From:

Anthony Williams

Sent:

Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:18 AM

To:

Jessica Miller

Cc:

William Heath Cain; Shannon Cagle

Subject:

Migrant Camp Guidance

Attachments:

Recommendations-for-Farms-Packhouses-and-Related-Facilities.pdf

Importance:

High

FYI

Anthony Williams, MPA, REHS Lee County Environmental Health Supervisor 115 Chatham St., Suite 2 Sanford, NC 27330 Phone: 919-718-4641 Ext. 5388

Fax: 919-718-4636

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As questions and concerns about coronavirus (COVID-19) increase across North Carolina, we'd like to encourage promotion of the statewide Coronavirus Helpline (1-856-462-3821) for the public, which is answered 24 hours a day/7 days a week. You can also see the latest online about Lee County's response to COVID-19 here: https://leecountync.gov/





Interim COVID-19 Recommendations for Farms, Packhouses, and Related Facilities Adapted from CDC/NIOSH Recommendations April 24, 2020

Introduction

COVID-19 can spread easily in settings where people work in close proximity, such as farms and packhouses where manual labor is critical to production. Farmers, managers and crew supervisors should implement plans to reduce exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19 to prevent the spread of the disease among plant workers. Individuals who are over the age of 65 and people with pre-existing medical conditions such as diabetes, chronic lung or heart disease, or who have a compromised immune system (e.g. cancer or taking immunosuppressant medications) have a greater risk of severe illness due to COVID-19. Complications of COVID-19 infection include the need to be hospitalized, receive mechanical ventilation and death.

These interim recommendations were developed with input from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and have been adapted for use in North Carolina by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS). They will be updated as new information becomes available. The recommendations are intended to prevent exposure to COVID-19, when possible, and protect the health of North Carolina's communities which includes this important work force. Farms, packhouses, and related facilities are essential businesses and play a critical role in producing a continuous supply of safe and healthy food. These recommendations are intended to provide management options by which the safety of workers can be enhanced. They are not intended to replace any existing worker safety and health plans required by the NC Department of Labor (NCDOL) but should be viewed as an addition to those.

Farms, especially those who employ H2A guestworkers, in NC have historically been regulated by the NCDOL for workplace and housing standards. Recently, outbreaks of COVID-19 at facilities in other states, and now NC, have required the development of guidance for a new type of hazard (transmission of respiratory virus from employee to employee) that has not been historically recognized on farm or in these facilities. With input from the CDC-NIOSH, NCDHHS' Division of Public Health and NCDA&CS have rapidly developed this guidance in an attempt to support farmers and farmworkers.

The key components of a prevention plan include 1) minimizing the risk for exposure to the virus, 2) early detection of people with symptoms of COVID-19, and 3) isolating suspected or positive cases from others until they are no longer infectious.

Create a COVID-19 Infection Control Plan

Reducing the spread of an outbreak and the continuation of operations requires preparing for and implementing modifications at the plant.

- Identify workplace coordinators for COVID-19 issues
- Establish a worksite wellness coordinator to follow the wellness protocols described below
- Determine how you will operate with a reduced workforce
- Implement plans to continue your essential farm business functions
- Institute flexible workplace and paid time off policies that are shared with all workers
- Cross-train workers to perform essential functions to maintain operations
- Implement structural and/or procedural changes to create space and barriers between workers
- Implement thorough disinfecting practices of equipment and shared workplaces
- Secure isolation housing for symptomatic workers who need to be isolated but cannot isolate themselves within normal housing of farmworkers
- Develop a communications plan to share information daily to reinforce educational messages, provide updated information about the number of confirmed cases on the farm, and to share updates about steps being taken to keep the workers safe, including testing and contact tracing

Conduct worksite assessments to identify COVID-19 risks and prevention strategies.

- In addition to work areas, other areas to consider include transportation to and from the
 worksite, break room, common areas, locker rooms, tool rooms, check-in areas, equipment
 stations, routes of entry and exit to work areas, and similar areas
- Personal protective equipment (PPE), identified as necessary in these assessments, should be supplied by management and replaced as necessary (for example, when dirty or contaminated)
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer and hand soap should be provided to employees to use

Follow CDC Interim Guidance – Implementing Safety Practices for Critical Infrastructure Workers Who May Have Had Exposure to a Person with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/critical-workers/implementing-safety-practices.html See website for details – selected key points below:

- Pre-screen workers for fever (>100.4 F) and symptoms prior to work and prior to beginning the workday, and transportation such as vans and buses
- Workers should report to supervisors if they get sick during work shift
- Workers who are ill should not work and should be referred for medical evaluation and possible COVID-19 testing
- Workers who are ill should be informed that their family members, co-workers, and close contacts may also be assessed for symptoms
- Workers experiencing shortness of breath or inability to stand on their own should be cared for immediately by calling 911 and reporting a suspected COVID-19 case with severe symptoms
- Workers so excluded from work should receive paid time off until results are available and while being isolated if positive
- Workers should wear a mask to cover their nose and mouth.
- Maintain social distance as feasible in the workplace see section below
- Disinfect and clean workspaces see section below
- Concerning continuation of work or return-to-work issues for individual workers:
 - o For workers who have potentially been exposed to COVID-19: <u>www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/Essential-Critical-Workers Dos-and-Donts.pdf</u>

- For workers who have been ill and must return to work:
 - Non-test-based strategy. Exclude from work until:
 - At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery, defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
 - At least 7 days have passed since symptoms first appeared
- Workers so excluded from work should have paid time off for duration of exclusion time

Contact Tracing

Contact tracing should be performed for any cases that are identified. This will be a joint function of the farmer, manager or responsible party, and health and state and local entities. Since workers may be equally exposed at the job site and within housing, it is imperative that commercial and private entities cooperate in this function.

Follow the hierarchy of controls when implementing infection control practices specific to facilities, and include a combination of controls noted below

Field and workplace controls

- Adapt field operations to minimize close contact of workers with other workers
- Utilize methods to physically separate workers when possible to include working areas, break rooms, parking lots, equipment operation stations, and entrance/exit areas
 - Utilize practices such as visual cues (e.g., floor markings, signs), tents or other temporary shelters
- If fans are used in a packing facility or warehouse, ensure that fans blow clean air at the workers' breathingzone

Cleaning/Disinfection/Sanitation

- Disinfect high-touch areas with products meeting Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 <u>criteria</u> for use against SARS-CoV-2 and approved under the facility's sanitation standard
 operating procedures
- Coordinate cleaning product use with USDA if used in food production and packing areas
- For other high-touch areas, use products that meet EPA criteria, diluted household bleach solutions, or alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and are appropriate for surface disinfection
- If tools are used by multiple workers disinfect between shared use
- Conduct targeted and more frequent cleaning of high-touch areas of shared spaces (e.g., time clocks, bathroom fixtures, break room tables and chairs, locker rooms, vending machines, railings, door handles)

Administrative controls

- Worker screening see section above
- Reduce packing line staffing to extent feasible to minimize close worker contact consider line speed as an important factor in this
- Stagger shifts, start times and break times as feasible
- Provide workers adequate time and access to soap, water and single-use towels for handwashing
- Use no-touch receptacles when possible

Use alcohol-based hand sanitizers containing at least 60% alcohol if soap/water not available

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Source Control

- Workers should continue to be provided and wear PPE required for job tasks being performed
- Use masks as noted above; replace when contaminated or dirty
- Stress proper manner to put on and take off items such as masks to minimize becoming dirty or contaminated
- Emphasize proper <u>hand hygiene</u> after gloves or facial coverings are removed

Provide infection control information and training for all workers

- Communication/training should be easy to understand, in languages appropriate to preferred language(s) spoken or read by the workers, and include accurate and timely information
- Topics including, but not limited to: staying home when ill, social distancing, PPE, hand hygiene
 practices, and potential routes of transmission (and how to minimize them) in community

From:

Anthony Williams

Sent:

Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:55 AM

To:

Jessica Miller

Cc:

William Heath Cain

Subject:

RE: Migrant Camp Guidance

FYI, talked to Minda Daughtry with Lee Co. Cooperative Extension and they have been communicating resources out to our migrant farms.

From: Jessica Miller

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:28 AM

To: Anthony Williams

Subject: RE: Migrant Camp Guidance

Looks good

From: Anthony Williams < awilliams@ieecountync.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:18 AM
To: Jessica Miller <i miller@leecountync.gov>

Cc: William Heath Cain < ncain@leecountync.gov>; Shannon Cagle < scagle@leecountync.gov>

Subject: Migrant Camp Guidance

Importance: High

FYI

Anthony Williams, MPA, REHS Lee County Environmental Health Supervisor 115 Chatham St., Suite 2 Sanford, NC 27330 Phone: 919-718-4641 Ext. 5388

1 Holle: 515-716-4041 Ext. 55

Fax: 919-718-4636

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From: ncdph.lhdirectors-bounces@lists.ncmail.net on behalf of Lovette, Beth

<Beth.Lovette@dhhs.nc.gov>

Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2020 9:41 PM

To: local health directors list Cc: DHHS.dph.section.chiefs

Subject: [EXTERNAL][NCDPH.LHDirectors] NC DHHS COVID Stakeholder Updates

Attachments: ATT00001.txt

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Dear all,

These are the latest updates on North Carolina's COVID-19 response.

