Report of the Advisory Council for the Reopening of the City of Atlanta

City of Atlanta

Mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms

May 15, 2020

Co-Chairs: Joshua Williams, Robert Ashe, III and Ingrid Saunders Jones
Message from Mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms

Thank you to all the members of the Advisory Council for the Reopening of Atlanta for your time and service to our city, and with helping us to plan a safe reopening of our community. Ably led by Co-Chairs Joshua Williams, Robert Ashe, III, and Ingrid Saunders Jones, and facilitated by Rose Gill and Adam Freed of Bloomberg Associates, your valuable input, countless hours spent on this endeavor, including this comprehensive and thoughtful report of recommendations, will better inform the basis upon which we move forward.

I am also grateful to all essential personnel, the healthcare community, and first responders – those who leave their families and put themselves in harm’s way to take care of others in need. We thank them for their commitment and dedicated service. Thank you to all the City employees who keep the City running in the midst of this crisis – keeping it safe and clean; supporting the needs of residents – while also rising to the occasion by helping Atlantans with so many uncharted challenges.

I am keenly concerned about the viability of your businesses, large and small, as well as organizations throughout our city. I am equally concerned with the health and well-being of our communities, especially during this global emergency.

➢ Our cultural institutions, performance venues, night clubs, sports arenas, convention centers, hotels and restaurants are the pulse of our city.
➢ I know how pressing it is to have our houses of worship be there to support our people.
➢ We are a city of preeminent schools, universities and hospitals. They enrich us and care for our city.

For these reasons and more, I am thankful that you came together and created a set of voluntary recommendations that reflect a path forward. You achieved the goal I set for you of providing an inclusive, comprehensive report that captures the input and expertise you all bring from your respective sectors. You also focused on equity and One Atlanta by soliciting the experiences and views of thousands of Atlantans via a Resident Survey. It was imperative for us to engage the community in this process. An important backdrop in your report is the medical guidelines and information you received from health experts. Indeed, the Resident Survey found that a majority remain focused and concerned about the risks to health when it comes to re-entering the community.

COVID-19 has caused us to face unprecedented loss and hardship. Now we must work together to reopen and revive the great city of Atlanta. We must be intentional and use science-based evidence as we move forward in our efforts, lest we be forced to slam the brakes on the progress we are striving to achieve, and suffer more loss and even greater restrictions, as has happened in other jurisdictions.

The medical research continues to evolve and we must remain flexible in our efforts. No city or state has faced these circumstances before. We should move forward deliberatively and incrementally, evaluating the interim results, making adjustments where necessary, and then taking greater strides.

Our partnership does not end here. In the weeks and months to come we will continue this dialogue and welcome your further input, ideas, strategies, experiences, and questions. The City is ready to support your efforts as we navigate a new normal.
Message from the Co-Chairs

May 15, 2020

The City of Atlanta has faced historic challenges posed by COVID-19, to which Mayor Bottoms has invested the full efforts of the City through the urgent, deliberate, and coordinated response that this threat demands. To that end, Mayor Bottoms appointed this Advisory Council for the Reopening of Atlanta. Before this pandemic, Atlanta was the third fastest growing metropolitan region in the United States. We must reinvigorate that progress.

At the outset, the Council wishes to recognize all the tireless work and bravery of the entire medical and public health community. You are our frontline responders in this crisis. Along with Atlanta’s dedicated City employees, we are the beneficiaries of your hard work and sacrifice.

Over the course of several weeks, this Council held five virtual meetings to listen and gather facts. We conducted a survey of Atlanta residents and took testimony from medical and economic experts. We heard what other cities/states are doing to reopen, what has worked, and where there have been challenges. We also gathered information from our respective sectors. The result is this report that contains evidence-based short, mid, and long-range recommendations for gradual reopening, informed by economic indicators and medical science.

The Council has learned through this process that reopening our great City will be a long course of action, and we need to proceed gradually, with caution, and be ready to pull back if needed. Precautionary measures will be with us for quite some time. But we are confident that together we can incrementally take steps to both reopen our City and ensure the well-being of all the people of Atlanta.

