

BRISTOL BAY
Regional Seafood Development Association

2020 Bristol Bay COVID-19 Fishermen's Handbook

Last update: 5/18/20

Contact: covid1gteam@bbrsda.com

A letter from the BBRSDA:

To All Bristol Bay Fishermen,

The COVID-19 pandemic presents unprecedented challenges to the entire world, including the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. What we do this year as fishermen will determine the very future of our industry, possibly for years to come.

This manual presents the State of Alaska mandates and local laws, regulations, and common sense guidelines developed to protect your health, that of your crew, and the residents of communities where we homeport. These regulations are not voluntary, and failure to comply is punishable by fines of up \$25,000.

The rules are long and complex and will make the 2020 salmon season unlike any we've ever experienced. But for your well-being and others, and the future of our industry, it's essential that every captain and crewman understand the information in this manual, and strictly follow all state and local regulations.

When in the Bay this season, minimize your contact with others. Obey private business guidelines. Be courteous and professional. We all need to play a role in ensuring community safety.

In addition to the measures outlined in this document, plan your 2020 season to minimize time spent in town and get onto the water quickly. Carefully consider all necessary items you need to travel, arrive, prepare your vessel and fish efficiently and safely. Postpone non-essential projects. Organize your gear and supplies so you're able to stay on the water. Have enough entertainment on hand to maintain crew morale. Plan for complications. Processors may restrict access to plants and other areas commonly used in the past.

If you have health challenges, you might consider taking a break from the fishery this season.

Travel and logistics could be more complex, and it will be difficult to accommodate late or early crew arrivals or departures. When in doubt, use caution. Documentation of all travel, strict quarantine measures, and health screenings for captain and crew are essential and required by law.

The travel and preparation guidelines recommended by Discovery Health are a good way to ensure that you, your crew, and the community have a safe and healthy season. The information provided here is likely to change in-season, and you will have to keep up on new or changing requirements.

Bristol Bay fishermen are a resilient and adaptable lot, and this year we need to protect each other and the watershed community residents with whom we share our livelihood.

Good luck and good fishing.

Fritz Johnson

BBRSDA President

Introduction:

This handbook outlines the necessary information for fishermen participating in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery during the 2020 fishing season. This information is subject to change on a daily basis, and the BBRSDA will attempt to keep materials updated and current, but the responsibility belongs to each individual to ensure that they possess all required documents, and follow all state mandates and local ordinances.

Handbook tip: hyperlinks to important documents have been placed through this document. If you'd like to open those without leaving this PDF, simply right-click on the link and select 'Open link in New Tab' or 'Open link in new window'.

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1. Mandatory Planning & Preparation

The following requirements are a summary of [Alaska State Health Mandate 17](#) and its appendices, please refer to the actual mandates for all details ([see Appendix 2](#)).

a. State Documentation

□ Sign [Mandate 17 Acknowledgement Form - Appendix 2.c.ii](#). A copy is to be submitted to the state, submitted to your processor, and another copy must be on board the vessel. (see Appendix 1.a)

****If you are following a submitted processor plan, note it on this form. This form serves as your travel plan and acknowledges that you will adhere to the guidelines in Mandate 017. Email this form to akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com. You do not need to submit a separate travel plan.****

- Prepare the [Essential Worker Letter](#) for anyone traveling to the region. You must print and carry the Letter during travel. (see Appendix 1.b)
- Fill out and submit the [Alaska Travel Declaration Form](#) online for anyone traveling in Alaska from outside the State. (see Appendix 1.c)

b. Local Documentation

i. City of Dillingham

You must be familiar and in compliance with all local ordinances. For full ordinance text, see [Appendix 2](#). The following are important mandates to plan for.

- [Ordinance 2020-07](#) - Travel & Quarantine Requirements ([see Appendix 2.f.i](#))
Complete Dillingham's Essential Air Travel Permit Application, submit at least 48 hours prior to travel, and receive approval from City of Dillingham. (see Appendix 1.d)
Email: travelpermit@dillinghamak.us OR Fax: 907-842-2060
Travel with a signed and dated copy of this form and City approval.
- [Ordinance 2020-08](#) - Protective Measures ([see Appendix 2.f.ii](#))
All personnel must wear face coverings, adhere to state health mandates, local ordinances, and guidance of local businesses.
- [Ordinance 2020-09](#) - Quarantine & Isolation Measures ([see Appendix 2.f.iii](#))
You must complete a 14-day quarantine upon arrival in Dillingham. No more than three (3) people may quarantine at one location. All fishermen are required to take a COVID-19 test on the 13th day of quarantine (testing is available at the Animal Shelter in the Boat Harbor). See Section 2 for protocols on working during quarantine.
- [Ordinance 2020-10\(A\)](#) - Hygienic Standards and City Facility Use ([see Appendix 2.f.iv](#))
No person may use any city facilities, including, but not limited to, all city port facilities governed by DMC 2.42, unless the person adheres to all mandates. According to the current 2020-10(A) ordinance, arriving crewmembers will not be allowed to use the City dock to board a vessel unless they are symptom-free and: a) have completed a quarantine OR b) have obtained a negative COVID-19 test result within 72 hours prior to arriving in Dillingham.

*Fishermen can call the City of Dillingham at 907-842-2321 for more information or provide comments about how to comply with ordinances.

c. Vessel Logbook

Carry a logbook to track health screening, travel, quarantine, and other required documentation. (see [Appendix 1.f - PDF of Logbook](#)).

d. Contact Partner Businesses Prior to Arrival

- You must contact boatyard managers and essential vendors for protocols.
- You must contact your processor for office, dock, plant, and tender protocols.

e. Supplies & Materials

- Thermometer
- Hand sanitizers & hand soap
- Lima Flag (yellow and black checkered flag, provided at no-cost by BBRSDA to be distributed by processors in late May or early June)
- Spray bottles
- Disinfectants
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Acetaminophen (NOT ibuprofen if COVID-19 is suspected)
- Cough suppressants
- Cough drops
- Paper towels
- Tissues
- Disposable gloves
- Surgical face masks (in case someone gets sick)
- Cloth face masks (general use)
- Face shields

Suggested Items:

Vessel and Housekeeping Modifications:

Quebec flag to signal "all clear" – to be provided by BBRSDA to processors in late May.

Logistics for Groceries and Supplies:

Try to stage and organize all items to eliminate the need for fishermen to leave the vessel. Try and limit tender trips.

Package groceries in a reasonable size and weight containers

Put frozen goods in small to medium sized coolers and fasten lids shut

Don't procrastinate on getting food supplies. Procuring meat or other food stuffs may be difficult due to stores around the country limiting purchases, and items may be less available than normal seasons in Bristol Bay.

Personal Gear:

Reading and entertainment supplies for prolonged downtime

Load devices with entertainment content
Consider getting a satellite texting device like INREACH
Solar showers (fill at tender) - [link](#)

2. Mandatory Travel & Quarantine Requirements

Travel requirements must be carefully read and understood for each traveler. Quarantine is required for everyone traveling into the state of Alaska from outside. Currently, State Mandate 018 does not require essential workers traveling within the state of Alaska to submit to quarantine. Crew members going to a vessel from outside Alaska that do not have a separate quarantine space will require the entire crew to submit to a 14 day quarantine (see appendix 2.a.i) Local mandates may outline additional requirements (e.g.: Dillingham mandate 2020-09. ([See appendix 2.f.iii](#))) please read all mandates to understand the requirements.

a. General Travel

- You must wear a face mask throughout travel.
- You must carry copies of travel and essential worker documents.
- You must travel directly to established lodging or worksite/vessel upon arrival.
- You must complete an initial health screening for yourself and crew (Section 3) prior to arrival. If symptoms arise that cannot be attributed to another condition (e.g. allergies), the worker must be isolated and treatment sought.

b. Working During Quarantine

Use these guidelines to conduct essential business during the mandatory 14-day quarantine. A vessel crew may share lodging and workspace during quarantine — whether on board or in town. If a new crew member joins the vessel that has not completed a 14-day self quarantine in the region, the 14 days must restart for all crew sharing lodging and workspace.

Quarantining In Dillingham:

([See Appendix 2.f](#)) for full Dillingham mandates)

You may only leave your quarantine location to: receive essential medical care, go to your place of employment, use designated toilets or showers, be tested for COVID-19, or leave Dillingham.

Designated quarantine locations are only accessible to those quarantining there, vessel owners working at that location, essential vendors or delivery workers, and those providing medical care.

Face masks are required in all quarantine locations other than private residences. Social distancing to the maximum extent possible is required at all times.

If you are completing quarantine in Dillingham, you must obtain a COVID-19 test on the 13th day of quarantine (or remain in quarantine for the duration of your time in Dillingham).

You may not use any city facilities unless you have completed a 14-day quarantine (either in Dillingham or prior to arrival), unless you have obtained a negative COVID-19 test.

A business owner or manager shall be held responsible for any violations of this order; fines and jail time may apply.

i. When Arriving in the Bay by Vessel

You and your crew may quarantine on your vessel. Days at sea count toward a 14-day quarantine period. If you must have contact with another vessel, processor or harbormaster, report that your vessel is under quarantine. You must fly a Lima flag during this time, and use strict distancing and sanitation practices during any contact with other vessels or docks, such as refueling, resupply, and offload.

ii. When Arriving in the Bay by Air Travel

- You must travel directly to lodging or worksite upon arrival.
- Lodging for you and your crew must be isolated from others.
- Restrict movements to vessel and quarantine lodging. (Lodging may be on the vessel.)
- Arrange for delivery of essential supplies by telephone, or utilize curbside pickup. Have supplies delivered outside of your lodging or worksite. Disinfect supplies upon delivery.
- Do not permit anyone other than crew onto the vessel, worksite, or in lodging.
- Maintain a 6-foot distance from others. Reduce face-to-face contact as much as possible.
- No more than 3 people may quarantine on a vessel in Dillingham at one time.

Suggested: Arrange for transport of crew members, and personnel through your processor or private means and avoid using taxis.

- Do not share tools or exchange goods with others. If goods must be exchanged, wash hands before and after exchange and sanitize any items received.

c. Travel Between Bristol Bay Communities

Travel between communities not on the road system or marine highway is prohibited unless essential for critical infrastructure or critical personal needs. Commercial fishing is considered essential, and travel between communities associated with

your commercial fishing activity is permitted. State Mandate 18 ([see appendix 2.b](#)) outlines intrastate travel conditions.

3. Mandatory Health Screening

a. Prior to Arrival

*Utilize Captain's log ([see Appendix 1f](#)) to record health screenings and information.

- Assess crewmember risk factors (older age, presence of chronic medical conditions, compromised immune systems), and put in place extra protective measures as necessary.
- Take and note the temperature in the logbook (should be below 99.8). The crew should take their own temperature, or the person taking it should wear a mask and gloves.

Verbal Screening:

- Cough, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, sore throat, unusual fatigue, or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the past 72 hours?
- Fever over 99.8 in the past 72 hours?
- Unusual chills, aches, or pains in the past 72 hours?
- Travel to an area with widespread COVID-19 transmission, without practicing social distancing in the past 14 days?
- Close contact (within 6 feet for longer than 10 minutes) with a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 patient in the past 14 days?

****If the answer is yes to any of the above, seek testing and treatment, and do not travel to the region.****

b. During Quarantine

- Take and note the temperature in the logbook twice daily. Seek COVID-19 testing if signs of a fever (above 99.8 deg).
- If symptoms are consistent with COVID-19, isolate the ill crew member and use face masks, and consider the entire crew under isolation. Seek medical evaluation.

c. Throughout the Season

- Check all crew members daily for new signs of illness: fever, cough, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue.
- If a respiratory illness is identified, complete health screening for all crew and take temperature twice daily for all crew. Document all screening.

A word on testing: receiving a test for COVID-19 does not exempt you from any regulations outlined here, by the State of Alaska, or local governments. Local communities may have strict testing guidelines that must also be followed.

4. Working in Town

a. Social Distancing & Precautionary Practices

You must follow social distancing in all public places per [Alaska State Mandate 16](#).

- Minimize contact with the public to the greatest extent possible.
- Use social distancing and sanitation practices during any essential interaction with the community or public spaces, e.g., fueling, offload, maintenance, and resupply.
- Wear a face mask in all businesses and offices and in shared workspaces, and maintain a 6-foot distance from others.
- Sanitize any goods exchanged.
- Do not attend public gatherings or social events.
- Ensure the crew stays on the vessel or at the worksite. No crew should leave the vessel unless it is essential (such as needing medical care).
- Clean and disinfect high touch surfaces multiple times per day (radio, doorknobs, faucets, handles, railings, coffee pot, etc.).

b. Service & Supply

- Do not allow anyone aside from crew and essential vendors aboard.
- Complete and document a health screening (with date and time) of any additional vendors that *must* board the vessel (e.g. welder, electrician, etc.). Use the crew screening protocol (Section 3).

Suggested practices: Avoid touching surfaces that might be infected when in public or common-area spaces, and when you must touch surfaces like this, do not touch your face, phone, or other items until you wash your hands thoroughly. Disinfect anything that you may have needed to touch prior to washing/disinfecting your hands, such as keys, credit cards, phones, etc.

- Ask for contactless deliveries of parts and supplies whenever possible.
- Disinfect any deliveries to the vessel. Do not allow delivery workers aboard.
- Have vendors work alone where possible.
- Disinfect all workspaces and tools after the vendor leaves.

5. Working on the Water

A list of best practices are provided below, see [Appendix 4.a](#) (*COVID-19 ONBOARD PROCEDURES from Discover Health*) for more detail about suggested on-board procedures.

- Regularly sanitize shared workspaces, surfaces, living quarters, supplies, and tools. Establish a vessel protocol and assign duties for regular sanitation.
- Use ventilation fans when working in the engine room.
- Encourage good hygiene practices for the entire crew. Practice regular hand washing, cough covering, and social distancing where possible and safe.
- Identify one crewmember to handle, prepare, and serve food.

- Wear gloves and face masks when exchanging any necessary items (groceries, garbage, paperwork, etc.) between vessels or at the dock.
- Minimize interaction with other vessels and docks. Plan to stay on the vessel the whole season.
- Know and follow all preventive protocols of fuel docks, tenders, and harbors.
- Reduce as much face-to-face contact with others as possible.
- Deliveries should be disinfected before being brought on board.
- Wash hands and gloves before and after offloading. (Wear a mask if possible).
- Discourage the sharing of personal items.
- Wash hands before preparing or eating food.
- Anyone with a cough or respiratory symptoms must eat separately, and their dishes should be cleaned separately.

6. Working at a Set Net Site

[Mandate 017 Appendix 3](#) establishes general guidance for commercial fishing harvesters operating from shore, open skiffs, and other means where the crew is not living on board a vessel for multiple days at sea. Read the full mandate carefully, and adhere to the guidelines.

- A senior designated 'site manager' will be responsible for enacting and enforcing all mandates.
- Site managers must sign [Mandate 17 Appendix 2 \(see appendix 2.c.ii\)](#), in acknowledgement all members of the harvesting operation will adhere to the mandate.
- Site managers must submit a signed copy of [Mandate 17 Appendix 2 Acknowledgement Form \(see appendix 2.c.ii\)](#) to the tender/processor before they can sell any fish.

Mandate 17 guidelines and applicable apprentices still apply, and must be followed.

Quarantine is still mandatory for out-of-state travelers - per Mandate 10 ([see appendix 2.e](#))

Site managers are responsible for documenting and logging crew members quarantine and screening of all crew. ([see appendix 1.f](#) for [captain's logbook](#) - this may need modification per your operation and crew size)

If a harvester becomes ill, the site manager must isolate the individual in separate facilities (as available), and notify local health officials for further direction.

7. Documentation (Reference logbook in appendix)

- Travel: Document the arrival location, date, and time for all workers (including yourself) into Alaska *and* into the region.
- Health Screening: Document all health screening steps taken prior to arrival, during quarantine, and throughout the season.
- Quarantine Log: Document the start and end dates of quarantine for all crew members.
- Non-Crew Interactions: If an outside service provider or supplier boards your vessel, document their arrival and departure, and verbal health screening.

8. Responding to Illness & Emergencies

a. Screening & Isolation

- Check all crew members daily for new signs of illness: fever, cough, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue.
- If a respiratory illness is identified, complete health screening for all crew, and take temperature twice daily for all crew.
- If symptoms are consistent with COVID-19, isolate the ill crew member and use face masks, or consider the entire crew under isolation. Seek medical evaluation.
- If a vessel returns to port with a sick crew member, no other crew shall leave the vessel.
- If COVID-19 exposure or symptoms are suspected, isolate crew, use strict social distancing and sanitation precautions, and contact Emergency Services for further guidance.

b. Emergency Contacts

[Bristol Bay Health Corporation](#)

If you have clinical questions about COVID-19, please call the Emergency Room at 907-842-5201 or 907-842-9244. Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

- South Naknek: (907) 246-6546
- Dillingham: (800) 478-5201
- Egegik: (907) 233-2378

[Camai Community Health Center](#)-Naknek:

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (907) 246-6155

[AirMedCare \(medevac\):](#)

After becoming a member, 24/7 availability (907) 602-8012

[LifeMed Alaska:](#)

24/7 Medevac Dispatch (800) 478-5433

[City of Dillingham:](#)

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (907) 842-5211

[Bristol Bay Borough:](#)

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (907) 246-4224

The Bristol Bay Borough encompasses the communities of Naknek, South Naknek, and King Salmon. If you have questions for the Bristol Bay Borough regarding Covid-19 please contact Deputy Incident Commander Donald Wood at (907)-246-4224 (ext 311).

[Lake and Peninsula Borough:](#)

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (907) 246 - 3421
[Alaska Department of Health & Social Services:](#)

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (907) 269-7800
[State of Alaska](#)

[COVID-19 Information](#)

For current information related to COVID-19, dial 2-1-1 or 1-800-478-2221. Available 7 a.m.-8 p.m., 7 days a week.

Office of Governor Mike Dunleavy: Phone (907) 465-3500

[ADF&G](#)

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Dillingham: (907) 842-5227

King Salmon: (907) 246-3341

Acknowledgment:

Signed acknowledgement is not required by State Mandate, but does ensure that all fishermen involved in the fishing operation have been informed about COVID-19 requirements and recommendations. All of the members of this fishing operation have read, understand, and will complete all of the items mandated and outlined here, and will attempt to stay updated on any future changes.

Name [print] _____ [signature] _____

Appendices:

1. Forms & Documents
 - a. [Mandate 17 Acknowledgement Form](#)
 - b. [Fillable Essential Worker Letter](#) (May 13, 2020)
 - c. [Alaska Travel Declaration Form](#)
 - d. [Dillingham Essential Air Travel Permit](#) & [Supplement](#) (for group permits & accompanying minors)
 - e. [Fillable crew contract](#)
 - f. [Logbook: BBRSDA Captain's Log](#)
2. Mandates
 - a. State Mandates 18, 17, & 10 - Link to all Health Mandates [here](#).
 - b. [State Mandate 18 - Intrastate Travel](#)
 - c. [State Mandate 17 - Protective Measures for Independent Commercial Fishing Vessels](#)
 - i. [Mandate 17- Appendix 01](#)
 - ii. [Mandate 17- Appendix 02](#)
 - iii. [Mandate 17- Appendix 03](#)
 - d. [State Mandate 16](#)
 - e. [State Mandate 10](#)
 - i. [Mandate 10- Attachment A](#)
 - f. Local Mandates
 - i. [Dillingham Mandate 2020-07](#)
 - ii. [Dillingham Mandate 2020-08](#)
 - iii. [Dillingham Mandate 2020-09](#)
 - iv. [Dillingham Mandate 2020-10\(a\)](#)
3. Emergency contacts & resources
 - a. [City of Dillingham](#) (907) 842-5211
 - b. [Bristol Bay Borough](#) (907) 246-4224
 - c. [Lake and Peninsula Borough](#) (907) 246-3421
 - d. [State of AK Covid-19 Hotline](#) 1-800-478-2221
 - e. [AirMedCare \(medevac\)](#) 907-602-8012
 - f. [LifeMed Alaska](#) (800) 478-5433
4. How To's
 - a. [COVID-19 On-board procedures](#)
 - b. Flowchart: [Screening for Covid-19 Symptoms](#)



###

See following pages for printable pages of all Appendix items.



**STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
INDEPENDENT FISHING VESSEL AND
SHORE-BASED FISHING OPERATION PROTECTIVE MEASURES
ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM – HEALTH MANDATE 017 APPENDIX 02**

The State of Alaska acknowledges the importance of our commercial fishing fleets to our economy and our lifestyle as Alaskans. In order to ensure a safe and productive fishing season this year while protecting Alaskan communities to the maximum extent possible from the spread of the coronavirus, protective measures are necessary for independent commercial fishing vessels and shore-based harvesting operations operating within Alaskan waters and ports in order to prevent, slow, and disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Vessel Name		USCG or ADFG #	
Home Port			
Shore-based Location		CFEC/Setnet Number(s)	
Vessel Captain or Site Manager Name(s)			
Total Onboard / On Site			

I, _____, have read and understand all of the requirements of Mandate 017 and applicable appendices. As the person responsible for the above-named vessel or shore-based fishing operation, I hereby acknowledge and agree to: (initial one)

___ Comply with the protective plan in Appendix 01 of Mandate 017 for my vessel for the 2020 fishing season.

___ Comply with the fleet or association protective plan submitted by _____ for the 2020 fishing season.

___ Comply with the protective plan in Appendix 03 of Mandate 017 for my harvesting operation for the 2020 fishing season.

I agree to comply with all other Mandates and health advisories issued by the State of Alaska and any local community mandates, ordinances, or directives that are not in direct conflict with this Mandate. I agree to keep a copy of this form and any other documentation required under this Mandate and the Appendixes for the entirety of the 2020 fishing season. I shall produce this form and any other required documentation upon request to the United States Coast Guard, the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Health and Social Services, and/or the Alaska State Troopers.

CERTIFICATE: I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the above information I provided on this document is true and correct. I swear or affirm I will comply with all of the requirements set out in Health Mandate 017 and the Appendixes.

WARNING: If you provide false information on this form, you may be convicted of a Class B felony under AS 11.56.200 and/or a Class A misdemeanor under AS 11.56.210. Additionally, due to the imminent danger to the public by the spread of coronavirus, if you violate the self-quarantine regulations set forth in the Mandate, you may also be convicted of a class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to AS 12.55.035 and AS 12.55.135.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

Letterhead

Vessel/Company Name: _____

Address: _____

DATE: _____

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL EMPLOYEE VERIFICATION AND TRAVEL LETTER

This letter identifies, Captain or crewmember Name: _____ as an Essential Employee of Vessel/Company: _____, which is a Critical Infrastructure Industry under Alaska Governor Dunleavy’s March COVID-19 Health Mandates and “Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order,” specifically the fishing and fish processing industry identified in subsection II.e.ii.8, and under Washington Governor Inslee’s “Stay Home-Stay Healthy” March 23, 2020 Proclamation 20-25 and Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers Appendix.

The Vessel/Company listed above has submitted its Protective Plan for maintaining critical infrastructure to the Alaska Unified Command pursuant to COVID-19 Health Mandates 010, 011 and 012.

The individual named above should be considered authorized to travel under the mobility restrictions of Alaska Health Mandate 010 and Washington Proclamation 20-25. They are also authorized to work under the safety measures enacted by our Protective Plan during their 14-day self-quarantine period.

Please grant this Essential Employee entry into Alaska and/or permit him/her travel to and from work in Washington or Alaska so he/she can continue with their job in the interest of protecting public health and security. This letter is valid from the above date for the duration of the national emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective period of Alaska’s COVID-19 Health Mandates, and/or Washington’s Stay Home-Stay Healthy Proclamation 20-25.

Thank you for your cooperation. For validation purposes or questions, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Vessel Captain Name: _____

Email Address & Mobile Phone: _____



STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Health & Social Services

TRAVEL DECLARATION FORM

MANDATORY DECLARATION

FOR ALL PASSENGERS



MANDATORY 14-DAY QUARANTINE FOR ALL INCOMING PASSENGERS

Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19 and the high incidence of travel-related infection, the State of Alaska has instituted a mandatory 14-day quarantine for all incoming passengers. The potential for widespread transmission of COVID-19 by infected individuals entering Alaska threatens the health and well-being of Alaskans, as well as the infrastructure and security of the state. In an abundance of caution and to assist in flattening the curve regarding the spread of COVID-19 in Alaska, the State of Alaska, under its authority to protect the public health, is implementing advanced protocols to ensure all travelers arriving in Alaska participate in 14 consecutive days of self-quarantine to begin immediately upon arrival, allowing for travel from an airport or portage to the designated quarantine location.

Travelers 18 years of age and over must complete and sign their own form.

PLEASE LIST THE SPECIFIC PLACES TRAVELED WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 14 DAYS.

- 1. _____ 2. _____
- 3. _____ 4. _____

FULL NAME (PRINT) _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

QUARANTINE ADDRESS: _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE NUMBER _____ DATE OF ARRIVAL _____

Certificate: Read and Sign: *I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: the above information I provided on this document is true and correct. I swear I will comply with the self-quarantine regulations as set out in Health Mandate _____.*

WARNING: If you provide false information on this form, you may be convicted of a Class B felony under AS 11.56.200 and/or a Class A misdemeanor under AS 11.56.210. Additionally, due to the imminent danger to the public by the spread of Coronavirus, if you violate the self-quarantine regulations set forth in the mandate, you may also be convicted of a class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.035 and Alaska Statute 12.55.135. AKCOVIDTravel@ak-prepared.com

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE _____



DATE RECEIVED: _____

PERMIT NO.: _____

Application Type:

- Individual (18 and over)
- Includes Minor(s)
- Group

- Approved
- Denied

City of Dillingham
ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL DISTRICT

PERMIT APPLICATION

FULL NAME (PRINT): _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ EMAIL: _____

INTENDED USE OF PERMIT: _____

FINAL DESTINATION: _____ DATE OF ARRIVAL: _____

****ANY PERSON DISEMBARKING IN DILLINGHAM MUST SELF QUARANTINE FOR 14-DAYS****

SELF QUARANTINE LOCATION: _____

DESCRIBE HOW YOU WILL OBTAIN ESSENTIAL ITEMS DURING SELF QUARANTINE: _____

PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION SUFFICIENT TO REASONABLY CONCLUDE YOUR USE COMPLIES WITH EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-06(A): _____

Certificate: Read and Sign: *I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: the above information on this document is true and correct. I swear I will comply with the 14 day self-quarantine regulations as set out in the COD Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-06(A).*

WARNING: If you provide false information on this form, you may be convicted of a Class B felony under AS 11.56.200 and/or a Class A misdemeanor under AS 11.56.210. Additionally, due to the imminent danger to the public by the spread of Coronavirus, if you violate the self- quarantine regulations set forth in the mandate, you may also be convicted as a class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

CITY MANAGER SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Section 4. Establishment of Essential Air Travel District. The Essential Air Travel District is hereby created. The Essential Air Travel District encompasses that property beginning at the southerly intersection of West Airport Road and Airport Road then continuing on West Airport Road until the intersection of West Airport Road and North Airport Boundary Road then southerly along Airport Road until again intersecting with West Airport Road and those parcels of property adjacent thereto numbered 620, 638, 708, 720, 732, 750, 812 and 820 on the City of Dillingham Public Map.

Section 5. Permitted Use. No person intending to fly into Dillingham may enter the Essential Air Travel District unless that person has applied for and been issued an Essential Air Travel Services use permit by the City Manager. All property and structures within the Essential Air Travel District may only be used for purposes of providing Essential Air Travel Services and accessory uses for Essential Air Travel Services. All other uses within the Essential Air Travel District are prohibited.

Section 6. Airline Use. Corvus Airlines/RAVN Air Group and any other certificated air carrier may only use or enter the Essential Air Travel District to provide Essential Air Travel Services.

Section 7. Essential Air Travel Services Use Permits. An Essential Air Travel Use Permit (“Permit”) may be issued at the discretion of the City Manager provided the applicant provides sufficient information to lead the city manager to reasonably conclude there is a need to use property within the Essential Air Travel Services District which is sufficiently similar to a Permitted Use as described in Sections 5 and 10 of this Ordinance to constitute essential air travel.

Section 8. Permit Application. Applications for an Essential Air Travel Services use permit shall be submitted to the city clerk using an application form prepared by the City. A decision shall be made within 24 hours after the application is submitted.

Section 9. Appeal. Any denial of the travel permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefore. Denials of a permit by the city manager may be appealed to the Mayor by submitting a written notice of appeal. The Mayor’s decision on appeal shall be the final city action on the application.

Section 10. Prohibited Use. No person other than a person Identified as a critical infrastructure worker in the Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response Version 1.0 issued by the Department of Homeland Security dated March 19, 2020 (Critical Infrastructure Workers) or a person who has been flown to Dillingham to receive critical medical care or a person who has been issued an Essential Air Travel Services Use Permit may disembark at the Dillingham Airport and enter the Essential Air Travel District (“Permitted Use”).

Section 11. Finding of Probable Cause. There is probable cause to believe that the circumstances set forth in this Order mean any delay in seeking a state-ordered or judicially ordered quarantine would pose a clear and immediate threat to public health such that a limited quarantine of

a group of individuals is the least restrictive alternative and is necessary to prevent, reduce or limit the spread of the corona virus within Dillingham.

Section 12. Mandatory Quarantine. In addition to the limitations on use of property within the Essential Air Service District set forth above, this order imposes a quarantine on the following identified group of individuals (“Quarantine Group”):

Any person arriving in Dillingham from another location within Alaska including; 1) any person who has entered the Essential Air Travel District in violation of Section 10; or 2) any person arriving in Dillingham by vessel, motor vehicle, or snow machine; shall self-quarantine for a period of 14 days upon arriving at their destination and monitor for symptoms of illness.

Section 13. State Mandated Quarantine. Persons arriving at Dillingham whose air transportation originated outside Alaska shall comply with the State ordered quarantine issued by Governor Dunleavy on March 23, 2020.

Section 14. Court Hearing. Any individuals in the Quarantine Group may request a court hearing to challenge the limitations imposed by this order within forty-eight hours after their arrival in Dillingham using procedures set forth in AS 18.15.385(f), (g) and (h) incorporated herein by reference.

Section 15. Enforcement. Violations of this Emergency Ordinance shall be a Minor Offense. In accordance with AS 29.25.070(a), citations for violation of this ordinance may be disposed of as provided in AS 12.25.195 through 12.25.230, without a court appearance, upon payment of a onethousand dollar (\$1,000) fine, plus the state surcharge required by AS 12.55.039 and 29.25.074. Fines must be paid to the court. The Alaska Court System’s Rule of Minor Offense Procedures applies. This fine may not be judicially reduced.

Section 16. Code Provisions Superseded. This ordinance supersedes any inconsistent ordinances, rules or regulations of the City of Dillingham including, but not limited to Section 18.20.040 procedures for changing land use districts.

Section 17. Effective Date. This ordinance is effective April 6, 2020 at 11:59 p.m. and shall continue in effect until May 1, 2020 unless extended by action of the city council.

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
(Formerly “Attachment A”)
Amended March 27, 2020

Issued: March 27, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing this Order based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

This Order amends and supersedes the document formerly referenced as “Attachment A,” and continues to apply to any Mandate referencing Attachment A or Critical Workforce Infrastructure. This Order remains in effect until amended, rescinded, or superseded by further Order of the Governor.

