



**CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

**Andy Beshear
Governor**

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**Eric C. Friedlander
Secretary**

ORDER

June 3, 2020

On March 6, 2020, Governor Andy Beshear signed Executive Order 2020-215, declaring a state of emergency in the Commonwealth due to the outbreak of COVID-19 virus, a public health emergency. Pursuant to the authority in KRS 194A.025, KRS 214.020, and Executive Orders 2020-215 and 2020-323, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health, hereby orders the following directives to reduce and slow the spread of COVID-19:

1. The May 22, 2020 Order of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services that amended the March 16, 2020 Order of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services concerning restaurants (the "March 16 Food and Beverage Order") and the March 17, 2020, Order of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services concerning public-facing businesses (the "March 17 Public-Facing Businesses Order") is hereby amended as follows.
2. Effective June 1, 2020, the March 17, 2020 Public-Facing Businesses Order (as amended) shall no longer apply to the following businesses or entities: (1) Auctions; (2) Auto/Dirt track racing; (3) Aquatic centers; (4) Bowling alleys; (5) Fishing tournaments; (6) Fitness centers; and (7) Movie theaters. Effective June 3, 2020, the March 17, 2020 Public-Facing Businesses Order (as amended) shall no longer apply to the miniature golf businesses or entities. The businesses or entities identified in sections (1) through (7) of this paragraph must, in addition to the minimum requirements for all entities in the Commonwealth of Kentucky attached to and incorporated by reference in the May 11, 2020 Order of the Cabinet, implement and follow the specific Requirements for each respective business or entity, which are attached hereto and fully incorporated by reference herein. Miniature golf businesses or entities must implement and follow the minimum requirements for all entities in the Commonwealth attached to and incorporated by reference in the May 11, 2020 Order of the Cabinet. The specific

Requirements for each business identified in sections (1) through (7) of this paragraph and the minimum requirements for all entities are available online at: <https://healthyatwork.ky.gov>.

3. The March 17, 2020 Public-Facing Businesses Order (as amended) otherwise remains in effect except as amended by the May 22, 2020 Order and this Order.

4. The March 16, 2020 Food and Beverage Order (as amended) otherwise remains in effect except as amended by the May 22, 2020 Order.

5. Establishments and public-facing businesses that encourage public congregation or that, by the nature of the service to the public, cannot comply with CDC guidelines concerning social distancing, that were ordered to cease all in-person operations under the March 16, 2020 Food and Beverage Order or the March 17, 2020 Public-Facing Businesses Order remain prohibited from conducting all in-person operations unless otherwise provided in May 22, 2020 Order and this Order.

6. For the avoidance of doubt, all public facing-businesses permitted to operate must to the extent practicable implement Centers for Disease Control guidance, including:

- maintaining a distance of 6 feet between persons;
- ensuring employees practice appropriate hygiene measures, including regular, thorough handwashing;
- ensuring that employees who are sick remain home; and
- regularly cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched objects and surfaces.

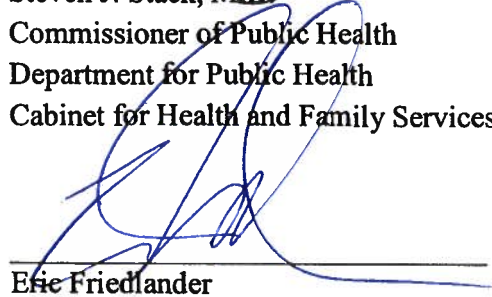
7. Failure to follow the requirements provided in this Order and any other Executive Order and any Cabinet Order, including but not limited to the Orders of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, is a violation of the Orders issued under KRS Chapter 39A, and could subject businesses to closure or additional penalties as authorized by law.

8. The Department for Public Health hereby delegates to local health departments the authority to take all necessary measures to implement this Order.

The Secretary for the Cabinet for Health and Family Services has been designated by the Governor to deliver these directives during this public health emergency. The Cabinet for Health and Family Services will continue to provide information and updates during the duration of this Public Health Emergency. Prior orders of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services remain in effect unless inconsistent with this Order.



