

Appendix A

**Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
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Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule

Appendix A-1

Mandatory Workplace Guidance for

RESTAURANTS, BARS, BREWPUBS, AND PUBLIC TASTING ROOMS AT BREWERIES, WINERIES, AND DISTILLERIES

Application: This appendix applies to restaurants, bars, breweries, brewpubs, wineries, tasting rooms and distilleries. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing and use of masks, face shields or facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Note: The Oregon Health Authority guidance on which this appendix is based applies to counties that have reached Phase Two Reopening. Such operations in Phase One counties are covered by separate Oregon Health Authority provisions not necessarily reflected by this appendix.

A. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Ensure tables are spaced at least 6 feet apart so that at least 6 feet between parties is maintained, including when customers approach or leave tables.
2. Businesses must determine the appropriate seating configuration to comply with these physical distancing requirements. If available, businesses may allow for footprint expansion to outside space for service maintaining the physical distancing requirements of at least 6 feet.
3. Remove or restrict seating to facilitate the requirement of at least 6 feet of physical distance between people not in the same party.
4. If booth seating is back-to-back, business must use no more than every other booth, unless a barrier is installed in accordance with the following: Install acrylic (Plexiglas, Lexan, etc.) or other impermeable physical barrier that is easily cleaned, between counter and bar seating in lieu of having 6 feet of distance, if the barrier is at least 1 foot higher than head level for customers seated and at least 3 feet wide or at least the width of the seat if the seat is wider than 3 feet.

B. Masks, face shields, and face coverings. To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating such facilities must review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, such employers must require all employees, patrons, and other visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings indoors or whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured, unless they are eating or drinking.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask must be provided under applicable state and federal laws, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

C. Signage. To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and whom to contact if they need assistance.
2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing.
3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.
4. For drive-through operations, post signs at the drive-through entrance advising customers to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings when interacting with employees during any transactions and delivery of product (beyond such required posting, employers need not take additional steps to enforce requirements that customers wear masks, face shields or face coverings while using the drive-through).

D. Special provisions for Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs). To minimize risks associated with the use of VLTs, employers with such terminals must do the following:

1. Place VLTs at least 6 feet apart, if there is space to do so. If VLTs cannot be spaced at least 6 feet apart, businesses may install an acrylic (Plexiglas, Lexan, etc.) or other non-permeable physical barrier that is easily cleaned, between VLTs in lieu of having 6 feet of distance, if the barrier is at least 1 foot higher than head level for customers seated and at least 3 feet wide or at least the width of the VLT if wider than 3 feet.

2. Require individuals to request VLT access from an employee before playing; an employee must then clean and disinfect the machine to allow play. A business must not allow access to VLTs or change VLTs without requesting access from an employee.
3. Consider a player at a VLT machine the same as a customer seated for table service.
4. Limit one player at or around a VLT.

Note: Oregon Lottery will not turn on VLTs until the agency is satisfied that all necessary conditions have been met.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)

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Appendix A-2
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
RETAIL STORES

Application: This appendix applies to retail stores. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Temporary COVID-19 Rule.

A. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating retail stores must limit the number of customers in the retail store and focus on maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between people and employees in the store. Store management must determine maximum occupancy to maintain at least 6 feet of physical distancing, considering areas of the store prone to crowding (such as aisles and certain sections or display areas) and limit admittance accordingly.

Note: Employers operating retail stores are encouraged, but not required, to use the following additional practices to encourage appropriate physical distancing:

- *Consider offering alternatives, such as “order ahead” or “curbside pickup,” as appropriate and applicable.*
 - *Consider placing clear plastic or glass barriers in front of cashiers or customer service counters, or in other places where maintaining 6 feet of physical distance between employees and customers is more difficult.*
 - *Encourage one-way flow with marked entrances and exits, but do not block fire exits. Use signs to direct one-way flow of traffic.*
 - *Use signs and tape on the floor to maintain physical distancing while waiting for cashiers.*
- B. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating retail stores must review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, employers operating such organizations must require all employees and visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering in the store.

C. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contact, employers operating such facilities must comply with the sanitation provisions of the rule and must frequently clean and sanitize work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both customer/public and employee areas of store.

Note: Employers operating retail stores are encouraged, but not required, to take the following sanitation measures:

- *Prohibit customers from trying on items that are worn on the face (cloth masks, scarves, headbands, and eyewear).*
- *When processing returns, employees should wash hands or use hand sanitizer before and after handling items. Retailer may set items aside for a day or longer if concerned about perceived risks of exposure.*
- *Decide whether to re-open fitting rooms. If fitting rooms are re-opened, customers should wash hands or use hand sanitizer before and after trying on clothes. Retailers should provide hand sanitizer or hand washing stations near fitting rooms.*

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time this rule was adopted requires the wiping down of changing room doorknobs, walls, and seating between each customer use.

D. Signage. To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers operating retail stores must do the following:

1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and whom to contact if they need assistance.
2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing.
3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.

Additional resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Guidance for the General Public](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule

Appendix A-3

Mandatory Workplace Guidance for OUTDOOR AND INDOOR MARKETS

Application: This appendix applies to employers who operate or who provide goods and services in indoor and outdoor markets and street fairs. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply. To the degree the market or street fair engages in activities covered by other appendices, such as food and beverage service or personal services, those appendices must also be followed.

Definitions: For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Indoor and outdoor markets means indoor or outdoor spaces where agriculture products, food, merchandise, or services are sold by vendors, generally from booths or tables, and vendors may pay a fee to participate. Indoor and outdoor markets may include but are not limited to farmers markets, flea markets, craft fairs, and other markets that do not include interactive rides or exhibits. Indoor and outdoor markets do not include retail stores, shopping centers, or malls.

Operator means a person responsible for management and operation of an indoor or outdoor market space or street fair.

Street fair means an outdoor public event requiring a street closure where food, merchandise or services may be sold, and vendors may pay a fee to participate. A street fair does not include interactive rides or exhibits.

Vendor means a business that sells food, merchandise or services at an indoor market, outdoor market or street fair and may or may not pay a fee to participate.

A. General Operations. Employers operating indoor and outdoor markets and street fairs are required to implement the following measures:

1. Ensure that ventilation systems operate properly. Increase air circulation and ventilation as much as possible by opening windows and doors. Fans should be used indoors only when windows or doors are open to the outdoors in order to circulate indoor and outdoor air. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to employees or customers.
2. Provide separate facilities, including restrooms, if there is more than one indoor or outdoor market or street fair operating at the same time at the same location. Customers, vendors and market/fair staff must use only the facilities for their designated market or fair.

B. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating indoor and outdoor markets and street fairs are required to implement the following measures.

1. With the exception of Farmers Markets, limit the gathering capacity to a maximum 100 people indoor or 250 people outdoor, not to exceed 250 combined indoor and outdoor, or the number of people, including staff, based on a determination of capacity (square footage/occupancy), whichever is less. For Farmers Markets, determine maximum occupancy to maintain at least 6 feet of physical distancing, considering areas of the market prone to crowding (like aisles) and limit admittance accordingly.
2. Ensure customers, staff and vendors maintain physical distance of at least 6 feet from other individuals who are not part of the same party. A distance of at least 6 feet must be maintained between parties.
3. Implement one-way flow with marked entrances and exits, but do not block egress for fire exits. Use signs to direct one-way flow of traffic.
4. Use signs and tape on the floor to maintain physical distancing while waiting for cashiers.
5. Assign 1 physical distancing monitor per 50 people to ensure physical distancing requirements and gathering capacity limits are maintained at all times for both indoor and outdoor spaces, including at entrances, exits, restrooms and any other area where people may congregate.
6. Determine seating and configuration to comply with all physical distancing requirements.
7. Do not combine parties or allow shared seating for individuals not in the same party.
8. Remove or restrict seating and standing areas to facilitate the requirement of at least 6 feet of physical distance between parties.

9. Prohibit people in different parties from congregating in any area of the facility, both indoor and outdoor, including in parking lots.

Note: Employers operating indoor and outdoor markets and street fairs are encouraged, but not required, to take the following additional steps to encourage distancing and minimize contact.

- *Consider placing clear plastic or glass barriers in front of cashiers or customer service counters, or in other places where maintaining 6 feet of physical distance between employees and customers is more difficult.*
 - *Provide separate entrances/exits for employees and/or vendors, if possible.*
 - *Consider offering alternative order ahead and pick up options, such as curbside pickup, as appropriate and applicable.*
 - *Use touchless or cashless payment options, without contact with customers.*
- C. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating indoor and outdoor markets and street fairs must review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, such employers must require all employees and visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings when indoors or whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured, except while eating or drinking.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

- D. Sanitation and Cleaning.** To reduce the risks from surface contact, employers indoor and outdoor markets and street fairs must implement the following:
1. Must comply with the sanitation provisions of the rule and regularly clean and sanitize work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both customer/public and employee areas of the market or fair. For example, wipe down seating areas between each customer use. Use disinfectants that are included on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved list for the SARSCoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19 (No product will be labeled for COVID-19 virus yet, but many products will have a label or information available on their websites about their effectiveness for human coronavirus).
 2. Ensure that vendors frequently clean and sanitize work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in the vendor areas. For example, wipe down seating areas between each customer use. Use disinfectants that are included on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved list for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19. (No product will be labeled for COVID-19 virus yet, but many products will have a label or information available on their websites about their effectiveness for human coronavirus).
 3. Assign at least 1 sanitation attendant whose sole duties are to clean restrooms hourly and ensure adequate sanitary supplies (for example, soap, toilet paper, 60-95% alcohol content hand sanitizer) are available during all events.
 4. Assign at least 1 sanitation attendant whose sole duties are to frequently clean and disinfect work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in areas accessed by employees and customers.

Note: Employers who operate indoor/outdoor markets and street fairs are encouraged but not required to take the following additional sanitation measures:

- *Strongly encourage vendors/attendees/participants to wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or to use hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) regularly.*
- *Provide hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) at entrances.*

- E. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers operating retail stores must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and listing whom to contact if they need assistance.
 2. Use [clear signs](#) to require physical distancing throughout market or fair, including but not limited to eating areas and near bathrooms.
 3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.

Additional resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs you can post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Guidance for the General Public](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule

Appendix A-4

Mandatory Workplace Guidance for PERSONAL SERVICES PROVIDERS

Application: This appendix applies to employers of personal services providers. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance, which also applies to personal services providers who are not employees subject to Oregon OSHA jurisdiction, is not affected by the adoption of this rule.

Definitions: For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Personal services providers is defined as barber shops, hair salons, esthetician practices, medical spas, facial spas and day spas, non-medical massage therapy services, nail salons, tanning salons, and tattoo/piercing parlors.

A. General Operations – Advance Screening. Employers of personal services providers must ensure that the following screening measures are taken:

1. The provider or another representative of the employer must contact the client prior to an appointment and ask the following questions:
 - ✓ Have you had a new or worsening cough?
 - ✓ Have you had a fever?
 - ✓ Have you had shortness of breath?
 - ✓ Have you been in close contact with anyone with these symptoms or anyone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 in the past 14 days?
2. Reschedule an appointment if client answers “yes” to any of the questions above until client’s symptoms (cough, fever and shortness of breath) have been resolved, and fever has been resolved without medication for at least 24 hours, or (in the case of the final question) at least 14 symptom-free days after contact with a person sick with cough, fever, or diagnosed COVID-19.
3. During the conversation with the client, review [information about how COVID-19 is spread](#) from one person to another: namely, through coughing, sneezing, touching, or via objects touched by someone with the virus.
4. Record client contact information, date and time of appointment and provider for each client. If there is a positive COVID-19 case associated with the business, public health may need the business to provide this information for a contact tracing investigation. Unless otherwise directed, this information may be destroyed after 60 days from the appointment.

Note: To the extent possible, employers of such providers are encouraged, but are not required to use touchless infrared thermometers to check the temperature of each client who enters the business and then explain to any client who has a temperature above 100.3 degrees Fahrenheit that services cannot be provided, and the appointment will be rescheduled until at least 24 hours after fever and other symptoms have resolved without medication. If the client must wait for a ride home, provide a space where the client may self-isolate away from employees and other clients.

B. General Operations – Other Practices. Employers of personal services providers must immediately send home any employee with COVID-19 like symptoms (cough, fever, shortness of breath, etc.) and not allow the employee to return to work until at least 24 hours after fever and other symptoms have resolved without medication.

Note: To the extent possible, employers of such providers are encouraged but not required to use touchless infrared thermometers to check temperature of each employee before their shift begins, immediately send home any employee who has a temperature above 100.3 degrees Fahrenheit, and not allow the employee to return to work until at least 24 hours after fever and other symptoms have resolved without medication.

C. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must adopt the following measures:

1. Determine the maximum occupancy of the business to maintain at least 6 feet of physical distancing between clients and limit admittance accordingly.