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety, as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations.

I. MANDATORY CLOSURES

- a. All businesses within Alaska, except those specifically exempted below, are required to cease all activities at facilities located within the state, except Minimum Basic Operations, as defined in Section I.c. For clarity, businesses may also continue operations consisting exclusively of employees or contractors performing activities at their own residences (i.e., working from home).
- b. For purposes of this Order, covered businesses include any for-profit, non-profit, or educational entities, regardless of the nature of the service, the function they perform, or corporate or entity structure.
- c. “**Minimum Basic Operations**” include the following, provided that employees comply with Social Distancing Requirements as defined in this Section, to the extent possible, while carrying out such operations:
 - i. The minimum necessary activities to maintain the value of the business’s inventory, ensure security, process payroll and employee benefits, or for related functions.
 - ii. The minimum necessary activities to facilitate employees of the business being able to continue to work remotely from their residences.

II. ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. Businesses exempted from Section I are strongly encouraged to remain in operation while complying with social distancing requirements, by maintaining six-foot social distancing for both employees and members of the public, including, but not limited to, when any customers are standing in line.
- b. For purposes of this Order, Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure industries and entities in Alaska include:
 - i. “**Healthcare Operations**,” including hospitals, clinics, dental emergency services, pharmacies, other healthcare facilities, home healthcare services and providers, mental health providers, companies and institutions involved in the research and development, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, and supplying of

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
(Formerly “Attachment A”)
Amended March 27, 2020

pharmaceuticals, biotechnology therapies, consumer health products, medical devices, diagnostics, equipment, services, or any related and/or ancillary healthcare services. “Healthcare Operations” also includes veterinary care and healthcare services provided to animals.

1. “Healthcare Operations” does not include fitness and exercise gyms and similar facilities.
- ii. **“Essential Infrastructure,”** including businesses providing any services or performing any work necessary to the operations and maintenance of services including, but not limited to, the Port of Alaska, public works construction, construction of housing, airport operations, water, sewer, gas, electrical, oil production, mining, logging, roads and highways, public transportation, solid waste collection and removal, internet, and telecommunications systems (including the provision of essential global, national, and local infrastructure for computing services, business infrastructure, communications, and web-based services).
- iii. **“Financial services sector,”** which includes workers who are needed to process and maintain systems for processing financial transactions and services, such as payment, clearing and settlement services, wholesale funding, insurance services, and capital markets activities; to provide consumer access to banking and lending services, including ATMs, movement of currency (e.g. armored cash carriers); support financial operations, such as those staffing data and security operations centers; appraisals and titling; and, key third-party providers who deliver core services.
- iv. **“First Responders,”** which includes emergency management personnel, emergency dispatchers, court personnel, and law enforcement personnel.
- v. **“Essential Governmental Functions,”** which includes all services needed to ensure the continuing operation of government agencies and provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the public. This includes Department of Defense personnel returning from temporary duty or engaging in mission essential travel. This also includes Office of Children’s Services personnel acting in an official capacity.
- vi. **“Essential Business,”** which includes:
 1. Grocery stores, supermarkets, food banks, convenience stores, and other establishments engaged in the retail sale of food, beverages, and other household consumer products (such as cleaning and personal care products). This includes stores that sell groceries and also sell other non-grocery products, and products necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences;
 2. Food and agriculture, cultivation, including farming, livestock, fishing and processing;
 3. Businesses that provide food, shelter, social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals;
 4. Newspapers, television, radio, and other media services;
 5. Gas stations and auto-supply, auto-repair, bicycle-repair, and related facilities;
 6. Hardware stores;
 7. Plumbers, electricians, exterminators, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences and critical infrastructure.

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
(Formerly “Attachment A”)
Amended March 27, 2020

8. Businesses providing mailing and shipping services, including post office boxes;
9. Educational institutions facilitating distance learning;
10. Laundromats, dry cleaners, and laundry service providers;
11. Restaurants and other facilities that prepare and serve food, but only for delivery or carry out under the restrictions set forth in COVID-19 Health Mandate 003, issued March 17, 2020;
12. Businesses that supply products needed for people to work from home;
13. Businesses that supply other essential businesses with the support or supplies necessary to operate;
14. Businesses that transport goods to grocery stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, engaged in the retail sale of food, household consumer products, delivery of fuel, or other services directly to residences or other critical industries outlined in this health mandate.
15. Airlines, railroads, taxis, and other private transportation providers providing transportation services;
16. Home-based care for seniors, adults, or children;
17. Residential facilities and shelters for seniors, adults, and children;
18. Professional services, such as legal or accounting services, when necessary to assist in compliance with legally-mandated activities;
19. Childcare facilities, subject to new recommendations for increased hygiene and social distancing. Childcare facilities should be used only by those who need childcare to work at a critical job.
20. All other businesses that can maintain Social Distancing Requirements (defined below) and prohibit congregations of no more than 10 people in the business at a time (including employees).

III. SOCIAL DISTANCING REQUIREMENTS.

- a. “Social Distancing Requirements” includes maintaining at least six-foot social distancing from other individuals, washing hands with soap and water for at least twenty seconds as frequently as possible or using hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol, covering coughs or sneezes (into the sleeve or elbow, not hands), regularly cleaning high-touch surfaces, and not shaking hands.

IV. ADOPTION OF FEDERAL GUIDANCE.

- a. This Order incorporates by reference the Memorandum on Identification of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers during COVID-19 Response issued by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the United States Homeland Security on March 19, 2020. That guidance is located at <https://www.cisa.gov/publication/guidance-essential-critical-infrastructure-workforce>. This order also incorporates federal guidance from the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Defense that are located at <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm956> and <https://media.defense.gov/2020/Mar/22/2002268024/-1/-1/1/DEFENSE-INDUSTRIAL-BASE-ESSENTIAL-CRITICAL-INFRASTRUCTURE-WORKFORCE-MEMO.PDF>

V. **PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.**

A violation of a State COVID-19 Mandate may subject a business or organization to an order to cease operations and/or a civil fine of up to \$1,000 per violation.

- a. In addition to the potential civil fines noted above, a person or organization that fails to follow the State COVID-19 Mandates designed to protect the public health from this dangerous virus and its impact may, under certain circumstances, also be criminally prosecuted for Reckless Endangerment pursuant to Alaska Statute 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment is defined as follows:
 - i. A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.
 - ii. Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.
- b. Pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135, a defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.
- c. Additionally, under Alaska Statute 12.55.035, a person may be fined up to \$25,000 for a class A misdemeanor, and a business organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greatest of \$2,500,000 for a misdemeanor offense that results in death, or \$500,000 for a class A misdemeanor offense that does not result in death.

This form should be used for including minors with the primary application and when applying for group permits, and should be completed and attached to the primary permit application form. You are attesting that the information provided below is correct for all individuals listed on page 1 of this permit application supplementary information form.

INTENDED USE OF PERMIT: _____

FINAL DESTINATION: _____ DATE OF ARRIVAL: _____

**** ANY PERSON DISEMBARKING IN DILLINGHAM MUST SELF QUARANTINE FOR 14-DAYS ****

SELF QUARANTINE LOCATION: _____

DESCRIBE HOW YOU WILL OBTAIN ESSENTIAL ITEMS DURING SELF QUARANTINE: _____

PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION SUFFICIENT TO REASONABLY CONCLUDE YOUR USE COMPLIES WITH EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-06(A): _____

Certificate: Read and Sign: I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: the above information on this document is true and correct. I swear I will comply with the 14 day self-quarantine regulations as set out in the COD Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-06(A).

WARNING: If you provide false information on this form, you may be convicted of a Class B felony under AS 11.56.200 and/or a Class A misdemeanor under AS 11.56.210. Additionally, due to the imminent danger to the public by the spread of Coronavirus, if you violate the self- quarantine regulations set forth in the mandate, you may also be convicted as a class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Crew Member Employment Contract

Purpose

This agreement defines the terms of employment of _____ (crew member) by _____ (vessel owner) aboard the fishing vessel _____ during the _____ season.

Term

This agreement is applicable from _____ through _____. It may be extended by mutual agreement.

Payment

The crew member will be paid a crew share of the grounds price value of the catch for all landings made while the crew member was working aboard the boat during the term of this agreement, calculated in one of the two following ways. Check the correct line.

___ Payment will be ___% of the gross landed value of the catch.

or

___ Payment will be ___% of the net landed value of the value of the catch after deductions for expenses. Expenses to be deducted include (check those applicable)

___ food at the rate of \$ _____ per day

___ fuel, oil

___ gear, including nets, bouys, lines, etc.

___ ice

___ other (list here) _____

If required to perform work on the vessel beyond normal pre- and post season preparation, maintenance and lay-up, the crew member will be paid for that extra work at the rate of \$ _____ per hour or \$ _____ per day.

Retros and Bonuses

The crew member (check one) ___ does, or ___ does not receive a share of post-season price adjustments, retros, refrigeration or dock delivery bonuses.

If the crew member satisfactorily completes the season, including pre-and post-season maintenance, repair and lay-up, the crew member will be paid a bonus of ___% of the gross or net value of the catch as calculated above.

Conditions of Employment

The crew member must perform all duties assigned by the captain and obey all orders. The crew member must at all times behave in a seaman like manner and avoid conflict with other crew members.

No alcohol, illegal drugs or other banned substances are allowed aboard the vessel. Use or possession of such substances is ground for immediate dismissal.

Upon arrival in _____ the crew member will quarantine at the vessel's onshore storage location and abide by all State of Alaska and City of _____ ordinances and mandates in regards to COVID 19.

The captain must be kept informed of the crew member's location when in port and the crew member must gain captain's explicit permission to leave the site of quarantine anytime before launching the vessel and departing from the harbor.

The crew member will wear a face mask, provided by the vessel owner, whenever deemed applicable by COVID 19 mandates or the vessel owner.

The crew member will immediately report to the captain if they experience any of the following symptoms fever (stipulated as a temperature of 100.4 or higher), loss or change in taste or smell, cough, shortness of breath, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, and submit to daily temperature checks.

The crew member will engage in no illegal activities during the term of this agreement. The captain will operate the vessel in a safe and legal manner, and will not order crew members to perform unusually dangerous tasks.

Lay-off, Termination, and Voluntary Departure

In the event of slow fishing or failure of the crew member to properly perform duties, the captain may lay off or dismiss the crew member. All earned crew share will be paid.

If the crew member breaches this agreement and leaves employment or fails to comply with COVID 19 precautions the captain may deduct up to _____% from the crew share, which must be paid on or shortly after departure.

Other Provisions

The following will be provided by (check one):	Captain	Crew Member
Transportation to and from vessel	_____	_____
Rain gear, boots, other clothing	_____	_____
Survival Suit	_____	_____
Site of quarantine upon arrival for employment	_____	_____
Crew Member License	_____	_____
Face Masks	_____	_____
Other(specify)_____	_____	_____

Medical History

The crew member is required to declare here and upon arrival a previous history of any of the following:

__Fever (stipulated as a temperature of 100.4 or higher), loss of taste or smell, cough, shortness of breath, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, within the 21 days prior to arriving in _____

__Contact with anyone confirmed Positive with COVID 19 anytime prior to arriving in _____

__Travel outside of 50 miles of place of permanent residence within 21 days of arriving in _____ excluding travel to report for the season

__Back injuries or back pain

__Heart disease

__Diabetes

__Lung disease

__Asthma

__Hernia

Broken or dislocated limbs, shoulders, hips, fingers, etc.

Allergies, food or diet restrictions, substance sensitivities (smoke, noise, dust, etc.)

Severe seasickness

Alcoholism, drug dependence

Other injury or disease that may be aggravated or affect performance of duties

If any of the above is checked, describe condition, circumstances, treatment, and status of current treatment:

Agreed upon by:

Crew member (printed name) _____

(SSN) _____

(address) _____

(phone) _____ (email) _____

Emergency contact _____ phone _____

Crew member signature

date

Vessel Owner/Captain signature

date

BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CAPTAIN'S LOG FOR 2020 SEASON

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Captain's Name: _____ **Permit#:** _____

Captain's Phone#: _____

Protective Plan Being Followed: **State Plan** or **Other:** _____

Vessel captains are required to maintain a document covering, at a minimum, the following information:

- Certification that crew members have been screened upon arrival in accordance with Health Mandate 017, Appendix 1.
- Certification when crew members have completed self-quarantine in accordance with Health Mandate 017, Appendix 2.
- In the event of a sick crew member, documentation of the information in accordance with Health Mandate 017, Appendix 1.

• **CAPTAIN'S LOG REQUIREMENTS**

Captain Name: _____ Date of Arrival*: _____

Originating City/State/Zip Code: _____

PASSED SCREENING PASSED QUARANTINE? BECAME ILL (See Attached Sheet)

Crew Member: _____ Date of Arrival*: _____

Originating City/State/Zip Code: _____

PASSED SCREENING PASSED QUARANTINE? BECAME ILL (See Attached Sheet)

Crew Member: _____ Date of Arrival*: _____

Originating City/State/Zip Code: _____

PASSED SCREENING PASSED QUARANTINE? BECAME ILL (See Attached Sheet)

Crew Member: _____ Date of Arrival*: _____

Originating City/State/Zip Code: _____

PASSED SCREENING PASSED QUARANTINE? BECAME ILL (See Attached Sheet)

Crew Member: _____ Date of Arrival*: _____

Originating City/State/Zip Code: _____

PASSED SCREENING PASSED QUARANTINE? BECAME ILL (See Attached Sheet)

*Date of arrival at final destination. Attach additional sheet if you have more crew members.

BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CAPTAIN SCREENING & QUARANTINE LOG

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Captain's Name: _____

Captain's Phone#: _____ **Permit#:** _____

Fishermen are required to be screened upon arrival to the vessel and, have completed a self-quarantine. This log will allow fishermen to comply with State and local mandates.

Captain's date of arrival in Bristol Bay: _____

Temperature at time of vessel arrival (in Fahrenheit): _____

Quarantine Temperature Log Date of Quarantine Start: _____

Temperature should be taken and noted twice daily during self-quarantine, note time as well.

	AM	PM		AM	PM
Day 1:	_____	_____	Day 8:	_____	_____
Day 2:	_____	_____	Day 9:	_____	_____
Day 3:	_____	_____	Day 10:	_____	_____
Day 4:	_____	_____	Day 11:	_____	_____
Day 5:	_____	_____	Day 12:	_____	_____
Day 6:	_____	_____	Day 13:	_____	_____
Day 7:	_____	_____	Day 14:	_____	_____

If a new crew member joins the vessel, repeat the 14-day quarantine procedures and document a new temperature log on the back of this page.

I have read and understand the approved protective plan and all supplemental materials for my fishing vessel or operation.

I have medevac insurance to cover airlift costs. Need medevac coverage? Visit www.bbrsda.com/covid19. Cost is \$65-\$100 + \$3/mo. for telemedicine access.

In the event you become sick, the Alaska Protective Plan requires you to provide information to the nearest CDC Quarantine Station (www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestationcontactlistfull.html). If you become sick, provide information about the elements below on the back of this page.

1. List of signs and symptoms, including onset dates
2. Highest recorded temperature
3. Embarkation date and port
4. Ship's ports of call during the 14 days before you got sick
5. List of ports of call where you disembarked during the 14 days before you got sick

BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CREW SCREENING & QUARANTINE LOG

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Crewmember Name: _____

Crewmember Phone#: _____ **Captain Permit#:** _____

Fishermen are required to be screened upon arrival to the vessel and, have completed a self-quarantine. This log will allow fishermen to comply with State and local mandates.

Crewmember date of arrival in Bristol Bay: _____

Temperature at time of vessel/site arrival (in Fahrenheit): _____

Quarantine Temperature Log Date of Quarantine Start: _____

Temperature should be taken and noted twice daily during self-quarantine, note time as well.

	AM	PM		AM	PM
Day 1:	_____	_____	Day 8:	_____	_____
Day 2:	_____	_____	Day 9:	_____	_____
Day 3:	_____	_____	Day 10:	_____	_____
Day 4:	_____	_____	Day 11:	_____	_____
Day 5:	_____	_____	Day 12:	_____	_____
Day 6:	_____	_____	Day 13:	_____	_____
Day 7:	_____	_____	Day 14:	_____	_____

If a new crew member joins the vessel, repeat the 14-day quarantine procedures and document a new temperature log on the back of this page.

I have read and understand the approved protective plan and all supplemental materials for my fishing vessel or operation.

I have medevac insurance to cover airlift costs. Need medevac coverage? Visit www.bbrsda.com/covid19. Cost is \$65-\$100 + \$3/mo. for telemedicine access.

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5. List of ports of call where you disembarked during the 14 days before you got sick

BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CREW SCREENING & QUARANTINE LOG

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Crewmember Name: _____

Crewmember Phone#: _____ **Captain Permit#:** _____

Fishermen are required to be screened upon arrival to the vessel and, have completed a self-quarantine. This log will allow fishermen to comply with State and local mandates.

Crewmember date of arrival in Bristol Bay: _____

Temperature at time of vessel/site arrival (in Fahrenheit): _____

Quarantine Temperature Log Date of Quarantine Start: _____

Temperature should be taken and noted twice daily during self-quarantine, note time as well.

	AM	PM		AM	PM
Day 1:	_____	_____	Day 8:	_____	_____
Day 2:	_____	_____	Day 9:	_____	_____
Day 3:	_____	_____	Day 10:	_____	_____
Day 4:	_____	_____	Day 11:	_____	_____
Day 5:	_____	_____	Day 12:	_____	_____
Day 6:	_____	_____	Day 13:	_____	_____
Day 7:	_____	_____	Day 14:	_____	_____

If a new crew member joins the vessel, repeat the 14-day quarantine procedures and document a new temperature log on the back of this page.

I have read and understand the approved protective plan and all supplemental materials for my fishing vessel or operation.

I have medevac insurance to cover airlift costs. Need medevac coverage? Visit www.bbrsda.com/covid19. Cost is \$65-\$100 + \$3/mo. for telemedicine access.

In the event you become sick, the Alaska Protective Plan requires you to provide information to the nearest CDC Quarantine Station (www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestationcontactlistfull.html). If you become sick, provide information about the elements below on the back of this page.

1. List of signs and symptoms, including onset dates
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BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CREW SCREENING & QUARANTINE LOG

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Crewmember Name: _____

Crewmember Phone#: _____ **Captain Permit#:** _____

Fishermen are required to be screened upon arrival to the vessel and, have completed a self-quarantine. This log will allow fishermen to comply with State and local mandates.

Crewmember date of arrival in Bristol Bay: _____

Temperature at time of vessel/site arrival (in Fahrenheit): _____

Quarantine Temperature Log Date of Quarantine Start: _____

Temperature should be taken and noted twice daily during self-quarantine, note time as well.

	AM	PM		AM	PM
Day 1:	_____	_____	Day 8:	_____	_____
Day 2:	_____	_____	Day 9:	_____	_____
Day 3:	_____	_____	Day 10:	_____	_____
Day 4:	_____	_____	Day 11:	_____	_____
Day 5:	_____	_____	Day 12:	_____	_____
Day 6:	_____	_____	Day 13:	_____	_____
Day 7:	_____	_____	Day 14:	_____	_____

If a new crew member joins the vessel, repeat the 14-day quarantine procedures and document a new temperature log on the back of this page.

I have read and understand the approved protective plan and all supplemental materials for my fishing vessel.

I have medevac insurance to cover airlift costs. Need medevac coverage? Visit www.bbrsda.com/covid19. Cost is \$65-\$100 + \$3/mo. for telemedicine access.

In the event you become sick, the Alaska Protective Plan requires you to provide information to the nearest CDC Quarantine Station (www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestationcontactlistfull.html). If you become sick, provide information about the elements below on the back of this page.

1. List of signs and symptoms, including onset dates
2. Highest recorded temperature
3. Embarkation date and port
4. Ship's ports of call during the 14 days before you got sick
5. List of ports of call where you disembarked during the 14 days before you got sick

BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CREW SCREENING & QUARANTINE LOG

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Crewmember Name: _____

Crewmember Phone#: _____ **Captain Permit#:** _____

Fishermen are required to be screened upon arrival to the vessel and, have completed a self-quarantine. This log will allow fishermen to comply with State and local mandates.

Crewmember date of arrival in Bristol Bay: _____

Temperature at time of vessel/site arrival (in Fahrenheit): _____

Quarantine Temperature Log Date of Quarantine Start: _____

Temperature should be taken and noted twice daily during self-quarantine, note time as well.

	AM	PM		AM	PM
Day 1:	_____	_____	Day 8:	_____	_____
Day 2:	_____	_____	Day 9:	_____	_____
Day 3:	_____	_____	Day 10:	_____	_____
Day 4:	_____	_____	Day 11:	_____	_____
Day 5:	_____	_____	Day 12:	_____	_____
Day 6:	_____	_____	Day 13:	_____	_____
Day 7:	_____	_____	Day 14:	_____	_____

If a new crew member joins the vessel, repeat the 14-day quarantine procedures and document a new temperature log on the back of this page.

I have read and understand the approved protective plan and all supplemental materials for my fishing vessel.

I have medevac insurance to cover airlift costs. Need medevac coverage? Visit www.bbrsda.com/covid19. Cost is \$65-\$100 + \$3/mo. for telemedicine access.

In the event you become sick, the Alaska Protective Plan requires you to provide information to the nearest CDC Quarantine Station (www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestationcontactlistfull.html). If you become sick, provide information about the elements below on the back of this page.

1. List of signs and symptoms, including onset dates
2. Highest recorded temperature
3. Embarkation date and port
4. Ship's ports of call during the 14 days before you got sick
5. List of ports of call where you disembarked during the 14 days before you got sick

BRISTOL BAY FLEET: CREW SCREENING & QUARANTINE LOG

Vessel Name: _____ **ADF&G#:** _____
if applicable (write "setnet" if S04T)

Crewmember Name: _____

Crewmember Phone#: _____ **Captain Permit#:** _____

Fishermen are required to be screened upon arrival to the vessel and, have completed a self-quarantine. This log will allow fishermen to comply with State and local mandates.

Crewmember date of arrival in Bristol Bay: _____

Temperature at time of vessel/site arrival (in Fahrenheit): _____

Quarantine Temperature Log Date of Quarantine Start: _____

Temperature should be taken and noted twice daily during self-quarantine, note time as well.

	AM	PM		AM	PM
Day 1:	_____	_____	Day 8:	_____	_____
Day 2:	_____	_____	Day 9:	_____	_____
Day 3:	_____	_____	Day 10:	_____	_____
Day 4:	_____	_____	Day 11:	_____	_____
Day 5:	_____	_____	Day 12:	_____	_____
Day 6:	_____	_____	Day 13:	_____	_____
Day 7:	_____	_____	Day 14:	_____	_____

If a new crew member joins the vessel, repeat the 14-day quarantine procedures and document a new temperature log on the back of this page.

I have read and understand the approved protective plan and all supplemental materials for my fishing vessel.

I have medevac insurance to cover airlift costs. Need medevac coverage? Visit www.bbrsda.com/covid19. Cost is \$65-\$100 + \$3/mo. for telemedicine access.

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4. Ship's ports of call during the 14 days before you got sick
5. List of ports of call where you disembarked during the 14 days before you got sick



Governor Michael J. Dunleavy
STATE OF ALASKA

**** COVID-19 HEALTH MANDATE ****

Issued: May 11, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing its eighteenth health mandate based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

Given the ongoing concern for new cases of COVID-19 being transmitted via community spread within the state, Governor Dunleavy and the State of Alaska are issuing Mandate 018, to **go into effect May 12, 2020 at 8:00 a.m. and will remain in effect until amended, superseded, or rescinded.**

This Mandate is being issued to protect the public health of Alaskans. By issuing this Mandate, the Governor continues to establish consistent mandates across the State in order to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. The goal is to flatten the curve, disrupting the spread of the virus.

The purpose of this Mandate is to clarify and centralize all requirements related to intrastate travel, to increase the ability of individuals within Alaska to travel, while still working to provide sufficient mitigation factors to prevent, slow, and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

This Mandate supersedes Mandate 012 and Mandate 016-Attachment M.

Effective 8:00 a.m. on May 12, 2020, intrastate travel is permitted under the following conditions and guidance:

I. Definitions for purposes of this Mandate:

- a. "Road System" is defined as any community connected by a road to the Seward, Parks, Klondike, Richardson, Sterling, Glenn, or Top of the World Highways.
- b. "Marine Highway System" is defined as any community served by the Alaska Marine Highway System or the Inter-Island Ferry System.
- c. "Critical Personal Needs" is defined as those needs that are critical to meeting a person's individual or family needs. Those needs include buying, selling, or delivering groceries and home goods; obtaining fuel for vehicles or residential needs; transporting family members for out-of-home care, essential health needs, or for purposes of child custody exchanges; receiving essential health care; providing essential health care to a family member; obtaining other important goods; and engaging in subsistence activities.
- d. "Essential Services/Critical Infrastructure" is defined as businesses included in "*Alaska's Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure*" (formerly Attachment A)

II. Intrastate Travel Between Communities Located On The Road System And/Or The Marine Highway System is permitted for all purposes. Note: travelers may travel between the Road System and Marine Highway System communities via any normal means of transportation, including vehicle, boat, ferry, aircraft, and commercial air carrier.

III. All Travel To Or From A Community Off The Road System Or The Marine Highway System Is Prohibited, Except As Necessary For:

- a. Critical Personal Needs
- b. The conduct of Essential Services/Critical Infrastructure

IV. General Requirements

- a. No one traveling to or from any community for Critical Infrastructure/Essential Services reasons or Critical Personal Needs travel may be subject to any automatic quarantine or isolation on arrival, except as allowed under Alaska Statutes or Health Mandates.
- b. Air carriers, ferries, and other travel-related businesses have no duty to verify that intrastate travelers meet the criteria for permissible travel under this Mandate. Air carriers shall inquire if travelers are permitted to travel under this Mandate and shall rely upon a traveler's assurance that they are eligible to travel.
- c. Groups traveling are subject to Mandate 016, Attachment N, Social Distancing.
- d. All businesses, whether Essential Services/Critical Infrastructure or non-essential/non-critical, that have staff traveling between communities, must file a protective plan with akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com. The plan should outline how the business will avoid the spread of COVID-19 and not endanger lives in the communities in which the business wants to operate, endanger others who serve as a part of the business community, or endanger the ability of critical infrastructure

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 018

Intrastate Travel

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to function. If you have already submitted a plan pursuant to a prior Health Mandate, you do not need to submit another plan. Visit <https://covid19.alaska.gov/unified-command/protective-plans/> for guidance.

- e. Alaskans should refer to other Health Mandates and guidance as necessary and appropriate.

V. Precautions while traveling:

- a. Stops shall be minimized on the way to the final destination.
- b. If travelers must stop for food, gas, or supplies, only one traveler shall engage with the third-party vendor. All travelers must practice social distancing by keeping six feet away from others when possible, and avoid crowded places whenever possible. Cloth face coverings should be used whenever a traveler engages with a third-party vendor(s).
- c. Travelers, traveling by car or vehicle, who have to stop shall wash their hands or use hand sanitizer before exiting, and immediately after returning to, the car or vehicle.

*****This Health Mandate Supersedes Mandate 012, Attachment B, and Mandate 016-Attachment M.**

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001
907-465-3500



550 West Seventh Avenue, Suite 1700
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907-269-7450

Governor Michael J. Dunleavy
STATE OF ALASKA

**** COVID-19 HEALTH MANDATE ****

Issued: April 23, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To slow the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing its seventeenth health mandate, based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

Given the ongoing concern for new cases of COVID-19 being transmitted via community spread within the state, Governor Dunleavy and the State of Alaska are issuing Mandate 017 to **go into effect April 24, 2020 at 8:00 a.m. and will reevaluate the Mandate by May 20, 2020.**

This Mandate is issued to protect the public health of Alaskans. By issuing this Mandate, the Governor is establishing consistent mandates across the State in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The goal is to flatten the curve and disrupt the spread of the virus.

The purpose of this Mandate is to enact protective measures for independent commercial fishing vessels operating within Alaskan waters and ports in order to prevent, slow, and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

The State of Alaska acknowledges the importance of our commercial fishing fleet to our economy and lifestyle as Alaskans. In order to ensure a safe, productive fishing season this year, while still protecting Alaskan communities to the maximum extent possible from the spread of the virus, the State is establishing standardized protective measures to be followed by all independent commercial fishing vessels operating in Alaskan waters and ports.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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Independent Commercial Fishing Vessels

Health Mandate 017 – Protective Measures for Independent Commercial Fishing Vessels.

I. Applicability

- a. Definition: For the purposes of this Mandate, “independent commercial fishing vessels” are defined as all catcher and tender vessels that have not agreed to operate under a fleet-wide plan submitted by a company, association, or entity that represents a fleet of vessels. This Mandate alleviates the requirement for independent commercial fishing vessels to submit a Community/Workforce Protective Plan in response to Health Mandates 010 or 012.
- b. This Mandate does not apply to skiffs operating from shore; protective measures for those vessels will be provided under separate guidance.

II. Required Protective Measures/Plans

- a. Independent commercial fishing vessels operating in Alaskan waters and ports must enact the protective measures and procedures described in Appendix 01, the Alaska Protective Plan for Commercial Fishing Vessels.
- b. Vessel captains must enact controls on their vessel to ensure crewmember compliance with this Mandate.

III. Travel and Access

- a. Compliance with this Mandate does not constitute a right to travel or access into any areas.
- b. It is incumbent upon the individual traveler to ensure that any proposed travel itinerary is still possible, and to adhere to any additional restrictions enacted by air carriers and lodging facilities or by small communities in accordance with the State of Alaska Small Community Emergency Travel Order (Health Mandate 012-Attachment B).

IV. Compliance and Penalties

- a. Vessel captains are required to maintain documentation as directed by Appendix 01, Paragraph I, and must provide a copy of the Mandate 017 Acknowledgement Form (Appendix 02) upon request by any seafood purchasing agent or Federal, State, or local authority, to include law enforcement and fisheries regulators.
- b. A violation of a State COVID-19 Mandate may subject a business or organization to an order to cease operations and/or a civil fine of up to \$1,000 per violation.
- c. In addition to the potential civil fines noted above, a person or organization that fails to follow the State COVID-19 Mandates designed to protect the public health from this dangerous virus and its impacts may, under certain circumstances, also be criminally prosecuted for Reckless Endangerment pursuant to Alaska Statute 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment is defined as follows:

(a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct, which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.

(b) Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.

Pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135, a defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

Additionally, under Alaska Statute 12.55.035, a person may be fined up to \$25,000 for a class A misdemeanor, and a business organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greatest of \$2,500,000 for a misdemeanor offense that results in death, or \$500,000 for a class A misdemeanor offense that does not result in death.

This Mandate Supersedes And Replaces All Previously Submitted Protective Plans For Independent Commercial Fishing Vessels.

This Mandate Does Not Supersede Or Replace Any Previously Enacted Protective Plans For Corporate Vessel Fleets.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov

State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 017

Independent Commercial Fishing Vessels

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Appendix 01 to Health Mandate 017
Part of Phase 1
Issued: April 23, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Documentation.** Vessel captains are required to maintain a ship's log as a written or time-stamped electronic document covering, at a minimum, the following information:
- a. An acknowledgement of the requirements of this Mandate and an explicit description of which protective plan (State Mandate 017 or fleet-wide plan) they are enacting and enforcing on the vessel.
 - b. Certification that crew members have been screened upon arrival in accordance with Paragraph III.
 - c. Certification when crewmembers have completed self-quarantine in accordance with Paragraph IV.
 - d. In the event of a sick crewmember, documentation of the information required in Paragraph VII.c.iii.

