**Synopsis** The World Health Organization designated the COVID-19 outbreak a **pandemic** on March 11, citing the virus’ “**alarming levels of spread and severity**” (WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus). Director-General Ghebreyesus also **stated** that this is both the first pandemic caused by a coronavirus and the first pandemic to be considered controllable: “If countries detect, test, treat, isolate, trace and mobilize their people in the response, those with a handful of cases can prevent those cases becoming clusters and those clusters becoming community transmission.” A pandemic is defined as the global spread of a new disease that easily infects people and spreads from person to person in an efficient and sustained way across multiple regions. It does not describe the severity of the illness caused by the virus, but rather how it spreads. The outbreak has had negative impacts on the global economy and **global supply chain operations**, and economists worldwide predict the epidemic will lower **China’s GDP growth** in 2020. Despite the declining number of new COVID-19 cases in mainland China, global manufacturing has been slow to recover. Multiple industries are experiencing economic hits and some companies have decided to **close operations** within and outside of mainland China to prevent further virus spread. Public and business **events are also being canceled** or postponed. On March 13 President Trump **declared a national emergency**. This will allow the federal government to allocate billions of dollars in aid to states fighting the pandemic. The **WHO maintains** that it will
continue collaborating and cooperating with health organizations worldwide, shipping supplies of personal protective equipment and lab supplies to countries in need, publishing technical guidance, and working with the UN, World Economic Forum, FIFA, and International Chambers of Commerce to connect with the private sector. Rather than focusing on the word pandemic and the fear it can cause, the WHO reminds everyone to instead emphasize prevention, preparedness, public health, political leadership, and people. The CDC’s COVID-19 risk assessment remains that the immediate risk of exposure for the majority of Americans is low but concedes people in close contact with persons infected by COVID-19 might be at elevated risk (the detailed risk assessment is shown below). Beginning March 13, US President Trump issued a 30-day travel ban for European travelers coming to the US (see Travel Advisory below). The US State Department also issued a Global Health Advisory Level 3: Reconsider Travel to advise Americans to reconsider all travel abroad. The CDC also raised the threat health level for travel to the US to Level 2: “Practice Enhanced Precautions.” For reference, the Johns Hopkins Global Outbreak Tracker provides daily updated numbers about confirmed cases worldwide.

The CDC’s public health risk assessment says:

- For the general American public, who are unlikely to be exposed to this virus at this time, the immediate health risk from COVID-19 is considered low. Risk will increase with instances of community spread as the outbreak expands.
- People in communities where ongoing community spread with the virus that causes COVID-19 has been reported are at elevated risk dependent on their location.
- Healthcare workers caring for patients with COVID-19 are at elevated risk of exposure.
- Close contacts of persons with COVID-19 also have elevated exposure risk.
- Travelers returning from affected international locations where community spread is occurring are at elevated risk.
- People should avoid long plane rides and cruises, especially if they are elderly or have an underlying medical condition.

Travel Advisory

- As of March 13, 2020, a Presidential Proclamation in effect for 30 days suspends the entry of most foreign nationals who have visited countries in the Schengen region of Europe, or the United Kingdom or Ireland, at any point during the 14 days prior to their scheduled arrival in the US.
  - The proclamation does not affect US citizens, US green card holders, or families of US citizens.
  - Countries in the Schengen Area are Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.
- It is advisable to double check flight times and schedule for cancelations or postponements.
- Travel delays at airports should be expected due to COVID-19 symptom screenings.
- Reconsider taking cruises, long flights, and any non-essential travel to avoid infection and spreading infection.
- Self-quarantine for at least 14 days after traveling to areas with confirmed COVID-19 outbreaks.
- The CDC has elevated the risk level of travel to the US to Level 2: older adults and those with chronic medical conditions should consider postponing travel.
- The US State Department Global Health Advisory is at Level 3: Reconsider Travel.

Current CDC COVID-19 Travel Health Notices

- Level 3 Avoid Non-Essential Travel: Italy, South Korea, Iran, China, specific European countries
- Level 2 Practice Enhanced Precautions: Japan, the US
- Level 1 Practice Usual Precautions: Hong Kong

Critical Infrastructure Impacts

*This situation is fluid and information can frequently change*

- Interconnectivity affects how COVID-19 impacts infrastructure sectors. The interdependency of all critical infrastructure sectors means that instability in one is likely to cause cascading impacts to
others.