2. Limit the overall number of providers and clients in the business (including waiting areas) at any one time and focus on maintaining at least 6 feet of physical distance between people in the facility, except when required to provide services such as massage, haircuts, etc.
3. Have clients wait in their car or outside to be contacted when the provider is ready for the appointment.
4. Limit visits to scheduled appointments. Provide curbside pick-up arranged ahead of time for product purchases outside of scheduled service appointments.
5. Assign one provider per client throughout the encounter.
6. Ensure at least 6 feet of physical distance between pairs of provider/clients. If necessary, use limited number of stations and stagger shifts to adhere to physical distance requirements. Maintain at least 6 feet of distance between provider and client unless providing service that requires provider to be within 6 feet of client.
7. Ensure that providers minimize face-to-face contact within 6 feet of clients.

D. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings. To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers of personal services providers must take the following steps:

1. Review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#), except as otherwise provided by this appendix; if at any point such guidance is no longer available, employers must require all employees and visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured, except as otherwise provided by this appendix.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

2. Allow clients wearing face coverings to remove the covering when appropriate to or necessary for certain services; for example, a client does not need to wear a face covering when face-down on a massage table. And some services, such as mustache or beard trims, may require the cloth, paper or disposable face covering to be *temporarily* removed.
3. Allow employees to wear medical grade masks if they choose to do so when providing services.

Note: To the extent possible, providers are encouraged but not required to take the following additional measures to minimize the risks of face-to-face contact

- *Provide at no cost to the employee and require the use of medical grade masks by employees when providing services that require close contact (within 6 feet), such as in the case of a haircut, massage or pedicure.*
- *Provide at no cost to the employee and require the use of both face shields and a face covering for face-to-face services, such as mustache trims and brow waxing.*

E. Client Service Sanitation. To reduce the risks from physical contact between clients and personal services providers, such employers must employ the following sanitation measures in relation to each client service:

1. Drape each client in a clean cape, if applicable, for the service. *Businesses may consider using disposable capes for one-time use.*
2. Wear a clean smock with each client. *Businesses may consider using disposable smocks/gowns for one-time use.*
3. Wash hands with soapy, warm water, for a minimum of 20 seconds between each client service.
4. Wear disposable gloves when providing client services and change gloves between each client.
5. Request that clients wash hands with soapy, warm water, for a minimum of 20 seconds prior to receiving service.
6. Ask clients to wash their own hair prior to arriving for their appointment.
7. Change into clean clothes between clients if providing services that require extended close client contact such as massage therapy and tattoo artistry.

F. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contamination, such employers must employ the following sanitation and cleaning measures:

1. Remove all unnecessary items such as magazines, newspapers, service menus, and any other unnecessary items such as paper products, snacks, and beverages.
2. Provide training, educational materials (available at healthoregon.org/coronavirus), and reinforcement on proper sanitation, handwashing, cough and sneeze etiquette, and using other protective equipment and measures to all employees.

3. Wash hands after using the telephone, computer, cash register and/or credit card machine, and wipe these surfaces between each use.
4. Ensure all sinks in the workplace have soap and paper towels available.
5. Change into clean clothes before leaving the business each day.
6. Ensure breakrooms are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and that employees do not congregate in them.
7. Thoroughly clean restroom facilities at least once daily and ensure adequate sanitary supplies (soap, toilet paper, hand sanitizer) throughout the day.
8. Thoroughly clean and disinfect all areas of business prior to reopening after extended closure due to COVID-19. Disinfect all surfaces, tools, and linens, even if they were cleaned before the business was closed.
9. Use disinfectants that are Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered and labeled as bactericidal, viricidal and fungicidal. No product will be labeled for COVID-19 yet, but many will have human coronavirus efficacy either on the label or available on their website. The EPA has a list of disinfectant products that meet EPA criteria for use against the virus that causes COVID-19. If in doubt of the product's effectiveness, check the EPA website.
10. Mix and change disinfectant for immersion of tools daily and replace sooner if it becomes contaminated throughout the workday. Disinfectant only works on a clean surface, so clean all surfaces and tools with hot soapy water, other appropriate cleaner or cleaning wipes (if using wipes, be sure to cover surface thoroughly) before disinfecting.
11. Observe contact time on the label so disinfectant will work. Contact time refers to how long the disinfectant is visibly wet on the surface, allowing it to thoroughly destroy pathogens. Typical contact time for immersion/sprays is ten (10) minutes, for disinfectant wipes, time is 2-4 minutes.
12. Clean and disinfect all workstation and treatment room surfaces, including countertops, cabinets and doorknobs, chairs, head rests and arm rests. Clean and disinfect all reusable tools and store in airtight container. Clean and disinfect all appliances (including cords), shears, clippers, clipper guards, clippers, rollers, combs, brushes, rolling carts and any other items used to provide client services.
13. Check to make sure all products at workstations, such as lotions, creams, waxes, scrubs, and any other similar supplies have always been in a closed container. If not, discard and replace. Remove and discard any products that could have been contaminated by unsanitary use and replace with new product.
14. Clean and disinfect hard non-porous surfaces, glass, metal and plastic, including work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both public and employee-only areas of the business.
15. Use porous/soft surfaces (such as cardboard files, buffers, drill bits, etc.) only once and then discard because they cannot be disinfected.
16. Launder all linens, blankets, towels, drapes, and smocks in hot soapy water and dry completely at the warmest temperature allowed. Store in an airtight cabinet after each client use. Store all used/dirty linens in an airtight container.
17. Clean and disinfect all linen hampers and trash containers and only use a container that can be closed and use with liners that can be removed and discarded.
18. Clean and disinfect all retail areas at least daily, including products. Try to keep clients from touching products that they do not plan to purchase.
19. Provide hand sanitizer and tissues for employees and clients, if available.
20. Clean and disinfect all restroom surfaces including floors, sinks, and toilet bowls. Store paper products in a closed cabinet and provide hand soap. Place trashcan by the door. Remove anything that does not have to be in the restrooms.
21. Clean and disinfect all bowls, hoses, spray nozzles, hoist handles, shampoo chairs and arm rests between each use. Wipe down all back-bar products and shelves. Discard and replace any products that have not been stored in a closed container prior to reopening after extended closure.
22. Empty all wax pots and disinfect before refilling them with new wax prior to reopening after extended closure. Purchase new single-use applicators that can be disposed of in an airtight trash can. The airtight trash can must have a lid and be lined with a disposable plastic bag.

Note: To the extent possible, employers of such providers are encouraged but not required to take the following additional measures to reduce risks of surface contamination:

- *Use plastic covers for cloth-covered seating because they cannot be properly cleaned and disinfected.*
- *Discontinue use of paper appointment books or cards and replace with electronic options.*
- *Limit the exchange of cash, and wash hands thoroughly after each transaction. Credit/debit transactions or other electronic means of payment are preferred, using touch/swipe/no signature technology.*

F. Signage. To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers of personal services providers must do the following:

1. Post [clear signs](#), listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and whom to contact if they need assistance.
2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing.
3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.
4. Post handwashing signs in restrooms.

Additional resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-5
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

Application: This appendix applies to employers engaged in construction activities. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing and use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

- A. General Operations – Advance Screening.** Each construction employer must develop and implement a system to screen employees and visitors accessing the site using a pre-screening checklist consistent with recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control.
- B. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, construction employers must do the following:
1. Ensure that workers maintain at least 6-feet of physical distance between themselves and their co-workers on all construction sites, except as otherwise provided.
 2. Limit work in occupied areas of a home or other structure to only those tasks that are strictly necessary.
 3. When it is not practical to maintain a physical distance of at least 6 feet, ensure that workers remain separated to the largest degree practical and that the duration of such activity is kept as short as possible.

Construction employers are encouraged, but not required, to redesign workflow, including access to stairwells, floor levels, etc., to maximize distance between workers; one-way routes, if used, should include signage.

- C. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating such facilities must do the following:
1. Ensure that employees wear masks, face shields or face coverings in both indoor and outdoor jobsites when 6-feet of physical distance cannot be reliably maintained by workers.
 2. Ensure that employees wear masks, face shields or face coverings must be worn by employees working in office settings, job trailers, and meeting rooms whenever required by this rule, including whenever 6-foot distancing cannot be reliably maintained between individuals (for example, face coverings must be worn in corridors, restrooms, elevators, and stairwells).
 3. Ensure that employees being transported in a motor vehicle for work purposes must wear masks, face shields or face coverings, regardless of the distance involved, unless all individuals in the vehicle are members of the same household (vehicles carrying individuals who are not in the same household are limited to half their capacity or two individuals, whichever is higher, unless all occupants are wearing respirators in accordance with Appendix B of this rule).
 4. Ensure that employees on construction sites that are either occupied or open to the public wear masks, face shields, or face coverings are worn at all times when working indoors, unless the workers can reliably maintain 6-feet of physical distance from one another and controls (barriers, railing, rope, caution tape, etc.) have been implemented to separate workers from the public by at least 6 feet.
 5. Ensure that employees engaged in indoor remodel work in R3, B, and M occupancy classifications (during normal operational hours when the public is present) wear masks, face shields, or face coverings at all times.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

Additional resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs you can post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-6
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
INDOOR AND OUTDOOR ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES

Application: This appendix applies to indoor and outdoor entertainment facilities, including zoos, museums, drive-in movie theaters, raceways, outdoor gardens, and aquariums. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Definitions: For the purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Raceways refers to a special racing track used for the sport of high-speed racing of specialized vehicles or motorcycles. It does *not* include go-kart tracks or other recreational go-karting facilities.

- A. General Operating Conditions.** Employers operating such facilities must ensure they are ready to operate and that all equipment is in good condition, in accordance with any applicable maintenance and operations manuals and standard operating procedures
- B. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

Note: Notwithstanding the practicality and feasibility provisions of this rule, applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time of the adoption of this rule requires covered facilities to cease operations and close the facility if they are unable to maintain the physical distancing requirements in this appendix, except for brief interactions, or if unable to comply with all other requirements in this appendix. The requirement to close the facility applies to both indoor and outdoor operations for entities that have both.

1. Limit the capacity to a maximum of 100 people indoor or 250 people outdoor, not to exceed 250 combined indoor and outdoor; or to the number of people, including staff, based on capacity (square footage/occupancy), *whichever is less*.
2. Limit activities to parties consisting of 10 people or fewer. Do not combine parties/guests at shared seating situations who have not chosen to attend together.
3. Ensure physical distancing of at least 6 feet between people of different parties (members of the same party can participate in activities together, stand in line together, and do not have to stay 6 feet apart).
4. Set-up seating and/or game configuration to comply with all physical distancing requirements.
5. Remove or prohibit (using barriers or other effective means) seating/consoles/lanes etc. to make sure people not in the same party remain at least 6 feet apart.
6. Prohibit people in different parties from gathering in any area of the facility, both indoor and outdoor, including in parking lots.
7. Keep common areas with chairs benches and tables (for example. picnic tables, day-use shelters, and buildings open to the public) arranged so that parties can keep at least 6 feet of physical distance. Post clear signs to reinforce physical distancing requirements between visitors of different parties.
8. Prohibit operation and use of all play areas/ball pits/indoor play structures/playgrounds.
9. Do not operate drop-in child care within the facility.

Note: Employers operating such facilities are encouraged, but not required, to use the following additional practices to encourage appropriate physical distancing:

- *Encourage reservations or advise people to call in advance to confirm facility capacity. Consider a phone reservation system that allows people to wait in cars and enter facility only when a phone call or text indicates space is available.*
- *Assign a designated greeter or host to manage visitor flow and monitor physical distancing while waiting in line, ordering, and during entering and exiting. Do not block access to fire exits.*
- *Assign staff to monitor physical distancing requirements, so that parties are no larger than 10 people, and to help visitors follow these requirements.*
- *Assign staff to monitor visitor access to common areas such as restrooms so that visitors do not gather.*

- *Route foot traffic in a one-way direction to minimize close contact between visitors. Post signs for one-way walking routes to attractions, if feasible.*
- *Limit the number of staff who serve or interact with each party.*
- *Encourage visitors to recreate with their own household members rather than with those in their extended social circles.*
- *Encourage visitors to recreate safely and avoid traveling to or recreating in areas where it is difficult to keep at least 6 feet from others not in their household.*
- *Place clear plastic or glass barriers in front of cashiers or visitor center counters, or in other places where keeping 6 feet between employees, volunteers and visitors is more difficult.*
- *Consider closing every other parking spot to facilitate at least 6 feet of physical distance between parties. This is especially useful in the case of drive-in theaters or other activities where the visitors are likely to remain in or near, or frequently return to, their vehicles.*

C. Masks, face shields, and face coverings. To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Require all employees to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering in accordance with the provisions of this rule.
2. Provide masks, face shields, or face coverings for employees at no cost to the employees. If employees wish to wear their own face coverings instead of those provided by the employer, the employer may allow them to do so (but is not required to allow them to do so).
3. Train all employees on cleaning operations (see below) and best hygiene practices including washing their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
4. Require all customers and other visitors to follow the [Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance issued by the Oregon Health Authority](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, require all employees, customers and other visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever at least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

Note: Employers operating such facilities are encouraged, but not required, to provide appropriate masks, face shields and/or face coverings for customers and other visitors.

D. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contact, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Clean and sanitize work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both customer and employee areas in indoor and outdoor facilities, using disinfectants that are included on the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) approved list](#) for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19 (products are unlikely to be labeled specifically for COVID-19, but many products will have a label or information available on their websites about their effectiveness for human coronavirus).
2. Thoroughly clean restroom facilities at least twice daily and, to the extent possible, ensure adequate sanitary supplies (soap, toilet paper, hand sanitizer) throughout the day. Restroom facilities that cannot be cleaned twice daily should be kept closed or a sign should be posted stating that the restroom is unable to be cleaned twice daily.

Note: Employers operating such facilities are encouraged, but not required, to consider providing hand-washing facilities for customer use in and around the facility. Hand sanitizer is effective on clean hands; businesses may make hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) available to customers. Hand sanitizer must not replace hand washing by employees.

Note: Employers operating outdoor facilities are encouraged, but not required, to encourage visitors to bring their own food, water bottles and hygiene supplies (including hand sanitizer) and/or to encourage visitors to take their trash with them when they leave.

E. Signage. To reinforce the need to minimized COVID-19 risks, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and whom to contact if they need assistance.

2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing.
3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.

Note: Drive-in Theaters must also follow the requirements in Appendix A-XX for Venue and Event Operators. Retail facilities and other activities operated within Indoor and Outdoor Entertainment Facilities but not addressed by this Appendix must comply with the requirements applicable to those activities.

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time of the adoption of this rule requires covered facilities to cease operations no later than 10 p.m.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control Guidance for Administrators in Parks and Recreational Facilities](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-7
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
OUTDOOR RECREATION ORGANIZATIONS

Application: This appendix applies to outdoor recreation organizations, including (but not limited to) outdoor sports. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Definitions: For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Full-contact sports means sports that involve a requirement or substantial likelihood of routine, sustained close proximity or physical contact between participants, and include but are not limited to Football, Rugby, Wrestling, Cheerleading, Basketball, Hockey, Dance, Water Polo, Men’s Lacrosse.

Minimal- and medium-contact sports include but are not limited to Softball, Baseball, Soccer, Volleyball, Women’s Lacrosse, and Flag Football.

Non-contact sports include but are not limited to Tennis, Swimming, Golf, Cross Country, Track and Field, sideline/no contact cheer and dance.

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time of the adoption of this rule prohibits full-contact sports.

- A. General Operating Conditions.** Employers operating such facilities and reopening after extended closure must ensure all parks and facilities are ready to operate and that all equipment is in good condition, according to any applicable maintenance and operations manuals and standard operating procedures
- B. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must do the following:
1. Prohibit parties (a group of 10 or fewer people that arrived at the site together) from congregating in parking lots for periods longer than reasonable to retrieve/return gear and enter/exit vehicles.
 2. Reinforce the importance of maintaining at least 6 feet of physical distance between parties (a group of 10 or fewer people that arrived at the site together) on hiking trails, beaches and boat ramps through signs and education.
 3. Ensure compliance with the [OHA Guidance for Gatherings](#), while that guidance remains in effect.
 4. Ensure that physical distancing of at least 6 feet between people of different parties is maintained at outdoor playgrounds, including splash pads.
 5. Keep any common areas such as picnic tables not in shelters/structures, day-use shelters, and buildings open to the public arranged so there is at least 6 feet of physical distance between parties (chairs, benches, tables).

Note: Employers operating such organizations are encouraged, but not required, to use the following additional practices to encourage appropriate physical distancing:

- *Consider closing alternating parking spots to facilitate at least 6 feet of physical distance between parties.*
- *Consider opening loop trails in a one-way direction to minimize close contact between hikers. Designate one-way walking routes to attractions if feasible.*
- *Encourage the public to visit parks and recreation areas during off-peak use times as defined and publicized by park or recreation area management.*
- *Encourage the public to visit parks and recreation areas close to home, avoid overnight trips and minimize travel outside their immediate area for recreation. Especially caution the public to not travel outside of their home area if they live in an area with a high number of reported COVID-19 cases to prevent asymptomatic COVID-19 positive individuals from inadvertently bringing the virus into an area with many fewer cases.*
- *Encourage visitors to bring their own food, water bottles and hygiene supplies (including hand sanitizer), as well as to take their trash with them when they leave.*
- *Encourage the public to recreate with their own household members rather than with those in their extended social circles.*

- *Encourage the public to recreate safely and avoid traveling to or recreating in areas where it is difficult to maintain at least 6 feet from others not in their party.*
- *Position staff to monitor physical distancing requirements, ensure groups are no larger than 10 people, and provide education and encouragement to visitors to support adherence.*
- *Consider placing clear plastic or glass barriers in front of cashiers or visitor center counters, or in other places where maintaining 6 feet of physical distance between employees, volunteers and visitors is more difficult.*

C. Masks, Face Shields, and Face Coverings. To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating such facilities must review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, employers operating such organizations must require all participants and visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

D. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contact, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Encourage hand washing in and around the outdoor playground or play field, including splash pads. Hand sanitizer is effective on clean hands. Outdoor recreation organizations may make hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) available to people using the outdoor playgrounds or play fields.
2. Thoroughly clean restroom facilities at least twice daily and, to the extent possible, ensure adequate sanitary supplies (soap, toilet paper, hand sanitizer) throughout the day. Restroom facilities that cannot be cleaned twice daily should be kept closed or a sign should be posted stating that the restroom is unable to be cleaned twice daily.
3. Comply with the sanitation provisions of the rule and frequently clean and disinfect work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both public and non-public areas of parks and facilities.
4. Close sandboxes as they are not allowed at this time.

Note: Employers operating such organizations are encouraged, but not required, to provide handwashing stations or hand sanitizer in common areas such as picnic areas, day-use shelters, and buildings open to the public.

E. Signage. To reinforce the need to minimized COVID-19 risks, employers operating such organizations must do the following:

1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and whom to contact if they need assistance.
2. Post clear signs in or around common areas to reinforce physical distancing requirements between visitors of different parties.

Additional resources:

- [Signs you can post](#)
- [Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)
- [CDC's Guidance for Administrators in Parks and Recreational Facilities](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-8
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
TRANSIT AGENCIES

Application: This appendix applies to public transit agencies and providers statewide. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply..

A. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, transit agencies must do the following:

1. Require at least 3 feet of physical distance between passengers.
2. Require at least 6 feet of physical distance between the driver and passengers (except during boarding and when assisting those with mobility devices); cordon off seats as necessary to reinforce this requirement.
3. Use physical partitions or visual cues (for example, floor decals, colored tape, or signs) to discourage passengers from standing and sitting within 3 feet of other passengers, and within 6 feet of drivers and other transit employees on the bus or train.
4. Determine and post maximum occupancy for each bus.
5. For rail systems, make verbal announcements about maximum occupancy before and after each stop.

Note: Transit agencies are encouraged, but not required, to use the following additional practices to encourage appropriate physical distancing:

- *Implement one-way flow of traffic with front door boarding and rear exiting.*
- *Consider installing clear plastic barriers between driver and passengers when 6 feet of physical distance cannot be maintained.*
- *Establish a policy and practice for providing alternate transportation for riders who are ill and need transportation to obtain medical care that limits possible exposure to transit employees and other members of the public.*

B. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings. To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, transit agencies must review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, employers operating such organizations must require all employees and visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

C. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contact, transit agencies must do the following:

1. Provide transit employees access to soap, clean running water, and drying materials, or at least 60-95% alcohol-based hand sanitizer at their worksite.
2. Clean buses/trains and transit stations frequently. Conduct targeted cleanings every four (4) hours, with a focus on disinfecting frequently touched surfaces of the bus/train and at transit stations.

Note: Transit agencies are encouraged, but not required, to install hand sanitizer stations with 60-95% alcohol-based hand sanitizer solution in each bus/train to the extent possible.

Signage. To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, transit agencies must do the following:

1. Post [clear signs](#), in more than one language, listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, and visitors with symptoms to stay home and whom to contact if they need assistance.
2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing.
3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.
4. For rail systems, post maximum occupancy for each train car using clear, prominently placed signs.

Note: Transit agencies are encouraged, but not required, to use signs at high-traffic stops to encourage physical distancing while waiting for a bus or train.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-9
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
COLLEGIATE, SEMI-PROFESSIONAL AND MINOR LEAGUE SPORTS

Application: This appendix applies to collegiate (other than Pac-12 Conference), semi-professional, and minor league sports practice, training and play for specified sports statewide (including athletes and teams based outside of Oregon that travel to Oregon to play). To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply. In addition, certain activities (for example, those involving education) may be addressed by other appendices. When such sports involve the use of pools, such employers must also follow Appendix A-10, "Licensed Swimming, Licensed Spa Pools and Sports Courts."

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time of the adoption of this rule prohibits full-contact sport play; training and conditioning for full contact sports are allowed. Training and conditioning, such as weightlifting, running drills and intra-squad scrimmaging, cannot include full contact of any kind.

Definitions: For purposes of this guidance, the following definitions apply:

Full-contact sports means sports that involve a requirement or substantial likelihood of routine, sustained close proximity or physical contact between participants, and includes but is not limited to football, rugby, wrestling, cheerleading, basketball, hockey, dance, water polo, men's lacrosse.

Minimal- and medium-contact sports include but are not limited to softball, baseball, soccer, volleyball, women's lacrosse, flag football.

Non-contact sports include but are not limited to tennis, swimming, golf, cross country, track and field, sideline/no contact cheer and dance.

A. General Operations. Employers engaged in such sports must do the following:

1. Ensure facility ventilation systems operate properly. Increase air circulation as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans, or other methods. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to staff, spectators or athletes.
2. Communicate all policies and facilities information to athletes/participants, parents, guardians and caregivers prior to resuming or beginning the season.
3. Prohibit staff and athletes who have any [symptoms of COVID-19](#) from entering the premises or sporting location.
4. Discourage any person, including athletes, at increased risk for complications from COVID-19 (for example, people with chronic health conditions) from attending any sporting activities (If an athlete, volunteer or spectator displays symptoms of COVID-19, a staff member should ask them to leave the premises, provide the individual with a face covering, face shield or mask, and help the individual minimize their contact with others before leaving the facility).

B. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers engaged in such sports must do the following:

1. Limit the gathering capacity for each sporting event to a maximum of 100 indoors, 250 people outdoors, not to exceed 250 indoor and outdoor; or the number of people, including staff, based on a determination of capacity (square footage/occupancy), whichever is less. Maintain physical distancing of at least 6 feet per person. A mask, face shield or face covering must be used in addition to physical distancing.
2. Develop and implement a written plan to limit the number of spectators admitted into the premises so that all staff, volunteers, contractors and spectators can keep 6 feet of physical distance.
3. Assign a designated monitor to make sure that spectators keep 6 feet of physical distance, including at entrances, exits, restrooms and any other area where people may gather.
4. Encourage everyone at the sports facility, including all athletes, coaches, referees, volunteers and independent contractors, to keep a physical distance of at least 6 feet from individuals not residing in the same household, especially in common areas.
5. Assign designated areas for managers and coaches, when not practicing/playing, to ensure they can maintain physical distance.

6. When multiple sporting events occur at the same sports complex or venue at the same time, leagues, coaches and trainers are required to ensure athletes and spectators for sporting events do not share space, including but not limited to restrooms, hallways, concession stands.

Note: Employers engaged in such sports are encouraged, but not required, to use the following additional practices to encourage appropriate physical distancing:

- *Stagger arrival and departure times for staff, athletes and spectators to minimize congregating at entrances, exits and restrooms to follow required physical distancing requirements.*
 - *Schedule enough time between practices and games so all people from a previous practice can leave the premises before the next group enters. This minimizes gathering at entrances, exits and restrooms while providing sufficient time to sanitize the facilities/equipment.*
 - *Require or encourage attendees, athletes, and their families to stay outside of the premises (for example, in vehicles) until scheduled practice or play time (allowing people to leave the premises before others enter and minimizing gathering).*
 - *Require people to enter the premises through a designated entrance and exit through a designated exit. Do not block fire exits. Use signs to direct one-way flow of traffic. Consider scheduling and staggering arrival times to the premises to minimize large numbers of individuals arriving and exiting at the same time.*
 - *Provide separate entrances/exits for staff, athletes and spectators.*
 - *Take steps to ensure that there is only contact among participants/athletes needed to play the game (refraining from handshakes, high fives, fist/elbow bumps, chest bumps, and group celebrations).*
 - *Space out athletic equipment to prevent athletes coming into direct contact with one another.*
 - *Allow only trainers, coaches and athletes to attend practices to ensure physical distancing and prevent people from gathering.*
 - *Train or play outside if it can be done safely, when it does not violate any local ordinances.*
- C. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, transit agencies must review and implement [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#); if at any point such guidance is no longer available, employers operating such organizations must require all employees and visitors five years of age and older to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever least six feet of physical distancing cannot be consistently ensured.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

D. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contact, such employers must do the following:

1. Close water fountains, except for those designed to refill water bottles without contact between the bottle and fountain. Encourage athletes to bring prefilled water bottles.
2. Frequently clean and disinfect shared equipment, including (but not limited to) bats and rackets. All surfaces of each piece of shared equipment must be cleaned and disinfected frequently, as appropriate for the sport (for example, between athletes, sets, periods, or games). This includes, but is not limited to, equipment such as bats and rackets. Clean all equipment that directly contacts the head, face and hands with extra attention and detail.
3. Use disinfectants that are included on the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) approved list](#) for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19 (products are unlikely to be labeled specifically for COVID-19, but many products will have a label or information available on their websites about their effectiveness for human coronavirus).
4. Require employees to practice good hygiene including washing their hands frequently and covering their sneezes and coughs. Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after touching shared objects or blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing. Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.
5. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains 60-95% alcohol content. (Users need to cover all surfaces of their hands and rub them together until they are dry).
6. Encourage athletes to bring their own hand sanitizer for personal use. Comply with the sanitation provisions of the rule and frequently clean and disinfect high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in areas accessed by staff, athletes and spectators.
7. Ensure restrooms are cleaned and disinfected prior to and after any league activity and/or at least twice daily.