Steven J. Stack, M.D.
Commissioner of Public Health
Department for Public Health
Cabinet for Health and Family Services



Eric Friedlander
Secretary
Governor's Designee

Requirements for Auctions

In addition to the Healthy at [Work Minimum Requirements](#), **auctions** must meet the requirements below in order to reopen and remain open:

Social Distancing Requirements for Auctions

- Auctions must continue to be held online or remotely to the greatest extent practicable.
- For those auctions that cannot be held remotely, they must be held outside to the greatest extent practicable.
- For those auctions that cannot be held remotely or outdoors, auctions must limit the number of customers present in any auction space to 33% of the maximum permitted occupancy of the facility, assuming all individuals in the space are able to maintain six (6) feet of space between each other with that level of occupancy. If individuals are not able to maintain six (6) feet of space between each other at 33% of capacity, auctions must limit the number of individuals in the space to the greatest number that permits proper social distancing.
- Auctions must ensure that all participants remain a minimum of six (6) feet away from each other and any auctioneers or staff. This includes during sign-in, previewing of the auction items, bidding, picking up items, and submitting payment. Chairs, if used, should be placed six (6) feet apart from one another to ensure proper social distancing.
- Auctions cannot serve food or drink.
- Auctions must ensure customers can pick up purchased items one person at a time and without in-person interaction, either by appointment or by establishing a designated space where each purchased item will be left for pickup.
- Auctions must use online registration, sign-in, and payment to the greatest extent practicable. For sign-ins or other documents that must be done in person, auctions must establish a system that minimizes in-person interaction to the greatest extent practicable, such as providing a designated space where one person at a time can sign documents.
- Auctions must stagger set-up, check-in, entry, exit, and breakdown times to avoid customers and auction staff congregating.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Requirements for Auctions

- Auctions that cannot be held remotely or outside must ensure that their facilities, including breakrooms and restrooms, are properly cleaned and ventilated. Auctions that

cannot be held outside are encouraged to open exterior doors and windows to increase ventilation.

- Auctions should provide hand sanitizer, handwashing facilities, tissues and waste baskets in convenient locations to the greatest extent practicable.
- Auctions must limit the use of shared equipment or items (e.g., pens, documents, bid paddles) to the greatest extent practicable. Any items that must be shared must also be thoroughly disinfected between each use.
- Auctions must limit touching of auction items to the greatest extent practicable. For those auction items that must be touched, they must be disinfected after each use if doing so is possible and would not diminish the quality or value of the item.
- Auctions making restrooms available must ensure frequently touched surfaces are frequently cleaned and disinfected (e.g., door knobs and handles).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements for Auctions

- Auctions must ensure that all staff wear facemasks or other face coverings whenever they are within six (6) feet of another person unless doing so would represent a serious risk to the staff member's health or safety.
- Auctions may require customers to wear masks as well. Auctions should establish a policy as to whether to serve customers who do not adhere to the business's policy on requiring masks. Auctions may choose not to serve those customers who refuse to wear a mask in order to protect their employees and other customers.
- For those auction items that must be touched and cannot be properly disinfected, auction staff and customers must wear gloves while examining the item and properly dispose of those gloves immediately after.

Training and Safety Requirements for Auctions

- Auctions must train staff to use PPE. This training includes: when to use PPE; what PPE is necessary; how to properly put on, use, and remove PPE; how to properly dispose of or disinfect PPE; how to inspect PPE for damage; how to maintain PPE, and; the limitations of PPE.
- Auctions must establish log-in procedures for staff and customers and maintain that information for potential contact notification.

Requirements for Automobile Racing Tracks

In addition to the Healthy at Work [Minimum Requirements](#), **automobile racing tracks** must meet the requirements below in order to reopen and remain open:

Social Distancing Requirements

- Racetracks must permit only authorized employees and essential drivers and crews on the premises. This includes, but is not limited to, racetrack employees, race teams (e.g., drivers, pit crews, and other support staff), emergency medical personnel, and necessary suppliers and vendors (e.g., gasoline suppliers).
- Racetracks must ensure that everyone on premises adhere to social distancing guidelines by staying at least six (6) feet away from other people whenever possible. Controls must be established and maintained when six (6) feet of physical distancing is not feasible.
- Racetracks must prohibit fans and outside media.
- Racetracks must ensure that employees, drivers or their crews may not bring guests, including family members.
- Racetracks must ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that drivers and their crews on the racetrack premises remain in their assigned pre- and post-trackside space, except when going to and from the track, bathrooms, or dining facilities for the purpose of food carry-out or pick-up.
- Racetracks must, to the greatest extent practicable, stagger normal procedures (e.g., race vehicle shipping/arrival and employee entry/exit) to ensure that employees do not congregate. Racetracks should ensure that employees and other persons present abide by appropriate social distancing requirements.
- Racetracks must ensure racetrack kitchens or other food facilities on premises follow social distancing while in the kitchen, to the greatest extent practicable, and provide food only via-carry out or curbside pick-up.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Requirements

