



# COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Sporting Events at Outdoor Stadiums and Racetracks

**October 20, 2020**

*This guidance is designed to address sectors and activities opening statewide. However, local health officers may implement more stringent rules tailored to local epidemiological conditions, so employers should also confirm relevant local opening policies.*



# OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

Key prevention practices include:

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

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

# PURPOSE

Professional sports may resume training and competition without live audiences, subject to approval by county public health officers. This document provides guidance for the outdoor operations of stadiums and racetracks during live, professional sporting events to support a safe, clean environment for workers and guests. Businesses must identify and monitor the County Risk Level for the county the business is operating in and make required adjustments to their operations:

- **Purple – Widespread – Tier 1:** No live audience permitted.
- **Red – Substantial – Tier 2:** No live audience permitted.
- **Orange – Moderate – Tier 3:** Outdoor operations only are permitted at permanent and fixed venues (see note below on permissible outdoor venues), in addition to the following modifications:
  - Capacity must be limited to 20% and ticketing must only be available for reserved seating. Ticket sales must be restricted to customers traveling within a 120-mile radius.
  - Ticket sales must include a designated parking space for each ticketholder group.
  - Venues are not permitted to provide will-call or sell tickets on the day of the event to enable adequate planning for physical distancing within the venue.
  - Eating and drinking are permitted in assigned seats only. Concourse concessions areas must be closed, and all food and drink must be delivered directly to guests in their seats.
  - Operators must follow the modifications in this guidance.
- **Yellow – Minimal – Tier 4:** Outdoor operations only are permitted at permanent and fixed venues (see note below on permissible outdoor venues), in addition to the following modifications:
  - Capacity must be limited to 25% and ticketing must only be available for reserved seating. Ticket sales must be restricted to customers traveling within a 120-mile radius.
  - Ticket sales must include a designated parking space for each ticketholder group.
  - Venues are not permitted to provide will-call or sell tickets on the day of the event to enable adequate planning for physical distancing within the venue.
  - Eating and drinking are permitted in assigned seats only. Concourse concessions areas must be closed, and all food and drink must be delivered directly to guests in their seats.
  - Operators must follow the modifications in this guidance.

**Permissible Outdoor Venues:** For the purposes of this guidance, a permissible outdoor venue for live audience professional sporting events shall require:

- A permanent and fixed facility, focused around an area of play, designed primarily for viewing sports by an audience/spectators.
- The facility shall either be open to the sky with no roof or have at least 50% of the total perimeter open, meaning there are no walls, doors, windows, dividers, or other physical barriers that restrict air flow, whether open or closed. There must be sufficient natural ventilation and air circulation to dilute and disperse concentrations of aerosols effectively without the support of mechanical systems.
- The facility shall be designed in a way that provides operators the ability to control fully the flow, ingress, and egress of all visitors, and to separate athletes and workers from the general audience.
- There must be permanent or added barriers to create at least 25' between space occupied by audience members/spectators and the focal point (field of play).
- Audience seating shall be fixed, and readily identifiable to all individual visitors by section, row, and seat.

For the most updated information on county tier status, visit [Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#). Please note that local health departments can have more restrictive criteria and different closures. Find [your county's local information](#).

**NOTE:** This guidance applies only to professional sports and does not apply to recreational, amateur, semi-professional, or collegiate sporting competitions. Those sectors are permitted to operate only to the extent that they are addressed in other guidance documents. To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, athletes, coaching staff, medical staff, broadcasting staff and others at sporting facilities or events should refer to COVID-19 protocols agreed by labor and management, which may be further enhanced by county public health officers. Back office staff and management should follow the [guidance for office workspaces](#). Sports venues have a number of operational aspects and service offerings which have been covered in prior guidance and are available on the [Industry Guidance to Reduce Risk](#) website, including:

- Food service and concessions (Restaurant guidance)
- Bars (Bars, Breweries, and Distilleries guidance)
- Gift shops and retail operations (Retail guidance)
- Hotels and lodging (Hotels, Lodging, and Short-Term Rentals guidance)
- College, Non-professional, and Amateur Sports (Higher Education guidance)
- Youth sports (Youth Sports guidance)
- Outdoor recreation (Campgrounds, RV Parks, and Outdoor Recreation guidance)

