



STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS REOPENING, RELIEF & RECOVERY

NATO COVID-19 State Government Relations Report: Reopening, Relief & Recovery

As states look to reopen their economies, NATO and its regional units are tracking how these policies will impact the exhibition industry. The following report will be updated daily as guidelines from states are updated frequently.

This document is not legal advice. Exhibitors are encouraged to consult with counsel about the specific elements of any of the topics described in this document that are relevant to your operations. It is important to note that many decisions related to each of the topics must be made and implemented on a company-by-company, location-by-location basis, particularly as the timing and scope of the virus, and the mandates of public health officials will necessarily vary community-by-community. We will update this document as new information becomes available. The date on the first page of the document indicates the latest date this document was updated.

Updated: June 11, 2021

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New information in red



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Reopening Dates and Phases

State	Capacity Limits	Social Distancing	Mask Mandate
Alabama	100%	None	None
Alaska	100%	None	None
Arizona	100%	None	None
Arkansas	100%	None	None
California	<p>From 25% to 50%, varies by county.</p> <p>Theatres in “Yellow Tier” counties are able to operate at 75% if patrons can provide proof of vaccination or a negative COVID-19 test.</p> <p>Capacity restrictions lifted on June 11</p> <p>Effective June 15, restrictions such as physical distancing, capacity limits and the county tier system will end</p>	<p>6’ for Moderate and Substantial Counties.</p> <p>3’ for Yellow Tier audiences with proof of vaccination</p> <p>Social distancing restrictions lifted on June 11</p>	<p>Beginning June 16, California will allow fully vaccinated people to go without a mask in most indoor settings.</p>
California – Los Angeles	<p>50% capacity up to 200 people. Theatres are allowed to operate sections for vaccinated patrons that allow for 3-foot social distancing.</p> <p>Capacity restrictions lifted on June 11</p>	<p>3’ for Yellow Tier audiences with proof of vaccination</p> <p>Social distancing restrictions lifted on June 11</p>	<p>Beginning June 16, California will allow fully vaccinated people to go without a mask in most indoor settings.</p>
Colorado	<p>As of April 16, all counties have been given autonomy to create their own regulations. Many counties have chosen to allow indoor seated events at 100% capacity while maintaining social distancing between parties.</p>	<p>Varies by county</p>	<p>None</p>
Connecticut	100%	None	<p>No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals</p>
Delaware	Maintain social distancing	3’	None



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State	Capacity Limits	Social Distancing	Mask Mandate
District of Columbia	100%	None	Unvaccinated individuals are required to wear face masks in public places. Fully vaccinated people only need to wear masks or social distance in places where it is required.
Florida	100%	None	None
Florida – Miami/Palm Beach	100%	None	None
Georgia	100%	None	None
Georgia - Atlanta	100%	None	None
Hawaii	50%	6'	Individuals required to wear face masks in public places statewide.
Idaho	100%	None	None
Illinois	60% June 11: 100%	6' No social distancing required for vaccinated patrons	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Illinois – Chicago	60% Businesses have the option of not counting fully vaccinated individuals towards COVID-19 capacity limits for all industries. June 11: 100%	6' No social distancing required for vaccinated patrons	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Indiana	100%	None	None
Iowa	100%	None	None
Kansas	100%	None	None
Kentucky	100%	None	Mask mandate lifted on June 11
Louisiana	100%	None	None
Maine	100%	None	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals



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State	Capacity Limits	Social Distancing	Mask Mandate
Maryland	100%	None	No
Maryland – Baltimore City	100%	None	No
Maryland – Montgomery County	100%	None	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Massachusetts	100%	None	Mask mandate lifted on May 29
Michigan	50% up to 300 people Governor Whitmer expects all mitigation orders will be lifted by July 1	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Michigan – Detroit	50% up to 300 people	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Minnesota	100%	None	None
Mississippi	100%	None	None
Missouri	100%	None	None
Montana	100%	None	None
Nebraska	100%, local government may impose stricter limits.	None, varies by county	None
Nevada	100%, local government may impose stricter limits.	None, varies by county	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
New Hampshire	Social distancing encouraged	6'	None
New Jersey	100%	None	Yes
New Mexico	Green Level Counties: 25% Turquoise Level Counties: 33% 100% capacity expected by the end of June.	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
New York	Maintain social distancing. Theatres can disregard social distancing for audiences where all customers can provide proof of vaccination or a negative COVID-19 test. Capacity restrictions will be lifted when the state reaches 70% vaccination rate.	6' for unvaccinated patrons	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals



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State	Capacity Limits	Social Distancing	Mask Mandate
New York - New York City	Maintain social distancing. Theatres can disregard social distancing for audiences where all customers can provide proof of vaccination or a negative COVID-19 test.	6' for unvaccinated patrons	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
North Carolina	100%	None	None
North Dakota	100%	None	None
Ohio	100%	None	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals. Mask mandate lifted on June 2.
Oklahoma	100%	None	None
Oregon	<p>Varies by county.</p> <p>High Risk: Maximum 10% occupancy or 50 people total, whichever is larger</p> <p>Moderate Risk: Maximum 20% occupancy or 100 people total, whichever is larger</p> <p>Lower Risk: Maximum 50% occupancy</p> <p>Businesses may operate at 100% without social distancing for fully vaccinated patrons.</p> <p>Governor Brown expects all restrictions will be lifted by June 21.</p>	6' for unvaccinated patrons	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Oregon - Portland	<p>High Risk: Maximum 10% occupancy or 50 people total, whichever is larger</p> <p>Businesses may operate at 100% without social distancing for fully vaccinated patrons.</p>	6' for unvaccinated patrons	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals



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State	Capacity Limits	Social Distancing	Mask Mandate
	Governor Brown expects all restrictions will be lifted by June 21.		
Pennsylvania	100%	None	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Pennsylvania – Philadelphia	100%	None	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Puerto Rico	50%	6'	Yes
Rhode Island	100%	None	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
South Carolina	100%	None	None
South Dakota	100%	None	None
Tennessee	100%	None	None
Tennessee - Memphis	100%	None	None
Tennessee - Nashville	100%	None	None
Texas	100%	None	None
Utah	100%	None	None
Vermont	50% with 75 person maximum	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Virginia	100%	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Washington	50% up to 400 patrons June 30: 100%	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
Washington - Seattle	50% up to 400 patrons	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals
West Virginia	Maintain social distancing	6'	No longer required for fully vaccinated individuals. Mask mandate lifted on June 20.
Wisconsin	100%	None	None
Wyoming	100%	None	None

State-By-State Reopening Guidance for Movie Theaters

Click to access the [NATO Reopening Guide](#) (members only).

California

[Industry guidance to reduce risk](#)

[Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#)

Tier status:

Widespread (purple)

- Movie theaters: Outdoor only with modifications
- Family entertainment centers: Outdoor only with modifications for activities like kart racing, mini golf, batting cages

Substantial (red)

- Movie theaters:
 - Indoor with modifications
 - Capacity must be limited to 25% or 100 people, whichever is less
- Family entertainment centers: Outdoor only with modifications for activities like kart racing, mini golf, batting cages

Moderate (orange)

- Movie theaters:
 - Indoor with modifications
 - Capacity must be limited to 50% or 200 people, whichever is less
- Family entertainment centers:
 - Outdoor with modifications for activities like kart racing, mini golf, batting cages
 - Indoor with modifications for naturally distanced activities, like bowling alleys and climbing walls
 - Capacity must be limited to 25%

Minimal (yellow)

- Movie theaters:
 - Indoor with modifications
 - Capacity must be limited to 50%
- Family entertainment centers:
 - Outdoor with modifications for activities like kart racing, mini golf, batting cages
 - Indoor with modifications for naturally distanced activities, like bowling alleys and climbing walls
 - Indoor with modifications for activities with increased risk of proximity and mixing, like arcade games, ice and roller skating, and indoor playgrounds
 - Capacity must be limited to 50%

Follow this guidance for [movie theaters and family entertainment centers](#), like bowling alleys, miniature golf, batting cages, and arcades, to create a safer environment for workers and patrons.

Review the guidance, prepare a plan, and post the [checklist for movie theaters and family entertainment centers](#) in your workplace to show customers and employees that you've reduced the risk and are open for business.

Industry Guidance: Family Entertainment Centers

On March 19, 2020, the State Public Health Officer and Director of the California Department of Public Health issued an order requiring most Californians to stay at home to disrupt the spread of COVID-19 among the population.

The impact of COVID-19 on the health of Californians is not yet fully known. Reported illness ranges from very mild (some people have no symptoms) to severe illness that may result in death. Certain groups, including people aged 65 or older and those with serious underlying medical conditions, such as heart or lung disease or diabetes, are at higher risk of hospitalization and serious complications. Transmission is most likely when people are in close contact with an infected person, even if that person does not have any symptoms or has not yet developed symptoms.

Precise information about the number and rates of COVID-19 by industry or occupational groups, including among critical infrastructure workers, is not available at this time. There have been multiple outbreaks in a range of workplaces, indicating that workers are at risk of acquiring or transmitting COVID-19 infection. Examples of these workplaces include long-term care facilities, prisons, food production, warehouses, meat processing plants, and grocery stores.

As stay-at-home orders are modified, it is essential that all possible steps be taken to ensure the safety of workers and the public.

Key prevention practices include:

- physical distancing to the maximum extent possible,
- use of face coverings by employees (where respiratory protection is not required) and customers/clients,
- frequent handwashing and regular cleaning and disinfection,
- training employees on these and other elements of the COVID-19 prevention plan.

In addition, it will be critical to have in place appropriate processes to identify new cases of illness in workplaces and, when they are identified, to intervene quickly and work with public health authorities to halt the spread of the virus.

This document provides guidance for family entertainment center operators to support a safe, clean environment for workers and customers. Examples of such businesses include bowling alleys, miniature golf, batting cages, arcades, and movie theaters.

NOTE: This guidance is not intended for ice rinks, roller rinks, laser tag arenas, etc., where guests are less able to maintain physical distancing of at least six feet, where a central part of the activity is circulating in the space, and which can accommodate a large number of guests who are mainly from different households. It is not intended for amusement, theme, or water parks; however, these types of parks that have stand-alone bowling alleys, miniature golf, arcades, movie

theaters, etc., may open those operations provided they adhere to applicable state and local guidance and keep other attractions closed including amusement park rides. Discontinue demonstrations, such as magic, live animal shows etc., unless physical distancing and sanitation protocols can be met. Family entertainment centers with convention space, rentable meeting rooms, other areas for private events such as birthday parties, etc., should keep those areas closed until such activities are allowed to resume modified or full operation through a specific reopening order and guidance. Family entertainment centers with restaurants, bars, coffee shops, gift shops, museums and interactive exhibits, etc., should refer to guidance on such industries as it becomes available on the COVID-19 Resilience Roadmap website.

Even with adherence to physical distancing, convening in a setting bringing multiple different households to engage in the same activity carries a relatively higher risk for widespread transmission of the COVID-19 virus, and may result in increased rates of infection, hospitalization, and death, especially among more vulnerable populations.

*Movie theaters must therefore limit attendance to 25% of theater capacity or a maximum of 100 attendees, whichever is lower. The California Department of Public Health, in consultation with county Departments of Public Health, will review and assess the impact of these imposed limits on public health and provide further direction as part of a phased-in restoration of leisure activities.

This guidance is not intended to revoke or repeal any employee rights, either statutory, regulatory or collectively bargained, and is not exhaustive, as it does not include county health orders, nor is it a substitute for any existing safety and health-related regulatory requirements such as those of Cal/OSHA.¹ Stay current on changes to public health guidance and state/local orders, as the COVID-19 situation continues. Cal/OSHA has more comprehensive guidance on their Cal/OSHA General Guidelines on Protecting Workers from COVID-19 webpage. CDC has additional requirements in their guidance for businesses and employers.

Workplace Specific Plan

- Establish a written, worksite-specific COVID-19 prevention plan at every facility, perform a comprehensive risk assessment of all work areas, and designate a person at each facility to implement the plan.
- Identify contact information for the local health department where the facility is located, for communicating information about COVID-19 outbreaks among employees.
- Train and communicate with employees and employee representatives on the plan.
- Regularly evaluate the facility for compliance with the plan and document and correct deficiencies identified.
- Investigate any COVID-19 illness and determine if any work-related factors could have contributed to risk of infection. Update the plan as needed to prevent further cases.
- Identify close contacts (within six feet for 15 minutes or more) of an infected employee and take steps to isolate COVID-19 positive employee(s) and close contacts.
- Adhere to the guidelines below. Failure to do so could result in workplace illnesses that may cause operations to be temporarily closed or limited.

Topics for Employee Training

- Information on COVID-19, how to prevent it from spreading, and which underlying health conditions may make individuals more susceptible to contracting the virus.
- Self-screening at home, including temperature and/or symptom checks using CDC guidelines.
- The importance of not coming to work if employees have symptoms of COVID-19 as described by the CDC, such as a frequent cough, fever, difficulty breathing, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, recent loss of taste or smell, or if they or someone they live with have been diagnosed with COVID-19.
- To seek medical attention if their symptoms become severe, including persistent pain or pressure in the chest, confusion, or bluish lips or face. Updates and further details are available on CDC's webpage.
- The importance of frequent handwashing with soap and water, including scrubbing with soap for 20 seconds (or using hand sanitizer with at least 60% ethanol (preferred) or 70% isopropanol (if the product is inaccessible to unsupervised children) when employees cannot get to a sink or handwashing station, per CDC guidelines).
- The importance of physical distancing, both at work and off work time (see Physical Distancing section below).
- Proper use of face coverings, including:
 - Face coverings do not protect the wearer and are not personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - Face coverings can help protect people near the wearer, but do not replace the need for physical distancing and frequent handwashing.
 - Face coverings must cover the nose and mouth.
 - Employees should wash or sanitize hands before and after using or adjusting face coverings.
 - Avoid touching the eyes, nose, and mouth.
 - Face coverings should be washed or discarded after each shift.
- Ensure temporary or contract workers at the facility are also properly trained in COVID-19 prevention policies and have necessary supplies and PPE. Discuss these responsibilities ahead of time with organizations supplying temporary and/or contract workers.
- Information on employer or government-sponsored leave benefits the employee may be entitled to receive that would make it financially easier to stay at home. See additional information on government programs supporting sick leave and worker's compensation for COVID19, including employee's sick leave rights under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act and the Governor's Executive Order N-51-20, and employee's rights to workers' compensation benefits and presumption of the work-relatedness of COVID-19 pursuant to the Governor's Executive order N-62-20.

Individual Control Measures and Screening

- Provide temperature and/or symptom screenings for all workers at the beginning of their shift and any vendors, contractors, or other workers entering the establishment. Make sure the temperature/symptom screener avoids close contact with workers to the extent possible. Both screeners and employees should wear face coverings for the screening.
- If requiring self-screening at home, which is an appropriate alternative to providing it at the establishment, ensure that screening was performed prior to the worker leaving the home for their shift and follows CDC guidelines, as described in the Topics for Employee Training section above.

- Encourage workers and visitors who are sick or exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 to stay home.
- Employers should provide and ensure workers use all required protective equipment, including eye protection and gloves where necessary.
- Employers should consider where disposable glove use may be helpful to supplement frequent handwashing or use of hand sanitizer; examples are for workers who are screening others for symptoms or handling commonly touched items. Workers should wear gloves when handling items contaminated by body fluids.
- Face coverings are strongly recommended when employees are in the vicinity of others. Workers and volunteers should have face coverings available and wear them when in shared work areas, such as offices and other areas on the property. Face coverings must not be shared. Employers are generally encouraged to provide face coverings but must provide them when required by employer rules or these guidelines.
- Employers must take reasonable measures, including posting signage in strategic and highly-visible locations and in reservation confirmations, to remind the public that they should use face coverings, practice physical distancing, to not touch their face, to frequently wash their hands with soap for at least 20 seconds, and to use hand sanitizer.
- Guests and visitors should be screened for symptoms upon arrival, asked to use hand sanitizer, and to bring and wear a face covering when not eating or drinking. Babies and children under age two should not wear face coverings, in accordance with CDC guidelines.
- Display a set of clearly visible rules for customers and personnel at entrance(s) that are to be a condition of entry. The rules could include instructions to use hand sanitizer, maintain physical distance from other customers, avoid unnecessary touching of surfaces, contact information for the local health department, and changes to services. Whenever possible, the rules should be available digitally, include pictograms, etc.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Protocols

- Perform thorough cleaning in high traffic areas such as customer waiting areas and lobbies, employee break rooms, etc., and areas of ingress and egress, including stairways and elevator banks. Frequently disinfect commonly used surfaces, including counters, credit card machines, touchscreens, buttons, doorknobs, armrests, toilets, hand washing facilities, coin-operated and redemption games, vending machines, etc.
- Disinfect rented or shared items before issuing to and when returning from customer use, including bowling balls, golf balls, putters, writing implements, bats, shoes, helmets, etc. Close self-service item selection areas for games or activities, such as bowling balls on accessible racks, and provide these items to customers individually.
- Provide hand sanitizer dispensers throughout activity areas, lobbies, and service areas, for use by customers and employees. Hand sanitizer should be available for customers to use when activity items come into contact with shared surfaces (e.g., golf balls and golf cups, bowling balls and return machinery, etc.). Encourage guests to wash hands and/or use hand sanitizer often while using equipment and items. Remind members of the public (with signs and/or verbally) not to touch their eyes, nose, and mouth. Consider providing disposable gloves at each activity area for use by members of the public. Make available a means of disposal at each location where gloves are provided.
- Provide disposable or single-use items whenever possible. This could include scorecards, pencils, 3D glasses, etc. If disposable replacements cannot be provided, properly disinfect items before and after customer use.

- Thoroughly clean and disinfect each customer activity area after every use. This can include disinfecting tables, chairs, booster seats, booths, touch screens, etc. Allow adequate time for proper disinfection, following product instructions. Environmental Protection Agency-approved disinfectants require a minimum contact time (seconds to minutes) to be effective against human coronavirus.
- Regularly clean and disinfect surfaces shared by employees between shifts or between users, whichever is more frequent, including but not limited to working surfaces, time clocks, copy machines, keys, cleaning equipment, gaming machinery, etc. Avoid sharing equipment such as phones, tablets, office machinery, and tools wherever possible. Never share PPE.
- Provide time for workers to implement cleaning practices during their shift. Cleaning assignments should be assigned during working hours as part of the employee's job duties.
- Equip terminals, desks, and help counters with proper sanitation products, including hand sanitizer and disinfectant wipes, and provide personal hand sanitizers to all staff directly assisting customers.
- Ensure that sanitary facilities stay operational and stocked at all times and provide additional soap, paper towels, and hand sanitizer when needed.
- Provide resources to promote employees' personal hygiene. This will include tissues, no-touch trash cans, hand soap, adequate time for handwashing, alcohol-based hand sanitizers, disinfectant wipes, and disposable towels.
- To minimize the risk of Legionnaires' disease and other diseases associated with water, take steps to ensure that all water systems and features (e.g., drinking fountains, decorative fountains) are safe to use after a prolonged facility shutdown.
- When choosing cleaning chemicals, employers should use products approved for use against COVID-19 on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved list and follow product instructions. Use disinfectants labeled to be effective against emerging viral pathogens, diluted household bleach solutions (5 tablespoons per gallon of water), or alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol that are appropriate for the surface. Provide employees training on manufacturer's directions and Cal/OSHA requirements for safe use. Workers using cleaners or disinfectants should wear gloves and other protective equipment as required by the product instructions. Follow the asthma-safer cleaning methods recommended by the California Department of Public Health.
- Adjust or modify facility hours to provide adequate time for regular thorough cleaning.
- Install and encourage the use of credit cards and hands-free devices, if possible, including motion sensor lights, contactless payment systems, automatic soap and paper towel dispensers, and timecard systems.
- Inspect deliveries and take all necessary and feasible disinfection measures when receiving goods.
- Consider installing portable high-efficiency air cleaners, upgrading the building's air filters to the highest efficiency possible, and making other modifications to increase the quantity of outside air and ventilation in offices and other spaces.