For the 2020 season, each independent vessel captain must sign the Health Mandate 017 Acknowledgement Form (Appendix 02) prior to actively participating in the 2020 commercial fishing season. This form will indicate that the captain and owner will comply with the Mandate.

Prior to accepting any fish, or making any payment for fish to an independent fishing vessel, a tender or processor must receive and confirm a signed copy of the vessel's Acknowledgement Form. The vessel captain must submit a copy of the Acknowledgement Form the first time they sell fish to a tender or processor. Subsequent sales to the same tender or processor do not require submission of another copy of the Acknowledgement Form (*e.g.*, the form only needs to be submitted once, per fishing season, per tender or processor), but every tender or processor that an independent commercial fishing vessel sells to must have, and retain until December 31, 2020, a signed copy of the Acknowledgement Form. This form shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game upon request.

By accepting the Acknowledgement Form, the tender or processor may rely upon the submission of the Acknowledgement Form as proof of compliance of Health Mandate 017 and Appendix 01. The tender or processor is not required to confirm compliance with

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Health Mandate 017 and Appendix 01, other than to collect the Acknowledgment Form, and assumes no liability for any failure to comply by any independent commercial fishing vessels.

II. Travel Procedures.

- a. All crewmembers in transit on commercial or chartered aircraft must wear a cloth face covering that meets the recommendations contained in Health Alert 010. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their self-quarantine facility (*e.g.*, bunkhouse, vessel or private lodging). Crewmembers shall clean or dispose of face coverings in accordance with Health Alert 010.
- b. Crewmembers in transit shall carry documentation from the vessel or company indicating that they are an essential Critical Infrastructure Worker as defined under State Health Mandates.
- c. Arriving crewmembers must proceed directly to the vessel or their designated self-quarantine location, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the vessel or self-quarantine location.

III. Self-Quarantine. The requirements of Health Mandate 010 remain in effect. All people arriving in Alaska, whether resident, worker, or visitor, are required to self-quarantine for 14 days after arriving in the State and monitor for illness. To the greatest extent possible, arriving people should self-quarantine at their final destination in Alaska.

- a. Arriving crewmembers should be aware that some local communities, boatyards, or harbormasters may have enacted additional protective measures, and must comply with those measures.
- b. Crewmembers' temperature shall be taken twice daily during self-quarantine. Should fever symptoms develop during quarantine, follow the **Identification** protocol in Paragraph VII (a), seek testing and medical treatment immediately if symptoms are suspected to be caused by COVID-19.
- c. If it is necessary for a crewmember to board the vessel before their 14- day quarantine ends (to work or because the vessel must get underway), the time on the vessel may count toward the 14 days.
- d. If a new crewmember joins a worksite or vessel prior to completing the 14-day self-quarantine after arrival at their final destination, they must complete their quarantine at the worksite or vessel. If it is not possible to fully quarantine in a

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separate room, the 14-day self-quarantine period must be restarted for the entire crew.

- e. For crewmembers who live locally, or return to port daily, crewmembers and families or roommates shall practice social distancing for the duration of the season.
- f. Workers living on shore during their 14- day self-quarantine period, may only travel directly between their designated self-quarantine lodging and worksite. They must observe self-quarantine restrictions when not on the worksite.
- g. The time spent in transit from the final out-of-state port to Alaska on a vessel, demonstrated through a ship’s log or equivalent record, will count towards the in-state, 14-day mandatory self-quarantine period if all protective measures are followed.
- h. The vessel must report that it is undergoing self-quarantine, or has a self-quarantined crewmember on board, if it has any contact with another vessel, a processor, or a harbormaster. Vessels are required to fly a “Lima” flag or similar yellow and black pennant if they have any crew on board still under self-quarantine.
- i. Once the initial self-quarantine period after arriving in the State has been observed, there is no requirement to repeat the self-quarantine period when moving between Alaskan communities.

IV. Screening of Personnel. All crewmembers will be screened upon arrival to the vessel, using the following procedures, or an equivalent medically- vetted procedure. Vessel captains may wish to arrange for dedicated spaces to conduct private arrival screening.

- a. Verbal Screening Questions
 - i. Have you experienced any cough, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, sore throat, unusual fatigue or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?
 - ii. Have you experienced a fever (100.4° F [38° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours?
 - iii. Have you experienced signs of a fever such as chills, aches and pains, etc. within the last 72 hours?
 - iv. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area or country with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
 - v. Have you had contact, within the past 14 days, with a lab-confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case patient? (Contact defined as being within six feet of a COVID-19 case patient for a prolonged period of time (ten

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minutes or more) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case patient)?

- b. Physical Screening
 - i. Each crewmember shall demonstrate a measured temperature < 100.4°F. (This reference is for oral temperature, a forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)
 - ii. Anyone performing a physical screening shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). If PPE is not available, the crewmember may take their own temperature.
 - iii. Each crewmember must be free of fever or respiratory symptoms. A possible exception would be if a crewmember has mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (i.e., allergies).
- c. If a crewmember fails verbal or physical screening, or is displaying viral symptoms, they will not be allowed to board.
- d. Additionally, vessel captains should assess each crewmember's individual risk factors (*e.g.*, older age; presence of chronic medical conditions, including immunocompromising conditions) and enact additional protective measures as needed to minimize their risk.

V. Protecting the Public. It is anticipated that catcher and tender vessels may have local community contact for the following reasons: offload, resupply, and maintenance; planned shipyard work at the beginning of the season; vessels that return to port daily or frequently as part of their fishery; medical or other unforeseen emergencies. Vessel captains and crewmembers must use the following procedures to limit contact with members of the public to the greatest extent possible:

- a. For crewmembers who live locally or return to port daily, crewmembers and families or roommates must comply with Health Mandate 011 on social distancing.
- b. Other crew may not disembark the vessel while in port for non-essential purposes.
- c. All face-to-face interaction between crew and shore-based workers will be kept to an absolute minimum, such as receiving for supplies, off-loading catch, fish tickets, and refueling. Those interactions that cannot be conducted remotely must follow social distancing guidelines.
- d. When contracting for services, vessel captains shall ensure that vendors providing services to, or onboard, vessels in port use the following procedures:

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- i. If possible, any deliveries shall be made without a vendor boarding a vessel. The delivery shall be disinfected, if possible, before bringing it on board.
 - ii. In the event that a vendor must board a vessel, they must undergo the same screening as a crewmember boarding a vessel and be denied boarding if they have a fever, respiratory symptoms, or a high-risk COVID-19 exposure in the prior 14 days.
 - iii. Vendors shall wear a mask and face shield on board and shall wash their hands or use hand sanitizer prior to boarding and after leaving.
 - iv. Vendors and crew must practice social distancing and remain six feet apart, if possible.
 - v. Where feasible, use methods of communication that minimize yelling (such as radios or microphones).
 - vi. If working in an engine room, keep ventilation fans running for circulation, even at the dock.
 - vii. Try to allow vendors to work alone and use only the absolute minimum required number of workers in a space.
 - viii. Carefully control the ingress and egress of vendors from the vessel.
 - ix. If vendors must use onboard tools they must be disinfected prior to and after use.
 - x. After a vendor leaves, the ship shall be disinfected and all crew shall wash hands.
- e. Vessel captains shall check in with the harbormaster prior to any port of call, and follow the directives of harbormasters while in their ports.
 - f. Private sector businesses such as retailers, hotels, and air carriers may also enact additional measures as a part of their protective plans, which must be followed in order to obtain their services.

VI. On Board Protective Measures. All crewmembers must receive training on the requirements of this Mandate, including Appendix 01. Vessel captains shall enact protective measures as appropriate to their vessel size and design in order to limit proximity of persons while onboard or underway.

- a. Vessel captains should consider limiting the number of crewmembers allowed in operational spaces such as the wheelhouse and engine room. These social distancing measures are not required if the entire vessel crew is comprised of members of a single-family unit. These social distancing measures may not be possible on smaller vessels.

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- b. Best practices for galleys and mess areas are:
- i. Ensure all crew wash hands before eating or touching any food items or utensils.
 - ii. Any crew with cough or respiratory symptoms must eat separately. Galley shall be prepared to send individual meals to sick crew and clean dishes separately.
 - iii. Eliminate buffet or family-style dining and any common serving dishes. Identify one crewmember to handle food and to prepare a plate for each crew. Do not allow serving utensils to be shared.
 - iv. Consider having a galley crewmember prepare individual snacks for the day and distribute to each crewmember. Eliminate common bowls of snacks or opportunities for multiple people to touch food or packaged food products.
 - v. Galley crew shall practice meticulous hand and cough hygiene and shall wear a mask and gloves while serving food.
 - vi. Some additional protective measures may include:
 1. Self-service utensils – to reduce the opportunity for items to be touched by multiple people, set up trays with utensils on them and hand them out or set table before service.
 2. Use of single- use cups/plates/etc.
 3. Aggressive sanitizing of push button/lever beverage dispensers, condiments, etc. – areas that people may be touching during the meal service.
 4. Stagger meal breaks to reduce the number of people in the galley at one time or reducing the seating capacity in the galley so people are spaced farther apart.
 5. Ensure people sanitize their hands on the way to and from the galley.
- c. Best practices for cleaning and sanitation of PPE, surfaces, and spaces are:
- i. Dedicated person(s) shall be assigned to the tasks of cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting. After tasks are completed, they shall spray disinfectant chemical on the soles of their shoes, to prevent any cross-contamination. They shall also change out of their uniform, send to laundry in sealed bag, and take a shower. Consider the use of “dissolvable laundry bags” for contaminated linen and clothing.

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- ii. Daily disinfection of surfaces that people touch frequently can help decrease the spread of germs. When illness has been identified on board, consider disinfecting surfaces multiple times per day.
 - iii. Surfaces that people touch a lot (door handles, railings, light switches, chairs and tables) and bathroom and kitchen surfaces shall be cleaned, sanitized, and disinfected at least three times a day.
 - iv. Vessels must have in place a detailed procedure for cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting a vessel and disposing of PPE.
- d. Vessel captains shall encourage basic common hygiene practices, such as: frequent and thorough hand washing; respiratory etiquette, including covering coughs and sneezes; discouraging crewmembers from using others' personal property, work tools, and equipment.
- e. Crewmembers are required to stay in their assigned accommodations if they are sick.
- f. For any material (e.g., lines, fish tickets) that must be passed between vessels or to shore, crewmembers shall wear gloves and face coverings when handling material and perform hand hygiene after transfer. Crewmembers must disinfect any new supplies that arrive on board. After handling material, crew shall remove and discard or wash gloves, immediately wash hands with soap and water or use hand sanitizer, and then disinfect any personal items they may have touched, such as radios.
- g. If the crew will be completing the 14-day self-quarantine on board, it is acceptable to continue to fish during this time. Restrict contact with tenders or shore-personnel as much as possible. If contact with other vessels or personnel must occur, adhere to the safety plans set up by tender or port facilities, and utilize the following precautions:
- i. Restrict personnel from boarding the vessel, any communication shall be done by phone or radio instead of in person if possible
 - ii. Wipe down rails, door handles, and surfaces frequently with disinfecting wipes.
 - iii. Vessels are required to fly a "Lima" flag or similar yellow and black pennant if they have any crew on board under quarantine.

VII. Procedures for Crewmembers who Become Ill. Vessels must follow the following procedures for identification, isolation and assessment of crewmembers who begin to show symptoms of infection:

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- a. **Identification.** Observe crew daily for:
- i. New signs of fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue, or shortness of breath.
 - ii. If there is a respiratory illness identified on board, take temperature twice daily of each crewmember.
 - iii. If there are symptoms presenting, repeat the screening from Paragraph IV.
 - iv. If a crewmember screens “yes” to any of the verbal symptom questions (1-3), place a surgical mask on, if tolerated.
 - v. If a crewmember screens “yes” to BOTH: (1) any of the verbal symptom questions (1-3); AND (2) an epidemiological risk factor questions (4 or 5), place a surgical mask on crewmember. if tolerated. and isolate per the **Isolation** protocol below. If an isolation room is not available, the entire vessel will be considered under isolation.
 - vi. Evaluating provider must don appropriate PPE and begin to document who has had exposure to the crewmember within the last two days.
 - vii. If a crewmember screens “yes” to fever and respiratory symptoms, but does not clearly have an exposure that would qualify for a COVID-19 suspect case, seek medical evaluation and, at a minimum, recommend isolation. The crewmember shall wait to return to work until 72 hours AFTER the fever ends without the use of fever-reducing medications AND an improvement in initial symptoms (i.e. cough, shortness of breath).
- b. **Isolation.** Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick. When possible, isolate sick crewmembers in a separate stateroom and designate a head that is only for isolated crew. In vessels that cannot accommodate individual isolation, consider the entire vessel under isolation for 14 days.
- i. If a crewmember is identified as a potential COVID-19 case, immediately ask them to wear a facemask (a surgical mask, not N-95), if tolerated. If there are no facemasks available, a cloth face covering may be used as a last resort.
 - ii. Place the crewmember in a private room with the door closed, ideally an airborne infection isolation room if available. Place a label on the door indicating no one is to enter the room without proper PPE. This room shall have separate toilet and bathing facilities.
 - iii. Any staff entering the room shall use Standard Precautions, Contact Precautions, and Airborne Precautions, and use eye protection such as

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goggles or a face shield. If N-95 masks are not available, a surgical mask may be considered an acceptable alternative at this time.

- iv. Access to the room shall be limited to personnel involved in direct care. Meals shall be delivered to the room and dishes and utensils cleaned separately. Anyone with exposure to the crewmember shall document the date and time of exposure, nature of exposure (close contact, same room, secretions), and PPE worn. Meticulous hand hygiene MUST be performed immediately after removing PPE.
 - v. Maintain a distance of six feet from the sick crewmember and keep interactions with them as brief as possible.
 - vi. Limit the number of people who interact with sick people. To the extent possible, have a single person give care and meals to the sick person.
 - vii. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
 - viii. Wash your hands often with sudsy soap and warm/hot water and wash your hands immediately after leaving the presence of the sick crewmember. If soap and water are not available, and if hands are not visibly soiled, use a hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
 - ix. Provide tissues and access to soap and water, and ask the sick crewmembers to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue (or facemask) when coughing or sneezing.
- c. **Notification.** If person on vessel becomes ill with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, contact local public health nursing for further guidance:
- i. Dillingham Public Health Center: 842-5981
 - ii. Homer Public Health Center: 235-8857
 - iii. Ketchikan Public Health Center: 225-4350
 - iv. Kodiak Public Health Center: 486-3319
 - v. Nome Public Health Center: 443-3221
 - vi. Petersburg Public Health Center: 772-4611
 - vii. Sitka Public Health Center: 747-3255
 - viii. Valdez Public Health Center: 835-4612
 - ix. <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Nursing/Pages/locations.aspx>
- (a) For a person ill or injured and not suspected of COVID-19 follow established process to evaluate for establishing healthcare.

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(b) If the vessel containing an ill crewmember is not directed to shore-side medical attention, the vessel may continue to fish and complete a 14-day quarantine at sea. If unloading to a tender/processor is necessary during this time, the vessel must tell the tender/processor it has a sick crewmember on board. During the unloading, all crew must wear gloves and face coverings, and follow the procedures in Paragraph VI.g.

d. **Transportation.**

- i. Procedure on transportation of suspected COVID-19 cases at disembarkation.
- ii. For the crewmember with suspected COVID-19: A facemask shall be worn by the patient for source control. Follow guidance from Public Health Centers listed in IV.c. Notification.
- iii. If general medical issue, contact and seek medical care from local clinic.

e. **Quarantine.** Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. If separate staterooms with designated bathrooms are available, this procedure may be considered for individual crew. Otherwise, consider the entire vessel under quarantine.

- i. Passengers and crew members who have had high-risk exposures to a person suspected of having COVID-19 shall be quarantined in their cabins. All potentially exposed passengers, ship medical staff, and crewmembers shall avoid leaving the vessel and self-monitor under supervision of ship medical staff or telemedicine providers until 14 days after the last possible exposure (if the ill crewmember remained on the vessel and could not be fully separated from healthy crew, consider the entire vessel under quarantine for 14 days after the case is determined by public health to no longer need isolation). If an entire vessel is under quarantine, they may continue to work.
- ii. A high-risk exposure could occur through close contact with the suspected case without PPE. Close contact is defined as:
 1. being within approximately six feet (two meters) of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (ten minutes or longer); (close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare waiting area or room with a COVID-19 case);

OR

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2. having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case (e.g., being coughed on).
- iii. For a catcher or tender vessel with a suspected case, consider the entire crew to have had a high-risk exposure.
- iv. If personnel develop fever, cough, difficulty breathing, or other symptoms of COVID-19 while in quarantine, they shall be isolated and undergo medical assessment, reporting and transportation as per the other relevant sections of this Mandate.
- v. Vessel management and telemedicine providers shall remain in contact with personnel through the self-monitoring period to oversee self-monitoring activities.
- vi. If the vessel returns to port with a sick crewmember, remaining crewmembers are not permitted to leave the vessel except to receive medical care or to move directly to a suitable quarantine location. No off-vessel work is permitted. The vessel must coordinate delivery of food or other necessities. Vessels are required to fly a “Lima” flag or similar yellow and black pennant if they have any crew on board under quarantine.
- vii. The remaining exposed crewmembers must complete a 14-day quarantine period, from the time the sick crewmember is transported, on the vessel or in a suitable quarantine location.

VIII. Continuity of Fisheries Operations.

- a. Vessel captains shall consider the impact that this pandemic will have on the fishing industry as a whole, their suppliers and wrap-around services such as fuel, groceries, and lodging.
- b. Vessel captains shall consider the potential impact to their operations that may arise as a result of outbreaks or increased rates of crewmember absenteeism, and enact plans for cross-training crewmembers to the greatest extent possible.
- c. Vessel captains must cease operations and return to port if they do not have enough healthy crewmembers remaining to safely operate the vessel.



**STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
INDEPENDENT FISHING VESSEL AND
SHORE-BASED FISHING OPERATION PROTECTIVE MEASURES
ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM – HEALTH MANDATE 017 APPENDIX 02**



The State of Alaska acknowledges the importance of our commercial fishing fleets to our economy and our lifestyle as Alaskans. In order to ensure a safe and productive fishing season this year while protecting Alaskan communities to the maximum extent possible from the spread of the coronavirus, protective measures are necessary for independent commercial fishing vessels and shore-based harvesting operations operating within Alaskan waters and ports in order to prevent, slow, and disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Vessel Name		USCG or ADFG #	
Home Port			
Shore-based Location		CFEC/Setnet Number(s)	
Vessel Captain or Site Manager Name(s)			
Total Onboard / On Site			

I, _____, have read and understand all of the requirements of Mandate 017 and applicable appendices. As the person responsible for the above-named vessel or shore-based fishing operation, I hereby acknowledge and agree to: (initial one)

___ Comply with the protective plan in Appendix 01 of Mandate 017 for my vessel for the 2020 fishing season.

___ Comply with the fleet or association protective plan submitted by _____ for the 2020 fishing season.

___ Comply with the protective plan in Appendix 03 of Mandate 017 for my harvesting operation for the 2020 fishing season.

I agree to comply with all other Mandates and health advisories issued by the State of Alaska and any local community mandates, ordinances, or directives that are not in direct conflict with this Mandate. I agree to keep a copy of this form and any other documentation required under this Mandate and the Appendixes for the entirety of the 2020 fishing season. I shall produce this form and any other required documentation upon request to the United States Coast Guard, the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Health and Social Services, and/or the Alaska State Troopers.

CERTIFICATE: I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the above information I provided on this document is true and correct. I swear or affirm I will comply with all of the requirements set out in Health Mandate 017 and the Appendixes.

WARNING: If you provide false information on this form, you may be convicted of a Class B felony under AS 11.56.200 and/or a Class A misdemeanor under AS 11.56.210. Additionally, due to the imminent danger to the public by the spread of coronavirus, if you violate the self-quarantine regulations set forth in the Mandate, you may also be convicted of a class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to AS 12.55.035 and AS 12.55.135.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

Alaska Protective Plan for Independent Commercial Fishing Harvesters
Appendix 03 to Health Mandate 017
Issued: May 15, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum 
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

This Appendix will establish general guidance for commercial fishing harvesters operating from shore, open skiffs, and other means where the crew is not living on board a vessel for multiple days at sea.

I. Applicability.

- a. This Appendix applies to all commercial fishing harvesters who do not meet the applicability definition for independent commercial fishing vessels contained in Health Mandate 017, and that have not agreed to operate under a fleet-wide plan submitted by a company, association, or entity that represents a fisheries sector.

II. Definitions.

- a. Self-Quarantine. This refers to a quarantine process that is not monitored by an employer or healthcare provider. The requirements of Health Mandate 010 remain in effect: all people arriving in Alaska, whether residents, workers, or visitors are required to self-quarantine for 14 days after arriving in the State and monitor for illness.
 - i. Harvesters' temperature should be taken twice daily during self-quarantine. Should fever symptoms develop, follow the Identification protocol in Section VIII.a. Seek testing and medical treatment immediately if symptoms are suspected to be caused by COVID-19.
 - ii. The time spent in transit from the final out-of-state port to Alaska on a vessel, demonstrated through a ship's log or equivalent record, will count toward the in-state 14-day mandatory self-quarantine period, if all protective measures are followed.
 - iii. Once the initial self-quarantine period after arriving in the State has been observed, there is no requirement to repeat the self-quarantine period when moving between Alaskan communities, though it is highly recommended for all Alaska residents to follow the procedures in Section IV.a when traveling from their permanent home to their Harvesting Operation worksite.
- b. Harvesting Operation. Multiple harvesters working at the same site in close proximity will be considered an Harvesting Operation. They may be in shared
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accommodations or separate facilities, but using the same equipment and selling their catch collectively.

- c. Site Manager. Though there may be several individual permit holders in an Harvesting Operation, the senior permit holder who conducts business transactions on behalf of the Harvesting Operation will be considered the Site Manager, and be responsible for enacting and enforcing this Appendix within his or her Harvesting Operation.

III. Documentation. Site Managers are required to maintain written or time-stamped electronic documents covering, at a minimum, the following information:

- a. An acknowledgment of the requirements of this Mandate and all applicable appendices and an explicit agreement to comply with this protective plan and enforce it for their Harvesting Operation.
- b. Certification that harvesters were screened upon arrival to the worksite in accordance with Paragraph V.
- c. Certification when harvesters have completed self-quarantine in accordance with Paragraph IV.

For the 2020 season, each Site Manager must sign the Health Mandate 017 Acknowledgement Form (Appendix 02) prior to actively participating in the 2020 commercial fishing season. This form will indicate that the Site Manager will comply with this Mandate and applicable appendices and enforce all requirements among any other harvesters in the same Harvesting Operation.

Prior to accepting any fish - or making any payment for fish to an independent harvester - a tender or processor must receive and confirm a signed copy of the Site Manager's Acknowledgement Form. The Site Manager must submit a copy of the Acknowledgement Form the first time they sell fish to a tender or processor. Subsequent sales to the same tender or processor do not require submission of another copy of the Acknowledgement Form (*e.g.*, the form only needs be submitted once per fishing season per tender or processor), but every tender or processor that a Harvesting Operation sells to must have, and retain until December 31, 2020, a signed copy of the Acknowledgement Form. This form shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game upon request.

By accepting the Acknowledgement Form, the tender or processor may rely upon the submission of the Acknowledgement Form as proof of compliance of Health Mandate 017 and all applicable appendices. The tender or processor is not required to confirm

compliance with Health Mandate 017, other than to collect the Acknowledgment Form, and assumes no liability for any failure to comply with any Harvesting Operation.

IV. Travel and Quarantine Options. Harvesting Operations will make every effort to prevent a potentially infectious harvester from exposing other harvesters or community members during travel, and in their final destination community in Alaska. Harvesting Operations will arrange for their arriving harvesters to follow one of the following methods:

- a. **Mid-Travel Quarantine.** Harvesters will travel to Alaska and observe a 14-day self-quarantine period in temporary lodging in a large community that has a General Acute Care or Critical Access Hospital (*i.e.*, Anchorage or Juneau) prior to beginning onward travel to their final destination community. This method will allow harvesters to immediately begin provisioning and operating under the protective measures in Section VI below upon arrival to their destination community.
 - i. **Travel.** All harvesters in transit on commercial aircraft must wear a cloth face covering that meets the recommendations contained in Health Alert 010. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their quarantine facility.
 - ii. **Self-Quarantine.** All harvesters will comply with the protective measures set by Health Mandate 010, the local government, and their lodging facility during self-quarantine.
 - iii. **Testing.** To the greatest extent possible, harvesters should receive a PCR test within 48 hours prior to commencing onward travel to their destination community, or as close as possible to the end of their quarantine to receive results prior to commencing onward travel. Harvesters should retain documentation of test results.
 - iv. **Arrival Screening.** All harvesters will be screened (see Section V) for symptoms upon arrival at the worksite prior to being allowed to enter the lodging facility.
 - v. **Alaska Residents.** This method is not required, but is highly recommended, for all Alaska residents to follow when traveling from their permanent home in Alaska to their Harvesting Operation worksite.
- b. **Post-Travel Quarantine.** Harvesters will travel to their final destination community in Alaska and observe a 14-day self-quarantine period prior to any interaction with harvesters from other Harvesting Operations or members of the local community. This method will require harvesters to follow stricter protective

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measures in Section IV.b.iv after arrival to their destination community while in their 14-day self-quarantine period.

- i. Travel. All harvesters in transit on commercial aircraft must wear a cloth face covering that meets the recommendations contained in Health Alert 010. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their quarantine facility.
- ii. Testing. If locally available, arriving harvesters should receive a PCR test within 48 hours of arrival at their destination community, preferably prior to entering their self-quarantine lodging. The initial test may be conducted en route to their destination community. Harvesters should retain documentation of test results.
- iii. Arrival Screening. All harvesters will be screened (see Section V) for symptoms upon arrival at the worksite prior to being allowed to enter the lodging facility.
- iv. Self-Quarantine. Arriving harvesters must proceed directly to their designated self-quarantine location, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the worksite or self-quarantine location unless it is to receive a PCR test.
 1. If possible, arriving harvesters will quarantine in single rooms and practice social distancing from other members of the Harvesting Operation. If single rooms are not available, and/or social distancing is not feasible, the entire Harvesting Operation will observe quarantine together.
 2. If a new harvester joins a quarantined Harvesting Operation and social distancing is not feasible, the 14-day clock will re-start for the entire Harvesting Operation.
 3. Quarantined harvesters must maintain social distancing measures from all people outside of their Harvesting Operation, regardless of their quarantine status.
 4. Harvesting Operations must arrange for provisioning via delivery services, curbside pick-up, or supply runners.
 5. Quarantined harvesters may not enter public spaces, to include retail stores, for any reason other than to seek medical attention.

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6. If the lodging facility is not adjacent to the worksite, quarantined harvesters may only travel between their designated self-quarantine lodging and worksite.
 7. Harvesting Operations may commence work and begin fishing during quarantine, provided they can maintain social distancing measures from all people outside of their Harvesting Operation. If they need to off-load catch during this time, they must inform the tender, processor, or transporting agent of their quarantine status.
- V. Compliance with this Mandate does not constitute a right to travel or access into any areas. It is incumbent upon the individual traveler to ensure that any proposed travel itinerary is still possible and to adhere to any and all additional restrictions enacted by air carriers and lodging facilities
- VI. **Screening of Personnel.** All harvesters will be screened upon arrival to the worksite or lodging facility, using the following procedures, or an equivalent, medically-vetted procedure. Site Managers may wish to arrange for dedicated spaces to conduct arrival screening in a space that can be disinfected should an arriving harvester fail the screening.
- a. Verbal Screening Questions
 - i. Have you experienced any cough, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, sore throat, unusual fatigue, or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?
 - ii. Have you experienced a fever (100.4° F [38° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours?
 - iii. Have you experienced signs of fever such as chills, aches and pains, etc., within the last 72 hours?
 - iv. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area or country with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
 - v. Have you had contact within the past 14 days with a lab-confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case-patient? (Contact defined as being within six feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (ten minutes) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case).
 - b. Physical Screening
 - i. Each harvester should demonstrate a measured temperature of < 100.4° F [38° C]. (This reference is for oral temperature, a forehead (temporal)

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scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)

- ii. Anyone performing a physical screening should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). If PPE is not available, the harvester may take their own temperature.
- iii. Each harvester must be free of fever or respiratory symptoms. A possible exception would be if harvester has mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (i.e., allergies).
- c. If a harvester fails verbal or physical screening or is displaying viral symptoms they will immediately be isolated in accordance with Section VIII.b.
- d. Additionally, site managers should assess each harvesters' individual risk factors (e.g., older age; the presence of chronic medical conditions, including immunocompromising conditions) and enact additional protective measures as needed to minimize their risk.

VII. Protecting the Public. After all members of an Harvesting Operation have completed quarantine, it is anticipated that harvesters may have local community contact. Harvesters must use the following procedures to limit contact with members of the public to the greatest extent possible:

- a. For harvesters who live locally or return to port daily, harvesters and families or roommates must comply with all social distancing protocols.
- b. Travel to high-traffic areas in communities such as retail stores will be kept to an absolute minimum. Harvesting Operations should take advantage of delivery services, curbside pick-up, and supply runners as much as possible.
- c. All face-to-face interaction between harvesters and other fisheries industry workers will be kept to an absolute minimum, such as receiving for supplies, off-loading catch, fish tickets, and refueling. Those interactions that cannot be conducted remotely must follow social distancing guidelines.
- d. Private sector businesses such as retailers, hotels, and air carriers may also enact additional measures as a part of their protective plans which must be followed in order to obtain their services.

VIII. Worksite/Campsite Protective Measures.

- a. Harvesting Operations should encourage basic common hygiene practices, such as frequent and thorough hand washing; respiratory etiquette, including covering

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coughs and sneezes; discouraging harvesters from using others' personal property, work tools, and equipment.

- b. Harvesters are required to stay in their assigned accommodations if they are sick.
- c. Harvesting Operations should confine harvesters to their own campsite and practice social distancing with neighbors as much as possible.
- d. Best practices for food preparation and dining areas are:
 - i. Ensure all harvesters wash hands before eating or touching any food items or utensils.
 - ii. Any harvester with cough or respiratory symptoms must eat separately.
 - iii. Eliminate buffet or family-style dining and any common serving dishes. Identify one harvester to handle food and to prepare a plate for each harvester. Do not allow serving utensils to be shared.
 - iv. Consider having a designated harvester prepare individual snacks for the day and distribute it to each harvester. Eliminate common bowls of snacks or opportunities for multiple people to touch food or packaged food products.
 - v. Consider the use of single-use cups/plates/etc.