- Trams, shuttles, and other transit (Public and Private Passenger Carriers, Transit, and Intercity Passenger Rail guidance)
  - Limit shuttle service whenever possible and in accordance with obligations to individuals with disabilities.
- Maintenance and custodial work services (see Limited Services guidance)

The guidance is not intended to revoke or repeal any worker rights, either statutory, regulatory or collectively bargained, and is not exhaustive, as it does not include county health orders, nor is it a substitute for any existing safety and health-related regulatory requirements such as those of Cal/OSHA.<sup>1</sup> Stay current on changes to public health guidance and state/local orders, as the COVID-19 situation continues. Cal/OSHA has more comprehensive guidance on their [Cal/OSHA General Guidelines on Protecting Workers from COVID-19 webpage](#). CDC has additional [considerations for events and gatherings](#).

## Required Use of Face Coverings

On June 18, CDPH issued [Guidance on the Use of Face Coverings](#), which broadly requires the use of face coverings for both members of the public and workers in all public and workplace settings where there is a high risk of exposure. Complete details, including all requirements and exemptions to these rules, can be found in the [guidance](#).

The [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#) is subject to additional updates based on the current scientific understanding of transmission of the virus causing COVID-19. Please check the CDPH website for any revisions.



## Workplace Specific Plan

- Establish a written, workplace-specific COVID-19 prevention plan at every facility, perform a comprehensive risk assessment of all work areas and work tasks, and designate a person at each facility to implement the plan.
- Incorporate the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#) into the Workplace Specific Plan and include a policy for handling exemptions.
- Identify contact information for the local health department where the facility is located for communicating information about COVID-19 outbreaks among workers or guests.
- Train and communicate with workers and worker representatives on the plan and make the plan available to workers and their representatives.
- Regularly evaluate the workplace for compliance with the plan and document and correct deficiencies identified.
- Investigate any COVID-19 illness and determine if any work-related factors could have contributed to risk of infection. Update the plan as needed to prevent further cases.
- Implement the necessary processes and protocols when a workplace has an outbreak, in accordance with [CDPH guidelines](#) and orders or guidance from the local health department.
- Identify close contacts (within six feet for 15 minutes or more) of an infected worker and take steps to isolate COVID-19 positive worker(s) and close contacts.
- Notify all employees in writing, and employers of subcontracted employees, who may have been exposed to COVID-19 and report workplace outbreaks to the local health department. For additional information on employer responsibilities under [AB 685](#) (Chapter 84, Statutes of 2020), refer to the [Enhanced Enforcement and Employer Reporting Requirements](#) from Cal/OSHA and the [Employer Questions about AB 685](#) from CDPH.
- **For outdoor operations:** Establish an effective heat illness prevention plan with written procedures in both English and the language understood by the majority of the employees. The plan must be available to employees at the worksite. See the [Cal/OSHA heat illness prevention page](#) for resources, including FAQs, a webinar, and a sample written plan. Elements of a heat illness prevent plan must include:
  - Access to potable drinking water
  - Access to shade

- Cool down breaks
- Emergency procedures for heat illness cases
- High heat procedures when the temperature exceeds 95 degrees
- Monitoring of employees who are acclimatizing during a heat wave
- Training on heat illness prevention and symptoms
- Adhere to the guidelines below. Failure to do so could result in workplace illnesses that may cause operations to be temporarily closed or limited.



## Topics for Worker Training

- To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, athletes, coaching staff, medical staff, broadcasting staff, and others at sporting facilities or events should also refer to COVID-19 protocols agreed to by labor and management, which may be further enhanced by local public health officers. Back office staff and management should follow the [guidance for office workspaces](#).
- Information on [COVID-19](#), how to prevent it from spreading, and which [people are at higher risk](#) for severe illness or death.
- Self-screening at home, including temperature and/or symptom checks using [CDC guidelines](#).
- The importance of not coming to work:
  - If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 as [described by the CDC](#), such as a fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea, OR
  - If a worker was diagnosed with COVID-19 and has not yet been released from isolation, OR
  - If, within the past 14 days, a worker has had contact with someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and is considered potentially infectious (i.e. still on isolation).
- To return to work after a worker receives a COVID-19 diagnosis only after meeting [CDPH Guidance on Returning to Work or School Following COVID-19 Diagnosis](#).
- To seek medical attention if their symptoms become severe, including persistent pain or pressure in the chest, confusion, or bluish lips or face. Updates and further details are available on [CDC's webpage](#).



