

CARES funding for food establishments



CARES funding for food establishments

- On Oct. 1, we began accepting applications for CARES funding from food establishments.
- Food establishments can receive CARES funding in the amount paid for their 2020 permit fee.
 - Fee ranges from \$258 to \$1,835.
- Eligible food establishments:
 - Restaurants
 - Caterers
 - Mobile food carts
 - Multiple event vendors
 - Bed & breakfasts
- Eligibility requirements:
 - Less than \$1 million in annual revenue
 - Have a valid food permit or be enrolled in COVID Accommodation deferred permit program.



CARES funding for food establishments

- Promoting the program in a variety of ways:
 - Clark County and Public Health websites
 - News release
 - Distributed in food safety newsletter to food establishments
 - Direct outreach to food establishments by our food safety team
 - Reached out to local partners to help spread the word
 - Social media posts
- As of Friday afternoon, we have received 150 applications.
 - About 1,000 eligible permit holders in the county.



Budget update



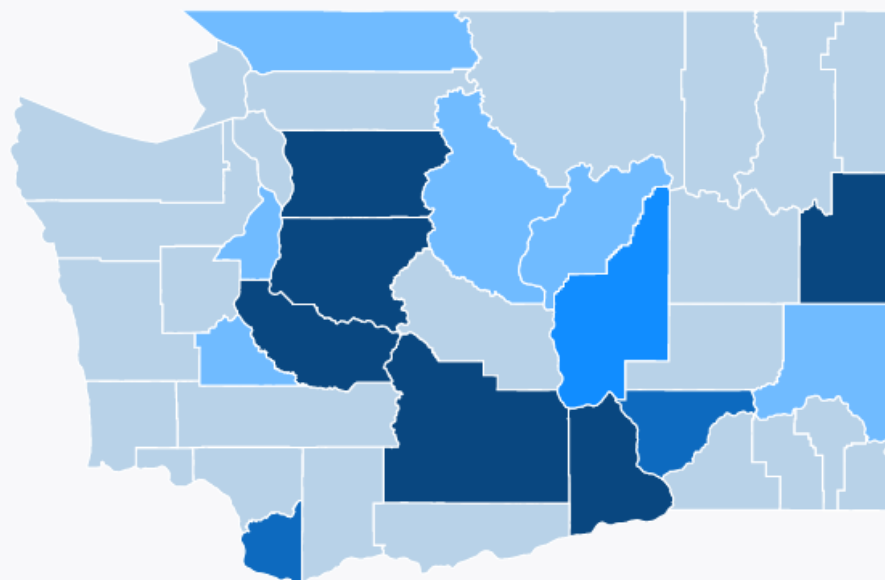
COVID-19 update



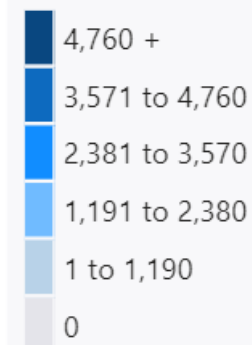
Washington state

Confirmed Cases	93,035
Hospitalizations	7,786
Deaths	2,190
Percent of Deaths (deaths/confirmed cases)	2.4%
Total Tests	2,061,438

Confirmed Cases by County



Legend



Please click "Learn More" for more information.

344 of 93,035 confirmed cases do not have an assigned county



Clark County

Number of positive cases	3,979
Number of active cases	135
Number of deaths	64
Rate per 100,000	100.1

- **Cases are increasing**
 - Averaged 39 cases per day in the last week, up from 26 cases per day during early to mid-September
- **COVID-19 activity rate is increasing**
 - Moved into “high” range four weeks ago and increased every week after



