



PUGET SOUND PILOTS

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CORONAVIRUS RISK MANAGMENT
and
SAFETY MEASURES PLAN

Target: Zero

Introduction

Due to the critical nature of their work, the members of the Puget Sound Pilots (“Pilots”) are taking a rigorous approach towards preventing the infection of Coronavirus in its pilots and employees with a target of zero infections. The Puget Sound Pilots are aware of the inherent risks to their operations and the maritime community presented by the Coronavirus pandemic and have made responding to this pandemic a top priority. Going beyond community measures to “flatten the curve,” this Coronavirus Risk Management and Safety Measures Plan (“Plan”) takes into consideration the unique circumstances, operations, and environment of the pilots. Focused on the unimpeded flow of commerce and ships in the Puget Sound, the Pilots are eager to do what they can to keep themselves, their employees, and the community healthy.

Conceptual Framework and Methodologies

This Plan is one part of the Pilots’ response to the Coronavirus pandemic, focusing on prevention and safety measures. The Pilots also have in place a detailed response plan that addresses remedial action and steps to be taken in the event of possible exposures and COVID-19 illnesses.

This Plan focuses on **seven** components that mesh together to form a virtual protective shield over the Pilots’ operations and its personnel. The purpose of this shield is to assist in the prevention of exposure to and contraction of COVID-19 by the pilots, employees, and family members, so that personnel can remain free of illness and continue operations, moving commerce and ships through the Puget Sound. To the Pilots, a slow-down in or stoppage of the movement of ships due to widespread infection of the pilots are extreme events with significant impacts for the maritime industry and the economy, and the predominant goal of this Plan is to prevent either event from occurring through implementing critical steps to secure this protective shield. By addressing key elements of their operations, especially the protection of the well-being and health of pilots and employees, the Pilots can work to ensure the unimpeded flow of commerce and shipping.

The Seven Components of the Plan

The Puget Sound Pilots Plan is comprised of seven major components in response to the Coronavirus pandemic to shield and reduce the likelihood of exposure and infection:

1. Consultation and communication with governmental agencies and medical professionals
2. Consultation and coordination with the maritime community
3. Scheduling policies
4. Ship-board procedures
5. Social distancing policies and procedures
6. Personal hygiene, station cleaning, pilot boat cleaning
7. General health and reporting

1. Consultation and Communication – Governmental Agencies and Medical Professionals

The Puget Sound Pilots have open lines of communication with Clallam County Health Director Dr. Alison Unthank as well as several well-respected physicians and medical professionals, as well as the Governor’s office, the Board of Pilotage Commissioners office, port authorities and other governmental agencies, who are very knowledgeable about the Coronavirus pandemic and who are also familiar with our business and operations, allowing them to tailor advice to our processes and the distinct risks we face. We have been very successful in utilizing the knowledge and resources of our medical advisors to craft operational procedures to maximize success in our unique environment. Our discussions regarding medical advice and operational issues have helped develop these Coronavirus risk management procedures and safety measures.

2. Consultation and Communication – Maritime Community

The Puget Sound Pilots have open lines of communication with key stakeholders and advisors in the maritime community, including the United States Coast Guard, American Pilots Association and representatives of the maritime shipping community. With this communication, we are able to get advice and information that is specific to the risks of Coronavirus as they pertain to international shipping and international crews who are aboard ships entering the Puget Sound.

3. Scheduling Policies

Our scheduling policies, for both employees and trainees, are designed to minimize the number of personnel on our facilities and also the number of persons coming and going, with the goal being to reduce potential exposure. Seattle employees are maximizing working from home and minimizing time in the Seattle office whenever feasible. Vendor meetings are held virtually and otherwise restricted from the office unless essential maintenance or repairs are required. Pilot trainees are no longer allowed to use pilot station sleeping quarters and activity is limited to obtaining a pre-approved pilot training program trip.

4. Shipboard Procedures

At the onset of news of the Wuhan coronavirus outbreak, the Puget Sound Pilots immediately engaged with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Captain of the Port for Sector Puget Sound regarding safety risk mitigation measures for inbound vessels. On January 24, 2020, the USCG issued a **Marine Safety Information Bulletin (MSIB) 01-20** “Novel Coronavirus Precautions” and is attached as Exhibit B. The USCG issued a replacement, **MSIB 02-20**, on February 2, 2020 with vessel reporting requirements for cases of persons who exhibit symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and a subsequent “Change 3” issued March 16, 2020 and is attached as Exhibit C.

To reduce one of the greatest threats from an uncontrolled environment – when a pilot is aboard a foreign ship – the Puget Sound Pilots developed a list of cleaning and personnel requirements for each piloted ship to follow. These **Puget Sound Pilots Coronavirus Sanitation Guidelines** are attached as Exhibit A. The USCG incorporated these requirements in **MSIB 06-20**, issued March 13, 2020 by the Commandant of the Inspections and Compliance Division and is attached as Exhibit D. All ships must comply with MSIB 06-20 “Vessel Reporting Requirements for Illness or Death.” This MSIB provides greater confidence that consistent, standardized cleaning and sanitizing procedures are being followed by ship crews along with other safety measures, such as a limitation on who can be on the bridge of ship at the same time as a pilot. Masters must

also submit the “**Attestation of Hazardous Condition**”, attached as Exhibit E, to the USCG to receive clearance for entry. Vessels without this clearance will not receive a pilot.

In conjunction with the USCG COVID-19 guidance provided to commercial vessels in **MSIB 02-20** (as amended) and **MSIB 06-20**, the Coast Guard provided updated information to port and facility operators as it relates to COVID-19 in **MSIB 07-20** titled COVID 19 – Port and Facility Operations - Change 1, issued on April 17, 2020, and is attached as Exhibit F. Additionally, The Washington State Board of Pilotage Commissioners issued a **Pilot Declaration of Health** document regarding COVID-19 for use by state licensed pilots, and is attached as Exhibit G. The CDC also issued “**What Maritime Pilots Need to Know about COVID-19**”, attached as Exhibit H.

Puget Sound Pilots’ dispatch procedure includes directing vessels or their agents to the Puget Sound Pilots coronavirus protocols contained in the COVID-19 Sanitation Guidance published on our website: <https://www.pspilots.org/dispatch-information/order-a-pilot/>. Pilot dispatch is in communication with ships prior to a pilot boarding to confirm that no one aboard the ship exhibits any symptoms of COVID-19. Additionally, inbound foreign vessels submitting a 96-hour Notice of Arrival (NOA), are informed by the USCG of the Pilots’ Coronavirus Sanitation Guidance. Although the USCG does not advise the vessels, they have told the agents and others (operators, facilities, launch service, etc.) that the PS Pilots have COVID 19 Sanitation Guidance and have also handed the guidance out where they had a potential COVID 19 case on board.

Similarly, for outbound vessels, shipping agents are asked to review the Puget Sound Pilots COVID-19 Sanitation Guidance. If the vessel has their own COVID-19 protocols or declaration of health form, the vessel is directed to email their pre-boarding requirements to the President (president@pspilots.org) or Dispatch (dispatch@pspilots.org) prior to the vessel sailing. This is to allow time for the pilot to review and accommodate the vessel COVID-19 protocol request prior to the Master/Pilot Exchange (MPX) aboard the vessel. The Pilot will also confirm that all crew members are healthy, and that the vessel is in compliance with the USCG **MSIB 06-20**.

5. Physical Distancing Procedures

The pilot station (“Station”) at Port Angeles, Washington serves as communal living facilities for pilots and also work facilities for employees (pilot boat crew) including required meals. The Pilots have developed procedures to help reduce proximity and frequency of contacts between individuals while at the Station. The Pilots also acknowledge that doctors are encouraging people to go outside provided they observe CDC physical distancing guidelines. *Some specific elements of these procedures include:*

At the Station

- No visitors are allowed onto the station, boatman offices, pilot boats, etc.
- Boat crew members and pilots are wearing masks when in the pilot boat and underway.
- Pilots and crew are self-screening for COVID-like symptoms prior to entering the Station.
- Pilots are using temporal thermometers to take and record temperatures prior to assignments on arrival at the Station or onboard the pilot boat.
- Pilot boats and pilot station are being sanitized daily and additionally as needed.
- To avoid cross-contamination, pilot boat crews are:
 - wearing masks and using the CDC Sequence for Putting on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) guidelines attached in Exhibit I.

- practicing physical distancing protocols and maintaining six feet from others
- continuous cleaning and sanitizing the pilot boats and Station using the CDC Cleaning and Disinfecting your Facility guidelines attached in Exhibit J.
- Handshaking, fist bumps, hugs, and elbow bumps are prohibited.
- Maintain a minimum physical distance of six feet from others in case of sneeze or cough.
- Non-essential social interaction is eliminated or reduced to a bare minimum.
- Meetings with non-essential personnel (i.e. visitors, vendors) will be held “virtually” in lieu of “in-person” using phone conferencing, Microsoft Teams, Skype, Zoom or similar.
- Essential service calls, such as for the vessels, are permitted on Station premises with service providers adhering to our policies and procedures. Such service calls shall be cleared/coordinated by Pilot leadership i.e. President, Station Mgrs, Lead Boat Operators.
- If pilots are eating meals together, a minimum six feet separation is to be maintained.
- Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with others.
- Do not touching anything you can avoid touching.
- Do not sit in close proximity to other people at the station or anywhere else.
- Used bedding and towels are to be deposited where designated for professional sanitizing laundering.
- Avoid congregating with others and maintain minimum six feet spacing when the situation cannot be feasibly avoided.
- Avoid areas or surfaces typically contacted by many and sanitize the areas and surfaces when the situation cannot be feasibly avoided.
- Only one person at a time should be present in confined spaces i.e. vessel engine rooms.
- Hand sanitizer is readily available in restrooms, rear doorways and onboard the pilot boat.