- Workforce absenteeism could become a major cause of instability for all sectors, but especially for sectors that need high levels of niche expertise to sustain operations.
- Transportation, retail, manufacturing, and hospitality services are under severe stress from global and domestic travel restrictions and lack of tourism.
- The negative impacts of pandemics on critical infrastructure increase during global economic downturns or recessions, seasonal weather damages and emergency response needs, and risks from unnecessary travelers further straining healthcare infrastructure.
- General known impacts of COVID-19 include decreased demand for oil, global market instability, the cancelation or postponement of public and business events, pharmaceutical shortage concerns, quarantines, lockdowns, and supply chain disruptions.

### Awareness and Resiliency Resources

- WHO How to Prepare Businesses for Outbreaks
- CDC Interim Guidelines for Healthcare Professionals
- Ready.gov Pandemic Prep & Response Resources
- Risk, Resilience, and Continuity Considerations for 2019-nCOV
- Protect yourself and employees from Getting Sick
- WHO Technical Guidance on PPE
- WHO Situation Reports
- Johns Hopkins University Global Outbreak Tracker
- Large Event Cancelations

### Recent GRF Portal Resources and Analysis

- GRF Portal #1f84e159 & FS-ISAC Report ID #955066
- GRF Portal #7af22b3c7 & FS-ISAC Report ID #955052
- GRF Portal #d1f3e260 & FS-ISAC Report ID #955007

### Best Practices

- Wash hands frequently with soap and water or alcohol-based rub (at least 60% alcohol).
- Consider telework options or leave-taking for at-risk individuals (those who have encountered infected persons, traveled in affected areas, are elderly or with underlying health conditions, or feel ill).
- Cover your mouth and nose with tissue or elbow when coughing or sneezing.
- Consider obtaining and maintaining supplies for this and other possible outbreaks (as infection spreads demand for personal protective equipment like surgical face masks and hand sanitizer rises but supplies may not meet demand during a crisis).

### Sector Impacts

#### Energy, Oil & Natural Gas

- Crude oil demand has fallen because of the COVID-19 outbreak in Asia.
  - Saudi Arabia and Russia have reportedly decided to ramp up oil production and cut prices, especially for Asian purchasers, to protect their global market shares.
  - Current low prices will likely impact the US and global energy sectors by stifling the American shale oil industry’s production and making global energy companies less profitable.
  - The S&P energy sector fell more than 47% in the past month and oil prices continue to decline. OPEC revised its global oil demand growth projections for 2020 to be less than anticipated. Projections for
supply, however, were raised.
  o This means the problematic situation now is higher supply than demand, which will likely have ongoing negative implications for OPEC+, energy companies, and service companies and communities supported by oil revenue (whether directly or via taxes).
  o If gasoline and products made from oil see price drops, it could benefit consumers and potentially affect the outcomes of upcoming political events like the 2020 US election.
- In an address to the public on March 10, President Trump announced that he is strongly considering federal assistance for oil and natural gas producers hit by plummeting oil prices.
  o The bailout could take the form of low-interest government loans to the shale industry.
  o Environmentalists are concerned this bailout will take resources away from clean energy technology development, and it is possible a bailout package could inspire new protests against the fossil fuel industry and its investors.
- Zero-carbon energy growth is likely to be negatively impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak
  o The world’s largest solar, battery, and wind manufacturers are in China, but travel bans and manufacturing stoppages make it unclear how quickly Chinese production will return to full capacity.
  o Manufacturing production did pick up again in China at the end of February as less COVID-19 cases were reported, but energy sector organizations with supply chains wholly reliant on China might still need contingency plans to diversify supply chains to other regions to mitigate long-term risks.
- Carbon dioxide emissions in China have fallen dramatically due to manufacturing shutdowns but this emissions decline might not last. To stimulate the economy, it is likely the Chinese government will put money into heavy-industry sectors that require lots of energy but will help regain financial stability.
  o Decreased global political focus on reducing carbon emissions could inspire increased climate change activism and environmental extremist actions against the energy sector.
- The energy sector needs to consider impacts that could occur if companies invoke force majeure to not be held liable for business disruptions from unforeseen forces beyond their control.
  o Supply chains might break contractual obligations, potentially affecting business operations worldwide.
  o Organizations might need to reevaluate equipment procurement plans and consider impacts to projects’ scheduled timelines as energy industry price volatility continues.
- The 2020 CERA oil & gas industry conference in Houston was canceled as a precautionary measure to protect against spreading infection. The conference is usually a productive and lucrative week for Houston businesses and its closure will create financial impacts.
- Threat actors have capitalized on coronavirus fear and panic by creating malicious applications with convincing GUI that is actually and information stealer. This malicious app also used subcomponents linked to the AZORult trojan.
- As of March 5, a notable increase in domain names using the word “corona” and “covid” has been seen, according to Bit Discovery. 22 of those were confirmed as malicious by Trend Micro researchers.
  o Critical infrastructure sectors and the general public may be vulnerable to cyber threats based around companies selling fraudulent cures and treatments for COVID-19 or using phishing emails to gain access to private financial information.
- Resources
  o Center for Strategic & International Studies - Experts React to COVID-19 Impacts to the Energy Sector
  o Associated Press Explainer: The Oil Market Meltdown and its Global Impact
  o Federal Government to Pursue Federal Assistance for Oil and Natural Gas Producers
  o Oil Prices Jump after News of Possible Federal Stimulus
  o Washington Post: White House Likely to Pursue Federal Aid for Shale Companies
  o CERA Week Canceled
  o Be Careful Downloading COVID-19 Tracker Maps
  o Forbes: Watch Out for These COVID-19 Scams
  o How Threat Actors Capitalize on COVID-19 Fears
  o CDC Travel Advisories
  o Force Majeure and Impacts on the Energy Economy
• Consumer trust in financial instruments and markets could be weakened as some financial firms, especially firms with low liquidity, react to disruptions of inputs and production due to supply chain and market slowdowns.

