BACK IN BUSINESS

A GUIDE FOR SAFE OPERATIONS DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS
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The Boise Metro Chamber is providing actionable information to support businesses and keep our community safe during the COVID-19 pandemic. This guide collates information from Gov. Little’s Coronavirus Task Force, the Central Health District, the City of Boise, and Ada County.

“Employee and consumer safety is essential to our economic rebound and is a precursor to increased consumer confidence.”

Because every business varies, some or all of this information may not apply. Given the fluidity of this situation, the recommendations or requirements in this document may change with time and varying circumstances. Employers are encouraged to evaluate their conditions and seek additional expert counsel as needed to ensure compliance with all appropriate recommendations or requirements. The Boise Metro Chamber is not responsible for the content of this guide or any circumstances arising from a business reopening. All businesses open at their own risk.
Dear Chamber Members,

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an economic crisis and is wreaking havoc on many of our local institutions and businesses. Like many of you, our business was forced to make tough decisions including furloughs and salary reductions to remain stable and viable. As we return to work, many of us have lost employees and are unsure of what the future holds. But we know that Boise and our surrounding communities are resilient and we will, once again, return to prosperity.

The Boise Metro Chamber is a partner to the business community, and this guide provides a reliable and comprehensive tool for safely reopening our economy. Because we know that without thriving businesses our communities weaken and our social fabric unravels.

The Boise metro area is on the rise and we are confident our community will emerge from this crisis even stronger and in a better position to continue our path to prosperity. And, we will be here, partnering with the business community every step of the way.

Sincerely,

Bill Connors, President & CEO
Boise Metro Chamber
Boise Convention & Visitors Bureau
Boise Valley Economic Partnership
BEST PRACTICES - SOCIAL DISTANCING, SANITATION & ADAPTATION

Governor Little’s phased plan will reduce the risk of COVID-19 to Idaho’s most vulnerable populations and preserve capacity in our healthcare system while opening up businesses safely. But, reopening businesses requires diligent planning by employers and buy-in from employees. Business leaders must start with the basics.

- Business leaders should demonstrate & role model social distancing practices.
- Stay informed of federal, state and local health guidance.
- Individual behavior is crucial to stopping the spread of COVID-19 and need to follow social expectations.
- Place posters or signage at the entrance to your workplace and in high visibility areas that encourage patrons not to enter the facility if they are feeling ill.
- Instruct employees to clean hands often with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer or washing with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the restroom and frequently throughout the day.
- Follow all CDC guidelines to minimize exposure including wearing masks.
- Maintain six (6) foot physical distancing requirements for employees and patrons.
- Supply tissues and no-touch waste bins.
- Consider the use of telework to limit the number of employees in the facility during business hours when vendors and patrons might be present.
- Regularly disinfect workspaces and clean the facility often. Emphasize the cleaning of high touch surfaces.
- Use items such as masks, face coverings, and gloves, if necessary, for employees, vendors, and patrons.
- The businesses may require, and it is encouraged that employees, vendors, and patrons wear face coverings as a business practice.

High Contact Businesses with regular public contact with the public should consider all adaptive options available.

- PPE usage should increase with increased personal contact
- Online, digital, or telephonic ordering
- Touchless menu systems
- Touchless payment systems (no cash as well)
- Email receipts
- Eliminate “community condiments,” keep supplies away from the public and distribute as necessary
- Curbside pickup
- Delivery
- Establishing hours of operations for vulnerable populations
- Limiting numbers of patrons in the business at a time
- Directing the flow of traffic in the business
- Use of signage and barrier protection to limit movement and maintain distancing

If using gloves, please note gloves are only useful if kept adequately disinfected. Also, always wash hands between glove changes. For proper glove removal: https://www.cdc.gov/ohf/ebola/pdf/poster-how-to-remove-gloves.pdf

INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS

- **Vulnerable Idahoans** should self-quarantine. Members of households with vulnerable residents should be aware that by returning to work or other environments where distancing is not always possible, they could carry the virus back home. Take precautions to isolate vulnerable residents.
- Visits to **senior living facilities and congregate facilities** (e.g., jails and corrections) are prohibited, and those employees and providers who do interact with residents and patients must adhere to strict protocols regarding hygiene and infection prevention.
- **Gatherings**, both public and private, should be avoided.
- **Limit non-essential travel** and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following trips.
- State-mandated 14-day self-quarantine applies to people entering Idaho to prevent an influx of out-of-state visitors.
- Encourage **telework**, whenever feasible with business operations.
- Return employees **to work in phases**, if physical distancing, personal protection, and sanitation are feasible.
- **Employees who are considered vulnerable individuals** should continue to self-quarantine. Special accommodations for these employees should be made in the workplace if they are unable to work from home.
- **Non-essential businesses** need to implement plans for reopening by demonstrating the ability to meet safety protocols.
- Minimize work-related **travel** and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following trips.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES & GUIDELINES

- **Bars and nightclubs** remain closed.
- **Restaurant** dining rooms remain closed, develop plans for reopening and ability to meet business protocols to open in phase 2. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
- **Places of worship** can open if they adhere to strict physical distancing, sanitation protocol, and any CDC guidance. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
- **Indoor gyms and recreation facilities** remain closed, develop plans for reopening and ability to meet protocol business protocols to open in phase 2. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
- **Hair salons** remain closed, develop plans for reopening, and ability to meet business protocols to open in phase 2. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
- **Large venues** (e.g., movie theaters and sporting venues) are closed.
- **Daycares and organized youth activities** and camps can reopen. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS

- All vulnerable Idahoans should continue to self-isolate. Members of households with vulnerable residents should be aware that by returning to work or other environments where distancing is not always possible, they could carry the virus back home. Take precautions to isolate vulnerable residents.
- Visits to senior living facilities and congregate facilities (e.g., jails and corrections) are prohibited, and those employees and providers who do interact with residents and patients must adhere to strict protocols regarding hygiene and infection prevention.
- Gatherings of less than 10 people are permissible for both public and private, where appropriate physical distancing and precautionary measures can occur.
- Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following trips.
- State-mandated 14-day self-quarantine applies to people entering Idaho to prevent an influx of out-of-state visitors.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES & GUIDELINES

- Continue to encourage telework, whenever feasible with business operations.
- Return employees to work in phases, if physical distancing, personal protection, and sanitation are feasible.
- Employees who are considered vulnerable individuals should continue to self-quarantine. Special accommodations for these employees should be made in the workplace if they are unable to work from home.
- All open businesses continue to follow plans (SEE GUIDANCE).
- Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following trips.