Clark County

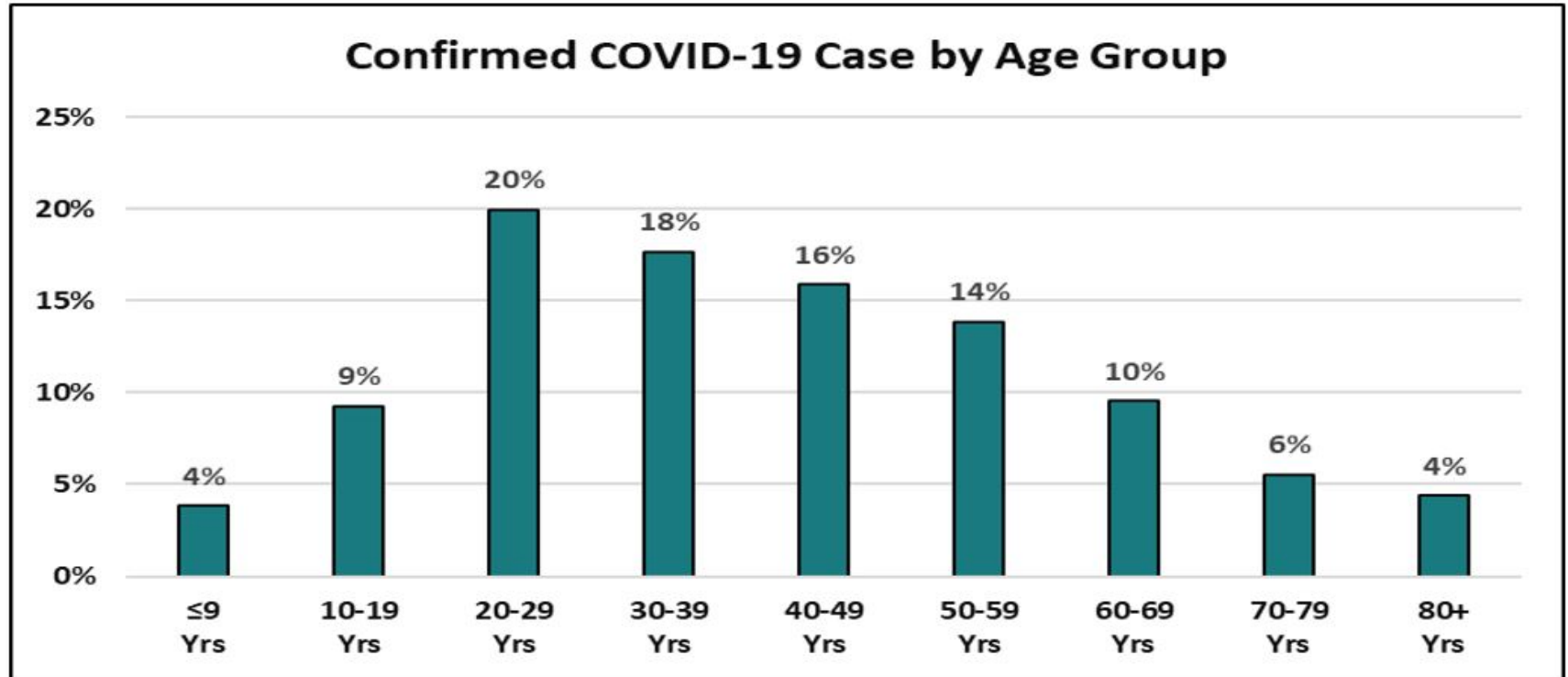
Tuesday update:

- **23** new cases
- **1** new death
 - Man in his 80s with no underlying health conditions
- Hospital data:
 - **20** COVID-19 patients hospitalized
 - **9** COVID-19 PUIs awaiting test results hospitalized
 - **62.4%** licensed beds occupied
 - **4.6%** licensed beds occupied by COVID-19 cases and PUIs



Clark County

as of Oct. 12



Clark County COVID-19 demographics

Race	No. cases	% cases	% Clark County population
American Indian/ Alaska Native	19	1%	0.8%
Asian	64	2%	4%
Black/African American	54	2%	2%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	62	2%	1%
White/Caucasian	1903	66%	84%
Other/More than one race	407	14%	
Unknown/declined	360	13%	