- Racetracks must ensure that adequate supplies of soap and/or sanitizer are readily available to employees and that they promote frequent hand washing by setting up multiple, easily accessible sanitation locations. Refer to CDC guidelines for best sanitization practices.
- Racetracks must ensure cleaning and sanitation of frequently touched equipment, tools, objects, and surfaces with appropriate disinfectants. This may include, but is not limited to: vehicle/equipment door handles; keys; gear shifts; steering wheel/operator controls and levers; fuel pump dispensers; door knobs; light switches; phones; computers/keyboards; copiers; elevator buttons; toilets; faucets; sinks; countertops;

paper towel dispensers; desktops; handrails; folders; vending machines; counters; tables; and cabinets and knobs. Appropriate disinfectants include EPA registered household disinfectants, diluted household bleach solution, and alcohol solutions containing at least 60% alcohol.

- Racetracks must ensure, to greatest extent practicable, that facilities and work areas are sanitized and disinfected after persons suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 have been in the facility or work area.
- Racetracks must, to the greatest extent practicable, discourage employees and racing crews from sharing tools or equipment. Shared tools and equipment must be disinfected between uses.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) **Requirements**

- Racetracks must ensure employees, racing crews and others (e.g. emergency medical crews and suppliers) use appropriate face coverings and other personal protective equipment (PPE). No sharing of PPE is permissible. Racetracks should ensure employees and racing crews wear appropriate face coverings at all times practicable. For employees that are isolated in closed offices or assigned areas with more than six (6) feet of social distancing, face coverings are not necessary at all times. However, when an employee may come within six feet of other people, a face covering must be worn. If not required by OSHA for a job task, N95 / KN95 masks shall not be provided to non-healthcare sector workers as face coverings. Cloth masks shall be used instead.

Training and Safety Requirements

- Racetracks must educate and train all individuals including employees, temporary employees, contractors, vendors, customers, etc., regarding Healthy at Work protocols. Racetracks must communicate with employees any industry, company, and/or site specific plans, guidelines and requirements. Any updates must also be shared to ensure understanding and compliance. All education and training must be communicated in the language best understood by the individual receiving the education and training. Businesses should post signage at employee entrances and/or where other essential employee information is posted such as bulletin boards on construction sites.
- Racetracks must appoint a Safety Coordinator to manage and maintain compliance of the Healthy at Work requirements.
- Racetracks must provide special accommodations for persons at higher risk for severe illness per CDC guidelines (these guidelines are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Higher-Risk>).
- Racetracks must require sick workers or race team members to stay at home or go home if they start to have symptoms. Racetracks must have COVID-19 testing information readily available for employees and race team members, including testing location information.

Requirements for Aquatic Centers and Businesses

In addition to the Healthy at Work [Minimum Requirements](#), **aquatic centers** must meet the requirements below in order to reopen and remain open:

Social Distancing Requirements for Aquatic Centers

- These requirements allow aquatic centers to reopen for lap swimming, walking, practices, or exercise that can achieve the following social distancing measures. This includes swim lessons and lifeguard training with groups of 10 or fewer students. General leisure and entertainment swimming pool activities are prohibited. Pools without swim lanes must remain closed.
- Aquatics centers must limit the number of visitors present at their facility to a maximum of 33% of occupancy, not including employees. The facility or business should develop an organized scheduling system to minimize interactions between visitors and allows employees to sanitize commonly touched surfaces between visitors. There should be no open swim opportunities. Swimming sessions should be scheduled by appointment over the phone or online.
- Aquatics centers should provide services and conduct business via phone or Internet to the greatest extent practicable. Any employees who are currently able to perform their job duties via telework (e.g., accounting staff) should continue to telework.
- Aquatic centers should eliminate the use of any waiting areas, provide services by appointment only and communicate by phone or text when the visitor may enter the facility. These facilities or businesses must ensure visitors do not congregate in or around the premises before, during or after their visit.
- Aquatic centers should, to the greatest extent practicable, modify traffic flow to minimize contacts between employees and visitors.
- Aquatic centers should ensure employees use digital files rather than paper formats (e.g., documentation, invoices, inspections, forms, agendas) to the greatest extent practicable.
- Aquatic centers should communicate with clients and receive payments through contactless payment options (e.g., phone or Internet), to the greatest extent practicable. For those facilities or businesses that cannot use contactless payments, the facility or business should install floor or wall decals for cashier queuing areas to demark safe waiting distances of a six (6) feet minimums.
- If the swim lanes are six (6) feet wide or wider, swimmers may swim one per lane, leaving from opposite ends and separated by lane lines during their entire swim. For example, a six-lane pool would have odd lanes enter at one end and even lanes enter at the opposite end. Swimmers are not permitted to stop and/or interact at the same end as an adjacent lane. If the swim lanes are less than six (6) feet wide, then swimmers must swim in every other lane, with one empty lane separating each swimmer.