SPECIFIC BUSINESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Bars and nightclubs remain closed.
- Restaurant dining rooms can reopen when the local public health district has approved the businesses operating plan. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
- Indoor gyms and recreation facilities can open if the business meets business protocols.
- Hair salons open if able to meet business protocols. (SEE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE)
- Large venues (e.g., movie theaters, and sporting venues) are closed.
INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS

- Vulnerable Idahoans can resume public interactions but should practice physical distancing, minimizing exposure to social settings where distancing may not be practical without precautionary measures.
- Visits to senior living facilities and congregate facilities (e.g., jails and corrections) are prohibited, and those employees and providers who do interact with residents and patients must adhere to strict protocols regarding hygiene and infection prevention.
- Gatherings of 10-50 people are permissible for both public and private groups, where appropriate physical distancing and precautionary measures can occur.
- Non-essential travel can resume to locations that allow it and do not have ongoing transmission (adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel).
- Discontinue the 14-day self-quarantine for people entering Idaho.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES & GUIDELINES

- Continue to encourage telework, whenever possible and feasible with business operations.
- Return employees to work in phases, if physical distancing, personal protection, and sanitation are feasible.
- Employees who are considered vulnerable individuals should continue to self-quarantine. Special accommodations for these employees should be made in the workplace if they are unable to work from home.
- All open businesses continue to follow SAFETY protocols.
- Non-essential travel can resume to locations that allow it and do not have ongoing transmission (adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel).

SPECIFIC BUSINESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Bars and nightclubs develop plans for operating with diminished standing room occupancy to open in phase 3.
- Large venues (e.g., movie theaters and sporting venues) remain closed, develop plans for operating with limited physical distancing protocols to open in phase 4.
INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS

- **Vulnerable Idahoans** can resume public interactions but should practice physical distancing, minimizing exposure to social settings where distancing may not be practical without precautionary measures.
- Visits to **senior living facilities and congregate facilities (e.g., jails and corrections)** can resume. Those who interact with residents and patients must be diligent regarding hygiene and physical distancing.
- **Gatherings** of more than 50 people are permissible for both public and private groups, where appropriate physical distancing and precautionary measures are observed.
- Non-essential travel continues to locations that allow it and do not have ongoing transmission (adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel).

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES & GUIDELINES

- Resume unrestricted staffing of worksites, but continue to practice physical distancing, personal protection, and sanitation for the protection of workers.
- Consider special accommodations for **employees who are considered vulnerable**.
- All open businesses continue to SAFETY protocols.
- Non-essential travel continues to locations that allow it and do not have ongoing transmission (adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel).

SPECIFIC BUSINESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

- **Bars and nightclubs** may operate with diminished standing-room occupancy, where applicable and appropriate.
- **Large venues** (e.g., movie theaters and sporting venues) can operate under limited physical distancing protocols.
CREATE A WORKPLACE PLAN

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - EMPLOYEE POLICIES & PROCEDURES

- Communicate new policies to employees, early and often.
- Develop emergency communications plans, including a forum for answering workers’ concerns and internet-based communications, if feasible.
- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home.
- Implement a phased plan to return employees.
- Continue to implement flexible worksites (e.g., telework) and flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts) when possible.
- Provide clear, flexible sick leave policies that are consistent with public health guidance. Ensure employees are aware of and understand these policies.
- Whenever possible, maintain flexible policies that permit employees to stay home to care for a sick family member or take care of children due to school and childcare closures. Additional flexibilities might include giving advances on future sick leave and allowing employees to donate sick leave to each other.
- Honor special accommodation requests from personnel who are vulnerable to COVID-19, when possible.
- Employers not currently offering sick leave to some or all of their employees may want to draft non-punitive “emergency sick leave” policies.
- Provide workers with up-to-date education and training on COVID-19 risk factors and protective behaviors (e.g., respiratory etiquette and care of PPE).
- Be aware of workers’ concerns about pay, leave, safety, health, and other issues that may arise during infectious disease outbreaks. Connect employees to employee assistance program resources (if available) and community resources as needed.
- Provide adequate, usable, and appropriate training, education, and informational material about business essential job functions and worker health and safety, including proper hygiene practices and the use of any workplace controls (including PPE). Informed workers who feel safe at work are less likely to be unnecessarily absent.
- Collaborate with employees to designate effective means of communicating crucial COVID-19 information.
- Businesses who use companies that provide temporary employees should understand the business’s new COVID-19 policies and the importance of sick “temporary” employees staying home. Additionally, encourage those agencies to develop non-punitive leave policies.
- Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines and executive orders following travel.
OPERATIONAL SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS: ON-SITE PHYSICAL DISTANCING AND ENHANCED PROTECTIVE MEASURES

