



Baker County Business Operations and Recovery



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BAKER COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION RE-OPENING PLAN

The Baker County Commissioners submitted a plan to Governor Brown's office on April 24 outlining a phased approach to reopening businesses, organizations and events in Baker County that are currently closed by the Governor's Stay Home, Save Lives Executive Order 20-12. The plan was developed through coordination between the Baker County Commissioners, Baker County Health Department, St. Alphonsus Medical Center-Baker City, and the County Public Health Officer. The plan proposes three phases for reopening, and includes measures that can be put in place to reduce the risk of transmitting disease. Baker County has entered into Phase 1 of the State of Oregon framework and will be proposing guidelines for Phase 2, with a potential date of June 6th .

Phase I—State-Regional Guidance: OUTDOOR RECREATION

Following you will find the Governor's regional requirements for opening in the this time of Pandemic:



Reopening Guidance

Governor Kate Brown's framework for Reopening Oregon will help Oregonians restart public life and business while maintaining healthy Oregon communities. The framework outlines actions Oregonians must take to move forward safely.

As the state reopens, it's important to remember the risks. We must all do our best to protect ourselves and one another. If we all follow these actions, we will help save the lives of our colleagues, neighbors, friends, and family members.

These actions include:

- Stay home if you are sick.
- To avoid exposure to COVID-19, people who are at risk for severe complications (over age 60 or have underlying medical conditions) should stay home even if you feel well.
- If you become symptomatic (cough, fever, shortness of breath) while in public, please return home and self-isolate immediately. Contact your health care provider if you need medical attention.
- Practice good hand hygiene with frequent handwashing for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer (60-95% alcohol content).
- Cover coughs/sneezes with elbow or tissue. If you use a tissue, immediately discard tissue in garbage and your wash hands.
- Avoid touching your face.
- Practice physical distancing of at least six (6) feet between you and people who you do not live with.
- Use cloth, paper or disposable face coverings in public. As Oregon is reopening and restrictions are being lifted on businesses and public spaces, it may be difficult to ensure that you can stay six (6) feet away from others at all times. Please review [Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#).
- Stay close to home. Avoid overnight trips and minimize other non-essential travel, including recreational day trips to destinations outside the community where you live. Travel the minimum distance needed to obtain essential services; in rural areas, residents may have to travel greater distances for essential services, while in urban areas, residents may only need to travel a few miles for those services.

Additional resources:

- [Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#)
- [OHA General Guidance for Employers](#)

This guidance is issued at the direction of the Governor under [Executive Order No. 20-25](#).

Accessibility: For individuals with disabilities or individuals who speak a language other than English, OHA can provide documents in alternate formats such as other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer. Contact Mavel Morales at 1-844-882-7889, 711 TTY or OHA.ADAModifications@dhsoha.state.or.us.



May 16, 2020

Oregon General Guidance for Employers on COVID-19

General considerations for your workplace:

- Comply with any of the Governor's Executive Orders that are in effect.
- Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if employees develop symptoms at the workplace.
- Understand how COVID-19 is transmitted from one person to another—namely, through coughing, sneezing, talking, touching, or via objects touched by someone with the virus.
- Make health and safety a priority by implementing safeguards to protect employees and the public. Federal and state guidelines, including sector-specific guidance, will help you determine which safeguards are recommended or are required.
 - CDC has detailed [general guidance](#) to help small businesses and employees prepare for the effects of COVID-19.
 - [Oregon's Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#).
 - Oregon's specific guidelines for specific sectors can be found [here](#).
- Consider modifying employee schedules and travel to reduce unnecessary close physical contact (physical distance of less than (6) six feet between people).
- Be aware of protected leave requirements and plan ahead for any anticipated workforce adjustments.

Modification of employee schedules and travel

Considerations for modifying employee schedules and travel as feasible:

- Identify positions appropriate for telework or partial telework, including consideration of telework for employees who are at higher risk for severe COVID-19 complications due to underlying medical conditions identified by the CDC.
- Stagger or rotate work schedules or shifts at worksites to ensure employees are able to sufficiently maintain physical distancing.
- Limit non-essential work travel.

Workplace safety

Implement workplace safeguards as feasible or when required. [See also sector-specific guidance here.](#)