Percentages based on number of cases with available race data (2,869 cases, 73 percent)



Clark County COVID-19 demographics

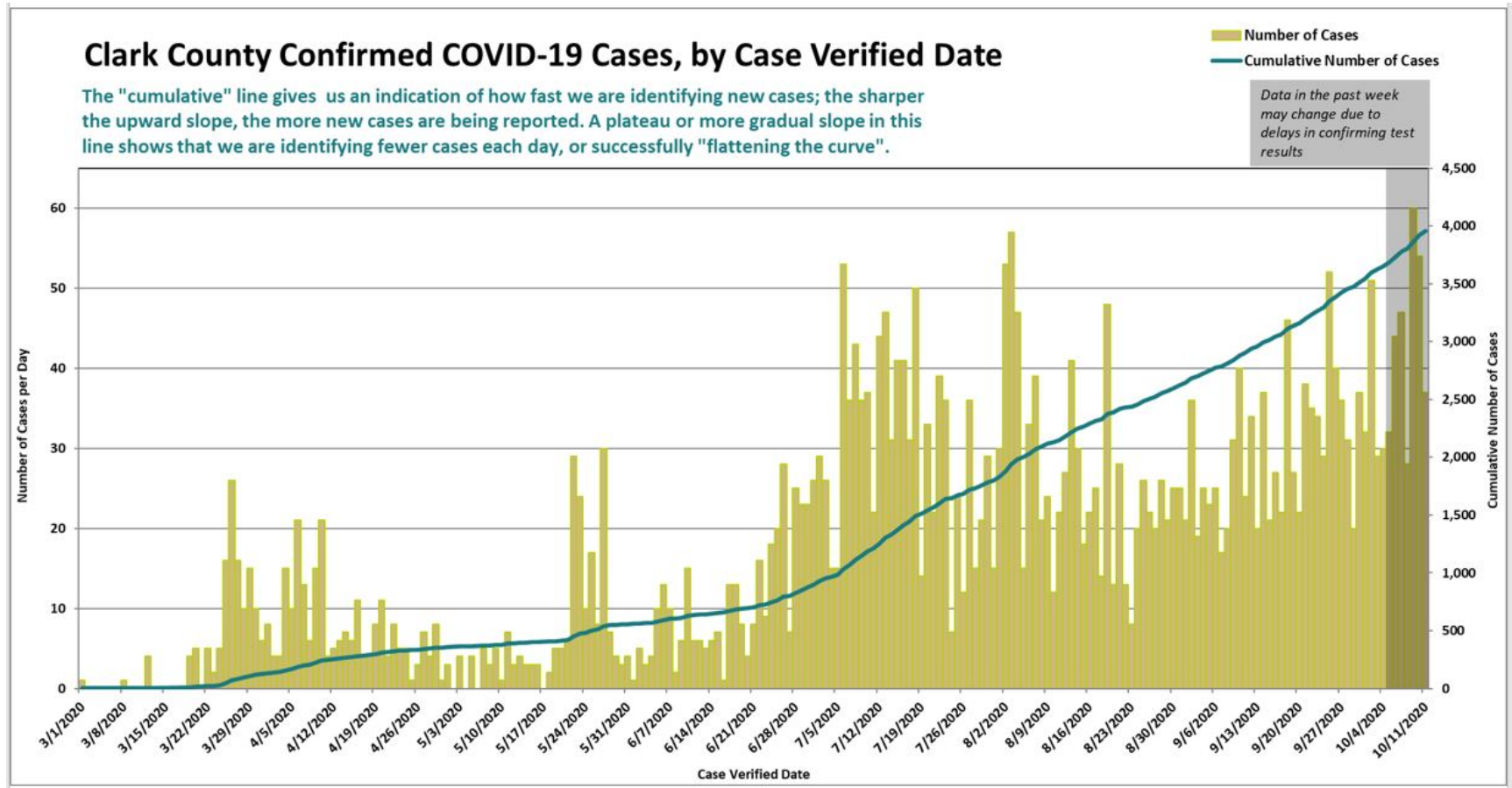
Ethnicity	No. cases	% cases	% Clark County population
Hispanic/Latinx	832	28%	10%
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	1826	61%	90%
Other	199	7%	
Unknown/declined	153	5%	