8. If an athlete, volunteer or spectator displays symptoms of COVID-19, immediately disinfect all areas used by the sick person.
9. If teams and spectators at the same sporting event share a restroom, leave entrance/exit doors open, if possible, and regularly clean and sanitize commonly touched surfaces such as stall door handles and faucets.
10. When multiple sporting events occur at the same sports complex or venue at the same time, leagues, coaches and trainers are required to clean and sanitize commonly touched surfaces, such as door handles, between subsequent games and events and to clean and sanitize high-traffic areas such as entrances, exits, check-in tables, restrooms and concession areas between subsequent games or events.

Note: Such employers are encouraged, but not required, to take the following measures to further minimize the risks from surface contact:

- *Provide handwashing stations and/or hand sanitizer (beyond the existing handwashing requirements for all workplaces in Oregon OSHA's permanent rules).*
- *Encourage athletes to use only their own equipment when feasible. Avoid or minimize equipment sharing, when feasible*
- *Encourage athletes and/or their family members to clean and disinfect equipment after each use, where feasible.*

E. Special Requirements related to Travel. To reduce the risks from out of state travel, such employers must do the following:

1. Limit exposure to those outside the travel unit during transit by ensuring that all members of a travel unit including staff, athletes, coaches and drivers, if on a bus or in a car, wear a mask, face shield or face covering and ensuring a minimum of 3 feet between passengers within the travel unit.
2. Allow drivers to transport multiple travel units if wearing a mask and sanitizing hands before and after each driving each group. Vehicles must be cleaned between transport of each travel unit following [transportation guidelines](#).
3. Limit travel to those who have been in regular contact and are considered essential personnel (specifically athletes, coaches, and medical staff).
4. When engaged in air travel, such employers must employ the following additional measures:
 - a. When able, consider charter flights instead of commercial air travel. Commercial air travel should be on a carrier with robust infection control methods and enforcement of universal masking requirements. Avoid traveling on the same private plane with a different team.
 - b. Require travelers to carry hand sanitizer that contains 60-95% alcohol content at all times and to use it frequently.
 - c. Require travelers to wear masks or face coverings at all times and minimize removal for eating or drinking.
 - d. Document the names of all passengers including the driver, pilot and flight staff, along with the date and time of the trip and the vehicle number/license, if applicable.
5. After returning from travel to other states, such employers must encourage good hand hygiene, physical distancing, and wearing face masks or face coverings, and must ensure that all staff and students have a robust process for self-monitoring/reporting COVID-19 symptoms. If those who return from other states experience [COVID-19 symptoms](#), either they or their employer must contact health care provider to ensure appropriate testing.

Note: Such employers whose staff and players travel out of state are encouraged, but not required, to take the following measures to further minimize the risks from such travel:

- *Aim to travel and play the same day to avoid overnight stays, when feasible.*
- *For overnight stays or same-day travel, prepackaged meals or room service should be considered. If restaurant dining is the only option, consider take-out food or outdoor eating as preferable alternatives.*
- *Encourage those who have traveled to limit their exposure to others for 10 days after travel.*

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs you can post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-10
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
PROFESSIONAL AND PAC-12 SPORTS

Application: This appendix applies to professional and Pac-12 sports practice, training and play for specified sports statewide. Professional and Pac-12 conference athletes and teams based outside of Oregon that travel to Oregon for play must follow the guidance laid out in this document. To the degree this appendix, or the documents protocols developed in response to it, provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix or the protocols, the requirements of the rule apply.

General Operations. Professional and Pac-12 sports teams wishing to play in the State of Oregon must submit protocols to Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Oregon OSHA, and the Governor’s office to ensure training, competition and play is in alignment with all public and workplace health guidance and county phase requirements. Training, competition and play cannot resume until protocols are reviewed and approved by OHA, Oregon OSHA, and the Governor’s office.

To the degree such protocols have been approved and address the issues covered by this temporary COVID-19 rule, they will represent compliance with the provisions of this rule.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs you can post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule

Appendix A-11

Mandatory Workplace Guidance for

EMPLOYERS OPERATING LICENSED SWIMMING POOLS, LICENSED SPA POOLS, AND SPORTS COURTS

Application: This appendix applies to employers who operate or otherwise use general- and limited-use pools and sports courts. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply. In addition, certain activities (for example, those involving education) may be addressed by other appendices.

Definitions: For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Full-contact sports means sports that require or are likely to have routine or sustained close proximity or physical contact between participants, and includes but is not limited to football, rugby, wrestling, cheerleading, basketball, hockey, dance, water polo, men's lacrosse.

General-use pools are licensed swimming pools, typically involving larger facilities such as municipal swimming pools or community center pools.

Limited-use pools are licensed swimming pools operated in connection with a companion facility, such as an apartment complex, hotel/motel, private club, association or organizational camp where the pool is limited to residents, patrons or members.

Minimal- and medium-contact sports include but are not limited to softball, baseball, soccer, volleyball, women's lacrosse, flag football.

Non-contact sports include but are not limited to tennis, swimming, golf, cross country, track and field, sideline/no contact cheer and dance.

Sports court means any public or privately-owned facilities for the use of sports.

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time of the adoption of this rule prohibits full-contact sport play; training and conditioning for full contact sports are allowed. Training and conditioning, such as weightlifting, running drills and intra-squad scrimmaging, cannot include full contact of any kind.

A. General Operations. Employers operating pools and sport courts must take the following steps:

1. Prohibit workers with any of the COVID-19 symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath, etc.) from working or entering premises.
2. Prohibit visitors with any of the symptoms associated with the COVID-19 virus from entering the premises. If a visitor has symptoms of COVID-19, staff must ask them to leave the pool, provide the visitor with a face covering or mask, and help the visitor minimize their contact with staff and other visitors before exiting the facility. Immediately disinfect all areas used by the sick visitor.
3. Ensure equipment is in good condition, according to any applicable maintenance and operations manuals and standard operating procedures.

B. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Maintain physical distancing of at least 6 feet between people.
2. Inform visitors that members of the same party can participate in activities together and do not have to stay 6 feet apart.
3. Assign a physical distancing monitor to ensure compliance with all distancing requirements, including at entrances, exits, restrooms and any other area where people may gather.
4. Develop a plan to limit the number of visitors admitted into the pool and/or sport court area so that 6 feet of physical distancing can be maintained. Operators may consider requiring reservations to limit the number of individuals in the pool area.
5. Alter pool deck layouts to ensure visitors and staff can keep 6 feet of physical distance.
6. If using the pool for lap swim, design and implement a plan so that swimmers enter and exit the pool on opposite ends and maintain 6 feet of physical distance between one another. Prohibit the gathering of people within the facility, including at the ends of lanes.

7. Designate a waiting area for swimmers that allows for 6 feet physical distancing.
 8. If locker room use is allowed, develop and implement a plan to limit the number of individuals using showers and changing rooms at the same time.
 9. If locker room use is allowed, develop and implement a plan to keep at least 6 feet of physical distance between people within the locker room(s).
 10. Ensure that the any locker room use does not exceed maximum occupancy. Use the total square footage of the locker room to determine the maximum occupancy of the locker room based on a minimum of 35 square feet per person.
 11. For spa pools, limit the use of the pool to one household unit at a time. Operators may consider scheduling reservations in 15-minute increments.
- C. Masks, Face Shields, and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating such facilities must ensure that all individuals five years of age and older -- including any lifeguards -- wear masks, face shields or face coverings when not in the water or in the shower.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

- D. Sanitation and Cleaning.** To reduce the risks from surface contact, such employers must do the following:
1. Require employees to practice healthy hygiene to reduce the spread of COVID-19 including washing their hands frequently and covering their sneezes and coughs.
 2. Close water fountains, except for those designed to refill water bottles in a contact-free manner. Water bottles may not come into contact with the water fountain.
 3. For sports courts, frequently clean and disinfect shared equipment. This includes, but is not limited to, equipment such as bats, balls and rackets. Use disinfectants that are included on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved list for the SARSCoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19.
 4. Use disinfectants that are included on the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) approved list](#) for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19. No product will be labeled for COVID-19 yet, but many products will have a label or information available on their websites about their effectiveness for human coronavirus.
 5. Comply with the sanitation provisions of the rule and frequently clean and disinfect work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in areas accessed by staff and visitors, including counters, tables, lounge chairs handrails, door handles, water fountains, showers, pool toys and other commonly touched surfaces.
 6. Regularly clean restrooms and ensure they are supplied with soap, paper towels and hand sanitizer for planned use.
 7. Ensure hand sanitizer is available at locations around the facility for both staff members and visitors.
 8. Have maintenance staff or a pool maintenance company regularly check the pool recirculation equipment for proper operation and disinfectant levels prior to the opening of the pool.
 9. Prohibit lifeguards from cleaning and sanitizing while on duty.
 10. Thoroughly clean all areas of pool and sport courts prior to reopening after extended closure. Specifically, for pools, flush your water system, both hot and cold water, until the hot water reaches its maximum temperature (take care minimize splashing and aerosol generation during flushing)
 11. After extended closure, clean other water-using devices, such as ice machines, may require additional cleaning steps in addition to flushing, such as discarding old ice. Follow water-using following device manufacturers' instructions.
- D. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, such employers must do the following:
1. Post clear signs listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking staff and visitors with symptoms to stay home, and listing whom to contact if they need assistance. Operators may post warning signs in visible locations of how to stop the spread of COVID-19 virus (including the sharing of items such as goggles, and other hard to clean items).
 2. [Use signs](#) to require physical distancing throughout facility, including but not limited to reception areas, eating areas and near bathrooms.
 3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [OHA Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)
- [OAR 333, Division 60 \(Public Swimming Pools\)](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-12
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
EMPLOYERS OPERATING FITNESS-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Application: This appendix applies to fitness-related organizations including but not limited to gyms, fitness centers, personal training, dance studios, and martial arts centers. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply. In addition, certain activities – such as the operation of swimming pools, spa pools or sport courts may be addressed by other appendices.

Definitions: For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Full-contact sports means sports that involve a requirement or substantial likelihood of routine, sustained close proximity or physical contact between participants, and includes but is not limited to football, rugby, wrestling, cheerleading, basketball, hockey, dance, water polo, men’s lacrosse.

Minimal- and medium-contact sports include but are not limited to softball, baseball, soccer, volleyball, women’s lacrosse, flag football.

Non-contact sports include but are not limited to tennis, swimming, golf, cross-country, track and field, sideline/no-contact cheer and dance.

A. General Operations. Employers of personal services providers must ensure that the following screening measures are taken:

1. Ensure all facilities and equipment are safe to operate and are in good condition after the extended closure. Maintenance and operations manuals and standard operating procedures should guide this work.
2. Close water fountains, except for those designed to refill water bottles in a contact-free manner. Strongly encourage clients to bring their own water bottles to the facility
3. Ensure that ventilation systems operate properly. Increase air circulation and ventilation as much as possible by opening windows and doors. In indoor spaces, fans should be used only when windows or doors are open to the outdoors in order to circulate indoor and outdoor air. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to employees, children or customers.
4. Flush water pipes weekly while the building is vacant and prior to resuming normal building use (stagnant water in pipes can create conditions that favor the growth and spread of Legionella and other harmful bacteria (see [Guidance for Reopening Building Water Systems after Prolonged Shutdown](#))).

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time this rule was adopted prohibits full-contact sports. Gyms must be used only for non-contact sports or individual skills development not requiring contact with other people.

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time this rule was adopted requires saunas and steam rooms to remain closed. It also requires that drop-in child care remain closed.

B. General Operations – Client Screening. Employers operating such facilities must record client contact information, date and time for client facility use. If there is a positive COVID-19 case associated with the facility, public health officials may need the business to provide this information for a contact tracing investigation. Unless otherwise required, this information may be destroyed after 60 days from the session date.

Note: Employers operating such facilities are encouraged, but not required, to take the following additional steps:

- Screen clients prior to start of their session in the facility such as asking:
 - ✓ Have you had a new or worsening cough?
 - ✓ Have you had a fever?
 - ✓ Have you had shortness of breath?
 - ✓ Have you been in close contact with anyone with these symptoms or anyone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 in the past 14 days?

Appropriate Response: If the client responds “yes” to any of the screening questions, ask them to return home and wait to return to the facility until all symptoms, including fever have been resolved for at least 24 hours without medication, or at least 14 days after contact with a person with a cough, fever, or diagnosed with COVID-19.