IX. Procedures for Harvesters who Become Ill. Harvesting Operations must follow the following procedures for identification, isolation, and assessment of harvesters who begin to show symptoms of infection:

- a. **Identification.** Screen all harvesters daily for:
 - i. New signs of fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue or shortness of breath
 - ii. If there is a respiratory illness identified, take temperature twice daily of each harvester
 - iii. If symptoms are presenting, repeat the screening from Paragraph II.
 - iv. If a harvester screens “yes” to any of the symptom questions (1-3), place a surgical mask on, if tolerated.
 - v. If a harvester screens “yes” to BOTH: (1) any of the symptom questions (1-3); AND (2) an epidemiological risk factor questions (4 or 5), place a surgical mask on harvester, if tolerated, and isolate per the **Isolation**

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protocol below. If an isolation room is not available, consider all members of the Harvesting Operation under isolation.

- vi. Evaluating provider must don appropriate PPE and begin to document who has had exposure to the harvester within the last two days.
- vii. If available, or as soon as practicable, obtain a rapid influenza swab. If positive, and no other reason to suspect COVID-19, treat harvester as an influenza case, not a COVID-19 case. There can be co-infection with COVID-19 and influenza, if there is any suspicion for COVID-19 exposure in the prior 14 days, continue to treat as a suspected COVID-19 case.
- viii. If a harvester screens “yes” to fever and respiratory symptoms, but does not clearly have an exposure that would qualify for a COVID-19 suspect case, seek medical evaluation and, at a minimum, recommend isolation for 72 hours AFTER the fever ends without the use of fever-reducing medications AND an improvement in initial symptoms (i.e., cough, shortness of breath) before returning to work.

b. Isolation. Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick. When possible, isolate sick harvesters in a separate room and designate a bathroom or head that is only for the isolated crew. For Harvesting Operations that cannot accommodate isolation, consider all members of the Harvesting Operation under quarantine for 14 days.

- i. If a harvester is identified as a potential COVID-19 case, immediately ask them to wear a surgical mask (not an N-95) if tolerated. If there are no surgical masks available, a cloth face covering may be used as a last resort.
- ii. Place the harvester in a private room with the door closed, ideally an airborne infection isolation room if available. Place a label on the door indicating no one is to enter the room without proper PPE. This room should have a separate toilet and bathing facilities.
- iii. Any staff entering the room should use Standard Precautions, Contact Precautions, and Airborne Precautions, and use eye protection such as goggles or a face shield. If N-95 masks are not available, a surgical mask may be considered an acceptable alternative at this time.
- iv. Access to the room should be limited to personnel involved in direct care. Meals should be delivered to the room and dishes and utensils cleaned separately. Anyone with exposure to the harvester should document the date and time of exposure, nature of exposure (close contact, same room,

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secretions), and PPE worn. Meticulous hand hygiene must be performed immediately after doffing PPE.

- v. Maintain a distance of six feet from the sick harvester and keep interactions with them as brief as possible.
- vi. Limit the number of people who interact with sick people. To the extent possible, have a single person give care and meals to the sick person.
- vii. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- viii. Wash your hands often with soap and warm/hot water, and wash your hands immediately after leaving the presence of the sick crew member with soap and water. If soap and water are not available, and if hands are not visibly soiled, use a hand sanitizer containing at least 60 percent alcohol.
- ix. Provide tissues and access to soap and water, and ask the sick harvesters to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue (or facemask) when coughing or sneezing.

c. **Notification.**

- i. If a harvester becomes ill with suspected or confirmed COVID19, the Site Manager must contact local public health nursing for further guidance:
- ii. Dillingham Public Health Center: 842-5981
- iii. Homer Public Health Center: 235-8857
- iv. Ketchikan Public Health Center: 225-4350
- v. Kodiak Public Health Center: 486-3319
- vi. Nome Public Health Center: 443-3221
- vii. Petersburg Public Health Center: 772-4611
- viii. Sitka Public Health Center: 747-3255
- ix. Valdez Public Health Center: 835-4612
- x. <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Nursing/Pages/locations.aspx>

- 1. For a person ill or injured and not suspected of COVID-19 follow an established process to evaluate for establishing healthcare.

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2. If the ill harvester is not directed to a medical facility, the Harvesting Operation may continue to fish and complete a 14-day quarantine. If unloading to a tender/processor is necessary during this time, the Harvesting Operation must tell the tender/processor it has a sick harvester. During the unloading, all crew must wear gloves and face coverings.
- d. **Transportation.** Procedure on transportation of suspected COVID-19 cases at disembarkation
- i. For the harvester with suspected COVID-19: A facemask should be worn by the patient for source control. Alternatively, an oxygen mask can be used if clinically indicated. If the patient requires intubation, *see*: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html> for aerosol-generating procedures.
 - ii. If ambulance transportation is required: Local EMS should be notified that this is a potential COVID-19 case so that responders may use appropriate PPE and follow their protocols.
 - iii. If private vehicle transportation is utilized: Anyone who will be driving a harvester with suspected COVID-19 should maintain as much distance from the harvester as possible, wear a mask if available, and avoid unnecessary contact with the ill person and their belongings. If the driver will provide direct care to the ill person (*e.g.*, moving patients onto stretchers), they should wear recommended PPE. After transportation is complete, and before reentering a driver's compartment, the driver should remove and dispose of any PPE in a sealed plastic bag and perform hand hygiene. Windows should be down to allow for air exchange if possible.
 - iv. Personnel should avoid touching their face while transporting.
 - v. The receiving healthcare facility must be notified that a patient with suspected COVID-19 is being brought in so that they may take appropriate infection control precautions.
- e. **Quarantine.** Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. If separate accommodations with designated bathrooms are available, this procedure may be considered for the individual crew. Otherwise, consider the entire Harvesting Operation under quarantine.
- i. Harvesters who have had high-risk exposures to a person suspected of having COVID-19 should be quarantined in their assigned accommodations. All potentially exposed members should avoid leaving

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the worksite or lodging facility and self-monitor under the supervision of the site manager or telemedicine providers until 14 days after the last possible exposure. If an entire Harvesting Operation is under quarantine, they may continue to work.

ii. A high-risk exposure could occur through close contact with the suspected case without PPE. Close contact is defined as:

1. being within approximately six feet (two meters) of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (ten minutes or longer); (close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare waiting area or room with a COVID-19 case);

OR

2. having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case (e.g., being coughed on).

iii. For a Harvesting Operation with a suspected case, consider the entire crew to have had a high-risk exposure.

iv. If personnel develop fever, cough, difficulty breathing, or other symptoms of COVID-19 while in quarantine, they should be isolated and undergo a medical assessment, reporting, and transportation as per the other relevant sections of this Appendix.

v. The site manager and telemedicine providers should remain in contact with personnel through the self-monitoring period to oversee self-monitoring activities.

vi. The remaining exposed harvesters must complete a 14-day quarantine period, from the time the sick harvester is transported, in a suitable quarantine location.

X. Continuity of Fisheries Operations.

a. Site managers should consider the impact that this pandemic will have on the fishing industry as a whole, their suppliers, and wrap-around services such as fuel, groceries, and lodging.

b. Site managers should consider the potential impact on their operations that may arise as a result of outbreaks or increased rates of harvester absenteeism, and enact plans for cross-training harvesters to the greatest extent possible.

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- c. Site managers must temporarily cease operations if they do not have enough healthy harvesters remaining to safely run the Harvesting Operation.



Governor Michael J. Dunleavy
STATE OF ALASKA

**** COVID-19 HEALTH MANDATE ****

Issued: April 22, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

The State of Alaska is issuing its sixteenth health mandate, based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020. This Mandate will go into effect April 24, 2020. The State of Alaska reserves the right to amend the Mandate at any time.

To date, the State of Alaska has issued 15 mandates to protect the public health of all Alaskans. These mandates, which have been aimed at flattening the curve, have been beneficial in slowing the spread of the disease.

This Mandate seeks to balance the ongoing need to maintain diligent efforts to slow and disrupt the rate of infection with the corresponding critical need to resume economic activity in a reasonable and safe manner.

This Mandate is the first of a series that are intended to reopen Alaska responsibly. By issuing this Mandate, the Governor is establishing consistent mandates across the State in order to mitigate both the public health and the economic impacts of COVID-19 across Alaska.

This Mandate addresses and modifies a number of prior Mandates and Health Care Advisories, as appropriate, to implement Phase I of the "Reopen Alaska Responsibly Plan." If there is any discrepancy between this Mandate, including its attachments, and any other statements, mandates, advisories, or documents regarding the "Reopen Alaska Responsibly Plan", this Mandate and its attachments will govern. FAQs may be issued to bring additional clarity to this Mandate based on questions that may arise.

Health Mandate 016 – REOPEN ALASKA RESPONSIBLY PLAN- PHASE I-A

Health Mandate 016 goes into effect at 8:00 a.m. on Friday, April 24, 2020.

Reopening Alaska's businesses is vital to the state's economic well-being, and to the ability of Alaskans to provide for their families. At the same time, everyone shares in the obligation to keep Alaska safe and continue to combat the spread of COVID-19. As a result, businesses and employees must, to the extent reasonably feasible, continue to take reasonable care to protect their staff and

operations during this pandemic. Meanwhile, all Alaskans have an obligation to help promote public health and fight this pandemic by continuing to follow public health guidance regarding sanitizing, handwashing, and use of face masks. Those that are at high risk of infection are encouraged to continue to self-quarantine, to the extent possible, and strictly follow social distancing mandates and advisories.

Unless explicitly modified by this Mandate as set forth below and in Attachments D through H, prior Mandates remain in effect unless and until they are amended, rescinded, or suspended by further order of the Governor. The Governor and the State of Alaska reserve the right to amend this Mandate at any time in order to protect the public health, welfare, and safety of the public and assure the state's safe resumption of economic activity.

The activities and businesses listed below that were previously governed by the referenced Mandates may resume under the conditions and guidance provided in the following attachments.

Attachment D – Non-Essential Public Facing Businesses Generally – modifies Mandate 011

Attachment E – Retail Businesses – modifies Mandate 011

Attachment F – Restaurants Dine-In Services – modifies Mandate 03.1

Attachment G – Personal Care Services – modifies Mandate 09

Attachment H - Non-Essential Non-Public-Facing Businesses – modifies Mandate 011

ENFORCEMENT

A violation of a State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate may subject a business or organization to an order to cease operations and/or a civil fine of up to \$1,000 per violation. In addition to the potential civil fines noted, a person or organization that fails to follow State COVID-19 Mandates designed to protect the public health from this dangerous virus and its impact may, under certain circumstances, also be criminally prosecuted for Reckless Endangerment pursuant to Alaska Statute 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment is defined as follows:

(a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.

(b) Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.

Pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135, a defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

Additionally, under Alaska Statute 12.55.035, a person may be fined up to \$25,000 for a class A misdemeanor, and a business organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greatest of \$2,500,000 for a misdemeanor offense that results in death, or \$500,000 for a class A misdemeanor offense that does not result in death.

*****This Mandate is in effect until rescinded or modified.*****

Non-Essential Public Facing Businesses Generally (Not Including Retail)
Attachment D
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

- I. **Applicability:** This Attachment generally applies to businesses interacting with the public which are not included in *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order* (formerly Attachment A). Retail businesses are addressed in Attachment E.

- II. **Non-Essential Businesses can resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:**
 - a. Social Distancing:
 - i. Reservations are encouraged. Walk-ins are permitted if a visitor log is kept that has sufficient information to be able to contact a visitor should the need arise.
 - ii. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees.
 - iii. No more than 50 percent maximum building occupancy, as required by law, are permitted at any one time.
 - iv. Groups or parties must be limited to household members only.
 - v. Social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between individuals and household groups.
 - vi. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
 - vii. Entryway signage must notify the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and clearly state that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.

 - b. Hygiene Protocols:
 - i. Employer must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Frequent hand washing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.
 - iii. Employer must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g. workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout work site.

 - c. Staffing:
 - i. Employer must provide training for employees regarding these requirements and provide each employee a copy of the business mitigation plan.
 - ii. Employer must conduct pre-shift screening and maintain staff screening log.

Non-Essential Public Facing Businesses Generally (Not Including Retail)

Attachment D

Issued April 22, 2020

Effective May 8, 2020

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- iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work;
 - iv. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - i. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Non-Essential Businesses Requiring In-Home Services

- a. **Applicability:** Businesses not falling under the *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order* (formerly Attachment A) which require provision of services in a person's home. Examples include, but are not limited to, installation of products such as windows, blinds, and furniture, non-critical inspections and appraisals, and showing a home for sale.
- b. **These businesses can resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:**
 - i. Social Distancing:

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov

State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment D

Non-Essential Public Facing Businesses Generally (Not Including Retail) – Phase II

Non-Essential Public Facing Businesses Generally (Not Including Retail)

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1. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all workers and residents of the home.
 2. Social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between non-household individuals.
 3. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
- ii. Hygiene Protocols:
1. The worker must wash and/or sanitize hands immediately after entering the home and at time of departure.
 2. The worker must sanitize surfaces worked on, and must provide their own cleaning and sanitation supplies.
- iii. Staffing:
1. Provide training for employees regarding these requirements and the business mitigation plan.
 2. Conduct pre-shift screening and maintain staff screening log.
 3. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 4. No person may work within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov

State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment D

Non-Essential Public Facing Businesses Generally (Not Including Retail) – Phase II

Retail Businesses
Attachment E
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

I. Applicability: This Attachment applies to retail businesses interacting with the public only, and are not included in the *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order* (formerly Attachment A).

II. Retail businesses may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:

a. Social Distancing:

- i. No more than 50 percent maximum business occupancy, as required by law, is permitted at any one time.
- ii. Social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between non-household individuals.
- iii. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees and patrons.
- iv. Limit household party size per visit.
- v. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
- vi. Entryway signage notifying the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.

b. Hygiene:

- i. Employer must provide hand washing capability or sanitizer.
- ii. Frequent hand washing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.
- iii. Employer must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g. workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout work site.

c. Staffing/Operations:

- i. Provide training for employees regarding these requirements and the business mitigation plan;
- ii. Conduct pre-shift screening, maintain staff screening log;
- iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work;

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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Retail Business – Phase II

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- iv. No person may work within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever;
- v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.

d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:

- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the retail business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
- ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, retail businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
- i. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

II. Retail businesses are encouraged to follow best practices:

- a. Entryway, curbside, and home delivery.
- b. Telephone and online ordering for contactless pickup and delivery.
- c. Cashless and receiptless transactions.

Restaurants Dine-In Services
Attachment F
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner Adam Crum
Dr. Anne Zink
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to restaurants only. Bars are addressed in Attachment Q.
- II. Restaurants may resume table service dining if they meet all of the following requirements:**
- a. General:
 - i. Social distancing protocol is maintained.
 - ii. Continue to follow all regulatory and legal standards required to operate a food services business in Alaska.
 - iii. All buffets and salad bars are closed to self-service.
 - iv. Develop protocols in the restaurant's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan to minimize direct contact between employees and customers/groups, and increase physical distancing.
 - b. Capacity:
 - i. Indoors
 - 1. Limit maximum *indoor* capacity to 50 percent maximum building occupancy, as required by law.
 - 2. Businesses that also have a bar may only use 25 percent of the seating in the bar, with the total bar and restaurant seating not to exceed 50 percent of the maximum building occupancy, as required by law.
 - 3. Groups limited to household members only.
 - ii. Outdoors
 - 1. Groups limited to household members only.
 - 2. No more than 20 tables. Tables must be 10 feet apart.
 - c. Operations:
 - i. Walk-ins are permitted if a visitor log is kept that has sufficient information to be able to contact a visitor should the need arise.
 - ii. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees interacting with the public.
 - iii. Entryway signage stating that any customer who has symptoms of COVID-19 must not enter the premises.
 - iv. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.

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- v. Hard copy of written safety, sanitization, and physical distancing protocols (specific to COVID-19) on the business premises.
 - vi. Disposableware should be used, when available.
 - vii. Condiments by request in single-use disposable packets or reusable condiments by request that are sanitized between parties.
 - viii. Fully sanitize tables and chairs after each group.
 - ix. Sanitize or provide disposable menus or menu board.
 - x. Hourly touch-point sanitization (workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms).
- d. Hygiene:
- i. Employer must provide hand washing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Frequent hand washing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.
- e. Staffing:
- i. Provide training for employees regarding these requirements and the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan;
 - ii. Conduct pre-shift screening, maintain staff screening log;
 - iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work;
 - iv. No person may work within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever;
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- f. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the restaurant business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, restaurant businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

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- i. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Restaurants are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Entryway, curbside, and home delivery.
- b. Telephone and online ordering for contactless pickup and delivery.
- c. Cashless and receiptless transactions.
- d. Customers enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where possible.

Personal Care Services
Attachment G
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to personal care services including, but not limited to, the following business types:
- i. Hair salons and hairdressers;
 - ii. Day spas, permanent cosmetic colorists, estheticians, and esthetics locations;
 - iii. Nail salons and manicurists;
 - iv. Barber shops and barbers;
 - v. Tattoo shops and tattoo artists;
 - vi. Body piercing locations and body artists;
 - vii. Tanning facilities;
 - viii. Rolwing;
 - ix. Reiki;
 - x. Lactation consultants;
 - xi. Acupressure.
 - xii. Personal Care Services can resume if they meet all of the following requirements:
- II.** Personal Care Services can resume if they meet all of the following requirements:
- a. Compliance with Licensing and Board Direction: Nothing in this mandate or any attachment shall be construed to waive any existing statutory, regulatory, or licensing requirements applicable to providers or businesses operating under this attachment. Service providers should consult their licensing board for additional direction on standards for providing services.
 - b. Business owners and licensees of state boards may opt to require more stringent safety and sanitation measures when reopening.
 - c. Social Distancing:
 - i. Reservations only. Walk-ins prohibited.
 - ii. No person is allowed to stay in waiting areas. Waiting areas should not have any magazines, portfolios, or catalogues. No beverage service can be provided. To reduce potential viral transmission, service providers should advise customers to limit the number of items they bring into the shop. Service providers may require items to be left in a designated location near the entry.
 - iii. Only the customer receiving the service may enter the shop, except for a parent or guardian accompanying a minor, a guardian ad litem, or someone with legal

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power of attorney accompanying an individual with disabilities. Drivers, friends, and relatives cannot enter the business.

- iv. There is generally a limit of one customer per staff person performing personal care services (customer-employee pair). Providers are allowed to have more than one customer if they are at separate work stations, services are provided during discrete blocks of time, and all mandated separation and sanitation is maintained. (Example: a stylist has Client A for a color, Client A sits by themselves for 30 to 45 minutes, the stylist can move to another workstation and perform personal care services on Client B.
 - v. No more than 50 percent maximum business occupancy as required by law, is permitted at any one time. All social distancing rules apply at all times.
 - vi. Social distancing of at least six feet between customer-employee pairs is required.
 - vii. Workstations must be greater than six feet apart to ensure minimum social distancing is maintained.
 - viii. Customers must receive pre-visit telephonic consultation to screen for symptoms consistent with COVID-19, recent travel, and exposure to people with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Stand questions include:
 - 1. Have you been confirmed positive for COVID-19?
 - 2. Are you currently experiencing, or have you recently experienced, any acute respiratory illness symptoms such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath?
 - 3. Have you knowingly been in close contact with anyone who has been confirmed positive for COVID-19?
 - 4. Have you traveled out of state in the last 14 days?
 - 5. Have you knowingly been in close contact with anyone who has traveled out of state and is exhibiting acute respiratory illness symptoms?
 - ix. Workstations must be greater than six feet apart to ensure minimum social distancing is maintained.
 - x. If a client is exhibiting symptoms, has been in contact with a COVID-19 patient, has traveled outside Alaska in the last 14 days, or presents high-risk factors for contracting COVID-19, a provider may refuse service at that time and reschedule in the future.
- d. Hygiene Protocols:
- i. Licensees of the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers are required to follow all safety and sanitation statutes and regulations. The links below provide every day and COVID-19 compliance information.
 - 1. <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/BandHStatutes.pdf>
 - 2. https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/bah_18AAC.23.pdf
 - 3. <https://dec.alaska.gov/media/1054/18-aac-90.pdf>

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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- ii. Any sanitation protocols required in state licensing statutes or regulations that are more stringent than those listed in this mandate must be followed.
- iii. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan that lists the steps the location/provider is taking to protect staff and the public. This plan should include the steps listed in this document.
- iv. Entryway signage notifying the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
- v. The COVID-19 Mitigation Plan must include the following steps, at a minimum:
 - 1. Handwashing capability or sanitizer must be provided.
 - 2. Service providers/licenseses must wear cloth face coverings, at a minimum. Face coverings must be worn before, during, and after service delivery.
 - 3. Customers must wear cloth face coverings and wash or sanitize hands upon arrival. Face coverings worn by customers may be removed for no more than five minutes at a time when necessary to perform services, but must be worn at all other times, including when entering and exiting the shop.
 - 4. Employees must wash their hands frequently and thoroughly, including before and after each client, using an adequate supply of hot water with soap.
 - 5. Owners/employees must clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces periodically through the day, at least every four hours. This includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks.
 - 6. Workstations, chairs, tools, shampoo bowls, and anything within six feet of client seat must be cleaned and disinfected after each patron.
 - 7. Visibly dirty surfaces must be cleaned immediately.
 - 8. Customer capes are single-use only or need to be cleaned and disinfected before re-using.
 - 9. All tools must be kept in closed containers and labeled properly.
- e. Staffing/Operations:
 - i. The shop owner is responsible for supplying personal protective equipment and sanitation supplies to its employees.
 - ii. Contractors, such as booth renters, are responsible for providing their own equipment and for maintaining all shop safety and sanitation requirements during the hours they are working.
 - iii. It is highly recommended that licensed shop owners and independent contractors leasing space in the shop enter into a written agreement regarding

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- PPE and sanitation supplies. The shop owner should ensure that this agreement is posted in the shop's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
- iv. If a provider cannot obtain supplies necessary to reopen under normal conditions, plus the provisions of this mandate, a delayed opening is required.
 - v. Provide training for employees regarding these requirements and the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - vi. Conduct pre-shift screening and maintain staff screening log. The client pre-screening questions are adequate, and providers are not required to take employee temperatures.
 - 1. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work;
 - 2. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - vii. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>
 - viii. Licensed schools may reopen if they can meet the requirements of Mandate 016, Attachments D, G, or H, depending on their operational configuration. If a school owner is unsure after reviewing existing mandate guidance for general businesses and personal care services, contact the [Alaska Board of Barbers and Hairdressers](#).
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbpl/ProfessionalLicensing/BoardofBarbersHairdressers.aspx>
 - ix. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work;
 - x. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - xi. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>
- f. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

- iii. CDC protocols can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Personal Care businesses are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Cashless and receiptless transactions.
- b. Customers enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where possible.
- c. Reserved hours for operation limited to high-risk populations.
- d. A manager or shop owner should be on site during business hours at all times.

Non-Essential Non-Public-Facing Businesses
Attachment H
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum 
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to businesses not interacting with the public and which are not included in the *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order* (formerly Attachment A).
- II. Non-Public-Facing Businesses may resume operations only if they meet all of the following requirements:**
- a. Social Distancing:**
- i. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees if interacting with the public and social distancing cannot be maintained.
 - ii. All occupied desks, cubicles, or open workspaces should be at least six feet apart.
 - iii. Any high-risk employee must be provided an alternative workspace and/or special accommodations at the employee's request to avoid contact with, and mitigate the risk of, the employee's exposure to colleagues and others at the business.
 - iv. Employers should make efforts to maximize remote work opportunities for eligible employees.
 - v. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff.
- b. Hygiene Protocols:**
- i. Employer must provide hand washing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Frequent hand washing must be enforced.
 - iii. An adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.
 - iv. Employer must provide daily touch-point sanitization (e.g. workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout the work site.
- c. Staffing:**
- i. Provide training for employees regarding these requirements and provide each employee a copy of the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - ii. Employer must conduct pre-shift screening and maintain staff screening log.
 - iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 - iv. No person may work within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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Non-Essential Non-Public-Facing Businesses-Phase II

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- v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
 - i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - i. CDC protocols can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

Childcare and Day Camps
Attachment I
Issued April 23, 2020
Effective April 24, 2020
Part of Phase I

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. **Purpose:** This is intended to allow for people to return to the workforce as much as possible while still protecting public health.

- II. **Requirements to Operate:**
 - a. Definition of group:
 - i. “Group” includes the number of children in a distinct unit. It does not include staff.
 - b. Social Distancing:
 - i. Groups must be static, that is, no mixing of children between groups.
 - ii. Group size must be no more than ten children.
 - iii. Social distancing should be encouraged whenever possible with an understanding on limitations in social distancing in young children.
 - iv. Summer camps should have enhanced social distancing measures and should be held outside whenever feasible.
 - v. Visitors and activities (such as field trips) involving other groups are prohibited.
 - vi. Camp or facility must explain health guidelines to all children and staff, in an age-appropriate manner.
 - vii. Camp or facility must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and children.
 - viii. Camp or facility must develop policies that ensure adequate supplies for the number of children in each group to minimize sharing of high-touch materials to the extent possible. For example, camp or facility will procure sufficient art supplies, assign equipment to a single child, etc. If there are not enough high-touch materials for each child, the camp or facility must assure that materials are disinfected between uses and that children wash their hands before and after using shared supplies.
 - ix. Camp or facility must post entryway signage stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - x. Activities which require projection of voice or physical exertion must only take place outdoors, with a minimum of ten feet between each person, with an understanding on limitations in social distancing in young children.

Childcare and Day Camps
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Issued April 23, 2020
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- c. Capacity:
 - i. Group size limited to no more than ten.
 - ii. A facility, camp, or social activity may oversee multiple groups, as long as the groups are kept apart at all times and no mixing between groups occurs, including staff. Each group should have separate eating areas, recreation space, and restroom facilities.
 - iii. Camps should encourage registration for longer periods (multiple weeks versus one week) to minimize mixing of participants.
 - iv. For any attendees who come from out-of-state or have recently traveled out-of-state, camp or facility staff will require affirmation from the parent or guardian that the child has abided by the 14-day quarantine requirement prior to participation after arriving in the community.

- d. Hygiene Protocols:
 - i. Camp and facility staff must clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces on an hourly basis. This includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, sinks, faucets, and toys.
 - ii. Camp and facility must maintain an adequate supply of disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels to have available.
 - iii. Camp and facility staff must wash hands frequently using hot water, if possible, with soap. Handwashing must occur before and after food preparation, assisting a child with eating, and changing diapers. If soap and water are not readily available, camp must supply hand sanitizer with at least 60 percent alcohol.
 - iv. Camp and facility staff should require frequent handwashing or use of hand sanitizer, if handwashing is not available, by the children. This includes upon entry into the facility or camp, before and after an activity, and at a minimum, on an hourly basis.

- e. Staffing/Operations:
 - i. Cloth face coverings must be worn by all employees. Face coverings may be removed for a short time when necessary, such as when playing a musical instrument, but must be worn at all other times.
 - ii. Cloth face coverings are prohibited on babies and children under the age of two because of the danger of suffocation, but cloth face coverings should be encouraged in older children.
 - iii. Camp or facility must maintain a hard copy of the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and any other written safety, sanitization, and physical distancing protocols (specific to COVID-19) on the business premises.

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- iv. Camp or facility staff must supervise young children when using hand sanitizer.
 - v. Camp or facility staff must communicate to parents or guardians the importance of keeping children home when they are sick. No child may return to camp or facility within 72 hours after last fever.
 - vi. Camp or facility staff must screen every child daily upon arrival. If a touchless thermometer is available, staff will conduct temperature checks.
 - vii. If a cafeteria or group dining room is typically used, meals should be in classrooms instead. Camp or facility must plate each child's meal individually so that multiple children are not using the same serving utensils.
 - viii. If possible, food preparation should not be done by the same staff who diaper children. If the same staff perform both tasks, the staff person must wash their hands before and after every event (food preparation and changing a diaper).
 - ix. If possible, the camp or facility should designate certain sinks to be used for food preparation only. If that is not possible, the sink must be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
 - x. Camp or facility must teach and model social distancing, creating space, and avoiding unnecessary touching, in an age-appropriate manner.
 - xi. Camps or facilities must provide training for staff regarding these requirements and provide each staff member a copy of the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - xii. Camp or facility must conduct staff pre-shift screening and maintain staff screening log.
 - xiii. No staff displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to children. Symptomatic or ill staff may not report to work.
 - xiv. No staff member may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - xv. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- f. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the camp or facility may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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- ii. When an active staff member is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, camps or facilities may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by staff performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
- iii. CDC protocols can be found on line at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. The following best practices are encouraged:

- a. Any person in a high-risk population is encouraged to stay home, not work in childcare settings, and avoid entering for drop off or pick up.
- b. Camp or facility should provide for staggering arrival and drop off times and limit direct contact with parents, guardians, or family members as much as possible.

Fishing Charters
Attachment J
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. **Applicability:** This Attachment applies to day fishing charter operations and modifies the restrictions outlined in Mandate 011.

- II. **Day fishing charters can resume operations only if they meet all of the following requirements:**
 - a. Social Distancing:
 - i. Passengers must bring their own food and drinks onboard. Food and drinks must be kept separate from the crew's food and drinks.
 - ii. Passengers and crewmembers should not pass or share fishing rods or equipment, to the maximum extent possible.
 - iii. Passengers and crewmembers are strongly encouraged to wear cloth face coverings that meet the recommendations contained in Health Alert 010.
 - iv. Crewmembers shall clean or dispose of face coverings in accordance with Health Alert 010.
 - v. If possible, social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between individuals; if not possible, crewmember and patrons must maintain as much social distancing as allowed on the vessel, depending on its size and configuration. Passengers and crewmembers from the same household are not required to social distance from each other.
 - vi. The vessel captain must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
 - vii. Signage must be posted on the vessel to notify the public of the vessels COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and clearly state that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the vessel.

 - b. Capacity:
 - i. If patrons are household members, the charter may be for the full legal load/capacity of the boat or vessel.
 - ii. If patrons are non-household members, fishing charters may take 50 percent of the legal load/capacity.

 - c. Hygiene Protocols:
 - i. Crewmembers must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer on the vessel.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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- ii. Frequent handwashing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.
 - iii. Crewmembers must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms).
- d. Staffing:
- i. Vessel captains must provide training for crewmembers regarding the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan, train their crewmembers in basic hygiene practices, such as frequent and thorough hand washing, respiratory etiquette (e.g., covering coughs and sneezes), and discourage crewmembers or passengers from using others' personal property, work tools, and equipment.
 - ii. Vessel captains must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff-screening log.
 - iii. No crewmembers displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 - iv. No crewmember may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- e. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the vessel may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, vessels or facilities may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

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- iii. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

Gyms, Fitness Centers, Sports, and Recreational Facilities
Attachment K Revised
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to gyms, fitness businesses, and sports and recreational facilities (collectively “athletic facilities”). Examples include, but are not limited to: hockey rinks; indoor fields and tracks; yoga, dance, rock climbing, cycling, and gymnastics studios. This Attachment does not apply to pools or pool activities; those facilities are governed by Health Mandate 016 - Attachment P. This attachment supersedes Health Mandate 016 - Attachment K.
- II. Classes, training, and activities by gyms and fitness businesses may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:**
- a. Social Distancing:
- i. Reservations are encouraged. Walk-ins are permitted if a visitor log is kept that has sufficient information to be able to contact a visitor should the need arise.
 - ii. Indoor activity is limited to 25 percent of maximum building occupancy, as required by law.
 - iii. Outdoor activity is limited to a maximum of 50 individuals, including staff and spectators. It is strongly encouraged that spectators wear cloth face coverings.
 - iv. Social distancing of at least ten feet between non-household individuals should be maintained while participating in the fitness or sporting activity. When not exercising, non-household social distancing of six feet should be maintained.
 - v. In class or group workout settings, the athletic facility should provide clear markings to indicate where each person should stand to maintain the ten-foot distance.
 - vi. Workout equipment available for use should be spaced to maintain ten-foot-distancing (can use signage to close certain equipment to maintain distancing).
 - vii. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees.
 - viii. Athletic facility must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
 - ix. Entryway signage notifying the public of the athletic facility’s COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.