Percentages based on number of cases with available ethnicity data (3,010 cases, 76 percent)



Clark County

as of Oct. 12



COVID-19 rate

Recent COVID-19 activity levels (rate is calculated weekly):

- **Sept. 21:** 76.15 cases per 100,000
 - **Sept. 28:** 86.18 cases per 100,000
 - **Oct. 5:** 95.60 cases per 100,000
 - **Oct. 12:** 100.1 cases per 100,000
- Want to see COVID-19 activity level drop back into the moderate range and remain in moderate range for at least three consecutive weeks before recommending expanded in-person or hybrid learning.

current covid-19 activity level

>75 cases per 100k people in 14 days

- Almost entirely remote learning
- Limited in-person learning for high-need students
- No sports or extra-curricular activities



Based on Washington State Department of Health guidelines released August 4, 2020.

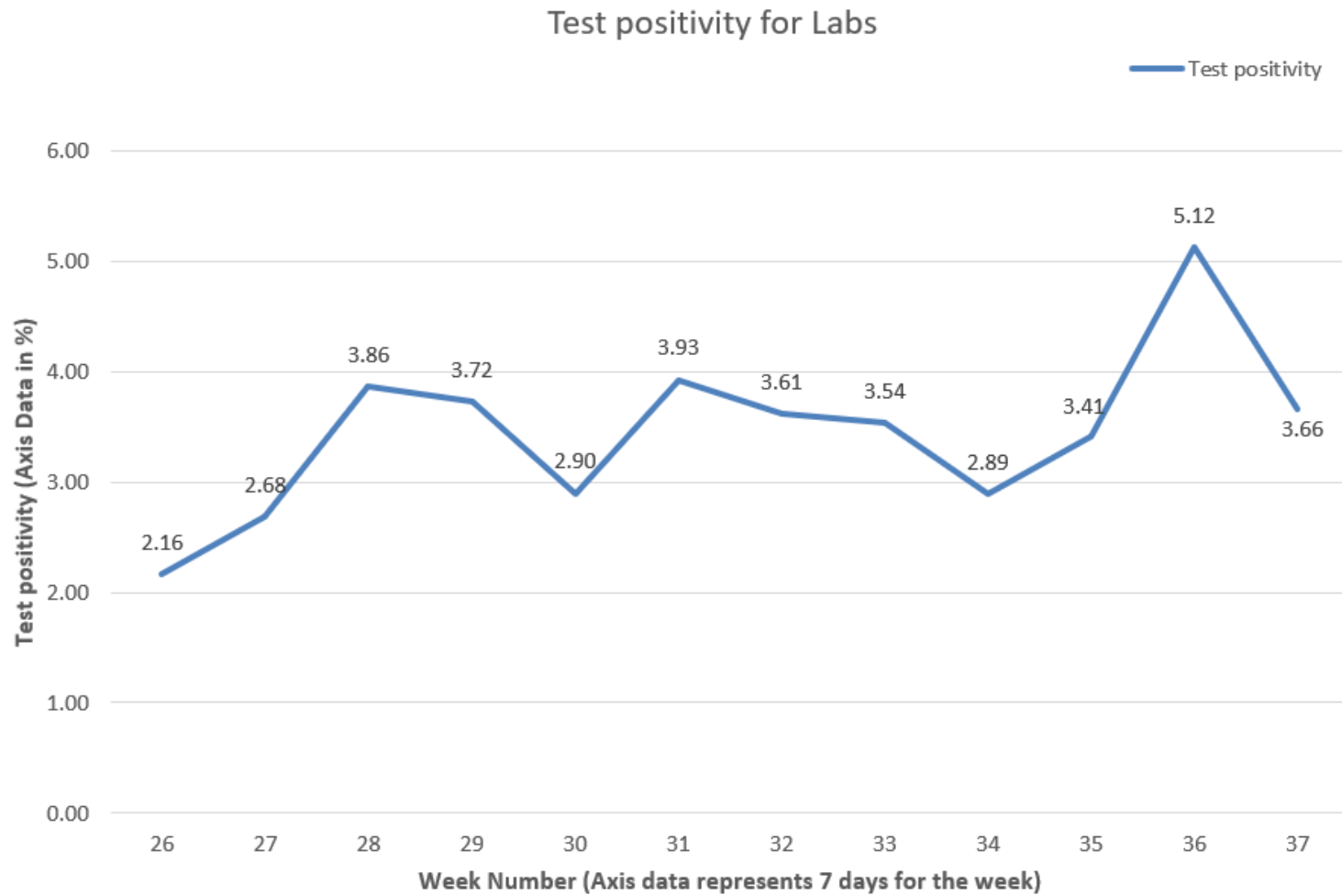


COVID-19 test data

Week ending	Total number positive	Total number of tests	Positivity	Percent change in testing	Percent change in positivity
Aug. 8	184	5,092	3.61%		
Aug. 15	175	4,945	3.54%	2.9% decrease	1.9% decrease
Aug. 22	152	5,252	2.89%	6.2% increase	18.4% decrease
Aug. 29	156	4,572	3.41%	12.9% decrease	18.0% increase
Sept. 5	206	4,022	5.12%	12.0% decrease	50.1% increase
Sept. 12	177	4,835	3.66%	20.2% increase	28.5% decrease