- NCDHHS Updates Guidance on Who Should be Tested for COVID-19
- North Carolina Working with Local Manufacturers to Make Critical Supplies
- New PSA on the Ws
- North Carolina's Key COVID-19 Indicators Remain Stable
- Make Sure Water Systems are Safe before Reopening
- Guidance for Overnight Camps Now Available
- Governor Signs Executive Order to Provide Regulatory Flexibility for Health Care System During Response to COVID-19

NCDHHS Updates Guidance on Who Should be Tested for COVID-19

There is updated guidance on who should be tested for COVID-19. The new guidance recommends that clinicians test any patient in whom COVID-19 is suspected and ensure the following populations have access to testing, regardless of symptoms:

- Anyone with symptoms suggestive of COVID-19
- Close contacts of known positive cases, regardless of symptoms
- Persons who live in or have regular contact with high-risk settings (e.g., long-term care facility, homeless shelter, correctional facility, migrant farmworker camp)
- Persons who are at high risk of severe illness (e.g., people over 65 years of age, people of any age with underlying health conditions)
- Persons who come from historically marginalized populations
- Health care workers or first responders (e.g. EMS, law enforcement, fire department, military)
- Front-line and essential workers (grocery store clerks, gas station attendants, etc.) in settings where social distancing is difficult to maintain

Press Release [ncdhhs.gov]

Guidance

North Carolina Working with Local Manufacturers to Make Critical Supplies

The state's Task Force for Emergency Repurposing of Manufacturing has partnered with the N.C. Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Carolina Textile District and the Economic Development Partnership of N.C. to identify and collaborate with manufacturers statewide who are able to pivot their operations to produce critical personal protective equipment (PPE) including face shields, hand sanitizer, cloth masks, gowns and more. The Task Force has worked with over 300 North Carolina companies.

Press Release

New PSA on the Ws

Wear. Wait. Wash. As North Carolina eases some COVID-19 restrictions, the NC Department of Health and Human Services is asking people to remember these three things to continue to slow the spread of COVID-19 and flatten the curve. If you leave home, practice your Ws: Wear, Wait, Wash

• Wear a cloth face covering if you will be with other people.

- Wait 6 feet apart. Avoid close contact.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer.

Share our new 30-second public service announcement on the 3 Ws.

Public Service Announcement [youtu.be]

North Carolina's Key COVID-19 Indicators Remain Stable

On May 14th, Governor Cooper and Secretary Cohen provided an update on North Carolina's key COVID-19 metrics, which showed that the state remained stable nearly one week into Phase 1.

Press Release

Data Presentation

Make Sure Water Systems are Safe before Reopening

To help slow the spread of COVID-19, many buildings have closed to the public or have limited access. Reduced water use for extended time periods can lead to stagnant water, which can increase the risk for growth of *Legionella* and other waterborne pathogens. Owners and operators of buildings with complex water systems such as hotels, dormitories and some recreational facilities should take steps now to make sure that building water and water systems are safe to use and minimize the risk of Legionnaires' disease and other disease associated with water. NC DHHS urges owners and operators of buildings with complex water systems to read and follow the CDC Building Water Systems [cdc.gov].

Guidance for Overnight Camps Now Available

NC DHHS has new guidance available for overnight camps in the state. The guidance includes recommendations on prevention, combatting misinformation, monitoring campers and staff for symptoms, protecting vulnerable populations, cabins and sleeping areas, daily activities, meal service, and cleaning.

Interim Guidance for Overnight Camp Settings

Governor Signs Executive Order to Provide Regulatory Flexibility for Health Care System During Response to COVID-19 Governor Roy Cooper Issued Executive Order No. 139 to provide additional regulatory flexibility to help ensure capacity in the state's health care system and improve its ability to effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Press Release

Executive Order

Thank you!

Beth

Beth Lovette, MPH, RN

Deputy Director

Section Chief, Administrative, Local and Community Support

Division of Public Health

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

(919) 707-5001 office

(919) 397-6238 mobile

(919) 870 4829 fax

beth.lovette@dhhs.nc.gov

1931 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1931

ph

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From:

Sent:

To:

Cc:

Subject:

Shannon Cagle

Anthony Williams

Bill Stone

Wednesday, May 13, 2020 3:01 PM

RE: [EXTERNAL] Fwd: Invitation to Web seminar: Supporting our Essential Farm-workers

& Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19

Thank you Bill. I have a Preparedness Meeting at 1:00 tomorrow, but maybe Tony will attend.
From: Bill Stone Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2020 10:14 AM To: Shannon Cagle; Anthony Williams; William Heath Cain Cc: Mitch Williams; Minda Daughtry Subject: [EXTERNAL]Fwd: Invitation to Web seminar: Supporting our Essential Farm-workers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19
CAUTION: External Email. Do not click links or open attachments unless verified. For all suspicious emails, please use the Phish Aiert Button to submit for review. Thank you! Hi guys- Thought this may be of interest, especially in light of recent farm/processing facility outbreaks. We will plan on having staff attend.
Thanks- Bill
William C. "Bill" Stone, Ph.D. County Extension Director NC State University, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences NC Cooperative Extension-Lee County 2420 Tramway Road Sanford, NC 27332 Phone: 919-775-5624 Fax: 919-775-1302
From: Noah Ranells <nnranell@ncsu.edu> From: Noah Ranells <nnranell@ncsu.edu> Date: Wed, May 13, 2020 at 10:07 AM Subject: Fwd: Invitation to Web seminar: Supporting our Essential Farm-workers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19 To: localfoodextension <localfoodextension@lists.ncsu.edu></localfoodextension@lists.ncsu.edu></nnranell@ncsu.edu></nnranell@ncsu.edu>

Noah Ranells, PhD NC FarmLink Co-Director 919-245-2058 <u>nnranell@ncsu.edu</u> <u>ncfarmlink.ces.ncsu.edu</u> 306- Revere Rd Hillsborough, NC 2 72 78
Forwarded message
From: Quilici, Gianna N <gianna.quilici@nc.gov></gianna.quilici@nc.gov>
Date: Wed, May 13, 2020 at 9:56 AM
Subject: Invitation to Web seminar: Supporting our Essential Farm-workers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants
Norkers during COVID-19
In:

Please join the Office of the Governor for our seventh COVID-19 Latinx conference call. The call will be facilitated by The Office of Public Engagement and VolunteerNC. Please see the agenda and registration information below:

Welcome Remarks

- Caroline Farmer, Executive Director of Volunteer NC, Office of the Governor
- Jeremy Collins, Director, Office of Public Engagement, Office of the Governor
- Matty Lazo-Chadderton, Deputy Director of Outreach, Public Engagement, Office of the Governor

Supporting our Essential Farmworkers During the Pandemic

- Elizabeth Freeman Lambar, Program Director, NC Farmworker Health Program Office of Rural Health Secretary for Health Services, Department of Health and Human Services of North Carolina
- **Dr. Gayle Thomas,** *Medical Director,* NC Farmworker Health Program, Office of Rural Health, NC Department of Health and Human Services

Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19

Dr. Erica Wilson, Medical Director, Vaccine Preventable and Respiratory Diseases,
 Communicable Disease Branch Division of Public Health North Carolina Department of Public Health and Human Services

Q&A

Adjournment Palabras de Bienvenida Caroline Farmer, Directora Ejecutiva de Voluntarios NC, Oficina del Gobernador • Jeremy Collins, Director, Involucramiento Público, Oficina del Gobernador • Matty Lazo-Chadderton, Directora Asociada de Alcance, Involucramiento Público, Oficina del Gobernador Apoyando a Nuestros Trabajadores del Campo Esenciales durante la Pandemia • Elizabeth Freeman Lambar, Directora de Programas, Programa de la Salud para los Trabajadores del Campo de Carolina del Norte Dra. Gayle Thomas, Directora Médica, Programa de la Salud para los Trabajadores del Campo en Carolina del Norte Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de Carolina del Norte Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Corral durante COVID-19 Dr. Erica Wilson, Directora Médica, Vacunas Preventivas y Enfermedades Respiratorias División de Enfermedades Contagiosas, División de Salud Pública Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de Carolina del Norte **Preguntas** Cierre

The Office of Public Engagement and Volunteer NC

invites you to attend a Webex event.

This event requires registration. After you register, you'll receive a confirmation email message with instructions on how to join the event.

