March 24, 2020

To our Farming Community,

The Daviess County Extension Office is committed to provide you with information related to COVID-19 that may be of benefit for you. As we have seen from Federal, State and County communications, this situation is changing all the time and so are the guidelines. Here locally, please pay attention to the information released by the Daviess County Health Department.

Even though the Daviess County Extension Office is currently restricted to walk-in visitors, we are still available to assist with your inquiries. Please, call us at (812) 254-8668 and leave your name, contact information and a brief message stating the reason for your call and we will contact you back, as soon as possible.

Please, make sure to follow the CDC, Indiana Department of Health and Daviess County Health Department guidelines regarding Social Distance (stay at least 6 feet away from other individuals), Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, use hand sanitizer if water and soap are not immediately available, and so forth.

We are including several information regarding COVID-19, gathered from several agencies, that could be of your benefit. In addition, Purdue Extension have several resources and information that you could find through our website: extension.purdue.edu/daviess

Purdue Extension’s Indiana Prepared website: extension.purdue.edu/INPREPared/coronavirus/ has direct links to the Center of Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC), Purdue University, Indiana State Department of Health and others.

Just to emphasize, PLEASE take the necessary precautions to keep yourself and your family healthy.

Sincerely,

Luis A. Santiago
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Today's COVID-19 update (Tuesday, March 24, 2020 @ 11:30 am):
FIRST AND FOREMOST, AT THE TIME OF THIS POSTING DAVIESS COUNTY DOES NOT HAVE ANY CONFIRMED CASES OF COVID-19, BUT TEST RESULTS ARE PENDING WITH ISDH AND CDC.

Regardless of the test results, positive or negative; STAY HOME, WASH YOUR HANDS FREQUENTLY, and PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING!!!!!

All church meetings, gatherings greater than 10 people and all non-essential travel are suspended in accordance with the Governor’s Order.

All non-essential businesses should be closed effective midnight tonight (Tuesday, March 24, 2020 @ 11:59 pm) in accordance with the Governor’s Order.

Essential business and services shall continue including, but not limited to: grocery stores, pharmacies, gas stations, police stations, fire stations, hospitals, doctor’s offices, health care facilities, garbage pickup, public transit, and public service hotlines such as SNAP and HIP 2.0. Essential activities include but are not limited to activities for health and safety, necessary supplies and services, outdoor activity, certain types of essential work, and to take care of others. A list of essential businesses and activities can be found at www.coronavirus.in.gov.

Daycares are considered essential services and should be adhering to the previous directive of screening children, no one over 60 years of age working at the facility, deep cleaning daily, grouping children in groups of 20 or less, if a child becomes positive removing that child and all others in the same group for 14 days and closing the facility for deep cleaning all areas before re-opening to those not in the affected group.

Food establishments may continue to operate and should be adhering to the previous directive of carry-out service, drive-thru service or delivery service ONLY. No in-dining and no one is allowed to “linger” while waiting for orders. Delivery personnel must be provided with hand sanitizer to use between deliveries and deliveries must occur outside of any businesses. Establishments must limit the number of patrons in the building for carry-out orders and disinfect ALL touch-points and surfaces on a continual basis. Establishments must enforce strict hand-washing procedures and allow more time to incorporate increased hand-washing frequencies among ALL workers.

Construction businesses conducting essential activities such as water/sewer line repairs, HVAC repairs and structural openings that affect the health and safety of the occupants is permissible. Any non-essential activities that can wait, must wait, such as demolition of a non-emergency nature, excavation of a non-emergency nature, and any other construction non-essential to the health and safety of the public.