- Limit or prohibit the access of nonemployees into your workplace.
- If your business requires essential visitors such as deliveries or customers, consider designating a specific location for all deliveries and disinfect the area regularly. Record all visitors for potential contract tracing purposes.
- Contact visitors in advance to explain organizational protocols, if possible.
- Create staggered facility entry and exit procedures to maintain at least six feet of physical distancing.
- Establish a six-foot clearance around lobby and reception locations.
- Implement physical distancing and cleaning protocols for elevator and escalator usage.
- Consider keeping doors to rooms and offices open to avoid frequent touching of door handles (if compliant with local building codes).
- Provide markings within the worksite to promote distancing and consider managing foot traffic flow to reduce employee contact in high-traffic areas.
- Clearly post physical distancing guidelines.
- Limit in-person meetings of any size. Communicate virtually whenever possible.
- Increase physical space in worksite configurations. Employees closer than six feet together should have a protective barrier separating them, or they should be re-configured to accommodate appropriate spacing.
- Encourage or require on-site employees to wear face coverings (contingent on availability). Train workers who need to use protective clothing and equipment how to put it on, use/wear it, and take it off correctly, including in the context of their current and potential duties.
- Implement processes for handling mail, files, supplies, etc., to ensure proper sanitation.
- Whenever possible, eliminate shared office phones. Any phones shared by employees should be thoroughly cleaned after each use.
- Close or limit access to common areas. Consider removing furniture in areas where employees are likely to congregate.
- Stagger use of all shared spaces, such as bathrooms and kitchens/meal areas. Ensure frequent, safe cleaning of those facilities.

PERFORM ROUTINE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

- Routinely clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, keyboards, telephones, light switches, drawers, cabinets, handrails, and doorknobs, as well as shared equipment, such as printers and copiers.
- If surfaces are dirty, clean them with a detergent or soap and water before disinfection.
- For disinfection, the most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be sufficient. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).
- All common areas should be disinfected and cleaned throughout the day by designated employees, particularly frequently touched surfaces, including handles and counter surfaces.
- Discourage employees from using other’s phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible. If necessary, clean and disinfect them before and after use.
- Perform enhanced cleaning and disinfection after persons suspected/confirmed to have COVID-19 have been in the facility. If a sick employee is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, follow the CDC cleaning and disinfection recommendations.
ENCOURAGE RESPIRATORY ETIQUETTE AND HAND HYGIENE

- Provide soap and water in the workplace. If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that is at least 60% alcohol. Ensure that adequate supplies are maintained.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- When coughing or sneezing, cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or use the inside of your elbow.
- Place hand sanitizers in multiple locations to encourage hand hygiene.
- Provide tissues and no-touch disposal receptacles.
- Throw used tissues in the trash and immediately wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
- Place posters that encourage hand hygiene to help stop the spread at the entrance to your workplace and in other high-visibility areas.
- Discourage handshaking — encourage the use of other contactless methods of greeting.

SCREEN EMPLOYEES

- Employers may provide a questionnaire for employees to self-report symptoms and assess the level of potential exposure before returning to work upon reopening.
- Screen employees and visitors for fever before entering the workplace each day. An employee with a temperature above 100.4 degrees should be sent home immediately until no longer exhibiting a fever or symptoms of COVID-19.
- Alternatively, ask employees to take their temperature either before coming to the workplace or upon arrival at the workplace. Ask the employee to confirm their temperature is less than 100.4 degrees, and they are not experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.
- Make a visual inspection of the employee for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks or fatigue.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some businesses need to consider additional types of PPE for employees. In some cases, PPE may also be required to prevent exposure. PPE is an additive solution and cannot be used effectively without other incident prevention strategies listed above.

Some occupations or job types may require additional types of PPE, including gloves, goggles, face shields, face masks, and respiratory protection (N95 masks), when appropriate. Recommendations for specific occupational PPE vary based on geographic location, employee risk assessments, and PPE manufacturer recommendations. Consider checking the OSHA and CDC websites regularly.

Employers are obligated to provide their workers with PPE needed to keep them safe while performing their jobs. The types of PPE required are based on the risk of being infected with coronavirus while working and job tasks that may lead to exposure.
PPE must be:
- Selected based upon the hazard to the worker.
- Properly fitted and periodically refitted, as applicable (e.g., respirators).
- Consistently and correctly worn when required.
- Regularly inspected, maintained, and replaced, as necessary.
- Adequately removed, cleaned, and stored or disposed of, as applicable, to avoid contamination of self, others, or the environment.

Federal, state, and local government agencies are the best sources of information. Staying informed about the latest developments and recommendations is critical, since specific guidance may change based upon evolving outbreak situations.

Here a few additional websites with current and accurate information:
- Idaho Rebounds (rebound.idaho.gov)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (osha.gov)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov)
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (cdc.gov/niosh)
INCIDENT RESPONSE TO PRESUMED OR CONFIRMED EXPOSURE

- Prompt identification and isolation of potentially infectious individuals is a critical step in protecting workers, customers, visitors, and others at a worksite. Develop policies and procedures for employees to report when they are sick or experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.
- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home, except to seek medical care.
- Symptomatic employees (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) should notify their supervisor and stay home. Employers should encourage employees to self-monitor for signs and symptoms of COVID-19 if they suspect possible exposure.
- Sick employees should follow the CDC-recommended steps. Employees should not return to work until the criteria to discontinue home isolation are met, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.
- Employees who are well but who have a sick family member at home with COVID-19 should notify their supervisor and follow CDC recommended precautions.
- Develop policies and procedures for immediately isolating people who have signs and/or symptoms of COVID-19 and train workers to implement them.
- Employees presenting with symptoms (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) upon arrival at work or who become sick during the day should immediately be separated from other employees, customers, and visitors and sent home.
- If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19, employers should inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The employer should instruct fellow employees about how to proceed based on the CDC public health recommendations for community exposure.
INDUSTRY AND WORKPLACE-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES
OFFICE SPACES (PHASE 1)