Physical Distancing Guidelines

- Adjust maximum occupancy rules to limit the number of people at family entertainment centers as appropriate to support physical distancing.
- Limit customer groups to a household unit. People from the same household do not need to be six feet apart.

- Close ball pits, foam pits, indoor playgrounds, climbing structures, enclosed bounce houses, etc., in accordance with CDC guidelines, as these areas promote congregation and are difficult to properly disinfect between uses.
- Family entertainment centers with prize redemption counters, gift shops, etc., should refer to and follow the guidelines for retail available on the COVID-19 webpage.
- Family entertainment centers that offer food and drink concessions should encourage customers to order online or over the phone, whenever possible, and make items available for counter pick-up. Use visual cues to ensure customers maintain physical distances of at least six feet while waiting in line. Install impermeable barriers at concession counters, if possible. Customers should wear face coverings when picking up pre-ordered items from the concessionaire.
- Install physical, impermeable barriers or partitions between game, seating, and other types of activity areas to minimize exposure between customers. If this is not possible, discontinue activity areas from use (using visual cues, removing items, etc.) so that customers can maintain at least six feet of distance at all times. Employers should take into consideration whether an activity may cause a customer to require additional space and make modifications to ensure adequate physical distances.
- Implement timed and/or advanced reservation ticketing systems and pre-assigned seating or activity areas, whenever possible, to stagger customer visits and help maintain physical distances. Ask visitors to wait in their vehicle until their reservation time and to arrive and leave in a single group to minimize crossflow of visitors and staff.
- Dedicate staff to manage movement of customers when activities could bring people within six feet of distance from each other, such as ushering customers to seats, preventing congregation in bottleneck areas, limiting groups from playing through courses, etc.
- Implement measures to ensure physical distancing of at least six feet between people, such as when customers are waiting in line. This can include use of physical partitions or visual cues (e.g., floor markings or signs to indicate to where employees and customers/visitors should stand).
- Install impermeable barriers where physical distancing cannot be maintained to minimize exposure between employees and customers.
- Face coverings are strongly encouraged for all employees, however, they are required for any employee who must be within six feet of customers (e.g., fitting and securing guests with safety equipment). All workers should minimize the amount of time spent within six feet of guests.
- Designate separate routes for entry and exit into facilities, activity areas, seating areas, employee work areas, etc., if possible, to help maintain physical distancing and lessen the instances of people closely passing each other. Establish one-way directional hallways and passageways for foot traffic, if possible, to eliminate employees and guests from passing by one another.
- Consider offering workers who request modified duties options that minimize their contact with customers and other employees (e.g., managing inventory rather than working as a cashier or managing administrative needs through telework).
- Reconfigure workspaces, if possible, to allow for six feet between employees. Hold smaller meetings at facilities to maintain physical distancing guidelines and consider holding meetings outside or via online platforms or telephone.
- Close or limit access to breakrooms, use barriers, or increase distance between tables/chairs to separate workers and discourage congregating during breaks. Where possible, create outdoor break areas with shade coverings and seating arrangements that ensures physical distancing.
- Place additional limitations on the number of workers in enclosed areas, such as supply rooms and counter areas, to ensure at least six feet of separation to limit transmission of the virus.

- Stagger employee breaks, in compliance with wage and hour regulations, to maintain physical distancing protocols.
- Ask vendors who are required to enter facilities to have their employees follow the guidance of local, state and federal governments regarding wearing face coverings.
- Redesign parking lots to limit congregation points and ensure proper separation (e.g., every other space, contactless payment, etc.)

Additional Considerations for Indoor Movie Theaters

- Limit the number of attendees in each theater to 25% of theater capacity or a maximum of 100 attendees, whichever is lower.
- Implement a reservation system to limit the number of attendees entering the theater at a time whenever possible. Designate arrival times as part of reservations, if possible, so that customers arrive at and enter the theater in staggered groups.
- Establish directional entry and exit into theaters where possible.
- Reconfigure, close, or otherwise remove seats from use to ensure physical distancing of at least six feet between attendees. This may require seating every other row or blocking off or removing seats in a “checkerboard” style (use each row but make sure no one is directly behind other patrons) so that distances are maintained in all directions. Members of the same household may be seated together but should maintain at least six feet of distance from other households.
- Face coverings should be worn by patrons when not eating or drinking. At a minimum, face coverings should be worn when entering and exiting theaters, when obtaining refreshments at the concession stand, and whenever physical distancing cannot be maintained. Postings for patrons should include this information.
- Dedicate staff to help people maintain distances before and after screenings. This could include ushering to seats prior to the start of a show and dismissing customers in an orderly fashion to reduce the crossflow of traffic or crowding in exit rows.
- Consider using disposable or washable seat covers in theaters, particularly on porous surfaces that are difficult to properly clean. Discard and replace seat covers between each use.
- Prop or hold doors open during peak periods when attendees are entering and exiting facilities, if possible and in accordance with security and safety protocols.
- Turn off public drinking water fountains and place signs informing attendees they are inoperable.
- Consider limiting the number of people that use the restroom at one time to allow for physical distancing.
- Reconfigure parking lots to limit congregation points and ensure proper separation (e.g., closing every other space).
- If offering drive-in movies, ensure that vehicles have at least six feet of distance between them. Operators of these establishments should follow additional applicable guidance for retailers of Drive-In Movie Theaters.

Additional Considerations Drive-In Retail, Including Drive-In Movie Theaters

- For drive-in operations, such as movie theaters or restaurants, vehicles must be spaced at least six feet apart and no gatherings outside of vehicles should take place. Parking spaces for viewing at drive-in theaters must be limited to either every other spot or reconfigured to ensure adequate distancing between vehicles.
- Each vehicle may only be occupied by members of the same household who have already been in close contact with each other. If not utilizing restroom facilities or picking up concessions,

patrons must remain in their vehicles. Patrons cannot sit outside of their vehicles, e.g., to view a drive-in movie near their vehicle.

- There must be regular cleaning and sanitizing of on-site restrooms for drive-in retail facilities and drive-in movie theaters.
- Cashless and touchless transactions systems are preferred wherever possible. If available, orders, reservations and payments for the drive-in business should be made in advance online or over the phone.
- Drive-in movie theater concessions should be ordered online or over the phone, if possible, and be available for curbside pick-up. Walk-up concession services should be available for pick-up of pre-ordered items. Patrons should wear face coverings when picking up pre-ordered items from the concessionaire. If pre-ordering items is not possible, ensure that customers maintain proper physical distancing when waiting to order food items.
- Drive-in movie theaters should suspend double-feature offerings to limit the amount of time patrons spend on-site and avoid the need for intermissions.
- Any playgrounds, outdoor eating areas, picnic tables, or other amenities at drive-in movie theaters should be closed.

Delaware

Phase 2 Guidelines

Workplace Activity:

- Adjusted workplace hours and shifts (if working in-person, leverage A/B teams or staggered arrival/departure) to minimize contact across employees and reduce congestion at entry points; close contacts of infected individuals should telework until safe per DPH guidance.
- Limit visitors and service providers on site; shipping and deliveries completed in designated areas

Gathering/Audience Size:

- In-person operation of this industry is allowable under strict social-distancing restrictions, increased cleaning regimen.

Physical Distancing:

- Patrons, volunteers, and staff must wear cloth face coverings in accordance with the State of Emergency Order.
- May offer visits without a reservation. Reservations and ticketing services should be made online/phone with no cash or paper tickets exchanged to the greatest extent possible. Install physical barriers at ticket booths, such as sneeze guards and partitions, and change layout of workspaces to reduce employees' exposure to guests.
- Contactless payment merchandise should be maximized; disinfect between transactions and comply with other retail recommendations.
- Provide electronic playbills, maps, or information in place of paper.
- Guided tours may resume as long as tour guides are socially distanced from guests, and guests not of the same household are socially distanced from each other.
- No-touch entry (e.g. prop doors open or assign staff or volunteer to hold doors open for patrons) should be maximized.
- Audience queues must maintain a 6 feet distance between individual household units.
- For indoor venues, limit up to 60% of fire occupancy requirements while ensuring 6 feet radius around individual household units.

- For fixed seating venues, only 60% of patron seating may be occupied and there must be a 6 feet radius around individual household units. Patrons must exit their seats in an orderly, row by row fashion as directed by venue staff.
- Maintain signage and markings to remind and help individuals stand at least 6 feet apart when in common areas, walkways, or while visiting exhibits.
- Limit the number of people in a confined area to enable adequate distancing at all times.
- Bag or coat checks are not permitted.
- Shuttle services may resume as long as riders from different households are socially distanced from each other.

Food establishments within these facilities may use existing table area footprint, with tables appropriately distanced per food and drink establishment guidance.

Concessions selling only pre-packaged food must ensure social distancing in lines, use contactless transaction or deliver food directly to seated customers.

Institutions with an education or fellowship or similar component may not reopen for students, but may reopen.

Locations offering research fellowships and library functions shall follow Division of Libraries guidelines. Fellows may reserve times to access facilities for research.

Arts and music instruction may resume as long as participants and instructors are socially distanced and equipment is not shared without being properly sanitized. Face coverings may be removed when it is impractical to perform the instruction without them.

Hawaii

Governor Ige's Reopening Presentation

Governor Ige has released his phased approach to reopening businesses in the state. The plan estimates that theaters, along with other indoor gathering places, will reopen in June as long as businesses follow physical distancing policies and the Safe Practices guidelines established by the Department of Health. According to slide 20 in the Governor's presentation, Safe Practices Include:

- Hand Hygiene: Hand washing and/or 60% hand sanitizer facilities available in work and public settings for use by employees and the public
- Home if Ill: Stay home if ill (except to seek care—call first)
- Face Covering: Cloth face coverings worn at all times by employees and public when outside the home (except solo exercising), including when in transit other than personal vehicle
- Surface Cleaning: Regular cleaning/disinfection of surfaces and objects touched by the public and employees
- Physical Distance: Maintain 6 feet distance between ALL individuals to the fullest extent possible
- Protect High Risk: Limited in-person visits to nursing homes, hospitals, congregate facilities. Those at higher risk for severe illness advised to minimize time and activities outside the household.
- Isolation: Isolation of cases either in home or in facility, under DOH monitoring & direction

- Quarantine: Quarantine of contacts of cases either in home or facility, under DOH monitoring & direction

Illinois

THEATERS & PERFORMING ARTS GUIDELINES

This document is applicable to businesses that meet the following criteria:

- Seated theaters, cinemas, and performing arts centers primarily engaged in showing live or pre-recorded performances
 - Examples of productions shown by theaters and cinema businesses include (non-exhaustive): plays, musicals, orchestras, operas, comedy/ improvisational shows, movies, pre-recorded events
- These guidelines apply to ticketed events with seating available for all customers; general admission shows and/or events without seating (e.g., standing room only) are not permitted at this time
- Note: organizations that operate across multiple workplace environments should refer to applicable Phase IV guidelines for guidance on those workplaces
 - Note: As of release, indoor theaters and performing arts venues should operate at lesser of 50 guests OR 50% of overall theater or performance space capacity. Outdoor theaters and performing arts venues should operate at 20% of overall theater or performance space capacity. Capacity restrictions and group sizes will be reassessed based on the latest science and public health metrics on an ongoing basis throughout Phase IV

Uniform guidelines across businesses, industries and nonprofits within the State of Illinois:

GENERAL HEALTH

- I. Minimum guidelines
 1. All employees who can work from home should continue to do so
 2. Employees should wear face coverings over their nose and mouth when within 6-ft. of others (cloth masks preferred). Exceptions may be made where accommodations are appropriate – see IDHR’s guidance.
 3. Social distance of at least 6-ft. should be maintained between non-household individuals unless participating in activities permitted under Phase IV guidelines
 4. Employers should provide hand washing capability or sanitizer to employees and if applicable, customers
 5. Frequent hand washing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap/ paper towels and/or disinfectant/ hand sanitizer should be available

HR AND TRAVEL POLICIES

- I. Minimum guidelines
 1. All employees and workers who perform work at the worksite (such as temporary or contract workers) should complete health and safety training related to COVID-19 when initially returning to work. Resources to design a training are posted on the DCEO Restore Illinois guidelines website
 2. Employees should follow CDC travel guidance to protect themselves and others during business travel

3. Employees should not report to, or be allowed to remain at, work if sick or symptomatic (with cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever of 100.4 degrees or above, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, or other CDC-identified symptoms), and sick or symptomatic employees should be encouraged to seek a COVID-19 test at a state or local government testing center, healthcare center or other testing locations
 4. Employers should clearly explain all paid leave policies and make workers aware that they may be eligible for benefits if they are sick or symptomatic
 5. Employers should be aware that the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and provisions of state law prohibit employers from retaliating against workers for raising safety or health concerns
- II. Encouraged best practices
1. Provide reasonable accommodation for COVID-19-vulnerable employees, including but not limited to work from home (if feasible), reduced contact with others, use of barriers to ensure minimum distance between others whenever feasible or other accommodations that reduce chances of exposure

HEALTH MONITORING

- I. Minimum guidelines
1. Employers should make temperature checks available for employees and encourage their use. Employers should post information about the symptoms of COVID-19 in order to allow employees to self-assess whether they have any symptoms and should consider going home
 2. All employers should have a wellness screening program. Resources outlining screening program best practices are posted on the DCEO Restore guidelines website
 - i. Employers should conduct in-person screening of employees upon entry into workplace to verify no presence of COVID-19 symptoms
 - ii. If employee shift is greater than 5 hours, employers should also conduct mid-shift screening to verify no presence of COVID-19 symptoms (in person preferred, though virtually is permitted)
 3. If employee reports having any COVID-19 related symptoms, they should remain isolated at home for a minimum of 10 days after symptom onset OR until feverless and feeling well (without fever-reducing medication) for at least 72 hours OR confirmed to not have COVID-19 via 2 negative COVID-19 tests in a row, with testing done at least 24 hours apart
 4. If employee reports having any COVID-19 related symptoms, employers should encourage employee to contact their health care provider; if multiple employees report having any COVID-19 related symptoms or test positive for COVID-19, employers should notify their local health department within one day of being informed of the prevalence of COVID-19 symptoms in the workplace or positive test results
 5. If an employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting should be performed according to CDC guidelines
 6. Where appropriate, notify employees who have been exposed. Employers should not identify an employee who tested positive by name
 7. Any employee who has had close contact with co-worker or any other person who is diagnosed with COVID-19 should quarantine for 14 days after the last/most recent

contact with the infectious individual and should seek a COVID-19 test at a state or local government testing center, healthcare center or other testing locations. All other employees should be on alert for symptoms of fever, cough, or shortness of breath and taking temperature if symptoms develop

- II. Encouraged best practices
 - 1. A one-time nasal swab for RT-PCR testing of all live performers should be obtained within forty-eight to seventy-two hours prior to the start of work on set or location

Guidelines specific to theaters and performing arts:

PHYSICAL WORKSPACE

- I. Minimum guidelines
 - 1. Venue operators should display signage at entry with face covering requirements, social distancing guidelines, cleaning protocols, and any reduced capacity limit, in multiple languages as needed
 - 2. On website and digital ticket purchasing sites, event organizers should clearly indicate face covering requirements, social distancing guidelines, cleaning protocols, and any reduced capacity limit, in multiple languages as needed
 - 3. Allow for 6-ft. spacing between occupied ticketing workstations OR if not practical, install an impermeable barrier between ticketing workstations
 - 4. Venue operators should ensure at least 6-ft. between seats occupied by patrons that are not members of the same household or party. If seats cannot be moved, venue operators should limit number of open seats to ensure social distancing
 - 5. For live performances, all individuals should maintain 6-ft. of social distancing unless job duty cannot be performed without proximity (e.g. actors performing, hair, make-up, costumes) and should wear face coverings if practical (e.g., string instrument performers in orchestra)
 - 6. For live performances, if first row of seating is within 6-ft. of stage, then any seating within 6-ft. of stage should be closed OR impermeable barrier should be installed between stage and patrons
 - 7. Concessions must follow Restaurant and Bar guidelines for all food and beverage operations and must be one of the following:
 - i. Delivered by a server who takes orders from guests while seated with distancing requirements laid out in Restaurant and Bar guidelines; OR
 - ii. At outdoor kiosk, purchased pre-packaged via “grab and go” with queuing areas clearly marked to observe social distancing OR
 - iii. At indoor quick service areas over 500 square feet, purchased pre-packaged via “grab and go” (no queuing permitted)
 - iv. At indoor quick service areas 500 square feet and under, purchased pre-packaged via “grab and go” with queuing areas clearly marked to observe social distancing
 - 8. Concession stand employees should not refill patron food (e.g. popcorn) and/or beverage containers. Refills are still allowed at venue operators’ discretion, but must be completed using new food and/or beverage containers
- II. Encouraged best practices

1. Display visual markers 6-ft. apart at patron queue points
2. If practical, install impermeable barrier between employee and patron at checkout
3. If practical, implement touchless transactions
4. Where possible, eliminate common touchpoints (e.g. remove shared items in commons areas, use touchless door pulls)
5. If practical, designate doors as entry-only and exit-only to reduce likelihood of close contact and congestion points
6. For events that have security, utilize walk-through magnetometers to allow security workers to maintain social distance and avoid patting down any patrons
 - i. If not practical, security workers performing pat-down searches should wear appropriate face coverings and gloves and have access to a hand washing and/or sanitizing station
7. If practical, designate staging area for taxis and rideshare vehicles to drop patrons off
8. Where building management practices allow, increase air turnover rates in occupied spaces and increase outside make-up air to the maximum extent practical
9. Prepare a venue-specific emergency evacuation plan that allows for patrons to maintain 6-ft. social distancing
10. For live performances with musical accompaniment where orchestra pit space is limited, consider remote pit options
11. If practical, performers use their own equipment (e.g., instruments, microphones)
12. Where possible, minimize use of coat and bag checks and clean area frequently

DISINFECTING/CLEANING PROCEDURES

- I. Minimum guidelines
 1. Cleaning and disinfecting of premises should be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols on a weekly basis
 2. Clean and disinfect common areas (e.g., restrooms, dressing rooms) and surfaces touched by multiple people (e.g., entry/exit doorknobs, stair railings) frequently; every 30 minutes recommended for hightraffic areas
 3. Clean and disinfect occupied tables and seats between use by different groups or parties, and again at closing time
 4. For live performances, minimize sharing of high-touch props and equipment between non-household participants. If props and equipment are to be shared, individuals (e.g. performers or support staff) should sanitize equipment before and after use (see EPA approved list of disinfectants) and are encouraged to wash or sanitize hands
 5. Valet staff should perform cleaning of vehicle in compliance with GSA protocols
 6. All required disinfecting, cleaning, or sanitizing activities to be conducted by employees should be within their normal workday or during otherwise compensated time
- II. Encouraged best practices
 1. Allot extra time between show times and/or events to allow for more frequent cleaning

STAFFING AND ATTENDANCE

- I. Minimum guidelines
 1. Indoor venues should operate at lesser of 50 guests OR 50% of overall theater or performance space capacity. Outdoor seated venues should operate at 20% of overall theater or performance space capacity

- i. If venue has multiple performance areas, capacity restriction should apply to each theater or performance space
 2. Venue operators should have a plan to allow for social distancing within the venue and if needed, designate employee(s) to monitor capacity limits and social distancing
 3. Venue operators should have a plan to limit congregation during entry/exit and throughout duration of the event, including any intermission
 - i. For venues with multiple theaters or performance areas, schedule staggered show start and end times
 - ii. If practical, schedule staggered patron arrival times (timed ticketing), with email or mobile notification
 - iii. If practical, allow patrons to select their entry time and location
 - iv. If practical, limit number of unscheduled entries
 - v. If practical, designate specific point of entry for patrons based on seating location
 - vi. If practical, release patrons by row, beginning with those closest to exits (use videoboard/ PA announcer to facilitate release)
 4. If applicable, venue operators should create plan to limit congregation in parking lots and assign parking spaces to patrons during the digital sales process
 5. Venue operators should limit the occupancy of common areas/ break rooms to allow for social distancing of 6-ft. or greater by removing/decommissioning furniture or staggering break times; this guideline is not intended to diminish employees break time requirements
 6. Venue operators should develop a method to inform customers of available facility capacity before customers arrive at the facility (e.g. reservation system, overview of days/ times when establishment is typically most crowded)
- II. Encouraged best practices
1. Stagger shift start and end times to minimize congregation of employees during changeovers

EXTERNAL INTERACTIONS

- I. Minimum guidelines
 1. Before allowing external supplier or non-patron visitor to enter, or while requiring them to wait in a designated area, venue operators should ask whether external supplier or non-patron visitor is currently exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms
 - i. If possible, venue operators should take external supplier or non-patron visitor temperature using thermometer (infrared/ thermal cameras preferred, touchless thermometers permitted)
 2. Venue operators should keep log of all external suppliers who enter premises
 3. Suppliers and non-customer visitors should wear face coverings over their nose and mouth when entering premises (exceptions can be made for people with medical conditions or disabilities that prevent them from safely wearing a face covering)
- II. Encouraged best practices
 1. Limit contact between external suppliers/ non-patron visitors and employees

CUSTOMER BEHAVIORS

- I. Minimum guidelines

1. Patrons should wear face coverings over their nose and mouth, except while seated within a venue (exceptions can be made for people with medical conditions or disabilities that prevent them from safely wearing a face covering)
 2. Patrons should check for available capacity before going to the facility
- II. Encouraged best practices
1. Before allowing entrance, venue operators ask whether patron is currently exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms
 - i. If practical, venue operators take patron temperature using thermometer (infrared / thermal cameras preferred, touchless thermometers permitted)
 2. If practical, implement touchless transactions/ registration for patrons upon arrival to the event (e.g. mobile ticketing/ check-in)
 3. If applicable, patrons are encouraged to purchase online tickets in advance of the show or performance

Maine

COVID19 Prevention Checklist Industry Guidance

Phase 3: Movie Theaters

General Guidance

1. Require all staff, vendors, and visitors to maintain 6 feet of physical distance from individuals who are not part of their household group whenever possible.
2. Require all staff, vendors, and visitors to wear a face covering, per CDC recommendations and pertinent Executive Orders from the Office of the Governor. Because patrons are in an enclosed space for a prolonged period, it is important to wear face coverings even when physically distanced.
 1. Face coverings do not need to be worn while an individual is eating or drinking.
 2. Additional information about proper use of face coverings is available from the CDC (see: [Use of Cloth Face Coverings to Help Slow the Spread of COVID-19](#)).
3. The number of individuals that can gather in a shared space (e.g., an enclosed theater) must not exceed the limit established by the [Governor's Executive Order](#), currently set at 50 people.
 1. Maintaining physical distancing of 6 feet and wearing face coverings are the primary tools to avoid transmission of respiratory droplets between individuals. If an indoor space cannot accommodate the gathering limit without complying with the six-foot distancing requirement, attendance must be limited to allow for such compliance.