The Daviess County Health Department will remain open to the public at this time, however, we ask that you call before coming in person to determine if the nature of your business is necessary at this time or can be delayed. You may reach us at (812) 254-8666 and our hours of operation are 8am to 5 pm Monday through Thursday and 8am to 4 pm on Friday. The Daviess County Courthouse is closed to the public except for essential business only. You must call the office you are trying to conduct business with to determine if the business can wait before coming to the courthouse. If you must come to the courthouse the only available entrance is on the east side. A deputy will be stationed there to screen anyone wishing to enter the building including checking the person’s temperature. The deputy will contact the department which you are planning to visit to confirm the nature of your business is warranted and then will direct you how to proceed.
NEWS RELEASE: Special to Agriculture Media and Reporters

March 17, 2020

A guide for local producers to navigate the COVID-19 outbreak

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind. — COVID-19’s arrival in Indiana has created unprecedented disruption to local production cycles that bring food, fiber, flowers and more to our restaurants, farmers’ markets and communities.

Now is the time to determine the best methods to find and connect with your customers during a time of confusion and challenge. You can play an important role in improving this connectivity along the supply chain and ensuring continued access to fresh produce and products in our local economies, and it is imperative to establish and implement plans before any additional drastic measure occurs that could affect your bottom line.

As the indefinite cancellation of the Indy Winter Farmers Market illustrates, the potential postponement or cancellation of farmers’ markets across Indiana could have a major impact on your business. Although the regular farmers’ market season is still six to seven weeks away, there exists significant potential that these markets will be postponed or potentially canceled.

Additionally, many of your businesses may derive income from sales to Indiana restaurants — which recently shifted to takeout or delivery orders only under a government mandate.

Further restrictions, cancellations and closings related to COVID-19 also could have a major impact on demand for your products. This means you must become proactive in connecting with your customers.

People will still want to eat fresh fruits and vegetables, animal proteins such as meat, eggs, and dairy, and value-added food products, and they will still want to purchase flowers and vegetable seedlings.

This guide can help you navigate these uncertain times by offering ideas on:

• Changing your business model.
• Meeting the needs of the market.
• Reaching your customer base without increasing potential exposure to COVID-19.
• Continuing to generate income during this difficult period.

Please consult the links throughout the article for more information and consult the Resource and Contact Information at the bottom of the article.

Online/Phone Sales
As more people choose to stay at home rather than venture out for goods, you could capitalize through online sales that allow them to purchase your products from their residence. (If insufficient broadband limits your capacity for online orders or marketing, you can set up service through telephone or text.)

... more ...
Make sure you have a form for payment set up, and then explore online sales by:

- Using Google Sheets or other online-software ordering forms.
- Selling through Facebook.
- Opening a webpage with your ordering form.
- Starting a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) enterprise.

As you adapt to potential farmers’ market closings, a CSA may be your best answer. A box of goods — often called a “share” — that you pack for your customer can reduce the number of people handling products and can eliminate possible cross-contamination.

CSA options include:

- Pre-established shares with certain types/quantities of goods.
- Customizable shares where the consumer determines selection and size.
- Collaborative shares coordinated with other farmers to consolidate into one box of goods.

No matter what option you choose for online sales, you must follow all food safety standards and take appropriate measures to reduce possible product contamination. These include:

- Ensure that you and your employees maintain good hygiene.
- If you or any of your employees are sick, they should not work around food or food packaging and be sent home.
- Encourage your customers to wash fruits and vegetables before use.

You also must establish a delivery system for orders — either through a coordinated drop-off point or pick-up at your farm.

It also is important to keep customers aware of what is coming in their order so they can best utilize its contents. Providing recipes and produce storage tips is a great way to help customers fully use what they receive and feel good about their purchase.

Indiana has existing online-sales platforms to help you more easily connect with customers, manage orders and coordinate delivery locations. However, they primarily serve producers in the state’s urban areas.

**Market Wagon** is an online grocery store/farmers’ market that sells hundreds of locally produced goods — including meats, vegetables, fruits and value-added products — from hubs of local producers across the Midwest. Their delivery system reaches a number of different Indiana communities. You can sign up as a vendor to sell in this space.

**Hoosier Harvest Market (HHM)** is a farmer-owned online farmer cooperative that features locally grown and produced goods. They deliver primarily to central Indiana. Producers in the state’s northern or southern regions may want to contact them to gauge how to start your own cooperative with multiple farms or coordinate new areas of operation for the HHM cooperative.