SCREEN EMPLOYEES AS APPROPRIATE
- Provide a questionnaire for employees to self-report symptoms before returning to work.
- Bring employees back in phased groups.
- Before reopening, send clear communication to employees on new workplace protocols and sanitation measures.
- Screen employees and visitors for fever before entering the workplace each day. An employee with a temperature above 100.4 degrees should be sent home immediately until no longer exhibiting a fever or symptoms of COVID-19.
- Alternatively, ask employees to take their own temperature either before coming to the workplace or upon arrival at the workplace. Ask the employee to confirm their temperature is less than 100.4 degrees, and they are not experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.
- Make a visual inspection of the employee for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks or fatigue.
- Prohibit access to visitors who are not essential to business activities.
- Implement flexible sick leave policies and practices for employees. Consider the needs of employees 65 years or older and those in other vulnerable populations.
- If an employee is confirmed to have contracted COVID-19, employers should inform employees of possible exposure but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS & PHYSICAL DISTANCING
- Identify essential staff and create rotating groups based on office floor plans that will allow for the recommended 6 feet of physical distance between individuals.
- Continue to allow work from home options, when possible.
- Consider adding physical barriers in open office spaces where distancing is not possible.
- Encourage online communication, avoiding close face-to-face communication.
- Cancel or postpone in-person events when distancing guidelines cannot be met.
- When possible, close breakroom or community areas where people may tend to congregate and place occupancy limits on community spaces.
- Limit work travel as much as possible.

PRIORITIZE PERSONAL AND FACILITY HYGIENE PROTOCOLS
- Before reopening, deep clean all surfaces and frequently touched locations.
- Use EPA-registered disinfectants labeled as bactericidal, virucidal, and fungicidal.
- Disinfect frequently touched points regularly.
- Place disinfecting wipes in high-use and trafficked areas.
- Assign specific employees the role of disinfecting frequently high traffic areas throughout the day.
- Remind employees to wipe down shared equipment after each use.
- Provide hand sanitizer near in communal spaces and high-traffic areas.
- Consider encouraging or mandating employees to use face masks when not in a walled cubicle, private office, or separated workstation.
- Use signs and posters to remind employees of new guidelines and best practices.
PROTOCOLS FOR YOUTH ACTIVITIES *(PHASE 1)*

Establish protocols to maintain the six (6) foot physical distance among participants, where possible, and between youth, adult leaders and coaches, and parents or other spectators.

- Consider how to limit the number of participants to allow physical distancing and prevent crowding
- Limit carpooling to practices, camps, etc. Only members of the same family should be in a vehicle together
- Consider how activities may be conducted outside, if possible, and ensure optimal ventilation for inside activities
- Limit spectators as needed to ensure physical distancing
- Limit, where possible, physical contact among participants
- Prevent youth from sharing cups, water bottles or other items
- Keep the youth activities local

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19 among adult leaders, youth, and their families

- Organizations should acknowledge and support decisions to not participate among youth, parents, and adult leaders who are uncomfortable participating for any reason
- Have parents/guardians pick up their youth outside. If the child needs supervision while waiting for pickup, adults should be at least six (6) feet apart
- Consider the use of cloth facial covering or masks for adult leaders and youth where possible
- Instruct youth and adult leaders to avoid physical contact with one another, e.g., hugs, high-fives, etc.
- Ensure adult leaders, youth, and their families are aware that they may not enter the facility or recreational area if either they or a household member has had onset of illness with symptoms compatible with suspected or lab-confirmed COVID-19 in the prior 14 days
- Symptoms of COVID-19 can include fever (>100.4 degrees) or feverishness, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, chills or shaking chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, and new loss of taste or smell.

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19 among adult leaders, youth, and their families

- Screen adult leaders and youth each day before the activity for any symptoms of COVID-19 and exclude if ill.
  - Ideally, greet the youth outside the facility or recreational area at arrival and administer screening questions about illnesses in youth or their household members
  - Check the youth’s and other participant’s temperatures, if possible
  - Adult leaders should self-monitor and stay at home if they have any COVID-19-like illness symptoms

Establish plans to provide adequate hand hygiene and sanitation

- Identify how the organization will provide for disinfection of meeting spaces and regular cleaning of high-touch surfaces
- Have youth and adults wash hands or use hand sanitizer before allowing participation, directly after participation, and frequently during the youth activity, including before food preparation and eating, and after touching shared surfaces or items (e.g., shared sports equipment)
- Avoid sharing equipment where possible
• Frequently disinfect items touched by more than one person, e.g., basketballs, Frisbees, other equipment, between groups of youths and at the end of the day

Identify strategies for working with public health to notify adult leaders, youth, and their families if the organization learns a participant or adult leader has developed COVID-19 and may have been infectious to others while at a youth activity.

• Maintain confidentiality of the COVID-19 infected person
• Develop plans for the temporary closure of indoor facilities and cancel outdoor activities or camps to properly disinfect and ensure other adult leaders or youth are not infected
• Consult the local health district for guidance for specific situations

Resources:
• EPA list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants: (https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-ndisinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2)
• Caring for Our Children (CFOC) standards for cleaning, sanitizing and disinfecting educational facilities for children: https://nrckids.org/CFOC/Database/3.3

PROTOCOLS FOR DAYCARE AND CHILDCARE (PHASE 1)

Review the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) “Guidance for Schools and Child Care Programs,” including information on:

• Physical distancing
• Hand hygiene
• Food preparation and meals
• Washing, feeding, and holding a child
• Diapering
• Cleaning and disinfecting

Develop plans that address staff and child safety and limit spread.

• Consider accommodations for staff who may be at increased risk of severe COVID-19 illness, or who live with or care for a person at high risk
• Consider physical distancing strategies to reduce the number of different people with whom children and staff have contact. For example:
  • Group children together with the same childcare providers each day
  • Limit mixing of children from different classrooms on the playground or other settings
• Consider creating a separate classroom or group for children of healthcare workers, first responders, and other critical infrastructure workers
• Cancel or postpone events like festivals and special performances
• Consider staggering arrival and drop off times

Protect staff, children, and their families from the spread of COVID-19.