COVID-19 positivity

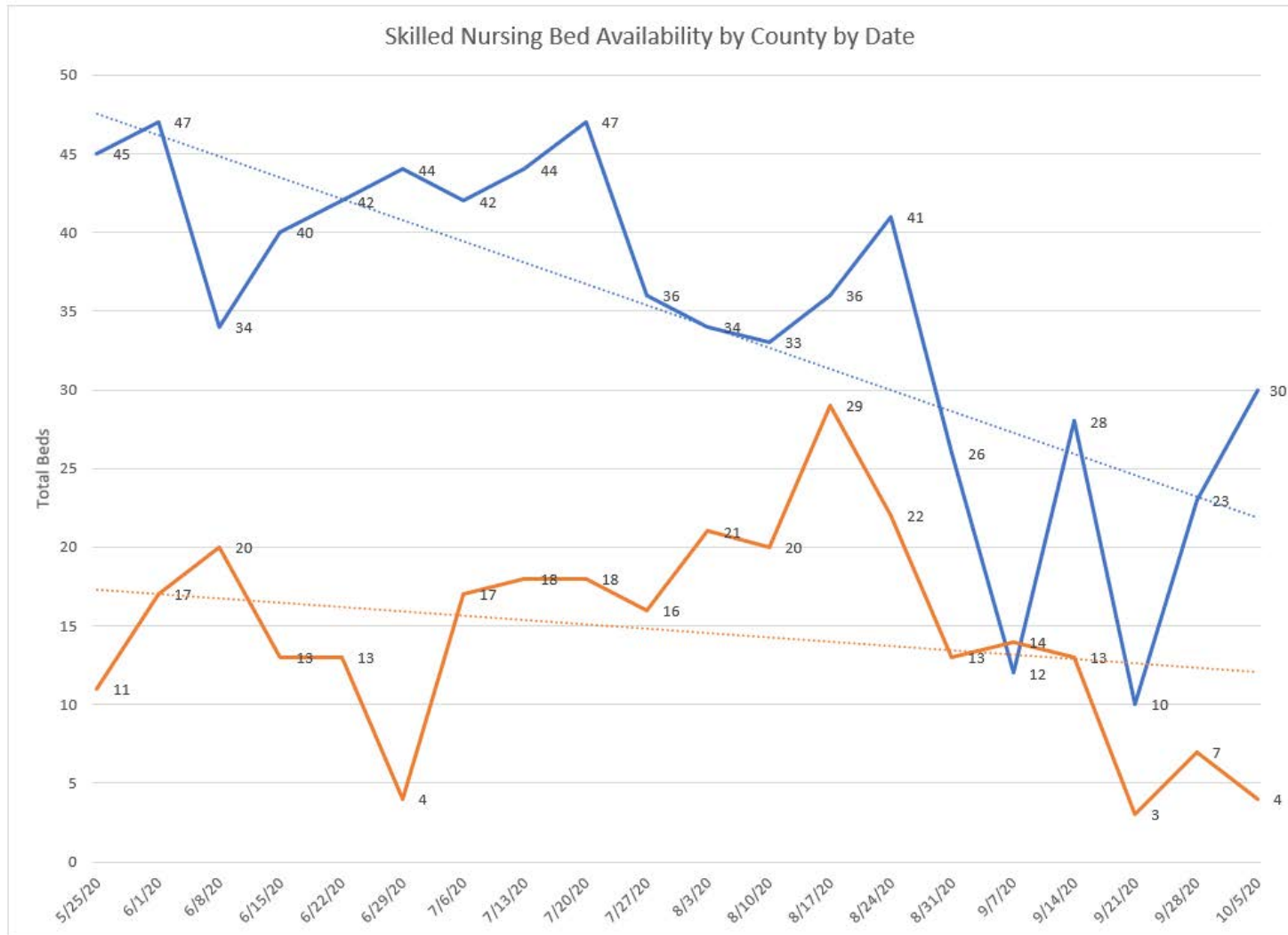


COVID-19 hospitalizations

Date	COVID-19 confirmed hospitalizations	COVID-19 PUI hospitalized	Percent of beds occupied by COVID confirmed and PUI patients
Sept. 28	24	4	4.5%
Sept. 29	28	12	6.4%
Sept. 30	27	8	5.6%
Oct. 1	29	15	7.0%
Oct. 2	29	15	7.0%
Oct. 3	29	15	7.0%
Oct. 4	29	11	6.4%
Oct. 5	25	10	5.6%
Oct. 6	24	14	6.1%
Oct. 7	23	13	5.7%
Oct. 8	25	5	4.8%
Oct. 9	18	9	4.3%
Oct. 10	21	16	5.9%
Oct. 11	21	14	5.6%



Skilled nursing facility bed availability



Likely sources of exposure

- Public Health tries to identify likely sources of exposure for COVID-19 cases through interviews with confirmed cases.
 - Voluntary process. Not all cases provide information or can recall everywhere they were for 14 days prior to symptoms.
 - As a result, data is limited.
- Pinpointing a likely source of exposure for a COVID-19 case can be difficult. When we list a location as a likely source of exposure that means:
 - the case had close contact with a previously known case at that location during the time the previously known case was contagious, or
 - the case is one of several cases who report being at the same location during a specific time and have no other known exposure to someone with COVID-19.
 - This indicates there may have been someone who was contagious at that location who infected others.



Likely sources of exposure

- It is very difficult to connect an exposure to larger public gatherings (such as rallies or protests) unless
 - we identify several cases who share that exposure history and report no other sources of exposure, or
 - we know that someone who was contagious was at that event and one or more additional cases reported attending the event and had no other exposure history.
- We know that when people are close together and not wearing face coverings, they are at risk for contracting and spreading COVID-19.
 - When the number of people gathering increases, the likelihood that someone who is contagious is in attendance goes up.