While At Home

All of the above, plus ... (to the extent practical)

- Stay informed and updated.
- Take the stay-at-home orders seriously.
- Stay at your home when possible while not working.
- Limit going out to essential trips to the grocery store, doctors, pharmacies, exercise, etc.
- Avoid crowds or gatherings.
- Avoid public areas and public transportation, taxicabs and ride sharing services, whenever possible.
- Avoid restaurants, gyms, movie theaters, malls, and casinos, that are still open.
- To the extent possible, avoid close-proximity environments, such as riding in cars, especially with people who might be sick or might have been exposed to the virus.
- Restrict or eliminate non-essential travel
- If you do travel anywhere considered high risk under CDC guidelines, please self-quarantine for 14 days.

While Using Hired Transportation

Follow CDC Guidance on Rideshare, Taxi, Limo, or Other Driver-For-Hire, attached as Exhibit L.

6. Personal Hygiene and Station Cleaning

The procedures below help keep the need to wash hands at the forefront. Additionally, our staff is regularly cleaning and disinfecting the stations. Furthermore, we have asked all pilots and employees to help contribute to this effort.

Personal Hygiene

- Frequently wash your hands with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds. Be obsessive about it.
- Frequently use hand sanitizer when aboard a boat or when washing hands is impractical.
- Do not touch your face. Also, wash your face periodically.
- If necessary, cough or sneeze into elbows or tissue. Promptly dispose of used tissues.
- Clean-up after yourselves. Do not leave lying around any dirty dishes, utensils, cups, water bottles, beverage cans, napkins, etc.
- Anyone involved in food preparation for others shall wear a face mask and gloves, in addition to normal food safety guidelines, and refer to Exhibit K CDC FAQs and Guidelines on Food Safety.

Station and Pilot Boat Cleaning

- Keep surfaces clean. Before and after using a computer, equipment, tools, etc, wipe them down with sanitizing wipes or cleaner.
- Frequently wipe down surfaces, doorknobs, hand rails, bathroom fixtures, thermostats, handles to pilot boat doors, controls, counters, telephones, etc. Again, be obsessive about it.
- Keep common doors propped open to avoid the need to touch doorknobs.
- Wear gloves when you feel it is necessary or appropriate, but especially when cleaning or coming into contact with any surface that may have been exposed or contaminated.
- Anyone at a workstation, helm, or shared workspace should wipe down computers, keyboards, mice, printers/copiers, office equipment, telephones, radios, microphones, controls, etc. before use and additionally at the beginning and end of each crew shift.
- Pilot boats should be cleaned and sanitized frequently and at the end of each crew's shift.
- Shared serving utensils should be avoided in the galley.
- Food items, such as cookies and cake slices, preferably should be individually wrapped.

7. General Health and Reporting

By establishing guidelines for reporting illness and encouraging honesty, individuals are more willing to step forward if they have possibly been exposed to the Coronavirus or are not feeling well. By quickly removing these individuals from our facilities and undertaking necessary sanitizing procedures, we help reduce the potential of Coronavirus infection.

Be familiar with the signs and symptoms of COVID-19

All pilots and employees are asked to be familiar with the common signs and symptoms of Coronavirus, including, but not limited to, fever, cough, shortness of breath, and/or difficulty breathing. Each individual responds differently, and other symptoms can include tiredness, headache, general aches, runny nose and sore throat. Symptoms can also range from mild to severe and may tend to be worse in older persons or those with underlying medical conditions.

If an employee or pilot does not feel well while at work

If you are feeling unwell or exhibiting flu-like symptoms, immediately inform appropriate Puget Sound Pilots personnel, go home, and contact your doctor. The CDC suggests that people could be infected and not show symptoms for several days while potentially spreading the virus. Please do your part not to infect others.

If an employee or pilot does not feel well while at home

Inform the appropriate Puget Sound Pilots personnel, stay home, and contact your doctor.

Possible contact

If you come into close contact with someone who is experiencing flu-like symptoms, it is your responsibility to contact your doctor and let appropriate Puget Sound Pilots personnel know. You will either be quarantined or sent home. If you come into close contact with someone who later reports illness, symptoms, or testing, it is your responsibility to let appropriate personnel know.

Temperatures

For the safety of everyone, employees and pilots at the Port Angeles Pilot Station will have their temperatures taken once a day, at a minimum. Anyone with a temperature over 100.4°, will be sent home and advised to seek medical attention.

Self-quarantine

If you have been exposed to the Coronavirus, such as close contact with a suspected / confirmed case, or you are at risk of coming down with the Coronavirus due to suspected close contact or contamination, then you should self-quarantine for 14 days. Absolutely do NOT come to work. Once your quarantine period has ended, if you do not have symptoms, follow your doctor's instructions on how to return to your normal routine. Please refer to resourceful websites, such as the CDC website (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>) or the John Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center (<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>), for information on self-quarantining. A return to work authorization from your doctor may be required before returning.

Mental Health

Resources are available for both pilots and employees to help with any mental health issues or concerns. Stress, anxiety, and depression are not uncommon during uncertain times, and assistance programs are available. Master Mates & Pilots Health Plan includes and Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for pilots administered by LifeWorks and accessible 24x7 (877-234-5151, lifeworks.com). The Inland Boatman's Union (IBU) Health Benefit Trust includes Innovative Care Management's 24/7 Nurseline (800-971-2680, www.ibubenefits.org.) that available to help IBU employees that are Trust members.

Be honest!

Be honest with us and be honest with yourselves! If you have symptoms or suspicions that you might have come into contact with someone who is infected, admit this to yourself and to us.

We will do everything we can to assist you, but do not come to work.

Resources

Resources are vital to each of the seven components of this plan and come in many forms, including (1) knowledge, (2) communication, (3) supplies, and (4) people.

1. Knowledge encompasses the sharing of ideas, the receipt of valuable input from governmental, county health directors as well as federal CDC medical virus mitigation advisors on matters of contact tracing and science based responses, and maritime subject matter experts, and the understanding of operations, especially related to piloting, the maritime industry, and preventative techniques. The Pilots appreciate the knowledge shared with them by experts in these fields, including best practices to help avoid contracting the Coronavirus, that have helped craft many of the policies and procedures herein. The Coronavirus pandemic is unprecedented, and everyone has

so much to learn from one another, and this is why communication, the next component of resources, is incredibly important.

2. Communication is the backbone of this Plan. Undoubtedly, communication with knowledgeable advisors and experts is essential, as are open lines of communication with and between maritime interests, the member pilots, the pilot associations, employees, and other stakeholders in the Puget Sound. Timely, relevant communication will add to productivity and build essential trust amongst stakeholders. Communication also assists all stakeholders in identifying and overcoming the challenges that undoubtedly arise each day during this unprecedented event.

The Pilots encourage pilots, employees, and maritime interests to share the following:

- Reports or first-hand observations of:
 - Sick crew members, pilots, & employees*
 - Contact with potentially ill persons*
 - Persons requiring quarantine*
 - Non-compliance with Plans and MSIBs
 - Anything compromising safety or the well-being of another*
- Ideas to enhance safety and health
- Information on closures, delays, etc.
- Resources for supplies and PPE
- Alterations of schedules, plans, etc.
- Procedural and reporting changes
- Any information that will help entities and individuals remain healthy

*These and any other urgent matters should be reported to the Puget Sound Pilot Dispatchers by calling 206-448-4455 (24 hours).

3. Supplies are vital to remaining in operation and keeping the protective shield functional. Supplies include everyday basics, such as fuel, food, and beverages, but also include Coronavirus- specific items such as disinfecting and cleaning supplies, and, very importantly, personal protective equipment (PPE). PPE is used to help prevent a pilot from contracting the Coronavirus while on board a ship, by personnel performing cleaning and disinfecting services, and by personnel during medical events to prevent the infection of others. Supplies of PPE are extremely low and in high demand, so communication and idea-sharing are critical to sourcing. The use of PPE in the confines of the maritime environment where

physical distancing is challenging confirms the serious posture being taken to control the spread of the virus. This is why the supply of masks are critical for pilots. Ships are not to be relied upon as a supply source for PPE.

4. People refers to the tremendous effort, creativity, and cooperation by all people - pilots, employees, maritime interests, medical professionals - that makes possible keeping the shield intact and those within it safe. Getting through this pandemic requires everyone working together, pushing their limits at times, sharing ideas and information, and focusing on keeping one another safe.

Conclusion

Through its seven-point approach to helping prevent the spread of Coronavirus, the Puget Sound Pilots strive to maintain a safe environment to keep their pilots and employees healthy and fit to move commerce through the Puget Sound. Since the pandemic and associated news are ever-changing and more is being learned by the day, we are flexible, and this plan is to be considered a working document. Taking our roles and responsibilities very seriously amid this pandemic, the Puget Sound Pilots invite meaningful suggestions that we can consider for incorporation into our operations and Coronavirus Risk Management and Safety Measures Plan.