A shift to online sales may not be easy, and there are no hard or fast rules about what works and what does not. However, online sales can help you stay connected with existing customers and perhaps gain new customers, and continue the safe, timely and profitable delivery of your farm products.
Delivery Systems
Delivery may be the trickiest part of changing your current business model and processes, but several options exist if you sell directly to customers:

- Establish a pop-up stand for customers to pick up products on your farm or elsewhere.
- Designate coordinated drop-off points for your products.
- Deliver directly to customers’ residences.

Considering a pop-up stand? Consult your local zoning department. Some communities do not allow stands unless an area is zoned for commercial use or has a variance under consideration. People may also express concern about increased traffic if your stand is in a residential area.

It is also critical to remember that any home-based vendor must involve a physical venue of a farmers’ market or a roadside stand — and that their products can only be those described in Section 29 of Chapter 5 of the Indiana Code.

Having customers come to your farm? Your stand or retail space must protect your products from weather and minimize potential to spread COVID-19. These steps include:

- Consulting your county health department to ensure your area is not a hotspot for COVID-19 transmission.
- Packing boxes in a way that prevents customers from touching one another’s products.
- Staggering pick-up times to reduce crowds.
- Undertaking additional cleaning and sanitation protocols, such as:
  - Regular cleaning of contact surfaces.
  - Hand-washing or hand-sanitizer stations at your pickup site.
  - Signage and communication encouraging customers to wash their hands before handling produce at a pickup location

Managing Inventory
You may need to account for inventory challenges, including larger amounts or longer periods of product storage. What options do you have to accommodate those needs? Now is the time to review best practices and storage conditions.

Selling to distributors or processors that are able to take on more local produce can allow you to preserve an early-season harvest when markets may be closed. However, you will need to search for such outlets and determine whether you meet their criteria for quantity and/or quality.

If you are a meat or poultry producer, animal production cycles may already be underway — particularly with beef, lamb and goat production — and must continue regardless of COVID-19’s spread.

With shorter animal-production cycles — such as poultry or broiler production — explore modifying future orders with hatcheries to reduce production. But you can neither slow or delay animal growth in any meaningful way nor delay scheduled slaughter dates at inspected slaughter facilities. If sales decline despite your best efforts, you may need to explore options for additional freezer storage capacity.

Additional freezer storage options include:

- Renting pallet space from food banks in their large freezer facilities.
- Portable freezer rental.
- Renting large freezers from local appliance-rental businesses.
If multiple farmers in your community face similar challenges, it may benefit you to pool your resources toward cost reduction.

**Adjust Crop Scheduling**
You have options to adjust crop scheduling based on when you plant, how you harvest and, for some crops, how you manage growth.

Now is the time to generate realistic estimates of what you expect to sell in the coming weeks, as well as your options to adjust harvest timing and quantity.

Many short-season spring crops also can be grown in late summer and fall. Properly stored seeds can remain viable for a year or more, depending on the crop. For fruiting-vegetable crops, removing early-set fruit can allow more energy for vegetative growth and later yield.

**Use Social Media**
If you aren’t already on Facebook, Twitter or Instagram, you can establish a presence that helps you connect with consumers and stay up-to-date on the latest developments in your local foods system.

Purdue University and Purdue Extension cultivate regular content and engagement through Purdue Extension’s Diversified Farming and Food Systems social media channels:

- [Facebook](#)
- [Twitter](#)

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WHAT IS COVID-19?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness, including fever, cough and shortness of breath. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel (new) coronavirus. It is not the same as other types of coronaviruses that commonly circulate among people and cause mild illness, like the common cold.

HOW DOES COVID-19 SPREAD?

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

LIMITING GROUP EVENTS

Large events and mass gatherings can contribute to the spread of COVID-19 in the United States via travelers who attend these events and introduce the virus to new communities. Governor Eric J. Holcomb has requested that Indiana residents follow the CDC guidance for gatherings while the virus is spreading throughout the state.

