

Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) is a widespread concern and local governments continue to recommend or mandate restrictions on person-to-person interactions, business operations, and home isolation, we want to share important information with you about our efforts to help keep our residents, guests, and team members safe and healthy.

Please see the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#) and [World Health Organization's](#) inn terms of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) and following guidelines from these agencies.

We care about your safety, your guests and the safety of our staff

In cooperation with the federal, state and local guidelines and in an effort to maintain social distancing compliance, we are temporarily halting all non-essential business operations within the park property to practice social distancing as recommended by the [CDC](#).

- Our offices will be staffed with reduced hours and will not be open for resident/guest interaction except for emergencies.
- We are committed to assisting individuals who are in the process of moving in, renting or purchasing a home, or leasing a site.

COVID-19 is a new disease and health officials are still learning about how it spreads and the severity of illness it causes. According to the most recent information published by the [CDC](#) and the [National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases \(NCIRD\)](#), it's critical **we all do our part to limit the spread of COVID-19** by keeping the following in mind:

- The virus is thought to spread **mainly between people who are in close contact with one another** (within about 6 feet)
- Recent studies suggest COVID-19 may be spread by **people who are not showing symptoms**
- **Maintaining good social distance** (about 6 feet) is very important
- **If someone in your household has tested positive, keep the entire household at home** as recommended by a medical provider

- Listen to and follow the directions of your state and local authorities
- Information from the ongoing pandemic suggests the virus is spreading more efficiently than influenza
- It *may* be possible for a person to 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. Therefore, the CDC recommends people **practice frequent hand washing** or **use of alcohol-based hand sanitizer**.

For more information visit CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

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



30 Days to Slow the Spread

30 Days to Slow the Spread: The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/03.16.20_coronavirus-guidance_8.5x11_315PM.pdf

Spanish

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/DIRECTRICES-DEL-PRESIDENTE-SOBRE-EL-CORONAVIRUS.pdf>

What to do if you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

If you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you are infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and community.

Stay home except to get medical care

You should remain at home inside your house, except for getting medical care. Do not go to work, school, or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.

Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home

People: As much as possible, you should stay in a separate room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available.

Animals: Do not handle pets or other animals while sick. See [Additional Information](#) for more information.

Call ahead before visiting your doctor

If you have a medical appointment, call the healthcare provider and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider advise other steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.

Wear a face mask

You should wear a face mask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) or when you leave your home or healthcare provider's office. If you are not able to wear a face mask, you should remain inside your home. People who live with you should not stay in the same room with you, or they should wear a face mask if they enter your room.

Cover your coughs and sneezes

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissue in a local trash can. Immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60–70% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they are dry. Soap and water should be used, preferably if hands are really dirty.

Avoid sharing personal household items

You should not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home. After using these items, they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water.

Clean your hands often

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they are dry. Soap and water should be used, preferably if hands are really dirty. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with contaminated hands.

Clean all "high touch" surfaces every day

High touch surfaces include counters, tables, desks, doorknobs, light switches, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Also, clean any objects that you have shared, used, or had hands on them. Use a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the label instructions. Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product. Including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

Monitor your symptoms

Seek prompt medical attention if your illness is worsening (e.g., difficulty breathing). Before seeking care, call your healthcare provider and tell them that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. Use only a bathroom before you enter the facility. These steps will help the healthcare provider's office to keep other people in the office or waiting room from getting infected or exposed.

Ask your healthcare provider to call the local or state health department. Someone who are placed under active monitoring or isolated with monitoring should follow instructions provided by their local health department or occupational health professionals, as appropriate.

If you have a medical emergency and need to call 911, notify the dispatch personnel that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. If possible, put on a face mask before emergency medical services arrive.

Discontinuing home isolation

Patients with confirmed COVID-19 should remain under home isolation precautions until the risk of secondary transmission is close to thought to be low. The decision to discontinue home isolation precautions should be made on a case-by-case basis in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.



www.cdc.gov/COVID19

What to do if you are sick

If you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019, or suspected of being infected with it, follow the steps in this fact sheet to help prevent spreading it to people in your home and community.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/sick-with-2019-nCoV-fact-sheet.pdf>

What you need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

Can people in the U.S. get COVID-19?

Yes. COVID-19 is spreading from person to person in parts of the United States. Risk of infection with COVID-19 is higher for people who are close contacts of someone known to have COVID-19, for example healthcare workers, or household members. Other people at higher risk for infection are those who live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19. Learn more about places with ongoing spread at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html#geographic>.