- Swim coaches may be on site, but must maintain a physical distance of at least six (6) feet from their students, other coaches, other swimmers and spectators at all times.
- Swimmers may have one member of their household present to observe and must maintain a physical distance of at least six (6) feet from coaches, other swimmers or other observers. Observers may not congregate in groups with other observers while at the aquatics or swimming facility or business.
- Aquatic centers should prohibit gatherings or meetings of employees of ten (10) or more during work hours, permit employees to take breaks and lunch outside, in their office or personal workspace, or in such other areas where proper social distancing is attainable.
- Aquatic centers should discourage employees from sharing phones, desks, workstations, handhelds/wearables, or other work tools and equipment to the greatest extent practicable.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Requirements for Aquatic Centers

- Aquatic centers should ensure that their facilities, including locker rooms, common areas, breakrooms and restrooms are properly cleaned and ventilated.
- Aquatic centers should provide hand sanitizer, handwashing facilities, tissues and waste baskets in convenient locations to the greatest extent practicable.
- Aquatic centers must encourage visitors to properly wash their hands when they arrive at the facility. If visitors refuse to properly wash their hands, the facility or business may refuse access to the facility.
- Aquatic centers should establish a policy as to whether to serve clients who do not adhere to the business's policy on requiring adherence to CDC guidelines.
- Aquatic centers making restrooms or locker rooms available must ensure restrooms frequently touched surfaces are appropriately disinfected after each use (e.g., door knobs and handles). Swimmers may shower at the facility only if the facility or business can routinely adequately clean and sanitize the showers and locker rooms between visitors.
- Aquatic centers should ensure disinfecting wipes or other disinfectant are available at shared equipment. Swimmers should not share towels or equipment that has not been properly disinfected.
- Aquatic centers must ensure cleaning and sanitation of frequently touched surfaces with appropriate disinfectants. Areas with frequently touched surfaces include fitting rooms, doors, PIN pads, and common areas. Appropriate disinfectants include EPA registered

household disinfectants, diluted household bleach solution, and alcohol solutions containing at least 60% alcohol.

- Aquatic centers must establish a cleaning and disinfecting process that follows CDC guidelines when any individual is identified, suspected, or confirmed COVID-19 case.
- Aquatic centers should ensure employees do not use cleaning procedures that could re-aerosolize infectious particles. This includes, but is not limited to, avoiding practices such as dry sweeping or use of high-pressure streams of air, water, or cleaning chemicals.
- Aquatic centers should disallow visitors from any direct use of retail items or products prior to sale.
- Aquatic centers should encourage visitors to touch only those retail items or products they intend to buy.
- Aquatic centers should ensure any retail items or products that are touched by visitors but not purchased are set aside and appropriately cleaned prior to returning to sales shelves. Businesses should refer to CDC cleaning guidelines for guidance.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements

- Aquatic centers must ensure appropriate face coverings and other personal protective equipment (PPE) are used by employees so long as such use does not jeopardize the employees' health or safety.
- Aquatic centers must ensure their employees wear face masks for any interactions between visitors and co-workers or while in common travel areas of the business (e.g., aisles, hallways, stock rooms, breakrooms, bathrooms, entries and exits). Employees are not required to wear face masks while alone in personal offices or if doing so would pose a serious threat to their health or safety.
- Aquatic centers should ensure all visitors wear face masks while in the facility. Swimmers should wear a face mask until they are entering the pool, and should wear the mask after exiting the pool. Aquatic centers should make masks available for visitors, however visitors may bring and use their own face mask. If visitors, suppliers or vendors refuse to wear masks, the facility or business may refuse those individuals entrance to the facility.
- Aquatic centers should establish a policy as to whether to serve visitors who do not adhere to the business's policy to adhere to CDC guidelines.
- Aquatic centers must ensure employees use gloves, along with any PPE normally used for routine job tasks, when cleaning equipment, workspaces, and high-touch areas of the business.

- Aquatic centers must ensure gloves are available to employees engaging in high-touch activity to the greatest extent practicable provided that they do not create additional hazards while being worn.
- Aquatic centers must ensure employees wear gloves while handling products during shipping and receiving.