• Make sure staff and families are aware that staff and children may not enter the facility if either they or a household member has suspected or lab-confirmed COVID-19 in the prior 14 days from illness onset
• Screen staff each day for illness in themselves and exclude if ill
• Have a daycare provider greet children outside at arrival and administer screening questions and fever check if possible, before entry into a daycare facility
• Walk children to cars at departure
• Staff should wear masks or cloth face coverings unless they need to be removed to address children’s fears

Identify how daycare will provide sanitation and personal hygiene for staff and children.

• Make sure adequate supplies to support hand hygiene and routine cleaning of objects and surfaces
• Make sure hand hygiene stations are readily available for staff and children and frequently used throughout the day, especially before eating
• Have children and staff wash their hands upon arrival and at departure
• Frequently clean touched surfaces with disinfectant safe for children and effective for COVID-19
• Review CDC guidance on caring for infants and toddlers

Resources:
• Information on Idaho daycare licensing requirements: https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Children/ChildCareAssistance/DaycareLicensing.aspx
• Guidance on providing quality daycare and operational considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak from Idaho STARS: https://idahostars.org/
• Caring for Our Children (CFOC) standards for cleaning, sanitizing and disinfecting educational facilities for children: https://nrckids.org/CFOC/Database/3.3
• EPA list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants here (https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-ndisinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2)
PROTOCOLS FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP (PHASE 1)

Identify how the place of worship will maintain the six (6) foot physical distancing requirements for staff, volunteers, and worshippers for services and activities.

• Consider directing members to seating or standing areas that are already correctly distanced
  • Consider the use of signage and barrier protection to limit movement and maintain distancing
  • Directing the flow of traffic
• Offer more protected areas (e.g., at the very front of the area of worship) for more vulnerable people and offer them separate areas of entry and exit, or allow them to arrive and depart before, or after, other worshippers, although vulnerable populations are encouraged to stay home during Phase 1
  • Consider separate service times for vulnerable populations
• Identify how to perform services while limiting close interactions with volunteers and worshippers such as, but not limited to:
  • Limiting the number of people in the service at a time
  • Recommend worshippers refrain from hugging, handshaking, and other physical contacts

Identify how the place of worship will provide adequate sanitation and personal hygiene for staff, volunteers, and worshippers, including but not limited to:

• Disinfection of the facility and regular cleaning, especially of high touch areas
• Provision of prevention supplies such as hand sanitizer, tissues, and trash cans
• Encourage anyone who enters the place of worship to wash hands or use hand sanitizer before or just after entering the building
• Require or encourage that staff, volunteers and/or worshippers wear face coverings as a regular practice
• Ask all staff, volunteers, and worshippers to self-monitor for fever or symptoms of COVID-19 and refrain from entering the building if there is any concern about possible infection
• Ensure religious leaders always wash their hands or use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol before conducting the service and any close contact or interaction with others

Consider whether to modify specific religious rites, rituals, and services, consulting with local public health officials as needed.

• Consider online collections or donations, use of postal mail, a collection box at the entrance of the facility, or other mechanisms if it is customary to obtain collections during services to limit the handling of cash and limit close contact.
• Consider modification of practices that are specific to particular faith traditions such as the practice of communion, for example, modifying or suspending this practice.

Identify strategies to address ill staff and volunteers, which should include requiring COVID-19 positive staff and volunteers to stay at home while infectious, and may consist of also restricting staff or volunteers exposed to the COVID-19 positive staff or volunteer. Consider closing the place of worship until the location can be adequately disinfected.
Develop and provide alternative ways to stay connected to worshippers and offer remote (e.g., online, televised, radio) services to worshippers who are unable to attend or who are concerned about attending.

Resources:
- EPA list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-ndisinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2

Identify strategies for addressing ill employees, which should include requiring COVID-19 positive employees to stay at home while contagious and may include restricting employees who were directly exposed to the COVID-19 positive employee, as well as the closure of the facility until it can be adequately disinfected.

On a case-by-case basis, include other practices such as screening of employees for illness and exposures upon work entry, requiring non-cash transactions, etc.
CLOSE-CONTACT SERVICES PROTOCOLS (PHASE 2)

WAXING SALONS, BODY ART AND TATTOO FACILITIES, AND MASSAGE THERAPY FACILITIES

Maintain physical distancing of six feet between employees and workstations

• Services, not conducted in separate individual rooms, must have workstations that are at least six feet apart from one another
• Limit the number of employees and/or workstations to accommodate the six feet physical distancing

Suggested Measures to Protect Employees

• Use disposable materials and supplies when feasible; if utilizing reusable supplies, follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines for cleaning and disinfection
• Provide services by appointment only; no walk-in customers
• Post signs on the front door or window that state any customer, who has a fever or other COVID-19 symptoms, must reschedule their appointment
• Ask clients about fever and symptoms before every client visit
• Limit the number of clients inside the business
  • Clients remain outside of the business in their cars until their service provider is ready
  • Waiting room or area is limited in seating to maintain six feet physical distancing
• Make sure employees wear face coverings and gloves (excluding massage in which case staff should sanitize and wash hands appropriately before and after each client), which will be changed and disposed of after every client.
  • Protective eyewear may also be appropriate
  • Employees should wash hands with soap and water for twenty seconds every time gloves are changed
• Monitor employee health by screening employees for fever and symptoms before every shift
• Check their temperature with a non-contact thermometer; if fever (temperature greater than 100.4 degrees) or symptoms are present, the employee should not work; if no fever or symptoms are present, require workers to self-monitor and report the onset of symptoms during their shift
• Establish a sick policy and train staff when they should stay home or when they should leave work due to illness
• Make sure a procedure is in place for contacting your local public health district if an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19