Cleaning and Disinfection

1. Refer to the following documents for guidance on general cleaning and disinfection:
 1. [COVID-19 Prevention Checklist General Guidance \(State of Maine\)](#)
 2. [Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility \(CDC\)](#)
 3. [Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces, Workplaces, Businesses, Schools and Homes \(CDC\)](#)

Staff

1. Staff should consider whether they can work safely in a facility if they have any of these conditions and managers should discuss potential risks for individuals with the following:

1. People 65 or older
2. People who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility
3. People of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, including:
 1. People with chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma
 2. People who have serious heart conditions
 3. People who are immunocompromised: Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications
 4. People with severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher)
 5. People with diabetes
 6. People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis
 7. People with liver disease
2. Require employees to stay home if they are sick.
3. Require employees to practice good hand hygiene with frequent handwashing, especially after contact with visitors and high-touch surfaces.
4. Conduct business by phone or internet to the greatest extent practicable.
5. Limit in-person gatherings or meetings of employees to the greatest extent practicable.
6. Discourage employees from using colleagues' phones, desks, workstations, radios, handhelds/wearables, or other office tools and equipment.
7. Where possible, stagger employee shifts and meal breaks to avoid crowding.
8. Adjust seating in break rooms and other common areas to promote physical distancing practices.
9. Permit employees to take breaks and lunch outside, or in such other areas where physical distancing is attainable.
10. Limit interactions between employees and outside vendors or delivery drivers; implement touchless receiving practices if possible.
11. Request that vendors accessing the premises direct their employees to follow all physical distancing guidelines and health directives issued by the applicable public authorities.
12. Adjust training/onboarding practices to limit number of people involved and allow for 6 foot spacing; use virtual/video/audio training when possible.
13. Provide employees training on:
 1. hand hygiene
 2. physical distancing guidelines and expectations
 3. monitoring personal health
 4. proper wear, removal, and disposal of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 5. laundering of face coverings and uniforms: [Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility, How to Disinfect: Laundry](#) (CDC)
 6. cleaning protocols, including how to safely and effectively use cleaning supplies: [Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces, Workplaces, Businesses, Schools and Homes](#) (CDC)
14. Consider employee training in safe de-escalation techniques.

Building and Operational Considerations

1. Ensure adequate supplies (e.g., soap, paper towels, hand sanitizer, tissue) to support healthy hygiene practices, including increased cleaning and disinfection procedures.

2. Ensure that ventilation systems operate properly and increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans to exhaust air from indoor spaces, and other methods. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to staff or visitors.
3. Take steps to ensure that all water systems and features (for example, drinking fountains) are safe to use after a prolonged facility shutdown to minimize the risk of Legionnaires' disease and other diseases associated with water.
4. Inform visitors of your COVID-19 policies and procedures in advance, if possible, via website, newsletters, social media channels, newspaper, ticket purchasing site, etc.
5. Place signage at entrances and throughout buildings (particularly high traffic areas such as service counters, information desks, and usher podiums) alerting staff and visitors (including unaccompanied minors) to required occupancy limits, physical distancing requirements, and face covering policies.
6. Consider offering hours for visitors at higher risk for severe illness.
7. Utilize remote ticketing options to manage direct interaction with customers.
8. Consider installing non-porous physical barriers such as partitions or Plexiglas barriers to protect visitors and staff. Barriers should be placed at visitor information desks, service counters, usher podiums, and other similar locations where it is not possible to maintain a minimum of 6 feet of physical distance.
9. Limit activities that require staff and/or visitors to enter within 6 feet of another person, regardless of whether physical barriers are installed.
10. Eliminate lines to the greatest extent practicable. Where lines are unavoidable, ensure 6 feet of distance between individuals. This can be accomplished by demarcating 6-foot distances on floors or walls. Eliminate "zig-zag" queue patterns.
11. Modify building traffic flow to minimize contact between staff, contractors, and visitors. Use floor decals and/or signage to establish travel patterns.
 1. Consider one-way entrances and exits, if possible.
 2. Consider establishing one-way travel patterns through the building.
 3. Minimize traffic in enclosed spaces, such as elevators and stairwells and other spaces that do not allow for appropriate physical distancing. Consider limiting the number of individuals in an elevator at one time and designating one directional stairwells.
12. Limit seating to allow for at least six feet of physical distance between non-household members. This could be accomplished by requiring empty seats between household groups and limiting seating to every other row.
13. Stagger arrivals and departures to the extent practicable.
14. Use digital rather than paper formats to the greatest extent practicable (e.g. electronic tickets).
15. Minimize shared touch surfaces such as pens, tablets, receipts, etc.
16. Consider restricting the use of water fountains to refill only with instruction for visitors to wash hands after use.
17. For contact tracing purposes, to the extent practicable, establishments should maintain a record including contact information for visitors and staff who have direct prolonged interaction.
 1. Based on current knowledge, a close contact is someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for at least 15 minutes starting from 48 hours before illness onset until the time the patient is isolated. Close contacts should stay home, maintain social distancing, and self-monitor until 14 days from the last date of exposure.

18. Theaters should promptly notify the Maine DHHS, CDC or any local health official if a they learn an employee or other worker has tested positive for COVID-19 and assist all such officials as reasonably requested to trace likely contacts and advise contacts to isolate and self-quarantine.
19. In-theater food service operations should follow state guidance on safe operation of restaurants.
 1. Drink or popcorn refills should not be allowed unless served in a clean unused container.
 2. Minimize self-service areas such as drink stations. To the extent possible, use contact-less dispensers to minimize hand touching. Replace multi-use condiments with single-serve packets. Other suggestions to minimize multi-touch surfaces include providing single-wrap utensils, straws, and lids provided at any take-out or self-seating point of sale. Self-service areas require frequent cleaning and disinfection
 3. Use of prepackaged food and beverages is encouraged.
20. In-theater retail spaces should follow state guidance on safe operation of retail businesses.
21. Due to challenges related to physical distancing and cleaning and disinfection, use of arcade areas is not recommended at this time.
22. To limit staff contact with trash, encourage all patrons to dispose of their trash at the end of the movie in the appropriate receptacles.
23. Ensure that staffing of facilities is sufficient to enable enhanced cleaning and disinfection measures.
24. Ensure appropriate time between showings for cleaning/disinfecting high-touch areas in theaters, including armrests, cupholders, and railings.
25. Because watching a movie in a theater puts individuals at a higher risk for transmission (indoors, proximity, groups of people, and longer duration of exposures), it is highly recommended that theaters remind patrons that if they are ill (e.g. have a fever or cough) they should not come to the theater.

Restrooms

1. Limit restroom occupancy for group restrooms to incorporate physical distancing and avoid formation of waiting lines outside of restrooms.
2. Clean and disinfect restrooms on a regular and scheduled basis (see General Cleaning and Disinfecting section).
3. Remove any items that do not have to be in the restrooms (e.g., magazines, decor).
4. Consider establishing separate restrooms for staff and visitors.
5. Post handwashing signs in all restrooms.

Transactions

1. Limit cash and paper receipt transactions; Promote “contactless” payment options (e.g., online payments, pay by phone options, RFID credit and debit cards, Apple Pay, Google Pay, etc.)
2. Wash hands or use alcohol based hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol) after handling cash.
3. Where possible, card readers should be placed in front of physical barriers so visitors can swipe their own cards and enter their codes. Card readers and keypads should be cleaned and disinfected frequently. Hand sanitizer should be made available for visitors before and after transactions.

Games and Arcade Areas

1. Hand sanitizing stations should be easily accessible in game and arcade areas.

2. Machines should be placed to allow for at least 6 feet of physical distancing between individuals. If machines cannot be moved, some machines can be turned off or otherwise inactivated to keep guests from using adjacent machines.
3. For multi-player games, physical distancing should be maintained between players unless they are part of the same household group.
4. Consider adding physical barriers between players and between players and employees.
5. Discourage guests from different household groups from congregating behind players.
6. Establish cleaning protocols for machines and game components (rings, balls, buttons, etc.) to ensure they are cleaned frequently. Place signage advising hand sanitizer use before and after use.

COVID-19 Prevention Form

In order to open, businesses must commit to complying with requirements of these checklists by filling out this short online form. Please note that religious organizations and licensed health care providers are not required to use this form.

Michigan

Executive Order 2020-184: Safeguards to protect Michigan's workers from COVID-19

Workplace safeguards for all businesses. All businesses or operations that require their employees to leave the homes or residences for work must, at a minimum:

- a) Develop a COVID-19 preparedness and response plan, consistent with recommendations in Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19, developed by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (“OSHA”) and available here. Within two weeks of resuming in-person activities, a business’s or operation’s plan must be made readily available to employees, labor unions, and customers, whether via website, internal network, or by hard copy.
- b) Designate one or more worksite supervisors to implement, monitor, and report on the COVID-19 control strategies developed under subsection (a) of this section. The supervisor must remain on-site at all times when employees are present on site. An on-site employee may be designated to perform the supervisory role.
- c) Provide COVID-19 training to employees that covers, at a minimum:
 1. Workplace infection-control practices.
 2. The proper use of personal protective equipment.
 3. Steps the employee must take to notify the business or operation of any symptoms of COVID-19 or a suspected or confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19.
 4. How to report unsafe working conditions.
- d) Provide any communication and training on COVID-19 infection control practices in the primary languages common in the employee population.
- e) Place posters in the languages common in the employee population that encourage staying home when sick, cough and sneeze etiquette, and proper hand-hygiene practices.
- f) Conduct a daily entry self-screening protocol for all employees or contractors entering the workplace, including, at a minimum, a questionnaire covering symptoms and suspected or confirmed exposure to people with possible COVID-19.
- g) Keep everyone on the worksite premises at least six feet from one another to the maximum extent possible, including through the use of ground markings, signs, and physical barriers, as appropriate to the worksite.

- h) Provide non-medical grade face coverings to their employees, with supplies of N95 masks and surgical masks reserved, for now, for health care professionals, first responders (e.g., police officers, fire fighters, paramedics), and other critical workers.
- i) Require face coverings to be worn when employees cannot consistently maintain six feet of separation from other individuals in the workplace, and consider face shields when employees cannot consistently maintain three feet of separation from other individuals in the workplace.
- j) Require face coverings in shared spaces, including during in-person meetings and in restrooms and hallways.
- k) Increase facility cleaning and disinfection to limit exposure to COVID-19, especially on high-touch surfaces (e.g., door handles), paying special attention to parts, products, and shared equipment (e.g., tools, machinery, vehicles).
- l) Adopt protocols to clean and disinfect the facility in the event of a positive COVID-19 case in the workplace.
- m) Make cleaning supplies available to employees upon entry and at the worksite and provide time for employees to wash hands frequently or to use hand sanitizer.
- n) When an employee or known patron is identified with a confirmed case of COVID-19:
 - 1. Immediately notify the local public health department, and
 - 2. Within 24 hours, notify any co-workers, contractors, or suppliers who may have come into contact with the person with a confirmed case of COVID-19.
- o) Allow employees with a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19 to return to the workplace only after they are no longer infectious according to the latest guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) and they are released from any quarantine or isolation by the local public health department.
- p) Follow Executive Order 2020-172, and any executive orders that follow it, that prohibit discharging, disciplining, or otherwise retaliating against employees who stay home or who leave work when they are at particular risk of infecting others with COVID-19.
- q) Establish a response plan for dealing with a confirmed infection in the workplace, including protocols for sending employees home and for temporary closures of all or part of the workplace to allow for deep cleaning.
- r) Restrict business-related travel for employees to essential travel only.
- s) Encourage employees to use personal protective equipment and hand sanitizer on public transportation.
- t) Promote remote work to the fullest extent possible.
- u) Adopt any additional infection-control measures that are reasonable in light of the work performed at the worksite and the rate of infection in the surrounding community.

12. Public accommodations. Sports and entertainment facilities, including arenas, cinemas, concert halls, performance venues, sporting venues, stadiums and theaters, as well as places of public amusement, such as amusement parks, arcades, bingo halls, bowling centers, skating rinks, and trampoline parks, must:

- a) Post signs outside of entrances informing customers not to enter if they are or have recently been sick.
- b) Maintain accurate records, including date and time of entry, names of patrons, and contact information, to aid with contact tracing; and deny entry to any visitor who does not provide at a minimum their name and phone number.
- c) Mandate wearing of facial coverings at all times while in the facility.

- d) Establish crowd-limiting measures to meter the flow of patrons (e.g., digital queuing, delineated waiting areas, parking instructions, social distance markings on ground or cones to designate social distancing, etc.).
- e) Use physical dividers, marked floors, signs, and other physical and visual cues to maintain six feet of distance between persons.
- f) Limit seating occupancy to the extent necessary to enable patrons not of the same household to maintain six feet of distance from others (e.g., stagger group seating upon reservation, close off every other row, etc.).
- g) For sports and entertainment facilities, establish safe exit procedures for patrons (e.g., dismiss groups based on ticket number, row, etc.).
- h) For sports and entertainment facilities, to the extent feasible, adopt specified entry and exit times for vulnerable populations, as well as specified entrances and exits.
- i) Train employees who interact with patrons (e.g., ushers) on how to:
 - 1. Monitor and enforce compliance with the facility's COVID-19 protocols.
 - 2. Help patrons who become symptomatic.
- j) Frequently disinfect high-touch surfaces during events or, as necessary, throughout the day.
- k) Disinfect and deep clean the facility after each event or, as necessary, throughout the day.
- l) Close self-serve food or drink options, such as buffets, salad bars, and drink stations.

Executive Order 2020-183: Safe Start

Gatherings and events. Social gatherings and organized events among persons not part of the same household are permitted only to the extent provided in this section. In all cases, organizers and venues must ensure that the gathering or event complies with this section, and that persons not part of the same household maintain six feet of distance from one another, including by designing the gathering or event to encourage and maintain social distancing. This section does not apply to an incidental gathering of persons in a shared space, including an airport, bus station, factory floor, restaurant, shopping mall, public pool, or workplace (although it does apply to social gatherings and organized events held in such places).

- a. An indoor social gathering or indoor organized event of 10 people or fewer is permitted.
- b. An indoor social gathering or indoor organized event of more than 10 and fewer than 500 people occurring at a non-residential venue is permitted only to the extent that the organizers and venue:
 - 1. In cases where the gathering or event occurs in a venue with fixed seating, limit attendance to 20% of seating capacity (or 25% of seating capacity in Regions 6 and 8);
 - 2. Otherwise, limit attendance to 20 people per 1,000 square feet of venue space, including no more than 20 people per 1,000 square feet in each room (or 25 people per 1,000 square feet in Regions 6 and 8);
 - 3. Consistent with Executive Order 2020-153, Masks, require individuals at the venue to wear a facial covering.
- c. An outdoor social gathering or outdoor organized event of 100 people or fewer is permitted.

- d. An outdoor social gathering or outdoor organized event of more than 100 and fewer than 1,000 people occurring at a non-residential venue is permitted only to the extent that the organizers and venue:
 1. In cases where the gathering or event occurs in a venue with fixed seating, limit attendance to 30% of seating capacity;
 2. Otherwise, limit attendance to 30 people per 1,000 square feet of event space, including no more than 30 people per 1,000 square feet in any distinct area within the event space.

Executive Order 2020-114 (COVID-19)

All businesses or operations that require their employees to leave the homes or residences for work must, at a minimum:

- a. Develop a COVID-19 preparedness and response plan, consistent with recommendations in Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19, developed by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (“OSHA”) and available [here](#). Within two weeks of resuming in-person activities, a business’s or operation’s plan must be made readily available to employees, labor unions, and customers, whether via website, internal network, or by hard copy.
- b. Designate one or more worksite supervisors to implement, monitor, and report on the COVID-19 control strategies developed under subsection (a). The supervisor must remain on-site at all times when employees are present on site. An on-site employee may be designated to perform the supervisory role.
- c. Provide COVID-19 training to employees that covers, at a minimum:
 1. Workplace infection-control practices.
 2. The proper use of personal protective equipment.
 3. Steps the employee must take to notify the business or operation of any symptoms of COVID-19 or a suspected or confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19.
 4. How to report unsafe working conditions.
- d. Conduct a daily entry self-screening protocol for all employees or contractors entering the workplace, including, at a minimum, a questionnaire covering symptoms and suspected or confirmed exposure to people with possible COVID-19.
- e. Keep everyone on the worksite premises at least six feet from one another to the maximum extent possible, including through the use of ground markings, signs, and physical barriers, as appropriate to the worksite.
- f. Provide non-medical grade face coverings to their employees, with supplies of N95 masks and surgical masks reserved, for now, for health care professionals, first responders (e.g., police officers, fire fighters, paramedics), and other critical workers.
- g. Require face coverings to be worn when employees cannot consistently maintain six feet of separation from other individuals in the workplace, and consider face shields when employees cannot consistently maintain three feet of separation from other individuals in the workplace.
- h. Increase facility cleaning and disinfection to limit exposure to COVID-19, especially on high-touch surfaces (e.g., door handles), paying special attention to parts, products, and shared equipment (e.g., tools, machinery, vehicles).
- i. Adopt protocols to clean and disinfect the facility in the event of a positive COVID-19 case in the workplace.