- The importance of frequent handwashing with soap and water, including scrubbing with soap for 20 seconds (or using hand sanitizer with at least 60% ethanol (preferred) or 70% isopropanol (if the product is inaccessible to unsupervised children) when workers cannot get to a sink or handwashing station, per [CDC guidelines](#)). Never use hand sanitizers with [methanol](#) due to its high toxicity to both children and adults.
- The importance of physical distancing, both at work and off work time (see Physical Distancing section below).
- Proper use of face coverings, including:
  - Face coverings are not personal protective equipment (PPE).
  - Face coverings do not replace the need for physical distancing and frequent handwashing.
  - Face coverings must cover the nose and mouth.
  - Workers should wash or sanitize hands before and after using or adjusting face coverings.
  - Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth.
  - Face coverings must not be shared and should be washed or discarded after each shift.
- Information contained in the [CDPH Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings](#), which mandates the circumstances in which face coverings must be worn and the exemptions, as well as any policies, work rules, and practices the employer has adopted to ensure the use of face coverings. Training should also include the employer's policies on how people who are exempted from wearing a face covering will be handled.
- Heat illness symptoms and prevention following [Cal/OSHA requirements](#).
- Ensure independent contractors, temporary, or contract workers at the facility are also properly trained in COVID-19 prevention policies and have necessary supplies and PPE. Discuss these responsibilities ahead of time with organizations supplying temporary and/or contract workers.
- Information on paid leave benefits the worker may be entitled to receive that would make it financially easier to stay at home. See additional information on [government programs supporting sick leave and workers' compensation for COVID-19](#), including workers' sick leave rights under the [Families First Coronavirus Response Act](#).





## Individual Control Measures and Screening

- Use of face coverings is mandatory throughout the stadium or racetrack in all settings, unless actively eating or drinking in assigned seats or exempted per the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#). Customers who do not comply should be removed from the facility immediately.
- Stadium and racetrack operators must develop a strategy to verify contact information with ticket holders. [Contact tracing](#) is an important step in slowing the spread of COVID-19.
- Provide temperature and/or symptom screenings for all workers at the beginning of their shift and any vendors or contractors entering the establishment. Make sure the temperature/symptom screener avoids close contact with workers to the extent possible.
- If requiring self-screening at home, which is an appropriate alternative to providing it at the establishment, ensure that screening was performed prior to the worker leaving the home for their shift and follows [CDC guidelines](#), as described in the Topics for Worker Training section above.
- Encourage workers who are sick or exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 to stay home.
- Employers must provide and ensure workers use all required protective equipment, including eye protection and gloves where necessary.
- Employers should consider where disposable glove use may be helpful to supplement frequent handwashing or use of hand sanitizer; examples are for workers who are screening others for symptoms or handling commonly touched items. Workers should wear gloves when handling items contaminated by body fluids.
- Workers who consistently must be within six feet of customers or co-workers (e.g., fitting and securing guests with safety equipment) must wear a secondary barrier (e.g. face shield or safety goggles) in addition to a face covering. All workers should minimize the amount of time spent within six feet of guests.
- Employers must take reasonable measures, including posting signage at entrances, in strategic and highly-visible locations, and in reservation confirmations, to remind the public that they must use face coverings and practice physical distancing, and that they should frequently wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, use hand sanitizer, and not touch their face.
- There must be permanent or added barriers to create at least 25 feet between space occupied by audience members/spectators and the focal point (field of play).

- All non-participating athletes, coaching, staff, and other support staff must wear a face covering at all times except when eating or drinking.
- All audience members and stadium attendees must wear a face covering at all times except when eating or drinking. Stadium and racetrack operators must establish a policy that requires guests to wear face coverings or be denied access to the venue if not exempted per the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#). As part of the policy, remind guests in advance to bring a face covering; otherwise they should not be allowed to enter the premises. Consider making face coverings available for guests who may arrive without them.
- Guests should be temperature and/or symptom screened upon arrival, asked to use hand sanitizer, and directed to bring and wear a face covering when not eating or drinking if not exempted per the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#). Stadium and racetrack operators have the right to cancel reservations for individuals/parties with symptomatic guests and refuse entry.
- Display a set of clearly visible rules for guests and workers at entrance(s) that are to be a condition of entry. The rules could include instructions to wear face coverings at all times, except when eating or drinking in assigned seating, if not exempted per the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#); use hand sanitizer; maintain physical distance from other guests and workers; avoid unnecessary touching of surfaces; and changes to services. Whenever possible, the rules should be available digitally, e.g. through apps, texts, or email.