We hope this report, which is a culmination of thoughtful research and recommendations based upon the diverse needs and viewpoints of Atlanta residents, will help Mayor Bottoms implement a safe, equitable, data-driven reopening effort to get our economy back on track while keeping public health front and center.

Co-Chairs:
Joshua Williams, City of Atlanta Chief Operating Officer
Robert Ashe, III, Partner, Bondurant, Mixson and Elmore, LLP
Ingrid Saunders Jones, Immediate Past Chair, National Council of Negro Women; The Coca-Cola Company (Retired)
Members of the Advisory Council for the Reopening of Atlanta

Co-Chairs

Joshua Williams, Chief Operating Officer, City of Atlanta
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Sam Bond, Southeast Regional Director, Lyft
Dr. Raphael Bostic, President & CEO, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
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Tammy Hurt, VP Government Relations; Co-Founder/President Emeritus, Georgia Music Partners
Amy Jacobs, Commissioner, Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
Nancy Flake Johnson, President & CEO, Urban League of Greater Atlanta
Paul Judge, Founder, TechSquare Labs & Chairman, PinDrop
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Steve Koonin, CEO, Atlanta Hawks
Milton Little Jr., President & CEO, United Way of Greater Atlanta
Tim Mapes, Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing & Communications Officer, Delta Airlines
Sam Massell, President, Buckhead Coalition; Former Mayor, City of Atlanta
Cornell McBride, President & CEO, McBride Research Labs
Rich McKay, President & CEO, Atlanta Falcons/Atlanta United
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Lara Smith, Managing Director, Dad’s Garage
Rev. Phillip Spann, Shiloh Baptist Church
Jeff Stepakoff, Executive Director, Georgia Film Academy
Dr. Claire Sterk, President, Emory University
Dr. David A. Thomas, President, Morehouse College
Executive Summary

- In order to carefully formulate steps for reopening the City of Atlanta, Mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms issued an Administrative Order on April 20th, which established an Advisory Council for the Reopening of Atlanta. The Mayor’s goal was to draw on the expertise of leaders from across many sectors/entities including business associations, small business, retail, faith-based, community, cultural organizations, sports, hospitality, conventions, airport and transportation, and medicine, among others, to help inform a reopening plan that strikes a balance between the detrimental impact the closures have had on households and the economy in Atlanta, with the serious health concerns that remain. This was an inclusive process that also captured a survey of the diverse needs and viewpoints of Atlanta’s residents. (See Appendix, Mayor’s Administrative Order dated 4/20/20 creating the Advisory Council.)

- The Governor of Georgia issued an Executive Order (EO) on April 23rd that lifted stay-at-home restrictions and permitted many businesses to reopen. Mayors were not notified in advance of the issuance of the state’s EO, and the circumstances raised safety concerns for Atlanta. At that time, Atlanta had not met the gating criteria set forth in the White House Opening Up America Again Guidelines issued on April 16th, notably including a reduction of COVID-19 cases over a 14-day period. An additional EO issued by the Governor dated May 12, will permit broad reopening on June 1, 2020. Preparing for the impact of these de-restriction orders falls to local officials.

- As of May 14, 2020, there have been 35,427 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 1,517 deaths in Atlanta.

- This Advisory Council’s guidance, specifically tailored to the City of Atlanta, will support the City in its effort to implement a safe, data-driven reopening effort. The Council’s core mission was to listen and gather facts, and then create a series of recommendations for the Mayor to consider that will help achieve the critical goal of getting Atlanta back to work, in a manner consistent with public health guidance.

- The Council was comprehensive in seeking information, i.e., it conducted a survey of Atlanta residents; received testimony from medical and economic experts on the COVID-19 crisis. The Council also heard comparative case studies presented by Bloomberg Associates regarding lessons learned from other cities’/states’ reopening experiences. The Council convened five meetings in three weeks, and heard from, among other distinguished leaders, Dr. Raphael Bostic, President & CEO, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; and from Dr. Carlos Del Rio, Professor and Chair of Global Health and Epidemiology at Emory University. Many of the Advisory Council members provided responses to a comprehensive Questionnaire about their respective sectors. As a result, the Council created these evidence-based short, mid, and long-range recommendations for gradual reopening, informed by economic indicators and medical science.