- j. Make cleaning supplies available to employees upon entry and at the worksite and provide time for employees to wash hands frequently or to use hand sanitizer.
- k. When an employee is identified with a confirmed case of COVID-19:
 - 1. Immediately notify the local public health department, and
 - 2. Within 24 hours, notify any co-workers, contractors, or suppliers who may have come into contact with the person with a confirmed case of COVID-19.
- l. An employer will allow employees with a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19 to return to the workplace only after they are no longer infectious according to the latest guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) and they are released from any quarantine or isolation by the local public health department.
- m. Follow Executive Order 2020-36, and any executive orders that follow it, that prohibit discharging, disciplining, or otherwise retaliating against employees who stay home or who leave work when they are at particular risk of infecting others with COVID-19.
- n. Establish a response plan for dealing with a confirmed infection in the workplace, including protocols for sending employees home and for temporary closures of all or part of the workplace to allow for deep cleaning.
- o. Restrict business-related travel for employees to essential travel only.
- p. Encourage employees to use personal protective equipment and hand sanitizer on public transportation.
- q. Promote remote work to the fullest extent possible.
- r. Adopt any additional infection-control measures that are reasonable in light of the work performed at the worksite and the rate of infection in the surrounding community.

Sports and entertainment facilities, including arenas, cinemas, concert halls, performance venues, sporting venues, stadiums and theaters, as well as places of public amusement, such as amusement parks, arcades, bingo halls, bowling alleys, night clubs, skating rinks, and trampoline parks, must:

- 1. Post signs outside of entrances informing customers not to enter if they are or have recently been sick.
- 2. Encourage or require patrons to wear face coverings.
- 3. Establish crowd-limiting measures to meter the flow of patrons (e.g., digital queuing, delineated waiting areas, parking instructions, social distance markings on ground or cones to designate social distancing, etc.).
- 4. Use physical dividers, marked floors, signs, and other physical and visual cues to maintain six feet of distance between persons.
- 5. Limit seating occupancy to the extent necessary to enable patrons not of the same household to maintain six feet of distance from others (e.g., stagger group seating upon reservation, close off every other row, etc.).
- 6. For sports and entertainment facilities, establish safe exit procedures for patrons (e.g., dismiss groups based on ticket number, row, etc.).
- 7. For sports and entertainment facilities, to the extent feasible, adopt specified entry and exit times for vulnerable populations, as well as specified entrances and exits.
- 8. Train employees who interact with patrons (e.g., ushers) on how to:
 - 1. Monitor and enforce compliance with the facility’s COVID-19 protocols.
 - 2. Help patrons who become symptomatic.
- 9. Frequently disinfect high-touch surfaces during events or, as necessary, throughout the day.
- 10. Disinfect and deep clean the facility after each event or, as necessary, throughout the day.

11. Close self-serve food or drink options, such as buffets, salad bars, and drink stations.

New York

INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR MOVIE THEATERS DURING THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

When you have read this document, you can affirm at the bottom.

As of October 19, 2020

Pursuant to the Governor’s Executive Orders, movie theaters remain closed until Friday, October 23, 2020, at which time movie theaters in counties outside of New York City that have a COVID-19 positivity rate below 2% on a 14 day rolling average and that do not currently contain any cluster zones may reopen in accordance with this guidance. For information on COVID-19 infection rates and cluster zones, refer to the New York Forward Percentage Positive Results by County Dashboard and the Empire State Development Guidance Related to New York’s Cluster Action Initiative, respectively.

Purpose

This Interim Guidance for Movie Theaters during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (“Interim COVID-19 Guidance for Movie Theaters”) was created to provide owners/operators of movie theaters and their employees, contractors, vendors, and patrons with precautions to help protect against the spread of COVID-19.

This guidance applies to all indoor movie theaters permitted to operate. Restaurants, bars, and/or concessions located at any movie theater must follow the guidelines outlined in the New York State Department of Health’s (DOH) “Interim Guidance for Food Services During the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.” However, if there are any differences in the requirements, the more recent guidance shall apply. Office-based activities must follow the guidelines outlined in DOH’s “Interim Guidance for Office Based Work During the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.” These guidelines do not apply to drive-in movie theaters, live performances, or performing arts venues.

These guidelines are minimum requirements only and the owner/operator of any movie theater is free to provide additional precautions or increased restrictions. These guidelines are based on the best-known public health practices at the time of publication, and the documentation upon which these guidelines are based can and does change frequently. The Responsible Parties – as defined below – are accountable for adhering to all local, state and federal requirements relative to movie theaters. The Responsible Parties are also accountable for staying current with any updates to these requirements, as well as incorporating same into movie theater operations and/or any Site Safety Plan.

Background

On March 7, 2020, Governor Andrew M. Cuomo issued Executive Order 202, declaring a state of emergency in response to COVID-19. Community transmission of COVID-19 has occurred throughout New York. To minimize further spread, social distancing of at least six feet must be maintained between individuals, where possible.

On March 20, 2020, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.6, directing all non-essential businesses to close in-office personnel functions. Essential businesses, as defined by Empire State Development Corporation (ESD) guidance, were not subject to the in-person restriction, but were, however, directed to

comply with the guidance and directives for maintaining a clean and safe work environment issued by DOH, and were strongly urged to maintain social distancing measures to the extent possible.

On April 12, 2020, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.16, directing essential businesses to provide employees, who are present in the workplace, with a face covering, at no-cost, that must be used when in direct contact with customers or members of the public during the course of their work. On April 15, 2020, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.17, directing that any individual who is over age two and able to medically tolerate a face-covering must cover their nose and mouth with a mask or cloth face-covering when in a public place and unable to maintain, or when not maintaining, social distance. On April 16, 2020, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.18, directing that everyone using public or private transportation carriers or other for-hire vehicles, who is over age two and able to medically tolerate a face covering, must wear a mask or face covering over the nose and mouth during any such trip. It also directed any operators or drivers of public or private transport to wear a face covering or mask which covers the nose and mouth while there are any passengers in such a vehicle. On May 29, 2020, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.34, authorizing business operators/owners with the discretion to deny admittance to individuals who fail to comply with the face covering or mask requirements.

On April 26, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced a phased approach to reopen industries and businesses in New York in phases based upon a data-driven, regional analysis. On May 4, 2020, the Governor provided that the regional analysis would consider several public health factors, including new COVID-19 infections, as well as health care system, diagnostic testing, and contact tracing capacity. On May 11, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced that the first phase of reopening would begin on May 15, 2020 in several regions of New York, based upon available regional metrics and indicators. On May 29, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced that the second phase of reopening would begin in several regions of the state, and announced the use of a new early warning dashboard that aggregates the state's expansive data collection efforts for New Yorkers, government officials, and experts to monitor and review how the virus is being contained to ensure a safe reopening. On June 11, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced that the third phase of reopening would begin on June 12, 2020 in several regions of New York. On June 24, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced that several regions of the state were on track to enter the fourth phase of reopening starting on June 26, 2020. By July 20, 2020, all regions of New York, including New York City, had reached the fourth phase of the State's reopening.

On October 6, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced a new cluster action initiative to address COVID-19 hotspots that have been identified in certain areas of New York. Working with top public health experts, the State developed a science-based approach to contain these clusters and contain any further spread of the virus, including new rules and restrictions directly targeted to areas with the highest concentration of COVID cases and the surrounding areas. Under Executive Order 202.68, certain activities in cluster zones are restricted, and any permitted activities in such zones (Red, Orange, Yellow), must be conducted in strict adherence to Department of Health guidance. Refer to the Empire State Development guidance and the New York Forward website for updated information on the locations of and operating restrictions within these clusters.

In addition to the following standards, businesses must continue to comply with the guidance and directives for maintaining clean and safe work environments issued by DOH.

Please note that where guidance in this document differs from other guidance documents issued by New York State, the more recent guidance shall apply.

Standards for the Responsible Operation of Movie Theaters in New York State

No movie theater operation can occur without meeting the following minimum State standards, as well as applicable federal requirements, including but not limited to such minimum standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and United States Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The State standards contained within this guidance apply to all indoor movie theaters in operation during the COVID-19 public health emergency until rescinded or amended by the State. The owner/operator of the movie theater, or another party as may be designated by the owner/operator (in either case, "the Responsible Parties") shall be responsible for meeting these standards.

The following guidance is organized around three distinct categories: people, places, and processes.

I. People

A. Physical Distancing

- Responsible Parties must ensure that the workforce and patron presence in any movie theater is limited to no more than 25% of the maximum occupancy for a particular area as set by the certificate of occupancy, inclusive of employees and patrons, both of whom must only be permitted entry into the movie theater if they wear an acceptable face covering at all times (except while eating or drinking, during which time they must be seated), provided that the employee or patron is over the age of two and able to medically tolerate such covering.
 - Responsible Parties must limit the capacity of any individual movie showing or screening to the lesser of 25% of the maximum occupancy or 50 people, as of October 19, 2020.
- Responsible Parties must ensure that a distance of at least six feet is maintained among individuals, including employees and patrons, with the exception of patrons who are members of the same immediate party/household/family, at all times, unless safety or the core activity requires a shorter distance (e.g., operating ticket booths, concession stands).
 - Where six feet of distance is not possible between employees and patrons, Responsible Parties must enact physical barriers between employees and patrons (e.g., cash registers, ticket kiosks, concessions, and ticket-taker stations).
- Responsible Parties must ensure that all individuals, including employees and patrons, wear acceptable face coverings at all times, unless they are eating or drinking, during which time they must be seated; provided that they are over the age of two and able to medically tolerate such covering. Specifically, any time patrons are not eating or drinking, they must wear a face covering.

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- Acceptable face coverings for COVID-19 include but are not limited to cloth-based face coverings and disposable masks that cover both the mouth and nose.
- However, cloth, disposable, or other homemade face coverings are not acceptable face coverings for workplace activities that typically require a higher degree of protection for personal protective equipment (PPE) due to the nature of the work. For those activities, N95 respirators or other PPE used under existing industry standards should continue to be used, as is defined in accordance with OSHA guidelines.
- The face covering requirement must be applied in a manner consistent with the federal ADA and New York State and City Human Rights Laws, as applicable.
- Responsible Parties must ensure theater seating allows for at least six feet between patrons and groups of patrons who are not in the same immediate party/household/family. Specifically, Responsible Parties must adopt the following seating requirements:
 - Responsible Parties must assign seats for patrons prior to entering the theater to ensure patrons adhere to social distancing requirements.
 - Within a row, Responsible Parties must limit theater seating such that at least two seats are unoccupied between each group of patrons unless the theater has seating that naturally allows six feet of distance between seats.
 - Responsible Parties must limit seating in traditional seating arrangements to every other row unless the theater has seating that naturally allows six feet of distance between rows (e.g., large recliners).
 - Responsible Parties must encourage patrons to remain seated once the screening begins.
 - Where possible, Responsible Parties should minimize the number of groups in each row to avoid close contact when individuals leave to use the restroom or go to the concession area.
- Responsible Parties should have employees direct or guide patrons to their seats to ensure adherence to social distancing requirements and avoid any unnecessary congregation.
 - Responsible Parties are encouraged to leave the lights on in the theater for as long as possible before the showing/screening so that patrons can be seated according to social distancing requirements.
- Responsible Parties may modify the use and/or restrict the number of workstations and employee seating areas, so that individuals are at least six feet apart in all directions (e.g., side-to-side and when facing one another) and are not sharing workstations without cleaning and disinfection between use. When distancing is not feasible between workstations, Responsible Parties may enact physical barriers (e.g., plastic shielding walls) in areas where they would not affect air flow, heating, cooling, or ventilation.
 - If used, physical barriers should be put in place in accordance with OSHA guidelines.

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- Physical barrier options may include strip curtains, cubicles, plexiglass or similar materials, or other impermeable dividers or partitions.
- Responsible Parties must prohibit the use of small spaces (e.g., elevators, staff rooms, behind cash registers) by more than one individual at a time, unless all individuals in such space at the same time are wearing acceptable face coverings. However, even with face coverings in use, occupancy must never exceed 25% of the maximum capacity of the space, unless it is designed for use by a single occupant. Responsible Parties should increase ventilation with outdoor air to the greatest extent possible (e.g., opening windows and doors), while maintaining safety protocols.
 - Responsible Parties should take additional measures to prevent congregation in elevator waiting areas and limit density in elevators, such as enabling the use of stairs.
- Responsible Parties must put in place measures to reduce bi-directional foot traffic using barriers, tape or signs with arrows in narrow aisles (e.g., between rows in theaters), hallways, or spaces, and post signage and distance markers denoting spaces of six feet in all commonly used areas and any areas in which lines are commonly formed or people may congregate (e.g., ticket purchase and ticket-taker lines, concession lines, elevator entrances, theater entrances and exits, common seating areas in lobbies, clock in/out stations, health screening stations).
 - Where possible, place markers or barriers to encourage one directional traffic.
 - Responsible Parties must mark areas for six feet apart at commonly congested areas (e.g., common seating areas in lobbies).
- Responsible Parties must ensure that recreational areas and devices (e.g., arcade games, photo booths) are closed, deactivated, or not otherwise accessible to patrons.
- Responsible Parties should consider closing any common seating areas (e.g., in lobbies) that are not within the theater or theaters. To the extent that such spaces remain open, Responsible Parties must modify seating areas arrangements (e.g., chairs, tables) to ensure that individuals or groups of patrons are at least six feet apart in all directions (e.g., side-to-side and when facing one another).
- Responsible Parties must post signs throughout the movie theater, consistent with DOH COVID-19 signage. Responsible Parties can develop their own customized signage specific to their workplace or setting, provided that such signage is consistent with the Department's signage. Signage should be used to remind individuals to:
 - Stay home if they are feeling sick.
 - Cover their nose and mouth with a face covering at all times, except while eating or drinking, during which time they must be seated.
 - Quarantine if they have recently been in a state with significant community transmission of COVID-19 or a CDC Level 2 or 3 travel advisory country, pursuant to the DOH travel advisory.
 - Properly store and, when necessary, discard PPE.

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- Adhere to physical distancing instructions.
- Report symptoms of or exposure to COVID-19, and how they should do so.
- Follow hand hygiene and cleaning and disinfection guidelines.
- Follow appropriate respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.

B. Gatherings in Enclosed Spaces

- Responsible Parties must limit in-person employee gatherings (e.g., staff meetings, in break rooms, stock rooms) to the greatest extent possible and consider use of other methods such as video or teleconferencing whenever possible, per CDC guidance “Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)”. When videoconferencing or teleconferencing is possible, Responsible Parties should hold meetings in open, well-ventilated spaces and ensure that individuals maintain six feet of social distance between one another (e.g., if there are chairs, leave space between chairs, have individuals sit in alternating chairs).
- Responsible Parties should encourage social distancing by limiting occupancy or closing non-essential amenities and communal areas that do not allow for social distancing protocols. If open, Responsible Parties must make hand sanitizer or disinfecting wipes available next to equipment near such amenities (e.g., vending machines, communal coffee stations, break rooms).
- Responsible Parties must put in place practices for adequate social distancing in small areas, such as restrooms and breakrooms, and should develop signage and systems (e.g., flagging when occupied) to restrict occupancy when social distancing cannot be maintained in such areas.
- Where possible, Responsible Parties should implement best practices for communal bathrooms including but not limited to:
 - installation of physical barriers between toilets and sinks, if six feet of separation is not feasible; and
 - use of touch-free paper towel dispensers in lieu of air dryers.
- Responsible Parties should stagger schedules for employees to observe social distancing (i.e., six feet of space) for any gathering (e.g., coffee breaks, meals, and shift starts/stops).

C. Operational Activity

- Responsible Parties must take measures to reduce interpersonal contact and congregation, through methods such as:
 - limiting in-person presence to only those staff who are necessary to be at the movie theater;
 - adjusting workplace hours; o reducing on-site workforce to accommodate social distancing guidelines;
 - shifting design (e.g., A/B teams, staggered arrival/departure times); and/or
 - developing protocols for the safe use of common office equipment such as telephones, copiers, printers, registers, etc.
- Responsible Parties must stagger movie show times to allow for thorough cleaning and disinfection of theaters after showings/screenings end, and to avoid crowding or congestion in the lobby.

- Responsible Parties should adjust operating hours as necessary to enable enhanced cleaning and disinfection procedures.

D. Movement and Commerce

- Responsible Parties must monitor and control the flow of traffic into and within both the building and individual theaters to ensure adherence to maximum capacity and social distancing requirements.
 - Responsible Parties must maintain sufficient employee or security presence to monitor traffic flow in the lobby and in theaters, and to ensure groups adhere to social gathering limitations.
 - Responsible Parties must prohibit congregating and loitering by patrons and maintain sufficient employee or security presence, including hiring additional staff, to eliminate congregating and loitering.
- Responsible Parties should clearly designate separate entrances and exits, where possible.
- Responsible Parties must be prepared to queue patrons outside while still maintaining physical distance including through the use of visual cues and/or queueing control devices (e.g., stanchions, line distance markers, arrows).
- Responsible Parties should rearrange patron waiting areas (e.g., lines, parking areas) to maximize social distance among other patrons and minimize interaction with others in the area.
- Responsible Parties should limit on-site interactions (e.g., designate an egress(es) for individuals leaving the movie theater and a separate ingress(es) for individuals entering) and movements (e.g., employees should remain near their workstations as often as possible).
 - Where practicable, Responsible Parties should limit the numbers of entrances in order to (1) manage the flow of traffic into the movie theater and monitor occupancy/capacity limits and (2) facilitate health screenings, as described below while remaining in compliance with fire safety and other applicable regulations
 - Responsible Parties must develop a plan for people to maintain six feet of social distance while queuing inside or outside of the movie theater for screening, as applicable.
- Responsible Parties must establish designated areas for pickups and deliveries, limiting contact to the extent possible.
- For deliveries, Responsible Parties should implement a touchless delivery system whereby drivers stay in the cab of the vehicle while delivery takes place or, where not practicable, Responsible Parties must provide acceptable PPE appropriate to the anticipated activities that includes, at a minimum, a face covering to personnel involved in the delivery at no cost for the duration of the delivery process.
- Responsible Parties must ensure employees perform hand hygiene before and after transferring (e.g., from a delivery driver) a load of merchandise (e.g., perform hand hygiene before starting to load items; and once all items have been loaded, finish by performing hand hygiene again).
- Responsible Parties must:

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- For any food services, operate in accordance with DOH’s “Interim Guidance for Food Services During the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.” However, wherever this guidance applies stricter standards (e.g., capacity limit, face covering requirements), Responsible Parties must abide by this guidance.
 - In accordance with the aforementioned guidance, Responsible Parties must discontinue selfservice food and beverage (e.g., condiments, soda), and only allow employee served food and beverages at concession areas.
- Close off any seating areas where social distance cannot be maintained.
- Close arcades and recreational areas.
- Close children’s play areas.
- Responsible Parties must provide touchless payment or pay ahead options. In any event, Responsible Parties should minimize handling cash, credit cards, reward cards, and mobile devices, where possible.
 - Responsible Parties should encourage patrons to purchase tickets in advance online or through mobile application, as applicable and practicable.
 - Responsible Parties must assign seats in the theater for patrons in accordance with the above requirements.