- Cancel events with more than 50 individuals.
- Cancel gatherings of more than ten people for organizations that serve higher-risk populations, which includes individuals older than 60 and those with serious chronic medical conditions (such as heart disease, diabetes or lung disease).

CONSIDERATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

Under the current guidance for schools, all Indiana public school districts are closed until May 1. Reach out to your local school system for more information about continuing instruction during the closure.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR CHURCHES

The CDC recommends the following tips for churches and community gathering spaces:

- Limit large nonessential gatherings.
- Wipe down everything touched by churchgoers, such as door handles, pew tops and railings with cleaning products.
- Avoid hugs and handshakes. Just wave or bow.
- Encourage people to wash their hands. Consider post reminders throughout the church and the community. Free shareable resources on handwashing are available from the CDC.
- Make hand sanitizers available throughout the church.
- Place tissue boxes in every pew.
- Review your church’s emergency operations plans and communication plans.

For additional information, visit https://in.gov/coronavirus.
• Advise congregation members to review their family emergency plans.
• Discourage panic and fear.
• Don’t spread false information.
• Encourage congregation members to seek information only from reliable sources such as the CDC and the Indiana State Department of Health.

IF YOU GET SICK

The best way to prevent illness from spreading within a family or community is to avoid exposure. Individuals who become mildly ill should isolate themselves from others.

• **People who are mildly ill can isolate at home during their illness.** You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care. Do not go to work, school or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ridesharing or taxis.
• 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’s office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.
• **Avoid contact with animals.** When possible, have another member of your household care for your animals and livestock while you are sick.
• **Practice respiratory etiquette** (e.g., covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue or sleeve).
• **Practice frequent, proper handwashing** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or with hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
• **Perform routine environmental cleaning.** Routinely clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces (e.g., doorknobs, countertops, etc.). Cleaning and disinfection products should include at least 70% alcohol or, if using a bleach solution, dilute 1/3-cup bleach per gallon of water. Other EPA-registered household disinfectants could also be used. Find those here: [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf)
• **Follow isolation guidelines.** Even if you are feeling better, isolate yourself for at least seven days from when symptoms first appeared, and at least three days (72 hours) after your temperature returns to normal naturally and respiratory symptoms have improved.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General questions from the public or healthcare provider inquiries about COVID-19 may be directed to the ISDH COVID-19 Call Center at the toll-free number 877-826-0011 (available 24/7).

Additional information and resources for COVID-19 are available at the links below.

- CDC COVID-19 webpage: [https://coronavirus.gov](https://coronavirus.gov)
- ISDH COVID-19 webpage: [https://in.gov/coronavirus](https://in.gov/coronavirus)
For Immediate Release  
March 19, 2020

OISC Issues Temporary Regulatory Compliance Guidance in Response to Issues Resulting from the Current COVID-19 Pandemic

West Lafayette, IN (March 19, 2020) - Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC) is releasing new temporary guidance regarding compliance with state pesticide and fertilizer regulatory requirements in Indiana, in consideration of the disruptions to normal operations that are being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following temporary modifications are being implemented immediately, but may be subject to change, as the COVID-19 issues continue to evolve. For updates, please visit https://www.oisc.purdue.edu/pesticide/.

1. All pesticide and fertilizer applicator certification training and examining sessions scheduled at Purdue University through May 17, 2020 have been cancelled.

2. Group training and examining sessions at Purdue, scheduled to occur after May 17, 2020, may also be subject to cancellation. However, for now these sessions are being evaluated on a week-to-week basis, in the event that current guidance regarding COVID-19 changes.

3. Self-study and individual examination at an Ivy Tech Examination Center is still an option to training and examining at Purdue. However, this option may also soon be unavailable, as over half of the testing locations have already shut down operations.

4. Pesticide applicators using or supervising the use of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) during 2020 must be certified and licensed, just as has been required previously. U.S. EPA has not suspended or modified this legal requirement, therefore, OISC will not either.