Suggested Measures to Protect Clients

• Prohibit clients from sitting in the waiting area or arrange seating six feet apart and remove all reading material and other items that would be considered high contact
• Limit each service provider to only one client at a time
• Limit each service room to only one client at any time
• Make sure employees wear face coverings and gloves
• Disinfect all equipment, chairs, and tables used by an employee or client
• Launder all towels, bedding, and other non-disposable items after each client
BARBER SHOPS, HAIR SALONS, NAIL SALONS, AND COSMETIC SERVICES

Maintain physical distancing of six feet between employees and workstations

- Services, not conducted in separate individual rooms, must have workstations that are at least six feet apart from one another
- Limit the number of stations to accommodate the six feet physical distancing

Suggested Measures to Protect Employees

- Use disposable materials and supplies when feasible; if utilizing reusable supplies (e.g., scissors, combs, etc.), follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines for cleaning and disinfection
- Provide services by appointment only; no walk-in customers
- Post signs on the front door or window that states that any customer, who has a fever or other COVID-19 symptoms, must reschedule their appointment
- Ask clients about fever and symptoms before every client visit
- Limit the number of clients inside the business
  - Clients remain outside of the business in their cars until their service provider is ready
- Limit the types of services (e.g., haircuts and neck shaves only for men, no eyelash extensions and other close facial contacts if no physical barrier is feasible, etc.)
- Make sure employees wear face coverings and gloves to be changed and disposed of after each client (excluding when stylists are cutting or washing hair, in which case staff sanitize and wash hands appropriately before and after each client)
  - Protective eyewear may also be appropriate
  - Employees should wash hands with soap and water for twenty seconds every time gloves are changed
- Monitor employee health by screening employees for fever and symptoms before every shift
  - Check temperatures with a non-contact thermometer; if fever (temperature greater than 100.4 degrees) or symptoms are present, the employee should not work; if no fever or symptoms are present, require workers to self-monitor and report the onset of symptoms during their shift
  - Establish a sick policy and train staff when they should stay home or when they should leave work due to illness
  - Make sure a procedure is in place for contacting your local public health district if an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19.

Suggested Measures to Protect Clients

- Limit each service provider to only one client at a time
- Prohibit clients from sitting in the waiting area or arrange seating six feet apart and remove all reading material and other items that would be considered high contact
- Limit clients to only one person in each service room at any time for those services provided in individual rooms
  - Make sure employees wear face coverings and gloves
  - Install sneeze guards between the service provider and client at nail salons and between cashier and client, as feasible
• Disinfect all equipment (including capes, tools, etc.), chairs, and tables used by an employee and client
• Launder all towels, bedding, and other non-disposable items after each client

On a case-by-case basis, include other practices appropriate for businesses to reduce exposures, such as requiring non-cash transactions, using observation personnel to make sure new procedures are followed, etc.

Resources:
• Environmental Protection Agency list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2
INDOOR GYMS AND RECREATION FACILITIES
BUSINESS PROTOCOLS (PHASE 2)

Establish protocols to maintain the six feet physical distance among patrons and staff

- Consider how to limit the number of people in the facility at a time to ensure physical distancing
- Make sure there is optimal ventilation for inside activities
- Consider how some activities could be conducted outside
- Substantially limit or prohibit spectators
- Direct the flow of patrons and staff through the facility to reduce person-to-person contact, where possible
- Space exercise equipment at least six feet apart or limit the use of equipment that cannot be stationed six feet apart (e.g., utilizing every other exercise machine or bowling lane)
- Implement physical distancing in the lobby and reception areas and discourage the congregation of people in common areas such as restrooms, locker rooms, or by the water fountain

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19 among staff and patrons

- Thoroughly disinfect all equipment after each user
- Limit sharing of equipment, except people in the same household
- Consider implementing special hours of operation that are exclusive to the elderly and other vulnerable population groups
- Discontinue any type of group activities, classes or feature (e.g., saunas) for which it is not possible to maintain physical distancing guidelines
- Encourage the use of cloth face covering or masks and gloves by staff and patrons, where possible and safe
- Post signs on the front door that state any patron, who has a fever or other COVID-19 symptoms, should not enter the facility or recreational area
  - Consider greeting patrons and staff outside the facility to administer screening questions about illnesses in themselves or their household members

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19 among staff and patrons

- Monitor employee health by screening employees for fever and symptoms before every shift
  - Check temperatures with a non-contact thermometer; if fever (temperature greater than 100.4 degrees) or symptoms are present, the employee should not work; if no fever or symptoms are present, require workers to self-monitor and report the onset of symptoms during their shift
  - Staff should also self-monitor and stay at home if they have any COVID-like illness symptoms

Establish plans to provide adequate hand hygiene and sanitation

- Identify how the organization will provide for disinfection of the facility and all high-touch surfaces regularly throughout the day
- Make hand sanitizer available at the entrance, in locker rooms, and throughout the facility
- Identify how to disinfect shared equipment after each user
- Launder all towels and other non-disposable items after each use
• Have all patrons and staff use hand sanitizer or wash their hands at the entrance to the facility upon arrival and departure and often throughout the day
• Establish no-touch procedures for the purchase of incidentals
• Frequently disinfect items touched by more than one person (e.g., basketballs, between each group and at the end of the day)

_Identify strategies for working with public health to notify patrons and staff if the facility learns someone who developed COVID-19 may have been infectious to others while at the facility._

• Identify strategies for addressing ill employees, which should include requiring COVID-19 positive employees to stay at home while infectious. And consider how to restrict employees who were directly exposed to the COVID-19 positive employee, and the closure of the business until the location can be adequately disinfected.
• Maintain confidentiality of the COVID-19 infected person
• Develop plans for the temporary closure of the facility to properly disinfect and to make sure other staff and persons who frequent the facility are not infected
• Consult the local public health district for guidance for specific situations