Supporting our Essential Farm-workers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19

Thursday, May 14, 2020 1:00 pm, Eastern Daylight Time (New York, GMT-04:00)

Host: Gianna Quilici (gianna.quilici@nc.gov)

Register [ncgov.webex.com]

3447&IV=E5E48E1A569FE4FBD5998560AEF84467&TT=1589379321003&ESN=69JHg9Qo5gv6sjwX7WbxjkO8frY6ye3pJZB(bex.com]

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she/her/hers

Shorlette Ammons
Equity in Food Systems Extension Associate
Center for Environmental Farming Systems
NC State University
2013 Food Equity Fellow, Center for Social Inclusion
Email: sammons2@ncsu.edu

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"History is not a procession of illustrious people. It's about what happens to a people. Millions of anonymous people is what history is about."

-- James Baldwin

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Noah Ranells Farm Better Now! Efland, NC

* Marian

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject:	NC Response < NCResponse@dhhs.nc.gov> Friday, May 8, 2020 3:21 PM Anthony Williams Jessica Miller; Angie Licata [EXTERNAL]Re: [External] Migrant Camp Resources
	on not click links or open attachments unless verified. For all suspicious emails, on to submit for review. Thank you!
	question. Please refer to the following DHHS guidance: ocuments/files/covid-19/interim-covid-guidance-migrant-farm-workers.pdf
and Housing Providers of the virus' incubation period	e 2019 (COVID-19) Guidance for Migrant Farmworkers, Their Employers, od (incubation period is 14 days after last exposure to a confirmed or significant exposure is defined as being within 6 feet of a confirmed or at least 10 minutes.
We hope this helps. Please let your community's health.	us know if you have any further questions and thank you for your concern for
Best regards,	
The NC Response Team/CEH	
3419 For Public Health Emergencies ple Please visit the NCDHHS COVID-1 mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV 86B260952F4251CBA77EE&TT=1 =1536961729279&ENCODED UR 8F9815FA46C0461C4BA2EBCDDA mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV 3C3BA5EDE0AE905E28F64&TT=1	d to: 919-825-2599 Palth Care Providers with time sensitive questions can contact Epi On-Call at: 919-733-
	CCBE8C54E4EC0184F44C2347BF483CF74335

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From: Anthony Williams

Sent: Friday, May 8, 2020 2:23 PM

To: NC Response

Cc: Jessica Miller; Angie Licata

Subject: [External] Migrant Camp Resources

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To Whom it May Concern:

Lee County would like some information on available resources for mitigation efforts in the event of an outbreak at a migrant camp. Thank you for your assistance.

Regards,

Anthony Williams, MPA, REHS

Lee County Environmental Health Supervisor

115 Chatham St., Suite 2

Sanford, NC 27330

Phone: 919-718-4641 Ext. 5388

Fax: 919-718-4636

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mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV=1&MSGID=202005081921190132481&URLID=3&ESV=10.0.6.3447&IV=4401BB50650D310438014B69D427CE45&TT=1588965680136&ESN=CA5BrtUWFmbKe98oix7AyB37F64RCNKDgnxAW4t%2BHrk%3D&KV=1536961729279&ENCODED_URL=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.surveymonkey.com%2Fr%2FKQH6GYV&HK=AC541003E08A0CB9ADFB3525CDB2AE14DCED866570DC3E64F87778A4E136943B

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mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV=1&MSGID=202005081921190132481&URLID=1&ESV=10.0.6.3447&I V=9FEDE3DCEAD0764E9B15120978FFB755&TT=1588965680135&ESN=mlUcs0HbI9jA1LGj%2FdROe1I SQUeB%2FaP6vH2MhkExKEM%3D&KV=1536961729279&ENCODED URL=https%3A%2F%2Fleecount ync.gov&HK=A4FBB0D743603042CBF7561AEE68A67A92545E532B1996FA8DA6BA72411B0908/
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From:

Minda Daughtry <mtdaught@ncsu.edu>

Sent:

Friday, May 8, 2020 9:04 AM

To:

Shannon Cagle; Anthony Williams

Subject:

[EXTERNAL]COVID-19 Resources and Information

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Good morning Folks,

Dr. Hoffmann's team updates this page daily and there is a lot of useful information here. The focus is Agriculture related but some of the resources/guides reach beyond that. Take a look and please share as you see fit. Thanks! https://urlprotection-

mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV=1&MSGiD=202005081304150130701&URLID=3&ESV=10.0.6.34 47&IV=29B272062C6EF74946BEFCCAF0E0BA7C&TT=1588943058328&ESN=0ka5JzBdNKApIRd8 w9YM4%2F%2B0a%2FL%2F54eAn0BbVDYJ2gU%3D&KV=1536961729279&ENCODED_URL=https%3A%2F%2Fcovid19.ces.ncsu.edu%2Ffarms-

agribusiness&HK=5CCA3069F46E7291518BE06BE5DDD12A889FCBA77890BF4510697E62CEDA 6E97/

Take care and be well!

Best regards, Minda

Minda T. Daughtry
Extension Agent-Horticulture,
NC Cooperative Extension - Lee County Center
2420 Tramway Road
Sanford, NC 27332-9172
Phone 919-775-5624
minda_daughtry@ncsu.edu
lee.ces.ncsu.edu

From:

Anthony Williams

Sent:

Wednesday, May 6, 2020 2:25 PM 'Minda Daughtry'; Shannon Cagle

To: Cc:

Bill Stone; William Heath Cain: Jessica Miller

Subject:

RE: [EXTERNAL]COVID-19 Information shared with growes

Thanks Minda, I will be in contact once we know more.

From: Minda Daughtry

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2020 2:02 PM **To:** Shannon Cagle; Anthony Williams

Cc: Bill Stone

Subject: [EXTERNAL]COVID-19 Information shared with growes

CAUTION External Email. Do not click links or open attachments unless verified. For all suspicious emails, please use the Phish Alert Button to submit for review. Thank you!

Thank you for speaking with me this morning. NCSU and NC Cooperative Extension have created information resources that we routinely share with the growers we work with. Our COVID-19 Information Outreach efforts have been ongoing since Mid-March 2020.

The produce and strawberry growers that I work with have received information via email announcements, website and social media. These include information from the following resources:

https://urlprotection-

mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV=1&MSGID=202005061804410032500&URLID=5&ESV=10.0.6.34 47&IV=2F9CDE05EED101CE7541452A333B39A3&TT=1588788282166&ESN=fG%2F6qRhUrQvj3c T3nSW9mwQ%2F4foq8Wmp5LK2IKu1eOE%3D&KV=1536961729279&ENCODED URL=https%3A %2F%2Fstrawberries.ces.ncsu.edu%2F2020%2F05%2Fcovid-19-farmers-update-05-05-2020%2F%3Fsrc%3Drss&HK=AF86129815BA0454A08F597EB14FD07A1D9BE69F85D5C71EAD18 92A2FD1D456D

https://urlprotection-

mia.global.sonicwall.com/click?PV=1&MSGID=202005061804410032500&URLID=3&ESV =10.0.6.3447&IV=334F0AA762C1E2D9B694F00C824842F9&TT=1588788282166&ESN=u6qt8D1W9FjGVDyEdO%2FXqc0fGXnt1GWrEOX470%2F4vaM%3D&KV=1536961729279 &ENCODED URL=https%3A%2F%2Fstrawberries.ces.ncsu.edu%2F2020%2F03%2Fcovid-19-farming-

<u>resources&HK=9EEF112BA6C05D64DA08859AA179C33F43B85A53A5EFA4A9CCFD309A</u> <u>A6478EBC/</u>

The list of area farmers that have agreed to receive these communication efforts from us is attached to this email.

If the situation with the grower that you have been working with is COVID-19 related then the protocols for isolation and healthcare established BY the Lee County Health Dept are paramount to education initiatives that we can provide. Roberto Rosales is available to connect with a grower virtually for some additional education programs, however, onsite visits are restricted at this time. If you would like to have Roberto provide this training and answer workers questions please let me know as soon as possible so that we can coordinate a planning meeting either Monday or Tuesday to identify some key points that need to be addressed before delivery.