II. PLACES

A. Air Filtration and Building Systems

- Responsible Parties must ensure central HVAC system filtration meets the highest rated filtration compatible with the currently installed filter rack and air handling systems, at a minimum MERV-13, or industry equivalent or greater (e.g., HEPA), as applicable, and as certified and documented by a certified HVAC technician, professional, or company, ASHRAE-certified professional, certified retrocommissioning professional, New York licensed professional building engineer.
 - Responsible Parties should also consider adopting additional ventilation and air filtration mitigation protocols per CDC and ASHRAE recommendations, particularly for buildings with air handling systems older than 15 years, including:
 - Performing necessary retro-commissioning of central systems, as well as testing, balancing, and repairs as needed;
 - Increasing ventilation rates and outdoor air ventilation to the extent possible;
 - Keeping systems running for longer hours, especially for several hours daily before and after occupancy;
 - Disabling demand-controlled ventilation, where reasonable, and maintain systems that increase fresh air supply;
 - Maintaining relative humidity between 40-60% where possible;
 - Opening outdoor air dampers to reduce or eliminate recirculation to the extent possible;
 - Sealing edges of the filter to limit bypass;

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- Regularly inspecting systems and filters to ensure they are properly operating, and filters are appropriately installed, serviced and within service life;
 - Opening windows to the extent allowable for occupant safety and comfort;
 - Installing appropriately designed and deployed ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to deactivate airborne virus particles; and/or
 - Using portable air cleaners (e.g., electricHEPA units), consider units that provide highest air change rate at appropriate performance level and do not generate harmful byproducts
- For movie theaters with central air handling systems that cannot handle the abovementioned minimum level of filtration (i.e., MERV-13 or greater), Responsible Parties must have a certified HVAC technician, professional, or company, ASHRAE-certified professional, certified retro-commissioning professional, or New York licensed professional building engineer certify and document that the currently installed filter rack is incompatible with abovementioned minimum level of filtration (i.e., MERV-13 or greater) and/or the air handling system would be unable to perform to the minimum level of heating and cooling that it was otherwise able to provide prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such a high degree of filtration (i.e., MERV-13 or greater) was installed.
 - Further, Responsible Parties must retain such documentation for review by state or local health department officials to operate at a lesser filtration rating with additional ventilation and air filtration mitigation protocols.
 - In addition, Responsible Parties with facilities that have a central air handling system who are unable to meet a filtration rating of MERV-13 or greater must adopt additional ventilation and/or air filtration mitigation protocols per CDC and ASHRAE recommendations, including:
 - Performing necessary retro-commissioning of central systems, as well as testing, balancing, and repairs as needed;
 - Increasing ventilation rates and outdoor air ventilation to the extent possible;
 - Keeping systems running for longer hours, especially for several hours daily before and after occupancy;
 - Disabling demand-controlled ventilation, where reasonable, and maintain systems that increase fresh air supply;
 - Maintaining relative humidity between 40-60% where possible;
 - Opening outdoor air dampers to reduce or eliminate recirculation to the extent possible;
 - Sealing edges of the filter to limit bypass;
 - Regularly inspecting systems and filters to ensure they are properly operating, and filters are appropriately installed, serviced and within service life;

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- Opening windows to the extent allowable for occupant safety and comfort;
 - Installing appropriately designed and deployed ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to deactivate airborne virus particles; and/or
 - Using portable air cleaners (e.g., electricHEPA units), considering units that provide highest air change rate at appropriate performance level and do not generate harmful byproducts.
- For movie theaters that do not have central air handling systems, Responsible Parties must adopt additional ventilation and air filtration mitigation protocols per CDC and ASHRAE recommendations, including:
 - Regularly inspecting any room ventilation systems (e.g., window units, wall units) to ensure they are properly operating, and filters are appropriately installed, serviced and within service life.
 - Keeping any room ventilation systems running for longer hours, especially for several hours daily before and after occupancy;
 - Setting room ventilation systems to maximize fresh air intake, set blower fans to low speed and point away from occupants to the extent possible;
 - Maintaining relative humidity between 40-60% where possible;
 - Opening windows to the extent allowable for occupant safety and comfort;
 - Setting any ceiling fans to draw air upwards away from occupants, if applicable;
 - Prioritizing window fans to exhaust indoor air where possible;
 - Avoiding using fans that only recirculate air or only blow air into a room without providing for appropriate exhaust;
 - Installing appropriately designed and deployed ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to deactivate airborne virus particles; and/or
 - Using portable air cleaners (e.g., electricHEPA units), considering units that provide highest air change rate at appropriate performance level and do not generate harmful byproducts.
- Before occupants return to a building that has been entirely closed, Responsible Parties must complete pre-return checks, tasks, and assessments to ensure a healthy and safe environment. These systems include, but are not limited to, mechanical systems, water systems, elevators, and HVAC systems.
 - Depending on the length of time equipment has been inactive, Responsible Parties should run systems with careful observation to ensure machinery (e.g., valves and switches) are operating correctly.
 - Specific system actions may be required to restart systems after prolonged shutdown. Responsible Parties may determine necessity for each of these items based on length of shutdown and condition as inspected.
 - As appropriate and applicable, Responsible Parties should flush building with fresh air based on the design of the makeup/outside air system for a minimum of 24 hours.

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- Responsible Parties must ensure air filters are replaced as needed (e.g., after flushing the building).
- Responsible Parties must ensure maintenance and monitoring of cooling towers have been conducted in accordance with state regulations and that chemical and microbial levels are within 10 defined ranges for any closed water systems and/or water features, and drain any devices that may contain stagnant water.
- Responsible Parties must flush cold- and hot-water systems in accordance with building water management plan, if applicable.
- Responsible Parties must ensure any water filters are replaced as needed after flushing the building's water systems.
- For buildings that were entirely closed, Responsible Parties should ensure that the operation of all mechanical equipment and systems has been restored prior to reopening the building.

B. Protective Equipment

- Responsible Parties must ensure that employees and patrons are only permitted entry into the movie theater (both the overall facility and individual theaters) if they wear an acceptable face covering, provided that the employee or patron is over the age of two and able to medically tolerate such covering.
 - Per Executive Order 202.34, Responsible Parties may deny admittance to individuals who fail to wear face coverings.
 - For individuals who are unable to medically tolerate an acceptable face covering, Responsible Parties must ensure that such individuals wear a face shield at all times. However, the CDC "does not currently recommend use of face shields as a [sufficient] substitute for masks."
- Responsible Parties must ensure that all individuals, including employees and patrons, wear face coverings at all times except when eating or drinking, during which time they must be seated.
- Responsible Parties must install physical barriers at check-out registers, ticket kiosks, concessions, or ticket stations, as feasible and where social distancing cannot be maintained. As mentioned above, if used, physical barriers (e.g., plexiglass or similar materials) should be put in place in accordance with OSHA guidelines.
- In addition to the necessary PPE as required for certain workplace activities, Responsible Parties must procure, fashion, or otherwise obtain acceptable face coverings, and provide such coverings to employees while at work at no cost to the employee. Responsible Parties should have an adequate supply of face coverings, masks and other required PPE on hand in the event an employee needs a replacement. Acceptable face coverings include, but are not limited to, cloth (e.g., homemade sewn, quick cut, bandana), surgical masks, N95 respirators, and face shields.
- Face coverings must be cleaned or replaced after use and may not be shared. Please consult the CDC guidance for additional information on cloth face coverings and other types of PPE well as instructions on use and cleaning.
 - Note that cloth face coverings or disposable masks shall not be considered acceptable face coverings for workplace activities that

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impose a higher degree of protection for face covering requirements. For example, if N95 respirators are traditionally required for specific activities, a cloth or homemade mask would not suffice. Responsible Parties must adhere to OSHA standards for such safety equipment.

- Responsible Parties must allow employees to use their own acceptable face coverings but cannot require employees to supply their own face coverings. Further, this guidance shall not prevent employees from wearing their personally owned protective coverings (e.g., surgical masks, N95 11 respirators, or face shields). Responsible Parties may require employees to wear more protective PPE due to the nature of their work. Employers should comply with all applicable OSHA guidelines.
- Responsible Parties must train employees on how to adequately put on, take off, clean (as applicable), and discard PPE, including but not limited to, appropriate face coverings.
- Responsible Parties must put in place measures to limit the sharing of objects (e.g., check-out registers, ticket scanners, ticket kiosks), as well as the touching of shared surfaces, such as handrails or touchscreens; or, require employees to wear gloves (trade-appropriate or medical) when in contact with shared objects or frequently touched surfaces; or, require employees to perform hand hygiene before and after contact.

C. Hygiene, Cleaning, and Disinfection

- Responsible Parties must ensure adherence to hygiene and cleaning and disinfection requirements as advised by the CDC and DOH, including “Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfection of Public and Private Facilities for COVID-19,” and the “STOP THE SPREAD” poster, as applicable. Responsible Parties must maintain logs that include the date, time, and scope of cleaning and disinfection.
- Responsible Parties must provide and maintain hand hygiene stations on site, as follows:
 - For handwashing: soap, running warm water, and disposable paper towels.
 - For hand sanitizing: an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol for areas where handwashing facilities may not be available or practical.
 - Responsible Parties must make hand sanitizer available throughout the movie theater for use by employees and patrons (e.g., entrances, exits, elevators, cash registers, ticket kiosks). Touchfree hand sanitizer dispensers should be installed where possible.
- Responsible Parties should place signage near hand sanitizer stations indicating that visibly soiled hands should be washed with soap and water; hand sanitizer is not effective on visibly soiled hands.
- Responsible Parties should place receptacles around the movie theater for disposal of soiled items, including PPE.
- Responsible Parties must provide appropriate cleaning and disinfection supplies for shared and frequently touched surfaces (e.g., cash registers) and encourage

- employees to use these supplies, following manufacturers' instructions, before and after use of these surfaces, followed by hand hygiene.
- Responsible Parties must conduct regular cleaning and disinfection of the movie theater and more frequent cleaning and disinfection for high risk areas used by many individuals and for frequently touched surfaces. Cleaning and disinfection must be rigorous and ongoing and should occur at least after each movie showing/screening or more frequently as needed. Please refer to DOH's "Interim Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfection of Public and Private Facilities for COVID-19" for detailed instructions on how to clean and disinfect facilities.
 - Responsible Parties must ensure regular cleaning and disinfection of restrooms. Restrooms should be cleaned and disinfected more often depending on frequency of use.
 - Responsible Parties must ensure distancing rules are adhered to by using signage, occupied markers, or other methods to reduce restroom capacity where feasible. 12
 - Responsible Parties must ensure that equipment and tools are regularly cleaned and disinfected using registered disinfectants. Refer to the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) list of products registered in New York State and identified by the EPA as effective against COVID-19.
 - If cleaning or disinfection products or the act of cleaning and disinfection causes safety hazards or degrades the equipment and/or materials, Responsible Parties must put in place hand hygiene stations for between use and/or supply disposable gloves and/or limitations on the number of employees using such equipment.
 - Responsible Parties must provide for the cleaning and disinfection of exposed areas in the event an individual is confirmed to have COVID-19, with such cleaning and disinfection to include, at a minimum, all heavy transit areas and high-touch surfaces (e.g., seats, kiosks, elevators, shared objects, building entrances, badge scanners, restrooms, handrails, door handles, vending machines, communal coffee stations).
 - CDC guidelines on "Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility" if someone is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 are as follows:
 - Close off areas used by the person suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19.
 - Responsible Parties do not necessarily need to close operations, if they can close off the affected areas.
 - Open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in the area.
 - Wait 24 hours before you clean and disinfect. If 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible.
 - Clean and disinfect all areas used by the person suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, and shared equipment.
 - Once the area has been appropriately cleaned and disinfected, it can be re-opened for use.
 - Individuals without close or proximate contact with the person suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 can return to the area immediately after cleaning and disinfection.

- Refer to DOH’s “Interim Guidance for Public and Private Employees Returning to Work Following COVID-19 Infection or Exposure” for information on “close or proximate” contacts. o If more than seven days have passed since the person who is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 visited or used the movie theater, additional cleaning and disinfection is not necessary, but routine cleaning and disinfection should continue.
- For activities involving the handling of shared objects (e.g., payment devices, cash registers, ticket kiosks), areas and/or surfaces (e.g., doors), Responsible Parties must ensure that such areas and objects are cleaned and disinfected daily, at a minimum.
- Responsible Parties must ensure that 3-D glasses are cleaned and disinfected after every use or are disposable.
- Responsible Parties must clean and disinfect all theater seating (e.g., chairs, armrests, etc.) after patron use.
- Where possible, Responsible Parties should place seat covers on cloth seats or other seats that may be more difficult to clean and disinfect.
- Responsible Parties must prohibit shared food and beverages among employees (e.g., self-serve meals and beverages), encourage employees to bring meals from home, and reserve adequate space for employees to observe social distancing while eating meals.

D. Phased Reopening

- Responsible Parties are encouraged to phase-in reopening activities so as to allow for operational issues to be resolved before activities return to normal levels. Responsible Parties should consider limiting the number of employees, hours, and number of patrons available to be served when first reopening to provide operations with the ability to adjust to the changes.

E. Communications Plan

- Responsible Parties must affirm that they have reviewed and understand the state-issued industry guidelines, and that they will implement them.
- Responsible Parties should develop a communications plan for employees and patrons that includes applicable instructions, training, signage, and a consistent means to provide employees and patrons with information. Responsible Parties may consider developing webpages, text and email groups, and social media.
- Responsible Parties must encourage individuals to adhere to CDC and DOH guidance regarding the use of PPE, specifically face coverings, through verbal communication and signage.
- Responsible Parties should post signage inside and outside of the building to remind individuals to adhere to proper hygiene, social distancing rules, appropriate use of PPE, and cleaning and disinfection protocols.

III. PROCESSES

A. Screening and Testing

- Responsible Parties must implement mandatory daily health screening practices for employees and, where practicable, contractors and vendors, but such screenings shall not be mandated for patrons and delivery personnel.

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- Screening practices may be performed remotely (e.g., by telephone or electronic survey), before the individual reports to the movie theater, to the extent possible; or may be performed on site.
- Screening should be coordinated to prevent individuals from intermingling in close or proximate contact with each other prior to completion of the screening.
- At a minimum, screening is required for all employees and, where practicable, contractors and vendors, and must be completed using a questionnaire that determines whether the individual has:
 - knowingly been in close contact in the past 14 days with anyone who has tested positive for COVID-19 or who has or had symptoms of COVID-19;
 - tested positive for COVID-19 through a diagnostic test in the past 14 days;
 - experienced any symptoms of COVID-19 in the past 14 days; and/or
 - traveled within a state or country with significant community spread of COVID-19 for longer than 24 hours within the past 14 days.
- Refer to CDC guidance on “Symptoms of Coronavirus” for the most up to date information on symptoms associated with COVID-19. 14
- Refer to DOH travel advisory for the most up to date information on states and countries with significant spread of COVID-19 and quarantine requirements.
- Screening practices include:
 - If space and building configuration allows, screen individuals at or near the building entrance to minimize the impact in case of a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19.
 - Allow for adequate social distancing while individuals queue for screening and/or building entry.
 - Admit only employees who have been screened either remotely or upon arrival.
 - If temperature checks are performed, use contactless thermal cameras in entrances to identify potentially symptomatic employees and direct them to a secondary screening area to complete a follow-on screening. If not possible for feasible, a temperature check may be performed using contactless thermometers.
- Responsible Parties can encourage, but cannot mandate, that patrons complete a health screening and/or provide contact information for contact tracing.
 - Responsible Parties may provide an option for patrons to provide contact information so they can be logged and contacted for contact tracing, if necessary.
- Responsible Parties must require employees to immediately disclose if and when their responses to any of the aforementioned questions changes, such as if they begin to experience symptoms, including during or outside of work hours.
- In addition to the screening questionnaire, temperature checks may also be conducted per U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or DOH

guidelines. Responsible Parties are prohibited from keeping records of employee health data (e.g., the specific temperature data of an individual), but are permitted to maintain records that confirm individuals were screened and the result of such screening (e.g., pass/fail, cleared/not cleared).

- Responsible Parties must ensure that any personnel performing screening activities, including temperature checks, are appropriately protected from exposure to potentially infectious individuals entering the movie theater. Personnel performing screening activities should be trained by employer identified individuals who are familiar with CDC, DOH, and OSHA protocols.
- Screeners should be provided and use PPE, including at a minimum, an acceptable face covering or mask, and may include gloves, a gown, and/or a face shield.
- An individual who screens positive for COVID-19 symptoms must not be allowed to enter the movie theater and must be sent home with instructions to contact their healthcare provider for assessment and testing.
 - o Responsible Parties should remotely provide the employee with information on healthcare and testing resources.
 - o Responsible Parties must immediately notify the state and local health department about the case if test results are positive for COVID-19.
- Responsible Parties should refer to DOH’s “Interim Guidance for Public and Private Employees Returning to Work Following COVID-19 Infection or Exposure” regarding protocols and policies for 15 employees seeking to return to work after a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19 or after the employee had close or proximate contact with a person with COVID-19.
- Responsible Parties must designate a central point of contact, which may vary by activity, location, shift or day, responsible for receiving and attesting to having reviewed all questionnaire responses, with such contact also identified as the party for individuals to inform if they later are experiencing COVID-19-related symptoms, as noted on the questionnaire.
 - o Identified point of contact for the movie theater should be prepared to receive notifications from individuals of positive cases and initiate the respective cleaning and disinfection procedures.
- Responsible Parties must designate a site safety monitor whose responsibilities include continuous compliance with all aspects of the Site Safety Plan.
- To the extent possible, Responsible Parties should maintain a log of every person, including employees, contractors, and vendors, who may have close or proximate contact with other individuals at the movie theater; excluding patrons and deliveries that are performed with appropriate PPE or through contactless means. The log should contain contact information, such that all contacts may be identified, traced and notified in the event an individual is diagnosed with COVID19.
 - o Responsible Parties must cooperate with state and local health department contact tracing efforts.

B. Tracing and Tracking

- Responsible Parties must notify the state and local health department immediately upon being informed of any positive COVID-19 test result by an

individual, including employees, patrons, and, as applicable, contractors and vendors, at their movie theater.

- In the case of an individual who interacted at the movie theater testing positive, the Responsible Parties must cooperate with the state and local health department as required to trace all contacts in the movie theater and notify the state and local health department of all employees, contractors, and vendors logged, and patrons and delivery personnel (as applicable), who entered the movie theater dating back to 48 hours before the individual began experiencing COVID-19 symptoms or tested positive, whichever is earlier. Confidentiality must be maintained as required by federal and state law and regulations. o In the case of an individual showing symptoms while in the movie theater, Responsible Parties must notify individuals in the surrounding areas or who may have been affected immediately with information on where the individual has been throughout the movie theater and notify them if the symptomatic person tests positive.
- State and local health department may, under their legal authority, implement monitoring and movement restrictions of infected or exposed persons including home isolation or quarantine.
- Employees who are alerted that they have come into close or proximate contact with a person with COVID-19, and have been alerted via tracing, tracking or other mechanism, are required to selfreport to their employer at the time of alert and shall follow the protocol referenced above.
- Responsible Parties should consider offering a method for patrons to opt-in to a contact tracing program, as practicable (e.g., opt-in when purchasing tickets in advance online).

IV. Employer Plans

- A. Responsible Parties must conspicuously post completed safety plans on site for employees. The State has made available a business reopening safety plan template to guide business owners and operators in developing plans to protect against the spread of COVID-19.

At the link below, affirm that you have read and understand your obligation to operate in accordance with this guidance: <https://forms.ny.gov/s3/ny-forward-affirmation>

Reopening New York: Movie Theater Guidelines for Employers and Employees

These guidelines apply to all movie theaters permitted to operate; these guidelines do not apply to drive-in movie theaters, live performances, or performing arts venues. See “Interim COVID-19 Guidance for Movie Theaters” for full details.

Movie theaters remain closed until Friday, October 23, 2020, at which time movie theaters in counties outside of New York City that have a COVID-19 positivity rate below 2% on a 14-day rolling average and that do not currently contain any cluster zones may reopen in accordance with this guidance.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, all owners and operators of movie theaters should stay up to date with any changes to state and federal requirements related to movie theater activities and

incorporate those changes into their operations. This guidance is not intended to replace any existing applicable local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and standards.