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1 The details about how to reopen are extremely consequential. Other jurisdictions that began to reopen too early, or without sufficient safety precautions (e.g., social distancing, gathering controls), were forced to revert to stricter closedowns as COVID-19 cases increased, e.g., Hokkaido, Japan; Hong Kong; and Singapore.
• Of the over 15,000 Atlantans who participated in a public survey as part of the Council’s fact-gathering process, approximately 97% indicated they will not feel safe going out to various venues after reopening without taking their own protective measures, such as hand washing, avoiding crowds, and wearing their own personal protective equipment (“PPE”).

• Specifically, the Council recommends:
  o The City establish and track clear metrics to inform residents, businesses, and reopening efforts.
  o The City provide additional guidance for residents, businesses, and non-profits on the actions they can take, within the State’s guidelines, to safely reopen. The Council recommends five phases for reopening, linked to specific metrics that should be achieved to advance to the next phase.
  o The City continue to leverage public and private partners to support a safe reopening and long-term economic recovery.

• As the City reopens, it is critical that individual businesses, non-profits, religious institutions, schools, and other entities continue to take actions to continue to flatten the curve and encourage public health, including by:
  o Social distancing, including layout changes, occupancy limits, teleworking, and staggered work schedules
  o Sanitizing, including regular disinfecting of public spaces
  o Use of PPE by workers and patrons
  o Supporting our public health infrastructure, including the ability to test residents (for COVID-19 and antibodies), conduct contact tracing of positive cases, hospitals’ ability to absorb and treat additional cases, social support for quarantined individuals, and organizations’ ability to conduct temperature tests on workers and attendees (as appropriate).

• All sectors wanted more instruction on safety and assistance with access to PPE supply chains. A representative of the small business sector expressed concern at the affordability of COVID-19 precautionary steps, e.g., supplying PPE to employees and patrons; sanitizing products and services; re-designing work spaces to accommodate distancing; staggering shifts; “checker-boarding” congregants/patrons/students to adhere to social distancing safeguards, which reduces the number of people that can be present at any given time.

• Small businesses and retail are facing an immediate challenge to their ability to survive financially. The Council discussed concerns during its meetings that financial support and better access to federal resources such as Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans, especially for small businesses that have experienced barriers, has been insufficient to meet existing needs for these businesses.

• Detection and testing are high priorities for the Council in the short and mid-term (e.g., diagnostic testing, antibody testing – with equal access for all – and contact tracing). Vaccines are, of course,
an anxiously sought ultimate long-range medical goal, with equal and free access to all in need when developed.

- Given the mental health toll inflicted by COVID-19, the Council encourages that business and other sectors put in place supports for employees, similar to an Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

- We recognize that in Atlanta, and as part of the broader discussion about equity that must continue, there are issues pertaining to access to affordable, quality healthcare and insurance, which need to become a main focus in light of this pandemic.

- Important supports for a meaningful economic restart include safe day care, nursing home care, and other types of care for family members.

- While schools provide a vital service in their own right, the ability of schools to safely reopen is also a necessary precursor for parents and caregivers to be able to return to work.

- Transportation modes and methods, particularly mass transit, must also be able to safely keep pace with demand, e.g. sanitized and socially distanced, as the City continues to reopen.

- The Council emphasized the plight of hotel, convention and travel industries; universities; cultural and sports events; and houses of worship, among many others, due to the nature of the gatherings/proximity of people they need to thrive and – in many cases – generate tax revenue for Atlanta.

- There must be an unrelenting vigilance on medical capacity around keeping Atlanta’s hospitals at the ready for a resurgence.

- The Council also heard about long range planning underway for Atlanta, lessons learned from the pandemic, and how the City’s economy must and can change for the better to be more resilient and equitable.
Timeline of the City of Atlanta’s Emergency Response Efforts

Since the COVID-19 crisis began, Mayor Bottoms has taken a wide variety of steps to ensure the well-being of the people of Atlanta. Several of the Mayor’s Executive Orders have pertained to safety measures relating to gatherings, e.g., on March 16th, following guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), the Mayor declared a state of emergency and prohibited gatherings of more than 50 people through March 31st. In addition, since March, the Mayor through Executive Orders halted termination of water services, imposed a moratorium on residential evictions, and authorized funding to shelter the homeless, among other things.