- Strongly encourage a client exhibiting symptoms of illness to immediately leave the facility and not return until at least 24 hours after symptoms have resolved without medication.
 - Strongly encourage clients at higher risk for severe COVID-19 complications (persons over age 60 or with underlying medical conditions) to continue to stay home to reduce their risk of exposure.
- C. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must do the following:
1. Limit the capacity to EITHER a maximum of 100 people indoors or 250 people outdoors, not to exceed a combined indoor/outdoor capacity of 250; OR the number of people, including staff, based on a determination of capacity (square footage/occupancy), *whichever is less*.
 2. Limit fitness class size to maximum occupancy of the room (as long as it ensures 6 feet of separation).
 3. Position staff to monitor physical distancing and disinfecting requirements.
 4. Consider holding fitness activities or classes outdoors if it can be done safely, when it does not violate any local ordinances, and when participants and instructors can maintain 6 feet of physical distance.
 5. Limit exercise equipment stations to those located at least 6 feet apart.
 6. Establish one-way traffic flow, where possible, for equipment circuits, tracks, etc. Use signs to direct one-way flow of traffic.
 7. For one-to-one personal training, maintain 6 feet of physical distance between trainer and client.

Note: Applicable Oregon Health Authority guidance in place at the time this rule was adopted requires equipment to be blocked from being used if it cannot be moved to facilitate physical distancing.

- D. Masks, face shields, and face coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers operating such facilities must do the following:
1. Ensure that all staff wear mask, face shield, or facial covering when indoors unless they are alone in an office.
 2. Ensure that all staff and all clients 5 years of age and older wear a mask, face shield, or face covering when exercising indoors.
 3. Ensure that all staff and all clients 5 years of age and older wear a mask, face shield, or face covering when exercising outdoors if six feet of physical distance cannot be reliably maintained.

Note: While reasonable accommodation for those unable to wear a mask, face covering, or face shield must be provided, such an accommodation does not include exempting individuals from the requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

Note: Employers operating fitness-related organizations are encouraged, but are not required, to implement the following additional measures to further minimize the risk of infection due to interpersonal contact:

- *Place clear plastic or glass barriers in front of reception counters, or in other places where maintaining 6 feet of physical distance between employees and clients is more difficult.*
- *Schedule gym time by appointment to limit number of people in the facility.*
- *Encourage use during non-peak times as determined and publicized by facility management.*
- *Offer virtual fitness classes, especially for persons at higher risk for severe COVID-19 complications such as people over 60 or with underlying medical conditions.*
- *Encourage one-way flow with marked entrances and exits, but do not block egress for fire exits. Use signs to direct one-way flow of traffic.*

E. Sanitation and Cleaning. To reduce the risks from surface contact, such employers must do the following:

1. Thoroughly clean all areas of fitness-related organization prior to reopening after extended closure.
2. Use disinfectants that are included on the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) approved list](#) for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19. No product will be labeled for COVID-19 yet, but many will have human coronavirus efficacy either on the label or available on their website.
3. Require employees or facility guests to wipe down all equipment (for example, balls, weights, machines, etc.) immediately before and after each use with a disinfectant provided by the gym that is included on the EPA-approved products for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19. A solution of 70%-95% alcohol content also works.

4. Comply with the sanitation provisions of the rule and frequently clean and disinfect work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in areas accessed by workers and public.
5. Thoroughly clean restrooms at least twice daily and ensure adequate sanitary supplies (e.g., soap, toilet paper, 60-95% alcohol content hand sanitizer) throughout the day.
6. Provide handwashing stations or hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) throughout the facility for use by employees and clients.

Note: Employers who operate fitness-related organizations are encouraged, but not required to take the following steps to further increase sanitation:

- *Strongly encourage clients to wash hands with soap and water for 20 seconds and/or use hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) immediately before and after gym session as well as several times during the session.*
 - *Further minimize the risks of one-to-one personal training by having the trainer and client thoroughly wash hands with soap and warm water or use hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content) immediately before and after appointment.*
- E. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, such employers must do the following:
1. Post clear signs listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking staff and visitors/clients with symptoms to stay home, and listing whom to contact if they need assistance. Operators may post warning signs in visible locations of how to stop the spread of COVID-19 virus (including the sharing of items such as goggles, and other hard to clean items).
 2. [Use signs](#) to require physical distancing throughout facility, including but not limited to reception areas, eating areas, locker rooms, and near popular equipment.
 3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.
- F. Special Requirements for Locker Rooms.** If the fitness-related organization allows locker room use, fitness-related organizations are required to take the following additional steps:
1. Develop and implement a plan to limit the number of individuals using showers and changing rooms at the same time.
 2. Develop and implement a plan to keep at least 6 feet of physical distance between people.
 3. Ensure that the locker room does not exceed maximum occupancy. Use the total square footage of the locker room to determine the maximum occupancy of the locker room based on a minimum of 35 square feet per person.
 4. Assign a physical distancing monitor to ensure individuals follow all physical distancing requirements, including at entrances, exits, restrooms and any other area where people may gather.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-13
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
K-12 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (WHETHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE)

Application: This appendix applies to employers who operate schools or other educational institutions for children from kindergarten through the 12th grade (or any portion thereof). To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply. In addition, certain activities (for example, those involving recreation and sports) may be addressed by other appendices.

Note: Although this appendix is based upon the workplace health portions of [Ready Schools, Safe Learners](#), published by the Oregon Department of Education and the Oregon Health Authority, it does not address many other issues included in that document, including those related specifically to student health and to decisions about whether to open on-site educational activities. Employers operating schools therefore must be familiar with that guidance as well.

A. General Operations. As districts plan and implement the requirements and recommendations included in this guidance, will necessarily need to consider a continuum of levels of risk when some requirements (or recommendations) cannot be fully accommodated. When it is necessary to adjust implementation of this appendix because it is not possible to fully comply, school operators must take other steps to mitigate the risks.

For example, maintaining physical distance (six feet apart from others) is best. There will be times when this is not possible based on a necessary interaction or a physical space limitation. Steps to minimize the risks of such close proximity activities could include ensuring it is for a very short duration, ensuring handwashing immediately before and after, avoiding touching your face, teaching safe etiquette for coughing and sneezing, and/or using the required mask, face shield, or face covering (unless the nature of the interaction also makes their use impossible).

B. General Operations -- Screening and Advanced Quarantine. In order to reduce the risks of outbreaks within the school, such employers must do the following whenever they are aware of a person required to isolate:

1. Screen all students and staff for symptoms on entry to bus/school every day. This can be done visually and/or with confirmation from a parent/caregiver/guardian. Staff members can self-screen and attest to their own health.
2. Direct students and staff to stay home if they, or anyone in their homes or community living spaces, have primary COVID-19 symptoms (cough, fever greater than 100.3°F, chills, shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing) or if anyone in their home or community living spaces has COVID-19. Staff or students with a chronic or baseline cough that has worsened or is not well-controlled with medication should be excluded from school, but do not exclude staff or students who have other symptoms that are chronic or baseline symptoms (for example, asthma, allergies, etc.).
3. Direct any person (student, staff member, or volunteer) who has tested positive or who is a presumptive case for COVID-19 to remain at home to isolate until their medical provider indicates it is safe for them to return or at least 10 days have passed and they have experienced at least 24 hours with no fever (and without the use of fever-reducing medication).
4. Direct any person who has been in close contact (less than 6 feet away for more than 15 minutes) with a person with a confirmed COVID-19 to remain home to isolate until their medical provider indicates it is safe for them to return or 14 symptom-free days have passed since they were last exposed (those who have been exposed only to another person who was themselves exposed to a person with COVID-19 are not required to isolate).
5. Whenever a positive case occurs, implement the detailed [Ready Schools, Safe Learners](#) guidance related to communication, isolation, and quarantine, in consultation with the local Public Health Authority.

C. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, employers operating such facilities must do the following:

1. Establish a minimum of 35 square feet per person when determining room capacity. Calculate only with usable classroom space, understanding that desks and room set-up will require use of all space in the calculation. This also applies for professional development and staff gatherings.
2. Support physical distancing in all daily activities and instruction, maintaining six feet between individuals to the maximum extent possible.
3. Minimize time standing in lines and take steps to ensure that six feet of distance between students is maintained, including marking spacing on floor, one-way traffic flow in constrained spaces, etc.

4. Schedule modifications to limit the number of students in the building (for example, rotating groups by days or location, staggered schedules to avoid hallway crowding and gathering).
5. Plan for students who will need additional support in learning how to maintain physical distancing requirements. Provide instruction; don't employ punitive discipline.
6. Maintain physical distancing during all staff meetings and conferences or consider remote web-based meetings.
7. Cancel, modify, or postpone field trips, assemblies, athletic events, practices, special performances, school-wide parent meetings and other large gatherings to ensure requirements for physical distancing can be met.
8. Limit transitions in hallways and other common areas to the extent possible; create hallway procedures to promote physical distancing and minimize gatherings.

Note: Employers engaged in such sports are encouraged, but not required, to use the following additional practices to encourage appropriate physical distancing:

- *Consider utilizing outdoor spaces, common areas, and other buildings in planning.*
 - *In high schools or settings where students require individualized schedules or elective classes, physical distancing between students remains essential, and ways to reduce mixing among cohorts should be considered.*
 - *Reinforce health and safety protocols. Daily activities and curriculum should support physical distancing.*
- D. Use of Cohorts to Supplement Social Distancing Measures.** Schools must take the following steps to establish stable cohort groups, a key strategy in reducing the spread of disease:
4. Identify and establish cohort groups in each school. Students can be part of more than one stable cohort during the school day, but with each new cohort there is increased risk.
 5. Minimize interaction between students in different stable cohorts (for example, access to restrooms (including all-gender or gender-neutral restrooms), activities, and common areas).
 3. Establish a system to ensure that contact tracing can be completed each cohort; daily individual student or cohort logs are required.
 4. Where feasible, establish stable cohort groups that are no larger than can be accommodated by the space available to allow an average of 35 square feet per person, including staff.
 5. Ensure that no student is part of any single cohort, or part of multiple cohorts, that exceed a total of 100 people within the educational week.

Note: To increase the effectiveness of cohorts in reducing risks of disease, schools are encouraged, but not required, to take the following additional steps:

- *A smaller cohort size of 24-36 is recommended for public health and safety, and schools are encouraged to create and maintain even smaller sized cohorts when feasible.*
- *When feasible, stable cohorts should remain in one classroom environment for the duration of the learning day, including lunch, with teachers of specific academic content areas rotating (instead of students) to the maximum extent possible.*

Note: As indicated by the detailed guidance in [Ready Schools, Safe Learners](#), students should not be placed into full-time cohort groups based on any demographic or disability criteria (for example, students with complex medical needs, students with IEPs, students receiving language services, etc.).

- E. Special Precautions Related to Volunteers and Visitors.** Schools must take the following steps when allowing volunteers or other visitors into the workplace:
1. Restrict the presence of non-essential visitors or volunteers (examples of essential visitors include DHS Child Protective Services, Law Enforcement, etc.; examples of non-essential visitors include Parent Teacher Association, classroom volunteers, etc.)
 2. Screen all visitors/volunteers for symptoms upon every entry. Restrict from school property any visitor known to have been exposed to COVID-19.

Note: Volunteers and other visitors must maintain six-foot distancing, wear face coverings, and adhere to all other provisions of this guidance.

- F. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, schools must take the following actions:
1. Provide and require the use of masks, face shields or face coverings by all staff, contractors, other service providers, or visitors or volunteers. Individuals may remove their face coverings while working alone in private offices.
 2. Require masks, face shields or face coverings for all students in grades Kindergarten and up (*Ready Schools, Safe Learners* provides more detailed guidance addressing the use of masks, face shields or face coverings by students).
 3. Provide and require the use of face masks by school RNs or other medical personnel when providing direct contact care and monitoring of staff/students displaying symptoms. School nurses also must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) suitable to their activities.
- G. Sanitation and Cleaning.** To reduce the risks from surface contact, schools must do the following:
1. Encourage all persons to engage in appropriate hand hygiene (wash with soap and water for 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with 60-95% alcohol) on entry to school every day and frequently throughout the day.
 2. Develop and use sanitizing protocols for all equipment used by more than one individual or purchase equipment for individual use.
 3. Establish policies for personal property being brought to school (for example, refillable water bottles, school supplies, headphones/earbuds, cell phones, books, instruments, etc.). If personal items are brought to school, they must be labeled prior to entering school and use should be limited to the item owner.
 4. Provide for the cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces (such as desks, door handles, etc.) between multiple student uses, even in the same cohort.
 5. Ensure that staff who interact with multiple stable cohorts wash/sanitize their hands between interactions with different stable cohorts.
 6. Ensure appropriate cleaning whenever a COVID-19 positive case is reported. The size of the cleaning area depends on the number of people infected and where they and their close contacts spent time. For example, it may only be necessary to clean (beyond normal procedures) one part of the building if those who tested positive spent time only in that area of the school.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Department of Education and Oregon Health Authority, *Ready Schools, Safe Learners*](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-14
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
EMPLOYERS OPERATING CHILD CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Application: This appendix applies to employers who operate any of the following types of child care and early education programs:

- ✓ All licensed programs, including Certified Center (CC), Certified Family (CF), and Registered Family (RF).
- ✓ All child care and preschool provided in public school settings.
- ✓ All Recorded Programs, including school-age.
- ✓ Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (Prenatal to Kindergarten), Preschool Promise, and Baby Promise.
- ✓ Oregon Relief Nurseries.
- ✓ Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE) provided in a child care or early education setting.