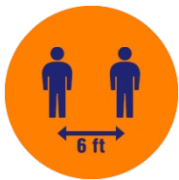
## Ventilation, Cleaning, and Disinfecting Protocols

- Where possible, install portable high-efficiency air cleaners, upgrade the building's air filters to the highest efficiency possible, and make other modifications to increase the quantity of outside air and ventilation offices and other indoor spaces.
- Check the [CDPH website](#) periodically for updates on indoor air quality and ventilation guidance for airborne diseases in indoor settings.
- Perform thorough cleaning in high-traffic areas such as lobbies, break and rest areas, merchandising tables and booths, etc., and areas of ingress and egress, including stairways, hallways, doorways, and elevator banks. Frequently disinfect commonly used surfaces, including counters, credit card machines, touchscreens, doorknobs, keys, armrests, toilets, hand washing facilities, etc.
- Regularly clean and disinfect surfaces shared by workers between shifts or between users, whichever is more frequent, including but not limited

to working surfaces, time clocks, copy machines, keys, cleaning equipment, flashlights, etc. Avoid sharing equipment such as phones, tablets, office machinery, and tools wherever possible. Never share PPE.

- Disinfect microphones and similar equipment between each use. Consult equipment manufacturers to determine appropriate disinfection steps, particularly for soft, porous surfaces such as foam mufflers.
- Disinfect loaned or rented equipment to guests between use. If this is not possible, to the extent it is consistent with the facility's obligations to individuals with disabilities, discontinue the use of equipment lent to guests.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect facilities and equipment after every event. This can include disinfecting tables, chairs, booths, touch screens, etc. Allow adequate time for proper disinfection, following product instructions. Environmental Protection Agency-approved disinfectants require a minimum contact time (seconds to minutes) to be effective against human coronavirus.
- Equip terminals, desks, and help counters with proper sanitation products, including hand sanitizer and disinfectant wipes, and provide personal hand sanitizers to all workers directly assisting guests.
- Ensure that sanitary facilities stay operational and stocked at all times and provide additional soap, paper towels, and hand sanitizer when needed.
- Provide resources to promote workers' personal hygiene. This will include tissues, no-touch trash cans, hand soap, adequate time for handwashing, alcohol-based hand sanitizers, disinfectant wipes, and disposable towels.
- Provide time for workers to implement cleaning practices during their shift. Cleaning assignments should be assigned during working hours as part of the worker's job duties.
- Adjust or modify facility hours to provide adequate time for regular thorough cleaning.
- Provide hand sanitizer dispensers throughout facilities including front- and back-of-house areas for use by guests and workers. Consider implementing hand washing stations for use by guests. Encourage people to wash hands and/or use hand sanitizer often while on the premises. Never provide hand sanitizers with methanol due to its high toxicity to both children and adults.
- Install and encourage the use of credit cards and hands-free devices, if possible, including motion sensor lights, contactless payment systems, automatic soap and paper towel dispensers, and timecard systems.

- To minimize the risk of [Legionnaires' disease](#) and other diseases associated with water, [take steps](#) to ensure that all water systems and features (e.g., drinking fountains, decorative fountains) are safe to use after a prolonged facility shutdown.
- When choosing disinfecting chemicals, use products approved for use against COVID-19 on the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)-approved](#) list and follow product instructions. Use disinfectants labeled to be effective against emerging viral pathogens, diluted household bleach solutions (5 tablespoons per gallon of water), or alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol that are appropriate for the surface. Provide workers training on the chemical hazards, manufacturer's directions, ventilation requirements, and Cal/OSHA requirements for safe use. Workers using cleaners or disinfectants must wear gloves and other protective equipment as required by the product instructions. Follow the [asthma-safer cleaning methods](#) recommended by the California Department of Public Health and ensure proper ventilation.