Gyms, Fitness Centers, Sports, and Recreational Facilities
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- x. Each participant must be screened prior to the activity. No one can participate who is exhibiting symptoms or who has knowingly been in contact with a suspected positive case of COVID-19 within the past 14 days.
 - xi. No participant may use the facility or join an outdoor activity within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - xii. This screening, where reasonably feasible, should be conducted electronically, in advance. If the screening is in person, pens and touch screens must be sanitized before and after each use.
- b. Hygiene Protocols:
- i. Restrooms may be open, but must be cleaned and disinfected hourly
 - ii. Locker rooms must be adequately addressed in the mitigation plan and conform to all health mandates, or be closed.
 - iii. Ancillary accommodations such as Steam Rooms, Saunas, and Jacuzzis/hot tubs shall remain closed.
 - iv. Water fountains and vending machines must be addressed in the mitigation plan or turned off and marked inoperable.
 - v. Facility must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer.
 - vi. Frequent handwashing by employees and an adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels must be available.
 - vii. Employer must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., workstations, equipment, screens, and doorknobs) throughout work site.
 - viii. The athletic facility must fully clean and disinfect any equipment prior to the activity, between each participant's use of the equipment, and after the activity.
 - ix. Equipment shall not be shared between patrons at the same time unless from the same household (must be fully disinfected prior to the next participant's use).
 - x. Patrons should arrive at the facility in workout/active wear.
 - xi. Athletic facilities must comply with CDC guidelines to the maximum extent possible:
<https://www.cdc.gov/mrsa/community/environment/athletic-facilities.html>.
- c. Staffing/Operations:
- i. Provide training for employees regarding these requirements and the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - ii. The athletic facility must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff screening log.
 - iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.

Gyms, Fitness Centers, Sports, and Recreational Facilities
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- iv. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the athletic facility may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the athletic facility may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - iii. CDC protocols can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.
- e. Mixed Activity/Use: Health Mandate 016 - Attachment E applies if there are retail services provided on-site, such as a gift store or convenience store.

III. Athletic facilities are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Move to, and promote the use of, cashless and receiptless transactions.
- b. Participants should be encouraged to wear cloth face coverings at all times, including while working out.
- c. Customers should enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where reasonably feasible.

Lodging and Overnight Camping
Attachment L
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective April 24, 2020
Part of Phase I

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to camping and lodging facilities and areas, including, but not limited to:
- a. Overnight cabins for rental;
 - b. RV parks;
 - c. Tent sites;
 - d. Privately-owned campgrounds;
 - e. Bed and breakfasts;
 - f. Hotels, motels, and inns.
- II. Unless a business has filed a protective plan, as required under Mandate 010 Attachment A, the above businesses may resume operations only by meeting all of the following requirements:**
- a. Social Distancing:
 - i. Reservations only. Walk-ins prohibited.
 - ii. To the extent possible, a business should take reservations online or by phone and encourage electronic payment methods.
 - iii. When contacted for a reservation, a representative of the business must ask if the group consists only of household members and can rely on the groups answer.
 - iv. Non-household members are prohibited from sharing any cabin, tent, or other lodging.
 - v. Cloth face coverings must be worn by all employees.
 - vi. Social distancing of at least six feet is maintained between non-household members in common areas of the facility/business.
 - vii. Business must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff and the public, including housekeeping services.
 - viii. Entryway signage must notify the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and clearly state that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - ix. Campsites, tent sites, and RV sites must be spaced apart, with no site being occupied within 25 feet of another by non-household members.
 - b. Hygiene Protocols:
 - i. Business must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Frequent hand washing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.

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- iii. Business must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout work site and common areas.

- c. Staffing:
 - i. Business must provide training for employees regarding these requirements and provide each employee a copy of the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - ii. Business must conduct pre-shift screening and maintain staff screening log.
 - iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 - iv. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Business must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.

- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
 - i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - i. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Mixed Businesses/Application of Other Attachments

- a. If there is a dine-in restaurant on site, then Attachment F also applies.
- b. If there are retail services provided on-site, such as a gift store or convenience store, then Attachment E also applies.
- c. To the extent that the business has filed a protection plan as an essential business under Attachment A, that plan governs the business's operation for non-essential patrons.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment L

Intrastate Travel And Outdoor Day Activity
Attachment M
Issued April 22, 2020
Effective April 24, 2020
Part of Phase I

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

I. Applicability: This attachment applies to recreational intrastate travel and outdoor daytime activities (not overnight) and modifies travel restrictions in Health Mandate 012 and relevant portions of Health Mandate 011.

II. Intrastate travel and outdoor day recreation is permitted under the following conditions and guidance:

- a. Household Members: members of the same household, travelling in a passenger vehicle or car, are permitted to travel between communities and generally on the road system for any purpose, including, but not limited to, recreational or sightseeing activities conducted within the mandate guidelines.
- b. Day Recreation: members of different households may jointly engage in outdoor activity so long as:
 - i. The group does not exceed 20 persons;
 - ii. Non-household members shall not travel in the same vehicle together to the site of the activity;
 - iii. Non-household members shall maintain a six-foot distance from members of other households at all times during the outdoor activity.
 - iv. In mixed household groups, members of each group should wear cloth face coverings.
 - v. Non-household members must adhere to social distancing protocols, and shall refrain from touching each other and from sharing food or drink.
 - vi. The group shall assure members have sufficient hand sanitizer to disinfect hands during the activity and upon returning to the vehicle or car.
 - vii. Upon returning home, members of the group must wash their hands and wash their clothes before using them again.

III. Precautions while traveling:

- a. Stops shall be minimized on the way to the final destination.
- b. If travelers must stop for food, gas, or supplies, only one traveler shall engage with the third-party vendor. The traveler must practice social distancing by keeping six feet away from others when possible, and avoid crowded places whenever possible. Cloth face coverings should be used whenever a traveler engages with a third-party vendor(s).

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- c. Travelers who have to stop, shall wash their hands or use hand sanitizer before exiting, and immediately after returning, to the car or vehicle.

IV. Additional information:

- a. Travelers should refer to Mandate 016 for further and additional information on how to navigate state and local rules regarding intrastate travel and recreation.
- b. Alaskans should refer to other mandates and guidance as appropriate when engaging in other activities, such as overnight camping or lodging.

Social, Religious, and Other Gatherings
Attachment N Revised
Issued April 24, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to all gatherings of individuals and social organizations, including funerals and weddings, not otherwise covered by other Mandates and Attachments. This Attachment modifies Health Alert 011 and Health Mandate 012. Businesses and non-profits are covered under other attachments to Mandate 016.
- II. Social Distancing Protocols for Individuals:** These requirements apply to both indoor and outdoor settings.
- a. Movement outside the home:
- i. Individuals are no longer required to stay home as previously required by Mandate 011.
 - ii. Individuals frequenting businesses must adhere to the requirements set forth in the relevant attachment applicable to that industry.
 1. When in public spaces, every effort should be taken to maintain six-foot social distancing from other members of the public. Social distancing is not required for members of the same household.
 2. In all gatherings that include multiple households, it is strongly suggested that cloth face coverings be worn by all participants. See Health Alert 010 for helpful information on cloth face coverings. This can be found online at:
http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/SiteAssets/Pages/HumanCoV/SOA_04032020_HealthAlert010_ClothFaceCoverings.pdf
- b. Symptomatic Individuals:
- i. Any family member who is ill with COVID-19 must be immediately isolated in their home or other permitted place of isolation. See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html#precautions>.
 - ii. Any individual who exhibits symptoms of COVID-19 illness must not leave their home or place of dwelling within 72 hours of their last fever, including to work, except as necessary to seek or receive medical care. Individuals who are symptomatic, but did not manifest a fever, must not leave their home or dwelling place until they no longer exhibit symptoms.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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Social, Religious and other Gatherings – Phase II

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- iii. Any individual who exhibits symptoms of illness may not participate in gatherings that include non-household members for at least 72 hours past their last fever. Individuals who are symptomatic, but did not manifest a fever, must not leave their home or dwelling place until they no longer exhibit symptoms.
- iv. Individuals who have known exposure to a person who has tested positive for COVID-19 shall self-quarantine for 14 days following the last exposure, and shall not participate in any gatherings with non-household members.

III. Guidance for Social and Other Gatherings, Generally:

For Indoor gatherings:

- a. This section applies broadly to any types of gatherings, including political, union, fundraising, or other group events, as well as meetings of individuals from different households.
- b. No gathering larger than 50 people is allowed, which includes the minimum number of necessary personnel to facilitate the event, or 50 percent maximum occupancy as required by law (whichever is smaller).
- c. Gatherings may include non-household members.
- d. Six-foot distancing should be maintained between non-household members.
- e. If singing or projecting of voice, then a minimum of ten feet between each person, unless a face covering is worn.
- f. At gatherings including non-household members, cloth face coverings should be worn, when possible. See Health Alert 010 for helpful information on cloth face coverings.
http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/SiteAssets/Pages/HumanCoV/SOA_04032020_HealthAlert010_ClothFaceCoverings.pdf.
- g. If the event is being held in a building that is open to the public, and not an individual's home:
 - i. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff, volunteers, and the public.
 - ii. Entry signage must be posted notifying the public of the organization's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - iii. Persons enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where possible.
 - iv. The organizer or facility must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer.
 - v. Frequent handwashing by staff and volunteers, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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- vi. Organization must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout facility during the gathering.
- vii. No food or drink may be provided; if allowed at the venue, individuals may bring their own.

For Outdoor Gatherings:

- a. No gathering larger than 50 people is allowed.
- b. Social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between individuals and groups of non-household members.
- c. If singing or projecting of voice, then a minimum of ten feet between each person, unless a face covering is worn

- IV. Additional Guidance for Religious Gatherings.** The general guidelines on religious activities outlined in Health Alert 011 http://dhss.alaska.gov/News/Documents/press/2020/SOA_04072020_HealthAlert011_ReligiousServices.pdf still apply, except as amended below:

For Indoor Services:

- a. No gathering larger than 50 people is allowed, which includes the minimum number of necessary personnel or volunteers to facilitate the service, or 50 percent maximum occupancy, as required by law (whichever is smaller).
- b. Gatherings may include members from different households.
- c. Six-foot distancing should be maintained between non-household members.
- d. If singing or projecting of voice, then a minimum of ten feet between each person, unless a face covering is worn.
- e. At gatherings including non-household members, cloth face coverings should be worn, when possible. See Health Alert 010 for helpful information on face coverings. http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/SiteAssets/Pages/HumanCoV/SOA_04032020_HealthAlert010_ClothFaceCoverings.pdf .
- f. If in-person services (instead of livestream or drive-in services discussed in Health Alert 010) are held, the following requirements apply:
 - i. Establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing the practices and protocols to protect staff, volunteers and the public.
 - ii. Entry signage must be posted notifying the public of the organization's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - iii. Require persons enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where possible.
 - iv. The organizer or facility must provide handwashing or sanitizer.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 – Attachment N Revised
Social, Religious and other Gatherings – Phase II

Social, Religious, and Other Gatherings
Attachment N Revised
Issued April 24, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

- v. Establish protocols for sacrament, communion, or collecting offering with minimal handling of the offering plate and money, and proper sanitization of hands and disinfecting of surfaces.
- vi. Frequent handwashing by staff and volunteers, and an adequate supply of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, and paper towels must be available.
- vii. Organization must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout facility during the gathering.

For Outdoor Services:

- a. No gathering larger than 50 people is allowed.
- b. Social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between individuals and groups of non-household members.
- c. If singing or projecting of voice, then minimum of ten feet between each person, unless a safe covering is worn.
- d. Further guidance for community and faith-based organizations can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/index.html>.

Libraries, Museums, and Archives
Attachment O
Issued May 7, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink, Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. Applicability:** This Attachment applies to all libraries, museums, and archives, and supersedes Mandate 2.1.
- II. Libraries, archives, and museums may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements, as well as applicable local rules and ordinances:**
- a. General:
- i. It is strongly suggested that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees and members of the public.
 - ii. No more than 25 percent of maximum occupancy for public areas, as required by law, is permitted at any one time.
 - iii. Social distance of at least six feet should be maintained between individuals and household groups.
 - iv. Each library, archive, or museum must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
- b. Hygiene Protocols:
- i. Employer must provide hand washing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Frequent hand washing by employees must be enforced.
 - iii. An adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels must be available.
 - iv. Employer must provide daily touch-point sanitization (e.g., workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout the facility.
- c. Staffing:
- i. Employer must provide training for employees regarding these requirements and provide each employee a copy of the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - ii. Employer must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff screening log.
 - iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may provide services to the public. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 - iv. No employee may work within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment O

Libraries, Museums, and Archives – Phase II

Libraries, Museums, and Archives
Attachment O
Issued May 7, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
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- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the library, archive, or museum may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the library, archive, or museum may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - iii. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Mixed Businesses/Application of Other Attachments

- a. Stores that operate within a library, archives, or museum are subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment E for Retail Businesses .
- b. Cafes that operate within a library, archives, or museum are subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment F for Restaurants Dine-In Services.
- c. Public gatherings and rentals of spaces within a library, archives, or museum are subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment N for Social, Religious, and Other Gatherings.

IV. Best Practices Encouraged

- a. Entryway, Curbside, and home delivery is encouraged.
- b. Telephone and online reference requests for contactless pickup and delivery is encouraged.
- c. Move to and promote cashless and receiptless transactions is encouraged.
- d. Closure of hands-on and interactive exhibits is encouraged.

Swimming Pools
Attachment P
Issued May 6, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

I. Applicability: This Attachment applies to pools and swim facilities, including facilities hosting swim clubs or teams, whether stand-alone or pools that are associated with a business offering other services (such as a gym or hotel).

II. Pools can resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:

a. Social Distancing:

- i. Each participant must be screened prior to entering the pool or locker room areas. No one can enter the pool or locker room areas who is exhibiting symptoms, or who has knowingly been in contact with a suspected positive case of COVID-19 within the past 14 days.
- ii. No participant may use the facility or join an outdoor swim activity within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
- iii. This screening, where reasonably feasible, should be conducted electronically, in advance. If the screening is in person, pens and touch screens must be sanitized before and after each use.
- iv. No observers are allowed at practices or indoor events, except for parents or guardians.
- v. Parents or Guardians should maintain a six-foot distance from other non-household parents or guardians while at practices or indoor events.
- vi. It is strongly suggested that cloth face coverings be worn by all patrons and employees, except when in the water.
- vii. Regular social distancing of six feet (except by household members), and hygiene protocols under (b) below, should be followed by staff and patrons.
- viii. Where possible, 10-foot social distancing by non-household members should be maintained while swimming laps or otherwise exercising in the pool.
- ix. Avoid congregating on the deck of the pool or other common areas.
- x. Occupancy of the actual pool must not exceed 50 percent maximum pool occupancy, as allowed by law.
- xi. Entryway signage must notify the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and clearly state that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.

b. Hygiene Protocols:

- i. Facility must provide handwashing capabilities or sanitizer.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment P

Swimming Pools – Phase II

Swimming Pools
Attachment P
Issued May 6, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

- ii. Employers must ensure frequent handwashing by employees, and provide an adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels.
 - iii. Pool, deck, and other communal spaces must be fully sanitized prior to opening each day.
 - iv. Employer must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., on all workstations, equipment, screens, and doorknobs) throughout work site.
 - v. Restrooms may be open, but must be cleaned and disinfected hourly.
 - vi. Patrons should arrive at the facility in swimwear.
 - vii. Stand-alone Pool and Swim Facility: Locker Rooms will be closed. Arrive in suits with towel. Restroom must be cleaned after each and every use. Shower protocol on arrival. Doors remain open.
 - viii. Gyms or Fitness Center Pools: Locker rooms must be adequately addressed in the mitigation plan and conform to all health mandates, or be closed.
 - ix. Ancillary accommodations such as Steam Rooms, Saunas, and Jacuzzis/hot tubs shall remain closed.
- c. Staffing:
- i. Employer must provide training for employees regarding these requirements and provide each employee with a copy of the business mitigation plan.
 - ii. Employer must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff screening log.
 - iii. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 - iv. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Water: Per CDC guidance, proper operation and maintenance, including disinfection with chlorine and bromine, should inactivate any virus in the water. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/water.html>
 - ii. Facility: Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

Swimming Pools
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Issued May 6, 2020
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- iii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses or facilities may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
- iv. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Pools are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Move to and promote the use of cashless and receipt-less transactions.
- b. Customers should enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where reasonably feasible.

Bars
Attachment Q
Issued May 7, 2020
Effective May 11, 2020
Part of Phase 1I

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

I. Applicability: This Attachment applies to establishments that serve alcohol, including standalone bars and bars located within restaurants, hotels, resorts, and breweries (collectively “Bars”).

II. Bars may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:

a. General:

- i. Maintain social distancing protocols.
- ii. Continue to follow all regulatory and legal standards required to operate.
- iii. Develop protocols in the bar’s COVID-19 Mitigation Plan to minimize direct contact between employees and customers/groups, and increase physical distancing.

b. Capacity:

i. Indoors

1. Groups limited to household members only.
2. Limit maximum indoor capacity to 25 percent of maximum building occupancy, as required by law.
3. Tables must be at least ten feet apart.
4. Non-household patrons seated at the bar should be seated at least six feet apart from other patrons.

ii. Outdoors

1. Groups limited to household members only.
2. No more than 20 tables.
3. Tables must be at least ten feet apart.

c. Operations

- i. Walk-ins are permitted if a log is kept that has sufficient information to be able to contact a patron should the need arise.
- ii. It is strongly suggested that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees interacting with the public.
- iii. Entryway signage must state that any customer who has symptoms of COVID-19 cannot enter the premises.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment Q

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- iv. Bar must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public and maintain a hard copy of the written plan including safety, sanitization, and physical distancing protocols (specific to COVID-19) on the business premises.
 - v. Bar staff must fully sanitize applicable bar, tables, and seating after each patron or group.
 - vi. Bar Staff must use new drink coasters between each beverage.
 - vii. Bars must sanitize or provide disposable menus if menus are provided.
 - viii. Bars should use disposableware when available.
 - ix. Bars must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (including at all workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms).
 - x. If food services are offered, Mandate 016 - Attachment F must be followed. Additionally, no communal food is allowed among non-household members.
- d. Hygiene:
- i. Employer must provide hand washing capability or hand sanitizer for staff and patrons.
 - ii. Bar must ensure frequent hand washing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels must be available.
- e. Staffing:
- i. Bar must provide training for employees regarding these requirements and its COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - ii. Bars must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff-screening log.
 - iii. No employee displaying symptoms of COVID-19 will provide services to customers. Symptomatic or ill employees may not report to work.
 - iv. No employee may work within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - v. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- f. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

- iii. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Bars are encouraged to follow the additional best practices:

- a. Move to, and promote the use of, cashless and receiptless transactions.
- b. Allow for patrons to enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where reasonably feasible.

Theaters
Attachment R
Issued May 7, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum 
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

- I. **Applicability:** This Attachment applies to all movie and performing arts theaters.

- II. **Theaters may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements.**
 - a. **Social distancing**
 - i. No more than 25 percent maximum business occupancy, as required by law, is permitted at any one time.
 - a. Limit seating to two seats between each non-household customer to provide for at least six feet between non-household members; and
 - b. Limit seating to every other row.
 - ii. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all patrons.
 - iii. Reservations are required. Walk-ins are prohibited.
 - iv. Theaters must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
 - v. Entryway signage notifying the public of the theater business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 cannot enter the premises.
 - vi. Each customer must be screened prior to the activity. No customer can enter the theater who is exhibiting symptoms or who has knowingly been in contact with a suspected positive case of COVID-19 within the past 14 days.
 - vii. No customer may enter the business within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - viii. This screening, where reasonably feasible, should be conducted electronically, in advance. If the screening is in person, pens and touch screens must be sanitized before and after each use.

 - b. **Hygiene Protocols:**
 - i. Facility must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Water fountains and vending machines must be addressed in the mitigation plan or turned off and marked inoperable

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Issued May 7, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
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- iii. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees (except for those performing, unless performers can reasonably perform while wearing face coverings).
 - iv. Theaters must ensure frequent handwashing by employees, and provide an adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels.
 - v. Theaters must provide for hourly touch-point sanitation (e.g., on all workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout the theater.
- c. Staffing/Operations:
- i. Theaters must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff screening log.
 - ii. Theaters must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan that lists the steps the location/provider is taking to protect staff and the public.
 - iii. Entryway signage notifying the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - iv. The theater is responsible for supplying personal protective equipment and sanitation supplies to its employees and provide training for employees regarding these requirements and the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - v. Employees displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may not report to work and no employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - vi. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

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- ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
- iii. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Mixed Businesses/Application of Other Attachments

- i. Stores that operate within a theater are subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment E for Retail Businesses.
- ii. Any food service operated within a theater is subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment F for Restaurants Dine-In Services.
- iii. Any alcoholic beverage service that qualifies as a “bar” within a theater is subject to the requirements in Health Mandate 016 - Attachment Q for Bars.

IV. Theaters are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Move to and promote cashless and receipt-less transactions.
- b. Allow for customers to enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where reasonably feasible.
- c. Provide reserved hours of operation limited to high-risk populations.

Bowling Alleys
Attachment S
Issued May 6, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum 
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

I. Applicability: This attachment applies to all bowling alleys.

II. Bowling alleys may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:

a. Social Distancing:

- i. No more than 25 percent maximum building occupancy, as required by law, is permitted at any one time.
- ii. Social distancing of at least six feet between non-household members should be maintained.
- iii. Lanes must be staggered to maximize social distancing between groups, unless the groups are from the same household.
- iv. It is strongly encouraged that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees and patrons.
- v. Reservations are required. Walk-ins are prohibited. Groups are limited to household members only; participants cannot bowl with people from other households.
- vi. Bowling alleys must encourage guests to bring their own ball.
- vii. Bowling alleys must sanitize public bowling balls every four hours and make disinfectant spray available for public use.
- viii. Bowling alleys must sanitize shoes after each use.
- ix. Bowling alleys must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public, and develop protocols to minimize direct contact between employees and customers/groups, and increase physical distancing.
- x. Entryway signage notifying the public of the bowling alley's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and stating clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 cannot enter the premises.
- xi. Each participant must be screened prior to bowling. This screening, where reasonably feasible, should be conducted electronically, in advance. If the screening is in person, pens and touch screens must be sanitized before and after each use.
- xii. No one can participate who is exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms or who has knowingly been in contact with a suspected positive case of COVID-19 within the past 14 days.
- xiii. No participant may enter the business within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment S

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- b. Hygiene Protocols:
- i. Bowling alleys must provide hand washing capability or sanitizer.
 - ii. Water fountains and vending machines must be addressed in the mitigation plan or turned off and marked inoperable.
 - iii. Employers must ensure frequent handwashing by employees, and provide an adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels.
 - iv. Bowling alleys must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., on all workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout work site.
- c. Staffing/Operations:
- i. Bowling alleys must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff-screening log.
 - ii. Bowling alleys must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
 - iii. Entryway signage must notify the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and state clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - iv. The employer is responsible for supplying personal protective equipment and sanitation supplies to its employees and providing training for employees regarding these requirements and the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - v. Employees displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may not report to work.
 - vi. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - vii. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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- ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
- iii. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Mixed Businesses/Application of Other Attachments

- a. Stores that operate within bowling alleys are subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment E for Retail Businesses.
- b. Any food service operated within a bowling alley is subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment F for Restaurants Dine-In Services.
- c. Any alcoholic beverage service that qualifies as a “bar” within a bowling alley is subject to the requirements in Health Mandate 016 - Attachment Q for Bars.

IV. Bowling Alleys are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Move to and promote cashless and receipt-less transactions.
- b. Allow customers to enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where reasonably feasible.
- c. Provide reserved hours for operation limited to high-risk populations.

Bingo Halls
Attachment T
Issued May 6, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

I. Applicability: This Attachment applies to all bingo halls.

II. Bingo Halls may resume operations if they meet all of the following requirements:

a. Social Distancing.

- i. Reservations are required. Walk-ins are prohibited. Groups are limited to household members only.
- ii. No more than 25 percent maximum business occupancy, as required by law, is permitted at any one time.
- iii. Social distancing of at least six feet between non-household members should be maintained.
- iv. Limit seating to ensure two open seats between each non-household customer or otherwise provide for at least six feet between non-household members.
- v. Bingo cards must be disposed of or sanitized between users. Daubers should not be shared between non-household members unless sanitized between users.
- vi. It is strongly suggested that cloth face coverings be worn by all employees and patrons.
- vii. Each participant must be screened prior to playing bingo. This screening, where reasonably feasible, should be conducted electronically, in advance. If the screening is in person, pens and touch screens must be sanitized before and after each use.
- viii. No one can participate who is exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms or who has knowingly been in contact with a suspected positive case of COVID-19 within the past 14 days.
- ix. No participant may enter the business within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.

b. Hygiene Protocols:

- i. Bingo halls must provide handwashing capability or sanitizer.
- ii. Water fountains and vending machines must be addressed in the mitigation plan or turned off and marked inoperable.
- iii. Bingo halls must ensure frequent handwashing by employees, and an adequate supply of soap and/or hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and paper towels must be available.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
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Bingo Halls – Phase II

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Part of Phase II

- iv. Bingo halls must provide for hourly touch-point sanitization (e.g., on all workstations, equipment, screens, doorknobs, restrooms) throughout work site.
- c. Staffing/Operations:
- i. Bingo halls must conduct pre-shift staff screening and maintain a staff-screening log.
 - ii. Bingo halls must establish a COVID-19 Mitigation Plan addressing practices and protocols to protect staff and the public.
 - iii. Entryway signage must notify the public of the business's COVID-19 Mitigation Plan and state clearly that any person with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter the premises.
 - iv. The employer is responsible for supplying personal protective equipment and sanitation supplies to its employees and providing training for employees regarding these requirements and the COVID-19 Mitigation Plan.
 - v. Employees displaying symptoms of COVID-19 may not report to work.
 - vi. No employee may report to the work site within 72 hours of exhibiting a fever.
 - vii. Employer must establish a plan for employees getting ill and a return-to-work plan following CDC guidance, which can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
- d. Cleaning and Disinfecting:
- i. Cleaning and disinfecting must be conducted in compliance with CDC protocols weekly or, in lieu of performing the CDC cleaning and disinfecting, the business may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours per week to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.
 - ii. When an active employee is identified as being COVID-19 positive by testing, CDC cleaning and disinfecting must be performed as soon after the confirmation of a positive test as practical. In lieu of performing CDC cleaning and disinfecting, businesses may shut down for a period of at least 72 consecutive hours to allow for natural deactivation of the virus, followed by site personnel performing a comprehensive disinfection of all common surfaces.

For the latest information on COVID-19, visit coronavirus.alaska.gov
State of Alaska COVID-19 Mandate 016 - Attachment T

Bingo Halls – Phase II

Bingo Halls
Attachment T
Issued May 6, 2020
Effective May 8, 2020
Part of Phase II

- iii. CDC protocols can be found online at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>.
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>.

III. Mixed Businesses/Application of Other Attachments

- a. Stores that operate within a bingo hall are subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment E for Retail Businesses.
- b. Any food service operated within a bingo hall is subject to the requirements of Health Mandate 016 - Attachment F for Restaurants Dine-In Services.
- c. Any alcoholic beverage service that qualifies as a “bar” within a bingo hall is subject to the requirements in Health Mandate 016 - Attachment Q for Bars.

IV. Bingo halls are encouraged to follow additional best practices:

- a. Move to and promote cashless and receipt-less transactions.
- b. Allow for customers to enter and exit through different entries using one-way traffic, where reasonably feasible.
- c. Provide reserved hours for operation limited to high-risk populations.

**** COVID-19 HEALTH MANDATE ****

Revised: May 15, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing a revision to its tenth health mandate based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

This revision is to extend the date of expiration through 11:59 PM on June 2, 2020.

This mandate is issued to protect the public health of Alaskans. The Governor looks to establish consistent mandates across the State in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The goal is to flatten the curve and prevent the spread of the virus.

The purpose of this mandate to control the ingress to Alaska from outside localities in order to prevent the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Health Mandate 10.1 – International and Interstate Travel – Order for Self-Quarantine

Effective 12:01 am March 25, 2020:

All people arriving in Alaska, whether resident, worker, or visitor, are **required to self-quarantine for 14 days** and monitor for illness. Arriving residents and workers in self-quarantine, should work from home, unless you support critical infrastructure as outlined in the *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order* (formerly Attachment A).

Critical infrastructure is vital to keeping Alaska safe, and as a result businesses and employees of critical infrastructure industries must take special care to protect their staff and operations during this pandemic. If your business is included in the *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order* (formerly Attachment A), and your workers must travel to enter Alaska, you must submit a plan or protocol for maintaining critical infrastructure to the akcovidplans@alaska.gov. This plan must outline how you will avoid the spread of COVID-19 and not endanger the lives of the communities in which you operate, of others who serve as a part of that infrastructure, or the ability of that critical infrastructure to function.

Pursuant to the Governor's declaration, the State of Alaska hereby orders the following. Upon arrival in any community in Alaska from another state or nation, you must:

- a. Proceed directly from the airport to your designated quarantine location, which is the location identified and affirmed by you on the mandatory State of Alaska Travel Declaration Form.
 - b. If you are a resident, your designated quarantine location is your residence.
 - c. If you are a visitor or worker, your designated quarantine location is your hotel room or rented lodging.
2. Remain in your designated quarantine location for a period of 14 days, or the duration of your stay in Alaska, whichever is shorter.
- a. You may leave your designated quarantine location only for medical emergencies or to seek medical care.
 - b. Do not visit any public spaces, including, but not limited to: pools, meeting rooms, fitness centers, or restaurants.
 - c. Do not allow visitors in or out of your designated quarantine location other than a physician, healthcare provider, or individual authorized to enter the designated quarantine location by Unified Command.
 - d. Comply with all rules or protocols related to your quarantine as set forth by your hotel or rented lodging.
 - e. If you are required to self-quarantine and there are other individuals in your residence, hotel room, or rented lodging, you are required to comply with social distancing guidelines.

This Revised Mandate supersedes any local government travel restrictions.

The failure to follow this order is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.035 and Alaska Statute 12.55.135

Authority: AS 26.23.020(g)(7)

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
Formerly “Attachment A” - Issued March 27, 2020
Amended April 10, 2020
Amended May 5, 2020

By: Governor Mike Dunleavy 
Commissioner Adam Crum  Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Dr. Anne Zink  Chief Medical Officer, State of Alaska

To prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the State of Alaska is issuing this Order based on its authority under the Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration signed by Governor Mike Dunleavy on March 11, 2020.

