



COVID-19 Consideration for Events and Large Gatherings in Campbell County

On March 12, 2020 held a press conference to address COVID-19 concerns in Wyoming. In his address, Governor Gordon stated, “as an overabundance of caution, and as a proactive measure to protect the residents of Wyoming, I am recommending that we consider carefully, whether large community gatherings and events that are over 250 people should take place. We want to be proactive in our approach and I encourage anyone planning large events to contact with their County Health Officers, and to work with their elected officials.” The Governor’s address was followed by an Executive Order (2020-2) on Friday, March 13, 2020, declaring a state of emergency and a public health emergency.

These events, followed by the notice that a second and third case of COVID-19 have been identified in Wyoming, has left many wondering if scheduled events should be canceled. At this time, Campbell County Public Health Officer, Dr. Kirtikumar Patel, has not issued a recommendation for the cancelation of events in Campbell County.

If you or your organization are planning a large event (more than 250 people), please contact Campbell County Public Health at (307) 682-7275 to discuss the planned event and for any updated recommendations regarding mass gatherings.

The CDC has offered a few considerations for postponing or cancelling a mass gathering. More information is available on the CDC’s website, including a [planning document for event planners and facilities managers](#).

- **The overall number of attendees.** Larger gatherings (for example, more than 250 people) offer more opportunities for person-to-person contact and therefore pose greater risk of COVID-19 transmission.
- **The number of people attending who are at greater risk of more serious illness after contracting COVID-19.** Older adults and persons with severe pre-existing health conditions are thought to be at increased risk.
- **The density of attendees within a confined area.** Based on what is currently known about the virus, spread from person-to-person happens most frequently among close contacts (within 6 feet).
- **The potential economic impact to participants, attendees, staff, and the larger community.**
- **The level of transmission in your local community and the level of transmission in the areas from which your attendees will travel.** To better understand the level of

community transmission in your community (and in the communities from which your attendees will be traveling), consult with your local and/or state public health department.

- **If there are ways in which to significantly reduce the number of attendees.** For example, for sporting events or school concerts, organizers could consider holding the event but significantly reduce the number of audience members.
- **At a substantial level of community transmission, it is recommended to cancel mass gatherings of any size.**

Steps to Plan, Prepare, and Proceed with a Mass Gathering

- **Review the existing emergency operations plans for your venues**
- **Meet with the emergency operations coordinator or planning team at your venues.** Discuss the emergency operations plans and determine how they may impact aspects of your events, such as personnel, security, services and activities, functions, and resources. Work with the emergency operations coordinator or planning team to prepare for the key prevention strategies outlined in this guidance. Develop a contingency plan that addresses various scenarios described below which you may encounter during a COVID-19 outbreak.
- **Establish relationships with key community partners and stakeholders.** When forming key relationships for your events, include relevant partners such as the local public health department, community leaders, faith-based organizations, vendors, suppliers, hospitals, hotels, airlines, transportation companies, and law enforcement. Collaborate and coordinate with them on broader planning efforts. Clearly identify each partner's role, responsibilities, and decision-making authority. Contact your local public health department for a copy of their outbreak response and mitigation plan for your community. Participate in community-wide emergency preparedness activities.

Address key prevention strategies in your emergency operations plan

- **Promote the daily practice of everyday preventive actions.** Use [health messages and materials developed by credible public health sources such as CDC](#) or your local public health department to encourage your event staff and participants to practice good personal health habits. Consider displaying signs (physical and/or electronic) throughout the event to provide frequent reminders to participants to engage in [everyday preventive actions](#) to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. These include:
 - Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.
 - Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
 - Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. If soap and water are not available, use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- [Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects daily.](#)
- Handshakes and “high-fives” are often exchanged at meetings and sporting events, and these can be ways in which COVID-19 can be transmitted from person to person. As a way of decreasing the social pressure to engage in these common behaviors, consider displaying signs (physical and/or electronic) that discourage these actions during the gathering.
- **Provide COVID-19 prevention supplies to event staff and participants.** Ensure that your events have supplies for event staff and participants, such as hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, tissues, trash baskets, disposable facemasks, and cleaners and disinfectants. Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects with detergent and water prior to disinfection, especially surfaces that are visibly dirty.
 - Routinely clean and disinfect surfaces and objects that are frequently touched. Clean with the cleaners typically used. Use all cleaning products according to the directions on the label.
 - For disinfection most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective.
 - [A list of products that are EPA-approved](#) for use against the virus that causes COVID-19 is available. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).
 - Additionally, diluted household bleach solutions can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for application and proper ventilation. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted. Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:
 - 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or
 - 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
 - Additional information on cleaning and disinfection of community facilities can be found on [CDC’s website](#).