To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings, and sanitation of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply. In addition, certain activities (for example, those involving recreation and sports) may be addressed by other appendices.

Note: Although this appendix is based upon the workplace health portions of [Health & Safety Guidelines for Child Care and Early Education Operating During COVID-19](#), published by the Oregon Department of Education Early Learning Division and the Oregon Health Authority, it does not address many other issues included in that document, including those related specifically to child health and to decisions about whether to open on-site activities. Employers operating child care and early education must therefore be familiar with that guidance as well.

- A. General operations.** Operate ventilation systems properly and/or increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans (but only when windows and doors are open), and other methods.
- B. Special requirements during drop-off and pick-up.** Employers operating such programs must implement the following procedures when parents or caregivers are dropping off or picking up children:
1. Require parents or caregivers to drop-off or pick-up children from program staff outside of the facility. Registered Family (RF) or Certified Family (CF) providers may allow parents or caregivers to enter when only one staff member is on site, but they must wait for the previous family to exit the home before entering.
 2. Require parents or caregivers to wear a face shield or face covering during drop-off or pick-up.
 3. Require parents or caregivers during drop-off or pick-up to maintain physical distancing when not engaged in hand-off of children to staff.
 4. Provide hand hygiene stations at the entrance of the facility – outside or immediately inside – so that children and staff can clean their hands as they enter. If a sink with soap and water is not available, provide hand sanitizer between 60%-95% alcohol at the entrance. Keep hand sanitizer out of children’s reach and supervise use.
 5. Sanitize or switch out writing utensils used for drop-off and pick-up between uses by different people.

Note: Employers operating such programs are encouraged, but not required, to implement the following additional measures to provide further protection during drop-off and pick-up.

- *Schedule staggered drop-off and pick-up times for families.*
 - *Encourage families to have the same person drop children off and pick them up every day.*
 - *Suggest to families that those at higher-risk of contracting COVID-19 not serving as the designated person for drop-off or pick-up.*
 - *Consider low or no contact sign-in and -out methods such as a different sheet, pen, or clipboard for each child, or have staff complete the sign-in and -out process.*
- C. Daily health check and isolation/quarantine requirements.** Employers operating such programs must conduct a daily health check for any children, staff, or other individuals (parents, maintenance staff, etc.) coming into the facility:
1. Require designated staff to take temperature of all entering children and other individuals coming into contact with a stable group. If they have a temperature of 100.3 degrees Fahrenheit or over, they must be excluded. Staff may self-screen and attest to their temperature on a daily basis.

2. Ask all entering adults and children (or, if the child is not able to reliably answer, ask the adults who are dropping off the child):
 - ✓ *Has the adult or child been exposed to a person with a positive case of COVID-19 in the past 14 days?*
Required response: If the answer is “yes,” they must quarantine for 14 days from the date of last contact with the COVID-19 case (the required quarantine cannot be shortened by either a negative COVID-19 test or a note from a medical professional).
 - ✓ *Has the adult or child been exposed to a person with a presumptive case of COVID-19 (a person who was exposed to someone with COVID-19 and has shown symptoms in the past 10 days) in the past 14 days?*
Required response: If the answer is “yes,” they must quarantine for 14 days from the date of last contact with the COVID-19 case (the required quarantine cannot be shortened by either a negative COVID-19 test or a note from a medical professional).
 - ✓ *Is the adult or child experiencing a fever of 100.3 Fahrenheit or greater?*
Required response: If the answer is “yes,” they must be excluded from the program for at least 10 days, and they must be free of fever (without fever-reducing medication) for at least 24 hours before their return.
 - ✓ *Is the adult or child experiencing an unusual cough (not normal for this person due to issues such as allergies or asthma) or shortness of breath?*
Required response: If the answer is “yes,” they must be excluded from the program until they have been checked by a medical professional is cleared or they have been symptom-free for at least 24 hours, they can remain in or return to the program following the documented direction of the medical professional.
 - ✓ *Is the adult or child experiencing diarrhea, vomiting, headache, sore throat, or rash?*
Required response: If the answer is “yes,” they must be excluded from the program until they have been checked by a medical professional is cleared or they have been symptom-free for at least 24 hours, they can remain in or return to the program following the documented direction of the medical professional.
3. Require staff members to self-screen and attest to their own health on a daily basis.
4. Document that a daily health check was completed on every person entering; write down “pass” or “fail” only. Do *not* record symptoms or temperature, in order to maintain privacy.
5. If a person develops these symptoms while at the facility or learns while at the facility that they have been exposed to a positive case, separate them until they can leave the facility and send them home as soon as possible.
- D. Group Size and Stable Groups.** Employers operating such programs are required to reduce the risk of transmission by managing group size and the use of stable groups:
 1. Assign and keep children in stable groups with the same assigned adults. A new child may be added or moved to a different stable group if it is a permanent change.
 2. Require staff to practice physical distancing of at least six feet at all times within the facility with parents or other adult visitors, as well as other staff who are not usually with the same stable group.
 3. Require staff assigned to a stable group to practice physical distancing with children from other stable groups and take precautions to ensure children do the same. Staff and children are not required to physically distance from adults or children within their stable group.
 4. Only staff assigned to a stable group may be inside of classrooms, except that additional adults outside of the stable group may be allowed into the classroom in order to provide any of the following services:
 - ✓ Specialized services to children such as those associated with Early Intervention or Early Childhood Special Education.
 - ✓ Meet monitoring requirements of publicly funded or regulated programming.
 - ✓ Maintain ratios during staff breaks, including through the use of “floaters.”
 - ✓ Service to the facility that cannot take place outside of program hours.
 5. When providing outdoor activities, there cannot be more than one stable group of children in one outside area at a time. Programs may have separate areas as long as stable groups are kept apart and there is at least 75 square feet per child in that area. Recorded programs may use a visual barrier to define the outside space.
 6. No facility may serve more than 250 children.
 7. Staff-to-child ratios and maximum group sizes must adhere to those specified in licensing rules by provider type and by the provider’s license (which may be for fewer children).

Note: Early learning and child care employers are encouraged, but not required, to take the following additional steps to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission:

- *Reduce time spent in whole or large group activities.*
 - *Limit the number of children in each program space, such as learning centers.*
 - *Depending on the size of the group and the age of the children, separate learning environments into individual spaces for each child.*
 - *Minimize time standing in lines and take steps to ensure that distance between the children is maintained.*
 - *Incorporate additional daily outside time (complying with the outside space requirements).*
 - *Sanitize outdoor play equipment between groups of children.*
 - *Increase the distance between children during table work.*
 - *Plan activities that do not require close physical contact between multiple children.*
 - *Provide children with their own materials and equipment if possible (for example, writing utensils, scissors, high chairs).*
 - *Incorporate assigned mats at circle time.*
 - *For sensory activities, staff can arrange the room for individually planned sensory activities that utilize totes or trays so each child can have their own.*
- E. Facial Coverings and Personal Protective Equipment for Children and Adults.** To reduce the likelihood that potentially infected individuals will transmit disease, early education and child care employers are required to take the following steps:
1. Require all staff, contractors, other service providers, or visitors or volunteers who are in the facility or in the designated child care section of the child care provider's home, to wear a face shield or face covering as defined by the rule.
 2. Require all children who are in grades Kindergarten and up who are in the child care facility or the designated child care section of Registered Family (RF) or Certified Family (CF) program to wear a face shield or face covering as defined in the rule.
 3. Require all adults and children who are kindergarten age and up to wear a face shield or face covering when outside, if six feet of physical distance cannot be maintained.
 4. Allow a child between two years and Kindergarten to wear a face covering or face shield, if: requested by the parent/guardian, the face covering or face shield fits the child's face measurements, and the child is able to remove the face covering or face shield themselves without assistance.
 5. If a child removes a face covering or face shield, or demonstrates a need to remove the face covering or face shield for a short-period of time, staff must supervise the child to maintain six feet or more of physical distancing from all adults and children while the face shield or face covering is removed. If needed, show the child how to effectively wear a face shield or face covering. Guide the child to re-engage in safely wearing a face shield or face covering. Children must not be disciplined for the inability to safely wear a face shield or face covering.
 6. Allow children in grades Kindergarten and up to **not** wear a face shield or face covering:
 - ✓ If they have a medical condition that makes it difficult for them to breathe with a face covering, as documented by their doctor's order.
 - ✓ If they experience a disability that prevents them from wearing a face covering, as documented by their doctor's order.
 - ✓ If they are unable to remove the face shield or face covering independently.
 - ✓ While sleeping.
 7. Ensure children under two *never* wear a face shield or face covering.
 8. Require staff or child to wash hands before putting on a face shield or face covering, after taking face shields and face coverings off, and anytime the face shield or face covering is touched. Hand-sanitizing products with 60-95% alcohol content may be used as an alternative to washing hands. Children must be supervised when using hand sanitizer, and it must be stored out of reach of children when not in use.

9. Require face coverings to be washed daily or a new face covering to be worn daily. After removal of a soiled face covering, the face covering should be put away into a secure place that is not accessible to others. For example, it could be placed into a plastic bag or plastic container that is inaccessible to children prior to being cleaned.
10. A face shield must be wiped down with disinfectant at the end of the day after use.
11. Require disposable face coverings or face shields to be worn only once.
12. Face coverings must be changed after a daily health check if the adult interacted with a sick child.
13. Face shields must be sanitized after the daily health check if the adult interacted with a sick child. For Certified Centers and Recorded Programs, face shields must be sanitized after the daily health checks are completed.
14. For Certified Centers and Recorded Programs only, require adults who engage in health and safety checks to wear a clean, outer layer of clothing (for example, a larger size, long sleeve button down shirt, a smock, or an apron) during the daily health checks.
15. For Certified Centers and Recorded Programs only, require adults, such as floaters or early interventionists, who interact with multiple, stable groups to wear a clean, outer layer of clothing when moving to a new group.

F. Cleaning and Sanitation – Hand Hygiene.

1. Require staff and children to wash hands for at least 20 seconds (hand sanitize with alcohol content between 60-95% is allowed when an asterisk* appears):
 - ✓ Before and after eating, preparing food, and or bottle preparation.
 - ✓ Before and after administering medication.
 - ✓ After toileting or assisting with toileting.
 - ✓ Before and after diapering. After wiping a nose, coughing, or sneezing.*
 - ✓ After coming in from outside.*
 - ✓ Upon entering and leaving the child care facility.*
 - ✓ If staff are moving between stable groups.*
 - ✓ After sharing toys, learning materials, etc.*
2. Make handwashing materials easily accessible to each stable group.
3. Store hand sanitizer out of reach of children when not in use.

G. Cleaning and Sanitation – Building and Surfaces. Child care and early education employers must implement the following cleaning and disinfectant measures to reduce the risks from surface contamination:

1. Require those engaged in cleaning and disinfecting surfaces to employ the following practices:
 - ✓ Wear disposable gloves when cleaning and disinfecting surfaces (instead of disposables, you can wear reusable rubber gloves except when cleaning and disinfecting areas around a sick person or when in contact with diapers, stool, blood, and other bodily fluids).
 - ✓ Wash hands with soap and water as soon as you remove the gloves.
 - ✓ Clean dirty surfaces using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
 - ✓ Use products approved by the EPA for use against SARS-CoV-2 for household disinfectant: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-coronavirus-covid-19>. Follow instructions on the label (such as concentration, application method, and contact time).
 - ✓ Diluted household bleach solutions are also allowable when appropriate for the surface. If using bleach, mix water (not hot water) with bleach using instructions on the bleach bottle. Leave diluted bleach mixture on the surface for at least one minute.
 - ✓ Do not mix bleach or other cleaning and disinfection products together. This can cause fumes that may be very dangerous to breathe.
 - ✓ If using bleach, make a fresh bleach dilution daily; label the bottle with contents and the date mixed.
 - ✓ Use bleach products sparingly and, when possible, when children are not in the facility or room; if possible, use wipes or apply product directly to a dampened towel, rather than using spray when there are children or adults with asthma
2. Keep all disinfectants locked up. Keep hand sanitizers out of the reach of children.
3. Clean in accordance with the “Required Cleaning Schedule” table on the following pages:

Item	Sanitize or Disinfect?		Frequency <i>Note: At times, it may be necessary to clean, rinse, sanitize, and/or disinfect more frequently</i>			Notes
	Sanitize	Disinfect	Daily	Weekly	Before/After Each Use	
Child Care Areas						
Toys	X		X		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect “mouthed” toys after each use by a child. Collect all other toys daily or as they become dirty.
Objects intended for the mouth	X				X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermometers, pacifiers, teething toys, and similar objects must be cleaned and reusable parts sanitized between uses. Pacifiers may not be shared.
Soft surfaces (e.g., carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes)		X	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacuum carpeted floor and rugs daily. Disinfect if soft surfaces are contaminated, using products approved by EPA for use against SARS-CoV-2.
High touch surfaces (e.g., doorknobs, light switches, non-food countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, and toilets)		X	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disinfect at the end of each day.
Specific additional requirements for Registered Family (RF) and Certified Family (CF) Providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spaces must be cleaned between the times when household members utilize the space and the times when a group of children utilize the designated child care space. Items used for child care must be washed separately from items used by family or household members. 						
Linens, clothing, and other items that go in the laundry				X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean at least weekly and in between use by another child.
Bed sheets, pillow cases, cribs, cots, mats, and blankets	X			X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and sanitize bed sheets, pillow cases, cribs, cots, mats, and blankets before use by another child and at least weekly.