_If the facility has an indoor pool, identify strategies to maintain physical distancing and the prevention of disease transmission. Strategies may include:_

• Limit swimming to lap swimming only
• Prohibit the use of the kiddie pool or other congregate areas of the pools
• Close all slides
• Limit the number of patrons in the pools
• Cancel swimming lessons that require the instructor to have physical contact with the patron

_Resources:_

• Environmental Protection Agency list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2
PROTOCOLS FOR RESTAURANTS (PHASE 2)

Establish protocols to maintain six feet of physical distance among employees and patrons. Considerations might include:

- Limit occupancy to 50 percent of seating capacity or more, if necessary, to maintain six feet physical distancing
- Limit tables to groups of six
- Space tables appropriately to keep patrons six feet apart while seated and moving in and out of chairs
- Attempt to eliminate the use of waiting areas and lobbies and keep bar top seating and playground areas closed
- Limit employee and patron contact by using a reservation or call ahead model and using contactless payment methods when possible

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of the COVID-19 virus by training employees on cleaning and disinfection procedures, and protective measures. Consider the following:

- Dedicate individual staff members to disinfection of high contact surfaces throughout the establishment and disinfection of tables between parties
- Refrain from using pre-set tableware
- Clean and disinfect coolers, to-go containers, and delivery vehicles often
- Verify warewashing machines are operating at the required wash and rinse temperatures and with the appropriate sanitizers each day
- Require all employees in contact with patrons to wear cloth face coverings and gloves during their shift and change them after touching patron items
- Recommend all employees in the dishwashing room to wear face shields in addition to face coverings and gloves

Update employee illness policy and provide COVID-19 staff training. Considerations might include:

- Monitor employee health by screening employees for fever and symptoms before every shift
- Check employees’ temperature with a non-contact thermometer; if no fever, which is a temperature greater than 100.4 degrees, or COVID-19 symptoms are present, require workers to self-monitor and report the onset of symptoms during their shift
- Inform staff regarding when they should stay home or when they should leave work due to illness
- Make sure a procedure is in place for contacting your local public health district if an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19

Identify how close interactions with patrons will be limited. Considerations might include:

- Offer online, digital, or phone-in orders
- Offer takeout or delivery service
- Establish hours of operation for patrons at high risk of severe disease
- Limit the number of patrons in the restaurant at one time
- Direct the flow of traffic in the restaurant to maximize space between people (e.g., lines)
• Use signage and barrier protection to limit movement and maintain distancing

Consider other strategies such as requiring non-cash transactions and using contactless or disposable menus or menus that can be disinfected.

Resources:

• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. What Grocery and Food Retail Workers Need to Know about COVID-19. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/grocery-food-retail-workers.html

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PROTOCOLS FOR OUTDOOR POOLS, SPLASH PARKS, AND WATERPARKS (PHASE 3)

Outdoor community pools, splash parks, and waterparks considering reopening in Stage 3 should have an operational plan in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among employees and patrons at their facilities. CDC has stated that there is no evidence that the virus that causes COVID-19 can spread directly to humans from water in pools, hot tubs or spas, or water play areas. Proper operation, maintenance, and disinfection (for example, with chlorine or bromine) of pools, hot tubs or spas, and water playgrounds should kill the virus that causes COVID-19.

However, potential risks for spreading COVID-19 at outdoor community pools, splash parks, and waterparks is possible when people are unable to maintain physical distancing and proper hygiene when out of the pool. Operational plans to prevent the spread of COVID-19 do not need to be submitted for review or approval. However, outdoor community pools, splash parks, and waterparks should make plans available to employees and to their patrons. Requirements for employees and patrons visiting the facility should also be posted on the organization’s website and displayed prominently at the facility. Plans should include the following elements based on guidance from the State of Idaho and as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Establish protocols to maintain at least six feet of physical distance among people.

- Consider how to limit the number of people in the facility at a time to ensure physical distancing
- Consider how some procedures or activities could be conducted outside and limit the use of indoor facilities
- Substantially limit or prohibit spectators
- Direct the flow of patrons and employees through the facility to reduce person to person contact, where possible, including spacing or staging lines for slides, rides and other attractions. Consider how to allow the use of locker rooms and common areas to maintain physical distancing of at least six feet (e.g. make every third locker available for use, space common area chairs six feet apart, etc.)
- Strictly monitor the use of the kiddie pool or other congregate areas of the pools to ensure physical distancing
- Cancel swimming lessons that require the instructor to have physical contact with the patron

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of the spread of COVID-19 among employees and patrons.

- Thoroughly disinfect all surfaces and all equipment after each user
- Limit sharing of equipment except among persons in the same household
- Encourage use of cloth face covering or masks and gloves by an employee not working near water, where possible
- Post signs on the front door that states that any patron, who has a fever or any other COVID-19 symptoms, including diarrhea, shall not enter the facility or recreational area

Consider greeting patrons and employees outside the facility to administer screening questions about illnesses in themselves or their household members.

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19 among employees and patrons.

- Monitor employee health by screening employees for fever and symptoms before every shift. Check temperature with a non-contact thermometer; if fever (temperature greater than 100.4°F) or symptoms are present, the employee should not work; if no fever or symptoms are present, require employees to self-monitor and report the onset of
symptoms during their shift. Employees should also self-monitor and stay at home if they have any COVID-like illness symptoms. Establish plans to provide adequate hand hygiene and sanitation for employees and patrons.