Contacts

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

Keysha Ross
Officer in Charge
Division of Global Migration and
Quarantine
CDC Seattle Quarantine Station
Sea-Tac International Airport, Room
S2067-M
Tel: 206-533-4519
Fax: 206-533-0855
Mobile: 206-516-9097
Email: kdr6@cdc.gov

Clallam County

COVID-19 Hot line number is 360-417-2430

COVID-19 Response Public Information Officer

Peter Raiswell
Tel: (360) 460-0360
Email: csem_pio@co.clallam.wa.us

Clallam County Emergency Management

Anne Chastaine
Emergency Operations Center
223 East 4th Street, Suite 12
Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015
Tel: (360)417-2483
Fax: (360)417-2485
Email: csem@co.clallam.wa.us
<http://www.clallam.net/EmergencyManagement/>

EOC is operational Monday through
Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Links

COVID 19 Links for State and County Government Proclamations

Can be found in attached Exhibit N

Links to More Information on COVID-19

Can be found in attached Exhibit O

Exhibit A

Puget Sound Pilots Sanitation Guidance for Vessels

(posted on PSP website <https://www.pspilots.org/dispatch-information/order-a-pilot/>)



29 February 2020

From the Puget Sound Pilots:

In order to mitigate the threat of transmission of the COVID-19 (Corona Virus) to the Puget Sound maritime community the Puget Sound Pilots respectfully request vessel operators take the following measures during their vessel's transit to Puget Sound, prior to the pilot boarding, and also during the vessel's transit within Puget Sound with a pilot aboard:

- Cool and dry conditions should be maintained on the bridge. Avoid hot and humid conditions which may enable a virus to stay alive on surfaces.
 - All ship's crew members please attempt to maintain 6 feet (2M) of physical distancing per the Centers for Disease Control's recommendations
 - Any crew member entering the bridge should thoroughly wash their hands and face prior to entering the bridge and wash their hands again immediately upon entering.
 - Maintain a supply of hand sanitizer on the bridge. Any member of the bridge team should use hand sanitizer on their hands immediately after touching their face at all.
 - All coffee cups and utensils on bridge should be washed thoroughly.
 - In the hour prior to the pilot boarding, wipe down the entire bridge with a 5% solution of bleach water (including the chart table, instruments, chairs, helm, entire console, hand rails, windows, etc.)
 - Please only allow essential personnel allowed in the wheelhouse while a pilot is onboard.
 - Pilots should bring their own coffee cups, not the ship's.
 - Pilots may make awareness of the above conditions part of the Master/Pilot Exchange.
 - If the helmsman or ship's officers see the pilot fail to comply with the above conditions, then they should speak up and remind the pilot to do so.
- Thank you for taking the precautions we have requested.

Respectfully,

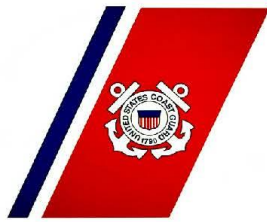
Eric von Brandenfels

President, Puget Sound Pilots

President@pspilots.org

Exhibit B

Marine Safety Information Bulletin 01-20, issued January 24, 2020



Marine Safety Information Bulletin

Commandant
U.S. Coast Guard
Inspections and Compliance Directorate
2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave, SE, STOP 7501
Washington, DC 20593-7501

MSIB Number: 01-20
Date: January 24, 2020
Contact: LCDR John T. Livingston
Phone: (202) 372-2073
E-mail: john.t.livingston@uscg.mil

Novel Coronavirus Precautions

A novel (new) coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is causing an outbreak of pneumonia-type illness in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This outbreak began in early December 2019 and continues to expand in scope and magnitude. Global surveillance is in the early stages and confirmation of more cases in China and beyond its borders is expected. There have been cases discovered across the globe, including 2 cases in the United States. These cases have been directly associated with travelers who had visited the affected region in China. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. There are several known coronaviruses that infect people, usually causing only mild respiratory symptoms similar to the common cold. However, this novel coronavirus appears capable of causing illness that is more serious. Signs and symptoms include fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. It is unclear how easily this virus spreads between people.

Some key points to remember concerning the Novel Coronavirus:

- There is an ongoing outbreak of pneumonia, first identified in Wuhan, China, caused by a novel coronavirus.
- Person-to-person spread is occurring, although it is unclear how easily the virus spreads between people.
- Preliminary information suggests that older adults, and people with underlying health conditions, may be at increased risk for severe disease from this virus.
- Travelers to Wuhan, China should avoid contact with sick people, animals (alive or dead), and animal markets. Travelers from Wuhan to the United States and other countries, may be asked questions about their health and travel history upon arrival.
- If you traveled to Wuhan and feel sick with fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, you should seek medical care right away. Before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, call ahead, tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms, and avoid contact with others. Do not travel while sick.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve when coughing or sneezing. Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

Vessel owners/operators and local stakeholders should be aware of the following:

- Vessel representatives are required to report sick or deceased crew/passengers within the last 15 days to the CDC under 42 CFR 71.21. **Regional CDC quarantine station points of contact can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/QuarantineStationContactListFull.html>**
- The Coast Guard will continue to review all "Notice of Arrivals" in accordance with current policies and will communicate any concerns stemming from sick or deceased crew or passengers to their Coast Guard chain of command and the CDC quarantine station who will coordinate with local health authorities.
- Vessel masters shall inform Coast Guard boarding teams of any ill crewmembers on board their vessel prior to the Coast Guard embarking and Boarding Teams should verify vessel illnesses with CDC if concerns arise.
- Local industry stakeholders, in partnership with their Coast Guard Captain of the Port, should review and be familiar with section 5310 Procedures for Vessel Quarantine and Isolation, and Section 5320 - Procedures for Security Segregation of Vessels in their Area Maritime Security Plan.
- Local industry stakeholders, in partnership with their Coast Guard Captain of the Port, should review and be familiar with their Marine Transportation System Recovery Plan.
- For situational updates, please check with the CDC at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/summary.html#situation-summary>

Kailie J. Benson, CAPT, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Emergency Management and Disaster Response (CG-OEM), sends.

This release has been issued for public information and notification purposes only.

Exhibit C

Marine Safety Information Bulletin 02-20 (Change 3), issued March 16, 2020



Marine Safety Information Bulletin

Commandant
U.S. Coast Guard
Inspections and Compliance Directorate
2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE, STOP 7501
Washington, DC 20593-7501

MSIB Number: 02-20 (Change 3)
Date: March 16, 2020

E-Mail: OutbreakQuestions@uscg.mil

Novel Coronavirus – Update (Change 3)

An outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) may affect mariners and maritime commerce. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has updated their Interim Guidance for Ships on Managing Suspected Coronavirus Disease 2019 (see <https://go.usa.gov/xdfyG>) and Cruise Ship Travel (see <https://go.usa.gov/xdfvP>).

Illness of a person onboard any vessel that may adversely affect the safety of a vessel or port facility is a hazardous condition per 33 CFR 160.216 and must be reported **immediately** to the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP). Cases of persons who exhibit symptoms consistent with COVID-19 must be reported to the COTP.

The Coast Guard considers it a hazardous condition under 33 CFR 160.216 if anyone, regardless of where they have been or who they have interacted with, shows symptoms of COVID-19 or other flu like illness. This requires immediate notification to the nearest Coast Guard COTP.

Per 42 CFR 71.21, vessels destined for a U.S. port are required to report to the CDC any sick or deceased crew/passengers during 15 days prior to arrival at the U.S. port. Guidance to vessels to report deaths and illnesses to the CDC can be found at: <https://go.usa.gov/xdjnj>. U.S. flagged commercial vessels are also advised to report ill crewmembers in accordance with the requirements of each foreign port called upon.

Presidential Proclamations have placed entry restrictions from persons arriving from or through the following countries: Iran, China (excluding Hong Kong and Macau), the European states within the Schengen Area (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland), and beginning at 11:59 p.m. eastern standard daylight savings time on March 16, 2020, United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

Vessel owners/operators and local stakeholders should be aware of the following:

1. On March 13, 2020, Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA) announced that member companies were voluntarily suspending cruise ship operations from U.S. ports of call for 30 days. The CDC issued a [No Sail Order](#) on March 14, 2020 to all cruise ships that had not voluntarily suspended operations. The Coast Guard will closely coordinate with CDC to facilitate a safe and expeditious return of passengers onboard cruise ships that are underway and bound for U.S. ports.
2. Maritime commerce is vital to the U.S. economy and the Coast Guard has the responsibility to safely enable the uninterrupted flow of maritime cargo.
 - o Non-passenger commercial vessels that have been to the countries noted above or embarked crewmembers from the countries noted above within the last 14 days, with no sick crewmembers, will be permitted to enter the U.S. and conduct normal operations, provided that crewmembers remain aboard the vessel except to conduct specific activities directly related to vessel cargo or

This release has been issued for public information and notification purposes only.