Physical Distancing

- **Mandatory**
 - Ensure that the workforce and patron presence in any movie theater is limited to no more than 25% of the maximum capacity, inclusive of employees and patrons, both of whom must only be permitted entry into the movie theater if they wear an acceptable face covering at all times (except while eating or drinking, during which time they must be seated), provided that they are over age 2 and able to medically tolerate such covering.
 - Limit the capacity of any individual movie showing or screening to the lesser of 25% of the maximum occupancy or 50 people, as of October 19, 2020.
 - Ensure at least 6 ft. of distance among all individuals, with the exception of patrons who are members of the same immediate party/household/family, at all times, unless safety or core activity requires a shorter distance.
 - Where 6 ft. of distance is not possible between employees and patrons, enact physical barriers (e.g., cash registers, concessions, ticket-taker stations).
 - Ensure theater seating allows for at least 6 ft. of distance between patrons and groups of patrons who are not in the same immediate party/household/family, specifically:
 - Assign seats for patrons prior to entering the theater to ensure patrons adhere to social distancing requirements.
 - Within a row, limit seating such that at least 2 seats are unoccupied between each group of patrons unless the theater has seating that naturally allows for 6 ft. of distance between seats.
 - Limit seating in traditional seating arrangements to every other row unless seating naturally allows for 6 ft. of distance between rows (e.g., large recliners).
 - Encourage patrons to remain seated once the screening begins.
 - Provide touchless payment or pay ahead options.
 - Close recreational areas and devices (e.g. arcade games, photo booths) are closed, deactivated, or not otherwise accessible to patrons. Close children’s play areas.
 - Put in place measures to reduce bi-directional foot traffic using barriers, tape, or signs with arrows in narrow aisles (e.g., between rows in theaters), and post signage and distance markers denoting 6 ft. in commonly used areas and areas in which lines are commonly formed or people may congregate.
 - Close off any seating areas where social distance cannot be maintained.
 - For any food services, operate in accordance with DOH’s “Interim COVID-19 Guidance for Food Services,” and discontinue food/beverage self-service (e.g., condiments, soda) and only allow employee served food/beverages at concessions areas
 - Stagger movie show times to allow for thorough cleaning and disinfection of theaters after showings/ screenings end, and to avoid crowding in the lobby.
 - Monitor and control the flow of traffic into and within both the building and individual theaters to ensure adherence to maximum capacity and social distancing requirements.
 - Prohibit congregating and loitering by patrons and maintain sufficient employee or security presence to eliminate congregating and loitering.
- **Recommended Best Practices**

- Where possible, minimize the number of groups seated in each row to avoid close contact when individuals leave to use the restroom or go to the concession area.
- Have employees direct or guide patrons to their seats to ensure adherence to social distancing requirements and avoid any unnecessary congestion.
- Leave the lights on in the theater for as long as possible before the showing/screening so that patrons can be seated according to social distancing requirements.
- Close common seating areas (e.g., in lobbies) that are not within the theater.
- Minimize the handling of cash, credit cards, reward cards, and mobile devices, where possible.
- Encourage patrons to purchase tickets in advance online or through mobile application, as applicable and practicable.
- Modify the use and/or restrict the number of workstations and employee seating areas to maintain 6 ft. of distance in all directions. If not feasible, enact physical barriers (e.g. plastic shielding walls), in accordance with OSHA guidelines, in areas where they would not impair air flow, heating, cooling, or ventilation.
- Clearly designate separate entrances and exits, where possible.

Protective Equipment

- Mandatory
 - Ensure that employees and patrons are only permitted entry into the movie theater (both the overall facility and individual theaters) if they wear an acceptable face covering, provided that they are over age 2 and able to medically tolerate such covering.
 - Ensure that individuals wear a face covering at all times, except when eating or drinking, during which time they must be seated.
 - Provide employees with an acceptable face covering at no cost to the employee.
 - Acceptable face coverings include, but are not limited to, cloth (e.g., homemade sewn, quick cut, bandana), surgical masks, N95 respirators, and face shields.
 - Face coverings must be cleaned or replaced after use and may not be shared. Refer to CDC guidance.
 - Train employees on how to adequately put on, take off, clean (as applicable), and discard PPE.
 - Limit the sharing of objects (e.g. cash registers, ticket scanners, ticket kiosks), as well as the touching of shared surfaces; or, require employees to wear gloves (trade-appropriate or medical) when in contact with shared objects or frequently touched surfaces; or, require employees to perform hand hygiene before and after contact.

Air Filtration and Building Systems

- Mandatory
 - Ensure central HVAC system filtration meets the highest rated filtration compatible with the currently installed filter rack and air handling systems, at a minimum MERV-13, or equivalent or greater (e.g. HEPA), as applicable, and as documented by a certified HVAC technician, professional, or company, ASHRAE-certified professional, certified retro-commissioning professional, or New York licensed professional building engineer.
 - For movie theaters with central air handling systems that cannot handle the abovementioned minimum level of filtration (i.e., MERV-13 or greater), have a certified HVAC technician, professional, or company, ASHRAE certified professional, certified

retro-commissioning professional, or New York licensed professional building engineer certify and document that the currently installed filter rack is incompatible with the abovementioned minimum level of filtration (i.e. MERV13 or greater) and/or the air handling system would be unable to perform the minimum heating and cooling that it was otherwise able to provide prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such a high degree of filtration (i.e., MERV-13 or greater) was installed.

- Retain such documentation for review by state or local health department officials to operate at a lesser filtration rating with additional ventilation and air filtration mitigation protocols.
- Facilities that have a central air handling system who are unable to meet a filtration rating of MERV-13 or greater must adopt additional ventilation and/or filtration mitigation protocols per CDC and ASHRAE, including:
 - Performing necessary retro-commissioning of central systems, as well as testing, balancing, and repairs as needed;
 - Increasing ventilation rates and outdoor air ventilation to the extent possible;
 - Keeping systems running for longer hours, especially for several hours daily before and after occupancy;
 - Disabling demand-controlled ventilation, and maintain systems that increase fresh air supply;
 - Maintaining relative humidity between 40-60%;
 - Opening outdoor air dampers to reduce or eliminate recirculation to the extent possible;
 - Sealing edges of the filter to limit bypass;
 - Regularly inspecting systems and filters to ensure they are properly operating, and filters are installed, serviced and within service life;
 - Opening windows to the extent allowable for occupant safety and comfort;
 - Installing appropriately designed and deployed ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to deactivate airborne virus particles; and/or
 - Using portable air cleaners (e.g., electric HEPA units), considering units that provide highest air change rate at appropriate performance level and do not generate harmful byproducts.
- For movie theaters that do not have central air handling systems, adopt additional ventilation and air filtration mitigation protocols per CDC and ASHRAE recommendations, including:
 - Regularly inspecting any room ventilation systems (e.g., window units, wall units) to ensure they are properly operating, and filters are appropriately installed, serviced and within service life;
 - Keeping any room ventilation systems running for longer hours, especially for several hours daily before and after occupancy;
 - Setting room ventilation systems to maximize fresh air intake, set blower fans to low speed and point away from occupants to the extent possible;
 - Maintaining relative humidity between 40-60% where possible;
 - Opening windows to the extent allowable for occupant safety and comfort;
 - Setting any ceiling fans to draw air upwards away from occupants, if applicable;
 - Prioritizing window fans to exhaust indoor air where possible;

- Avoiding using fans that only recirculate air or only blow air into a room without providing for appropriate exhaust;
 - Installing appropriately designed and deployed ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to deactivate airborne virus particles; and/or
 - Using portable air cleaners (e.g., electric HEPA units), considering units that provide highest air change rate at appropriate performance level and do not generate harmful byproducts.
 - Before occupants return to a building that has been entirely closed, complete pre-return checks, tasks and assessments to ensure a healthy and safe environment.
- Recommended Best Practices
 - For establishments with central air handling systems and MERV-13 (or greater) filtration, consider adopting additional ventilation and air filtration mitigation protocols per CDC and ASHRAE recommendations, particularly for buildings with air handling systems older than 15 years, including:
 - Performing necessary retro-commissioning of central systems, as well as testing, balancing, and repairs as needed;
 - Increasing ventilation rates and outdoor air ventilation to the extent possible;
 - Keeping systems running for longer hours, especially for several hours daily before and after occupancy;
 - Disabling demand-controlled ventilation, where reasonable, and maintain systems that increase fresh air supply;
 - Maintaining relative humidity between 40-60% where possible;
 - Opening outdoor air dampers to reduce or eliminate recirculation to the extent possible;
 - Sealing edges of the filter to limit bypass;
 - Regularly inspecting systems and filters to ensure they are properly operating, and filters are appropriately installed, serviced and within service life;
 - Opening windows to the extent allowable for occupant safety and comfort;
 - Installing appropriately designed and deployed ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) to deactivate airborne virus particles; and/or
 - Using portable air cleaners (e.g., electric HEPA units), consider units that provide highest air change rate at appropriate performance level and do not generate harmful byproducts.
 - Depending on the length of time equipment has been inactive, run systems with careful observation to ensure machinery (e.g., valves and switches) are operating correctly.

Hygiene, Cleaning, and Disinfection

- Mandatory
 - Adhere to hygiene and sanitation requirements from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Department of Health (DOH); maintain logs that include the date, time, and scope of cleaning and disinfection.
 - Provide and maintain hand hygiene stations on site, including handwashing with soap, running warm water, and paper towels, as well as an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing 60% or more alcohol for areas where handwashing is not feasible.
 - Make hand sanitizer available throughout the movie theater for use by employees and patrons (e.g., entrances/exits, cash registers, ticket kiosks).

- Provide and encourage employees to use cleaning and disinfection supplies before and after use of shared and frequently touched surfaces, followed by hand hygiene.
- Conduct regular cleaning and disinfection of the movie theater and more frequent cleaning and disinfection for high-risk areas issued by many individuals.
- Clean and disinfect all theater seating (e.g., chairs, armrests) after patron use.
- Cleaning and disinfection must be performed using Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) products identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as effective against COVID-19.
- Ensure 3-D glasses are cleaned and disinfected after every use unless they are disposable.
- Prohibit shared food and beverages among employees (e.g., self-serve meals and beverages).
- Recommended Best Practices
 - Place signage near hand sanitizer stations indicating that visibly soiled hands should be washed with soap and water; hand sanitizer is not effective on visibly soiled hands.
 - Place receptacles around the movie theater for disposal of soiled items, including PPE.
 - Place seat covers on cloth seats or other seats that may be more difficult to clean and disinfect.

Communication

- Mandatory
 - Affirm you have reviewed and understand the state-issued industry guidelines, and that you will implement them.
 - Encourage individuals to adhere to CDC and DOH guidance regarding the use of PPE, specifically face coverings, through verbal communication and signage.
 - Post signage inside and outside of the movie theater to remind employees and patrons to adhere to proper hygiene, social distancing rules, appropriate use of PPE, and cleaning and disinfection protocols.
 - Conspicuously post completed safety plans on site.
- Recommended Best Practices
 - Develop a communications plan for employees and patrons that includes applicable instructions, training, signage, and information. Consider developing webpages, text and email groups, and social media campaigns.

Screening

- Mandatory
 - Implement mandatory health screening practices for employees and, where practicable, contractors and vendors, but such screening shall not be mandated for patrons and delivery personnel.
 - Screening must ask about, at minimum: (1) COVID-19 symptoms in past 14 days, (2) positive COVID-19 test in past 14 days, (3) close contact with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case in past 14 days; and/or (4) traveled within a state or country with significant community spread of COVID-19 for longer than 24 hours within the past 14 days.
 - Refer to DOH travel advisory for the most up to date information on states and countries with significant spread of COVID-19 and quarantine requirements.

- Require employees to immediately disclose if and when their responses to any of the aforementioned questions changes, such as if they being to experience symptoms, including during or outside of work hours.
- An individual who screens positive for COVID-19 symptoms must not be allowed to enter the movie theater and must be sent home with instructions to contact their healthcare provider for assessment and testing. Immediately notify the state and local health department of any positive COVID-19 test results.
- Designate a central point of contact responsible for receiving and attesting to having reviewed all questionnaire responses.
- Ensure that in the case of an individual showing symptoms while in the movie theater, notify individuals in the surrounding areas who may have been affected immediately with information on where the individual has been throughout the movie theater and notify them if the symptomatic person tests positive.
- Recommended Best Practices
 - Perform screening remotely (e.g. by telephone or electronic survey), before individuals report to the movie theater, to the extent possible.
 - Temperature checks may also be conducted per U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission or DOH guidelines.
 - Encourage – but do not mandate – that patrons complete a health screening and/or provide contact information for contact tracing.
 - Maintain a log of every person, including employees, contractors, and vendors, who may have had close contact with other individuals at the movie theater; excluding patrons and deliveries that are performed with appropriate PPE or through contactless means. The log should contain contact information, such that all contacts may be identified, traced, and notified in the event an individual is diagnosed with COVID-19.
 - Offer patrons a method to opt-in to a contact tracing, as practicable (e.g., opt-in upon when purchasing tickets in advance online).
 - Screeners should be trained by employer identified individuals familiar with CDC, DOH, and OSHA protocols.
 - Refer to DOH guidance regarding protocols and policies for employees seeking to return to work after a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19 or after the employee had close or proximate contact with a person with COVID-19.

Oregon

Sector Guidance — Indoor Entertainment Establishments

Authority: Executive Order No. 20-66, ORS 433.441, ORS 433.443, ORS 431A.010

Applicability: This guidance applies to indoor entertainment establishments

Note: Hookah bars and senior centers are not allowed to operate regardless of the designated risk level of the county in which the establishment is located.

Enforcement: To the extent this guidance requires compliance with certain provisions, it is enforceable as specified in Executive Order No. 20-66, paragraph 10.

Definitions: For purposes of this guidance, the following definition applies:

- “Indoor entertainment establishments” means indoor entertainment locations including but not limited to indoor aquariums, indoor theaters, indoor arenas, indoor concert halls, indoor gardens, indoor museums, indoor event spaces, and any indoor location where indoor entertainment activities occur that are open to the public.
- “Outdoor” means any open-air space including any space which may have a temporary or fixed cover (e.g. awning or roof) and at least fifty percent of the square footage of its sides open for airflow such that open sides are not adjacent to each other.
- “Separate location” means an area within the establishment that is enclosed on all sides from floor to ceiling, except a doorway or similar sized space to allow for entrance and exit. If the doorway has a closable door it must be closed.

Operations

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- Comply with closure times for indoor entertainment establishments for the designated risk level of the county.
- Review and implement Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance.
- Require all individuals who work, volunteer, or visit an indoor entertainment establishment comply with the Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance.
- Post clear signs about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.
- Ensure that any outside spaces created or used for services or operations comply with the definition for “outdoor”. If the space does not meet the definition of outdoor, then the services or operations will be considered indoor and therefore must comply with the requirements and guidance for indoor operations.
- Comply with the Eating and Drinking Establishments Guidance for the designated risk level of the county, if offering on-site food and beverage consumption.
 - In extreme risk counties all on-site indoor food and beverage consumption areas, including but not limited to food courts and seating areas must be closed.
 - Comply with the Self-Service Operations Guidance, if applicable.
- Ensure all 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.
- Review and implement General Guidance for Employers and Organizations.
- Post clear signs listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers and visitors with symptoms to stay home and who to contact if they need assistance.
- 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 only be used 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.
- If applicable, use metal detectors and wands in lieu of search or pat down.

If operating indoor theaters, indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- Extreme risk:
 - Prohibit the operations and sales of concessions for indoor theaters.
 - Prohibit food and beverage consumption inside indoor, individual theater spaces.
- High, moderate, lower risk:

- Allow operations, sales and consumption of concessions for indoor theaters only if:
 - Operators ensure required physical distancing of at least six (6) feet for those purchasing concessions.
 - Individuals are required to wear masks or face coverings at all times, except when actively engaged in eating or drinking. For example, if drinking water or eating popcorn, wear the mask or face covering during pauses in eating and drinking.
 - Operators ensure adequate ventilation of indoor theater with fresh air.
 - OHA recommends three to six air changes per hour of indoor air. This can be achieved with HVAC systems or other ventilation modes.

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments should, but are not required to:

- Use touchless or cashless payment options, and scan tickets without contact with attendees.
- For indoor live performances, consider live-streaming the performance to attendees so as to limit the size of in-person gatherings.
- For indoor live performances that include singing and instruments, consider moving the performance outdoors.
- For indoor live performances that include brass and wind instruments, consider moving the performance outdoors and consider covering the instruments to keep droplets from spreading when using during the instrument.
- For live performances, use amplifiers or other sound enhancing equipment to reduce the need to yell or increase the volume of the performers' voices.
- Encourage ticket reservations or advise people to call in advance to confirm facility capacity. Consider a phone or online 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 attendee flow and monitor physical distancing while waiting in line, and during entering and exiting. Do not block access to fire exits.
- Position staff to monitor physical distancing requirements.
- Assign staff to monitor attendee access to common areas such as restrooms so that visitors do not congregate.
- Limit the number of staff who serve or interact with each party.
- Permit activities consistent with emergency response activities, including training for emergency personnel, even in a county where, based on the designated risk level, the activity would not be permitted. If such activities do take place, OHA requirements and guidance still apply.

Additionally, for extreme risk counties, indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- Comply with capacity limits and party size limits for customers as stated in the Sector Risk Level Guidance Chart, based on the size of the establishment.
- Prohibit indoor on-site consumption of food and drink.

Distance and occupancy

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- Limit maximum capacity based on designated risk level for the county in which the indoor entertainment establishment is located.

- Comply with the party size limits for the designated risk level for the county in which the indoor entertainment established is located as required for social gatherings in the Sector Guidance for Gatherings.
- Ensure that physical distancing of at least six (6) feet between people of different parties is maintained. Make clear that members of the same party (or household in extreme risk counties) can participate in activities together, stand in line together, etc. and do not have to stay six (6) feet apart.
- Set-up seating and/or game configuration to comply with all physical distancing requirements.
- Do not combine parties or allow shared seating for individuals not in the same party. People in the same party seated at the same table do not have to be six (6) feet apart.
- Remove or restrict seating/consoles/lanes etc. to support the requirement of at least six (6) feet of physical distance between people not in the same party.
- Prohibit people in different parties from congregating in any area of the facility, both indoor and outdoor, including in parking lots.
- Prohibit operation and use of all indoor play areas/ball pits/playgrounds.
- Prohibit full contact sports in accordance with the Indoor Recreation and Indoor Fitness Establishments Guidance.
- Use clear signs to require physical distancing.
- Do not operate, if unable to maintain at least six (6) feet of distance as required by this guidance, except for brief interactions or if unable to comply with all other requirements in this guidance. The requirement to close applies to both indoor and outdoor operations for entities that have both.

Additionally, for extreme risk counties, indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- For establishments 500 square feet or larger:
 - Limit capacity to four (4) separate groups, up to six (6) people in each group.
 - Each group participating in indoor entertainment activities must be in a separate location within the establishment.
 - Ensure customers from different groups do not use areas at the same time, including but not limited to restrooms.
 - Multiple households can be in one group of six. Households must maintain six (6) feet of physical distancing from other households.
 - For employees:
 - Limit employee capacity to the minimum number of employees needed to operate the facility at maximum capacity.
 - Designate a separate space in the establishment for employees-only to limit employee interactions with and around customers.
 - Maintain six (6) feet of physical distance between employees at all times.
 - Employees must maintain at least six (6) feet physical distancing between themselves and customers, except for brief interactions such as issuing rental equipment, confirming reservations or purchasing tickets.
- For establishments smaller than 500 square feet:
 - Limit customer capacity to one (1) person.
 - For employees:
 - Limit the employee capacity to one (1).

- Designate a separate space in the establishment for employees-only to limit employee interactions with and around customers. 5 OHA2351A02242021 ω The employees must maintain at least six (6) feet physical distancing from the customer, except for brief interactions such as issuing rental equipment, confirming reservations or purchasing tickets.

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments should, but are not required to:

- Consider placing clear plastic or glass barriers in front of reception and ticketing counters, or in other places where maintaining six (6) feet of physical distance between employees and clients is more difficult. Masks and face coverings are still required in these situations.
- Stagger theater entry and exit times for attendees to minimize congregating at entrances, in aisles, exits and restrooms to follow required physical distancing requirements. This could include staggering movie times by a certain interval and limiting the number of movie tickets sold for each film.
- 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.

Cleaning and disinfection:

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- 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.
- Assign a sanitation attendant(s) to frequently clean and sanitize work areas, hightraffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both customer and employee areas in indoor entertainment establishments. Use disinfectants that are included on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved list for the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19.
- 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.
- Clean and disinfect ALL games, balls, shared equipment and any other commonly touched gaming devices or tools between use.
- Routinely rotate, clean and disinfect key/phone bowls or other touchpoints at metal detectors, if applicable.
- Routinely clean radios and communication devices, and do not permit staff to share radios and communications devices, if applicable.
- Disinfect and clean all sound gear, including microphones, between uses and prohibit sharing of microphones, instruments or other equipment between performers.

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments should, but are not required to:

- Provide hand-washing facilities for attendee use in and around the establishment. 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.