Note: [Disposable facemasks](#) should be kept on-site and used only if someone (worker or attendee) becomes sick at your event. Those who become sick should be immediately isolated from staff and participants who are not sick and given a clean disposable facemask to wear.

- **Plan for staff absences.** Develop and implement flexible attendance and sick-leave policies. Event staff need to stay home when they are sick, or they may need to stay home to care for a sick household member or care for their children in the event of school dismissals.

Allow staff to work from home when possible. Identify critical job functions and positions and plan for alternative coverage by cross-training staff (similar to planning for holiday staffing). Provide instructions about how and when to safely return to work.

- **Implement flexible staff attendance and sick-leave policies (if possible).** Require staff to stay home if they are sick or caring for a sick household member. Notify staff when you plan to implement [COVID-19 leave policies](#).

Note: Direct staff who get sick with [COVID-19 symptoms](#) to avoid contact with others and to seek medical advice.

- **Consider alternatives for event staff and participants who are at increased risk for complications from COVID-19.** Currently, [older adults and persons with severe underlying health conditions](#) are considered to be at increased risk for severe illness and complications from COVID-19. Event organizers can consider reassigning duties for higher-risk staff to have minimal contact with other persons. People in higher-risk groups should consult with their healthcare provider about attending large events. Consider providing refunds to event participants who are unable to attend because they are at high risk and/or provide information on alternative viewing options.
- **Promote messages that discourage people who are sick from attending events.** This could include electronic messages sent to attendees prior to travel to the event as well as messages requesting that people leave events if they begin to have symptoms of COVID-19, which include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Attendees should be encouraged to seek medical advice promptly by calling ahead to a doctor's office or emergency room to get guidance. See CDC guidance on [what to do when sick with COVID-19](#).
- **If possible, identify a space that can be used to isolate staff or participants who become ill at the event.** Designate a space for staff and participants who may become sick and cannot leave the event immediately. Work with partners, such as local hospitals, to create a plan for treating staff and participants who do not live nearby. Include a [plan for separating and caring for vulnerable populations](#). If any staff member or participant becomes sick at your event, separate them from others as soon as possible. Establish procedures to help sick staff or participants leave the event as soon as possible. Provide them with clean, [disposable facemasks](#) to wear, if available. Work with the local public health department and nearby hospitals to care for those who become sick. If needed, contact emergency services for those who need emergency care. Public transportation, shared rides, and taxis should be avoided for sick persons, and disposable facemasks should be worn by persons who are sick at all times when in a vehicle. Read more about [preventing the spread of COVID-19 if someone is sick](#).

*Note: Providing a sick staff member or event participant with a disposable facemask to wear does **not** replace the need for that person to leave as soon as possible, stay home, and seek*

medical advice. Wearing a disposable facemask in the workplace or while participating in a large event is not a sufficient infection control measure.

- **Plan ways to limit in-person contact for staff supporting your events.** Several ways to do this include offering staff the option to telework if they can perform their job duties off-site, using email, and conducting meetings by phone or video conferencing. Reduce the number of staff needed such as staggering shifts for staff who support essential functions and services during events.
- **Develop flexible refund policies for participants.** Create refund policies that permit participants the flexibility to stay home when they are sick, need to care for sick household members, or are at high risk for complications from COVID-19.
- **Identify actions to take if you need to postpone or cancel events.** Work closely with local public health officials to assess local capacities in the area. During a COVID-19 outbreak, resource limitations among local healthcare systems and/or law enforcement can influence the decision to postpone or cancel your events. If possible, plan alternative ways for participants to enjoy the events by television, radio, or online.

Communicate about COVID-19

- **Stay informed about the local COVID-19 situation.** Get [up-to-date information](#) about local COVID-19 activity from public health officials. Be aware of temporary school dismissals in your area because these may affect event staff.
Note: Early in the outbreak, local public health officials may recommend [schools dismiss temporarily](#).
- **Update and distribute timely and accurate emergency communication information.** Identify everyone in your chain of communication (for example, event staff, participants, suppliers, vendors, and key community partners and stakeholders) and establish systems for sharing information with them. Maintain up-to-date contact information for everyone in the chain of communication. Identify platforms, such as a hotline, automated text messaging, and a website to help disseminate information. Update key community partners and stakeholders regularly. Share information about how you and the emergency operations coordinator or planning team for the venues are responding to the outbreak.
- **Identify and address potential language, cultural, and disability barriers associated with communicating COVID-19 information to event staff and participants.** Information you share should be easily understood by everyone attending the events. Learn more about reaching people of diverse languages and cultures by visiting: [Know Your Audience](#). You also can learn more about communicating to staff in a crisis at: [Crisis Communications Plan](#)