- Implement physical distancing measures consistent with the Governor's Executive Orders and state guidance.
- Increase physical space between workers. This may include modifications such as markings on the floor demonstrating appropriate spacing or installing plexiglass shields, tables or other barriers to block airborne particles and maintain distances. Review and follow any sector-specific guidance issued by the state that recommends or requires specific physical distancing measures.
- Restrict use of any shared items or equipment and require disinfection of equipment between uses.
- Reinforce that meticulous hand hygiene (frequent and proper handwashing) is of utmost importance for all employees. Ensure that soap and water or alcohol-based (60-95%) hand sanitizer is provided in the workplace. Consider staging additional hand washing facilities and hand sanitizer for employees (and customer use, if applicable) in and around the workplace.
- Regularly disinfect commonly touched surfaces (workstations, keyboards, telephones, handrails, doorknobs, etc.), as well as high traffic areas and perform other environmental cleaning.
- Some employers are required to have employees and contractors wear masks, face shields or face coverings and transit agencies are required to have riders wear face coverings. When masks or face coverings are required an employer must provide for exceptions and accommodations to comply with applicable laws. Employers should review and implement the [Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#) to ensure compliance with the requirements and recommendations.
- Consider upgrades to facilities that may reduce exposure to the coronavirus, such as no-touch faucets and hand dryers, increasing fresh-air ventilation and filtration or disinfection of recirculated air, etc. Consider touchless payment method when possible and if needed.
- Limit the number of employees gathering in shared spaces. Restrict use of shared spaces such as conference rooms and break rooms by limiting occupancy or staggering use.
- Restrict non-essential meetings and conduct meetings virtually as much as possible. If in-person meetings are necessary, follow physical distancing requirements.
- Consider regular health checks (e.g., temperature and respiratory symptom screening) or symptom self-report of employees, if job-related and consistent with business necessity.
- Train all employees in safety requirements and expectations at physical worksites.

Employee leave and health insurance

Be aware of federal and state protected leave and paid leave laws (if applicable) and requirements for health insurance coverage:

- Advise employees to stay home and notify their employer when sick.
- Review and comply with any applicable requirements for maintaining employee health insurance coverage.
- Healthcare provider documentation is generally not required to qualify under federal and state leave laws due to COVID-19 related circumstances or to return to work.
- Review and comply with any applicable required federal and state leave law protections for employees who are unable to work due to COVID-19 related circumstances.
- Determine whether your business can extend paid or unpaid leave and if feasible adopt a temporary flexible time off policy to accommodate circumstances where federal or state law does not provide for protected or paid leave.
- Develop an action plan consistent with federal and state guidance if an employee develops symptoms while in the workplace, tests positive for COVID-19 or is determined to be presumptively positive by a public health authority.

Downsizing and layoffs

If downsizing or other workforce adjustment measures are necessary, adhere to applicable state and federal requirements regarding notice of layoffs and recalls for affected workers:

- Determine whether alternatives to layoff may be feasible such as furloughs or reduced schedules.
- Refer employees to resources including filing for unemployment benefits and community services.
- Create a plan for recalling employees back to work.

Union workplaces

If you have a unionized workforce, determine obligations to bargain with the union or unions which represent your employees.

Links to additional information:

For the most up to date information from Public Health and the CDC:

- <https://sharesystems.dhsoha.state.or.us/DHSForms/Served//LE2356.pdf>

- <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/DISEASESAZ/Pages/emerging-respiratory-infections.aspx>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

For COVID-19 Guidance from the State and Federal Sources:

Resources for businesses and employers to plan, prepare, and respond to COVID-19, which is available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean:

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/businesses-employers.html

- Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries: Coronavirus and Workplace Laws. <https://www.oregon.gov/boli/Pages/Coronavirus-and-Workplace-Laws.aspx>
- Department of Labor Guidance: Employer Paid Leave Requirements for Covid-19 related circumstances. <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/pandemic/ffcra-employer-paid-leave>
- General guidance for businesses and employers to help them plan, prepare, and respond to COVID-19: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html
- Workplace cleaning and disinfecting recommendations, including everyday steps, steps when someone is sick, and considerations for employers: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html
- Safety practices for exposures in the workplace:
 - Cleaning and disinfection practices post exposure: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>
 - Safety practices for workers who may have had exposure to a person with COVID-19: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/critical-workers/implementing-safety-practices.html>
- OSHA guidance on preparing workplaces for COVID-19:
 - Oregon OSHA: <https://osha.oregon.gov/Pages/re/covid-19.aspx> (English and Spanish links)
 - National OSHA: English: www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf, and Spanish: www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3992.pdf
- Oregon Employment Department: COVID-19 Related Business Layoffs, Closures, and Unemployment Insurance Benefits: https://govstatus.egov.com/ORUnemployment_COVID19
- COVID-19 insurance and financial services information: <https://dfr.oregon.gov/insure/health/understand/Pages/coronavirus.aspx>

Additional resources:

- [Signs you can post](#)
- [Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#)
- [OHA Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [CDC's Guidance for Administrators in Parks and Recreational Facilities](#)

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May 15, 2020

Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit, and the Public

For purposes of this guidance the following definitions apply:

- “Business” means:
 - Grocery stores
 - Fitness-related organizations
 - Pharmacies
 - Public transit agencies and providers
 - Personal services providers
 - Restaurants, bars, breweries, brewpubs, wineries, tasting room and distilleries
 - Retail stores
 - Ride sharing services
- “Face covering” means a cloth, paper, or disposable face covering that covers the nose and the mouth.
- “Mask” means a medical grade mask.
- “Face shield” means a clear plastic shield that covers the forehead, extends below the chin, and wraps around the sides of the face.
- “Personal services providers” means 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.
- “Fitness-related organizations” includes but is not limited to gyms, fitness centers, personal training, dance studios, and martial arts centers.