5. OISC will suspend the Registered Technician requirements for pesticide and fertilizer applicators operating under the supervision of a certified applicator when using only General Use Pesticides (GUPs). The requirement to pass the Core exam and apply for a Registered Technician credential will be suspended through December 31, 2020, unless another date is determined to be necessary by legal counsel.

6. All supervision requirements for noncertified applicators and registered technicians will remain in place. But new technicians will not be required to obtain a credential, as long as the current situation exists.

7. Nothing in this temporary regulatory guidance shall exempt any applicator from complying with all other existing requirements, such as using a pesticide in a manner consistent with the product label directions.
Dear Fellow Hoosier:
In the midst of all the life disruptions generated by COVID-19, I want to offer some guidance to pet owners who have/may have been exposed to the coronavirus.

While much is still unknown about this virus, no evidence indicates that companion animals, including pets, can get sick from or spread COVID-19. However, because we are still learning about this virus, we recommend that pets that have been in contact with COVID-19 patients should also remain in the home during the isolation period.

I hope these guidelines will help you understand how to care for your pet if you and/or your family are faced with quarantine:

- Restrict contact with pets and other animals while you are sick with COVID-19, just like you would around other people.
- Designate someone in the household who is not ill to feed, water and care for pets, if possible.
  - If not, wash your hands thoroughly before and after feeding and handling pets.
- People who are sick with COVID-19 should avoid direct contact with pets including petting, snuggling, kissing, being licked, and sharing food.
- Pets should remain in the home and cared for at home as much as possible.
- Prevent interaction with other animals and people outside the home (such as walking the dog). Do not take pets to the dog park, pet supply stores or boarding kennels.
- If your pet requires veterinary care, contact your veterinarian ahead of time for guidance. Follow your veterinarian’s guidance before taking your pet to the clinic.
- Service animals should remain with their handlers throughout the isolation period.

One more word of guidance: If you are unable to continue to care for your pet while ill, seek help from family, friends or neighbors. To be clear: No evidence suggests that companion animals will spread the disease. We recommend pets be thoroughly bathed when transferring to another caretaker. This step should remove any virus particles that are present on the coat.

We are hopeful that following these and other recommended public health measures will keep everyone healthy during this pandemic.

Bret D. Marsh, DVM
Indiana State Veterinarian
Indiana State Board of Animal Health
COVID-19 Information for Farmers

March 24, 2020

Summary:

This is a very difficult time for many people. Farmers and those involved in other aspects of agriculture and food production are experiencing significant challenges. This fact sheet has information that may help those involved with agriculture navigate some of these.

Food and Agriculture is Designated as Critical Infrastructure

Food and Agriculture is designated as Critical Infrastructure by the United State Department of Homeland Security (USDHS). According to USDHS: Critical infrastructure describes the physical and cyber systems and assets that are so vital to the United States that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on our physical or economic security or public health or safety. The nation's critical infrastructure provides the essential services that underpin American society. USDHS, https://www.dhs.gov/topic/critical-infrastructure-security

As part of a Critical Infrastructure sector farmers, businesses, transportation and other services supporting agriculture are not just allowed but expected to maintain operations through an emergency or disaster. While it is unrealistic to expect no impacts from novel coronavirus, people need to eat. Food production and distribution should continue.

Social Distancing and Agriculture

Most farming operations do not involve large numbers of people engaged in face-to-face interactions. Even those interactions that take place may often be mitigated. Some strategies that may be helpful include:

- Farmer should observe all CDC recommendations regarding handwashing, sanitation of surfaces, reducing travel, etc.
- Arrange for pickups and deliveries to be made without direct contact between individuals. Use of pre-pays, account billing, etc. should be explored to help with this.
- Conduct meetings by phone or videoconference where possible.
- While this may not be practical in many operations, consider where employees may work remotely from home.

Purdue University is an equal opportunity/equal access/affirmative action institution.
• Consider how you may reduce the number of people at a single location at one time on the farm.
• Communication is key. Be sure to discuss matters thoroughly with employees and maintain contact with those involved in your farm’s supply chain such as seed and fertilizer dealers.