• The FFIEC has issued a pandemic planning statement providing guidance about actions financial institutions can take to minimize the potential adverse effects of a pandemic.
  o Financial firm members of FS-ISAC that were polled have all reviewed and begun activating pandemic plans.
  o Many organizations are banning travel to countries identified by the CDC as high-risk.
  o Many organizations are requiring supervisor approval for domestic travel
  o The Federal Reserve’s FedCash services follow standard quarantine procedures for cash coming into the US. According to guidance about COVID-19’s surface survivability, these procedures are likely sufficient to mitigate risk of viral transmission through cash, but is being debated throughout the community

• The US, Germany, Italy, and other parts of the European economy could fall into recession. Parts of Latin America are also vulnerable.

• If the COVID-19 outbreak continues through the year, the UN predicts that the automotive, airline, and energy industries will be hit hardest and that global foreign direct investment could shrink by 5-15% causing financial flows to reach the lowest levels seen since the 2008-2009 financial crisis. This and shocks to consumer demand could lead to declining private investment prospects around the world.

• Many financial firms (and organizations not finance-related) have implemented remote work schedules for employees.
  o Telework can help prevent infection spread among organizations.
  o Financial firms allowing telework should be sure policies are in place to protect sensitive and confidential information that could be accessed outside the organization’s network.

• As of March 5, a notable increase in domain names using the word “corona” and “covid” has been seen, according to Bit Discovery. 22 of those were confirmed as malicious by Trend Micro researchers.
  o Critical infrastructure sectors and the general public may be vulnerable to cyber threats based around companies selling fraudulent cures and treatments for COVID-19 or using phishing emails to gain access to private financial information.

• Central European banks in Europe, the UK, Japan, and the US are greatly involved in economic regulation following the 2008 global financial crisis but are also inhibited by political pressures as to how much they can independently maneuver.
  o The interconnectedness of global markets means that changes in one market might have drastic impacts to other markets. Actions to protect domestic markets could create difficulties for foreign markets.
  o Financial sector organizations can mitigate risk by focusing on supply chain management and considering how debts in one currency might affect returns in another.
  o The US Federal Reserve lowered its loan borrowing rate and gave $500 billion to short-term lending markets. This move could help credit markets continue operating and help banks continue to provide loan access for borrowers.