Exhibit C (Continued)

Marine Safety Information Bulletin 02-20 (Change 3), issued March 16, 2020

- provisioning operations. U.S. citizens or any other persons listed in Section 2 of Presidential Proclamation “[Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus](#)”, for example crewmembers with a transit and/or crewmember visa, may be permitted to disembark the vessel to conduct vessel operations pier side or for the immediate and continuous transit through the U.S. to another country. When entering the U.S. all persons must be cleared by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and, if applicable, CDC. Crewmembers without the appropriate visas will generally be required to remain onboard unless otherwise cleared for entry by CBP and, if applicable, CDC.
- Non-passenger commercial vessels that have been to the countries noted above or embarked crewmembers from the countries noted above within the last 14 days, and do have sick crewmembers should expect delays and need to work with local health and port officials prior to entry.
3. All persons that have been in or through a country listed above may be subject to CDC screening prior to disembarkation.

Vessel owners and operators should be aware of the following:

- The Coast Guard will continue to review all “Notice of Arrivals” in accordance with current policies and will communicate any concerns stemming from sick or deceased crew or passengers to their Coast Guard chain of command and the cognizant CDC quarantine station, who will coordinate with local health authorities.
- All commercial vessel operators and mariners are encouraged to exercise due diligence during daily operations and highly encouraged to follow the CDC [Interim Guidance for Ships on Managing Suspected Coronavirus Diseases 2019](#).
- Vessel masters shall inform Coast Guard boarding teams of any ill crewmembers on their vessel prior to embarking the team.
- Local industry stakeholders, in partnership with their Coast Guard COTP, should review and be familiar with section 5310 Procedures for Vessel Quarantine and Isolation, and Section 5320 - Procedures for Security Segregation of Vessels in their Area Maritime Security Plan.
- Local industry stakeholders, in partnership with their Coast Guard COTP, should review and be familiar with their Marine Transportation System Recovery Plan.
- **Maritime facility operators are reminded that they are not permitted to impede the embarkation/disembarkation of crew members as permitted under Seafarer's access regulations.** This authority resides with CBP, Coast Guard, or the CDC for medical matters. Facility operators should contact their local CBP, Coast Guard, or CDC/health department offices if they have a specific request to restrict a crew member's access.
- The Coast Guard recommends that people review the CDC travel guidance (see <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>) and the U.S. Department of State (DoS) Travel Advisories related to COVID-19 at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories.html/>.

Richard Timme, RDML, U. S. Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Prevention Policy sends

This release has been issued for public information and notification purposes only.

Exhibit D

MSIB Number 06-20, issued March 13, 2020



Marine Safety Information Bulletin

Commandant
U.S. Coast Guard
Inspections and Compliance Directorate
2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE, STOP 7501
Washington, DC 20593-7501

MSIB Number: 06-20
Date: March 13, 2020

E-Mail: OutbreakQuestions@uscg.mil

Vessel Reporting Requirements for Illness or Death

An outbreak of respiratory illness caused by novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is affecting mariners and maritime commerce. This MSIB serves as a reminder that the illness of persons on board a vessel must be reported to both the Coast Guard and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Reporting delays create significant challenges to protect persons on board vessels and, more broadly, maintain an effective Marine Transportation System. Vessels or masters that do not immediately report illness or death among passengers or crew may face delays and disruption to passenger and cargo operations including a requirement to return to the previous port after sailing. Additionally, vessels and masters are subject to Coast Guard enforcement action, which include civil penalties, vessel detentions, and criminal liability.

Illness of a person onboard a vessel that may adversely affect the safety of a vessel or port is a hazardous condition per 33 CFR 160.216 and the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge **must immediately** notify the nearest Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP). It is critical to report persons who exhibit symptoms consistent with COVID-19 or other illness to the COTP.

42 CFR 71.1 defines an ill person onboard a vessels as one that has:

(A) **Fever (has a measured temperature of 100.4 °F [38 °C] or greater;** or feels warm to the touch; or gives a history of feeling feverish) **accompanied by one or more of the following:**

- skin rash,
- **difficulty breathing** or suspected or confirmed pneumonia,
- **persistent cough** or cough with bloody sputum,
- decreased consciousness or confusion of recent onset,
- new unexplained bruising or bleeding (without previous injury),
- persistent vomiting (other than sea sickness)
- headache with stiff neck;

(B) **Fever that has persisted for more than 48 hours;**

(C) Acute gastroenteritis, which means either:

- diarrhea, defined as three or more episodes of loose stools in a 24-hour period or what is above normal for the individual, or
- vomiting accompanied by one or more of the following: one or more episodes of loose stools in a 24-hour period, abdominal cramps, headache, muscle aches, or fever (temperature of 100.4 °F [38 °C] or greater);

This release has been issued for public information and notification purposes only.

Exhibit D (Continued)

MSIB Number 06-20, issued March 13, 2020

Additionally, as required by [42 CFR 71.21](#), the master of a ship destined for a U.S. port shall report *immediately* to the quarantine station at or nearest the port at which the ship will arrive, the occurrence, on board, of any death or any ill person among passengers or crew (including those who have disembarked or have been removed) during the 15-day period preceding the date of expected arrival or during the period since departure from a U.S. port (whichever period of time is shorter). Guidance and forms to report deaths and illnesses to the CDC can be found at: <https://go.usa.gov/xdjnj>.

Richard Timme, RDML, U.S. Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Prevention Policy sends.

Exhibit E

USCG Attestation of Hazardous Condition, Issued April 9, 2020



United States Coast Guard
Sector New Orleans

200 Hendee Street
New Orleans, LA 70114
Phone: (504) 365-5279

16700

Subj: ATTESTATION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITION

An outbreak of respiratory illness caused by novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is affecting mariners and maritime commerce. The U.S. Coast Guard has determined that the potential spread of COVID-19 from infected crew and passenger presents a hazardous condition which may affect the safety of the vessel, other vessels in the port and the port itself. Failure to immediately report hazardous conditions to the COTP is a violation of federal regulation (33 C.F.R. § 160.216) and may result in civil penalties, vessel detention, or criminal prosecution.

Prior to clearance for entry into a U.S. port, Vessel Masters must confirm that no COVID-19 related hazardous conditions are present on the vessel by truthfully attesting to the below statements. If any of the below conditions are present aboard the vessel the Master must immediately report them to the nearest COTP. Please immediately remit this attestation to the COTP in the zone from which you received it at pscnola@uscg.mil.

- 1) I, _____, Master of the vessel _____, hereby attest that there are NO passengers or crew aboard this vessel that are or have exhibited one or more COVID-19 or other flue like symptoms in the past 14 days. A list of symptoms can be found in Maritime Safety Information Broadcast 06-20.

Initial and Date here only if this statement is true

- 2) I, _____, Master of the vessel _____, hereby attest that there are NO passengers or crew aboard this vessel that have been to China (excluding Hong Kong, and Macau), Iran, the Schengen area, the United Kingdom, or the Republic of Ireland in the past 14 days.

Initial and Date here only if this statement is true

Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The requirement to immediately report hazardous conditions is an OMB approved collection assigned number 1625-0100. This attestation is not "information" as that term is defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(h).

Exhibit E (Continued)

USCG Attestation of Hazardous Condition, Issued April 9, 2020

16700

Subj: ATTESTATION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITION

- 1) I, _____, Master of the vessel _____, hereby attest that there are NO passengers or crew aboard this vessel that have been in contact with another person who has been to China (excluding Hong Kong, and Macau), Iran, the Schengen area, the United Kingdom, or the Republic of Ireland in the past 14 days or another person exhibiting flu-like symptoms within the past 14 days.

Initial and Date here only if this statement is true

I have truthfully attested to the above statements.

Master Signature	Master Full Name	Date

NOTICE: Providing false official statements is a violation 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and may result in criminal prosecution.

Enclosure: (1) Maritime Safety Information Bulletin 06-20

Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The requirement to immediately report hazardous conditions is an OMB approved collection assigned number 1625-0100. This attestation is not "information" as that term is defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(h).

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit F

MSIB 07-20, issued on April 17, 2020



Marine Safety Information Bulletin

Commandant (CG-5PC)
Attn: Inspections and Compliance Directorate
U.S. Coast Guard
2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE, Stop 7501
Washington, DC 20020

MSIB Number: 07-20, Change 1
Date: April 17, 2020

E-Mail: OutbreakQuestions@uscg.mil

COVID 19 – Port and Facility Operations - Change 1

In conjunction with the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) guidance provided to commercial vessels by the Coast Guard in Marine Safety Information Bulletin (MSIB) Numbers 02-20 (as amended) and 06-20, the Coast Guard is providing the following updated information to port and facility operators as it relates to COVID-19.