Contact tracing:

To the extent possible, operators of indoor entertainment establishments should, but are not required to:

- Maintain contact information of attendees. If there is a positive COVID-19 case associated with the indoor entertainment establishment, public health may need this information for a contact tracing investigation. Unless otherwise required, this information may be destroyed 60 days after the event.

Additional requirements

Operators of indoor entertainment establishments are required to:

- Keep areas that are prone to attracting crowds (including but not limited to playgrounds, indoor play structures and drop-off play structures) closed.
- Keep drop-in childcare closed.
- Follow the Retail Stores Guidance if operating a retail store on the premises. To the extent possible, operators of indoor entertainment facilities should, but are not required to: Additional physical distancing measures
- 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.
- Position staff to monitor physical distancing requirements.
- Assign staff to monitor visitor access to common areas such as restrooms so that visitors do not congregate.
- 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 maintain at least six (6) feet from others not in their household. Outdoor facilities
- Consider closing every other parking spot to facilitate at least six (6) feet of physical distance between parties.
- Encourage visitors to bring their own water bottles and hygiene supplies (including hand sanitizer).
- Encourage visitors to take their trash with them when they leave.

Sector Risk Level Guidance Chart

- Extreme Risk (25 counties): Theaters Closed
- High Risk (5 counties): Maximum 25% occupancy or 50 people total, whichever is smaller
- Moderate Risk (2 counties): Maximum 50% occupancy or 100 people total, whichever is smaller
- Lower Risk (4 counties): Maximum 50% occupancy

Vermont

New Work Safe Additions to the Be Smart, Stay Safe Order

8.3 Indoor Arts, Culture and Entertainment (Effective 6/1)

- Libraries, galleries, museums, theaters and other indoor arts, culture and entertainment organizations may allow 50 percent of fire occupancy or 1 person per 100 square feet, with a maximum of 75 people indoors and 150 people outdoors. Posting templates are available at accd.vermont.gov.
- Cashless/touch-less transactions are strongly preferred.
- Curbside pickup remains the preferred method of operation. When possible, organizations should take steps to schedule or stage customer visits, such as waiting in cars or outside, to ensure lower contact operations.
- Organizations should close or remove high touch entertainment features, including arcades and playgrounds.

Washington

Phase 2 and 3 Movie Theaters COVID-19 Requirements

Movie theaters are permitted to operate, provided all requirements in this document are met. For purposes of this guidance, movie theaters include both corporate and independently owned theaters or any venue that screens movies with an audience. Each movie theater must adopt a written procedure for operations at least as protective as the specific requirements outlined below and complies with all employee safety and health requirements.

Movie theaters must ensure strict adherence to all measures established by the Governor's guidance, the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I), Coronavirus (COVID-19) Prevention: General Requirements <https://lni.wa.gov/forms-publications/F414-164-000.pdf>, and the Washington State Department of Health Workplace and Employer Resources & Recommendations <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Coronavirus/Workplace> (DOH).

General Requirements

1. Movie theaters in Phase 2 can operate at 25% capacity (per fire marshal code) as long as six feet of physical distancing between households can be maintained. Movie theaters in Phase 3 can operate at 50% capacity with the same physical distance requirement.
2. Pursuant to the Secretary of Health's Order 20-03, face coverings must always be worn. However, face coverings may be removed for the limited purpose and limited time period necessary to consume food and beverages, which can only be done while seated in the theater.
3. Ticket lines should be configured to ensure appropriate physical distancing is maintained at all times. Options include visible markers, barriers, tape, etc.
4. Tickets sales should be available online or via phone whenever feasible to reduce the need to stand in line for tickets.
5. Configure ticket sales systems to facilitate appropriate physical distancing.
6. Lines to enter a theatre should be minimized whenever possible. If lines are unavoidable, six feet physical distancing must be maintained.
7. Adequate numbers of employees should be available to direct patron traffic and enforce physical distancing in lines.

8. Limit and stagger screening times to reduce overcrowding between screenings, particularly in common areas, restrooms, and concession areas.
9. Close any on- site lounges, play areas, or other areas where people may congregate.
10. To the extent possible, reconfigure restrooms, for example by blocking stalls or urinals, to ensure appropriate physical distancing can be maintained at all times. As patrons may need to line up to enter restrooms, use visual indicators such as tape to identify appropriate physical distancing.
11. Use of employee breakrooms should be limited. As face coverings cannot be worn during eating/drinking, limit the number of employees in a breakroom at any one time to ensure distancing can be maintained. Clean countertops and tables between uses.
12. Any retail food service at theaters must follow the guidance for restaurants.
13. Provide sufficient hand sanitizing stations for customers.
14. Ensure each theater is properly cleaned/sanitized between uses.
15. Adjust mechanical ventilation systems to bring in as much outside air as possible. Increase filters to MERV 13 if the HVAC can accommodate. Keep doors and windows open where possible and utilize fans to improve ventilation.

Employee Safety and Health

A movie theater employer, during any phase has a general obligation to keep a safe and healthy facility in accordance with state and federal law and safety and health rules for a variety of workplace hazards. In addition, they must comply with the following COVID-19 worksite-specific safety practices as outlined in Governor Inslee’s “Safe Start – Stay Healthy” Proclamation 20-25 and in accordance with the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries General Requirements and Prevention Ideas for Workplaces and the Washington State Department of Health Workplace and Employer Resources & Recommendations at <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Coronavirus/workplace>. Employers must specifically ensure operations follow the main L&I COVID-19 requirements to protect workers, including:

- Educate workers in the language they understand best about coronavirus and how to prevent transmission and the employer’s COVID-19 policies.
- Maintain minimum six-foot separation between all employees (and participants) in all interactions at all times. When strict physical distancing is not feasible for a specific task, other prevention measures are required, such as use of barriers, minimize staff or participants in narrow or enclosed areas, and staggering breaks and work shift starts.
- Provide (at no cost to employees) and require the wearing of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, face shields and face masks as appropriate or required for the activity being performed. Cloth facial coverings must be worn by every employee not working alone on the jobsite unless their exposure dictates a higher level of protection under Department of Labor & Industries safety and health rules and guidance.
- Exceptions to this requirement for cloth face coverings include when working alone in an office, vehicle, or at a job site; if the individual is deaf or hard of hearing and is communicating with someone who relies on language cues such as facial markers and

expression and mouth movements as a part of communication; if the individual has a medical condition or disability that makes wearing a facial covering inappropriate; or when the job has no in-person interaction.

- Refer to Washington Coronavirus Hazard Considerations for Employers (except COVID-19 care in hospitals & clinics) Face Coverings, Masks, and Respirator Choices and Which Mask for Which Task? . Cloth face coverings are described in the Department of Health guidance.
- Ensure frequent and adequate hand washing with adequate maintenance of supplies. Use disposable gloves where safe and applicable to prevent virus transmission on tools or other items that are shared.
- Establish a housekeeping schedule that includes frequent cleaning and sanitizing with a particular emphasis on commonly touched surfaces.
- Screen employees for signs/symptoms of COVID-19 at start of their shift. Make sure sick employees stay home or immediately go home if they feel or appear sick. Cordon off any areas where an employee with probable or confirmed COVID-19 illness worked, touched surfaces, etc. until the area and equipment is cleaned and sanitized. Follow the cleaning guidelines set by the CDC to deep clean and sanitize.
- Post a sign at the entrance to the business so that it is immediately noticeable to all customers entering the theater, requiring customers to wear cloth facial coverings. All customers must adhere to the requirements of the Secretary of Health's Order 20-03, unless they are exempt from the requirement.

A COVID-19 supervisor shall be designated by the employer at each shift to monitor the health of employees and enforce the COVID-19 safety plan.

A worker may refuse to perform unsafe work, including hazards created by COVID-19. It is unlawful for an employer to take adverse action against a worker who has engaged in safety-protected activities under the law if the individual's work refusal meets certain requirements. Information is available in these publications: Safety and Health Discrimination in the Workplace brochure and Spanish Safety and Health Discrimination brochure.

Employees who choose to remove themselves from a work site because they do not believe it is safe to work due to the risk of COVID-19 exposure may have access to certain leave or unemployment benefits. Employers must provide high-risk individuals covered by Proclamation 20-46 with their choice of access to available employer-granted accrued leave or unemployment benefits if an alternative work arrangement is not feasible. Other employees may have access to expanded family and medical leave included in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, access to unemployment benefits, or access to other paid time off depending on the circumstances. Additional information is available at Novel Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-19) Resources and Paid Leave under the Washington Family Care Act and the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

No movie theater may operate until it can meet and maintain all the requirements in this document, including providing materials, schedules and equipment required to comply. Additional considerations may be adopted, as appropriate. All issues regarding worker safety and health are subject to enforcement action under L&I's Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH).

- Employers can request COVID-19 prevention advice and help from L&I's Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH).
- Employee Workplace safety and health complaints may be submitted to the L&I DOSH Call Center: (1-800-423-7233) or via e-mail to adag235@lni.wa.gov.
- General questions about how to comply with agreement practices can be submitted to the state's Business Response Center at <https://coronavirus.wa.gov/how-you-can-help/covid-19-business-and-worker-inquiries>
- All other violations related to Proclamation 20-25 can be submitted at <https://coronavirus.wa.gov/report-safe-start-violation>.

West Virginia

Guidance for West Virginia Drive-In Movie Theaters

In preparing a drive-in movie theater to resume operations, an owner/operator should consider adopting rules and regulations to protect their employees and customers. Movie theaters that have not historically operated as drive-in theaters may operate as drive-in theaters to the extent they are able to, and desire to, do so. Owners/operators should consider the guidance issued for small businesses and for outdoor dining to the extent applicable for a particular drive-in movie theater's operations, as well as the following guidelines to help protect their employees, customers, and the citizens of the State of West Virginia:

- **Distance:** Update plans to maintain at least six (6) feet of separation between vehicles and require customers to remain in their vehicles unless visiting a restroom or obtaining food and/or beverage (if delivery of food and/or beverage is not feasible). Clear paths must be designated to allow customers to enter and exit the restroom and to obtain food and/or beverage without breaking social-distancing requirements.
- **Ticketing:** Customers should be encouraged to purchase tickets in advance, by methods other than cash if possible.
- **Limited Food and/or Beverage Service:** Do not allow customers to congregate outside of their vehicles when obtaining food and/or beverages. To the greatest extent practicable, food and/or beverages should be delivered to a customer's vehicle. Where delivery is not feasible, design a process to ensure customer separation while picking up their orders to be taken back to their vehicle for consumption. Such process can include ground markings, distancing, or waiting in cars.
- **Theater Operation and Limited Food and/or Beverage Service Only:** Limit activity to outdoor theater operations or deliver or pickup of food and/or beverages to be taken back to one's vehicle for consumption.
- **Monitor Employees:** Screen and continue to monitor all employees reporting to work daily for COVID-19 symptoms with the following questions, and report any positive cases to the local health department, instructing such employee not to return to work but to seek medical help:
 - Have you been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19?

- Are you experiencing a cough, shortness of breath, or sore throat?
- Have you had a fever in the last 48 hours?
- Have you had new loss of taste or smell?
- Have you had vomiting or diarrhea in the last 24 hours?
- Training: Train all employees on the importance and expectation of increased frequency of handwashing, the use of hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol, and provide clear instruction to avoid touching hands to face.
- Cleaning and Sanitization: Implement heightened cleaning and disinfection practices, according to CDC guidelines, with regular sanitization of common surfaces at least every two hours.
- Restroom Cleaning: Clean and sanitize restrooms regularly, check restrooms based on the frequency of use, and ensure adequate supply of soap and paper towels at all times.
- PPE: Require employees to wear PPE as and when appropriate, with special considerations for those employees that come into contact with the general public.
- At-Risk Individuals: Consider special accommodations for employees that are members of a vulnerable population, like senior citizens or immunocompromised people.
- Touch Points: Point of sale equipment should be frequently cleaned and sanitized, as should all common surfaces. Encourage customers to make non-cash payments.
- Signage: Post extensive signage on health policies, including the following documents in the workplace to help educate all on COVID-19 best practices:
 - CDC: Stop the Spread of Germs Have you had new loss of taste or smell?
 - CDC: COVID-19 Symptoms

Safety Guidance for Indoor Movie Theaters

OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS/REQUIREMENTS

- Plan: Develop and implement appropriate policies, in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and guidance, and informed by industry best practices:
 - Prepare the building for reopening;
 - Prepare your employees for their return to work;
 - Create a social distancing plan to manage and reduce excessive contact and interaction;
 - Create a plan for personal protective equipment;
 - Reduce touch points to the maximum extent possible;
 - Increase cleaning frequency and the availability of hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes, and other DIY cleaning products to ensure touch points and common elements are properly sanitized between each use;
 - Establish an open line of communication with employees regarding safety.
- Occupancy:
 - Option 1: [Limit facility occupancy to a maximum of 50 percent of capacity as dictated by seating capacity.]
 - Option 2: [Limit facility occupancy to a maximum capacity that will allow for proper social distancing to be achieved between patrons who do not reside together.]

- **Social Distancing:** Implement strict social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between all individuals who do not reside together, modify scheduling to reduce unnecessary interactions to the greatest extent possible, adjust layout and close or restrict seating to maintain at least six feet of distance between customers (e.g., close every other row, use assigned seating, use an usher to seat groups as they enter the theater and ensure proper distancing is maintained).
- **Ticketing:** Customers should be encouraged to purchase tickets in advance, by methods other than cash if possible. Where customers do use ticket counters, such common surfaces and touchpoints must be cleaned frequently.
- **Customer Traffic:** Clear paths should be designated to allow customers to enter and exit theaters to access the restroom and to obtain food and/or beverage without breaking social-distancing requirements.
- **PPE:** Encourage all employees and patrons to wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including appropriate face coverings to the greatest extent possible.
- **Cleaning:** Ensure that staffing and supplies available for such facilities are sufficient to enable enhanced sanitization and cleaning measures in accordance with appropriate CDC guidelines.
- **Common Elements and Touch points:** All common touchpoints, point of sale equipment, doorknobs, light switches, and buttons should be cleaned and sanitized between each use or touch.
- **Limitations on Facilities:** The following should remain closed or limited to the maximum extent possible:
 - Install physical barriers (for example, plexiglass shields) and visual cues (for example, tape on the floors and walkways) and signs to ensure that staff and patrons stay at least six feet apart from those they don't reside with
 - Any food service should be run in accordance with current orders and guidelines for restaurants and/or bars, found at governor.wv.gov.
 - Restroom facilities should limit the number of users at any one time based on the facility size and current social distancing guidelines and such facilities should be regularly cleaned/sanitized per CDC recommended protocols.
 - Water fountains, common areas, break rooms, ticket counters, and other areas in which patrons or employees may congregate should be limited to the greatest extent possible, and where such are not closed off, must be cleaned/sanitized frequently
- **Payments:** Encourage customers to make non-cash payments.
- **Plan:** Plan for potential COVID-19 cases and work with local health department officials when needed (i.e., monitor and trace COVID-19 cases, deep-clean facilities).
- **Signage:** Post extensive signage on health policies, including the following documents in the workplace to help educate all on COVID-19 best practices:
 - CDC: Stop the Spread of Germs
 - CDC: COVID-19 Symptoms

CUSTOMER PROTECTION

- Customer screening: Screen patrons for illness prior to entry:
 - Temperature checks
 - Have you been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19?
 - Are you experiencing a cough, shortness of breath, or sore throat?
 - Have you had a fever in the last 48 hours?
 - Have you had new loss of taste or smell?
 - Have you had vomiting or diarrhea in the last 24 hours?
- PPE: All patrons should be required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times, including appropriate facial coverings to the greatest extent possible.
- Ventilation: Keep doors and windows open where possible to improve ventilation.
- Signage: Post signs encouraging social distancing of at least six feet between individuals.
- Cleaning: Consider providing disinfecting wipes and hand sanitizer at common touch point locations, including customer's seat location, and request that patrons assist by cleaning/sanitizing any touchpoints or common surfaces they come in contact with, in addition to the frequent and regular cleaning to be done by employees.

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

- Employee screening: Screen all employees reporting to work for COVID-19 symptoms.
 - Temperature checks.
 - Have you been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19?
 - Are you experiencing a cough, shortness of breath, or sore throat?
 - Have you had a fever in the last 48 hours?
 - Have you had new loss of taste or smell?
 - Have you had vomiting or diarrhea in the last 24 hours?
- PPE: All staff should be encouraged to wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including face coverings to the maximum extent possible.
- Training: Provide training on PPE based on CDC guidelines.
- Personal cleaning: Provide a sanitizing station with soap and/or bottle of hand sanitizer and require regular hand washing.
- Customer contact: Limit customer contact to the greatest extent possible and require proper cleaning and sanitization between any necessary customer contact.
- Distancing: Practice recommended social distancing to the greatest extent possible.

State COVID-19 Resources and Legislation: Loan Programs

State	Loan Programs	Description
Alaska	<u>AK SAFE Program</u>	In order to enable Alaska’s banks and financial institutions to immediately provide additional capital to Alaska businesses, AK SAFE will be made available to Alaska’s banks and financial institutions for the duration of COVID-19. It will make up to \$50,000,000 available for loan guarantees and could eventually increase the cap to \$1,000,000,000. It will provide a loan guarantee up to \$1,000,000 per borrower.
Arkansas	<u>Quick Loan Program</u>	<p>Features of Quick Action Loan Guaranty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEDC will guaranty up to 80% of the principal balance of a loan issued by a lender participating in the program. The amount of AEDC’s guaranty is capped at \$250,000. • Borrower must demonstrate that it has been adversely impacted by the health emergency. • Proceeds may be used for working capital, inventory, payroll, and other uses that facilitate the continuation of business operations. • Borrower will be subject to the lender’s customary underwriting and collateral requirements. • Loan amount may be amortized for up to 5 years. • Initial payments may be deferred for up to 90 days at the option of borrower and lender. • Borrower and participating lender must sign loan guaranty agreements with AEDC, which will include job retention requirements for the borrower. <p>Features of Quick Action Direct Loan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans issued directly to borrower by AEDC. Loan amount is capped at \$250,000. • Loans are at zero interest and may be amortized for up to two years. • Payments may be deferred for up to 6 months following closing on the loan. • Borrower must demonstrate to AEDC that it has no other satisfactory financing options available to it through commercial lending or through other government programs such as the SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program. • Borrower must demonstrate that it has been adversely impacted by the health emergency. • Borrower must satisfy AEDC’s financial underwriting requirements. • Borrower must agree to job retention requirements

STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS REOPENING, RELIEF & RECOVERY

State	Loan Programs	Description
California	<u>CalCAP for Small Business</u>	<p>Encouraging banks and financial institutions to make loans to small businesses that are having difficulty obtaining financing.</p> <p>Qualified borrowers meet following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business is classified as a small business under U.S. Small Business Administration guidelines. • Employs fewer than 500 full-time equivalent employees. • The business purpose is one of the industries listed in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes list. • The primary business and at least 51% of the employees or its income, sales or payroll comes from business in California. Business activity resulting from the bank’s loan must be created and retained in California. <p>The Program insures loans made to small businesses for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition; • Construction or renovation of buildings; • Start-up costs; • Equipment or inventory purchases; • Capital projects; • Working capital.
Florida	<u>Rebuild Florida Business Loan Program</u>	<p>The Rebuild Florida Business Loan Fund offered by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity provides eligible businesses with up to \$500,000 in state and federal funds to help with long term economic recovery and rebuild following a disaster.</p>
Illinois	<u>Emergency Small Business Grants and Loans Assistance Programs</u>	<p>The Illinois Small Business Emergency Loan Fund offers small businesses low interest loans of up to \$50,000. Businesses located outside of the City of Chicago with fewer than 50 workers and less than \$3 million in revenue in 2019 will be eligible to apply. Successful applicants will owe nothing for six months and will then begin making fixed payments at a below market interest rate for the remainder of a five-year loan term.</p> <p>The Downstate Small Business Stabilization Program will offer small businesses of up to 50 employees the opportunity to partner with their local governments to obtain grants of up to \$25,000 in working capital. These grants will be offered on a rolling basis.</p>
Maine	<u>COVID-19 Relief Business Direct Loan Program</u>	<p>The COVID-19 Relief Business Direct Loan Program provides FAME Direct Loans of up to \$50,000 with special terms available to Maine-based businesses experiencing interruption or hardship due to COVID-19.</p>



National Association of Theatre Owners

STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS REOPENING, RELIEF & RECOVERY

State	Loan Programs	Description
		To be eligible you must be a Maine-based business experiencing interruption or hardship due to COVID-19 and you must demonstrate that other sources of capital have been exhausted.
Minnesota	<u>Minnesota Small Business Loan Guarantee Program</u>	Allowable loan uses must be exclusively in Minnesota and include machinery or equipment purchases, maintenance, or repair; expenses related to moving into or within Minnesota; and working capital when the working capital is secured by fixed assets when possible. The funds can only be provided to Minnesota businesses with fewer than the equivalent of 250 employees. The number of employees includes parent company and all locations. The program will provide an 80% guarantee up to a maximum of \$200,000. A fee of .25 percent on the guarantee loan principal will be charged for each loan enrolled into the program.
Montana	<u>Montana Emergency Grants</u>	The Montana Business Stabilization Grant program will provide working capital for Montana-owned small businesses with 50 or fewer employees that have sustained a loss of revenue due to COVID 19. Current funding available is \$50 million, the maximum award amount per business is \$10,000.
New Hampshire	<u>New Hampshire Business Finance Authority</u>	The BFA New Hampshire offers a variety of loan programs including CAP Loans and Temporary Loans to Businesses.
New Jersey	<u>Garden State Relief Fund</u>	The Garden State Relief Fund ensures that small businesses and nonprofits are provided with quick yet equitable and inclusive opportunities for relief, stability, and growth. Businesses and nonprofits with 3 to 50 full-time employees are eligible. Loan terms up to 36 months.
New Mexico	<u>COVID-19 Business Loan Guarantee Program</u>	The New Mexico Economic Development Department (NMEDD) has created a program to assist businesses seeking emergency loans or lines of credit to deal with negative economic impacts from COVID-19. NMEDD can guarantee a portion of a loan or line of credit up to 80% of principal or \$50,000. Loan proceeds are flexible and can be used for (and not limited to) the following: working capital, inventory and payroll.
North Carolina	<u>North Carolina COVID-19 Rapid Recovery Lending</u>	The North Carolina COVID-19 Rapid Recovery Lending program supports North Carolina small businesses and family farms as they recover from the economic impact of COVID-19. Applicants must be a North Carolina small business affected by COVID-19 (all 100 NC counties are eligible).