Toilet and Diapering Areas						
Handwashing sinks and faucets		X			After each use	
Changing tables		X			After each use	
Potty chairs		X			After each use	
Diaper trash cans		X	X			
Bathroom floors		X	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the day.
Countertops			X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the day.
Toilets			X			

Food Areas						
Food preparation surfaces	X				X	
Eating utensils and dishes	X				After each use	
Tables and high chair trays	X				X	
Countertops	X		at end of day		After each use clean	
Food Preparation Appliances	X		X		After each use	
Mixed use tables	X					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before serving food.
Refrigerator	X					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean monthly.
Food preparation sinks	X		X			

Kitchen floors	X		X			
Electronics						
Electronics		X				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Child care and early education employers are encouraged, but not required, to put a cleanable cover on electronics, such as tablets, touch screens, keyboards, and remote controls.

E. Recordkeeping. Child care and early education employers must maintain the following records specific to COVID-19 issues:

1. Keep daily logs separated by or indicating each stable group (people in that group or people who came in contact with that group). In addition to the reasons for recordkeeping under child care rules, additional requirements support potential contact tracing. Registered Family (RF) and Certified Family (CF) providers only: all visitors during program hours must be recorded and a log of residents kept. Residents of the home over the age of 12 do not need to be included in the daily child care attendance records – they are assumed to be present.
2. Indicate in each daily log: Child name. Adult name(s) completing drop-off and pick-up (no signature is required). Arrival and departure date and times. Name of any staff or person coming in contact with a stable group, arrival and departure date and times. Document daily health checks on all children, staff, and any person coming into the program (see Daily Health Check requirements for detailed guidance). Record only that the check was a pass or fail – not specific information. If transportation is provided by the program, document names of all other riders, and their contact information (if not recorded elsewhere).
3. Daily logs must be retained for 2 years for all children (the usual amount of time per child care rules).
4. If a program is part of a K-12 school, this information can be recorded and incorporated into the school's records for contact tracing.

Note: Child care and early education employers are encourage, but not required, to minimize potential spread of disease from sharing writing utensils by having staff complete all required documentation, rather than parents or caregivers.

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Appendix A-15
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (WHETHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE)

Application: This appendix applies to public universities listed in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 352.002, community colleges operated under ORS chapter 341, and degree-granting private colleges and universities that operate in Oregon (referred to collectively in this document as “colleges and universities”). To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing, sanitation, and use of facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the general requirements of the COVID-19 Rule apply. In addition, certain activities (for example, those involving food and beverage service and sports) are addressed by other appendices.

Note: Although this appendix is based upon the workplace health portions of [Guidance for the Conduct of In-Person Instructional, Residential, and Research Activities at Oregon Colleges and Universities](#) published by the Oregon Higher Education Coordination Commission and the Oregon Health Authority, it does not address many other issues included in that document, including those related specifically to student health, student congregate, and decisions about whether and how to open on-site educational activities. Colleges and Universities therefore must be familiar with that guidance as well.

- A. General Operations:** To reduce unique workplace and public health risks created by a campus setting, colleges and universities take the following measures:
1. Allow campus spaces and buildings to be open only for official college or university business. Colleges and universities may allow campus use for authorized community programs that lack alternative venues, if programs can adhere to the requirements in this or other applicable guidance.
 2. Ensure facility ventilation systems operate properly. Increase air circulation as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans, or other methods. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to staff, spectators or athletes.
 3. Consider modification or enhancement of building ventilation to increase air circulation and filtration where feasible.

Note: Guidance on ventilation and filtration is provided by CDC (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>) and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) (<https://www.ashrae.org/news/ashraejournal/guidance-for-building-operations-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>).

- B. General Operations -- Screening and Advance Quarantine.** To reduce the likelihood that disease will be introduced to the campus environment, colleges and universities must require students, staff, and faculty to conduct a self-check for COVID-19 symptoms before coming to a campus.
1. Instruct students, faculty, and staff to stay at their residence if they have one or more of the following: cough, fever or chills, shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing (muscle pain, headache, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, nasal congestion, and runny nose are also symptoms often associated with COVID-19, but are non-specific. More information about COVID-19 symptoms is available from CDC [here](#).
 2. Instruct students, faculty, and staff should seek immediate medical attention if they experience trouble breathing, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, new confusion or inability to awaken, bluish lips or face, other severe symptoms.
 3. Instruct students, faculty, and staff who have a chronic or baseline cough that has worsened or is not well-controlled with medication to stay at their place of residence (those who have other symptoms that are chronic or baseline symptoms should not be restricted).
- C. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, colleges and universities must do the following:
1. Establish a minimum of 35 square feet per person when determining room capacity, calculated based only on usable classroom space. Regardless of square footage, in-person classroom instruction must not exceed 50 persons.

Note: Depending upon the county's reopening status, the class size limitation may be lower.

2. Modify the physical layout of classrooms, labs, and other instructional settings to permit students to maintain at least six feet of distance between one another and the instructor(s). This may include changes to traffic flow, desk or chair arrangements, or maximum capacity. Where instruction requires instructors and students to work less than six feet

from each other (for example, in certain vocational and technical settings), require physical barriers or face masks, face coverings, or face shields, and follow all applicable public health guidelines and industry safety standards.

3. Utilize markings and/or signage to indicate physical distancing requirements within instructional settings.
4. For settings with higher risk of spread, such as laboratories, computer labs, music/performance classes, studios, and locker rooms, implement enhanced measures such as greater physical distancing, physical barriers (for example, clear plastic), increased fresh air ventilation, moving outdoors, and enhanced cleaning measures as feasible.
5. Consider using physical barriers when it is not possible to maintain six feet or more of spacing between people or to supplement six feet or more of spacing.
6. Permit remote instruction/telework or make other reasonable accommodations for students and employees who are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19 including those with any of the following characteristics:
 - ✓ People 65 years and older
 - ✓ People with chronic lung disease (other than mild asthma)
 - ✓ People who have serious heart conditions
 - ✓ People who are immunocompromised
 - ✓ People with obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 30 or higher);
 - ✓ People with diabetes;
 - ✓ People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis;
 - ✓ People with liver disease; and
 - ✓ Any other medical conditions identified by OHA, CDC or a licensed health care provider.

D. Physical Distancing Measures – Special Requirements for Instruction in the Health Professions. For all instruction and assessment in fields leading to certificates and degrees in the *health professions*, colleges and universities must implement the following measures:

1. For laboratory instruction or demonstration of clinical skills without physical contact:
 - ✓ Modify the physical layout of classrooms to permit students to maintain at least six feet of distance between each other and the instructor(s);
 - ✓ Ensure monitoring and enforcement of physical distancing requirements at all times; and
 - ✓ Perform enhanced cleaning before and after each session.
2. For standardized patient simulations or laboratory instruction in close quarters or practicing clinical skills with physical contact:
 - ✓ Provide mandatory instruction on infection control practices and the appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE);
 - ✓ Require use of appropriate PPE for all personnel that come within six feet of each other; and
 - ✓ Perform enhanced cleaning before and after each session.
3. For preceptorships, observerships, and direct patient care:
 - ✓ Provide mandatory instruction on infection control practices and the appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE);
 - ✓ Strictly adhere to the clinical facility's infection control protocols;
 - ✓ Confirm that the clinical facilities have the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for their students who are involved in direct patient care within those facilities;
 - ✓ Conduct regular symptom monitoring of students;
 - ✓ Follow the facility's occupational health protocols if exposed and/or symptoms develop, including immediate exclusion from all patient care, testing for SARS-CoV-2, and mandatory reporting to university or college student health unit;
 - ✓ Perform cleaning and disinfecting per the facility's protocols.

E. Physical Distancing Measures – Special Requirements for Research Activities. For all research activity, colleges and university must implement the following measures:

1. Modify research offices, labs, core facilities, and field locations to ensure appropriate physical distancing, consistent with state and local public health guidelines, with reduced capacity as and if necessary.
2. Permit human subjects research only if six-foot physical distancing can be maintained or can be completed with minimal physical contact while wearing appropriate PPE, using a physical barrier or both. Ensure that additional restrictions are used to further to protect vulnerable populations.

- F. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings.** In accordance with the requirements of this rule, require all faculty and staff to masks, face shields, or face coverings, except as otherwise provided by this appendix. Require all students to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings whenever in the same physical location as a member of the faculty or staff.
- G. Sanitation and Cleaning.** To reduce the risks from surface contact, colleges and universities must do the following:
1. Clean and disinfect facilities frequently, at least daily when there is activity, to prevent transmission of the virus from surfaces. CDC provides guidance on disinfecting public spaces. See CDC’s “Reopening Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces, Workplaces, Businesses, Schools, and Homes”: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/reopen-guidance.html>
 2. Encourage students, staff, and faculty to perform appropriate hand hygiene (washing with soap and water for 20 seconds or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with 60-95% alcohol) upon their arrival to campus every day.
 3. Provide hand hygiene stations with alcohol-based hand sanitizer in high use areas such as entrances to buildings and classrooms and other areas, as feasible. Strongly encourage students to use hand sanitizer on entry and exit to each room.
- H. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, such employers must do the following:
1. Post clear signs listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking students, staff, and faculty with symptoms to stay home, and listing whom to contact if they need assistance.
 2. Use signage and other communications to remind students, faculty, and staff about the utmost importance of hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette.
 3. [Use signs](#) to require physical distancing as necessary, including but not limited to reception areas, eating areas, locker rooms, and near popular equipment.
 4. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.
- I. Special provisions related to isolation or quarantine.** Colleges and universities must take the following steps if a student, staff, or faculty member develops or reports primary COVID-19 symptoms while on campus:
1. Instruct the person to immediately return to their place of residence or isolate in a designated isolation area until they can safely return to their residence or be transported to a health care facility. Students whose place of residence is within a campus residence hall must be isolated in a designated isolation area, with staff support and symptom monitoring by a health professional wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
 2. Instruct the person to seek medical care and COVID-19 testing from their regular health care provider or through the local public health authority. They should follow instructions from their local public health authority regarding isolation.
 3. Instruct such individuals who have a positive COVID-19 viral (PCR) test to remain at their place of residence for at least 10 days after illness onset and 72 hours after fever is gone, without use of fever reducing medicine, and other symptoms are improving.
 4. Instruct such individuals who have a negative viral test (and all tests are negative, if there have been multiple tests) to remain at their place of residence until 72 hours after fever is gone, without use of fever reducing medicine, and other symptoms are improving.
 5. Instruct such individuals who do not undergo COVID-19 testing to remain at their place of residence until 72 hours after fever is gone, without use of fever reducing medicine, and other symptoms are improving.
 6. Instruct any faculty, staff, or student known to have been exposed (for example, by a household member) to COVID-19 within the preceding 14 days to stay in their place of residence and follow instructions from local public health authority.
- J. Special provisions related to campus health providers.** Colleges and universities must take the following steps in relation to campus health providers (in addition to following all applicable guidance of this rule):
1. Ensure that campus health care providers have the personal protective equipment that they need to see students safely. As appropriate, provide face masks, shields, N95 masks, gloves, and protective clothing for health and other personnel who might interact with ill staff or students. Local public health can help if colleges and universities are unable to obtain PPE through usual channels.
 2. Arrange for fit testing for N95 masks or other appropriate respirators in accordance with the Respiratory Protection Standard and Appendix B of this rule.

3. Arrange for appropriate personal protective equipment training for health care and other personnel who might interact with ill faculty, staff or students.

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs you can post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)
- [Oregon Higher Education Coordinating Commission and Oregon Health Authority COVID-19 Guidance](#)

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Appendix A-16
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
VETERINARY CARE

Application: This appendix applies to veterinarians licensed under ORS 686, and to their assistants and other employees. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing and for the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Note: These workplace health and safety requirements are distinct from Oregon Health Authority guidance about reopening status and the resumption of non-emergency care, which may restricted separate and apart from this appendix or the rule it applies.

A. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, veterinary clinics are required to take the following steps:

1. Adopt a curbside model, bringing the animal patient into the facility while the owner remains in the vehicle, strictly enforce six-foot physical distancing in the waiting area, or employ a combination of the two.
2. Further minimize human-to-human contact by not allowing clients in the examination rooms.
3. Limit situations where the veterinarian and a certified technician and/or veterinary assistant are in close proximity to those necessary to safely handle and treat the animal patient.