See Figures 1A-D for additional details on the actions taken by the City of Atlanta. The City’s website also includes a timeline of some of the actions taken by the Mayor.2

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Legal and State Context

As City Attorney Nina Hickson stated at the April 24th meeting of the Advisory Council, any recommendations or guidance this Advisory Council makes to the Mayor must take into account and be guided by relevant Georgia laws and national guidelines.

I. The Relevant State Laws

Georgia Code § 38-3-51(a) provides: “In the event of ... a public health emergency, within or affecting this state or against the United States, the Governor may declare that a state of emergency ... exists.” Following such a declaration, the Governor has the power:

To enforce all laws, rules, and regulations relating to emergency management and to assume direct operational control of all civil forces and helpers in the state.

Additionally, under this statute and in addition to emergency powers, he may:

Suspend any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for [the] conduct[ing] of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency, if strict compliance with any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency or disaster.

State of Georgia, COVID-19 Executive Orders

Pursuant to Code § 38-3-51, on March 14, 2020, Governor Kemp issued an Executive Order (“EO”) declaring a Public Health State of Emergency, which he subsequently renewed several times and which remains in effect until June 12, 2020.³ (See https://gov.georgia.gov/document/2020-executive-order/03142001/download).

On April 23, 2020 the Governor issued an EO that provides one of the nation’s first broad-based, specific regulations regarding the processes and protocols for Georgia’s reopening during the COVID-19 pandemic (See https://gov.georgia.gov/document/2020-executive-order/04232002/download). The EO includes permission for, but is not limited to, the reopening of restaurants, retail businesses (with certain exceptions), movie theaters, outdoor workers (e.g., landscapers and contractors), each with certain safety modifications, sanitizing, and social distancing measures. Other businesses were required to remain closed, including, e.g., public swimming pools.

Additionally, the April 23rd EO, which remained in effect until May 13th, prohibited gatherings as defined therein. The definition of gathering is:

³ On March 14, 2020, Governor Kemp issued an EO that required certain vulnerable populations shelter in place, that bars close and that there be no gatherings of more than 10 people in a “single location” if such gathering requires people to be within 6 feet of one another. That EO expired on April 6, 2020. He issued several subsequent Executive Orders including “Order Extending the Public Health State of Emergency to May 13, 2020” (April 8, 2020); “Order Reopening Certain Establishments including bowling alleys, tattoo shops, nail salons, hair salons, barbershops” (April 20, 2020); “Reviving a Healthy Georgia” (April 23, 2020); “Eliminating Face Masks for COVID-19 from masks that violate Georgia Mask Law” (April 13, 2020); “Providing Additional Guidance for Food Service Establishments, Bowling Alleys, and Theatres in Response to COVID-19” (April 27, 2020); “Renewing the Public Health State of Emergency issued on March 14 and Renewed on April 8, to Assist with the State’s Response to COVID-19” lifting the shelter in place order except for certain medically fragile persons who must shelter in place until June 12, 2020 (April 30, 2020).
More than ten (10) persons physically present at a Single Location if, to be present, persons are required to stand or be seated within six (6) feet of any other person. Therefore, groups of more than ten (10) people are permitted if their grouping is transitory or incidental, or if their grouping is the result of being spread across more than one Single Location.

Effective May 13th, Governor Kemp issued a new Executive Order (EO 05.12.20.02, dated May 12, 2020), which will remain in effect for more weeks, until May 31, 2020. The EO contains modifications and additions to the April 23rd Executive Order in several respects. For example, this EO newly contains a provision for the operation of summer day camps, which are permitted provided they operate in accordance with certain, specified COVID-19 mitigation measures.4 (See https://gov.georgia.gov/document/2020-executive-order/05122002/download).

The May 12th EO also loosens the restrictions on the number of occupants in various venues, e.g., in restaurants, table size may now be 10 patrons, up from 6; the square footage that must now be available for every 10 patrons is now 300 square feet, down from 500 square feet.