Training and Safety Requirements

- Aquatics and swimming facilities and business must train employees to properly dispose of or disinfect PPE, inspect PPE for damage, maintain PPE, and the limitations of PPE.
- Aquatic centers must train employees to use PPE. This training includes: when to use PPE; what PPE is necessary; and how to properly put on, use, and remove PPE.
- Aquatic centers must place conspicuous signage at entrances and throughout the store alerting staff and customers to the required occupancy limits, six feet of physical distance, and policy on face coverings and face masks. Signage should inform employees and clients about good hygiene and new practices.
- Aquatic centers should, to the greatest extent practicable, implement hours where service can be safely provided to clients at higher risk for severe illness per CDC guidelines. These guidelines are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Higher-Risk>
- Aquatic centers should ensure employees are informed that they may identify and communicate potential improvements and/or concerns in order to reduce potential risk of exposure at the workplace. All education and training must be communicated in the language best understood by the individual receiving the education and training.

Requirements for Bowling Alleys

In addition to the Healthy at Work [Minimum Requirements](#), **bowling alleys must meet the requirements below in order to reopen and remain open:**

Social Distancing Requirements

- Bowling alleys must limit the number of clients present in any given facility to 33% of the occupational capacity of the facility. Employees are excluded from this 33% maximum.
- Bowling alleys must provide services and conduct business via phone or Internet to the greatest extent practicable. Any employees who are currently able to perform their job duties via telework (e.g., accounting staff) should continue to telework.
- Bowling alleys must eliminate the use of any waiting areas, provide lane reservations by appointment only and instruct patrons to arrive at their appointed time only. Bowling alleys must ensure patrons do not congregate in the lobby or entrance before or after their appointment.
- Bowling alleys must limit party size to ten (10) people or fewer. Persons not living within the same household should not be permitted bowl on the same lane or in an adjacent lane.
- Bowling alleys must establish controls to ensure one (1) lane of separation between parties/groups.
- Bowling alleys must ensure employees use digital files rather than paper formats (e.g., documentation, invoices, inspections, forms, agendas) to the greatest extent practicable.
- Bowling alleys must establish controls to ensure six (6) feet of physical distancing and safeguards to reduce the opportunity to spread the virus. This includes, for example, installation of portable or permanent non-porous physical barriers (e.g., plexiglass shields) at rental or check-out counters and between employee work stations.
- Bowling alleys must communicate with clients and receive payments through contactless payment options (e.g., phone or Internet) to the greatest extent practicable. For those bowling alleys that cannot utilize contactless payments, the business should install floor or wall decals for cashier queuing areas to demark safe waiting distances of a six (6) feet minimums.
- Bowling alleys must ensure that everyone on premises adhere to social distancing guidelines by staying at least six (6) feet away from other people whenever possible.
- Bowling alleys should, to the greatest extent practicable, modify traffic flow to minimize contacts between employees and patrons.
- Bowling alleys must ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, visitors remain in their assigned space (e.g. bowling lane and associated seating area), except when going to and

from the lane to shoe rental areas, bathrooms, or dining facilities.

- Bowling alleys must close in-person bar service to avoid congregating. However, drinks may be purchased by ordering from wait staff and delivery or to-go service.
- Bowling alleys with restaurants must adhere to the [Healthy at Work Restaurant Guidance](#).
- Bowling alleys with snack and refreshment bars must ensure employees use proper social distancing while preparing and serving food to the greatest extent practicable.
- Bowling alleys must, to the greatest extent practicable, stagger normal procedures (e.g., employee shift schedules, shipping/arrival and visitor entry/exit) to ensure that people do not congregate.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Requirements

- Bowling alleys must ensure that adequate supplies of soap and/or sanitizer are readily available to employees and that they promote frequent hand washing by setting up multiple, easily accessible sanitation locations, including at all lanes assigned to customers. Refer to CDC guidelines for best sanitization practices.
- Bowling alleys must ensure cleaning and sanitation of frequently touched equipment, tools, objects, and surfaces with appropriate disinfectants. This may include, but is not limited to: bowling balls; bowling shoes; lane surfaces such as the ball rack, air fans and score keeping surfaces; equipment door handles; operator controls and levers; door knobs; light switches; phones; computers/keyboards; copiers; elevator buttons; toilets; faucets; sinks; countertops; paper towel dispensers; desktops; handrails; folders; vending machines; counters; tables; and cabinets and knobs. Appropriate disinfectants include EPA registered household disinfectants, diluted household bleach solution, and alcohol solutions containing at least 60% alcohol.
- Bowling alleys must ensure, to greatest extent practicable, that facilities and work areas are sanitized and disinfected after persons suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 have been in the facility or work area.
- Bowling alleys must, to the greatest extent practicable, discourage patrons from sharing bowling balls.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements

- Bowling alleys must ensure employees, patrons and other visitors (e.g. suppliers and vendors) use appropriate face coverings and other personal protective equipment (PPE). No sharing of PPE is permissible. If not required by OSHA for a job task, N95 / KN95 masks shall not be provided to non-healthcare sector workers as face coverings. Cloth masks must be used instead.
- Bowling alleys must ensure appropriate face coverings and other personal protective equipment (PPE) is used by employees so long as such use does not jeopardize the

employees' health or safety.