Have there been cases of COVID-19 in the U.S.?

Yes. The first case of COVID-19 in the United States was reported on January 21, 2020. The current count of cases of COVID-19 in the United States is available on CDC's webpage at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

How does COVID-19 spread?

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly 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. It also 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, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads. Learn what is known about the spread of newly emerged coronaviruses at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of

- fever
- cough
- shortness of breath



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What are severe complications from this virus?

Some patients have pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death.

How can I help protect myself?

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

If you are sick, to keep from spreading respiratory illness to others, you should

- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

What should I do if I recently traveled from an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19?

If you have traveled from an affected area, there may be restrictions on your movements for up to 2 weeks. If you develop symptoms during that period (fever, cough, trouble breathing), seek medical advice. Call the office of your health care provider before you go, and tell them about your travel and your symptoms. They will give you instructions on how to get care without exposing other people to your illness. While sick, avoid contact with people, don't go out and delay any travel to reduce the possibility of spreading illness to others.

Is there a vaccine?

There is currently no vaccine to protect against COVID-19. The best way to prevent infection is to take everyday preventive actions, like avoiding close contact with people who are sick and washing your hands often.

Is there a treatment?

There is no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. People with COVID-19 can seek medical care to help relieve symptoms.

[cdc.gov/COVID19](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19)

What you need to know

Coronavirus disease 2019 is a new disease that causes respiratory illness in people and can spread from person to person. This virus was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

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

Spanish

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

How to Protect Yourself and Others

Know how it spreads



- There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- **The best way 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 possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
 - » Some recent studies have suggested that COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.

Everyone should

Clean your hands often



- **Wash your hands** often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, **use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol**. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- **Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth** with unwashed hands.

Avoid close contact



- **Avoid close contact** with people who are sick.
- **Stay at home as much as possible.**
- **Put distance between yourself and other people.**
 - » Remember that some people without symptoms may be able to spread virus.
 - » This is especially important for **people who are at higher risk of getting very sick**. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html>



CS 316281A 04/13/2020

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

How to Protect Yourself and Others

Protect yourself and others from COVID-19 by learning how it spreads and taking everyday preventive actions.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention-H.pdf>



Stop the spread of germs poster

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases, like coronavirus disease 2019 by avoiding close contact with people who are sick; covering cough and sneeze; avoiding touching eyes, nose and mouth; and washing your hands with soap and water.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/stop-the-spread-of-germs.pdf>

Spanish

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/stop-the-spread-of-germs-sp.pdf>

SHARE FACTS ABOUT COVID-19

Know the facts about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and help stop the spread of rumors.

**FACT
1**

Diseases can make anyone sick regardless of their race or ethnicity.

Fear and anxiety about COVID-19 can cause people to avoid or reject others even though they are not at risk for spreading the virus.

**FACT
2**

For most people, the immediate risk of becoming seriously ill from the virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to be low.

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.

**FACT
3**

Someone who has completed quarantine or has been released from isolation does not pose a risk of infection to other people.

For up-to-date information, visit CDC's coronavirus disease 2019 web page.



**FACT
4**

There are simple things you can do to help keep yourself and others healthy.

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.

**FACT
5**

You can help stop COVID-19 by knowing the signs and symptoms:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Seek medical advice if you

- Develop symptoms

AND

- Have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19 or if you live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.

[cdc.gov/COVID-19](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID-19)

Share Facts About COVID-19

Know the facts about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and help stop the spread of rumors.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/share-facts-h.pdf>

Spanish

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/315446-B_FS_ShareFactsAboutCOVID-19.pdf



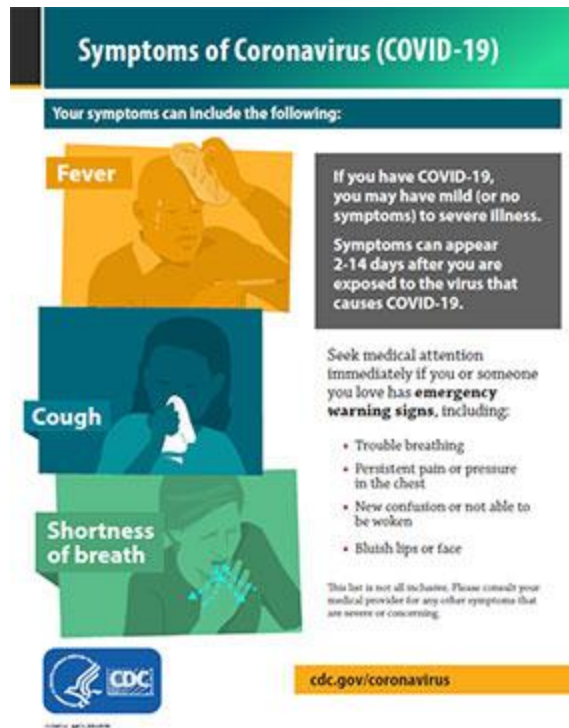
Stay home when you are sick!