Pursuant to the May 12th EO, public swimming pools, performance venues, amusement rides, bars, and nightclubs remain closed to the public until May 31st, and thereafter may resume normal operation without restrictions, unless the Governor issues a new Executive Order extending and/or adjusting restrictions on that date.5

Although the restrictions set forth in the May 12th EO are lifted as of June 1st, the Governor’s Public Health State of Emergency nevertheless remains in effect until June 12, 2020.

Impact on Local Regulatory Authority

Both the April 23rd and May 12th EOs constrain the ability of local officials as it relates to their own reopening measures, in that the EOs state, “enforcement of any county or municipal ordinance or order that is more or less restrictive than this order is suspended.” Therefore, under the Governor’s EOs, the Mayor’s emergency powers actions cannot supersede the Governor’s Executive Order guidelines. For example, the City may not mandate the closure of restaurants, movie theaters, etc., that are in compliance with the measures set forth in the Governor’s EO; similarly, the City would not be permitted to open venues prohibited from reopening under the Governor’s EO.

The May 12th EO and previous State EOs contain no specific provision concerning City-owned property. Accordingly, the Mayor’s existing orders concerning restrictions on City property and on behalf of City employees remain in effect. This includes the authority concerning the closure of City facilities, including City aquatic centers, City pools, City recreation centers, and City golf courses, even though the Governor’s orders have allowed non-City facilities to reopen. The Mayor’s authority to issue such orders every 72 hours, pursuant to Section 2-181 of the City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances, remains in full force.

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4 Overnight summer camps are not permitted unless and until authorized by the DPH. As it relates to summer day camps, which the May 12th EO does permit, if the CDC issues guidance for their operation, the EO states that such guidance shall control.

5 The May 12th EO contains no provisions with criteria, triggers, or metrics that would prompt re-tightening or reclosure measures in the event of COVID-19 case resurgence.
II. Relevant Guidelines

1. White House Guidelines

In *Opening America Up Again*, the White House proposed three-phase guidelines dated April 16, 2020. Certain important “gating criteria” must be met, however, before proceeding to Phase I.

- Decline of documented COVID-19 cases within a 14-day period
- Robust testing program in place for at-risk healthcare workers
- Decline of influenza-like illnesses reported within a 14-day period
- Sufficient PPE, beds, ventilators, and other supplies ready to respond to a surge

Phase I guidelines include:

- Schools/daycares remain closed; bars remain closed
- Larger venues, e.g., theaters, restaurants, churches, sports venues reopen with strict distancing protocols
- Maximize distancing in public; avoid gatherings of 10 or more
- Vulnerable populations continue to shelter in place
- Employees return to work in phases, where possible
- Minimal nonessential travel is permitted

Once appropriate criteria are met and there is no evidence of a rebound, the White House recommends a move to Phase II, which includes:

- Schools and daycares reopen
- Bars open; lingering discouraged
- Avoid social settings with 50+ people if distancing is impossible
- Vulnerable populations continue to shelter
- Employers encourage telework where possible and keep common areas closed
- Nonessential travel can resume

And finally, again once appropriate criteria are met and there is no evidence of a rebound, the White House envisions a shift to Phase III:

- Visits to hospitals and senior living facilities may resume; diligent hygiene practices necessary
- Low-risk populations consider minimizing time in crowded settings
- Vulnerable populations can go out in public; continue to distance
- Employers resume unrestricted staffing

2. CDC Guidelines

The CDC has published a tool to assist employers in making decisions and implementing safety measures for reopening. (See https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/reopen-guidance.html).