- Bowling alleys must ensure their employees wear face masks for any interactions between clients and co-workers or while in common travel areas of the business (e.g., aisles, hallways, stock rooms, breakrooms, bathrooms, entries and exits). Employees are not required to wear face masks while alone in personal offices or if doing so would pose a serious threat to their health or safety.
- Bowling alleys must ensure appropriate face coverings and other personal protective equipment (PPE) is used by employees whenever they are within six feet of other employees or customers so long as such use does not jeopardize the employees' health or safety. Bowling alleys should make masks available for patrons; however, patrons may bring and use their own face masks if they wish. If patrons, suppliers or vendors refuse to wear masks, the bowling alley may refuse those individuals entrance to the facility.
- Bowling alleys must establish a policy as to whether to serve patrons who do not adhere to the business's policy on requiring masks.
- Bowling alleys must ensure employees use gloves, along with any PPE normally used for routine job tasks, when cleaning equipment, workspaces, and high-touch areas of the business.
- Bowling alleys must ensure gloves are available to employees engaging in high-touch activity to the greatest extent practicable provided that they do not create additional hazards while being worn.
- Bowling alleys must ensure employees wear gloves while handling products during shipping and receiving.

Training and Safety Requirements

- Bowling alleys must educate and train all individuals including employees, temporary employees, contractors, vendors, customers, etc., regarding Healthy at Work protocols.
- Bowling alleys must communicate with employees any industry, company, and/or facility specific plans, guidelines and requirements. Any updates must also be shared to ensure understanding and compliance. All education and training must be communicated in the language best understood by the individual receiving the education and training. Businesses should post signage at employee entrances and/or where other essential employee information is posted such as bulletin boards on construction sites.
- Bowling alleys must appoint a Safety Coordinator to manage and maintain compliance of the Healthy at Work requirements.
- Bowling alleys must provide special accommodations for persons at higher risk for severe illness per CDC guidelines (these guidelines are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Higher-Risk>).
- Bowling alleys must require sick workers or patrons members to stay at home or go home if they start to have symptoms.

Healthy at Work



- Bowling alleys must have COVID-19 testing information readily available for employees and patrons, including testing location information.

Requirements for Fishing Tournaments

In addition to the Healthy at [Work Minimum Requirements](#), **fishing tournaments** must meet the requirements below in order to reopen and remain open:

Social Distancing Requirements

- Public and Private Fishing Tournaments Background:
 - Fishing tournaments can vary widely in size from small 5-10 boat tournaments to the rare, much larger 100 or more boat tournaments. However, the majority are small tournaments that typically draw no spectator crowds and are comprised of mostly participants.
 - In a typical fishing tournament, participants are gathered for a brief pre-meeting either the night before the tournament or the morning of. Many of the small tournaments have no pre-meeting. The morning of the tournament participants launch boats independently and wait to fish until start time. Larger tournaments will have staggered start times. From that point on participants are out on the water with two to a boat at most. Boater registration data indicates that the most common type of boat is 16-21 feet long, providing adequate room to social distance.
 - At the end of the tournament they arrive and weigh-in fish prior to announcing the winners. On larger tournaments, return times are also staggered.
 - In a normal tournament the only times participants are likely to aggregate and not be able to social distance is during the pre-meeting and weigh-ins. Despite the crowded “look” of a full boat ramp parking lot, all participants are out on the water and separated for the duration of the event. Since they are all bringing their own boats and vehicles, there is no shared equipment that is in need of disinfecting. For them to reopen, tournament organizers must mitigate the potential crowding at the registration as well as the weigh-ins, which should not be difficult.
 - Since tournaments vary so widely in format, organizers should follow and refer to the Healthy at Work General Minimum Requirements which can be found on the Healthy at Work website – <https://healthyatwork.ky.gov>.