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State	Loan Programs	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans are available for up to \$50,000, based on the business’s current revenue. • Loan agreements are structured as follows: • Loan sizes capped at approximately two months of current revenue. • Six months of no payments, followed by 48 months of principal and interest payments at 5.5% interest. • There are no prepayment penalties. • Defaulted loans are subject to collections.
Rhode Island	<u>Rhode Island Superior Court Business Recovery Plan</u>	<p>Through the Business Recovery Plan, the Superior Court of Rhode Island will provide supervised protections for Rhode Island businesses so they can remain operational, access new working capital, and pay debts.</p> <p>The court will use a non-liquidating receivership model, which will keep the business and its assets intact. The court will appoint a receiver to oversee the preparation of an operating plan for businesses in the program. Once new working capital, such as disaster relief or small business assistance, is accessed by the business, it will be able to maintain operations, address its debts, and begin to generate revenues again.</p>

State COVID-19 Resources and Legislation: Business Interruption Insurance

State	Business Interruption Insurance Legislation	Description
District of Columbia	Failed: B23-0750 - Coronavirus Omnibus Emergency Amendment Act of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For companies with fewer than 50 full-time employees or less than \$2.5 million in federal gross receipts or sales. • Retroactive to March 25, 2020 • All commercial insurance policies that contain coverage for loss of business income, loss of use and occupancy, or business interruption, shall be construed to provide coverage for claims directly or indirectly resulting from a public health emergency. • Insured would be indemnified for 50% of the losses. • Insurers would be eligible for reimbursement from DC.
Louisiana	Introduced: HB 858 and SB 477	<p>HB 858:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies with fewer than 100 full time employees • Eligible companies that had a business interruption insurance policy in effect as of March 11, 2020 would be indemnified for any claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic. <p>SB 477:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires every business interruption/loss of income policy to cover COVID-19 • Retroactive to March 11, 2020 • Coverage to indemnify the insured, subject to the limits of the policy, for any loss of business or business interruption. • Also requires every policy of insurance covering business interruption issued on or after August 1, 2020, to include a notice of all exclusions which must be signed.
Massachusetts	Introduced: SD 2888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For companies with 150 or fewer FTE employees. • Eligible businesses with policies insuring against loss or damage to property, which includes, the loss of use and occupancy and business interruption, shall be construed to include

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State	Business Interruption Insurance Legislation	Description
		<p>coverage for business interruption directly or indirectly resulting from COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retroactive to March 10, 2020. • Insurers may apply to the commissioner of insurance for relief and reimbursement.
Michigan	Introduced: HB 5739	Companies with fewer than 100 FTE employees (25 hours per week) with business interruption/loss of business insurance must be indemnified, up to the limits of their policy, for losses related to COVID-19.
New Jersey	Introduced: A-3844	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For employers with fewer than 100 eligible employees (25 hours per week). • Every policy of insurance insuring against loss or damage to property, which includes the loss of use and occupancy and business interruption in force on the effective date of this act, shall be construed to include among the covered perils under that policy, coverage for business interruption due to COVID-19. • Insurers may seek reimbursement.
New York	Introduced: A10226 and A10327	<p>A10226:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For employers with 250 or fewer employees (25 hours per week) • Any business interruption or loss of business policy shall be read to include losses due to COVID-19. • Also requires renewal at the same rate. <p>A10327:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to health care and related companies.
Ohio	Introduced: House Bill 589	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For employers with 100 or fewer employees • Expands existing business interruption/loss of income policies to include COVID-19 • Insurers may be reimbursed.
Pennsylvania	Introduced: House Bill 2372 , Senate Bill 1127 , Senate Bill 1114	<p>HB2372:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible employers with fewer than 100 employees (25 hours per week) • Expands any insurance policy that insures against loss or damage to property, which includes the loss of use and occupancy and business interruption, to include COVID-19. • Retroactive to March 6, 2020. • Insurers may be reimbursed.

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State	Business Interruption Insurance Legislation	Description
		<p>SB1127:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers broad definitional changes to insurance policies that would render most COVID-19 claims covered. • Retroactive to plans existing on or before March 6, 2020. <p>SB1114:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% policy coverage for small businesses (defined as meeting SBA definitions OR having received SBA funding) • 75% policy coverage for other businesses. • Retroactive to plans existing on or before March 6, 2020 • Expands liability definitions to include COVID-19.
South Carolina	<u>S 1188</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For employers with 150 employees or fewer • Ensures indemnification for business interruption losses caused directly or indirectly by COVID-19, under existing policies that insure against loss or damage to property, including loss of use and occupancy or business interruption. • Prohibits insurers from denying a claim for a loss of use and occupancy or business interruption with respect to COVID-19 on the basis of: (1) COVID-19 being a virus, even if the relevant insurance policy excludes losses resulting from viruses; (2) absence of physical damage to the property of the insured or to any other relevant property; or (3) orders issued by any civil authority, or acts or decisions of a governmental entity.

State COVID-19 Resources and Legislation: Liability Shield Laws

State	Title	Description
Alabama	<u>5/8/2020 Executive Order</u>	A business, health care provider, or other covered entity is not liable for injury, death, or property damage arising from any act or omission related to COVID-19 transmission or a covered COVID-19 response activity, unless a claimant shows by clear and convincing evidence that the injury was caused by wanton, reckless, willful, or intentional misconduct.
Arkansas	<u>Executive Order 20-33</u>	Businesses that open or remain open during the COVID-19 emergency are immune from civil liability for damages or injuries caused by an individual's exposure to COVID-19 on their premises or during any activity managed by them.
Georgia	<u>SB 359: Enacted 6/26/2020</u>	There is a rebuttable presumption in an action alleging transmission, infection, exposure, or potential exposure to COVID-19 that a claimant assumed that risk when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A receipt or proof of purchase for entry, including an electronic ticket or wristband, includes specific language waiving liability caused by the inherent risk associated with contracting COVID-19 at public gatherings; or • The premise owner posts a sign warning that under Georgia law there is no liability for injury or death of a person entering the premise that results from the inherent risks of contracting COVID-19; • The actions do not constitute gross negligence, willful or wanton misconduct, reckless infliction of harm, or intentional infliction of harm.
Iowa	<u>S.F. 2338: Enacted 6/18/2020</u>	Limit on premises liability: A person who directly or indirectly invites or permits an individual onto a premises is not liable for any injuries sustained from the individual's exposure to COVID-19 unless the person (1) recklessly disregards a substantial and unnecessary risk that the individual would be exposed to COVID-19; (2) acted with actual malice; or (3) intentionally exposes the individual to COVID-19.
Kansas	<u>HB 2016: Enacted 6/8/2020</u>	A person is immune from liability in a COVID-19 exposure claim if the person acted pursuant to and in substantial compliance with public health directives applicable to the activity giving rise to the cause of action when the cause of action accrued.
Louisiana	<u>HB826: Enacted 6/13/2020</u>	No person, entity, or government is liable for any civil damages for injury or death resulting from exposure to COVID-19 in the course of providing business operations unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person, entity, or government failed to substantially comply with the applicable COVID-19 procedures established by the federal, state, or local agency which governs the business operations; and



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State	Title	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The injury or death was caused by the person, entity, or government’s gross negligence or wanton or reckless misconduct.
Mississippi	<u>Senate Bill 3049</u> : Enacted 7/8/2020	A person that provides functions or services, or invites or permits any person onto its premises, is immune from a civil action alleging an injury from actual or potential exposure to COVID-19 when the person attempted in good faith to follow applicable public health guidance.
Nevada	<u>S.B. 4 §§ 24-29, 39</u> : Enacted 8/11/2020	If an entity operated in substantial compliance with controlling health standards, it is not liable for a COVID-19 exposure claim unless the entity violated controlling health standards with gross negligence and that gross negligence was the proximate cause of the person’s injury or death.
North Carolina	<u>HB 118</u> : Enacted 7/2/2020	No person is liable for contraction of COVID-19 in absence of gross negligence, willful or wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing.
Oklahoma	<u>OK S.B. 1946</u> : Enacted 5/21/2020	A person is not liable in an action claiming an injury from exposure or potential exposure to COVID-19 if the act or omission alleged to violate a duty of care complied or was consistent with federal or state regulations, a Presidential or Gubernatorial Executive Order, or guidance applicable at the time of the alleged exposure.
Utah	<u>S.B. 3007</u> : Enacted 5/4/2020	A person is immune from civil liability for damages or an injury result from exposure of an individual to COVID-19 on the premises owned or operated by the person, or during an activity managed by the person.
Wyoming	<u>SF1002</u> : Enacted 5/20/2020	A business entity that follows the instructions of a state, city, town or county health officer in responding to a public health emergency is immune from liability arising from complying with those instructions or acting in good faith.

State COVID-19 Resources and Legislation: Rent and Eviction Relief

State	Rent / Eviction Relief Measure	Description
Arizona	<u>Executive Order 20-21</u>	<p>The Executive Order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halts evictions in the state for small businesses and nonprofits that are unable to pay rent due to financial hardship caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. • Encourages commercial landlords to defer rent payments for small business tenants facing economic hardship due to COVID-19 and consider waiving all fees and interest associated with late payments. • Under the order, evictions will be halted until May 31, 2020.
California	<u>Executive Order N-28 20</u>	<p>Executive Order N-28-20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes local governments to halt residential and commercial evictions; • Requests banks and other financial institutions to provide an immediate moratorium on residential and commercial foreclosures and related evictions; • These protections are in effect through May 31, 2020, unless extended.
Colorado	<u>Executive Order D 2020 051</u>	<p>Executive Order D 2020 051: Prevents lenders, landlords, and property owners from initiating eviction or foreclosure proceedings, denying access to property, or imposing fees for nonpayment through May 30, 2020</p>
District of Columbia	<u>COVID-19 Response Supplemental Emergency Amendment Act of 2020</u>	<p>Prohibits residential and commercial evictions and the collection of late fees.</p>
Maryland	<u>Executive Order 20-04-03-01</u>	<p>Through the duration of the stay-at-home order, courts are prohibited from handing down judgements for possession or repossession of commercial property if the tenant can demonstrate to the court that the tenant suffered a substantial loss of income</p>
Nevada	<u>Declaration of Emergency Directive 008</u>	<p>No lockout, notice to vacate, notice to pay or quit, eviction, foreclosure action, or other proceeding involving residential or commercial real estate based upon a tenant or mortgagee's default of any contractual obligations imposed by a rental agreement or mortgage may be</p>

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State	Rent / Eviction Relief Measure	Description
		initiated under any provision of Nevada law until the end of the state of emergency terminates.
New Hampshire	Emergency Order #4	No property owner can initiate eviction proceedings until the suspension of the State of Emergency.
New York	Executive Order 202.28	Commercial evictions are prohibited for tenants or nonpayment of mortgage through June 6, 2020. The order has been extended for a period of 60 days beginning on June 20, 2020.
Ohio	Executive Order 2020-08D	Executive Order 2020-08D Requests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords suspend commercial rent payments for 90 days • Landlords put a moratorium on small business evictions for 90 days • Lenders provide an opportunity for a 90 day forbearance on commercial real estate loans
Oregon	Executive Order 20-13	Places a 90-day moratorium on commercial evictions for nonpayment.
Wisconsin	Emergency Order 15	Under the order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords are prohibited from serving any notice terminating a tenancy for failure to pay rent. • Mortgagees are prohibited from commencing a civil action to foreclose upon real estate

State Tax Relief Measures

State	Tax Measure	Description
Alabama	Alabama Department of Revenue Coronavirus (COVID-19) Updates	Sales Tax: Filings have been extended through June 1, 2020 for February, March and April 2020. Late payment penalties not be imposed. Income Tax: Income tax filings, including the corporate income tax, have been extended through July 15, 2020.
Alaska	Alaska Tax Division	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Arizona	ADOR Extends Income Tax Deadline to July 15, 2020	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Arkansas		No payment extension
California	California Coronavirus	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.



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State	Tax Measure	Description
	<u>special tax relief and assistance updates</u>	Property Tax: Governor Newsom signed an executive order suspending penalties for businesses who could not meet their property tax requirement. Sales Tax: Small business sales tax filing deadline extended until July 15, 2020.
Colorado	<u>DOR COVID-19 Updates</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Returns due April 20 were extended to May 20.
Connecticut	<u>Department of Revenue Services</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Filing deadline extended through May 31. Property Tax: Participating municipalities are allowed to grant 90-day deferments.
Delaware		Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
District of Columbia	<u>OTR Coronavirus Information and Guidance</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Payment deadline for February 29 – March 31 is July 20. Interest and late fees will not be imposed.
Florida	<u>Taxpayer Information Regarding COVID-19</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to August 3, 2020.
Georgia	<u>Coronavirus Tax Relief Information</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Hawaii	<u>Hawaii COVID-19 DOR Resource</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 20, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Idaho	<u>Idaho Tax Commission</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to June 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Property Tax: Automatic extension through June 15, 2020.
Illinois	<u>COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Information for Illinois Taxpayers</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Amusement Tax: Payment extension until June 1, 2020.



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State	Tax Measure	Description
Indiana	DOR Coronavirus Information	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020.
Iowa	DOR COVID-19 Resources	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 31, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Kansas	Kansas DOR	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Kentucky	Coronavirus (COVID-19) Information	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Louisiana	COVID-19: Louisiana State Tax Filing and Payment Extensions	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Sales, beer, and wine tax returns due in March of 2020 have been extended to May 20.
Maine	Coronavirus (COVID-19) FAQs	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Maryland	COVID-19 Agency Response	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Extension granted for returns from February – May 2020. The new due date is July 15, 2020.
Massachusetts	COVID-19 Coronavirus Response Update	Sales Tax: Vendors whose liability is less than \$150,000 for the 12-month period ending February 29 are eligible for an automatic extension until June 20, 2020 for returns and payments due between March 20 and May 31, 2020.
Michigan	Income Tax Deadline Extension	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 31, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Automatic 30 day extension until May 20, 2020 to file and pay:
Minnesota	DOR COVID-19 Response Page	No extension.
Mississippi	Extensions for the COVID – 19 Pandemic	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Missouri	Individual, Corporation or Partnership Returns	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Montana		No extension.



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State	Tax Measure	Description
Nebraska		Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Nevada		No extension.
New Hampshire		No extension.
New Jersey	COVID-19 Related Tax Information	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
New Mexico	New Mexico TRD	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
New York	Tax Department response to novel coronavirus (COVID-19)	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Quarterly and annual filers can request penalty and interest relief if they were unable to file or pay by March 20, 2020 due date
North Carolina	NCDOR Actions on COVID-19	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: NO late action penalties on sales tax returns that are originally due between March 15, 2020 and July 15, 2020 if the return is filed and tax is paid on or before July 15, 2020
North Dakota	COVID-19 Tax Guidance	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Ohio	Ohio's COVID-19 Tax Relief	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Tax Commission	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Oregon	COVID-19 tax relief options	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Pennsylvania	COVID-19 Information	Income Tax: Corporate income tax filing deadline extended to August 14, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Rhode Island	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Information	Income Tax: Corporate income tax payment deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Taxpayers have ability to request penalty abatement when no negligence or intentional disregard of law is demonstrated.
South Carolina	DOR COVID-19 FAQs	Income Tax: Corporate income tax payment deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty. Sales Tax: Automatic extension until June 1, 2020 to file and pay 2020 tax returns originally due between April 1, 2020 and June 1, 2020.
South Dakota		No extension.



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State	Tax Measure	Description
Tennessee	<u>Department of Revenue COVID-19 Updates</u>	Franchise and Excise Tax: Filing and payment extended to July 15, 2020. Business Tax: Filing and payment extension until June 15, 2020 for (state and local) business.
Texas	<u>COVID-19 News</u>	Franchise Tax: Automatic extension until July 15, 2020 for report year 2020 franchise tax payment originally due on May 15, 2020.
Utah	<u>Important Changes Related to COVID-19</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax payment deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Vermont	<u>Information for Taxpayers</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax payment deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Virginia	<u>Coronavirus Updates</u>	Penalties and interest will not be imposed on 2019 income tax if payment is made by June 1, 2020 AND 90% of final tax is paid.
Washington	<u>Business Relief During COVID-19 Pandemic</u>	Income Tax: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly filer: The 2020 Q1 return payment is extended to June 30, 2020. The 2020 Q2 return is due July 31, 2020. • Annual filer: The 2019 annual return payment is extended to June 15, 2020.
West Virginia	<u>Coronavirus 2019 (COVID 19) Response</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax payment deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Wisconsin	<u>COVID-19 Information and Announcements</u>	Income Tax: Corporate income tax payment deadline extended to July 15, 2020 without interest or penalty.
Wyoming		No extension.



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Statewide Orders Closing Theaters and Other Businesses

- [Alabama](#)
- [Alaska](#)
- [Arizona](#)
- [Arkansas \(leisure gatherings canceled; theaters closed anyway\)](#)
- [California](#)
- [Colorado](#)
- [Connecticut](#)
- [Delaware](#)
- [District of Columbia](#)
- [Florida](#)
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- [Mississippi](#)
- [Missouri \(limited but not closed; theaters closed anyway\)](#)
- [Montana](#)
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- [Pennsylvania](#)
- [Rhode Island](#)
- [South Carolina](#)
- [South Dakota \(encourages suspension or modification of businesses that promote indoor public gathering; theaters closed anyway\)](#)
- [Tennessee](#)
- [Texas](#)
- [Utah \(orders residents not to travel to or participate in activities at places of public amusement; theaters closed anyway\)](#)
- [Vermont](#)
- [Virginia](#)
- [Washington](#)
- [West Virginia](#)
- [Wisconsin](#)
- [Wyoming](#)

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