The CDC recommends the following safety actions that include, but are not limited to:

- Intensify cleaning, disinfection, and ventilation
- Ensure social distancing such as installing physical barriers, changing layout of workspaces, encouraging telework, closing communal spaces, staggering shifts and breaks, prohibiting large events
- Identify how and where workers might be exposed to COVID-19 at the workplace
- Limit travel and modify commuting practices
• Ongoing monitoring for signs and symptoms among employees; provide flexible leave policies and practices; be ready to close if there are increased cases
• Wearing cloth face coverings in public settings (e.g., grocery stores and pharmacies)
• Similar safety guidelines apply to schools, places of worship and other spaces

On May 15, 2020, the CDC released additional voluntary guidance and “decision tools” that provide general directions and checkpoints that tell organizations what they should consider before reopening. The tools are for schools, workplaces, camps, childcare centers, mass transit systems, and bars and restaurants; they do not contain specific guidelines regarding the number of occupants/size of space. For example, if a restaurant can answer “yes” to questions such as whether it is prepared to encourage social distancing and encourage flexible leave for employees, then it can proceed with reopening; for youth and camps the decision tool asks if the program can stagger drop-offs, and limited group interactions. (See https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/index.html).

3. **Vital Strategies**

The global public health initiative Resolve to Save Lives published criteria to be met, followed by actions that can be taken towards reopening that can happen over a 16-week+ period of time. Resolve to Save Lives is an initiative of Vital Strategies and is chaired by former CDC director Dr. Thomas R. Frieden. (See When and How to Reopen After COVID-19 factsheet at https://preventepidemics.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COV020_WhenHowLoosenFaucet_v4.pdf). Concomitant with issuing guidelines for when and how to reopen, Vital Strategies also published guidelines for when and how to close the community due to COVID-19 spread. The guidelines contain criteria (e.g., increased numbers of infected healthcare workers, less than 4-week supply of PPE for double the current caseload, cannot elicit contacts for 20% or more of cases), that would trigger mitigation and tightening actions. (See When and How to Close due to COVID-19 Spread factsheet at https://preventepidemics.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COV020_WhenHowTightenFaucet_v3.pdf).

4. **OSHA Guidelines**

The U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has issued Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19, which focuses on the need for employers to implement engineering, administrative, and work practice controls and PPE, as well as considerations for doing so. The guidance is advisory, but employers are still required to comply with existing obligations created by OSHA standards. (See https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf).

5. **EEOC Guidelines**

The EEO laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, continue to apply during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, but they do not prevent employers from following the guidelines and suggestions made by the CDC or state/local public health authorities about steps employers should take regarding COVID-19. Thus, under EEOC guidelines, workers may request a reasonable accommodation because of an underlying medical condition. Employers might be able to offer leave, telework, or a job reassignment. Employers might also mitigate the direct threat from an underlying condition by providing additional protective gowns, masks, gloves or other gear. Note, open questions remain based on recent revisions to
EEOC guidelines, as to whether employers can bar workers with medical issues from the workplace if it is determined that contracting COVID-19 places him/her at higher risk for severe illness. It is also currently uncertain whether companies can ask employees about known medical conditions and prevent them from working if they reasonably believe those conditions will pose “a direct threat” to the workers’ health. See EEOC guidance at https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/pandemic-preparedness-workplace-and-americans-disabilities-act that may help employers implement strategies to navigate the impact of COVID-19 in the workplace. Those guidelines are being regularly revised.

III. Rules and Guidelines Relating to Requiring Face Masks and Size of Gatherings

1. Face masks

As reopening has begun in Georgia, and warm weather is bringing people outdoors, large numbers of people socializing outdoors in Atlanta, many without facial masks, e.g., on Cinco de Mayo, have been observed with concern. Whether a city may require facial masks in public areas has been the subject of discussion, with various outcomes. Elsewhere, government officials have mandated masks in public spaces. In Massachusetts, the Governor ordered that face masks be required in public places as recommended by the CDC. His order requires everyone over the age of two to wear masks in all public spaces if they are unable to maintain a distance of 6 feet. (See https://www.mass.gov/doc/may-1-2020-masks-and-face-coverings). Similarly, citing CDC guidelines, the Governor of Rhode Island issued an EO requiring face masks, which applies to indoor and outdoor public spaces, including those receiving goods through drive-through services. (See https://governor.ri.gov/documents/orders/Executive-Order-20-30.pdf). The Rhode Island EO provides exceptions for, e.g., wide open spaces, young children, people with developmental issues, and those with some underlying health conditions.