- Public and Private Fishing Tournaments must follow the following social distancing guidance:
 - Tournament organizers shall not hold in-person pre-tournament meetings (e.g., organizational and competitor registration/sign ups), these meetings can be done via conference call or online forum.
 - When tournaments are larger than 10 boats, they must, to the greatest extent practicable, stagger launch times or use multiple launch ramps.
 - Tournament participants must stay in vehicles or boats during launching process and give adequate space for others launching.
 - Weigh-ins must be conducted outdoors.
 - All participants must stay with their vehicle or boat until going up to weigh in.
 - Tournament organizers should encourage participants to wear neck gaiters or face masks when coming up to weigh-in.
 - Only one participant may weigh in a time, weigh in tanks must be staggered at least six feet apart.
 - No crowds may gather to observe weigh-ins. Specifically, fishing tournament organizers must follow the Healthy at Work Guidance for Gatherings of Up to Ten (10) People for any portion of their event where a group may congregate.
 - Prize money, trophies or other acknowledgement of placement can be issued by mail or via electronic means.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Requirements

- Fishing tournament organizers should develop and implement a plan and procedures to ensure any frequently touched surfaces are properly cleaned and ventilated routinely. Appropriate disinfectants include EPA registered household disinfectants, diluted household bleach solution, and alcohol solutions containing at least 60% alcohol. Facilities and businesses must establish a cleaning and disinfecting process that follows CDC guidelines when any individual is identified, suspected, or confirmed COVID-19 case.
- Fishing tournament organizers should encourage organizers, patrons or anyone associated with the tournament to frequently wash their hands or use hand sanitizer.
- Fishing tournament organizers should ensure disinfecting wipes or other disinfectant are available at shared equipment.

- Fishing tournament organizers should ensure organizers and patrons do not use cleaning procedures that could re-aerosolize infectious particles. This includes, but is not limited to, avoiding practices such as dry sweeping or use of high-pressure streams of air, water, or cleaning chemicals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements

- Fishing tournament organizers must ensure appropriate face coverings and other personal protective equipment (PPE) is used by organizers, staff and patrons when they are in close proximity to others so long as such use does not jeopardize the individuals health or safety.
- Fishing tournament organizers must establish policy as to whether to allow patrons to participate in the tournament who do not adhere to the tournament's policy on requiring masks.
- Fishing tournament organizers must train any applicable staff how to properly use PPE, how to properly dispose of or disinfect PPE, inspect PPE for damage, maintain PPE, and the limitations of PPE.
- Fishing tournament organizers must ensure organizers or any applicable staff use gloves, along with any PPE normally used for routine job tasks, when cleaning equipment and high-touch areas of the tournament.
- Fishing tournament organizers must ensure cloth face masks and gloves are available to organizers and staff engaging in high-touch activity to the greatest extent practicable provided that they do not create additional hazards while being worn.

Training and Safety Requirements

- Fishing tournament organizers must place conspicuous signage alerting staff and patrons of the required six (6) feet of social distancing of physical distance, and the tournament's policy on face coverings. Signage should inform organizers, staff and patrons about good hygiene and new practices.
- Fishing tournament organizers should, to the greatest extent practicable, discourage those staff and patrons who are at higher risk for severe illness from participating if they cannot participate safely per CDC guidelines. These guidelines are available at:<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Higher-Risk>
- Fishing tournament organizers should ensure that organizers, staff and patrons are informed that they may identify and communicate potential improvements and/or concerns in order to reduce potential risk of exposure at the tournament. All signage, education and training must be communicated in the language best understood by the individual receiving the education and training.

Requirements for Movie theaters

In addition to the Healthy at Work [Minimum Requirements](#), **movie theaters must meet the requirements below in order to reopen and remain open:**

Social Distancing Requirements

- Movie theaters must limit the number of patrons present to 33% of the occupational capacity of the facility. Employees are excluded from this 33% maximum.
- Movie theaters should conduct business via phone or Internet to the greatest extent practicable. Any employees who are currently able to perform their job duties via telework (e.g., accounting staff) should continue to telework.
- Movie theaters must minimize the use of any waiting areas, sell tickets online and instruct patrons to arrive at the start time on their pre-purchased ticket. For those movie theaters that cannot utilize online ticketing, the business should install floor or wall decals for cashier queuing areas to demark safe waiting distances of a six (6) feet minimums. Ticketing employees should be shielded by glass or plexiglass and utilize appropriate PPE.
- Movie theaters must scan electronic or bar coded tickets in a way that protects the patron and employees. For example, a patron may scan the ticket while being observed by a movie theater employee who is shielded by plexiglass or tickets may be scanned by an employee wearing appropriate PPE and shielded by a glass or plexiglass barrier. If the movie theater cannot implement the suggestions above or does not use barcoded tickets, the theater must implement another method of taking tickets that does not involve close personal contact. Movie theaters must ensure patrons do not congregate in the theater before or after their movie.
- Movie theaters should ensure employees use digital files rather than paper formats (e.g., documentation, invoices, inspections, forms, agendas) to the greatest extent practicable.
- Movie theaters must establish controls to ensure six (6) feet of physical distancing and safeguards to reduce the opportunity to spread the virus. This includes, for example, installation of portable or permanent non-porous physical barriers (e.g., plexiglass shields) at snack bar counters and between employee work stations.
- Movie theaters must ensure that everyone on premises adhere to social distancing guidelines by staying at least six (6) feet away from others not in their household whenever possible.
- Movie theaters must assign theater seats, to the greatest extent practicable, in order to arrange appropriate social distance theater seating (e.g. staggering open seats, closing every other aisle or closing sets of seats to keep groups who live in the same household socially distant from other groups or individuals).