• Resources
  o UN Report: Coronavirus Could Shrink Global FDI
  o FFIEC pandemic planning statement
  o Telework and the COVID-19 Outbreak
  o CDC Travel Advisories
  o Be Careful Downloading COVID-19 Tracker Maps
  o Forbes: Watch Out for These COVID-19 Scams
  o How Threat Actors Capitalize on COVID-19 Fears

Retail

• Italy has extended emergency quarantine measures nationwide due to rapidly increasing community COVID-19 spread. Milan, Italy’s economic engine and important global retail hub, is in the epicenter of the country’s COVID-19 outbreak.
  o Italian distribution markets have decreased rapidly but the total impact of COVID-19 on retail markets...
is yet to be determined.
- Quarantines like those in Italy and Wuhan, China cause serious disruptions for physical shops since less people outside means less customers to make purchases at physical shop locations.
- Many mall-based specialty retailers in the US have temporarily closed stores or reduced hours.
- Online retailers could see business increase if people opt to shop online, but large online retailers have also reported supply shortages and logistical difficulties due to COVID-19 panic.

- **Supply chain issues** have impacted global retail manufacturing, including key components of smart phones and other electronic devices.
  - Disruptions could continue through the retail sector’s traditionally busiest times: back-to-school and the holiday season.
  - Factories in China are becoming operational again as COVID-19 cases decline but outbreaks in other parts of the world are now affecting supply chains in those regions, as well as the regions that rely on them.
- Four out of 10 respondents in a [National Retail Federation Survey](#) released March 5 stated that they have already seen supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19, and 26 percent of survey participants said they expect to see disruptions in the near future.
  - Manufacturers of disinfectants and face masks have experienced demand surges, but those same surges lead to supply shortages and sometimes price-gouging, which can negatively affect public opinion of retailers, both direct and of third-party vendors.

- Consumer-facing brands have adapted business operations to mitigate infection risk: banning reusable mugs, increasing frequency of cleaning, switching to tamper-proof packaging on fast food delivery items, limiting how much hand sanitizer/cleaning products can be purchased by a customer, and cleaning checkout lanes and touchscreens every half hour.
  - Companies have also implemented new emergency leave procedures to allow employees to stay home if they are unable to work or feel uncomfortable working. Some companies also provide two weeks of paid leave if a store/office/distribution center is mandated by the government to quarantine due to a confirmed infection.
- Stores are limiting hours and the quantities of certain items customers are allowed to purchase in one shopping trip to reduce virus exposure and try to prevent inventory shortages due to panic purchasing.
  - Leisure and event retailers are especially hard-hit; large cruise ship companies and destination theme parks are suspending services, some for at least the next two months.
  - The food and entertainment industries will also see financial declines as states and countries enact public curfews and bans on restaurants and bars to reduce public exposure and possible spread of infection.
- Retailers might consider new kinds of on-demand delivery, drone-based delivery or other driverless and no-contact delivery options, and technologies like [blockchain](#) to help with supply chain transparency and inventory awareness.
- **Reducing hours**, prioritizing sanitization, and focusing on just the essential maintenance projects can help maintain operations continuity despite disruptions.
- All retail sector organizations should be aware of cyber threats taking advantage of COVID-19 panic.
  - As of March 5, a notable increase in domain names using the word “corona” and “covid” has been seen, according to [Bit Discovery](#). 22 of those domain names were confirmed to be malicious by [Trend Micro](#) researchers.
  - Critical infrastructure sectors and the general public may be vulnerable to scams like companies selling fraudulent cures and treatments for COVID-19, or phishing emails used to gain access to private financial information.

- **Resources**
  - Quartz: What Hand Sanitizer Shortages on Amazon Reveal about Global Supply
  - National Retail Federation: Retailers’ Perspectives on the Initial Impacts of the Coronavirus
  - CDC Travel Advisories
  - Be Careful Downloading COVID-19 Tracker Maps
  - Forbes: Watch Out for These COVID-19 Scams
  - How Threat Actors Capitalize on COVID-19 Fears
Legal