This Order amends and supersedes the document formerly referenced to as “Mandate 010, Attachment A,” and continues to apply to any Health Mandate referencing Attachment A or Critical Workforce Infrastructure. This Order remains in effect until amended, rescinded, or superseded by further order of the Governor.

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety, as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations.

I. MANDATORY CLOSURES

- a. All businesses within Alaska, except those specifically exempted below or by other Health Mandates or Attachments, are required to cease all activities at facilities located within the state, except Minimum Basic Operations, as defined in Section I.c.
- b. For purposes of this Order, covered businesses include any for-profit, non-profit, or educational entities, regardless of the nature of the service, the function they perform, or corporate or entity structure.
- c. “**Minimum Basic Operations**” include the following, provided that employees comply with Social Distancing Requirements as defined in this Section, to the extent possible, while carrying out such operations:
 - i. The minimum necessary activities to maintain the value of the business’s inventory, ensure security, process payroll and employee benefits, or for related functions.
 - ii. The minimum necessary activities to facilitate employees of the business being able to continue to work remotely from their residences.

II. EXEMPTIONS FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. For clarity, businesses may continue operations consisting exclusively of employees or contractors performing activities at their own residences (i.e., working from home).
- b. Quarantine: workers arriving in Alaska from out of state must self-quarantine for 14 days, pursuant to Health Mandate 010. Businesses exempted from Section I are *not* exempt from Health Mandate 010. See <https://covid19.alaska.gov/unified-command/protective-plans/> for further guidance.

Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order
Formerly “Attachment A” - Issued March 27, 2020
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- c. Plan Submissions: Businesses with workers who travel from out of state or who travel between communities within the state of Alaska must submit a plan or protocol outlining procedures for avoiding the spread of COVID-19, pursuant to Health Mandates 010 and 012. This plan must be submitted to akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com for review.
- d. Businesses exempted from Section I are strongly encouraged to remain in operation. Such businesses shall, to the extent reasonably feasible, comply with social distancing requirements by maintaining six-foot social distancing for both employees and members of the public, including, but not limited to, when any customers are standing in line.
- e. For purposes of this Order, Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure industries and entities in Alaska include:
 - i. **“Healthcare Operations and Public Health,”** which includes:
 - 1. Hospitals, clinics, home healthcare services and providers, mental health providers, dental emergency services, and other healthcare facilities.
 - 2. Pharmacies, companies and institutions involved in the research and development, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, and supplying of pharmaceuticals, biotechnology therapies, consumer health products, medical devices, diagnostics, equipment, services, or any related and/or ancillary healthcare services.
 - 3. Veterinary care and healthcare services provided to animals.
 - 4. Businesses performing mortuary, funeral, cremation, burial, cemetery, and related services, including funeral homes, crematoriums, cemetery workers, and coffin makers. These businesses are required to maintain compliance with Health Mandates relating to social distancing.
 - 5. “Healthcare Operations” does **not include** fitness and exercise gyms or similar facilities.
 - ii. **“Critical Infrastructure,”** which includes:
 - 1. **Public Works**, including businesses providing any services or performing any work necessary to the operations and maintenance of public works, such as the Port of Alaska, public works construction, airport operations, water, sewer, gas, electrical, oil production, mining, logging, roads and highways, public transportation, and solid waste collection and removal.
 - 2. **Transportation/Logistics**, including airlines, railroads, taxis, private transportation providers, and public and private mail and shipping services.
 - 3. **Technology/Communications**, including businesses providing any services or performing any work necessary to the operations and maintenance of internet and telecommunications systems (including the provision of essential global, national, and local infrastructure for computing services, business infrastructure, communications, and web-based services).
 - 4. **Essential Construction**, commercial construction, renovation or repair, including construction of housing.
 - 5. **Critical Manufacturing**, including manufacture of products needed for medical supply chains and supply chains associated with transportation,

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- energy, communications, information technology, food and agriculture, chemical manufacturing, wood products, commodities used as fuel for power generation facilities, operation of dams, water and wastewater treatment, processing of solid waste, emergency services, and defense. Manufacturing of materials and products needed for medical equipment and personal protective equipment. Businesses necessary for mining and production of minerals, oil, and associated essential supply chains.
6. **Food and Agriculture**, including grocery stores, supermarkets, food banks, convenience stores, animal/pet food and supply stores, and other establishments engaged in the retail sale of food, beverages, and other household consumer products (such as cleaning and personal care products). This includes stores that sell groceries but also sell other non-grocery products. Food and agriculture, cultivation, including farming, livestock, fishing and processing. This includes manufacturers and suppliers of food and items necessary to support of the Food and Agriculture industry.
 - a. This includes farmers markets where vendors sell directly to consumers only agricultural products, food items, soaps, and sanitizers.
 7. **Home Emergency and Safety**, including establishments that sell products necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences or provide home emergency/safety equipment and gear including products for personal protection.
 8. **Fishing**, including persons engaged in subsistence fishing and in the fishing industry including the fisherman, processors, guides, and transporters of the fish as well as those under contract with the fisherman, processors, guides, and transporters for provisioning.
- iii. **“Financial services sector,”** which includes workers who are needed to: process and maintain systems for processing financial transactions and services, such as payment, clearing and settlement services, wholesale funding, insurance services, and capital markets activities; provide consumer access to banking and lending services, including ATMs, movement of currency (e.g., armored cash carriers); support financial operations, such as those staffing data and security operations centers, appraisals and titling, and key, third-party providers who deliver core services.
- iv. **“Public Safety,”** which includes:
1. **“First Responders,”** including emergency management, emergency dispatch, and law enforcement.
 2. **“Corrections,”** including Department of Corrections, jails and detention facilities, and probation offices.
 3. **“Government Agencies,”** including Court systems, Office of Children's Services personnel acting in an official capacity, Public agencies responding

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to abuse and neglect of children, elders, and vulnerable adults, and Department of Defense Personnel returning from temporary duty or engaging in mission essential travel.

- a. This includes functions related to returning inmates begin released to the place of arrest (it is a “critical personal need” for the inmate to travel).
- v. **“Essential Governmental Functions,”** which includes all services needed to ensure the continuing operation of government agencies including providing for the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
 - vi. **“Essential Business,”** which includes:
 1. Businesses that provide food, shelter, social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals;
 2. Newspapers, television, radio, and other media services;
 3. Gas stations and auto-supply, auto-repair, bicycle-repair, and related facilities;
 4. Hardware stores;
 5. Plumbers, electricians, exterminators, mechanics, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences, transportation, and critical infrastructure;
 6. Businesses providing mailing and shipping services, including post office boxes;
 7. Educational institutions facilitating distance learning;
 8. Laundromats, dry cleaners, and laundry service providers;
 9. Restaurants and other facilities that prepare and serve food, subject to other applicable Health Mandates and Attachments.
 10. Businesses that supply products needed for people to work from home;
 11. Businesses that supply other essential businesses with the support or supplies necessary to operate;
 12. Businesses that transport goods to grocery stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, engaged in the retail sale of food, household consumer products, delivery of fuel, or other services directly to residences or other critical industries outlined in this health mandate;
 13. Home-based care for seniors, adults, or children;
 14. Residential facilities and shelters for seniors, adults, and children;
 15. Professional services, such as legal or accounting services, when necessary to assist in compliance with legally-mandated activities;
 16. Childcare facilities, subject to new recommendations for increased hygiene and social distancing. Only those who need childcare to work at a critical job should use childcare facilities.

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Formerly “Attachment A” - Issued March 27, 2020
Amended April 10, 2020
Amended May 5, 2020

III. **SOCIAL DISTANCING REQUIREMENTS.**

- a. “Social Distancing Requirements” includes maintaining at least six-foot social distancing from other individuals, washing hands with soap and water for at least twenty seconds as frequently as possible or using hand sanitizer containing at least 60 percent alcohol, covering coughs or sneezes (into the sleeve or elbow, not hands), regularly cleaning high-touch surfaces, and not shaking hands.

IV. **FEDERAL GUIDANCE.**

- a. This Order incorporates guidance from the Memorandum on Identification of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers during COVID-19 Response issued by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the United States Homeland Security on March 19, 2020. That guidance is located at <https://www.cisa.gov/publication/guidance-essential-critical-infrastructure-workforce>. This order also incorporates federal guidance from the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Defense that are located at <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm956> and <https://media.defense.gov/2020/Mar/22/2002268024/-1/-1/1/DEFENSE-INDUSTRIAL-BASE-ESSENTIAL-CRITICAL-INFRASTRUCTURE-WORKFORCE-MEMO.PDF>

V. **PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.**

A violation of a State COVID-19 Health Mandate may subject a business or organization to an order to cease operations and/or a civil fine of up to \$1,000 per violation.

- a. In addition to the potential civil fines noted above, a person or organization that fails to follow the State COVID-19 Health Mandates designed to protect the public health from this dangerous virus and its impact may, under certain circumstances, be criminally prosecuted for Reckless Endangerment pursuant to Alaska Statute 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment is defined as follows:
 - i. A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.
 - ii. Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.
- b. Pursuant to Alaska Statute 12.55.135, a defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.
- c. Additionally, under Alaska Statute 12.55.035, a person may be fined up to \$25,000 for a class A misdemeanor, and a business organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greatest of \$2,500,000 for a misdemeanor offense that results in death, or \$500,000 for a class A misdemeanor offense that does not result in death.

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-07

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL; 1) MODIFYING AND RENAMING A TEMPORARY LAND USE DISTRICT FORMERLY CALLED THE ESSENTIAL AIR TRAVEL DISTRICT; 2) REQUIRING CERTAIN PERSONS TO SELF-QUARANTINE FOR FOURTEEN DAYS; AND 3) REQUIRING CERTAIN PERSONS TO OBTAIN A TRAVEL USE PERMIT

BE IT ENACTED BY THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL:

Section 1. Legislative Findings:

1. The United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") has identified the COVID-19 virus as a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans, causing respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death and which poses a significant public health risk.

2. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic related to COVID-19.

3. The Covid-19 pandemic is being compared to the 1918 flu pandemic.

4. On March 11, 2020, Governor Mike Dunleavy declared a Public Health Disaster Emergency in the State of Alaska; and

5. On March 19, 2020, the Dillingham City Council approved the closure of certain public facilities through April 5, 2020 and adopted Resolution 2020-11 Declaring a Public Health Disaster Emergency per AS 26.23.140 and Dillingham Municipal Code Section 2.64.0020(B) to exist in Dillingham.

6. On March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared a National Emergency.

7. The CDC has recommended all persons at higher risk for COVID-19 complications avoid all non-Essential travel.

8. On March 20, 2020 the United States State Department issued a Level 4 Travel Advisor "Do Not Travel" advising all United States citizens to avoid all international travel due to the global impact of Covid-19; and

9. On March 17, 2020, the Governor of the State of Alaska issued Covid-19 Health Mandate 004 "to prevent or slow the spread of Coronavirus Disease" which mandated a 14 day self-quarantine for persons traveling from CDC Level 3 Travel Health Notice Areas.

10. On March 24, 2020, the Curyung Tribal Council adopted Resolution 2020-11 recommending that all non-Essential travel into and out of the community of Dillingham cease by

12:01 a.m. March 26, 2020 and recommended this restriction apply to travel from other villages as well as from regional centers and Anchorage and apply to all forms of transportation including air travel, snow machine and other ground and water transportation.

11. As of the date of adoption of this Emergency Ordinance, the only access to and from Dillingham from other places in the world is by water, overland via the Lake Road and through regularly scheduled or chartered air services which use the Dillingham Airport.

12. As of the date of this Emergency Ordinance there are no known cases of Covid-19 in Dillingham.

13. As of Sunday April 26 there had been 152 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Anchorage.

14. The most effective way to prevent introduction of the Covid-19 virus to Dillingham is through prevention of persons from outside Dillingham who are infected with Covid-19 from entering Dillingham through the Dillingham Airport Terminal and Dillingham port and harbor facilities.

15. The CDC and federal and state health authorities have recommended all persons practice "social distancing" by remaining at least a six foot separation from other persons at all times and;

16. It is frequently not possible to maintain a six foot separation from other persons when using commercial air services between Dillingham and Anchorage or Dillingham and other cities in the Bristol Bay region due to the small size of the aircraft used to provide air transportation.

17. It is frequently not possible for persons using the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor to maintain a six foot separation from other persons.

18. The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends that people AVOID SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF MORE THAN TEN PEOPLE.

19. Traveling by air between Dillingham and other locations in Alaska frequently involves social gatherings of more than ten people.

20. Use of the Dillingham small boat harbor during commercial fishing season frequently involves gatherings of more than ten people.

21. The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons "AVOID DISCRETIONARY TRAVEL".

22. The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America recommends persons LISTEN TO AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF YOUR STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

23. On March 19 the Emergency Room medical directors of Joint-Base Elmendorf Richardson Hospital, Providence Alaska Medical Center, Alaska Regional Hospital, the Alaska Native Medical Center, Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, Bartlett Regional Hospital, the Mat-Su Regional Medical Center, the Central Peninsula Hospital, the President of the Alaska Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians and the Immediate Past President of the Alaska Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians recommended an immediate statewide ban on non-Essential travel to and from Alaska and immediate consideration of a similar ban on

non-Essential travel within Alaska as a reasonable and prudent measure to reduce the impact and spread of coronavirus.

24. On March 23, 2020, the Governor of Alaska issued Health Mandate 10 requiring “all people arriving in Alaska whether resident, worker or visitor” to self-quarantine for 14 days and monitor for illness by proceeding “directly from the airport to your designated quarantine location” and to “remain in your designated quarantine location for a period of 14 days”. The stated purpose of Mandate 10 was to “protect the public health of Alaskans . . . in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19”.

25. On March 23, 2020, the State of Alaska issued additional details on implementation of Mandate 10. Those details indicated “All workers arriving in the State must follow the 14-day self-quarantine guidance. If your business meets the definitions of critical infrastructure workers, you may put them to work immediately, provided that you have an approved Community/Workforce Protective Plan and that you enact the protective measures in your plan to safeguard the surrounding community and the remainder of your workforce from the newly arrived workers” and further indicated “All newly arrived workers will observe self-quarantine protocols in their non-work times until they have completed the required 14-day period.”

26. On March 27, 2020, the State of Alaska restricted the movement of individuals within the State of Alaska in order to prevent, slow and otherwise disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19 as described in COVID-19 Health Mandate 12.

27. On April 2, 2020, the City Council approved Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-06(A) restricting air travel into Dillingham. Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-06(A) is due to expire on May 1, 2020.

28. Since April 2, the number of COVID-19 confirmed in Alaska has steadily increased. As of April 26, 2020, the State of Alaska had confirmed 341 cases of COVID-19. During the same time period the number of COVID-19 cases confirmed in Dillingham remained at zero confirming the effectiveness of Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-06 in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in Dillingham.

29. On April 21, 2020, the State of Alaska extended Mandate 10 until May 19, 2020 and extended Mandate 12 indefinitely.

30. On April 23, 2020 the Governor of Alaska issued Health Mandate 17 applicable to individual commercial fishing vessels that were not participating in a so-called “fleet plan”.

31. Health Mandate 17 recognizes that “some local communities, boatyards, or harbormasters may have enacted additional protective measures” and requires individual vessel owners and captains to comply with those measures.

32. It is anticipated that as many as ten thousand people from outside Dillingham will enter city boundaries via the airport or by water after May 1 and remain in the Dillingham area through the conclusion of the commercial and sport fishing seasons. These individuals will come from within Alaska, from other states on the west coast of the United States and from other countries where large numbers of confirmed cases of the COVID-19 virus have been reported.

33. As of April 26, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 infections in Oregon, Washington and California was:

California - 43,691
Oregon - 2,311
Washington - 13,663

34. Because so many of those engaged in the commercial fishing industry come from outside Alaska and are not permanent Dillingham residents the existing data as to the rate of infection, per capita testing, and rate of hospitalization within Alaska is of limited use in gaging the risk of overwhelming local medical facilities during the 2020 commercial fishing season.

35. The only health care facility in Dillingham is the Kanakanak Clinic with a current capacity of 12 beds, 1 critical care unit and no working ventilators.

36. On April 23, 2020 the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation informed the State of Alaska that it did not have the capability of providing COVID-19 medical care to persons entering Dillingham during the commercial fishing season and stated "Without a plan of action, BBAHC resources will "most likely" be "strained and overwhelmed".

37. As of the date of this ordinance the State of Alaska has not provided any information to the City of Dillingham or its residents of plans to establish temporary medical facilities to provide COVID-19 medical care during the commercial fishing season.

38. As of the date of this ordinance, the State of Alaska has not provided any information to the City of Dillingham regarding a plan to transport persons infected with COVID-19 and needing medical care during the commercial fishing season to medical facilities elsewhere in Alaska.

39. The State of Alaska has access to sophisticated epidemiological modeling expertise including existing relationships with the University of Washington and the University of Alaska Anchorage faculty and staff.

40. As of the date of this ordinance, the State of Alaska has not provided any information to the City of Dillingham or its residents of epidemiological models predicting the number of anticipated cases of COVID-19 that will occur in Bristol Bay during the commercial fishing season or the number of cases needing hospitalization.

41. The Governor has repeatedly stated and state law enforcement personnel and the State of Alaska District Attorney's office have repeatedly confirmed they have no intention of actually enforcing any of the Health Mandates issued by the Governor including Health Mandate 10, Health Mandate 12 and Health Mandate 17.

42. Many of the requirements of Health Mandate 17 are unlikely to be able to be practiced by the Bristol Bay commercial fishing fleet. For example, the vessels participating in the fishery are limited in length to 32 feet. Most will not have rooms with designated toilets that could be used for quarantine and isolation. Many captains are unlikely to be able to obtain some or all of the personal protective equipment referenced in Mandate 17.

43. Maintaining social distancing while in port in Dillingham during the commercial fishing season is not possible. The number of vessels using the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor exceeds the amount of space available for vessels to moor directly to floats. Vessels must tie

directly to other vessels and accessing land requires captains and crew to jump from boat to boat until reaching a harbor float.

44. As of the date of this Ordinance, in every Alaskan community in which the COVID-19 virus has been confirmed to be present the initial presence of the virus resulted from an infected (and therefore contagious) person traveling into the community from another place.

45. It is a known medical fact that persons infected with the COVID-19 virus are contagious and therefore spread the virus within a community for days before exhibiting symptoms of a COVID-19 infection; and

46. The public health risk to residents of Dillingham increases with each flight or marine vessel that arrives in Dillingham.

Section 2. Finding of Emergency. The City Council hereby finds the facts set forth in Section 1 constitute an emergency.

Section 3. Authority. This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the general police powers of the City of Dillingham, the City's authority to establish land use regulations to protect the public health and general welfare of persons in Dillingham under Section 18.08.010 of the Dillingham Municipal Code, and the City's authority to regulate use of public facilities such as streets and highways and the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor.

Section 4. Modification of Essential Air Travel District. The boundaries of the Essential Air Travel District created by Emergency Ordinance 2020-06(A) are modified to include the entire City of Dillingham including Kakanak Beach. The name of the district is changed to Essential Travel District.

Section 5. Permitted Uses. No person may enter the Essential Travel District unless that person either: 1) is traveling to Dillingham to receive non-elective medical care, or 2) is in transit and will remain within the Dillingham Airport while changing planes; or 3) lives outside city boundaries and will immediately travel from the Dillingham Airport to their place of residence via the Lake Road; or 4) lives outside city boundaries and works within the City and is traveling between their residence and their place of employment; or 5) lives outside city boundaries and obtains critical personal needs in Dillingham, traveling between their place of residence and the place of business providing critical personal needs; 6) is traveling from Dillingham; or 7) has applied for and been issued a Travel Permit by the City Manager. Persons identified in subsections 1-6 above are not required to submit a Travel Permit application.

Section 6. Airline Use. A certificated air carrier may only use or enter the Essential Travel District to provide Essential Travel Services.

Section 7. Definitions. For the purposes of this ordinance, the words and terms defined herein shall be defined and interpreted as follows:

A. "Essential Travel Services" means providing or using air transportation to or by persons permitted to travel by air to Dillingham.

B. "Essential Fisheries Services" means maintenance, operation, and supply of fish processing facilities and commercial fishing vessels including housing persons employed in fish processing and commercial fishing and transporting and launching commercial fishing vessels by persons who have been issued a Travel Use Permit.

C. "Critical Personal Needs" means a person who is:

1. a Dillingham resident who left Dillingham before March 27, 2020, is returning to Dillingham and who agrees to quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
2. traveling to Dillingham to receive required medical care.
3. traveling to Dillingham to purchase groceries or fuel.
4. traveling to the Dillingham Post Office.
5. traveling to the Dillingham branch of Wells Fargo Bank or Keybank.

D. "Commercial Fishing Vendor" means a person who has or is required to have a City of Dillingham business license, and is providing services or supplies to a commercial fishing vessel or a fish processing facility. All Commercial Fishing Vendors must sign an acknowledgement of receipt of the City of Dillingham Harbor, Dock and Commercial Fishing Vendor rules.

Section 8. Travel Use Permits. A Travel Use Permit ("Permit") may be issued at the discretion of the City Manager provided the applicant provides sufficient information to lead the city manager to reasonably conclude: 1) the person is identified as a critical infrastructure worker in the Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order dated April 10, 2020 and is using property within the Essential Travel District or the Fisheries Related Use District for Essential Travel Services or Essential Fisheries Services or 2) the person is using property within the Essential Travel Services District for Critical Personal Needs or 3) the person is a Commercial Fishing Vendor. The City Manager may condition issuance of a Permit on compliance with quarantine requirements of this ordinance and City of Dillingham Harbor, Dock and Commercial Fishing Vendor Rules.

Section 9. Permit Application. Applications for a Travel Use Permit shall be submitted by electronic mail or facsimile to the Dillingham Emergency Operations Center travelpermit@dillinghamak.us, fax number 907-842-2060 using an application form prepared by the City. A decision shall be made within 48 hours after the application is submitted. Vessel owners may submit a single application to cover the vessel, captain and all crew members provided they are all identified by name on the application.

Section 10. Appeal. Any denial of a Permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefore. Denials of a Permit by the city manager may be appealed to the Mayor by submitting a written notice of appeal. The Mayor's decision on appeal shall be the final city action on the application.

Section 11. Prohibited Use. All property and structures within the Essential Travel District may only be used for purposes of providing Essential Travel Services and accessory uses for Essential Travel Services. All other uses within the Essential Travel District are prohibited.

Section 12. Compliance with Harbor, Dock and Commercial Fishing Vendor Rules. All persons shall comply with the City of Dillingham Harbor, Dock and Commercial Fishing Vendor Rules.

Section 13. Compliance with Health Mandates. All persons shall comply with all requirements of Health Mandate 17, Health Mandate 10, Health Mandate 11 and Health Mandate 12 as in effect on April 30, 2020. This requirement shall survive any subsequent changes to or suspensions of Health Mandates 10, 11, 12 or 17.

Section 14. Finding of Probable Cause. There is probable cause to believe that the circumstances set forth in this Ordinance mean any delay in seeking a state-ordered or judicially-ordered quarantine would pose a clear and immediate threat to public health such that a limited quarantine of a group of individuals is the least restrictive alternative and is necessary to prevent, reduce or limit the spread of the corona virus within Dillingham.

Section 15. Mandatory Quarantine. In addition to the limitations on use of property within the Essential Service District and Fisheries Related Use District set forth above, this ordinance imposes a fourteen day self-quarantine on the following identified group of individuals (“Quarantine Group”):

A. Any person required to quarantine by Health Mandate 10 or Health Mandate 17 who has not completed their quarantine immediately prior to arrival in Dillingham shall quarantine within the Fisheries Related Use District. Time spent in quarantine on a vessel or at an employer designated and supervised quarantine site immediately prior to arrival in Dillingham after initially entering Alaska shall be credited towards completion of the required quarantine.

B. Any person traveling to Dillingham for Critical Personal Needs as defined in Section 8(C)(1) shall quarantine at their place of residence.

C. Any Commercial Fishing Vendor who has violated the Dillingham Harbor, Dock, and Commercial Fishing Vendor rules shall quarantine within the Fisheries Related Use District.

Section 16. Court Hearing. Any individuals in the Quarantine Group may request a court hearing to challenge the limitations imposed by this order within forty-eight hours after their arrival in Dillingham or being first subject to the quarantine provisions of this ordinance using procedures set forth in AS 18.15.385(f), (g) and (h) incorporated herein by reference.

Section 17. Enforcement. Violations of this Emergency Ordinance shall be a Minor Offense. In accordance with AS 29.25.070(a), citations for violation of this ordinance may be disposed of as provided in AS 12.25.195 through 12.25.230, without a court appearance, upon payment of a one-thousand dollar (\$1,000) fine, plus the state surcharge required by AS 12.55.039 and 29.25.074. Fines must be paid to the court. The Alaska Court System’s Rule of Minor Offense Procedures applies. This fine may not be judicially reduced. Each day of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

Section 18. Code Provisions Superseded. This ordinance supersedes any inconsistent ordinances, rules or regulations of the City of Dillingham including, but not limited to Section 18.20.040 procedures for changing land use districts. Chapter 18.44 of the Dillingham Municipal Code shall not apply to buildings, structures, uses and lots regulated by this emergency ordinance.

Section 19. Effective Date. This ordinance is effective April 30, 2020 at 11:59 p.m. and shall continue in effect until June 29, 2020 unless extended by action of the city council. The adoption of this ordinance shall not in any manner affect any prosecution for violations of Emergency Ordinance 2020-06(A) committed prior to the effective date hereof.

PASSED and ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Dillingham City Council
on April 30, 2020.

SEAL:



Alice Ruby, Mayor

ATTEST:



Lori Goodell, City Clerk

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-08

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL REQUIRING PROTECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID 19

BE IT ENACTED BY THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL:

Section 1. Legislative Findings:

The legislative findings contained in Emergency Ordinance 2020-07 Section 1 numbered 1-46 are adopted by reference as if fully set forth herein. In addition Council makes the following legislative findings:

47. As of May 5, 2020 Dillingham still had 0 reported cases of COVID-19.

48. As of May 5, 2020 there had been 371 reported cases of COVID-19 in the State of Alaska.

49. As of May 5, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 infections in Oregon, Washington and California was:

California -	54,937
Oregon -	2,759
Washington -	15,594

Section 2. Finding of Emergency. The City Council hereby finds the facts set forth in Section 1 constitute an emergency.

Section 3. Authority. This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the general police powers of the City of Dillingham to protect the public health and general welfare of persons in Dillingham and the City's authority to regulate use of public facilities such as streets and highways and the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor.

Section 4. Face Mask Requirement.

A. All customers, employees and visitors of businesses and organizations that are open must wear face masks covering their nose and mouth to provide additional protection from spread of COVID-19 when entering and when inside those premises.

B. The face coverings need not be medical-grade masks or N95 respirators, but can be cloth face coverings. A cloth face covering is a material that covers the nose and mouth. It can be secured to the head with ties or straps or simply wrapped around the lower face. It can be made of a variety of materials, such as cotton, silk, or linen. A cloth face covering may be factory-made or sewn by hand or can be improvised from household items such as scarfs, T-shirts, sweatshirts or towels.

C. A business owner or operator of a building open to the public may refuse admission or service to any individual who fails to wear face coverings as required by this ordinance.

Section 5. Social Distancing.

A. All persons in Dillingham shall practice social distancing when in public or in a work area to the maximum extent possible.

B. For purposes of this ordinance social distancing is defined as maintaining a distance of six feet or greater from any individuals with whom you do not currently reside.

C. The City Manager and Harbor Master may issue rules and regulations governing use of city facilities to implement social distancing. These may include limiting hours of operation, designating separate hours of access for persons required to quarantine or be tested for presence of the virus that causes COVID-19, designating separate hours of access for residents and non-commercial fisherman, requiring delivery of goods to a designated area, limiting the number of floats in the small boat harbor and limiting the time a vessel may remain in the small boat harbor.

D. The owners or operators of all commercial fishing vessels in Dillingham shall comply with applicable social distancing requirements set forth in State Health Mandate 17, Appendix 1 issued April 23, 2020 which are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth. This requirement shall survive the subsequent repeal or modification of Mandate 17 or Appendix 1.

Section 6. Cleanliness Standards.

A. All businesses in Dillingham shall comply with applicable hygiene, cleaning and disinfecting requirements and protocols set forth in State Health Mandate 16 Attachments D, E, F, G and H which are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth. This requirement shall survive the subsequent repeal or modification of Mandate 16 or any of Attachments D, E, F, G and H.

B. The owners or operators of all commercial fishing vessels in Dillingham shall comply with applicable hygiene, cleaning and disinfecting requirements and protocols set forth in State Health Mandate 17 Appendix 1 issued April 23, 2020 which are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth. This requirement shall survive the subsequent repeal or modification of Mandate 17 or Appendix 1.

Section 7. Compliance with Harbor, Dock and Commercial Fishing Vendor Rules. All persons shall comply with the City of Dillingham Harbor, Dock and Commercial Fishing Vendor Rules including rules authorized by Section 5 (C) of this emergency ordinance.

Section 8. Enforcement.

A. Violations of this Emergency Ordinance shall be a Minor Offense. In accordance with AS 29.25.070(a), citations for violation of this ordinance may be disposed of as provided in AS 12.25.195 through 12.25.230, without a court appearance, upon payment of a one-hundred dollar (\$100) fine for a first offense, a five-hundred dollar (\$500) fine for a second offense and a one-thousand dollar (\$1,000) fine for all subsequent offenses, plus the state surcharge required by AS 12.55.039 and 29.25.074. Fines must be paid to the court. The Alaska Court System's Rule of Minor Offense Procedures applies. This fine may not be judicially reduced. Each day of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

Section 9. Code Provisions Superseded. This ordinance supersedes any inconsistent ordinances, rules, or regulations of the City of Dillingham.

Section 10. Effective Date. This ordinance is effective May 7 at 11:59 p.m. and shall continue in effect until June 29, 2020 unless extended by action of the city council. The adoption of this

ordinance shall not in any manner affect any prosecution for violations of any other Emergency Ordinance) committed prior to the effective date hereof.

PASSED and ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Dillingham City Council on May 8, 2020.

SEAL:



Alice Ruby, Mayor

ATTEST:



Lori Goodell, City Clerk

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-09

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL REQUIRING QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION MEASURES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID 19

BE IT ENACTED BY THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL:

Section 1. Legislative Findings:

The legislative findings contained in Emergency Ordinance 2020-07 Section 1 numbered 1-46 are adopted by reference as if fully set forth herein. In addition Council makes the following legislative findings:

47. As of May 5, 2020 Dillingham still had 0 reported cases of COVID-19.

48. As of May 5, 2020 there had been 371 reported cases of COVID-19 in the State of Alaska.

49. As of May 5, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 infections in Oregon, Washington and California was:

California -	54,937
Oregon -	2,759
Washington -	15,594

Section 2. Finding of Emergency. The City Council hereby finds the facts set forth in Section 1 constitute an emergency.

Section 3. Authority. This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the general police powers of the City of Dillingham to protect the public health and general welfare of persons in Dillingham and the City's authority to regulate use of public facilities such as streets and highways and the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor.