Businesses

A business **must**:

- Require employees, contractors and volunteers to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering, unless an accommodation for people with disabilities or other exemption applies.
- Provide masks, face shields, or face coverings for employees.

- If it is a transit agency, require riders to wear face coverings and provide one for a rider that does not have one, and develop policies and procedures as described below.
- Develop and comply with policies and procedures that provide for accommodations and exemptions from the mask or face covering requirement for employees and contractors based on:
 - State and federal disabilities laws if applicable, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which protects people with disabilities from discrimination in employment and requires employers to engage in the interactive process for accommodations.
 - State or federal labor laws where applicable.
 - State and federal public accommodations laws that provide all persons with full and equal access to services, transportation, and facilities open to the public.
 - OHA public health guidance if applicable.
- If customers or visitors will be required to wear a face covering, develop a policy and post clear signs about any such requirements. A policy that requires customers and visitors to wear face coverings must:
 - Provide exceptions to the policy to accommodate people with certain health conditions, or children under two years of age.
 - Take into account that places of public accommodation must make reasonable modifications to their policy to allow people with disabilities to access their services.
 - Take into account that requiring people to wear face coverings affects people differently including people of color who may have heightened concerns about racial profiling and harassment due to wearing face coverings in public.
 - Consider whether to provide face coverings for customers or visitors who do not have one.
- Require employees and contractors to review the business's policies and procedures related to:
 - Employee accommodations and exemptions.
 - Customer and visitor face covering requirements.

A business should, but is not required to:

- Post signs about whether customers or visitors are required to wear face coverings in languages that are commonly spoken by customers and visitors
- Educate employees:
 - On how to safely work and communicate with people who cannot wear masks or face coverings.
 - That they may need to remove a mask or face covering for individuals who need to read lips or see facial expressions to communicate.

The Public

- When riding public transit, an individual must wear a face covering unless the individual:
 - Is under two years of age.
 - Has a medical condition that makes it hard to breathe when wearing a face covering.
 - Has a disability that prevents the individual from wearing a face covering.
- It is strongly recommended that individuals, including children between 2 and 12 years of age, wear a face covering at all times in settings like grocery stores or pharmacies, where it is likely that physical distancing of at least six feet from other individuals outside their family unit cannot be maintained, and vulnerable people must go.
- Because children between the ages of two and 12 years of age can have challenges wearing a face covering properly (e.g. not touching the face covering, changing the face covering if visibly soiled, risk of strangulation or suffocation, etc.) we urge that coverings be worn with the assistance and close supervision of an adult. Face coverings should never be worn by children when sleeping.

Additional Resources

- [OHA Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [OHA General Guidance for Employers](#)
- [OHA Sector-specific Guidance](#)

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You can get this document free of charge in other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer. Contact Mavel Morales at 1-844-882-7889, 711 TTY or OHA.ADAModifications@dhsaha.state.or.us.



Reopening Guidance

Sector: Outdoor Recreation

Specific Guidance for Outdoor Recreation Organizations:

Outdoor recreation organizations are required to:

- Prior to reopening after extended closure, 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.
- 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.
- Reinforce the importance of maintaining at least six (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.
- Keep day-use areas that are prone to attracting crowds closed (including but not limited to playgrounds, picnic shelters/structures, water parks and pools, and sports courts for contact sports like basketball).
- Prohibit contact sports.
- 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.
- Frequently clean and disinfect work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both public and non-public areas of parks and facilities.
- Post [clear signs](#) (available at healthoregon.org/coronavirus) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers and visitors with symptoms to stay home and who to contact if they need assistance.
- 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 six (6) feet of physical distance between parties (chairs, benches, tables). Post clear signs to reinforce physical distancing requirements between visitors of different parties.
- Review and implement [Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#).

To the extent possible, outdoor recreation agencies should, but are not required to:

- Consider closing alternating parking spots to facilitate at least six (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.
- Consider opening private, municipal, county and federal campgrounds as long as physical distancing requirements can be maintained. Oregon State Parks may make a separate determination on opening state campgrounds depending on readiness, ability to maintain physical distancing requirements and consultation with the Governor.
- Consider opening skate parks as long as physical distancing requirements can be maintained.
- 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 six (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.
- Provide handwashing stations or hand sanitizer in common areas such as picnic areas, day-use shelters, and buildings open to the public.
- Consider placing clear plastic or glass barriers in front of cashiers or visitor center counters, or in other places where maintaining six (6) feet of physical distance between employees, volunteers and visitors is more difficult.
- Review and implement [General Guidance for Employers](#), as applicable.

Additional resources:

- [Signs you can post](#)
- [Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit and the Public](#)
- [OHA Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [OHA General Guidance for Employers](#)
- [CDC's Guidance for Administrators in Parks and Recreational Facilities](#)

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