Sources of exposure

- 767 cases interviewed by Public Health Sept. 1-30
 - Identified likely sources of exposure for 360 cases (47%)
 - Unknown exposure for 192 cases (25%)
 - No data for 215 cases (28%)
- Among the 360 cases with identified likely sources of exposure, here are the top five:
 - 39% - household member (142 cases)
 - 20% - private social gathering, 1-10 ppl (72)
 - 8% - health care setting (27)
 - 6% - long-term care facility (22)
 - 6% - private social gathering, 11-49 ppl (20)
- Social gatherings continue to be a leading source of COVID-19 exposure for Clark County cases.
 - Private gatherings (all sizes) are listed as the most likely source of exposure for 27% of cases (97 cases)



Schools partners

- Public Health continues to partner with ESD 112 and local school districts.
 - Monitor COVID-19 activity rate and make recommendations for in-person learning.
- Worked with ESD 112 to create:
 - Template letters for schools to use to notify families of cases
 - Flow charts for schools to use when evaluating students and staff for illness
- Work closely with schools and school districts when we identify a COVID-19 case who was on a school campus while potentially contagious.
 - Schools help us to identify and notify all close contacts at the school who may have been exposed.



COVID-19 cases in schools

- On Friday, we launched a [new webpage](#) with data on COVID-19 cases in Clark County public and private K-12 schools.
- Collaborated with ESD 112 and local school districts.
 - Intent is to provide the public with a single place to find information about cases in local schools, rather than each district creating their own dashboards.
- For each school with a case we are providing:
 - Date of the positive lab result
 - Whether the case is a student or staff member
 - Whether the case was exposed to the virus at school
- No additional information will be provided, in order to protect privacy.
- Data will be updated every Thursday.



Safe Start guidance updates

- On Tuesday, Gov. Inslee updated Safe Start guidance for several industries.
 - Inslee worked with industry groups to find ways for these activities to occur safely.
- Restaurants:
 - Alcohol cutoff changed from 10 pm to 11 pm
 - Increased table size from five people to six people
 - Removed the restriction limiting indoor dining to household members
- Movie theaters:
 - Allows 25% occupancy in Phase 2
 - Patrons must wear face coverings and maintain physical distancing
- Water recreation facilities
 - Open by appointment only in Phase 2



Safe Start guidance updates

- Libraries:
 - Align with museum guidance, allowing some indoor activity at 25% capacity
- Youth/adult sports:
 - Align school related and non-school related sports guidance.
 - Allow for more sports, indoor and outdoor, based on local metrics.
 - Protocols for transportation, group size and face coverings.
- Outdoor recreation:
 - Protocols for races, bicycle tours, canoe and kayak races, marathons, triathlons, etc. with more than 12 participants.
- Real estate
 - Allow for open houses with attendance limited to county gathering size limit (five people in Phase 2)



Wildfires



Wildfires

- This was a record-setting year for wildfire smoke in Washington.
 - Wildfire season was mild in the Pacific Northwest in July and August.
 - In late August and early September, wildfires popped up across Washington and Oregon, fueled by dry conditions and high winds.
- This year, more Washington cities were exposed to hazardous air quality – the highest category for air pollution – for longer than during any previous smoke event, according to Department of Ecology.
 - Worst air quality was recorded in Clark County and the Columbia Gorge.
- In Clark County, Labor Day was the first day of poor air quality, with it reaching unhealthy levels in parts of the county.
 - By Friday, Sept. 11, air quality was hazardous in Clark County. It remained hazardous through Thursday, Sept. 17.
 - On Friday, Sept. 18, air quality improved to unhealthy levels. Continued to improve throughout that weekend.



Influenza



Influenza

- This year, getting a flu shot is more important than ever.
- Flu shots are the best way to prevent influenza illness and hospitalizations.
 - This helps ensure our health care system isn't overburdened while influenza and COVID-19 are circulating in our community.
- Flu vaccine is widely available in the community.
- Public Health is partnering with Free Clinic of Southwest Washington to provide free flu shots to uninsured adults.
 - Two drive-thru clinics: noon to 3 pm Oct. 17 and Oct. 24.