## Physical Distancing Guidelines

- **WARNING:** physical distancing alone is insufficient to prevent transmission of COVID-19.
- Limit guest groups to a household unit. People from the same household do not need to be six feet apart.
- Implement measures to ensure physical distancing of at least six feet between people/households. This can include use of physical partitions or visual cues (e.g., floor/ground markings or signs to indicate where people should sit and stand) and should be used where people form lines or congregate including at check-stands, terminals, restrooms, elevator lobbies, waiting areas, valet stands, etc.
- Reconfigure, close, or otherwise remove seats from use to ensure physical distancing of at least six feet between attendees from different households. This may require seating every other row or blocking off or removing seats in a "checkerboard" style (use each row but make sure no one is directly behind other guests) so that distances are maintained in all directions. Venues without fixed assigned seating (such as lawn viewing areas) are not currently allowed.
- Dedicate workers to help people maintain distances during activities. This could include ushering to seats, preventing congregation in bottleneck areas, and dismissing guests in an orderly fashion to reduce the crossflow of traffic. Manage egress by inviting guests nearest exits to leave seating areas first.
- Do not allow guest to engage in practices that promote people from different households to touch, such as high fiving, crowd surfing, etc.

- Discourage guests from engaging in yelling, singing, chanting, booing, and other practices that may increase the likelihood of transmission from contaminated exhaled droplets and aerosols, and ensure all are wearing face coverings at all times except when eating or drinking.
- Prohibit the use of noise makers that require users to exhale air, such as vuvuzelas and similar devices.
- Provide vendors that sell to guests seated in viewing areas gloves and personal hand sanitizer. Ensure food and beverage items sold are packaged in sealed containers. Implement payment methods that minimize passing cards or cash back and forth (use exact cash, do not use payment systems that require signature, etc.)
- Install physical, impermeable barriers or partitions between workers and guests if possible, such as at ticket windows, etc., to minimize exposure between workers and guests.
- Utilize telework options and modified work schedules. When feasible and necessary, limit the number of workers in the venue at one time. This may include scheduling (e.g., staggering preparation times), establishing alternating days for onsite reporting, returning to the workspace in phases, or continued use of telework when feasible.
- Consider offering workers who request modified duties options that minimize their contact with guests and other workers (e.g., managing inventory rather than working as a cashier or managing administrative needs through telework).
- Stagger worker breaks, in compliance with wage and hour regulations, to maintain physical distancing protocols.
- Reconfigure workspaces, if possible, to allow for six feet between workers. Hold smaller meetings at facilities to maintain physical distancing guidelines and consider holding meetings and rehearsals outside, in larger rooms, or via online platforms or telephone.
- Ensure workers can maintain physical distance in breakrooms, using barriers, increasing distance between tables/chairs to separate workers, etc. Where possible, create outdoor break areas with shade coverings and seating arrangements that ensures physical distancing. Discourage workers from congregating during breaks and ensure they are not eating or drinking without face coverings within six feet of each other.
- Place additional limitations on the number of workers in enclosed areas, such as supply rooms and counter areas, to ensure at least six feet of separation.
- Require workers to not use handshakes, fist or elbow bumps, hugs, and similar greetings or other behaviors that break physical distance.

- Do not allow people to congregate in high traffic areas such as bathrooms, hallways, bar areas, reservation windows, and credit card terminals, etc.
- Discontinue “meet-and-greet,” autograph signing, VIP passes that allow guests to access back areas, etc. Strongly consider closing areas meant for guests to take photos, such as near event signage or cardboard cutouts.
- Redesign parking lots to limit congregation points and ensure proper separation (e.g., every other space, contactless payment, etc.). Prohibit tailgating and similar activities that encourage mixing of different households in parking and other venue areas. Ensure adequate staffing to monitor parking areas for compliance with physical distancing.



## Additional Considerations



### Entry and Security

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- Ensure parking, entrance, and exit areas are marked, monitored, and configured to allow for physical distancing and no crowding or congregating.
- Use of face coverings is mandatory throughout the park in all settings indoor and outdoor, unless actively eating and/or drinking. Patrons who do not comply should be removed from the facility immediately. Allow for exemptions identified in the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#).
- Outside the venue perimeter, provide temperature and/or symptom screenings for all attendees, guests, and visitors. Make sure the temperature/symptom screener avoids close contact with workers to the extent possible.
- Identify people passing the screening process with a colored wristband or other visible way to signify the patron has been screened. Have individuals attach the colored wristband to their wrist, clothing, or some other visible place. Only people that have the appropriate color wristband should be allowed entry to the seating area.
- Consider ways to schedule staggered ingress in order to minimize lines for wandering, bag check, and ticket scanning. Virtual queuing, for example, could provide metered access to the front of a line.
- Protect ticketing offices with impermeable barriers, like Plexiglass. Instruct guests where to queue to maintain a minimum of six feet of physical distance.