- Have all patrons and employees use hand sanitizer or wash their hands at the entrance to the facility upon arrival and departure and often throughout the day
- Provide soap, water, and alcohol-based hand rubs in multiple locations and routinely refill. Routinely clean and disinfect bathrooms and locker room facilities including shower handles, rails, benches, lockers, etc.
- Routinely clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces such as tables, counters, desks, computers, door handles, lifeguard chairs, pool chairs, flotation devices, pool handrails, lifesaving equipment, etc.
- Identify how shared equipment will be disinfected after each user
- Launder all towels and other non-disposable items
- Establish no-touch procedures for the purchase of incidentals
- Consider closing slides not directly exposed to the sun

**Identify strategies for working with public health to notify patrons and employees if the facility learns someone who developed COVID-19 may have been infectious to others while at the facility.**

- Identify strategies for addressing ill employees which should include requiring COVID-19 positive employees to stay at home while infectious and may include also restricting employees who were directly exposed to the COVID-19 positive employee, and the closure of the business until the location can be properly disinfected
- Make sure to maintain confidentiality of the COVID-19 infected person
- Develop plans for temporary closure of the facility to properly disinfect and ensure other employee and persons who frequent the facility are not infected
- Consult the local health district for guidance for specific situations as necessary. If the facility has an indoor pool, identify strategies to maintain physical distancing and the prevention of disease transmission. Strategies may include:
  - Strictly monitor the use of the kiddie pool or other congregate areas of the pools to ensure physical distancing or consider prohibiting the use of the kiddie pool. Close all slides not directly exposed to the sun
  - Limiting the number of patrons in the pools
  - Cancel swimming lessons that require the instructor to have physical contact with the patron

**Resources:**
- Environmental Protection Agency list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-useagainst-sars-cov-2
- CDC’s healthy swimming website for information to help prevent illness and drowning, and ensure the safe use of swimming pools at: https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming/index.html
- CDC’s operating public swimming pools https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming/aquaticsprofessionals/operating-public-swimming-pools.html
Establishments planning to open in Stage 3 must have a plan in place to mitigate the risk of spreading the virus that causes COVID-19.

Although plans do not need to be submitted for review or approval, they must comply with existing and applicable licensing requirements and available upon request. Nightclub activities that involve close physical contact (e.g., dancing, crowding in front of a stage, etc.) in bar-like settings will not be allowed until Stage 4.

Establish protocols to maintain six feet of physical distance among employees and patrons. Considerations include:

- Limit occupancy to 50 percent of capacity, if necessary, to maintain six feet physical distancing
  - Consider establishing a maximum number of people per square foot to maintain physical distancing requirements (see example calculator in Resources section)
- Space tables appropriately to keep patrons six feet apart while seated and while moving in and out of chairs
- Eliminate the use of waiting areas and standing areas
- Prohibit counter and bar seating unless the counter faces a window or wall and/or at least six feet of distance is maintained between parties while seated
- Prohibit counter and bar ordering and have drinks and food served at tables
  - If this is not feasible, consider appropriate distancing and protective measures for employee safety (e.g., use of sneeze guards, distancing markings on the floor, electronic ordering, etc.)
- Make sure employees and patrons maintain at least a six-foot distance when waiting in line for entrance to the establishment
- For establishments using employees to check identification or collect cover charges, limit employee exposure by requiring face coverings and gloves; ensure patrons standing in line are waiting at least six feet apart
- Prohibit live and other entertainment that may create a congregation of patrons around the entertainment (e.g., dancing, standing, or mosh pits in front of the stage)
  - If proper distancing and ventilation can be provided by the establishment, entertainment may be considered but dancing and standing of patrons in front of the entertainment (nightclub activities) are not allowed until Phase 4

Establish protocols to reduce the risk of spread of the COVID-19 virus by training employees on cleaning and disinfection procedures, and protective measures. Consider the following:

- Dedicate certain staff members to disinfection of high contact surfaces throughout the establishment and disinfection of tables between parties
- Refrain from using pre-set tableware if food is served
• Refrain from refillable drinks
• Make sure growlers and refillable or reusable containers are cleaned prior to refilling
• Verify ware-washing machines are operating at the required wash and rinse temperatures and with the appropriate sanitizers each day
• Require all employees in contact with patrons to wear cloth face coverings and gloves during their shift and change gloves after touching patron items
• Make sure to disinfect frequently any pool tables, shuffleboards, darts, bag toss and other games being used and if this is not feasible consider eliminating their use
• Update employee illness policy and provide COVID-19 staff training. Considerations might include:
  • Monitor employee health
    • Screen employees for fever and symptoms before every shift
      • Check temperature with a non-contact thermometer; if no fever, which is a temperature greater than 100.4°F, or COVID-19 symptoms are present, require workers to self-monitor and report the onset of symptoms during their shift
      • Inform staff regarding when they should stay home or when they should leave work due to illness
    • Make sure a procedure is in place for contacting your local public health district if an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19

Identify other measures to reduce exposures to COVID-19 such as:

• Post signs on the front door or window that state that any customer, who has a fever or other COVID-19 symptoms, must refrain from entering
• Limit the number of patrons in the facility at one time
• Direct the flow of traffic in the establishment to maximize space between people (e.g. lines marked on the floor)
• Use signage and barrier protection to limit movement and maintain distancing
• Limit employee and patron contact by using contactless payment methods when possible
• Keep photo booths or other novelty attractions closed (if applicable)
• Use observation personnel to make sure distancing and disinfection procedures are followed
• Dedicate staff to maintain sanitation for high touch surfaces
• Eliminate self-serve snacks and water
• Close drinking fountains
• Create low decibel environments to prevent people from needing to talk loudly, shout or lean close to hear
• Improve ventilation, if possible, by opening windows and doors

Resources:
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Resources:

- EPA list of COVID-19 effective disinfectants: (https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-ndisinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2)
- Caring for Our Children (CFOC) standards for cleaning, sanitizing and disinfecting educational facilities for children: https://nrckids.org/CFOC/Database/3.3
- Information on Idaho daycare licensing requirements: https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Children/ChildCareAssistance/DaycareLicensing.aspx
- Guidance on providing quality daycare and operational considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak from Idaho STARS: https://idahostars.org/
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