The facility compliance regulations outlined throughout 33 Code of Federal Regulations remains in force, and facility operators are expected to continue to comply with these requirements. Questions or issues that arise as a result of COVID-19 should, where possible, be addressed in accordance with regulations outlined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations, and any plans and manuals already approved/reviewed by the Coast Guard. However, it is recognized that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a myriad of unique operating conditions that warrant special considerations. Some challenges have included cruise ships mooring at facilities not approved for passenger operations, garbage removal, and facility and vessel crew interactions. Because of these operational concerns, the following clarification and guidance is provided to help ensure the safety and security of workers, ports, and facilities:

- Signatures: Both Declarations of Security (DoS) and Declarations of Inspection (DOI) require signatures. Electronic signatures discussed below are acceptable. However, if electronic signatures are not reasonable, in lieu of having one DoS/DOI with two signatures, two separate forms may be used. Each DoS/DOI will be signed and the name of the other Person in Charge (PIC) or Facility Security Officer (FSO)/Vessel Security Officer (VSO) or their designated representative should be written on each form with a date and time. Each PIC and FSO/VSO shall keep their respective copies. Communications are key and both parties should ensure complete understanding of their duties and responsibilities before beginning any operations. **(Ch 1)**
- Declarations of Security (DoS) – 33 CFR 105.245 and approved Facility Security Plans require a DoS to be completed in certain situations, depending on the Maritime Security (MARSEC) level. While there may be a requirement to complete a DoS, there is no requirement for the coordination of security needs and procedures, signature of the DoS, or implementation of agreed upon measures to be conducted in a face-to-face manner between the FSO and the Master, VSO, or their designated representative. As such, electronic communication may be used for the purposes of completing the DoS, however a conversation should still occur between both the vessel and facility.
- Declarations of Inspection (DOI) – 33 CFR 156.150 requires a DOI to be completed before any transfer of oil or hazardous material to or from a vessel. Prior to the transfer beginning and in accordance with 33 CFR 156.120 and 156.120(w), the PIC from the vessel and facility shall meet to begin completing the DOI and hold a conference to ensure both parties understand the operation. The DOI meeting/conference can be completed over the radio, phone or at a safe social distance and still meet these requirements, however both PIC's must communicate with each other before beginning any transfer. Additionally, both PIC's shall sign the DOI, but it can be done electronically. All other requirements of 33 CFR 156.150 must be met before the transfer begins.
- Seafarer's Access - Maritime facility operators are reminded they are not permitted to impede the embarkation/disembarkation of crew members as permitted under Seafarer's Access regulations. The

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Exhibit F (Continued)

MSIB 07-20, issued on April 17, 2020

authority to restrict access resides with Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Coast Guard, and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) for medical matters. Facility operators should contact their local CBP, Coast Guard, or the CDC, State and local health department offices regarding specific questions or concerns about their individual operations. Nothing in the Seafarer Access requirements prevent the facility from maximizing options to minimize direct interaction that may include use of camera systems, barriers, or other measures. These modifications can be made to the Facility Security Plan or use of Noncompliance, as discussed below, may be used.

- **Noncompliance** – 33 CFR 105.125 discusses noncompliance with the facility security requirements. If a situation arises where a facility will not be able to comply with the requirements of 33 CFR 105, the facility must contact the Captain of the Port (COTP) to request and receive permission to temporarily deviate from the requirements. Potential situations where this can be used are modified escort requirements in secure areas or mooring a cruise ship at a non-passenger terminal. This request should include any new measures or safeguards the facility plans to employ to mitigate any risk from the non-compliance with 33 CFR 105. While not discussed in 33 CFR 105, the facility operator should also evaluate and consider any safety risks that may be created from the non-compliance. For example, if a facility will receive a different type of vessel than they normally receive, the facility operator should consider if the dock is physically capable of handling that vessel, and any logistical issues that may arise such as movement of personnel from the vessel off the facility, any medical issues or personnel that may be introduced to the facility, supplies for the vessel, and waste removal from the vessel.

- **Waste Reception Facilities – Garbage and Medical Waste**

33 CFR 158 regulations require all ports and terminals under the jurisdiction of the United States to provide vessels with reception facilities for garbage (33 CFR 158.133(c)). International regulations require these reception facilities to have a Certificate of Adequacy (COA) issued by the Coast Guard that attests to their ability to offload garbage, which may include medical waste (33 CFR 158.410). Medical waste is defined in 33 CFR 158.120 as “isolation wastes, infectious waste, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes and potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, dialysis wastes and such additional medical items as prescribed by the EPA by regulation.”

- **Reception Facilities - Ports and terminals** must be ready to receive any medical waste from any vessels calling at their facility. This means that those ports/terminal with or without a COA for garbage, must provide vessels with adequate reception facilities for medical waste or a list of persons authorized by federal, state or local law or regulation to transport and treat such wastes.

- **Vessels - In addition to notifying the COTP**, vessels must coordinate with the port/terminal/recreational boating facility their needs for reception facilities for medical waste, 24 hours in advance of their arrival (33 CFR 151.65(b)), or immediately if already in port.

- **COA Waivers - If there are issues or concerns with the health hazards associated with any garbage**, reception facilities and vessels should work with the appropriate federal, state, and/or local agencies to determine the actual risks and formulate a plan of action based on information received from those agencies. COTP may also exercise their authority to grant waivers under 33 CFR 158.150, if necessary, to allow for offloading of medical waste or garbage to a reception facility without having a COA.

- **TWIC Enrollment Centers** – If applicants are planning to visit an enrollment center, please use the “Find an Enrollment Center” feature at the bottom of the Universal Enroll website (<https://universalenroll.dhs.gov/locator>) to determine if the center is open and its hours of operation.

Richard Timme, RDML, U. S. Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Prevention Policy sends

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Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit G

Washington State Board of Pilotage Commissioners Declaration of Health (DOH)



STATE OF WASHINGTON
BOARD OF PILOTAGE COMMISSIONERS

PILOT DECLARATION OF HEALTH

To be updated daily and submitted to the Washington State Board of Pilotage Commissioners Training Program Coordinator, Jolene Hamel HamelJ@wsdot.wa.gov, on a weekly basis. This document should also to be presented when boarding a ship until the State of Emergency in Washington State has been discontinued. *Note: The Board of Pilotage Commissioners is not responsible for monitoring these declarations.*

Name of Pilot: _____

Date	Temperature Log Time	Temperature °F

Within the past 14 days have you:	Yes	No
Displayed any symptoms (fever above 100°, dry cough, shortness of breath) of COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Had any close contact with anyone diagnosed with COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lived in the same household anyone diagnosed with COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reviewed State of Washington COVID-19 recommendations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Been tested for COVID-19 (not required)? Date _____ Results _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I HEREBY ATTEST THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Signature: _____

Version 1.3

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit H

CDC Guidance for What Maritime Pilots Need to Know about COVID-19



Coronavirus Disease 2019

What Maritime Pilots Need to Know about COVID-19

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. [Symptoms](#) often include cough, shortness of breath, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell. Our understanding of how the virus spreads is evolving as we learn more about it, so check the [CDC website](#) for the latest information. The virus is thought to 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, sneezes, or talks

Recent studies indicate that the virus can be spread by people who are not showing symptoms. 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, but we are still learning more about this virus. Older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions may be at [higher risk for more serious complications](#) from COVID-19.

As a maritime pilot, how can I protect myself and slow the spread of COVID-19?

For maritime pilots, potential sources of exposures include close contact with a vessel crewmember with COVID-19 and touching your nose, mouth, or eyes after contacting surfaces or handling items that a person with COVID-19 has touched.

- Notify your pilots' association and stay home if having [symptoms](#).
- Follow [CDC-recommended steps](#) if you are sick. You should not return to work until the [criteria to discontinue home isolation](#) are met, in consultation with healthcare providers.
- Follow [CDC-recommended precautions](#) and notify your pilots' association if you are well but have a sick family member at home with COVID-19.
- Limit close contact (within 6 feet) with others when possible and consider taking the following steps:
 - Use external stairs following a path of minimum exposure to anyone on board to access the vessel bridge when possible.
 - Do not shake hands with anyone aboard, including during the "master-pilot exchange".
 - Remind the vessel master to limit wheelhouse crew to essential personnel (such as crew involved in vessel navigation) while the pilot is on board.
 - Limit your use to one radar, workstation, etc.
 - Avoid unnecessary contact with frequently touched bridge surfaces.
 - Consider carrying hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol for all pilotage assignments and use it to clean hands when soap and water are not available for handwashing.
 - Following each pilot job, [clean and disinfect](#) radios, portable pilot units, life jackets, etc. with an [EPA-approved disinfectant](#) [☑](#) against the virus that causes COVID-19. If EPA-approved disinfectant is not available, a diluted bleach solution prepared according to the manufacturer's label for disinfection can be used.
- CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain, especially in areas of significant community-based transmission. Cloth face coverings may prevent people who don't know they have the virus from transmitting it to others. These face coverings are not surgical masks or respirators and are not appropriate substitutes for them in workplaces where masks or respirators are recommended or required.
- Practice proper [hand hygiene](#). This is an important infection control measure. With appropriate hand hygiene, gloves are not necessary for workers not already required to wear them. Wash your hands regularly with soap and water for

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit H (Continued)**CDC Guidance for What Maritime Pilots Need to Know about COVID-19**




at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

- Key times to clean hands include:
 - Before and after pilotage assignments
 - After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
 - After using the restroom
 - Before eating and before and after preparing food
 - Before and after putting on, touching, or removing cloth face coverings or personal protective equipment (PPE) (if applicable).
 - After touching objects which have been handled by coworkers, such as tools, equipment, or surfaces
- Do not touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Use tissues when you cough, sneeze, or touch your face. Throw tissues in the trash and wash your hands.

What steps should pilots' associations take?