- Designate separate routes for entry and exit into facilities, seating areas, work areas, etc., if possible, to help maintain physical distancing and lessen the instances of people closely passing each other. Establish one-way directional hallways and passageways for foot traffic, if possible, to eliminate workers and guests from passing by one another.
- Stagger entry and exit by rows and sections to prevent concentrations of people on concourses and aisles. Particular attention should be given to staggered exiting of venues at the conclusion of an event. Establish directional entry and exit into venues whenever possible.
- Workers checking bags should modify activities to minimize directly touching guest items. This could include using styluses or other instruments to search bags, asking guests to open bags and move contents, etc. Where practices might cause direct contact with patrons or their items, workers should immediately sanitize hands or wear disposable gloves and change between each guest search.
- In order to avoid touching attendees' personal items, operators should consider enforcing a small clear bag policy and ask guests to open their own bags for inspection. Consider necessary exceptions to the clear bag policy for medical and personal hygiene products.
- Implement security tools that allow workers to maintain at least six feet of physical distance from guests. This could include the use of walk through metal detectors rather than hand wand metal detectors.
- Walk-through metal detectors are effective at detecting metallic objects while allowing security workers to maintain social distance. Hand wands are a less costly alternative which still allow no-contact metal detection, but they require the security worker to be closer than six feet from the guest. Any worker conducting a pat-down search must wear disposable gloves that are immediately discarded after interaction with a guest, followed by handwashing or hand sanitizer before putting on a fresh pair of gloves.
- Install and use touchless ticket scanners whenever possible. Ask guests to scan tickets themselves rather than passing digital electronic devices or paper tickets back and forth between workers and guests. When workers must assist guests and touching is necessary, workers must wear a face covering and wash hands and/or use hand sanitizer as described in this guidance. Guests must wear face coverings during the exchange and be encouraged to wash hands and/or use hand sanitizer after exchanging goods as well.
- Discontinue coat check and other amenities that require workers to unnecessarily touch guest items and increase the risk of contact of contaminated items from different households.



- Dedicate workers during breaks to ensure orderly entry and exit from and into venue areas. Use workers to preserve appropriate space in queuing areas and help customers understand where lines begin as additional space may make it difficult to see where to stand.
- Reconfigure merchandise and other retail sales booths and areas to create physical distance between workers and patrons. Encourage pre-ordering, contactless payment, and other systems that minimize the amount of time patrons spend in retail areas. Employers must implement queues (signs, stanchions, etc.) to allow patrons to maintain at least six feet of physical distance while waiting to pick-up or purchase merchandise.



## Venue Support Operations: Sound, Lighting, Etc.

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- Clean touchable surfaces between shifts or between users, whichever is more frequent, including but not limited to working surfaces, tools, handles and latches, and controls on stationary and mobile equipment, including surfaces in the cabs of all vehicles.
- Require workers to wash hands or use sanitizer between the use of shared equipment, such as workstation tools, radios, mobilized carts, and other items, and allow paid work time to do so.
- Require PPE and employer-owned and controlled equipment, such as hard hats, be sanitized at the end of each shift. Clean and disinfect the inside of the equipment, then the outside, then wash hands.
- Identify “choke points” and high-risk areas where workers are forced to stand together, such as hallways, hoists, and elevators and provide signage to remind workers to take precautions while moving through these areas.
- Consider options to limit the number of workers needed in back-of-house production departments and/or identify ways they can complete tasks separately from each other.
- Evaluate the increased risk from standard working processes involving close contact (heavy lifting, working in confined spaces, etc.) and modify those work processes, where possible.
- Limit the shared use of production items to a single worker or a function team (e.g., sound equipment should be handled by a designated person or team). All items must be thoroughly cleaned between each use.
- Disinfect all communication technology before and after each use and label relevant tools with the name of the user to avoid sharing the tools.
- For workers who handle keys, open car doors, or touch guests' items, allow time to wash hands and/or use hand sanitizer.

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<sup>1</sup>Additional requirements must be considered for vulnerable populations. Employers must comply with all [Cal/OSHA](#) standards and be prepared to adhere to its guidance as well as guidance from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#) and the [California Department of Public Health \(CDPH\)](#). Additionally, employers must be prepared to alter their operations as those guidelines change.