If you feel unwell or have the following symptoms, fever, cough, or shortness of breath, stay home and do not go to work.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/StayHomeFromWork_Horizontal.pdf

Spanish

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/316129-A-StayHomeFromWork_Horizontal_ESP.pdf



Symptoms of Coronavirus Disease 2019 poster

Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness. Symptoms can include fever, cough and shortness of breath. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/COVID19-symptoms.pdf>

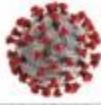
Spanish

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/COVID19-symptoms-sp.pdf>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Keeping Patients on Dialysis Safe

What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person, similar to influenza.



Take Everyday Precautions

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your face.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid crowds and keep at least six feet of space between yourself and others if COVID-19 is spreading in your community.
- When you cough or sneeze, cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or use the inside of your elbow.
 - Throw used tissue in the trash and immediately clean your hands.
- Routinely clean and disinfect surfaces you often touch, such as cell phones, computers, countertops, handles, and light switches.



Preparing the Facility

You may see changes as the dialysis facility prepares to keep you safe during treatment.

This may include:

- Signs with special instructions for patients with symptoms of COVID-19.
- Additional education about hand hygiene and cough etiquette.
- Additional space in waiting rooms for ill patients to sit separated from others.
- A change in patient chair locations, treatment times, or days.
- A change in the gowns, facemasks, and eye protection that the staff wear or that you are asked to wear.



COVID-19-000001

Keeping Patients on Dialysis Safe

If you are on dialysis, you should NOT postpone your treatments. Learn ways to protect yourself from COVID-19 while on dialysis.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/healthcare-facilities/316158-A_FS_ProtectSelfAndFam.pdf

Spanish

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/dialysis-protect-patients-sp.pdf>



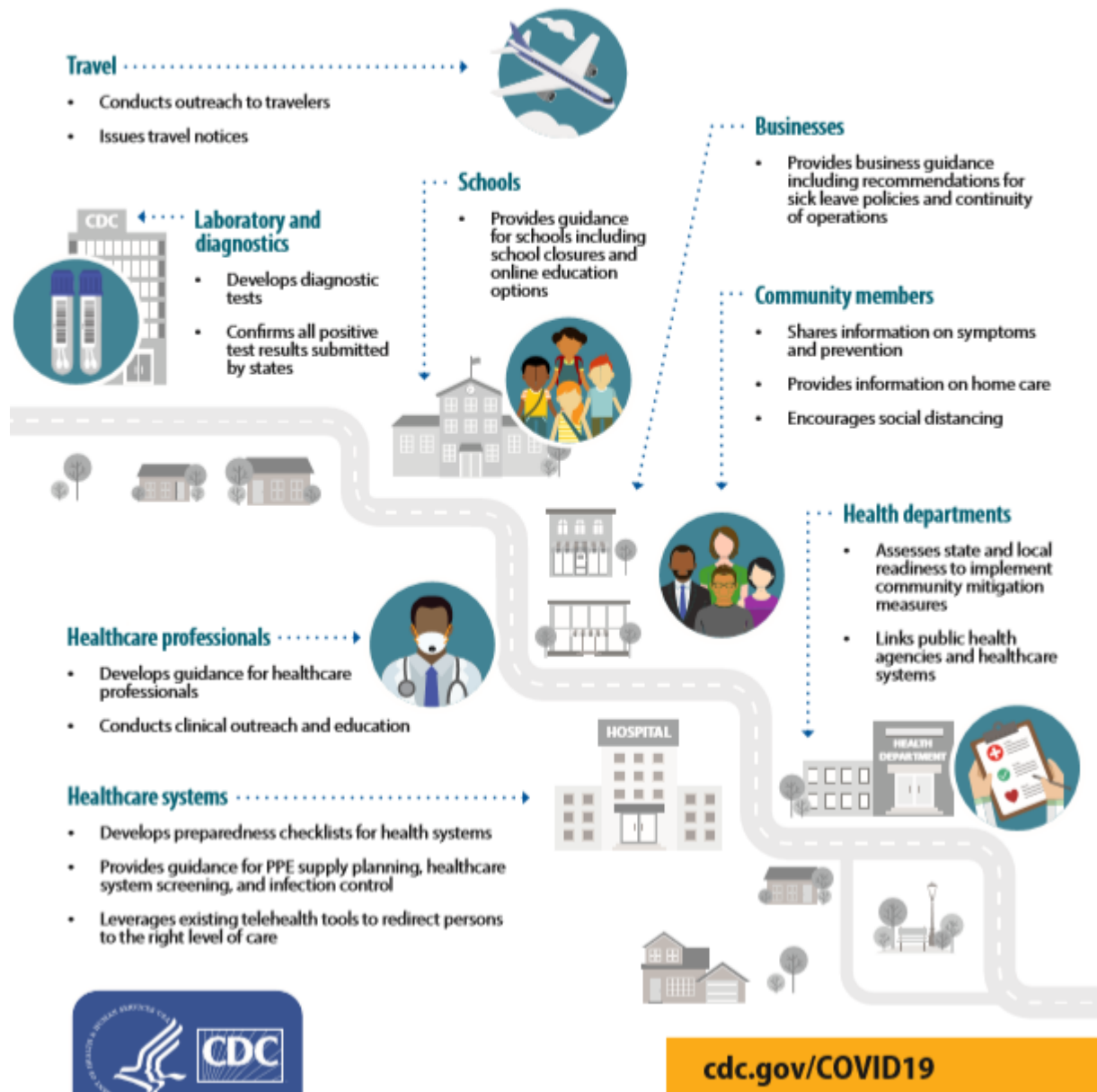
What You Can Do if You are at Higher Risk of Severe Illness from COVID-19