Please let me know what your needs are and how I can help you. Best regards, Minda

Minda T. Daughtry
Extension Agent-Horticulture,
NC Cooperative Extension - Lee County Center
2420 Tramway Road
Sanford, NC 27332-9172
Phone 919-775-5624
minda_daughtry@ncsu.edu
lee.ces.ncsu.edu

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	Betts, Ronnie	rlbettsfarm@gma!l.com		Holly Springs, nc
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	Buchanan, Travis	travisbuchananfarms@gmail.com		
D	134 33			
	<u>Dalrymple,</u> <u>Tommy</u>	dalrymplefarm@gmail.com		
	Douglas Jr, G.W.	douglast@cemcpower.com		
F			4 10 1 1 1 1 1	1511
	Faulk, Jessica J.	jjsplace39@gmail.com	JJ's Place Greenhouse and Nursery	
	<u>Fields, Mark</u>	lullabyfarm1@gmail.com		
	<u>Foushee, Gail</u>	bigbloomers@windstream.net	Big Bloomers Flower Farm	
G	H 14 1 2 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State of State of	-
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	Goldberg, Benny	goldberg1581@netzero.com		Sanford, NC

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н	7 7 7 7	The state of the state of		100
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	Harrington, Mike	mike.harrington634@gmail.com		
3	30 113		100 150 1	1 2 1 2 2
	Jackson, Duane	whitehillfarmsllc@gmail.com		
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N			E. H. E.	177
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	Parrish, Scott	sparrish73@gmail.com	Parrish Farms	
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	Ryan, Patterson,	prpatterson76@gmail.com		
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	<u>Thomas, Tim</u>	cyberfarmer14@gmail.com		Sanford, NC
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uvendi1@gmail.com	
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jb@sanfordantiquemall.com	
stevenwayne123@gmail.com	
skyking@windstream.net	
bkelly563@aol.com	
tssloan@windstream.net	
keleuthos@aol.com	
jctaylo1@yahoo.com	
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jvhall@charter.net	
harrington@windstream.net	
athomas@windstream.net	
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watchacow@windstream.net	
aljoyner2006@yahoo.com	
raganfarms@yahoo.com	

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		charles.mcleod@cpsagu.com			
		dcdoby@embarqmail.com			
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D			Call Control		200
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	Dyson, Anthony	blueberryhillupick@gmail.com	Blueberry Hill U- Pick	Sanfo	rd, NC
<u>.</u>			B1551,6		10.3
	Gary, Thomas,	garythomas farms 74@gmail.com	Gary Thomas Farms	Sanfo	rd, NC
	Gaster, Chris	chrisgao51@gmail.com		Sanfo	rd, NC
	Griffin, A.K.	grapevine@windstream.net		Sanfo	rd, NC
	Gross, Tina	tinagross@grossfarms.com			
H	7 6 6	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	- YI.		
	Harrington, Barry	bwharrington@windstream net	Barry's Strawberry Farm	SANF	ORD, NO

From:

Anthony Williams

Sent:

Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:55 AM

To:

Jessica Miller

Cc:

William Heath Cain

Subject:

RE: Migrant Camp Guidance

FYI, talked to Minda Daughtry with Lee Co. Cooperative Extension and they have been communicating resources out to our migrant farms.

From: Jessica Miller

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:28 AM

To: Anthony Williams

Subject: RE: Migrant Camp Guidance

Looks good

From: Anthony Williams < awilliams@leecountync.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:18 AM To: Jessica Miller < imiller@leecountync.gov>

Cc: William Heath Cain < hcain@leecountync.gov >; Shannon Cagle < scagle@leecountync.gov >

Subject: Migrant Camp Guidance

Importance: High

FYI

Anthony Williams, MPA, REHS

Lee County Environmental Health Supervisor 115 Chatham St., Suite 2 Sanford, NC 27330

Phone: 919-718-4641 Ext. 5388

Fax: 919-718-4636

Please complete the customer satisfaction survey below to help us better serve our residents: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KQH6GYV

As questions and concerns about coronavirus (COVID-19) increase across North Carolina, we'd like to encourage promotion of the statewide Coronavirus Helpline (1-866-462-3821) for the public, which is answered 24 hours a day/7 days a week. You can also see the latest online about Lee County's response to COVID-19 here: https://leecountync.gov/

From:

Anthony Williams

Sent:

Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:18 AM

To:

Jessica Miller

Cc:

William Heath Cain; Shannon Cagle

Subject:

Migrant Camp Guidance

Attachments:

Recommendations-for-Farms-Packhouses-and-Related-Facilities.pdf

Importance:

High

FYI

Anthony Williams, MPA, REHS
Lee County Environmental Health Supervisor
115 Chatham St., Suite 2
Sanford, NC 27330

Phone: 919-718-4641 Ext. 5388

Fax: 919-718-4636

Please complete the customer satisfaction survey below to help us better serve our residents: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KQH6GYV

As questions and concerns about coronavirus (COVID-19) increase across North Carolina, we'd like to encourage promotion of the statewide Coronavirus Helpline (1-866-462-3821) for the public, which is answered 24 hours a day/7 days a week. You can also see the latest online about Lee County's response to COVID-19 here: https://leecountync.gov/





Interim COVID-19 Recommendations for Farms, Packhouses, and Related Facilities Adapted from CDC/NIOSH Recommendations April 24, 2020

Introduction

COVID-19 can spread easily in settings where people work in close proximity, such as farms and packhouses where manual labor is critical to production. Farmers, managers and crew supervisors should implement plans to reduce exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19 to prevent the spread of the disease among plant workers. Individuals who are over the age of 65 and people with pre-existing medical conditions such as diabetes, chronic lung or heart disease, or who have a compromised immune system (e.g. cancer or taking immunosuppressant medications) have a greater risk of severe illness due to COVID-19. Complications of COVID-19 infection include the need to be hospitalized, receive mechanical ventilation and death.

These interim recommendations were developed with input from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and have been adapted for use in North Carolina by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS). They will be updated as new information becomes available. The recommendations are intended to prevent exposure to COVID-19, when possible, and protect the health of North Carolina's communities which includes this important work force. Farms, packhouses, and related facilities are essential businesses and play a critical role in producing a continuous supply of safe and healthy food. These recommendations are intended to provide management options by which the safety of workers can be enhanced. They are not intended to replace any existing worker safety and health plans required by the NC Department of Labor (NCDOL) but should be viewed as an addition to those.

Farms, especially those who employ H2A guestworkers, in NC have historically been regulated by the NCDOL for workplace and housing standards. Recently, outbreaks of COVID-19 at facilities in other states, and now NC, have required the development of guidance for a new type of hazard (transmission of respiratory virus from employee to employee) that has not been historically recognized on farm or in these facilities. With input from the CDC-NIOSH, NCDHHS' Division of Public Health and NCDA&CS have rapidly developed this guidance in an attempt to support farmers and farmworkers.

The key components of a prevention plan include 1) minimizing the risk for exposure to the virus, 2) early detection of people with symptoms of COVID-19, and 3) isolating suspected or positive cases from others until they are no longer infectious.

Create a COVID-19 Infection Control Plan

Reducing the spread of an outbreak and the continuation of operations requires preparing for and implementing modifications at the plant.

- Identify workplace coordinators for COVID-19 issues
- Establish a worksite wellness coordinator to follow the wellness protocols described below
- Determine how you will operate with a reduced workforce
- Implement plans to continue your essential farm business functions
- Institute flexible workplace and paid time off policies that are shared with all workers
- Cross-train workers to perform essential functions to maintain operations
- Implement structural and/or procedural changes to create space and barriers between workers
- Implement thorough disinfecting practices of equipment and shared workplaces
- Secure isolation housing for symptomatic workers who need to be isolated but cannot isolate themselves within normal housing of farmworkers
- Develop a communications plan to share information daily to reinforce educational messages, provide updated information about the number of confirmed cases on the farm, and to share updates about steps being taken to keep the workers safe, including testing and contact tracing

Conduct worksite assessments to identify COVID-19 risks and prevention strategies.

- In addition to work areas, other areas to consider include transportation to and from the worksite, break room, common areas, locker rooms, tool rooms, check-in areas, equipment stations, routes of entry and exit to work areas, and similar areas
- Personal protective equipment (PPE), identified as necessary in these assessments, should be supplied by management and replaced as necessary (for example, when dirty or contaminated)
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer and hand soap should be provided to employees to use

Follow CDC Interim Guidance – Implementing Safety Practices for Critical Infrastructure Workers Who May Have Had Exposure to a Person with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19

<u>www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/critical-workers/implementing-safety-practices.html</u> See website for details – selected key points below:

- Pre-screen workers for fever (>100.4 F) and symptoms prior to work and prior to beginning the workday, and transportation such as vans and buses
- Workers should report to supervisors if they get sick during work shift
- Workers who are ill should not work and should be referred for medical evaluation and possible COVID-19 testing
- Workers who are ill should be informed that their family members, co-workers, and close contacts may also be assessed for symptoms
- Workers experiencing shortness of breath or inability to stand on their own should be cared for immediately by calling 911 and reporting a suspected COVID-19 case with severe symptoms
- Workers so excluded from work should receive paid time off until results are available and while being isolated if positive
- Workers should wear a mask to cover their nose and mouth.
- Maintain social distance as feasible in the workplace see section below
- Disinfect and clean workspaces see section below
- Concerning continuation of work or return-to-work issues for individual workers:
 - For workers who have potentially been exposed to COVID-19: <u>www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/Essential-Critical-Workers Dos-and-Donts.pdf</u>

- o For workers who have been ill and must return to work:
 - Non-test-based strategy. Exclude from work until:
 - At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery, defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
 - At least 7 days have passed since symptoms first appeared
- Workers so excluded from work should have paid time off for duration of exclusion time

Contact Tracing

Contact tracing should be performed for any cases that are identified. This will be a joint
function of the farmer, manager or responsible party, and health and state and local entities.
 Since workers may be equally exposed at the job site and within housing, it is imperative that
commercial and private entities cooperate in this function.

