/2/21161067/coronavirus-covid19-china>
- **CBS News:** <https://www.cbsnews.com/live-updates/coronavirus-outbreak-death-toll-us-infections-latest-news-updates-2020-03-03/>
- **U.S. Bureau of Consular Affairs:** <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/COVID-19-Country-Specific-Information.html>
- **USA Today:** <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/health/2020/03/24/coronavirus-symptoms-loss-smell-taste/2897385001/>

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