B. Masks, Face Shield, Facial Coverings and Personal Protective Equipment. To minimize the risk of airborne spread of the disease, veterinary clinics must take the following steps:

1. Require all those who enter the clinic to wear a mask, face shield, or facial covering unless alone in a private office or at a work-station in an office setting large enough to provide at least 35 square feet per person in addition to consistently adhering to the 6-foot physical distance requirement.
2. Require those engaged in treating animals to wear a combination of masks, face shields, facial coverings and personal protective equipment in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control recommendations summarized in the table on the following page

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Veterinary Facility Guidance](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control Companion Animal Veterinary Guidance](#)

Reproduced from
[“Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance
for Veterinary Clinics Treating Companion Animals During the COVID-19 Response,”](#)
published by the United States Centers for Disease Control (last updated August 12, 2020)

Animal History	Facemask	Eye Protection (face shield or goggles)	Gloves	Gown or Coveralls	N95 respirator or suitable alternative
Healthy companion animal without exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	No	No	No	No	No
Companion animal with an illness that is not suspicious of SARS-CoV-2 infection AND without exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	No	No	No	No	No
Companion animal that is not suspicious for SARS-CoV-2 infection BUT has exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Companion animal with an illness that is suspicious for SARS-CoV-2 infection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aerosol-generating procedure for any animal without an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aerosol-generating procedure for any animal with an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any procedure on an animal that is known to be currently infected with SARS-CoV-2 through detection by a validated RT-PCR assay	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any procedure where a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 will be present	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Appendix A-17

Mandatory Workplace Guidance for

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES: FIRST RESPONDERS, FIREFIGHTERS, AND NON-EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRANSPORT

Application: This appendix applies to first responders, firefighters, emergency medical services, and non-emergency medical transport employers. It also provides direction specific to Emergency Communication Centers. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing and for the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Note: Although this appendix is based upon the workplace health portions of [Quarantine Guidance for Fire and EMS Responders](#) and [Information Bulletin 2020-02 on Personal Protective Equipment Advisory](#), published by the Office of the Oregon State Fire Marshal, it does not address many other issues included in that document. Employers of first responders, firefighters, EMS, and non-emergency medical transport must therefore be familiar with that guidance as well.

Definitions

Emergency Communication Centers means 911 Public Safety Answering Points/Emergency Communication Centers (PSAP/ECCs)

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) means personnel providing prehospital emergency medical services and medical first responders involved in 911 responses or interfacility transfers. It includes, but is not limited to, those working for multiple EMS models -- free standing, third-service, fire-based, hospital-based, and related EMS providers. Fire services are also included as they respond to emergency medical calls and may do so with or without an ambulance.

Fire Department means public and private employers who engage in structural fire service activities, including emergency first response, who are covered under OAR 437-002-0182.

A. General Operations -- Screening, Isolation and Quarantine. In order to reduce the risks of outbreaks within the workplace and the broader community, EMS employers must take the following steps:

1. Instruct employees to self-monitor for symptoms consistent with COVID-19.
2. Screen employees for fever and symptoms prior to each shift, excluding them from the workplace if they have a subjective fever or a measured temperature above 100.3° F, unusual or uncontrolled coughing, experience shortness of breath, or have diarrhea.
3. Direct employees who experience such symptoms to withdraw from patient or other public contact and don a face mask.
4. Exclude any employees who test positive via a COVID-19 viral (nucleic acid or antigen) from the workplace.

Note: [Quarantine Guidance for Fire and EMS Responders](#) provides detailed information on monitoring, quarantine, isolation, and subsequent return to work.

B. General Operations – Emergency Communication Centers. Emergency Communication Centers must comply with the provisions of the rule, with the following specific provisions and exceptions:

1. To the degree work stations cannot be separated by at least six feet, supplemental measures such as shields or barriers must be considered and installed, if feasible, no later than December 21.
2. Whether shields or barriers have been installed, ECC communications personnel are not required to wear facial coverings while handling emergency calls, but must be allowed to do so at their discretion.
3. When taking EMS calls, communications personnel communicating with the public will seek to obtain the following information:
 - ✓ Does the individual seeking treatment have fever or symptoms of lower respiratory infection, such as fever, cough or shortness of breath?
 - ✓ Is anyone in the call location a known or suspected COVID-positive individual undergoing either quarantine or isolation?
 - ✓ Is the call location is a long-term care facility known to have COVID-19 cases?
4. If the answer to any of the questions is yes, the ECC must so advise any responding entities.

- C. General Operations – Fire Departments.** Fire Departments must comply with the provisions of the rule, with the following specific provisions and exceptions:
1. Spacing requirements and COVID-19 vehicle capacity limitations do not need to be followed on any Fire Department apparatus when responding to a call, although respiratory protection must be worn as necessary.
 2. To the degree six-foot distancing cannot be reliably maintained in common living areas in a fire station, the firefighters residing there are not required to wear masks, face shields, or facial coverings (this exception applies only to shared living areas; it does not apply to break rooms, shared toilet facilities, or other common areas outside of living areas).
 3. A firefighter driving during an emergency response may adjust or remove a mask or face covering that impedes their vision or distracts from the safe operation of the vehicle.
- D. Personal Protective Equipment, Masks, Face Shields, and Facial Coverings.** EMS providers must apply the following procedures when engaged in emergency medical services or other patient care.
1. Patients and family members must be asked to wear their own cloth face covering (if tolerated) prior to the arrival of EMS personnel and throughout the duration of the encounter, including during transport. If they do not have a face covering, they should be offered a facemask or cloth face covering, as supplies allow.
 2. Facemasks and cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.
 3. If a nasal cannula is used, a facemask should (ideally) be worn over the cannula. Alternatively, an oxygen mask can be used if clinically indicated. If the patient requires intubation, see below for additional precautions for aerosol-generating procedures.
 4. Masks or respirators must be worn by EMS providers while they are engaged in emergency medical services or other patient care. Masks or facial coverings must not be used as a substitute for a respirator when respiratory protection is required.
 5. Respirators with exhalation valves must not be used when source control is also necessary, as they allow unfiltered exhaled breath to escape.
 6. When dealing with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 positive cases, EMS providers must wear a NIOSH-approved N95 or equivalent or a higher-level respirator, a gown, gloves, and eye protection (face shield or goggles).
- E. Special Provisions for the Transport of Patients (Emergency and Non-Emergency).** EMS providers must apply the following procedures when engaging in transporting a patient, whether emergency or non-emergency.
1. healthcare personnel or those who will be in the compartment with any patient must use contact, droplet AND airborne precautions, including wearing the following personal protective equipment (PPE):
 - ✓ A single pair of disposable patient examination gloves.
 - ✓ Disposable isolation gown. If there are shortages of gowns, they should be prioritized for aerosol-generating procedures, and care activities where splashes and sprays are anticipated.
 - ✓ Respiratory protection (N-95 or higher-level respirator). If supplies run short, respirators should be prioritized for procedures that are likely to generate respiratory aerosols.
 - ✓ Eye protection (i.e., goggles or disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of the face)
 2. Drivers, if they provide direct patient care (for example, moving patients onto stretchers), must wear the PPE listed above.
 - ✓ After completing patient care and before entering an isolated driver's compartment, the driver must remove and dispose of PPE and perform hand hygiene to avoid soiling the compartment.
 - ✓ If the transport vehicle does *not* have an isolated driver's compartment, the driver must remove the face shield or goggles, gown, and gloves and perform hand hygiene, but continue to wear a respirator during transport.
 3. When transporting a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 positive individual, the number of personnel in the compartment must be limited to essential personnel, and others riding in the ambulance must be limited to only those essential for the patient's physical or emotional well-being or care (for example, care partner, parent, etc.).

Additional Resources:

- [Oregon Health Authority Signs You Can Post](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#)
- [United States Centers for Disease Control Flyer on Quarantine and Isolation](#)
- [Fire Marshal Information Bulletin 2020-02 Personal Protective Equipment Advisory](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Oregon EMS Directors, and Medical Directors, Interim Guidance for Emergency Medical Services \(EMS\)](#)
- [Oregon Health Authority Oregon EMS Directors and Medical Directors, EMS Healthcare Exposure, Work Exclusion Guidance](#)
- [Oregon Fire Marshal Quarantine Guidance for Fire and EMS Responders](#)

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-18
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Application: This appendix applies to the activities of law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for distancing and the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

Definitions: For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Law enforcement agency means the Oregon State Police, a county sheriff's office, a municipal police department, or a police department established by a university under ORS 352.121 or 353.125.

Law enforcement officer means a member of the Oregon State Police, a sheriff or deputy sheriff, a municipal police officer, or an authorized police officer of a police department established by a university under ORS 352.121 or 353.125.

A. Physical Distancing Measures. To ensure appropriate physical distancing, law enforcement agencies must implement appropriate physical distancing as required by the rule in locations under their control and must do so to the extent their duties allow in other locations. However, the following exceptions apply, based on the nature of the law enforcement officer's duties:

1. The motor vehicle capacity restrictions in the rule do not preclude more than one law enforcement officer from transporting a person in custody or other individual in the course of their work, even if respirators are not immediately available for use. In such a situation, law enforcement officers must ventilate the passenger compartment of the vehicle by opening windows in the driver's area and increasing circulation to the maximum extent practicable.
2. The physical distancing requirements of the rule do not apply to emergency situations or other situations where the safety of law enforcement officers or others involved make closer contact necessary.

B. Masks, Face Shields and Face Coverings. To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, law enforcement agencies must require masks, face shields, or face coverings in spaces under their control and when employees interact with other individuals. However, the following specific modifications apply to certain law enforcement activities:

1. Law enforcement agencies must ensure that all employees, visitors, and persons in custody wear a mask, face-shield, or face covering as required in this rule unless enforcing this requirement would require the use of physical force or place an employee or member of the public at greater risk of COVID-19 exposure.
2. Law enforcement agencies must provide masks and face shield to law enforcement officers to wear in combination in situations when a person in custody resists or fights wearing a face covering.
3. Law enforcement officers are permitted adjust or remove the face mask, face shield, or face covering while interviewing a member of the public when necessary to establish sufficient rapport with the interviewee.
4. A law enforcement officer driving during an emergency response or pursuit may adjust or remove a mask, face shield, or face covering that impedes their vision or distracts from the safe operation of the vehicle.
5. A law enforcement officer is permitted to remove their mask, face shield, or face covering when the officer's ability to clearly communicate is impaired by the mask, face shield, or face covering.
6. A law enforcement employee transporting a person in custody or a member of the public must ensure that that person wears a mask, face shield, or face covering unless compliance would require the use of force or place law enforcement employees or a member of the public at greater risk for COVID-19 exposure or physical jeopardy.

Temporary Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Rule
Appendix A-19
Mandatory Workplace Guidance for
JAILS, PRISONS, AND OTHER CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS

Application: This appendix applies to jails, prisons, and other custodial institutions. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements for the use of masks, face shields, or facial coverings of the COVID-19 Temporary Rule; to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

- A. Masks, Face Shields, and Face Coverings.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, jails, prisons, and other custodial institutions must require masks, face shields, or face coverings within the premises. However, the following specific modifications apply within the secure perimeter of the jail, prison, or other custodial institution:
1. Jails must require all person entering the secure perimeter of the jail to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering when within six feet of other individuals, if there are no physical barriers between them, with the following exceptions:
 - ✓ During scheduled mealtimes when eating or drinking;
 - ✓ If a physical or mental condition or disability limits the ability to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering;
 - ✓ When an order from the Oregon Judicial Department, presiding judge, or local health authority provides an exception to the wearing of masks, face shields, or face coverings;
 - ✓ In a housing unit where all adults in custody have been in quarantine for a minimum period of time established by the local health authority after considering CDC and OHA guidelines, *provided* that all staff members wear a N95 filtering face piece or greater at all times while in the unit.
 - ✓ During an emergency, such as when responding to a spontaneous use of force event, a medical emergency, or a serious suicide attempt in a housing unit.
 2. The jail, prison, or other custodial institution must not charge individuals in custody for masks, face shields, or facial coverings, except in the case of knowing damage or destruction to the face covering in violation of jail rules.
 3. The jail, prison, or other custodial institution must not charge employees for masks, face shields, or facial coverings.
- B. Meal Times.** During any period of time when facial coverings are required under this standard, provide adults in custody meals in their cell if possible. If in-cell meals are not possible, use appropriate social distancing for mealtimes within the constraints of the facility.
- C. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, correctional facilities must implement appropriate physical distancing as required by the rule in locations under their control and must do so to the extent their duties allow in other locations. However, the following exceptions apply, based on the nature of correctional duties:
1. The motor vehicle capacity restrictions in the rule do not preclude more than one correctional officer from transporting a person in custody or other individual in the course of their work, even if respirators are not immediately available for use. In such a situation, law enforcement officers must ventilate the passenger compartment of the vehicle by opening windows in the driver's area and increasing circulation to the maximum extent practicable.
 2. The physical distancing requirements of the rule do not apply to emergency situations or other situations where the safety of correctional officers or others involved make closer contact necessary.