Follow the hierarchy of controls when implementing infection control practices specific to facilities, and include a combination of controls noted below

Field and workplace controls

- Adapt field operations to minimize close contact of workers with other workers
- Utilize methods to physically separate workers when possible to include working areas, break rooms, parking lots, equipment operation stations, and entrance/exit areas
 - Utilize practices such as visual cues (e.g., floor markings, signs), tents or other temporary shelters
- If fans are used in a packing facility or warehouse, ensure that fans blow clean air at the workers' breathing zone

Cleaning/Disinfection/Sanitation

- Disinfect high-touch areas with products meeting Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) <u>criteria</u> for use against SARS-CoV-2 and approved under the facility's sanitation standard operating procedures
- Coordinate cleaning product use with USDA if used in food production and packing areas
- For other high-touch areas, use products that meet EPA criteria, diluted household bleach solutions, or alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and are appropriate for surface disinfection
- If tools are used by multiple workers disinfect between shared use
- Conduct targeted and more frequent cleaning of high-touch areas of shared spaces (e.g., time clocks, bathroom fixtures, break room tables and chairs, locker rooms, vending machines, railings, door handles)

Administrative controls

- Worker screening see section above
- Reduce packing line staffing to extent feasible to minimize close worker contact <u>consider</u> <u>line speed as an important factor in this</u>
- Stagger shifts, start times and break times as feasible
- Provide workers adequate time and access to soap, water and single-use towels for handwashing
- Use no-touch receptacles when possible

Use alcohol-based hand sanitizers containing at least 60% alcohol if soap/water not available

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Source Control

- Workers should continue to be provided and wear PPE required for job tasks being performed
- Use masks as noted above; replace when contaminated or dirty
- Stress proper manner to put on and take off items such as masks to minimize becoming dirty or contaminated
- Emphasize proper <u>hand hygiene</u> after gloves or facial coverings are removed

Provide infection control information and training for all workers

- Communication/training should be easy to understand, in languages appropriate to preferred language(s) spoken or read by the workers, and include accurate and timely information
- Topics including, but not limited to: staying home when ill, social distancing, PPE, hand hygiene
 practices, and potential routes of transmission (and how to minimize them) in community

From: Shannon Cagle

Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2020 9:08 AM

To: Anthony Williams

Subject: 20 26 March Ag interim-covid-guidance-migrant-farm-workers.pdf

Attachments: 20 26 March Ag interim-covid-guidance-migrant-farm-workers.pdf



Interim Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Guidance for Migrant Farmworkers, Their Employers, and Housing Providers

March 26, 2020

No one has immunity to the new coronavirus (COVID-19) that is currently causing this pandemic. COVID-19 can spread easily in settings where many people live in close proximity, such as the residential facilities set up to house migrant farmworkers. Farm owners, managers, and all who provide housing for migrant workers should implement plans to prevent exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19, care for individuals with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 infection and prevent the spread of the disease among their workers.

Individuals who are ≥65 years of age and people with pre-existing medical conditions such as diabetes, chronic lung or heart disease, or who have a compromised immune system (e.g. cancer or taking immunosuppressant medications) have a greater risk of severe illness due to COVID-19. Complications of COVID-19 infection include the need to be hospitalized, receive mechanical ventilation and death. Agricultural workers with chronic lung problems associated with exposure to common farming hazards such as pesticides and fungi found in crops, may also be at higher risk of severe illness.

The following recommendations from the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services are intended to prevent exposure to COVID-1, when possible, and protect the health of North Carolina's communities which includes this important work force. Farmworkers are a uniquely vulnerable population given the many barriers to healthcare access they experience such as language barriers, lack of independent transportation, lack of insurance, fear regarding immigration status, and unfamiliarity with local resources and systems. The key components of a prevention plan for migrant farmworkers include 1) minimizing the risk for exposure to the virus, 2) early detection of people with symptoms of COVID-19, and 3) caring for individuals with COVID-19 while ensuring that they do not give the infection to anyone else.

If you have questions related to migrant farm worker housing, please contact the North Carolina Department of Labor's Agricultural Safety and Health Bureau at 919-707-7820.

Helpful definitions:

COVID-19 is the infection caused by the novel coronavirus identified for the first time in December of 2019.

A COVID-19 case is a person with a laboratory confirmed COIVD-19 infection.

A **suspect COVID-19** case is a person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 infection, but without a laboratory confirmed diagnosis.

Isolation is separating confirmed and suspect COVID-19 cases from other workers who have no signs or symptoms of infection.

Quarantine is keeping workers who have been exposed to a confirmed or suspect COVID-19 case, but have no symptoms of infection, away from non-exposed workers (as much as possible) for the duration

of the virus' incubation period (incubation period is 14 days after last exposure to a confirmed or suspect COVID-19 case).

A **significant exposure** is defined as being within 6 feet of a confirmed or suspect COVID-19 case for at least 10 minutes.

Be Prepared, Have a Plan

Have an emergency plan for how you will care for and isolate COVID-19 infected workers.

*Deta	iled guidance for COVID-19 infection prevention in congregate living settings can be accessed <u>here</u> .
	Make sure that you have emergency contact numbers for each of your workers that are willing to provide it.
	Make sure that you have the phone number of your local health department. OSHA requires "camp superintendents" to report immediately to the local health officer the name and address of any individual in the camp known or suspected of having a communicable disease. (29 CFR 1910.142(I)(1)). The health department will help to guide you on your specific situation, including how, if and when to test farmworkers with symptoms.
	People with symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, cough, shortness of breath) are considered suspect cases and must be housed in a separate room with a separate bathroom from people who are not sick. They should not share cooking or eating facilities.
	Confirmed COVID-19 cases should only be housed with other confirmed cases. They should have separate bathroom, cooking and eating facilities from people who are not sick
	When available, provide surgical facemasks and store them near the doors for people with suspected and confirmed COVID-19 infections. Facemasks should be worn by both groups when they are outside of their room, when people are in their rooms, and by the people who enter their rooms to care for them.
	Ventilate the room where persons with COVID-19 are housed on regular intervals, as much as possible.
	Your plan should outline how and who will pay for and provide food, water, and medical supplies to symptomatic workers in isolation or exposed but asymptomatic workers in quarantine as they may be unable to provide for themselves during this time.
	Your plan should outline by whom and how transportation will be provided for ill workers who need medical evaluation or treatment. You must consider how the person doing the transporting is to be protected, where the closest facilities are located and how testing and/or care will be paid for.
	Create a plan for what to do if many workers are sick at the same time.
Identify	y the nearest healthcare facility that provides free or low-cost care to uninsured people.
	Most Migrant and Community Health Centers are able to provide telehealth evaluation, and
	some can provide COVID-19 testing at sliding scale fees. H2A workers have 60 days from entry into the country to sign up for heavily subsidized and thus
	Centers have bilingual patient navigators that can assist them in signing up. Contact your closest center to get your H2A farmworkers enrolled in health insurance plans when they first arrive
	and before anyone becomes ill.
_	To v of healthcare facilities including Migrant and Community Health Centers providing care for uninsured patients, click here.
	To v of farmworker clinics, click <u>here</u> .