- The legal sector has been affected by organizations' increasing needs to address employment issues like state and local paid sick leave laws and the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.
  - A growing number of companies worldwide recommend or require employees to telework if they are ill, are at risk of becoming ill, or have been in contact with or visited regions with COVID-19 outbreak.
- The CDC has advised against nonessential travel
  - To avoid third party liability, many organizations are choosing to comply with COVID-19 preparation guidance from regulatory bodies even when that guidance is nonbinding.
- Large-scale event cancelations to prevent coronavirus spread will likely raise legal questions about liability risks and financial losses. Firms with clients affiliated with event planning should be prepared to address these concerns.
- Many law firms (and organizations not law-related) have implemented remote work schedules for all employees.
  - Telework can help prevent infection spread among organizations.
  - Law firms allowing telework should ensure policies are in place to protect sensitive and confidential information that could be accessed outside the organization's network.
- The legal sector may also need to consider impacts of companies invoking force majeure to ensure they cannot be held liable for disruptions due to unforeseen forces beyond their control.
  - Supply chains could break contractual obligations, potentially affecting business operations worldwide.
- Questions are circulating publicly about Human Resources policies and what legal factors affect how organizations protect their assets and operations from COVID-19 spread. All critical infrastructure sector organizations should consult their legal departments to determine the best way to answer and act on these kinds of questions.
- Important for all legal organizations to note is that as of March 5 there has been an increase in domain names using the word “corona” and “covid”, according to Bit Discovery. 22 of those domains were confirmed to be malicious by Trend Micro researchers.
  - Critical infrastructure sectors and the general public may be vulnerable to cyber threats based around companies selling fraudulent cures and treatments for COVID-19 or using phishing emails to gain access to private financial information.
- Resources
  - CDC Travel Advisories
  - CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Comply with Safety Recommendations Related to COVID-19
  - What You Need to Know About Canceling an Event and Liability Risks
  - Events Industry Council: About COVID-19
  - Telework and the COVID-19 Outbreak
  - Be Careful Downloading COVID-19 Tracker Maps
  - Forbes: Watch Out for These COVID-19 Scams
  - How Threat Actors Capitalize on COVID-19 Fears
  - Force Majeure and Impacts on the Energy Economy

Transportation

- Authorities are encouraging social distancing, recommending that people stay at least 6 feet away from each other to prevent infection spread, and self-isolate if they have traveled to places affected by outbreaks or have been in contact with infected people.
  - Airlines, cruises, and other hospitality/leisure/travel industries are taking economic hits because of fearful consumers and government or private sector travel restrictions.
  - US airline companies have asked for more than $50 billion in government assistance to help offset record declining numbers of travelers domestically and globally.
  - The International Air Transport Association reported that COVID-19 might cost global airliner companies
near $113 billion in revenue in 2020 due to canceled flights and drastic drops in flight bookings.

- Amtrak announced it will suspend nonstop Acela service from Washington D.C. to New York beginning March 10 through March 26 due to reduced demand for travel.
  - New York is under a state of emergency since March 7 to help contain virus spread and on March 10 designated a containment area for northern New York’s New Rochelle, where an outbreak cluster has developed.
- Major cruise ship lines have enforced mandatory temperature screenings before boarding and some are requesting that passengers self-quarantine for 14 days after disembarking.
- Public transportation metro and bus systems are reducing hours of operations in multiple cities/states/countries, limiting workers’ options for essential travel, which could have cascading impacts on businesses’ operating hours and financial stability.
  - As public transportation usage declines, there could be an increase in road congestion.
  - Cities might need to focus on congestion management rather than public transit capacity issues.
- The World Transport Organization estimates a global road transport activity decline in 2020 of up to 20% and a possible loss of at least $800 billion in global operator revenues.
  - Over the road transportation companies and maritime shipping organizations should prioritize driver health and safety standards, especially for the handling of goods in quarantine areas.
  - Implementing traceability for worker and shipment movements could speed up solutions-making processes when supply chains are disrupted or damaged.
- Global railroad industry events have been postponed or canceled and many operators have enacted stricter sanitization measures and offered ticket refunds to travelers who experience service cancelations.
  - Hong Kong’s Mass Transit Railway will use cleaning robots to disinfect train depots and stations. This might protect human workers from possible virus infection.
  - Train companies operating between countries have suspended services depending on location and associated government travel restrictions affecting border control.
  - Travel restrictions designed to keep foreigners from entering other countries should not prohibit the transportation of goods across borders.
- As of March 5, a notable increase in domain names using the word “corona” and “covid” has been seen, according to Bit Discovery. 22 of those domains were confirmed to be malicious by Trend Micro researchers.
  - Critical infrastructure sectors and the general public may be vulnerable to cyber threats based around companies selling fraudulent cures and treatments for COVID-19 or using phishing emails to gain access to private financial information.