It is important to note that maritime pilotage is based upon local policies and procedures and each group is unique. While these guidelines are a general framework, each association should tailor protocols to local needs and customs. Pilots' associations should have a COVID-19 response plan to protect employees, following [CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers](#). This plan should be shared with you and your coworkers. Pilots' associations should train and designate a competent person at each work site to ensure the plan is implemented and has the knowledge and authority to recognize hazards and address them on vessels. Pilots' associations should take steps to:

Reduce transmission while on piloted vessels

- Conduct a hazard assessment before boarding each vessel to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, for which workers may need PPE. [CDC](#) and [OSHA](#)   have recommended PPE for some types of work activities when engineering and administrative controls are not able to be implemented or are not fully protective. Employers are required to determine, select, provide, and train on correct PPE use and application for their workers' specific job duties.
- Report pilot boat or vessel crew who exhibit COVID-19 symptoms to the nearest Captain of the Port (COTP).
- With the cooperation of local authorities and COTP, consider advising vessels planning to engage a pilot that they must take the following precautions prior to the pilot boarding:
 - Immediately prior to pilot boarding, use a [product that meets EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2](#),  against the virus that causes COVID-19 to wipe down any surface that the pilot might be anticipated to touch, such as: bridge equipment, radar, ECDIS controls, VHF radios, helm and machinery controls, the interior buttons of any elevator, and staircase hand railings that the pilot may use. If EPA-approved disinfectant is not available, a diluted bleach solution prepared according to the manufacturer's label for disinfection can be used.
 - Provide a one-person escort for the pilot to and from the bridge following a path of minimum exposure to anyone on board. If equipped, only the pilot and the escort will be permitted in the elevator to and from the bridge.
 - Allow only essential personnel on the bridge while a pilot is on board.
 - Anyone entering the bridge must thoroughly wash their hands immediately prior to entering. Hand soap and paper towels should be available in the bridge head for this purpose.
 - All aboard shall maintain a minimum 6 feet from the pilot and each other to the extent feasible.

Reduce transmission among pilots and employees while in the office or on pilot boat

- Take steps to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 if a pilot or employee becomes sick.
 - Actively encourage sick pilots and employees to stay home.
 - Sick pilots and employees should not return to work until the [criteria to discontinue home isolation](#) are met, in consultation with healthcare providers. [Clean and disinfect](#) any areas that symptomatic individuals have had

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit H (Continued)

CDC Guidance for What Maritime Pilots Need to Know about COVID-19

access to. Inform client vessels with individuals suspected/confirmed to have COVID-19, that they should clean and disinfect their vessels appropriately.

- Provide and train pilots and employees with accurate information (in their native language) about COVID-19, how it spreads, risk of exposure, the designated competent person, and how to contact them.
 - Be aware that some pilots or employees may be **at higher risk for serious illness**, such as older adults and those with chronic medical conditions. Implement specific policies to minimize face-to-face contact between these pilots and employees or assign work tasks that allow them to maintain a distance of at least six feet from other workers, customers, and visitors.
- Institute measures to physically separate and increase distance between employees and others, such as:
 - Rearrange workstations and break rooms at the port office so that employees can stay at least 6 feet away from other employees (i.e., use alternative work areas such as conference and training rooms).
 - Reduce staffing levels on each shift or implement telework policies, where applicable.
 - Implement on call protocols to reduce the number of employees at the port office at a given time.
 - Provide technology solutions to reduce the need for face-to-face communication.
- Provide pilots and employees training on proper **handwashing** practices, **cough and sneeze etiquette**, and other routine infection control precautions. This will help prevent the spread of many diseases, including COVID-19.
- Provide pilots and employees with access to soap, clean running water, and materials for drying their hands, and provide hand sanitizers containing at least 60% alcohol.

Maintain a healthy work environment

- Place posters that encourage **staying home when sick**, **cough and sneeze etiquette**, and **good hand hygiene** at the entrance to the office and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen.
- Provide tissues and no-touch disposal receptacles for use by pilots and employees.
- **Clean and disinfect** frequently touched surfaces on a routine basis:
 - In break rooms, rest rooms, and office spaces: such as telephones, door handles, keyboards, card readers, radios and electronics.
 - On pilot boats, such as door handles, control panels chart table, armrests, headsets, radio controls, and mics.
- If the surfaces are visibly dirty, clean them prior to disinfecting. To disinfect, use **products that meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2**, [☑](#) diluted household bleach solutions prepared according to the manufacturer's label for disinfection, or alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and are appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's directions for use.
- Provide disposable disinfectant wipes, cleaner, or spray so employees can clean and disinfect surfaces as needed.
- Follow all applicable local, state, and federal regulations and public health agency guidelines.

Maintain healthy business operations

- Implement flexible sick leave and supportive policies and practices. Consider drafting non-punitive "emergency sick leave" policies if sick leave is not offered to some or all employees.
- Provide information on who to contact if pilots or employees become sick. If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, employers should inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Where can I get more information?

Stay informed. Talk to your pilots' association or designated person responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. Utilize these sources for more information on worker exposures to COVID-19:

- [CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019](#)
- [CDC Interim Guidance for Ships on Managing Suspected Coronavirus Disease 2019](#)
- [NIOSH Workplace Safety and Health Topic website](#)
- [CDC COVID-19 website](#)
- [OSHA COVID-19 website](#) [☑](#)
- [USCG Marine Safety Information Bulletin 2020 website](#) [☑](#)
- CDCINFO: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) | TTY: 1-888-232-6348 | [website](#)

Page last reviewed: May 11, 2020

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Exhibit I

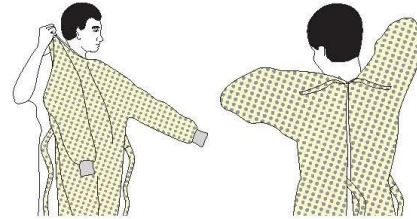
CDC Sequence for Putting on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

SEQUENCE FOR PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The type of PPE used will vary based on the level of precautions required, such as standard and contact, droplet or airborne infection isolation precautions. The procedure for putting on and removing PPE should be tailored to the specific type of PPE.

1. GOWN

- Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrists, and wrap around the back
- Fasten in back of neck and waist



2. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck
- Fit flexible band to nose bridge
- Fit snug to face and below chin
- Fit-check respirator



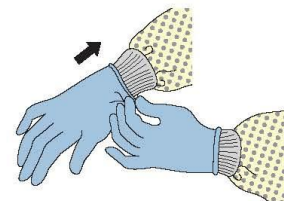
3. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit



4. GLOVES

- Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown



USE SAFE WORK PRACTICES TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND LIMIT THE SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION

- Keep hands away from face
- Limit surfaces touched
- Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated
- Perform hand hygiene



CS250672-E

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit J

CDC Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility

Cleaning And Disinfecting Your Facility

Everyday Steps, Steps When Someone is Sick, and Considerations for Employers

How to clean and disinfect

Wear disposable gloves to clean and disinfect.

Clean

- **Clean surfaces using soap and water.** Practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces.



High touch surfaces include:

Tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, sinks, etc.



Disinfect

- Clean the area or item with soap and water or another detergent if it is dirty. Then, use a household disinfectant.
- **Recommend use of EPA-registered household disinfectant.** Follow the instructions on the label to ensure safe and effective use of the product.

Many products recommend:

- Keeping surface wet for a period of time (see product label)
- Precautions such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

- **Diluted household bleach solutions may also be used** if appropriate for the surface. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for application and proper ventilation. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser.

Leave solution on the surface for **at least 1 minute**

To make a bleach solution, mix:

- 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water
- OR
- 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water

- **Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol.**

Soft surfaces

For soft surfaces such as **carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes**

- **Clean the surface using soap and water** or with cleaners appropriate for use on these surfaces.



CS316248A 04/01/2020

cdc.gov/coronavirus

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit J (Continued)

CDC Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility Guidance

- **Launder items** (if possible) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Use the warmest appropriate water setting and dry items completely.

OR

- **Disinfect with an EPA-registered household disinfectant.** [These disinfectants](#) meet EPA’s criteria for use against COVID-19.

Electronics

- For electronics, such as **tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls, and ATM machines**
- Consider putting a **wipeable** cover on electronics.
- **Follow manufacturer’s instruction** for cleaning and disinfecting.
 - If no guidance, **use alcohol-based wipes or sprays containing at least 70% alcohol.** Dry surface thoroughly.



Laundry

For clothing, towels, linens and other items

- **Wear disposable gloves.**
- **Wash hands with soap and water** as soon as you remove the gloves.
- **Do not shake** dirty laundry.
- Launder items according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Use the **warmest appropriate water setting** and dry items completely.
- Dirty laundry from a sick person **can be washed with other people’s items.**
- Clean and **disinfect clothes hampers** according to guidance above for surfaces.



Cleaning and disinfecting your building or facility if someone is sick

- **Close off areas** used by the sick person.
- **Open outside doors and windows** to increase air circulation in the area. **Wait 24 hours** before you clean or disinfect. If 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible.
- Clean and disinfect **all areas used by the sick person**, such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment like tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls, and ATM machines.
- **If more than 7 days** since the sick person visited or used the facility, additional cleaning and disinfection is not necessary.
 - Continue routine cleaning and disinfection.



When cleaning

- **Wear disposable gloves and gowns for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash.**
 - Additional personal protective equipment (PPE) might be required based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash.
 - Gloves and gowns should be removed carefully to avoid contamination of the wearer and the surrounding area.
- **Wash your hands often** with soap and water for 20 seconds.
 - Always wash immediately after removing gloves and after contact with a sick person.



Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit J (Continued)

CDC Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility Guidance

- Hand sanitizer: If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly dirty, an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol may be used. However, if hands are visibly dirty, always wash hands with soap and water.
- **Additional key times to wash hands** include:
 - After blowing one's nose, coughing, or sneezing.
 - After using the restroom.
 - Before eating or preparing food.
 - After contact with animals or pets.
 - Before and after providing routine care for another person who needs assistance (e.g., a child).

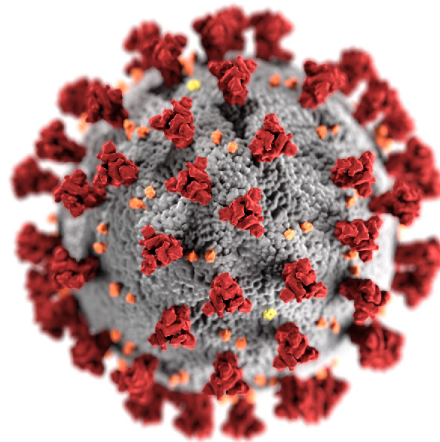
Additional Considerations for Employers



- **Educate workers** performing cleaning, laundry, and trash pick-up to recognize the symptoms of COVID-19.
- Provide instructions **on what to do if they develop symptoms within 14 days** after their last possible exposure to the virus.
- Develop **policies for worker protection and provide training** to all cleaning staff on site prior to providing cleaning tasks.
 - Training should include when to use PPE, what PPE is necessary, how to properly don (put on), use, and doff (take off) PPE, and how to properly dispose of PPE.
- Ensure workers are **trained on the hazards of the cleaning chemicals** used in the workplace in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication standard ([29 CFR 1910.1200](#)).
- **Comply** with OSHA's standards on Bloodborne Pathogens ([29 CFR 1910.1030](#)), including proper disposal of regulated waste, and PPE ([29 CFR 1910.132](#)).

For facilities that house people overnight:

- Follow CDC's guidance for [colleges and universities](#). Work with state and local health officials to determine the best way to isolate people who are sick and if temporary housing is needed.
- For guidance on cleaning and disinfecting a sick person's bedroom/bathroom, review CDC's guidance on [disinfecting your home if someone is sick](#).



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Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit K

CDC FAQs and Guidance on Food Safety

Can the virus that causes COVID-19 be spread through food, including restaurant take out, refrigerated or frozen packaged food?

Coronaviruses are generally thought to be spread from person to person through respiratory droplets. Currently, there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with food. Before preparing or eating food it is important to always wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds for general food safety. Throughout the day use a tissue to cover your coughing or sneezing, and wash your hands after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing, or going to the bathroom.

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object, like a packaging container, that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

In general, because of poor survivability of these coronaviruses on surfaces, there is likely very low risk of spread from food products or packaging.

Learn what is known about the [spread of COVID-19](#).

Can I get sick with COVID-19 if it is on food?

Based on information about this novel coronavirus thus far, it seems unlikely that COVID-19 can be transmitted through food – additional investigation is needed.



Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit L

CDC Guidance on Rideshare, Taxi, Limo, or Other Driver-For-Hire



Coronavirus Disease 2019

What Rideshare, Taxi, Limo, and other Passenger Drivers-for-Hire Need to Know about COVID-19

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. Symptoms often include a fever, cough, or shortness of breath. Our understanding of how the virus spreads is evolving as we learn more about it, so check the [CDC website](#) for the latest information. The virus is thought to 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, sneezes, or talks.

Recent studies show that the virus can be spread by people before they develop symptoms or who never develop symptoms. 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. However, this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

Older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions may be at [higher risk for more serious complications](#) from COVID-19.

As a rideshare, taxi, limo, or other driver-for-hire, how can I protect myself and others?

As a driver-for-hire, potential sources of exposure include having close contact with passengers with COVID-19, or touching surfaces touched or handled by a person with COVID-19.

Stay home if you are sick

- If you develop a fever, or symptoms such as a cough or difficulty breathing, call your healthcare provider for medical advice and guidance before visiting their office.
- You should not return to work until the [criteria to discontinue home isolation](#) are met, after talking with your doctor or nurse.

Wear a cloth face covering

- [CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings](#) in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain, especially in areas where there may be a lot of infected people.
- Cloth face coverings may prevent people who don't know they have the virus from transmitting it to others.
- These face coverings are not surgical masks or respirators and are not appropriate substitutes for them in workplaces where masks or respirators are recommended or required.

Limit contact

- Avoid providing pooled rides or picking up multiple passengers who would not otherwise be riding together on the same route.
- Tell the passenger to sit in the back seat; do not let passengers sit in the front seat.
- Avoid close contact with passengers, when possible.
 - Keep a distance of at least 6 feet from passengers when you are outside the vehicle.
 - Ask that passengers sit six feet from the driver when transporting passengers in larger vehicles such as vans and buses.
 - Consider asking passengers to handle their own personal bags and belongings during pick-up and drop-off.


Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit L (Continued)

CDC Guidance on Rideshare, Taxi, Limo, or Other Driver-For-Hire

- If you work for a company that offers a large fleet of vehicles, ask company management for a car/taxi (when applicable) with a partition between driver and passengers, if available.
- Avoid using the recirculated air option for the car's ventilation during passenger transport; use the car's vents to bring in fresh outside air and/or lower the vehicle windows.
- Avoid offering items such as water bottles or magazines often provided for free to passengers.
- Avoid contact with surfaces frequently touched by passengers or other drivers, such as door frame/handles, windows, seatbelt buckles, steering wheel, gearshift, signaling levers, and other vehicle parts before cleaning and disinfection.

Clean and disinfect

- Get and carry cleaning and disinfectant spray or disposable wipes and disposal trash bags with you in your vehicle.
- Follow the directions on the cleaning product's label.
- If surfaces are visibly dirty, they should be cleaned with detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- At a minimum, clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces in the vehicle at the beginning and end of each shift, and between transporting passengers who are sick.
- Appropriate disinfectants for hard non-porous surfaces include:
 - [EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products for Use Against Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2](#) 
 - Diluted household bleach solutions prepared and used according to the manufacturers label for disinfection if appropriate for the surface
 - Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol.

Practice everyday preventive actions

- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth.
- Proper [hand hygiene](#) is an important infection control measure. Keep in mind where you can access and use facilities with soap and water during your shift. Wash your hands regularly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
- Key times to clean hands include:
 - Before, during, and after preparing food
 - Before eating food
 - Before and after using the toilet
 - After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- Additional times on the job to clean hands include:
 - Before and after work shifts
 - Before and after work breaks
 - After handling passengers' personal belongings, if unavoidable
 - Between rides and after handling/exchanging money
 - After putting on, touching, or removing cloth face coverings
 - Before wearing and after removing cold-weather gloves
 - Before and after pumping gas
- Carry tissues in your vehicle to use when you cough, sneeze, or touch your face. Throw used tissues in the trash.

Passengers

- Ask passengers to wear a cloth face covering and cover their mouth and nose with tissues if they cough or sneeze. Ask the passenger to dispose of the tissues after exiting the vehicle.
- Immediately report any passengers intentionally spreading their germs in car interior to management, your app rideshare company, and/or the authorities, as appropriate.
- If you feel uncomfortable with providing transport to a visibly sick passenger for safety reasons, you can choose to refuse transport. However, discrimination against passengers on the basis of race, national origin, or other reasons as described in your company's policies is not allowed.

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit L (Continued)

CDC Guidance on Rideshare, Taxi, Limo, or Other Driver-For-Hire


What steps should my rideshare service or taxi/limo transportation company take?

The rideshare services or taxi/limo transportation companies for whom you are a contract driver should develop and share a set of COVID-19 response measures to inform and help protect drivers and passengers. They should:

- Actively encourage sick drivers to stay home.
- Provide employees with where to find accurate information about COVID-19, its symptoms, and how it spreads.
- Encourage the use of and provide assistance in acquiring hand sanitizer and disposable wipes and cleaning products so that commonly touched vehicle surfaces can be wiped down by drivers.
- Develop policies and technology options that allow and prioritize contactless transactions that limit or eliminate close contact and the sharing of items such as pens and electronic signature pads between drivers and passengers.

Where can I get more information?

Stay informed. Review health and safety measures taken by your rideshare or transportation company about COVID-19. See these sources for more information on worker exposures to COVID-19:

- [CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [NIOSH Workplace Safety and Health Topic website](#)
- [CDC COVID-19 website](#)
- [OSHA COVID-19 website](#) 
- CDCINFO: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) | TTY: 1-888-232-6348 | [website](#)

Page last reviewed: April 17, 2020

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit M
COVID-19 Infographics

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) *What you should know.*

How it spreads. How to protect yourself.



The virus is thought to 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.



Take steps to protect yourself.

- Clean your hands often with soap and water or hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Put distance between yourself and other people if COVID-19 is spreading in your community.



If you are at higher risk.

Older adults and people who have severe underlying chronic medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications. Please consult with your healthcare provider about additional steps you may be able to take to protect yourself.

What to do if you get sick. How to prevent the spread.



Check your symptoms.

The following symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure.

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

When to call your doctor.

If you develop symptoms, and have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19, or have recently traveled from an area with widespread or ongoing community spread of COVID-19.



Take steps to protect others if you are sick.

- Stay home except to get medical care.
- Do not go to work, school, or any public areas.
- Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.

When you are sick at home:

- Separate yourself from other people and animals.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes.
- Wear a face mask.
- Disinfect commonly used surfaces frequently.