Q	If you cannot find a free or low-cost facility in your area, <u>contact your local health department</u> for assistance.
	ote Healthy Habits
Educa	te workers about hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette and emergency response
	Provide signs in English and Spanish with information about when and how to properly wash
	hands, physical distancing of at least 6 feet, need to cough and sneeze into an elbow instead of a
_	nand to protect themselves and others from germs.
	Clean and disinfect farmworker housing, bathrooms and transportation vehicles daily.
Ц	and the state of t
m	though this may mean multiple trips are required. Disinfect the bus between trips.
	be a server would be reading at reading at reading and the apart, it possible.
	Post the address and phone number of your local health department centrally where your workers can find it.
	Post your camp address centrally so workers will be able to give to 911 operator if needed.
Ц	Post all documents centrally in both English and Spanish where your workers can read them.
Provid	e weekly supplies to each farmworker to fight COVID-19 like alcohol-based hand sanitizer (if
availab	le), tissues, disinfectants and lined trash cans.
Ц	they sleep, and where they eat.
	Use hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
	Provide a <u>disinfectant that is active against coronaviruses to sanitize</u> counters, bathrooms and
	other areas. Create a daily schedule for this to be done.
_	Ensure that field sanitation supplies of soap, single-use paper towels, and water are well stocked in each field location.
	Require farmworkers to wash hands <u>before and after</u> work, meals and bathroom breaks.
	Remind them to wash hands upon entering and exiting high-density areas such as stores,
(-)	laundromats, buses and vans.
ч	Make sure that trash cans are emptied whenever full and at least weekly.
	t the Spread of COVID-19
Screen	arriving workers for symptoms of COVID-19 such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath.
	Workers with symptoms should be housed in the area designated for suspect COVID-19 cases
	and arrange for them to consult with a medical provider. If the worker needs to be seen at a
	healthcare facility, call the medical provider in advance so healthcare workers can take
	appropriate precautionary measures. Be sure that the medical provider knows that this patient
	lives in a congregate living situation.
_	Workers with symptoms of respiratory illness should take a private vehicle to get to the medical
	provider. If they do not have their own vehicle, you must assist with transportation. Circulate air by partially lowering windows (weather permitting) and have all people in the vehicle, including
	the patient, wear a surgical mask.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
If a wor	ker starts having symptoms of COVID-19 such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath:
	Have the worker stop working immediately and isolate the person from other workers. People
	with these symptoms should not be working.

	If there is an onsite room designated for ill workers, suspect COVID-19 cases should be directed
	to that room at the time of symptom onset until appropriate isolation plans can be enacted. Follow the instructions above to arrange for ill workers to be evaluated by a medical provider.
Let we	orkers who have symptoms of respiratory illness rest until they feel better.
	Check frequently on the ill worker in isolation to monitor for worsening symptoms. About 20% of infected people will develop severe respiratory symptoms that may require hospitalization.
	Public health officials (e.g., local health department staff) will provide further instructions about isolation and release from isolation.
	orker is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 infection:
	Contact your local health department as required by OSHA.
u	symptoms of COVID-19 (fever, cough, or shortness of breath) for 14 days. These exposed workers should be separated from non-exposed workers for 14 days (e.g. sleep in a separate room, work in a separate area, use a separate bathroom and cooking facility). If they develop
_	symptoms of COVID-19, contact your local health department.
*close equipp	contact per the CDC is greater than 10 minutes in an enclo sed space without personal protective nent (mask)
oquipi.	
To lear	rn more about caring for people with COVID-19 in a group setting, please read the <u>NC Congregate</u> Guidance.
For add	ditional information, please see the following resources:
•	NC DHHS Coronavirus Website
•	CDC Coronavirus Website
•	NC Environmental Cleaning Guidance
Legal C	Considerations
	Failure to provide separate housing for infected workers could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious harm to the uninfected workers, which violates the Migrant Housing Act of
	North Carolina which requires housing providers to immediately provide safe housing.
	No infected or exposed farmworker should be allowed or forced to return home prior to being
	cleared by the health department for travel. This would present a public health risk and could be
	subject to prosecution pursuant to North Carolina's laws governing communicable disease control (G.S. 130A-25)
	If workers would like to make a CONFIDENTIAL complaint about unsafe working or migrant labor camp living conditions in English or Spanish, they can contact the NC Department of Labor at 1-
П	If workers would like to make a CONFIDENTIAL complaint about unsafe working or migrant labor camp living conditions in English or Spanish, they can contact the NC Department of Labor at 1-800-NC-LABOR.
<u> </u>	If workers would like to make a CONFIDENTIAL complaint about unsafe working or migrant labor camp living conditions in English or Spanish, they can contact the NC Department of Labor at 1-

Jennifer Gamble

From:

Shannon Cagle

Sent:

Friday, May 15, 2020 2:56 PM

To:

Anthony Williams

Subject:

FW: [EXTERNAL]RECORDING: Supporting our Essential Farmworkers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19/Apoyando a Nuestros Trabajadores del Campo Esenciales & Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Corral

durante C

Attachments:

MeatPoultryWorkers_051320.pptx; Farmworker COVID-19 Latinx Webinar Series - FWs May 14 2020.pptx; Agenda for Farmworker and Processing Plant Workers Webinar.pptx;

2020 NCFHP and MHC Map.pdf

From: Quilici, Gianna N

Sent: Friday, May 15, 2020 1:27 PM

Cc: Lazo-Chadderton, Matty

Subject: [EXTERNAL]RECORDING: Supporting our Essential Farmworkers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19/Apoyando a Nuestros Trabajadores del Campo Esenciales & Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Corral durante CO...

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Good afternoon,

Please find below the google form to access our recording from our seventh Latinx webinar Supporting our Essential Farmworkers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19. Powerpoints slides/resources are also attached in this email. Feel free to share within your networks. Thank you!



I've invited you to fill out a form:

Supporting our Essential Farmworkers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19/Apoyando a Nuestros Trabajadores del Campo Esenciales & Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Corral durante COVID-19 [docs.google.com]

We are excited to have you listen to our recording of our third Latinx community call dated May 14th, 2020. Please be sure to register and once you do you will get an email link to access the video.

Register below to hear the May 14th conference call.

FILL OUT FORM [DOCS.GOOGLE.COM]

Create your own Google Form [docs.google.com]

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state official.	from this address may be subject t	•		and section to think parties i	y an authorized

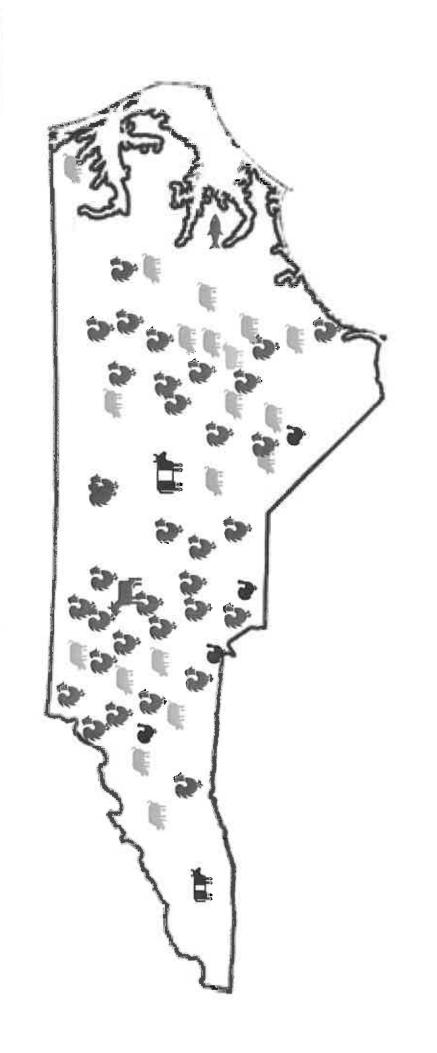
Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19

Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Corral durante COVID-19

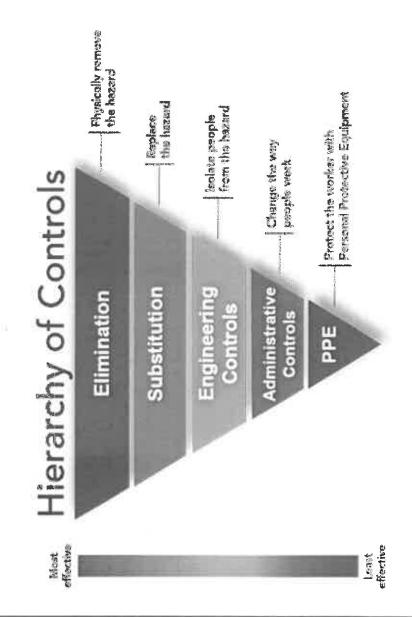
Erica Wilson, MD, MPH
NC Division of Public Health
Communicable Disease Branch



slaughter and processing facilities in NC There are over 200 meat and poultry



Multiple approaches are needed to protect workers



Engineering controls are physical changes in the workplace



Increased spacing between workers



Barriers between workers



Handwashing stations and hand sanitizer



Environmental cleaning

Administrative controls change how people move or behave



Sick leave and incentive policies



Staggered arrival and break times



Transportation



Symptom screening



Education teaches workers how to keep themselves and those around them safe both at work and at home



How to Safely Wear and Take Off a Cloth Face Covering

Wear your face covering correctly

- Wash your hands before putting on your face covering
- · Put it over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin
 - . Try to fit it snugly against the sides of your face
 - · Make sure you can breathe easily
- Do not place a mask on a child younger than 2



How to Protect Yourself and Others

Know how it spreads



- There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- The best view to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.
 - 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.
- » These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or



- Environmental health and industrial hygiene evaluation
- Increased testing
- Contact tracing
- Isolation and quarantine

Resources

CDC Guidance for Meat and Poultry Processing Workers and Employers

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/meat-

poultry-processing-workers-employers.html

DHHS Recommendations for Farms, Packhouses, and Related Facilities https://files.nc.gov/ncdhhs/documents/files/covid-19/Recommendations-for-Farms-Packhouses-and-Related-Facilities-ME.pdf