Section 4. Mandatory Quarantine. This ordinance imposes a fourteen day self-quarantine on the following identified group of individuals arriving in Dillingham from places outside the Dillingham Census Area:

A. Any person who has not completed their quarantine immediately prior to arrival in Dillingham and; 1) is required to quarantine by Health Mandate 10 or Health Mandate 17 as of May 5, 2020; or 2) is a critical infrastructure worker as identified by the State of Alaska Essential Services and Critical Workforce Infrastructure Order dated April 10, 2020 and has traveled to Dillingham from elsewhere in Alaska.

B. Persons required to quarantine in Dillingham shall quarantine in one of the following locations on land or water:

1. On a commercial fishing vessel, conex, or fishing encampment owned or operated by them or by their employer provided not more than three persons shall be allowed to complete a quarantine on the same vessel.

2. At a designated quarantine site managed and supervised by their employer and identified in their employer's COVID-19 protection plan approved by the State of Alaska a copy of which shall be provided to the Emergency Operations Center not later than 48 hours before the person's arrival in Dillingham.

3. At a designated quarantine site managed and supervised by the City of Dillingham or an authorized representative of the City of Dillingham if available.

4. At a Dillingham residence.

5. At their employer's Dillingham residence.

C. Time spent in quarantine on a vessel or at an employer designated and supervised quarantine site immediately prior to arrival in Dillingham after initially entering Alaska shall be credited towards completion of the required quarantine.

D. Any person traveling to Dillingham for Critical Personal Needs as defined in Emergency Ordinance 2020-07 Section 8(C)(1) shall quarantine at their place of residence.

E. Quarantine requirements established by this ordinance shall survive any subsequent changes to or suspensions of Health Mandates 10, 12 or 17.

F. The 14 day quarantine in Dillingham can be waived upon two negative COVID-19 tests which must be administered no less than ten days apart. One COVID-19 test must be done in Dillingham no less than 72 hours after arrival.

G. People who have maintained 14 days quarantine or have had two negative COVID-19 test and have stayed in the Dillingham Census Area or in the Nushagak/Igushik Fishing District or the Wood/Tikchik State Park and Nushagak river system will not have to quarantine again upon entry to Dillingham.

H. If quarantine is being completed while in Dillingham a COVID-19 test must be taken in Dillingham on the thirteenth day of quarantine. Persons shall continue in quarantine for an additional day after this test is administered unless the test is positive in which case the person will be placed in isolation until such time as a subsequent test is negative for COVID-19.

Section 5. Social Distancing During Quarantine.

A. All persons in quarantine shall practice social distancing at their quarantine location to the maximum extent possible.

B. All persons entering a quarantine location shall practice social distancing while at the quarantine location to the maximum extent possible.

C. For purposes of this ordinance social distancing is defined as maintaining a distance of six feet or greater from any individuals with whom you do not currently reside.

Section 6. Limitation on Leaving Quarantine Location.

A. Any person required to quarantine shall not leave their quarantine location during their quarantine period for any reason other than to:

1. receive non-elective medical care.
2. go to their place of employment.
3. use designated portable toilets and shower facilities.
4. be tested for COVID-19.
5. leave Dillingham.

B. Any authorized travel while in quarantine other than to use portable toilets is limited to a single trip each day directly to and from the quarantine location.

C. Person who have left a quarantine location to be tested for COVID-19 shall not leave the quarantine location for any reason other than to use designated portable toilets until they have received negative test results.

Section 7. Limitation on Entry to Quarantine Location.

A. No person shall enter a quarantine location unless:

1. they are in quarantine at that location.
2. they own or operate a commercial fishing vessel or commercial fishing equipment stored at that location.
3. they are providing services to a commercial fishing permit holder or operator stored at that location
4. they are providing goods or materials to a commercial fishing, set net, or permit holder whose vessel or equipment is stored at that location that cannot be delivered to a designated delivery area immediately adjacent to that location.
5. the quarantine location is their usual place of residence.
6. they are providing medical services to a person in that location.

Section 8. Face Mask Requirement. All persons within a quarantine location other than their residence or their employer's residence must wear face masks covering their nose and mouth to provide additional protection from spread of COVID-19. The face coverings need not be medical-grade masks or N95 respirators, but can be cloth face coverings. A cloth face covering is a material that covers the nose and mouth. It can be secured to the head with ties or straps or simply wrapped around the lower face. It can be made of a variety of materials, such as cotton, silk, or linen. A cloth face covering may be factory-made or sewn by hand or can be improvised from household items such as scarfs, T-shirts, sweatshirts, or towels.

Section 9. Court Hearing. Any person required to quarantine by this ordinance may request a court hearing to challenge the limitations imposed by this order within forty-eight hours after their arrival in Dillingham or being first subject to the quarantine provisions of this ordinance using procedures set forth in AS 18.15.385(f), (g) and (h) incorporated herein by reference.

Section 10. Mandatory Isolation and Evacuation.

A. Any person required to quarantine by this ordinance who tests positive for COVID-19 shall immediately self-isolate at a designated self-isolation location and monitor for signs of sickness.

B. Persons required to isolate in Dillingham shall isolate at one of the following locations:

1. At a designated isolation site managed and supervised by their employer and identified in their employer's COVID-19 protection plan approved by the State of Alaska a copy of which shall be provided to the Emergency Operations Center not later than 48 hours before the person's arrival in Dillingham.

2. At a designated isolation site managed and supervised by the City of Dillingham or an authorized representative of the City of Dillingham if available.

3. In a room within their residence which no other person is allowed to enter.

4. In a room at their employer's residence which no other person is allowed to enter.

5. At a location outside the boundaries of the City provided the person must again quarantine upon return to Dillingham unless they have isolated at a location within the Dillingham Census Area.

C. The period of isolation shall be a minimum of; 1) seventy-two hours since the person has had resolution of a fever without use of fever-reducing medications and has improvement in respiratory symptoms (cough, shortness of breath); and 2) ten days after the date of the persons first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test without developing symptoms of COVID-19.

D. Any person required to isolate who has entered Dillingham from outside the Dillingham Census Area and does not have permission to use any isolation site identified in subsections (B) 1-4 above must fly out of Dillingham within twenty-four hours after receipt of a positive COVID-19 test result unless immediate hospitalization is required.

Section 11. Enforcement. Violations of this Emergency Ordinance shall be a Minor Offense. In accordance with AS 29.25.070(a), citations for violation of this ordinance may be disposed of as provided in AS 12.25.195 through 12.25.230, without a court appearance, upon payment of a one-hundred dollar (\$100) fine for a first offense, a five-hundred dollar (\$500) fine for a second offense and a one-thousand dollar (\$1,000) fine for all subsequent offenses, plus the state surcharge required by AS 12.55.039 and 29.25.074. Fines must be paid to the court. The Alaska Court System's Rule of Minor Offense Procedures applies. This fine may not be judicially reduced. Each day of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

Section 12. Code Provisions Superseded. This ordinance supersedes any inconsistent ordinances, rules, or regulations of the City of Dillingham including the mandatory quarantine requirements of Section 15 of Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-07.

Section 13. Effective Date. This ordinance is effective May 11 at 11:59 p.m. and shall continue in effect until June 29, 2020 unless extended by action of the city council. The effective date of Section 4(H) shall be May 22, 2020. The adoption of this ordinance shall not in any manner affect any prosecution for violations of any other Emergency Ordinance) committed prior to the effective date hereof.

PASSED and ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Dillingham City Council on May 8, 2020.

SEAL:



Alice Ruby, Mayor

ATTEST:



Lori Goodell, City Clerk

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-10(A)

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL MANDATING HYGENIC STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF CITY FACILITIES AND PROPERTY TO FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPENING

BE IT ENACTED BY THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL:

Section 1. Legislative findings.

The legislative findings contained in Emergency Ordinance 2020-07 Section 1 numbered 1-46 are adopted by reference as if fully set forth herein. In addition Council makes the following legislative findings:

47. As of May 5, 2020, Dillingham still had 0 reported cases of COVID-19.

48. As of May 5, 2020, there had been 371 reported cases of COVID-19 in the State of Alaska.

49. As of May 5, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 infections in Oregon, Washington and California was:

California - 54,937

Oregon - 2,759

Washington - 15,594

50. It is the goal of the city to promote sustainable "opening of the economy".

51. Unrestricted use of city property and facilities is likely to result in unhygienic practices and, in turn, COVID-19 outbreaks, which would require complete closure of the facilities and result in significant economic loss.

51. To ensure that city property and facilities remain available for public use and to ensure that economic activity is sustainable, restrictions on the use of city property and facilities to ensure their continued use are desirable.

52. To further federal, state, and city goals of "opening the economy" and ensuring that it can remain open, the city council has determined that short-term use restrictions are necessary.

Section 2. Finding of Emergency. The City Council hereby finds the facts set forth in Section 1 constitute an emergency.

Section 3. Authority. This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the general police powers of the City of Dillingham and the City's authority to regulate use of public facilities such as streets and highways and the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor.

Section 4. Classification. This is an emergency non-code ordinance.

Section 5. Use of City Facilities Restricted for Health and Safety of All Users.

A. No person may use any city facilities, including, but not limited to, all city port facilities governed by DMC 2.42, unless the person:

1. Does not present with any symptoms of COVID-19; and
2. Has completed any required quarantine immediately prior to arrival in Dillingham; or
3. Has completed any required quarantine while in the Dillingham census area; or
4. Is using city facilities to leave Dillingham to complete their required quarantine outside the City; and
5. Has obtained a negative test result on a Sars-Covid 2 PCR, antibody or antigen test within 72 hours prior to entry to Dillingham from outside the Dillingham census area.

B. It is unlawful for a person to aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce the doing of an act forbidden under subsection A. of this section or to attempt to do so; such act shall be deemed a violation of subsection A.

C. An organization shall be deemed to have violated this section if the violation was committed by or with the knowledge of any person with a fiduciary relationship to the organization or other members of the organization or where such relationship would exist if there were other members of the organization and specifically includes any officer, director if a corporation, member or manager of an LLC, partner in a partnership, and any person holding 10% or more of the equity or control of the organization.

D. Penalties and Remedies:

1. Violation of subsection A. of this section constitutes criminal trespass upon city property, in violation of AS 11.46.330 and may be charged as such provided:
 - a. that notice against trespass under this section is personally communicated to a person so charged by a city official, including any city police officer; or
 - b. that notice that violation of A. of this section constitutes criminal trespass upon city property is given by posting in a reasonably conspicuous manner under the circumstances; or
 - c. for vessel owners or captains, that notice that violation of A. of this section constitutes criminal trespass upon city property is given through any

method of communication or transmission customarily use by mariners and of which mariners have a duty to remain informed, such as published notices to mariners.

2. In addition to any remedy or penalty, except those set forth in subsection D.1. and D.3. which shall not be cumulative, violation of this section, provided that notice described in subsection D.1. has been given, shall be chargeable as a criminal violation of municipal and punishable upon conviction by:
 - a. up to 10 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine if the offender is a natural person, or
 - b. Up to a \$10,000 fine and forfeiture of any instrument or property used in the commission of the offense if the offender is an organization.
3. In addition to any remedy or penalty, except those set forth in subsection D.1. and D.3. which shall not be cumulative, violation of this section, provided that notice described in subsection D.1 has been given, may be remedied, following an administrative hearing, by:
 - a. A civil fine of not more than \$1,000 if the violator is a natural person or \$10,000 if the violator is an organization;
 - b. Forfeiture of any instrument or property used in the commission of the offense; and
 - c. If the violator is an organization, forfeiture of any profits or benefits the violator obtained in connection with or proximately related to the violation, including, but not limited to, any fish caught or obtained obtained in connection with or proximately related to the violation.
4. A natural person found to have violated this section shall be placed on the denied services list established by DMC 4.40.010 and shall remain on such list for 365 days for violation if this section.
5. An organization found to have violated this section, and any vessel belonging to the organization at the time of the violation, shall be placed on the denied services list established by DMC 4.40.010 and shall remain on such list for five years for violation if this section.
6. If, three or more citations for violation of this section are issued to three or more separate natural persons and/or organizations within any consecutive seven-day period, the port director, pursuant to DMC 2.42.030.B. shall declare all port facilities closed for a period of 14 days.

E. Affirmative Defense & Exceptions:

1. It shall be an affirmative defense to any charge or penalty related to violation of this section that a test described in A.5. was not reasonably available in the city and in any location in which the person was in the 72 hours prior to arriving in the city.
2. Subsections A and B shall not apply to any agent or employee of the federal or state governments in the course of executing official duties.
3. Subsections A and B shall not apply to bona fide medical professionals in the course of executing professional duties.

F. Definitions & Standards

For the purpose of this sections, the following definitions shall apply:

“aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce” shall include any direction, instruction, or duty imposed by an employer, principal, or person engaging a contractor upon an employee, agent, or contractor.

“Areas where COVID-19 is circulating” includes all municipalities which, in the previous 18 days, have confirmed any new cases of COVID-19.

“Not reasonably available” means that

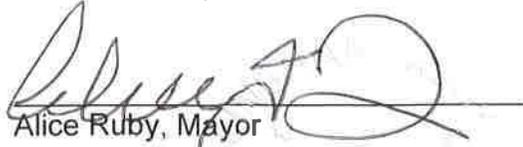
- (i) no testing facilities or tests are available in the city or in any location in which the person was in the 72 hours prior to arriving in the city; or
- (ii) the fee for testing exceeds four times the regular advertised fare for individual air transportation between Anchorage and the City of Dillingham; or
- (iii) existing state restrictions restrict the person from obtaining a test, if and to the extent state testing guidelines and restrictions allow for the testing of asymptomatic persons in high-consequence settings (e.g., people coming in to remote communities from areas where COVID-19 is circulating).

“Organization” has that meaning given by AS 11.81.900(43).

“Remote communities” shall include all communities within the Dillingham census area.

Section 6. Effective Date. This ordinance shall go into effect at 11:59 pm on May 11, 2020 and remain in effect until July 10, 2020.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the affirmative vote of all the Dillingham City Councilmembers present or the affirmative vote of four Dillingham City Councilmembers, whichever is less, on May 8, 2020.


Alice Ruby, Mayor

[SEAL]

ATTEST:

Lori Goodell, City Clerk



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DRAFT COVID-19 ONBOARD PROCEDURES: Subject to continuous update.						
Discovery Health MD, PLLC						
Version 1.13						
May 3, 2020						

Version 1.13 updates

Under ISOLATION, time to discontinue isolation is extended to 10 days from symptom onset.

Temperature cutoff for screening changed from $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $\geq 99.6^{\circ}\text{F}$

TREATMENT ON BOARD section added

COVID-19 ONBOARD PROCEDURES

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Note: these are draft guidelines only, developed in conjunction with industry stakeholders in order to assist companies in developing their own internal procedures related to the evolving pandemic. This is not intended as a standard of care or as an industry standard and does not constitute independent legal or regulatory authority or mandate.



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PURPOSE

These procedures are intended to provide medical guidance to vessels engaged in maritime commerce utilizing guidance provided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to control the spread of COVID-19 on board vessels calling upon the United States and to mitigate the risk of potential fines for failure to report COVID-19 symptomatic cases.

These procedures can also be applied as a best practice on vessels engaged in international commerce. For vessels engaged in international trade, many countries around the world have implemented their own protocols which could include an extended quarantine period for the vessel depending upon the last port of call, the travel history of the crew and passengers on board, and may include travel and/or crew change restrictions. Vessels are advised to check with their agent prior to calling upon such ports as protocols are subject to change on a daily basis.

COVID-19 is now classified as a global pandemic, as declared by the World Health Organization. In order to assist in containing the spread of COVID-19 to the extent possible, crew members, other than those signing off, should be restricted to the vessel while in port if feasible.

In the event crewmembers disembark at a port, they should be expected to follow social distancing and other mitigation strategies and wash hands before returning to the vessel.¹

PREPARATION

Crew changes:

Attempt to minimize crew changes as much as possible. The goal is to keep a healthy crew healthy. For any joining crew, strongly consider a 14-day quarantine period prior to arrival with home symptom screening.

Be aware that the State of Alaska has mandated quarantine for 14 days whether resident, worker, or visitor. Fishing is considered part of the critical infrastructure and for workers to enter Alaska, a plan or protocol outlining how you will avoid the spread of COVID-19 is required to be submitted.²

Isolation or Quarantine Rooms:

Identify which rooms will be used for isolation, ideally it should be an airborne isolation room. If this is not available, it should be a private room with a bathroom. If this is not available, designate rooms that will house only sick crew. A separate bathroom should be designated for sick crew. Be aware that bathrooms shared among isolated or quarantined crew pose a potential infection risk. If toilet seats have lids, the lids should be shut before flushing. There is evidence that COVID-19 can be shed in feces and flushing may generate an

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/community-mitigation-strategy.pdf>

² <https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/AKDHSS-282d20b>

Note: these are draft guidelines only, developed in conjunction with industry stakeholders in order to assist companies in developing their own internal procedures related to the evolving pandemic. This is not intended as a standard of care or as an industry standard and does not constitute independent legal or regulatory authority or mandate.



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infectious aerosol. Bathrooms should not use air hand dryers as these can spread droplets, paper towels should be provided with a designated waste bin. Frequently clean and disinfect bathrooms.

Additionally, identify which rooms will be used to quarantine crew with close contact exposure to a suspected COVID-19 case if necessary. Identify what the minimum safe staffing requirements are for a vessel in case of a widespread isolation or quarantine.

PPE:

Ensure adequate PPE (NIOSH-certified N95 mask or surgical mask, disposable long-sleeved gown, disposable medical gloves, eye protection such as goggles or disposable face shields that cover the front and sides of face) is available on board. The quantity recommended is at the discretion of the operator. Operators should have contingency plans for rapid resupply during outbreaks.

Train responders on appropriate donning and doffing techniques for PPE. Have disposal plans in place.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/ppe/ppe-sequence.pdf>

If N95 masks or surgical masks are not available, the CDC has issued the following guidance:

In settings where facemasks are not available, health care providers might use homemade masks (e.g., bandana, scarf) for care of patients with COVID-19 as a last resort. However, homemade masks are not considered PPE, since their capability to protect health care provider is unknown. Caution should be exercised when considering this option. Homemade masks should ideally be used in combination with a face shield that covers the entire front (that extends to the chin or below) and sides of the face.³

If N95 masks or surgical face masks are not available, but a higher level industrial respirator, such as a half-face or full-face mask with a HEPA filter cartridge is available, this may be an acceptable alternative if an OSHA respiratory protection program is in place, the employee has been fit tested for the specific respirator, and a sanitizing and cleaning program is in place.

Movement on Vessel:

Galley should be prepared to send individual meals to sick crew and clean dishes separately. Eliminate buffet style dining: train galley staff to serve food as crew pass through the line instead of having each crew member touch the serving utensils. Galley crew should practice *meticulous* hand and cough hygiene and should consider masking while serving food. Some considerations include:

- Self-service utensils – to reduce the opportunity for items to be touched by multiple people, set up trays with utensils on them and hand them out;
- Use of single use cups/plates/etc;
- Aggressive sanitizing of push button/lever beverage dispensers, condiments, etc. – areas that people may be touching during the meal service;

³ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/ppe-strategy/face-masks.html>

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- Stagger meal breaks to reduce the number of people in the galley at one time or reducing the seating capacity in the galley so people are spaced farther apart;
- Ensure people sanitize their hands on the way to the galley.

Restrict access into the ship's accommodation – keep doors locked to restrict unnecessary crew or visitor movement through vessel.

Post hand and cough hygiene posters throughout vessel.

Supplies:

Vessels should have appropriate diagnostic supplies on board including stethoscopes, blood pressure cuffs, pulse oximeters, and thermometers.

Ensure adequate supplies for cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting, including PPE and bags for disposal.

Have alcohol-based hand sanitizer (at least 60-70%) ready for use upon entry to ship, in the galley, wheelhouse, and throughout the vessel. Have disposable tissues and waste bins available throughout the vessel.

Vessels should consider carrying Point-Of-Care influenza tests. Per the CDC, vessels should have sterile viral transport media and sterile swabs to collect nasopharyngeal and nasal specimens if COVID-19 is suspected. These specimens must also be refrigerated for up to 72 hours after collection, or frozen.

Vessels should carry appropriate medications and pharmaceutical supplies, based on the level of training of medical responders on board, which may include:

- Antipyretics such as acetaminophen;
- Oseltamivir;
- Oral hydration salts;
- IV fluids and IV administration supplies;
- Oxygen and oxygen administration supplies;
- Airway interventions including oral and/or nasopharyngeal airways;
- Advanced airway support interventions;
- A selection of antibiotics, oral and IV, to treat bacterial respiratory infections and sepsis.

HOW TO HOME SELF-QUARANTINE

A home self-quarantine is an effective way to prevent the introduction of COVID-19 to your vessel or local communities, however the recommendations on how to self-quarantine must be strictly followed to be effective. **If you develop fever or symptoms during the 14-day self-quarantine period you must delay travel and contact your primary care provider for further guidance.**

Self-quarantine means that you select a location, whether your residence or a hotel room or rented lodging, and you do not leave that location for 14 days. This means you do not go to the grocery store or leave your home. If you are self-quarantining with other people in the house, you must stay six feet away from other household members.

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members, or you must all quarantine together. Do not share personal items and be especially careful of the kitchen and bathroom areas, as these are areas of high infection risk. You should clean and disinfect surfaces, doorknobs, computers, phones, etc. frequently. You should wear masks around other people and practice good cough and hand hygiene, washing your hands with soap and water frequently and avoid touching your face, eyes, and mouth. If you need to break quarantine to seek medical care or for any other reason, you have not successfully completed quarantine and should not travel.

Alaska State Health Mandate 010 has further guidance on self-quarantining.⁴ The New York Times has an article on how to self-quarantine accessible here: <https://www.nytimes.com/article/quarantine-coronavirus.html>

PREDEPARTURE SCREENING

We recommend screening of crew at least 14 days in advance of arrival if possible. If a 14-day window is not feasible, screening should begin as soon as possible prior to departure.

All crew should self-quarantine during this 14-day window.

A potential screening process could include the following steps:

1. 14-day Pre-Departure Screening

- a. Have you experienced any difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?⁵
- b. Have you experienced a fever (99.6° F [37.6° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours? (A forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)⁶
- c. Have you experienced signs of a fever such as chills, aches & pains, etc. within the last 72 hours?
- d. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
- e. Have you had contact within the past 14 days with a lab confirmed **or suspected** COVID-19 case patient? (contact defined as being within 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (10 minutes) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case).

If a crewmember answers “no” to all the above questions, we recommend self-quarantine at home for the next 14 days to minimize the risk of infection prior to travel. If self-quarantine is not possible,

⁴ <https://gov.alaska.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/03232020-SOA-COVID-19-Health-Mandate-010.pdf>

⁵ Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath means the person is

- unable to move enough air into or out of the lungs, or can do so only with an unusually great effort
- gasping for air,
- feeling “short of breath,” or unable to “catch” his/her breath
- breathing too fast or shallowly, or using muscles of stomach, chest or neck to breathe (especially for children).

⁶ <https://www.cigna.com/individuals-families/health-wellness/hw/medical-topics/fever-temperatures-tw9223>

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he or she must practice social distancing, meticulous hand and cough hygiene and minimize interactions.

2. 14-day At Home Monitoring

- a. Crew member should take his or her temperature twice daily and document temperature and any subjective fever or respiratory symptoms.

If crewmember develops fever or symptoms during this time, travel should be delayed.

Crewmembers should carry a copy of this documentation with them on travel to Alaska to demonstrate compliance with screening recommendations.

3. Day Before Departure Screening

- a. Have you experienced any difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?
- b. Have you experienced a fever (99.6° F [37.6° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours? (A forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)
- c. Have you experienced signs of a fever such as chills, aches & pains, etc. within the last 72 hours?
- d. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
- e. Have you had contact within the past 14 days with a lab confirmed **or suspected** COVID-19 case patient? (contact defined as being within 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (10 minutes) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case).

If crewmember answers no to all questions, travel may continue to the vessel.

4. Vessel Arrival Screening

- a. On arrival to the vessel, crewmember should demonstrate a measured temperature < 99.6 °F (37.6° C). (This reference is for oral temperature, a forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.) **Anyone performing screening should wear PPE including an N95 mask, face shield, gloves, and gown. If not available, allow the crewmember to take their own temperature.**
- b. Crewmember must be free of fever or respiratory symptoms. A possible exception would be if crewmember has mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (i.e. allergies).

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EDUCATION OF CREW

Ensure your crew members are aware of the⁷:

- Global risk of COVID-19 during international travel;
- Signs and symptoms that may indicate a sick traveler has COVID-19;
- Requirement for the ship's medical unit to report a traveler with suspected or known COVID-19 to CDC, if ship is destined for a US port;
- Importance of not working on a ship while sick with fever or acute respiratory symptoms.

The ship's company should also review their sick leave policies and communicate them to employees.

CDC recommends that crew members who self-report or appear to have fever or acute respiratory symptoms (such as cough or shortness of breath) be immediately evaluated.

Reassure crew that COVID-19 is not thought to spread via airborne transmission. It is thought to spread via droplet transmission, mainly from person-to-person, between persons who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet), or through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.⁸

These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

Reassure crew that COVID-19 is unlikely to be spread through onboard ventilation systems. Droplets are too large to be airborne for a prolonged period of time and quickly settle out of air.

Crew should be advised to frequently wash hands with soap and water, use alcohol-based hand sanitizer, mask if coughing or sneezing, and not touch their faces.

A video to share with crew to help understand how to recognize and prevent COVID-19 spread, is here:
<https://vimeo.com/398986642>

IDENTIFICATION

Procedure to identify crew with suspected COVID-19⁹

Screen crew for:

- 1) Have you experienced any difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?¹⁰

⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>

⁸ https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prepare/transmission.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fabout%2Ftransmission.html

⁹ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/clinical-criteria.html>

<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/operational-considerations-for-managing-covid-19-cases-outbreak-on-board-ships>

¹⁰ Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath means the person is

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- 2) Have you experienced a fever (99.6° F [37.6° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours? (A forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature.)¹¹
- 3) Have you experienced signs of a fever such as chills, aches & pains, etc. within the last 72 hours?
- 4) In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
- 5) Have you had contact within 14 days of symptom onset with a lab confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case patient? (contact defined as being within 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (10 minutes) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case).¹²

unable to move enough air into or out of the lungs, or can do so only with an unusually great effort
gasping for air,
feeling “short of breath,” or unable to “catch” his/her breath
breathing too fast or shallowly, or using muscles of stomach, chest or neck to breathe (especially for children).

¹¹ <https://www.cigna.com/individuals-families/health-wellness/hw/medical-topics/fever-temperatures-tw9223>

¹² The International Chamber of Shipping defines close contact as: <https://safety4sea.com/ics-issues-new-guidance-about-seafarers-protection-amid-coronavirus/>

- Has stayed in the same cabin with a suspect/confirmed COVID-19 case;
- Has had close contact within one metre of was in a closed environment with a suspect/confirmed COVID-19 case (for passengers this may include sharing a cabin);
- Participated in common activities on board or ashore;
- Participated in the same immediate traveling group;
- Dined at the same table (for crew members this may include working together in the same ship area);
- Is a cabin steward who cleaned the cabin;
- Is a staff member who delivered food to the cabin;
- Is a medical support worker or other person providing direct care for a COVID-19 suspect or confirmed case.

The WHO defines close contacts on board a ship (high-risk exposure) as: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/operational-considerations-for-managing-covid-19-cases-outbreak-on-board-ships>

- Stayed in the same cabin as a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case;
- Had close contact (within 1 m of) or were in a closed environment with a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case –
- For crew members, this may include participating in common activities on board the ship or while ashore, being a member of a group traveling together, dining at the same table, working in the same area of the ship as the suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case, for example, cabin stewards who cleaned the cabin or galley staff who delivered food to the cabin
- Healthcare worker or another person who provided care for a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case..

The European Center for Disease Prevention and Control defines close contact for case surveillance as: <https://www.fhi.no/en/op/novel-coronavirus-facts-advice/advice-to-health-personnel/definitions-of-probable-and-confirmed-cases-of-coronavirus-covid-19-and-con/>

- A person living in the same household as a COVID-19 case;
- A person having had direct physical contact with a COVID-19 case (e.g. shaking hands);
- A person having unprotected direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case (e.g. being coughed on, touching used paper tissues with a bare hand);
- A person having had face-to-face contact with a COVID-19 case within 2 metres and > 15 minutes;
- A person who was in a closed environment (e.g. classroom, meeting room, hospital waiting room, etc.) with a COVID-19 case for 15 minutes or more and at a distance of less than 2 metres;
- A healthcare worker (HCW) or other person providing direct care for a COVID-19 case, or laboratory workers handling specimens from a COVID-19 case without recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) or with a possible breach of PPE;

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Action:

If a crewmember screens “yes” to any of the symptom questions (1-3), place a surgical mask on if tolerated.

If a crewmember screens “yes” to BOTH the any of the symptom questions (1-3) and an epidemiological risk factor questions (4 or 5), **place a surgical mask on crewmember if tolerated and isolate per the ISOLATION protocol.**

Evaluating provider to don appropriate PPE and begin to document who has exposure to crewmember from this point forward.

If available, obtain a rapid influenza swab. If positive, and no other reason to suspect COVID-19, treat crewmember as an influenza case, not a COVID-19 case. There can be co-infection with COVID-19 and influenza, if there is any suspicion for COVID-19 exposure in the prior 14 days, continue to treat as a suspected COVID-19 case.

If a crewmember screens “yes” to fever and respiratory symptoms, but does not clearly have an exposure that would qualify for a COVID-19 suspect case, recommend isolation for 72 hours AFTER the fever ends without the use of fever-reducing medications AND an improvement in initial symptoms (i.e. cough, shortness of breath) before returning to work.¹³

Additional Recommendations:

Screen crew daily for:

- New signs of fever, cough, loss of smell or taste, or shortness of breath
- If there is a respiratory illness identified on board, take temperature at least daily of each crewmember

Contact tracing information for departing crew should be maintained for at least one month (name, phone number, home address, email). They should be provided with information on whom to contact if they develop fever, cough, loss of smell or taste, or shortness of breath in the following 14 days.

ISOLATION

Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

Procedure to isolate crew with suspected COVID-19¹⁴

-
- A contact in an aircraft sitting within two seats (in any direction) of the COVID-19 case, travel companions or persons providing care, and crew members serving in the section of the aircraft where the index case was seated (if severity of symptoms or movement of the case indicate more extensive exposure, passengers seated in the entire section or all passengers on the aircraft may be considered close contacts).

¹³ <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/COVIDcasepositive.pdf>

<https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/emergency-preparedness/preparing-yourself/pandemic-flu/businesses/returning-to-work.aspx>

¹⁴ <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>

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If a crewmember is identified as a potential COVID-19 case, immediately ask them to wear a facemask (a surgical mask, not N-95) if tolerated.

Place the crewmember in a private room with the door closed, ideally an airborne infection isolation room if available. Place a label on the door indicating no one is to enter the room without proper PPE. This room should have separate toilet and bathing facilities.

Any staff entering the room should use Standard Precautions, Contact Precautions, and Airborne Precautions, and use eye protection such as goggles or a face shield. If N-95 masks are not available, a surgical mask may be considered an acceptable alternative at this time.¹⁵

Access to the room should be limited to personnel involved in direct care. Meals should be delivered to the room and dishes and utensils cleaned separately. Anyone with exposure to the crewmember should document the date and time of exposure, nature of exposure (close contact, same room, secretions), and PPE worn.

Meticulous hand hygiene MUST be performed immediately after doffing PPE.