**Recommendation for those traveling on food and agriculture business**

It is recommended that agricultural workers have with them some form of documentation indicating they work in agriculture in case they are questioned by law enforcement and other authorities. Sample templates for farmers, food processors, distributors, and others involved in food and agriculture are available from County Purdue Extension Offices or farmers and agribusinesses may develop their own.

**Online Resources**

Here are some links which may be useful.


USDHS – CISA Guidance on Workers in Critical Infrastructure Positions: [https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CISA-Guidance-on-Essential-Critical-Infrastructure-Workers-1-20-508c.pdf](https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CISA-Guidance-on-Essential-Critical-Infrastructure-Workers-1-20-508c.pdf) This document lists specific workers considered part of Critical Infrastructure by USDHS. It is important to note that while those involved in food production and distribution as well as forest and wood product production are included, those involved in ornamental horticulture are not.


Information about USDA Farm Service Centers: [https://www.farmers.gov/coronavirus](https://www.farmers.gov/coronavirus)

Video Message from US Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AOGuTRViNCw&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AOGuTRViNCw&feature=youtu.be)
2020 Census FAQ

What is the census?
The census is a count of every person who lives in the United States and its territories. It happens every 10 years. In early 2020, you will be asked to count everyone who lives in your home as of April 1. Responding to the 2020 Census is a chance to shape your future.

What’s in it for me?

Your responses inform where over $675 billion is distributed each year to communities nationwide for clinics, schools, roads, and more.

Census data gives community leaders vital information to make decisions about building community centers, opening businesses, and planning for the future.

Responding also fulfills your civic duty because it’s mandated by the U.S. Constitution. The United States has counted its population every 10 years since 1790.

Is my information safe?
Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics. They cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the FBI, not by the CIA, not by the DHS, and not by ICE.

When can I respond to the census?
In early 2020, every household in America will receive a notice to complete the census online, by phone, or by mail. In May, the U.S. Census Bureau will begin following up in person with households that have yet to respond.

What will I be asked?
You will be asked a few simple questions, like age, sex, and the number of people who live in your home, including children.

What won’t be asked?
The census will never ask for Social Security numbers, bank or credit card numbers, money or donations, or anything related to political parties.

For more information, visit:
2020CENSUS.GOV
SBA Disaster Assistance in Response to the Coronavirus

- The U.S. Small Business Administration is offering designated states and territories low-interest federal disaster loans for working capital to small businesses suffering substantial economic injury as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19). Upon a request received from a state’s or territory’s Governor, SBA will issue under its own authority, as provided by the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act that was recently signed by the President, an Economic Injury Disaster Loan declaration.

- Any such Economic Injury Disaster Loan assistance declaration issued by the SBA makes loans available statewide to small businesses and private, non-profit organizations to help alleviate economic injury caused by the Coronavirus (COVID-19).

- SBA’s Office of Disaster Assistance will coordinate with the state’s or territory’s Governor to submit the request for Economic Injury Disaster Loan assistance.

- Once a declaration is made, the information on the application process for Economic Injury Disaster Loan assistance will be made available to affected small businesses within the state.

- SBA’s Economic Injury Disaster Loans offer up to $2 million in assistance and can provide vital economic support to small businesses to help overcome the temporary loss of revenue they are experiencing.

- These loans may be used to pay fixed debts, payroll, accounts payable and other bills that can’t be paid because of the disaster’s impact. The interest rate is 3.75% for small businesses. The interest rate for non-profits is 2.75%.

- SBA offers loans with long-term repayments in order to keep payments affordable, up to a maximum of 30 years. Terms are determined on a case-by-case basis, based upon each borrower’s ability to repay.

- SBA’s Economic Injury Disaster Loans are just one piece of the expanded focus of the federal government’s coordinated response, and the SBA is strongly committed to providing the most effective and customer-focused response possible.

- For additional information, please visit SBA.gov/disaster.

- For questions, please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center at 1-800-659-2955 (TTY: 1-800-877-8339) or e-mail disastercustomerservice@sba.gov.