CDC Education Resources (posters and flyers in multiple languages)

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLvrp9iOILTQZdKZTcAaYdyu4wKmhGCJNc

CDC Spanish Language Videos

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLvrp9iOILTQZdKZTcAaYdyu4wKmhGCJNc

NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation Program

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hhe/default.html



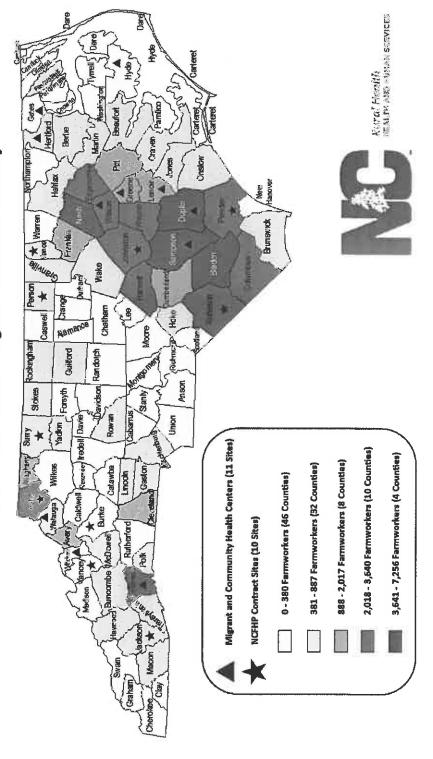
NC Department of Health and Human Services Office of Rural Health

North Carolina Farmworker Health Program

Supporting our Essential Farmworkers **During the Pandemic** May 14, 2020

Elizabeth Freeman Lambar Program Director Gayle Thomas, MD Medical Director

Map 1: Department of Commerce Estimate of 2017 Farmworkers by County with Farmworker Health Program Locations Overlay



Demographics of Farmworkers in NC







Occupational Hazards

- Pesticide exposure
- · Green Tobacco Sickness
- · Heat illness
- Musculoskeletal strains and fractures
- Dermatitis
- · Eye problems pteryglum,
- trauma
- · miures
- · Substandard housing







The North Carolina Farmworker Health Program, ORH



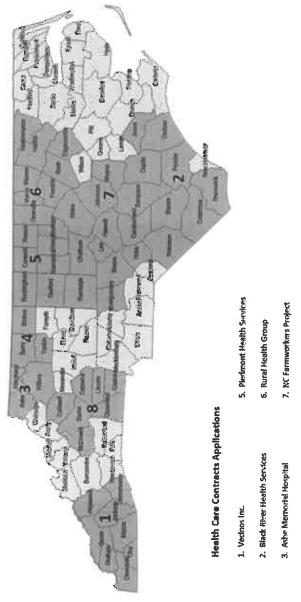






Additional services contracts: dental, telebehavioral health, medical providers, outreach interns, nurse triage line

NCFHP Farmworker Health Service Delivery Sites



4. Surry County Health & Nutrition Center 8. Good Sameritan Clinic

M. Office of Rural Health



Clínicas de Salud para Trabajadores Agrícolas en Carolina del Norte

Farmworker Health Clinics in North Carolina



NOTA Busque al condado donde vive Ud, en el mapa. El número en cada condado indica el número de la cibida en esta ma cercana a tid, en la lista de ribidas en el el tado de artás. NOTE: Loak for the county where you live on the map. The number in each county corresponds to the clasest clinic to you in the list of clinics on the other side.



En caso de emergencia, Rame al 9-1-1. In case of emergency, dial 9-1-1. Para recursos locales; busque al Conéctate Carolina en el Internet a <u>Internet de Artes (Para Mara) de 1488</u> For local resources: Check out Conéctate Carolina online or <u>Inter-Unit & Unobladie</u> NC Farmworker Health Program (919) 527-6183 & NC Community Health Center Association (919) 297-4066

00/0/2

H2A Farmworkers

- Contracted for specified months (commonly March-October)
- Mostly Mexican, some Haitian
- Roughly half come through the NC Growers Association
- Travel to Monterey,
 Mexico to board the bus
- Drive 40 hours straight through to Vass, NC



https://www.fruitoftheirlabor.com/

Arrival in Vass, North Carolina

 Process paperwork and then transported to a pick-up location near assigned farm



https://www.fruitoftheirlabor.com/

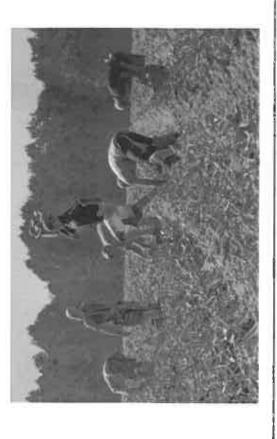
Cases Among Farmworkers

- Deemed essential workers, can't stay home from work
- · High rates of mobility means more spread of infection
- · Congregate living and working, can't self-isolate
- High Infectivity rate



Special Considerations among Farmworkers

- Workers experience disincentives to report symptoms
- Here to work (used to working injured or sick)
- -Lack of sick pay or paid time off, fearful of not being allowed to Work
- Fear of being sent home/not invited back next year
- During contact tracing, may be afraid to report symptoms
 (don't want to be the one to shut down operations)



Special Considerations among Farmworkers

- Workers have barriers to getting tested
- Lack of transportation apart from employer
- Lack of health insurance
- Very low wages
- Limited familiarity with local health resources or US Healthcare system
- No paid time off to go to clinic
- Work usually sunup to sundown, Monday-Saturday

Recommendations on farmworkers' arrivals

- Mass testing on arrival
- 14 day quarantine on all newly arrived farmworkers (keep separate from others)
- Test all contacts, even those who are "asymptomatic"
- Masking on buses from Mexico
- Help all H2A farmworkers to enroll in ACA Health Insurance within 60 days of arrival.
- quarantine (symptom screening and temperature checks) Daily Health Checks before work during and after

Recommended response to outbreak

- Help grower to isolate sick from asymptomatic
- Farmworkers qualify to recuperate in FEMA supported isolation housing if grower unable to isolate on farm.
- Help grower to quarantine exposed from nonexposed
- Help grower to ensure daily monitoring of ill workers with telehealth consultations and early identification with pulse oximetry of those needing hospital care
- Establish internet connectivity for all camps, especially those with sick workers.
- Connect farmworkers to farmworker health outreach workers who can support sick farmworkers.

Supporting our Essential Farmworkers & Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19

Welcome Remarks

- Caroline Farmer, Executive Director of Volunteer NC, Office of the Governor
- Jeremy Collins, Director, Office of Public Engagement, Office of the Governor
- Matty Lazo-Chadderton, Deputy Director of Outreach, Public Engagement, Office of the Governor

Supporting our Essential Farmworkers During the Pandemic

- Elizabeth Freeman Lambar, Program Director, NC Farmworker Health Program Office of Rural Health Secretary for Health Services, Department of Health and Human Services of North Carolina
- Dr. Gayle Thomas, Medical Director, NC Farmworker Health Program, Office of Rural Health, NC Department of Health and Human Services

Meat and Poultry Processing Plants Workers during COVID-19

Dr. Erica Wilson, Medical Director, Vaccine Preventable and Respiratory Diseases, Communicable Disease Branch Division of Public Health North Carolina Department of Public Health and Human Services

Q&A

Adjournment

PRESENTED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & VOLUNTEER NC



Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Apoyando a Nuestros Trabajadores del Campo Esenciales & Corral durante COVID-19

Palabras de Bienvenida

- Caroline Farmer, Directora Ejecutiva de Voluntarios NC, Oficina del Gobernador
- Jeremy Collins, Director, Involucramiento Público, Oficina del Gobernador
- Matty Lazo-Chadderton, Directora Asociada de Alcance, Involucramiento Público, Oficina del Gobernador

Apoyando a Nuestros Trabajadores del Campo Esenciales durante la Pandemia

- Elizabeth Freeman Lambar, Directora de Programas, Programa de la Salud para los Trabajadores del Campo de Carolina del Norte
- Dra. Gayle Thomas, Directora Médica, Programa de la Salud para los Trabajadores del Campo en Carolina del Norte Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de Carolina del

Trabajadores en Plantas Procesadoras de Carne y de Aves de Corral durante COVID-19

Dr. Erica Wilson, Directora Médica, Vacunas Preventivas y Enfermedades Respiratorias División de Enfermedades Contagiosas, División de Salud Pública Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de Carolina del Norte