March 12, 2020 • Source: CDC

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit M (Continued)
COVID-19 Infographics

PRACTICE PROPER HAND HYGIENE >

				
1 WET hands with clean running water, turn off the tap and apply soap.	2 LATHER the backs of hands, between fingers and under nails.	3 SCRUB for at least 20 seconds.	4 RINSE hands well under clean running water.	5 DRY hands using a clean towel or air dryer.



IF SOAP AND WATER ARE NOT AVAILABLE, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Source: ECOLAB_Hand_Hygiene_graphic%20(4-21-20).webp

HARD SURFACES:

			
			
1 CLEAN Remove organic material for effective disinfection.	2 RINSE Rinse off detergents.	3 DISINFECT Use a properly registered disinfectant.	

FREQUENTLY TOUCHED OBJECTS:

				
CONSIDER PROVIDING DISPOSABLE WIPES for easy and frequent				

Source: ECOLAB_Enviro_Hygiene_graphic%20(4-21-20).webp

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit M (Continued)
COVID-19 Infographics

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)



You can help prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses with these actions:


- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose & mouth.
- Practice social distancing by putting space between yourself & others.
- Wash hands often with soap & water for at least 20 seconds.



cdc.gov/coronavirus

316159-A March 25, 2020 8:00 AM

COVID-19 (the disease caused by the novel coronavirus)



What you can do



Avoid close contact with people who are sick



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth



Stay home when you are sick



Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue



Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects



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

Source: GilletteChildrensCOVID-19-What You Can Do InfoGraphic (3-12-2020)

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit N

COVID 19 Links for State and County Government Proclamations



*Clallam County
Emergency Management*

223 East 4th Street, Suite 12
Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015
Anne Chastain: (360)417-2483
Fax: (360)417-2485
Email: ccem@co.clallam.wa.us
[http://www.clallam.net/Emergency
Management/](http://www.clallam.net/EmergencyManagement/)

FILE: K34.15

Public Information Officer: Peter Raiswell
Email: ccem_pio@co.clallam.wa.us
Hotline Phone: 360-417-2430

COVID-19 Related Links for State and County
Government Proclamations
April 29, 2020
(One New Link)

1. Gov. Inslee announces easing of outdoor restrictions 4/28/20:
<https://medium.com/wagovernor/inslee-announces-easing-of-outdoor-restrictions-8ed2c3d62050>
2. Gov. Jay Inslee's Phase 1 Construction Restart: COVID-19 Job Site Requirements 4/24/20 [The recommendations.](#)
3. Washington State Department of Health updated Guidelines for Allocating PPE 4/10/20:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/NovelCoronavirusOutbreak2020COVID19/PPEPrioritization>
4. Governor's proclamation extending closing of schools 4/6/20:
https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/20-09.1%20-%20COVID-19%20School%20Closure%20Extension.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery
5. Governor's proclamation extending "Stay at Home" Order 4/3/20:
<https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-25.1%20-%20COVID-19%20-%20Stay%20Home%20-%20Stay%20Healthy%20Extension%20%28tmp%29.pdf>
6. Governor's Updated List of Other Businesses That Qualify as Essential During Washington's Stay-at-Home Order: 3/31/20
<https://mynorthwest.com/1798058/gov-inslee-essential-business-update-stay-at-home/>

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit N (Continued)

COVID 19 Links for State and County Government Proclamations

7. Governor's Amendment to Original Proclamation 3/24/20:
<https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-25%20Coronavirus%20Stay%20Safe-Stay%20Healthy%20%28tmp%29%20%28002%29.pdf>
8. WA Essential Critical Infrastructure 3/23/20 (following Governor's Proclamation): <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6817901-FINAL-WA-Essential-Critical-Infrastructure.html>
9. Governor's Proclamation 3/23/20:
<https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-25%20Coronavirus%20Stay%20Safe-Stay%20Healthy%20%28tmp%29%20%28002%29.pdf>
10. Clallam County Emergency Proclamation 3/17/20:
<http://websrv7.clallam.net/forms/uploads/ci20200318135302.pdf>

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit O

Links to More Information on COVID-19



*Clallam County
Emergency Management*

223 East 4th Street, Suite 12
Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015
Anne Chastain: (360)417-2483
Fax: (360)417-2485
Email: ccem@co.clallam.wa.us
[http://www.clallam.net/Emergency
Management/](http://www.clallam.net/EmergencyManagement/)

Public Information Officer: Peter Raiswell
Email: ccem_pio@co.clallam.wa.us
Hotline Phone: 360-417-2430

FILE: K34.15

For Immediate release
Date: April 29, 2020

NEWS RELEASE

**Links to More Information on COVID-19
April 29, 2020
(1 New Link today)**

Websites where you can go to, or direct others to, for additional information:

1. Department of Health: <http://www.Doh.wa.gov> Go to "COVID-19" page.
2. Center for Disease Control: Cdc.gov
3. King County Information: Kingcounty.gov
4. World Health Organization: Who.int
5. Harvard Medical School: <https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/as-coronavirus-spreads-many-questions-and-some-answers-2020022719004>
6. Washington State Coronavirus Response: <https://coronavirus.wa.gov>
7. Clallam County volunteers website: <https://timecounts.org/clallamcert>
8. American Veterinary Association: <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/animal-health-and-welfare/covid-19>
9. Peninsula Daily News for current updates (now free for all COVID-19 related items). Covers closures, cancellations and updates. Lots of valuable local information: <https://www.peninsuladailynews.com>
10. Department of Natural Resources closures: <https://www.dnr.wa.gov/closurenews>

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit O (Continued)

Links to More Information on COVID-19

11. Link to Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department religious observance advisory:
<https://www.tpchd.org/Home/Components/Blog/Blog/21468/333>
12. Here's an article from Dr. Unthank, that she feels does a good job of breaking down why grocery shopping and receiving packages is actually pretty safe <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2020/03/26/dont-panic-about-shopping-getting-delivery-or-accepting-packages/>
13. A link to the Small Business Admin (SBA).
<https://www.sba.gov/page/coronavirus-covid-19-small-business-guidance-loan-resources>
14. A link to the Olympic Agency on Aging <https://www.o3a.org/>
15. A link to the reference web site that our public health recommends for bleach dilution <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/bleach.html>
16. Link to the University of WA study on predicted peak COVID-19:
<http://www.healthdata.org/research-article/forecasting-covid-19-impact-hospital-bed-days-icu-days-ventilator-days-and-deaths>
17. Link to the Salish Regional Toll-Free Crisis Line that serves Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap County. www.imhurting.org.
18. For information on how the state issues PPE here is the link to Washington State Prioritization Guidelines for Allocation of PPE:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/PPEPrioritizationofAllocation.pdf>
19. The state of Washington also has a PPE conservation website. For further information visit the link to Washington State PPE Conservation Strategies:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/PPEConservationStrategies.pdf>
20. If you are interested in donating blood, please go to the Bloodworks website to find mobil donation sites in our area. You will need to sign up for an appointment online at:
<https://schedule.bloodworksnw.org/DonorPortal/Default.aspx>
21. The National Institute of Health (NIH) has issued a study on the length of time the COVID-19 virus may remain on surfaces. This link is available

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit O (Continued)

Links to More Information on COVID-19

- at: <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces>
22. COVID-19 Federal Resource Matrix for Rural Communities
https://rd.usda.gov/sites/default/files/USDA_COVID-19_Fed_Rural_Resource_Guide.pdf
 23. Clallam Transit will be scaling back their service starting **Thursday, April 16**. Please check their website for detailed information.
<https://www.clallamtransit.com/>
 24. Farmer's Markets are essential businesses.
<http://wafarmersmarkets.org/sample-page/farmers-markets-covid-19/>
 25. DOH guidance for safely shopping for groceries.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/Grocery_ShoppingTips.pdf
 26. Peninsula Behavioral Health <https://peninsulabehavioral.org/>
 27. WHO recommendations for wearing masks.
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>.
 28. Washington Health Plan Finder: <https://www.wahealthplanfinder.org/>.
 29. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is working closely with the CDC and other federal partners to provide guidance to the public transportation industry. <https://www.transit.dot.gov/coronavirus>
 30. Washington Connection offers a fast and easy way for families and individuals to apply for a variety of services such as Food, Cash, Child care, Long-Term Care and Medicare Savings Programs.
<https://www.washingtonconnection.org/home/>
 31. Information from the FDA regarding current COVID-19 Antibody testing.
<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/faqs-diagnostic-testing-sars-cov-2>
 32. The link for the United Way 211 support website.
<https://www.unitedwayclallam.org/activities/support-2-1-1>
 33. Seniors needing help with meals. <https://www.olycap.org/olycap-programs>

Last updated May 15, 2020

Exhibit O (Continued)

Links to More Information on COVID-19

34. A link to the Small Business Paycheck Protection Program:
<https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/coronavirus-relief-options/paycheck-protection-program>
35. Public Health Seattle King County has a blog called Public Health Insider. Last week they blogged about the antibody tests,
<https://publichealthinsider.com/2020/04/21/antibody-serology-tests-what-we-know-and-dont-know/>.
36. Governor Inslee easing outdoor restrictions 4/28/20:
<https://medium.com/wagovernor/inslee-announces-easing-of-outdoor-restrictions-8ed2c3d62050>