- Movie theaters should, to the greatest extent practicable, modify traffic flow to minimize contacts between employees and patrons.
- Movie theaters must ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, patrons remain in their assigned space (e.g. bowling lane and associated seating area), except when going to and from their seat to a snack bar, bathrooms, or dining facilities.
- Movie theaters with bars or restaurants, not including snack bars, must adhere to the Healthy at Work Restaurant Guidance.
- Movie theaters with snack bars must ensure employees utilize proper social distancing while preparing and serving food, to the greatest extent practicable.
- Movie theaters must, to the greatest extent practicable, stagger normal procedures (e.g., employee shift schedules, shipping/arrival and visitor entry/exit) to ensure that people do not congregate.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Requirements

- Movie theaters must ensure that adequate supplies of soap and/or sanitizer are readily available to employees and patrons and that they promote frequent hand washing by setting up multiple, easily accessible sanitation locations. Refer to CDC guidelines for best sanitization practices.
- Movie theaters must ensure cleaning and sanitation of frequently touched equipment, tools, objects, and surfaces with appropriate disinfectants. This may include, but is not limited to: theater chairs; hand rails; door handles; operator controls and levers; door knobs; light switches; phones; computers/keyboards; copiers; elevator buttons; toilets; faucets; sinks; countertops; paper towel dispensers; desktops; handrails; folders; vending machines; counters; tables; and cabinets and knobs. Appropriate disinfectants include EPA registered household disinfectants, diluted household bleach solution, and alcohol solutions containing at least 60% alcohol.
- Movie theaters must ensure, to greatest extent practicable, that facilities and work areas are sanitized and disinfected after persons suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 have been in the facility or work area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements

- Movie theaters must ensure their employees, suppliers, and vendors wear cloth face coverings or face masks for any interactions between clients and co-workers or while in common travel areas of the business (e.g., aisles, hallways, stock rooms, breakrooms, bathrooms, entries and exits). Employees are not required to wear face masks while alone in personal offices, when more than six (6) feet away from anyone else, or if doing so would pose a serious threat to their health or safety.

- Movie theaters should establish a policy as to whether to serve patrons who do not adhere to the business's policy on requiring masks. Movie theaters should make masks available for patrons; however, patrons may bring and use their own face masks if they wish. If patrons refuse to wear masks, the theater may refuse those individuals entrance to the facility.
- Movie theaters must ensure employees use regularly-replaced gloves, along with any PPE normally used for routine job tasks, when cleaning equipment, workspaces, and high-touch areas of the business.
- Movie theaters must ensure gloves are available to employees engaging in high-touch activity to the greatest extent practicable provided that they do not create additional hazards while being worn.
- Movie theaters must ensure employees wear gloves while handling products during shipping and receiving.

Training and Safety Requirements

- Movie theaters must educate and train all individuals including employees, temporary employees, contractors, vendors, customers, etc., regarding Healthy at Work protocols.
- Movie theaters must communicate with employees any industry, company, and/or facility specific plans, guidelines and requirements. Any updates must also be shared to ensure understanding and compliance. All education and training must be communicated in the language best understood by the individual receiving the education and training. Businesses should post signage at employee entrances and/or where other essential employee information is posted such as bulletin boards.
- Movie theaters must appoint a Safety Coordinator to manage and maintain compliance of the Healthy at Work requirements.
- Movie theaters must provide special accommodations for persons at higher risk for severe illness per CDC guidelines (these guidelines are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Higher-Risk>).
- Movie theaters must require sick workers to stay at home or go home if they start to have symptoms. Theaters may also refuse entry to patrons displaying COVID-19 symptoms.
- Movie theaters must have COVID-19 testing information readily available for employees and patrons, including testing location information.
- Movie theaters must post the [Healthy At Work General Guidance](#) poster at the entrances to the theater as well as any other place where the reminders are useful (e.g., snack bars, bathrooms and individual theater doors/entry ways).

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