**Resources**
- International Air Transport Association COVID-19 Financial Impacts Prediction
- Be Careful Downloading COVID-19 Tracker Maps
- Forbes: Watch Out for These COVID-19 Scams
- How Threat Actors Capitalize on COVID-19 Fears
- CDC Travel Advisories
- Coronavirus Impact on Airline Industry
- Shipping Operations and Port Impacts Worldwide

**Healthcare and Public Health**

- Healthcare systems are struggling to get access to COVID-19 testing kits and therapeutics developed by private industry that could help reduce virus impact are very high cost.
  - The US federal government has reached out to the private sector to help finance and catalyze drug development, so healthcare systems could soon have more ready access to medical products.
  - A Phase 1 clinical trial has begun in the US to evaluate doses of an experimental vaccine developed by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
- The rapid spread of COVID-19 in China, Italy, and South Korea overwhelmed those countries’ healthcare systems.
  - US state officials continue to collaborate with the CDC and other health agencies, and several local governments have declared emergencies to receive federal assistance with combatting the outbreak.
  - Some schools in the US and globally have been closed to reduce COVID-19 spread but this will likely
strain other economic sectors as parents must determine how to continue working while also caring for children at home.

- To mitigate impacts from education postponement, UNESCO updated its distance learning guide.
- Supply chain disruptions, especially from India and China, have caused shortages of critical pharmaceutical ingredients for some US drug companies.
  - At the beginning of March, the FDA announced it is working with a drug manufacturer (name undisclosed) to find alternatives to the active pharmaceutical ingredient the company cannot get access to due to COVID-19 supply chain disruptions.
  - The FDA also reminded US drug companies of legal requirements to notify the FDA of any anticipated supply disruptions. US hospitals are becoming increasingly overwhelmed by patients and lack of medical supplies.
- Telemedicine is being used by members of the healthcare sector for infection control.
  - Tele-assessments mean physicians spend less physical time with infected patients, which also reduces the need for personal protective equipment. Telehealth could be a positive solution for organizations facing personal protective equipment supply shortages.
  - Telehealth limitations exist: the inability to listen to a patient’s lungs and still requiring a laboratory test to conclusively confirm whether someone has COVID-19.
  - Some hospitals have asked patients to use online healthcare chats and telemedicine, depending on the severity of their symptoms, rather than coming to a facility in person, to help prevent people who are not sick but just worried about being at risk from visiting healthcare locations where they could actually become infected.
- The CDC will award more than $560 million to local US jurisdictions and states to support their coronavirus pandemic responses.
- As of March 5, a notable increase in domain names using the word “corona” and “covid” has been seen, according to Bit Discovery. 22 of those domains were confirmed to be malicious by Trend Micro researchers.
  - Critical infrastructure sectors and the general public may be vulnerable to cyber threats based around companies selling fraudulent cures and treatments for COVID-19 or using phishing emails to gain access to private financial information.
- On March 15 a cyberattack was launched against the US Health and Human Services department.
  - The attack was reportedly meant to slow the department’s systems and overloaded HHS servers for several hours.
  - The hack circulated disinformation about the COVID-19 pandemic and no threat actor has yet been identified as the perpetrator of the attack.
  - Critical infrastructure healthcare organizations should review cybersecurity policies to mitigate potential risks.
- Resources
  - FDA Supply Chain Update
  - Coronavirus Not Yet Impacting National Hospital Operations
  - Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health: What US Hospitals Should Do Now to Prepare for a COVID-19 Pandemic
  - Be Careful Downloading COVID-19 Tracker Maps
  - Forbes: Watch Out for These COVID-19 Scams
  - How Threat Actors Capitalize on COVID-19 Fears
  - CDC Travel Advisories
  - Telemedicine Strategies Help Hospitals Address COVID-19
  - US HHS Systems Hacked
  - Public Health Emergency Coronavirus Response Guides
  - CDC Monetary Award to State and Local Jurisdictions
  - CDC Guidelines for COVID-19 Testing
  - What to Know about COVID-19 Testing
  - Public Health Emergency COVID-19 Healthcare Planning Checklist
  - CDC Guidance for Healthcare Professionals