Preguntas

Cierre



Resources

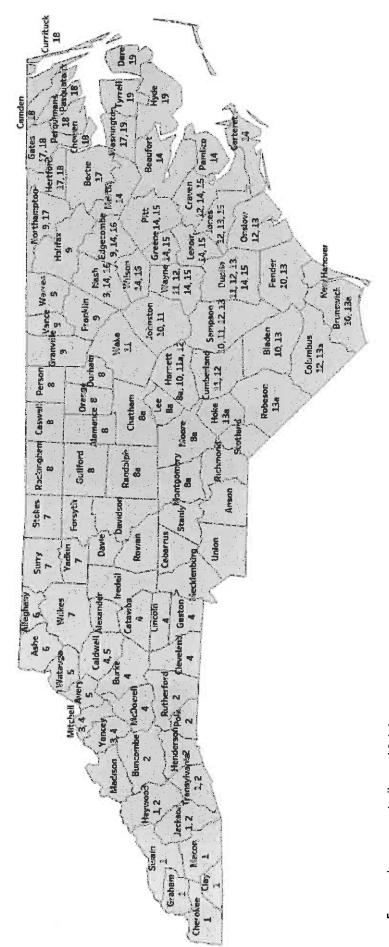
- www.governor.nc.gov
- https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/public-health/covid19: DHHS Corona updates available in 11 languages
- www.covid19.ces.ncsu.edu: COVID resources for farmers and farmworkers
- Corona Community Helpline to request help with food, shopping, and wellness checks call 919-459-5681 or 1-800-451-
- https://www.nc.gov/covid-19/covid-19-executive-orders: Executive orders in English/Spanish
- https://www.ncdps.gov/storm-update
- Hope4NC Helpline (1-855-587-3463) connects North Carolinians to additional mental health and resilience
- https://www.nc.gov/covid-19: COVID-19 State Updates
- https://www.nc.gov/volunteer/volunteer-opportunities: Volunteer Opportunities
- Text FOODNC to 877-877 or COMIDA to 877-877 to find nearby free meal sites for children ages 18 and younger
- https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/public-health/covid19/covid-19-nc-case-count: COVID-19 DHHS Dashboard for Case
- https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares: Info about CARES Act and the Paycheck Protection Program to assist small
- https://www.sba.gov/local-assistance/find/: Finding local Small Business Administration Assistance
- https://des.nc.gov/: Resources for unemployment assistance



Clínicas de Salud para Trabajadores Agrícolas en Carolina del Norte Farmworker Health Clinics in North Carolina



NOTA: Busque al condado donde vive Ud. en el mapa. El número en cada condado indica el número de la clínica más cercana a Ud. en la lista de clinicas en el el lado de atrás. NOTE: Look for the county where you live on the map. The number in each county corresponds to the closest clinic to you in the list of clinics on the other side.



En caso de emergencia, llame al 9-1-1. In case of emergency, dial 9-1-1. Para recursos locales: busque al Conéctate Carolina en el Internet a <u>https://bit.ly/2Ob74iK</u> For local resources: Check out Conéctate Carolina online at <u>https://bit.ly/2Ob74iK</u>

4/9/20

Clínicas de Salud para Trabajadores Agrícolas en Carolina del Norte

Farmworker Health Clinics in North Carolina

NOTE: Look for the county where you live on the map on the other side. The number in each county corresponds to the number of the closest clinic. NOTA: Busque al condado donde vive Ud. en el mapa en el lado de atrás. El número en cada condado indica el número de la clínica más cercana.

1. Vecinos Inc.	8. Piedmont Health Services	13. Black River Health Services/Manos Unidas
Ciudad/city: Sylva	Ciudad/city: Prospect Hill	Ciudad/city: Atkinson
Jessica Rodriguez: (828) 399-0583	Nahu Palacios: (336) 583-1004	Angelica S. Mendez: (910) 889-0291
2. Blue Ridge Health	8(a) Ciudad/city: Moncure	13(a) Ciudad/city: Whiteville
Ciudad/city: Hendersonville	Cecilia Gama: (919) 428-4859	Jocelyn R. Santillan: (910) 789-0582
Jackie Antiveros: (828) 691-1747	9. Rural Health Group	14. Greene County Health
3. Mountain Community Health Partnership	Ciudad/city: Henderson	Ciudad/city: Snow Hill
Ciudad/city: Bakersville	Ricardo Garcia: (919) 339-2019	Mari Montanez-Gerena: (252) 747-4078
Amber Dillinger: (828) 688-6621		15. Kinston Community Health
A Committee of Late	10. Commwell Health	Ciudad/city: Kinston
4. GOOD Samaritain Cimic	Ciudad/city: Newton Grove	Melissa Bailey Castillo: (252) 624-7053
Ciduda(city: Moiganton Analia Alvaror: (828) 268 2672	Andrea Morales: (877) 935-5255 ext. 7126	16. Carolina Family Health
		Ciudad/city: Wilson
5. High Country Community Health	11. NC Farmworkers Project	Alma Alcantar: (252) 243-9800 ext. 263
Ciudad/city: Boone	Ciudad/city: Benson	17. Roanoke Chowan
Mirian Scarlett Chavez: (828) 406-1856	Janeth Tapia: (919) 915-2220	Ciudad/city: Ahoskie
	11(a) Condado/county: Harnett	Brayan Madero: (252) 642-4188
6. Farmworker Health Program of Ashe & Alleghany	Amy Elkins: (910) 891-9964	18. Gateway Community Health
Ciudad: Sparta	11(b) Condado/county: Duplin	Circled / Circ. Flisabeth City
Melodie Shepherd: (336) 846-0779	Gabriela Elvir: (919) 915-2209	Marisela Antonacci: (252) 333-1047
7. Surry County Health & Nutrition	12. Goshen Medical Center	19. Engelhard Medical Center
Ciudad/city: Dobson	Ciudad/city: Faison	Ciudad/city: Engelhard
Alba Gonzalez: (336) 401-0918	Sólo para citas: (910) 267-0421	(252) 925-7000

Jennifer Gamble

From:

Lee County Center <minda_daughtry@ncsu.edu>

Sent:

Friday, May 15, 2020 2:33 PM

To:

Anthony Williams

Subject:

[EXTERNAL]What To Do If COVID-19 Hits Your Farm

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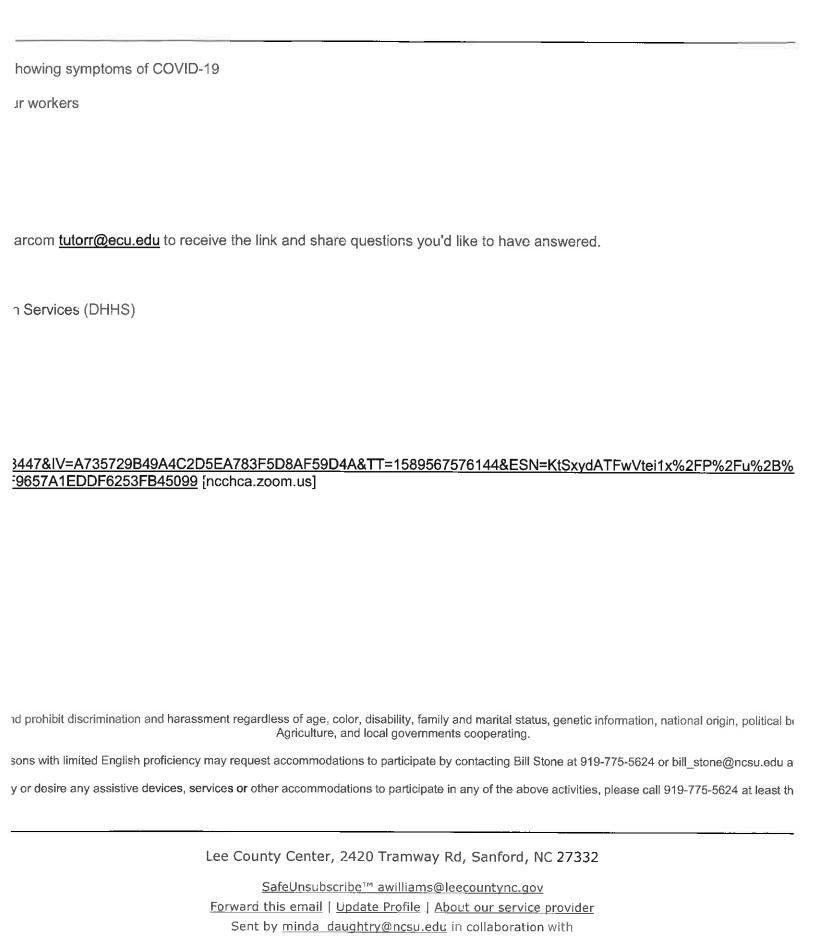
LEE COUNTY CENTER / AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

What To Do If COVID-19 Hits Your Farm



Responding to a COVID-19 Outbreak on the Farm

Tuesday, May 19, 2020 11:30-1:00 Via Zoom (on-line or by phone - information below)





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