- Maintain a distance of 6 feet from the sick person while interviewing, escorting, or providing other assistance.
- Keep interactions with sick people as brief as possible.
- Limit the number of people who interact with sick people. To the extent possible, have a single person give care and meals to the sick person.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- **Wash your hands often with soap and water.** If soap and water are not available and if hands are not visibly soiled, use a hand sanitizer containing 60%-95% alcohol.
 - Provide tissues and access to soap and water and ask the sick persons to:
 - Cover their mouth and nose with a tissue (or facemask) when coughing or sneezing.
 - Throw away used tissues immediately in a disposable container (e.g., plastic bag) or a washable trash can.
 - Wash their hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly soiled, the sick person should use a hand sanitizer containing 60%-95% alcohol.
- If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly soiled, the sick person should use a hand sanitizer containing 60%-95% alcohol.

Discontinuance of Isolation for crew not requiring care on shore, can be considered, in conjunction with your telemedical advisory service, under the following conditions:¹⁶

¹⁵ https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fhcp%2Finfection-control.html

¹⁶ <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/COVIDcasepositive.pdf>
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>
<https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/emergency-preparedness/preparing-yourself/pandemic-flu/businesses/returning-to-work.aspx>

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- If you had a fever, 3 days after the fever ends without the use of fever-reducing medications AND you see an improvement in your initial symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath);
- If you did not have a fever, 3 days after you see an improvement in your initial symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath);

AND

- 10 days after symptom onset, *whichever is longer*.

Note: discontinuance of isolation for a suspected COVID-19 case should be made on a case by case basis with your vessel telemedical advisory service and does not remove the mandatory USCG reporting requirements.

PROTECTION

Procedure to identify who will have exposure to a potential COVID-19 case, what PPE will be worn, and how PPE will be managed:¹⁷

Once a suspect COVID-19 case is identified and isolated, response team members should be identified who will be the primary contact with the isolated crew. This should be reduced to the absolute minimum number of people.

Proper PPE must be provided:¹⁸

- NIOSH-certified N95 mask or surgical mask;
- disposable long-sleeved gown;
- disposable medical gloves;
- eye protection such as goggles or disposable face shields that cover the front and sides of face.

For N-95 masks, an OSHA respiratory protection program and fit testing should be in place.

Designated responders must be trained in how to appropriately don and doff PPE:

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/ppe/ppe-sequence.pdf>

Designate a hand hygiene station for doffing of PPE as close to the exit of the room as possible. Hand washing with soap and water is preferred to hand sanitizer if possible.

A plan for collection and disposal of PPE must be in place.

The amount of PPE provided should be determined by the operator based on the size of the crew, anticipated exposure, and availability of supplies.

<https://acoem.org/COVID-19-Resource-Center/COVID-19-Q-A-Forum/For-healthcare-workers,-should-RTW-recommendations-after-COVID-19-diagnosis-include-other-objective>

¹⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>

¹⁸ <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>

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ASSESSMENT

Procedure on assessing possible COVID-19 cases, on-board diagnostic and treatment recommendations¹⁹

When a potential COVID-19 case is identified, the isolated crewmember should be evaluated by the medical officer on board, wearing appropriate PPE. Attempt to maintain a distance of 6 feet from the sick person while interviewing, escorting, or providing other assistance.

The following historical information should be gathered:

- List of the sick traveler's signs and symptoms, including onset dates. Symptom definitions are available here: <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/definitions-signs-symptoms-conditions-ill-travelers.html>
- The sick traveler's highest recorded temperature;
- The sick traveler's embarkation date and port;
- The ship's ports of call during the 14 days before the person got sick;
- List of ports of call where the sick traveler disembarked during the 14 days before the person got sick;
- Contact with a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case in the past two weeks;
- Countries visited two weeks prior to onset of symptoms;
- Past medical history;
- Medications taken including dose and frequency;
- Allergies and reactions;
- History of influenza vaccination and if childhood vaccination sequence completed.

The following physical exam information should be obtained:

- Complete vital signs including temperature, blood pressure, pulse, pulse oxygenation, respiratory rate;
- Mental status exam;
- Lung exam;
- Skin/perfusion exam;
- Any other relevant organ system exam based on presenting signs and symptoms.

If indicated, based on medical officer assessment or consultation with medical advisory service, the following diagnostic testing may be recommended:

- Rapid influenza testing;
- Sterile viral transport media and sterile swabs to collect nasopharyngeal and nasal specimens if COVID-19 infection is suspected are recommended by the CDC. Samples must be refrigerated for up to 72 hours after collection or frozen. (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/lab/rt-pcr-detection-instructions.html>)

¹⁹ <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>

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Treatment recommendations should be discussed with a vessel's telemedical providers. Some treatments that may be recommended include:²⁰

- Antipyretics such as acetaminophen;
- Oseltamivir;
- Oral rehydration salts;
- IV fluids and IV administration supplies;
- Oxygen and oxygen administration supplies;
- Airway interventions including oral and/or nasopharyngeal airways;
- Advanced airway support interventions;
- A selection of antibiotics, oral and IV, to treat bacterial respiratory infections and sepsis.

Frequent reassessments of the crewmember's medical status are recommended as symptoms can change rapidly.

TREATMENT ON BOARDⁱ

Treatment at this point remains supportive. Prevention is the best approach and the best strategy is to ensure attention to hand washing, covering cough and sneezes, and practicing social distancing. Eating well, getting plenty of sleep, and stopping smoking are recommended. There is currently no evidence to support the use of supplements such as vitamin C or zinc to prevent COVID-19 specifically, however, if one chooses to use them, some dosing guidelines are:

- Vitamin C: 500-1000 mg/day, do not exceed 2000 mg/day
- Zinc: completely dissolve in mouth one lozenge containing 18.75 mg of zinc acetate every 2 waking hours. Do not exceed 8 lozenges daily, and do not use for more than three consecutive days.

Most cases (about 80%) of COVID-19 are mild without shortness of breath or low oxygen levels and last about 10 days. Risk factors for more severe illness include: age over 60, cardiovascular disease including high blood pressure, respiratory disease including asthma, diabetes, pregnancy or immunosuppression. Smokers are at higher risk. People can become very ill very quickly and must be reassessed frequently. Any potential COVID-19 case should be discussed with your telemedical advisory service.

CPR guidelines

The American Heart Association released guidelines on CPR and resuscitation for those with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Since CPR and advanced airway maneuvers such as Bag-Valve-Mask (BVM) ventilation or endotracheal intubation can produce infectious aerosols that can remain in the air for hours and expose

²⁰ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-guidance-management-patients.html>
https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/clinical-management-of-novel-cov.pdf?sfvrsn=bc7da517_2

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responders, the indications for performing these interventions in those with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 have changed.

Before performing resuscitation on a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient all responders must don PPE to protect against airborne and droplet particles. This includes N95 masks or those with equivalent protection. For response in a medically austere environment such as a vessel, if appropriate PPE is not available, the risk to responders may outweigh the benefit of attempting resuscitation. While the outcomes for cardiac arrest in COVID-19 patients are as yet unknown, mortality for critically ill COVID-19 patients is high and rises with increasing age and comorbidities, particularly cardiovascular illness. These considerations should be taken into account in determining the appropriateness of attempting resuscitation.

Limit personnel responding to the scene to only those essential for patient care.

For adults:

CPR: if appropriate PPE is available and responders are willing and able, hands-only CPR may be performed after recognition of a cardiac arrest event. A face mask or cloth covering the mouth and nose of the victim may reduce the risk of transmission. Given the poor outcomes with patients with cardiac arrest and COVID-19, CPR is not recommended in a medically austere environment without ready access to advanced medical support.

Defibrillation: because defibrillation is not expected to be a highly aerosolizing procedure, responders should use an automated external defibrillator, if available, to assess and treat victims of sudden cardiac arrest.

Ventilation support: Bag-Valve-Mask ventilation is an aerosolizing procedure with a high risk of producing airborne infectious particles. The use of BVM ventilation in a critically ill patient with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 in a medically austere environment is discouraged. If it is used, all responders must wear PPE appropriate for droplet and airborne exposure. A BVM device with a HEPA filter and tight seal should be used. A preferred method for oxygenation in a critically ill patient in this situation would be to attempt passive oxygenation with a nonbreathing face mask covered by a surgical mask.

Endotracheal intubation: As the majority of vessels will not have access to endotracheal intubation with recommended video laryngoscopy and ventilator filters, and given the high mortality of critically ill COVID-19 patients and evidence of aerosolization of infectious particles, endotracheal intubation is not recommended for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients with respiratory failure in a medically austere environment where access to advanced medical care is not readily available. These recommendations apply to the use of supraglottic airways as well. The mortality rate for patients needing intubation is around 80%.

Supplemental oxygen:

Oxygen and Prone positioning (face down): While most studies and experience around proning (meaning lying face down) have been performed in critically ill intubated patients and have shown an improvement in oxygenation and ventilation, there are suggestions that this procedure is beneficial for those with mild disease as well. If a crewmember is short of breath or has a low oxygen saturation, if tolerated, they should lie face

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down for as many hours a day as is possible. They may use supplemental oxygen by nasal cannula or facemask as needed.

Nebulizers:

The use of nebulizers in a suspected COVID-19 patient is discouraged as this is an aerosol generating procedure. A metered dose inhaler would be the preferred method to deliver medication. If a nebulizer must be used, all providers must wear PPE including an N95 mask or equivalent.

IV fluids:

Standard guidelines for IV fluids for sepsis are not applicable to COVID-19 patients. IV fluids should be used for patients with hypovolemia. COVID-19 patients appear to be very sensitive to fluid overload. A low-dose vasopressor would be preferred for hemodynamic support. If a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient has a normal blood pressure, the current recommendation is to not give a fluid bolus. If hypotensive, carefully consider a very small fluid bolus or a low-dose vasopressor.

Anti-pyretics:

There has been concern for worsening of outcomes with NSAID use and use of medications such as ibuprofen and naproxen have been discouraged. There is insufficient literature to support or refute that assertion. If appropriate, acetaminophen is the preferred medication to treat fever.

Antibiotics and antivirals:

Antibiotics are not recommended in the treatment of COVID-19. Given the lack of diagnostic accuracy on board, if a patient has symptoms compatible with a bacterial infection, antibiotics may be indicated. Antivirals such as oseltamivir may be indicated if a patient has influenza. The decision to use these medications are best made in consultation with a vessel's telemedical advisory service.

Steroids:

Steroids such as prednisone, methylprednisolone, or dexamethasone are not currently indicated in the routine treatment of patients with suspect or confirmed COVID-19 disease. They may have a role in patients with asthma or COPD and their use should be discussed with your vessel's telemedical advisory service.

Blood clotting:

Be aware of the potential for blood clotting related complications. Assess patient for risk of bleeding or contraindications to anti-coagulation (i.e ulcers, AVM, underlying bleeding disorders or medications that increase bleeding risk). Discuss with medical advisory service if anti-coagulation is indicated and assess frequently for the development of clotting complications (i.e. DVT, pulmonary embolus, stroke, etc.)

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Monitoring:

Patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 can deteriorate very quickly. Frequent monitoring and reassessment of these patients is critical.

Disposition:

Vessel medical staff should work with their telemedical advisory service and USCG or shore-based providers if applicable to discuss the appropriate disposition, disembarkation, and transport of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.

COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

Procedure on communicating possible COVID-19 cases with telemedical providers, shore-based providers, and port and regulatory authorities:

Telemedical providers:

All cases of suspected COVID-19 (based on criteria under IDENTIFICATION procedure), should be communicated with the vessel's medical advisory service. A standard template to include the information on the ASSESSMENT procedure should be used for documentation.

Before arriving at a US port, vessel medical staff and telemedicine providers must discuss the disembarkation of patients suspected of having COVID-19 with the CDC quarantine station having jurisdiction for the port and with state and local health departments.²¹

Shore-based providers:

Shore-based medical providers will benefit from advanced notification of a potential COVID-19 patient. Information should be relayed to the provider by phone, fax or email before the affected crewmember is disembarked. A crewmember should wear a surgical mask during transport.

Port and Regulatory Authorities:²²

Per 33 CFR 160.216, all cases of persons who exhibit symptoms consistent with COVID-19 **or other flu like illness** must be reported ***immediately*** to the Captain Of The Port (COTP) as a hazardous condition.²³ **42 CFR 71.1 provides the definition of an ill person onboard a vessel. (below)**

Please note 33 CFR 160.216 applies to Jones Act Vessels engaged in domestic trade as well as vessels coming from a foreign port.

Hazardous conditions aboard a vessel must be reported immediately to the COTP per 33 CFR 160.216. A hazardous condition is any condition that may affect the safety of a vessel or a port, including "injury or illness of

²¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>

²² https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/DCO%20Documents/5p/MSIB/2020/MSIB-02-20_Change-3_Novel-Coronavirus.pdf?ver=2020-03-17-091856-473

²³ https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/DCO%20Documents/5p/MSIB/2020/MSIB-06-20_Reporting-Requirements.pdf?ver=2020-03-13-092336-483

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a person onboard,” per 33 CFR 160.202. COVID-19 has been determined to be a hazardous condition, as it may affect the safety of the subject vessel or the port. These authorities, of course, flow from the COTP’s authority to deny entry or control operation of a vessel when the COTP has objective evidence that the vessel or a condition upon the vessel adversely affects the safety of any vessel or the port, under 33 CFR 160.111(c).

The hazard of COVID-19 adds reporting requirements due to the increased risk to the port, even where a vessel might not have previously deemed a crewmember’s illness reportable because the vessel did not believe that the level of symptoms posed a risk to safe manning requirements or to the port facility. In the current situation, where a person onboard shows symptoms of COVID-19, even where those symptoms may be minor, those cases must be reported to the COTP, per the Novel Coronavirus Marine Safety Information Bulletin MSIB 02-20 (Change 1), as amended and MSIB 06-20. This determination does not reduce or minimize the standing regulatory requirement to report hazardous conditions to the COTP.

Please have the following information available before contacting the nearest CDC Quarantine Station <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestationcontactlistfull.html>:

- List of the sick traveler’s signs and symptoms, including onset dates;
- The sick traveler’s highest recorded temperature;
- The sick traveler’s embarkation date and port;
- The ship’s ports of call during the 14 days before the person got sick;
- List of ports of call where the sick traveler disembarked during the 14 days before the person got sick.

42 CFR 71.21 requires the master of a ship destined for a US port of entry to immediately report any death or illness among the ship’s passengers or crew.

According to U.S. federal regulations, all deaths and ill persons displaying any of the following signs and symptoms must be reported to CDC:

- 1) Fever (has a measured temperature of 100.4 °F [38 °C] or greater; or feels warm to the touch; or gives a history of feeling feverish) **accompanied by one or more of the following:**
 - a) skin rash;
 - b) difficulty breathing or suspected or confirmed pneumonia;
 - c) persistent cough or cough with bloody sputum;
 - d) decreased consciousness or confusion of recent onset;
 - e) new unexplained bruising or bleeding (without previous injury);
 - f) persistent vomiting (other than sea sickness);
 - g) headache with stiff neck;

OR

- 2) Fever that has persisted for more than 48 hours;

OR

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- 3) Acute gastroenteritis, which means either:
- a) diarrhea, defined as three or more episodes of loose stools in a 24-hour period or what is above normal for the individual, or
 - b) vomiting accompanied by one or more of the following: one or more episodes of loose stools in a 24-hour period, abdominal cramps, headache, muscle aches, or fever (temperature of 100.4 °F [38 °C] or greater);

OR

- c) Symptoms or other indications of communicable disease, as the Director may announce through posting of a notice in the Federal Register (CDC will notify partners in applicable industries as well as posting on the CDC website).

DOCUMENTATION

Procedure on documenting potentially exposed contacts of a suspected COVID-19 patient²⁴

Once a potential case of COVID-19 is identified, there are two important areas of documentation:

- Identification of all potential exposures for the 48 hours before the crewmember began experiencing symptoms
- Documentation of all personnel who have contact with crewmember after isolation is instituted

Once a potential case is identified, interview the crewmember to determine:

The time and date of onset of symptoms

From **48 hours before the symptoms began**, document all people who had close contact with the affected crewmember, defined as:

- 1) being within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time; (close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare waiting area or room with a COVID-19 case)

OR

- 2) having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case; (e.g., being coughed on or shared utensils)

Document the name and contact information, time and date of contact, the nature of contact (close contact, in the same room) and the duration of contact.

High risk close contacts of suspected COVID-19 cases should be quarantined according to the QUARANTINE section of this document.

²⁴ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/risk-assessment.html>

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This includes any people that may have already disembarked the vessel.

Once a crewmember is isolated, maintain a log to document:

All personnel who enter the crewmember's room, the time and date, duration of exposure, type of PPE worn, nature of exposure (close contact, secretions, same room). Provide name and contact information as well.

Other documentation:

Daily logs of temperature and signs or symptoms including fever, cough or shortness of breath on all crew should be maintained and available for inspection.

TRANSPORTATION

Procedure on transportation of suspected COVID-19 cases at disembarkation²⁵

For the crewmember with suspected COVID-19:

A facemask should be worn by the patient for source control. If a nasal cannula is in place, a facemask should be worn over the nasal cannula. Alternatively, an oxygen mask can be used if clinically indicated. If the patient requires intubation, see below for additional precautions on the site above for aerosol-generating procedures.

If ambulance transportation is required

Local EMS should be notified that this is a potential COVID-19 case so that responders may use appropriate PPE and follow their protocols.

If private vehicle transportation is utilized

Anyone who will be driving a crewmember with suspected COVID-19 who will provide direct care (e.g., moving patients onto stretchers) should wear recommended PPE. After completing patient care and before entering a driver's compartment, the driver should remove and dispose of PPE and perform hand hygiene **before** entering the driver's compartment. Windows should be down to allow for air exchange if possible.

All personnel should avoid touching their face while working.

The receiving healthcare facility should be notified that a patient with suspected COVID-19 is being brought in so that they may take appropriate infection control precautions.

²⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html>

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QUARANTINE

Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. Procedure for quarantining crew exposed to a potential COVID-19 case²⁶

Onboard:

Passengers and crew members who have had **high-risk exposures** to a person suspected of having COVID-19 should be quarantined in their cabins. All potentially exposed passengers, ship medical staff, and crew members should **self-monitor under supervision** of ship medical staff or telemedicine providers until 14 days after the last possible exposure.

A high-risk exposure could occur through close contact with the suspected case without PPE. Close contact is defined as:

- 1) being within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time; (close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare waiting area or room with a COVID-19 case);

OR

- 2) having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case (e.g., being coughed on)

Self-monitoring with delegated supervision means, for vessel crew members, self-monitoring with oversight by your onboard medical staff and telemedical provider in coordination with the health department of jurisdiction. Points of contact between the self-monitoring personnel, vessel, vessel management, telemedical provider, local and state health departments with jurisdiction for the location where personnel will be during the self-monitoring period should be established. If personnel develop fever, cough, or difficulty breathing during the self-monitoring period, they should undergo medical assessment, isolation, treatment, reporting and transportation as per the other relevant sections of this document. Vessel management and telemedical providers should remain in contact with personnel through the self-monitoring period to oversee self-monitoring activities.

If private cabins are not available, a cabin should be designated for the quarantine of exposed individuals.

If the volume of quarantined crewmembers would pose a risk of vessel unseaworthiness, it is recommended to work with your medical advisory service, CDC, and port authorities to determine the minimum necessary crew to bring the vessel safely to port, triage quarantined crew to allow the lowest risk contacts to work, and have these crewmembers wear surgical masks and gloves while working.

Onshore:

²⁶ <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/risk-assessment.html>

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The CDC has responsibility for determining if contacts of a suspected COVID-19 case should be quarantined on land, however the vessel operator may be required to operationally comply with the quarantine.

Companies should have plans in place for locally housing crew. The CDC and USCG would prefer not to quarantine cases on board, but decisions are made on a case-by-case basis. If a small number of people have been exposed, it would be best to have the exposed crew disembarked.

Companies should have plans in place to quickly replace quarantined crew so that the vessel may be cleaned and returned to service.

Refer to the “Management of positive or suspected COVID-19 source patient contacts” flowchart for guidance on quarantine.

First-degree contacts are defined as those that had close contact (defined above) with the suspected COVID-19 source patient from **48 hours before symptoms began or 14 days before the time a positive test sample was obtained**. All first-degree contacts should be quarantined for 14 days with twice daily symptom monitoring or until the source patient’s COVID-19 test comes back negative. If the source patient’s COVID-19 test is positive, all first-degree contacts should be quarantined with twice daily symptom checks for 14 days from the date the test was obtained.

If a first-degree contact has roommates, attempt to move the first-degree contact to a private room or a room with other first-degree contacts for quarantine. If the first-degree contact develops symptoms during the 14 day period, *second-degree contacts* should be quarantined for 14 days or until the first-degree contact’s COVID-19 test result comes back negative. If the first-degree contact’s test result is positive, the second-degree contacts should be quarantined for 14 days with twice daily symptom monitoring from the time of last exposure.

Second-degree contacts are defined as people who had close contact with a first-degree contact who was not having symptoms from the time of contact with the source patient.

Note: discontinuance of quarantine for a suspected COVID-19 case should be made on a case by case basis with advice from a medical provider.

BERTHING, OFFLOAD AND SHORE LEAVE PRECAUTIONS

Aggressive on-board infection control precautions, early identification of possible COVID-19 cases and isolation and quarantine procedures can help prevent the spread of COVID-19 onboard. Port calls present a risk for exposure. Companies should limit the contact of crew with shore personnel as much as possible.

- Have a hand-sanitizer station at the gangway, with tissues and a waste container;
- Do not allow non-essential personnel on board, any communication should be done by phone or radio instead of in person if possible;
- Restrict shore personnel from entering crew quarters and galley;
- Screen any personnel who comes on board for fever, cough or shortness of breath in the prior 72 hours.

If any symptoms present, deny boarding;

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- Wipe down rails, door handles, and surfaces frequently with disinfecting wipes.

Shore leave for crew should be minimized to the extent possible. For crew who do go ashore:

- Follow “social distancing” recommendations (stay at least 6 feet away from people), maintain good cough and hand hygiene, avoid groups of people;
- Wash hands with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer frequently. Do not shake hands;
- Crew should be screened for fever, cough or shortness of breath on return to the vessel and isolated if symptoms present.

SANITATION AND DISPOSAL

Procedure to clean, sanitize, and disinfect a vessel and dispose of PPE²⁷

In addition to routine cleaning and disinfection strategies, ships may consider more frequent cleaning of commonly touched surfaces such as handrails, countertops, and doorknobs.

The primary mode of COVID-19 virus transmission is believed to be through respiratory droplets that are spread from an infected person through coughing or sneezing to a susceptible close contact within about 6 feet. Therefore, widespread disinfection is unlikely to be effective.

Clean, Sanitize, And Disinfect Common Areas Daily

Daily disinfection of surfaces that people touch frequently can help decrease the spread of germs. When illness has been identified on board consider disinfecting surfaces multiple times per day.

Cleaning uses soap or detergent to remove dirt and debris from surfaces.

Sanitizing is meant to reduce, but not kill, the occurrence and growth of germs from surfaces.

Disinfection uses a chemical to kill germs on surfaces that are likely to harbor germs.

Disinfectants work best on a clean surface and usually require a longer surface contact period (between 1 - 10 minutes) to work.

Surfaces that people touch a lot (door handles, railings, light switches, chairs, tables) and bathroom and kitchen surfaces should be cleaned, sanitized, and disinfected routinely.

Supplies For Cleaning, Sanitizing, And Disinfection

Ensure supplies are stocked and available for cleaning and disinfecting:

²⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html>
https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/communicable-diseases/disease-control/~/_media/depts/health/homeless-health/healthcare-for-the-homeless/documents/cleaning-disinfection-guidelines-shelters.ashx
<https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/maritime/recommendations-for-ships.html>

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- Personal protective equipment: disposable gloves, eye protection, clothing that covers exposed skin, face mask;
- Properly labeled spray bottles & measuring cups;
- Scrubbing pads/cleaning brushes, paper towels, garbage bags.

How To Select A Sanitizer And/Or Disinfectant

Sanitizing and disinfecting cleaners and wipes are readily available and come in pre-mixed formulas such as kitchen or bathroom disinfectant as well as hospital-grade formulations. These products are effective for cleaning and sanitizing common surfaces. To select the best one for your vessel, read the label for guidance.

Common types of disinfectants to choose from include:

- Bleach/sodium hypochlorite;
- Quaternary ammonias (ammonium chloride formulations);
- Accelerated hydrogen peroxides.

How To Use “Disinfectant Wipes” Effectively

To use wipes for disinfecting, use a “wipe, discard, wipe” technique. Wipe the surface to clean away dirt or debris, discard the wipe, and then wipe again with a fresh wipe and allow the surface to air dry.

Steps For Cleaning, Sanitizing, And Disinfecting Using Spray Solutions

- 1) Clean first:
 Spray your surface with a cleaning solution. Wipe or rinse with water. Use a scrubbing pad or brush to remove debris. If using a disinfectant cleaner, follow the instructions on the product label for cleaning.
- 2) Apply your Sanitizer/Disinfectant:
 Wet the surface and leave solution on the surface for the recommended contact time, generally between 1 - 10 minutes. Dry with a paper towel or let the surface air dry.

How To Mix A Bleach Solution

- Identify the bleach/sodium hypochlorite % on the label and prepare your sanitizing or disinfecting solution based on the surface or area you are cleaning (see table below).
- Use cool water, not warm or hot water, for mixing.
- Mix fresh solutions for sanitizing and disinfecting. If using a spray bottle, mix daily, and if using a bucket with rags, make a new batch every 2-4 hours.
- Always add the bleach to the water.
- Do not mix liquid bleach with other cleaning products.

	To one gallon of water, add:	
	8.25% bleach/sodium hypochlorite	5.25% bleach/sodium hypochlorite

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Sanitizing (100 PPM)	1 teaspoon	1 teaspoon
Disinfecting (600 PPM)*	2 tablespoons	¼ cup
Special disinfecting (5000 PPM): vomit, diarrhea, blood	1 cup	1 ½ cups

*Contact time: Wet for 10 minutes or as specified on the label when used as a disinfectant.

Cleaning a vessel after a suspected COVID-19 exposure

Cleaning recommendations are based on existing [CDC infection control guidance](#) for preventing COVID-19 from spreading to others in homes.

STEP 1: Restrict access to rooms used for isolation or quarantine for at least 2 hours after the sick person has left the room/cabin

Standard practice for pathogens spread by air (such as measles, tuberculosis) is to restrict people unprotected (for example, no respiratory protection) from entering a vacated room/cabin until sufficient time has elapsed for enough air changes to remove potentially infectious particles (more information on [clearance rates under differing ventilation conditions](#) is available).

We don't yet know how long COVID-19 remains infectious in the air.

In the interim, it is reasonable to apply a similar time period before entering the sick person's room/cabin without respiratory protection as used for other pathogens spread by air (for example, measles, tuberculosis), **restrict access for two hours after the sick person has left the room/cabin.**

STEP 2: Clean surfaces infected by the respiratory secretions of a sick person suspected with COVID-19 (for example, in the sick person's living quarters or work area, and in isolation rooms) while wearing appropriate PPE and maintaining awareness of OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.

Use disinfectant products against COVID-19 with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved emerging viral pathogens claims. These products can be identified by the following claim:

- [Product name] has demonstrated effectiveness against viruses similar to COVID-19 on hard non-porous surfaces. Therefore, this product can be used against COVID-19 when used in accordance with the directions for use against [name of supporting virus] on hard, non-porous surfaces.
- Specific claims for "COVID-19" will not appear on the product or master label.
- More information about EPA-approved emerging viral pathogens claims can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/emerging-viral-pathogen-guidance-antimicrobial-pesticides>
- If there are no available EPA-registered products with an approved emerging viral pathogen claim for COVID-19, use products with label claims against human coronaviruses according to label instructions.
- This claim or a similar claim, will be made only through the following communications outlets: technical literature distributed exclusively to healthcare facilities, physicians, nurses, and public health officials, "1-800" consumer information services, social media sites and company websites (non-label related).

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- Products with EPA-approved emerging viral pathogens claims are recommended for use against SARS-CoV-2. Refer to List N on the EPA website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>) for EPA-registered disinfectants that have qualified under EPA's emerging viral pathogens program for use against SARS-CoV-2.
- Ensure that environmental cleaning and disinfection procedures are followed consistently and correctly, to include the provision of adequate ventilation when chemicals are in use.
- **In addition to wearing disposable gloves during routine cleaning, wear disposable gowns when cleaning areas suspected to be contaminated by COVID-19.** Wear PPE compatible with the disinfectant products being used and approved for use onboard the ship. Remove carefully gloves and gowns to avoid cross-contamination and the surrounding area. Procedures for proper removal of gloves are reviewed here: <https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/poster-how-to-remove-gloves.pdf>
- A face shield or facemask and goggles should also be worn if splashes or sprays during cleaning are anticipated.
- Perform hand hygiene (<https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/when-how-handwashing.html>) upon removing and disposing gloves by washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains 60 to 95% alcohol.
- Clean all "high-touch" surfaces in the sick person's room/cabin (for example, counters, tabletops, doorknobs, light switches, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables) according to instructions described for the above EPA-registered product. Wear disposable gloves and gowns during cleaning activities.
- If visible contamination (for example, blood, respiratory secretions, or other body fluids) is present, the basic principles for blood or body substance spill management are outlined in the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/standards.html>) CDC guidelines recommend removing bulk spill matter, cleaning the site, and then disinfecting the site with the above EPA-registered disinfectant. For soft (porous) surfaces such as carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes, remove visible contamination if present, and wash according to the manufacturer's instructions. Clean and disinfect unremovable materials with products mentioned above and allow to air dry.

STEP 3: Launder soiled textiles, linens and dispose of PPE appropriately.

- When cleaning is completed, collect soiled textiles and linens in sturdy leak-proof containers; these can be laundered using conventional processes following your standard operating procedures.
- Follow standard operating procedures for containing and laundering used linen. Avoid shaking the linen.
- PPE should be removed and placed with other disposable items in sturdy, leak-proof (plastic) bags that are tied shut and not reopened. The bags of used PPE and disposable items can then be placed into the solid waste stream according to routine procedures. Follow your standard operating procedures for waste removal and treatment.

Note: these are draft guidelines only, developed in conjunction with industry stakeholders in order to assist companies in developing their own internal procedures related to the evolving pandemic. This is not intended as a standard of care or as an industry standard and does not constitute independent legal or regulatory authority or mandate.

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- No additional cleaning is needed for the ship's supply-and-return ventilation registers or filtration systems.
- No additional treatment of wastewater is needed.

STEP 4: Clean and disinfect any reusable equipment that may have been exposed.

Clean and disinfect reusable patient-care equipment before use on another patient, according to manufacturer's instructions.

¹ <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.120.047463>

<https://www.thoracic.org/professionals/clinical-resources/disease-related-resources/covid-19-guidance.pdf>

<https://covid-19.uwmedicine.org/Pages/default.aspx>

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2763879>

<https://www.hippoed.com/em/ercast/episode/covid19fluids/covid19fluids>

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APPENDIX - 4.b

Decision algorithm for assessment of fever (subjective or measured 100.4F or greater, cough or shortness of breath) of onboard crew. Don PPE and mask crewmember.