People at high-risk for severe illness from COVID-19 include older adults, people who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility, and people of all ages with underlying medical conditions. Learn <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/COVID19-What-You-Can-Do-High-Risk.pdf> what you can do to protect yourself.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/COVID19-What-You-Can-Do-High-Risk.pdf>

CDC PROTECTS AND PREPARES COMMUNITIES

CDC is aggressively responding to the global outbreak of COVID-19 and community spread in the U.S.



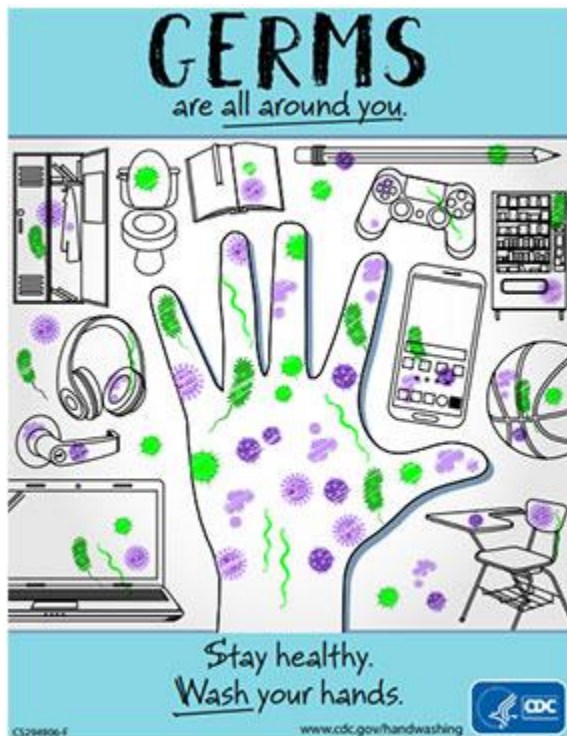
CDC Protect and Prepares Communities

Learn how CDC is aggressively responding to the global outbreak of COVID-19 and preparing for the potential of community spread in the U.S.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/infographic-cdc-protects-508.pdf>

Spanish

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/infographic-cdc-protects-508-spanish.pdf>



Stay Healthy Wash Your Hands

Germs are all around you. Stay healthy by washing your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.

<https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/pdf/Handwashing-Middle-School-8x11-p.pdf>

Spanish

<https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/pdf/Handwashing-Middle-School-SPANISH-8x11-p.pdf>