Governor Kemp has urged the use of face masks in community settings; however, when asked by the Mayor to include provisions in his Executive Order that would enable the City of Atlanta to require the usage of face masks in the City, Governor Kemp did not agree to such usage. Therefore, although a local order requiring masks would be consistent with Georgia recommendations, CDC recommendations, White House guidelines, and the EOs of other states, the Mayor is limited in her authority to make this a requirement. However, the Mayor can impose a face mask requirement on City employees.6

2. Gatherings: Rules/Guidelines

As states begin to reopen, the number of people permitted to gather at work and in public places is an evolving issue around the country. In the past eight weeks, the number of people permitted to safely gather in public spaces has been restricted to as few as 10 people maximum, with the further requirement of social distancing among other precautionary measures. A review of gathering guidelines and directives

6 May private businesses require masks? While State and Local governments may impose restrictions on private industry, there is no prohibition on private industry imposing more stringent restrictions on their own businesses so long as those restrictions comport with individual Constitutional protections. Additionally, private businesses may impose requirements more stringent than legally required in order to provide a safe workplace. For example, although the CDC recommendation regarding masks is voluntary, an employer could compel employees to wear masks, for example, where they have frequent contact with individuals within six feet. Wearing a mask could also be viewed as part of the employer’s obligation to provide a safe workplace under OSHA requirements (see below).
reflects deep concern for health and safety from the onset of the pandemic. At this time, this numeric and spatial occupancy calculus remains an issue that public health and government officials, schools and businesses continue to grapple with. The guidelines and directives reviewed and summarized below reflect efforts to weigh the safety concerns around this key issue. As members of the Advisory Council have highlighted, they desire more certainty around the metrics of how, where, when, and what size of gatherings they can convene for commercial, social, cultural, faith-based, school and travel purposes. Challenges also remain for the public in understanding the various complexities and consistency issues with the rules and guidelines issued at the federal and state levels and by public health organizations.7

3. What the Georgia Governor’s Office has said through EOs on gatherings to date

The Governor’s April 23rd Executive Order (EO) defines a “gathering” to mean more than 10 people present in a “single location,” defined as a space where all persons cannot maintain at least six feet of distance between them. The April 23rd EO also contains various occupancy and square footage formulas and limitations, combined with distancing and other safety measures, for gatherings for different types of venues, e.g., number of patrons permitted in restaurants, retail businesses, hair and body art studios, bowling alleys, childcare facilities, among others. The Governor’s April 23rd EO cross-references the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) guidelines, OSHA guidelines, Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning rules, among others. Other directives from the Governor’s Office are being issued continuously. As mentioned above, new directives in an EO dated May 12, 2020, relating to gatherings/occupancy if certain minimum safety criteria are met, take effect as of May 13 for bars, nightclubs, public swimming pools, live performance venues, etc. (See https://www.npr.org/2020/05/01/847415273/south-coronavirus-related-restrictions-by-state#georgia). Those restrictions expire on June 1, 2020.

4. What the DPH has said on gatherings

According to its website, DPH recommends that organizers of events that draw more than 10 people cancel, postpone or modify those events, or offer online streaming services. (See https://dph.georgia.gov/community-events-and-information-groups). The DPH states that such events include concerts, conferences, sporting, faith-based, etc. Beyond that, the DPH’s guidelines on gatherings, found on its Community Events and Information webpage, refers the public to the CDC’s Interim Guidance for Mass Gatherings and Other Community Events as of 3/15/20 (hereinafter “CDC guidance”).

5. What the CDC has said on gatherings

The CDC guidance lists general factors to consider when determining the need to postpone, cancel or modify a large gathering. The CDC website cites more than 250 people as an example of a large gathering. (On March 15, the CDC recommended avoiding events of 50 people or more for an 8-week period). These factors include the number of high-risk attendees; the level of community transmission in the area where the event is scheduled to take place (the levels set forth in the CDC guidelines are none, minimal, moderate, substantial); the density of attendees within a confined area; and potential economic impact for participants and the larger community. Depending on those factors, the CDC recommends a range of

7 The following is a summary only of some of the rules and guidelines from key sources that must be/are considered in establishing reopening plans/guidelines.

6. **Other jurisdiction limitations/parameters on gatherings**

As a point of comparison, what other jurisdictions are permitting by way of size/type of gatherings may also be instructive. For example, in Alabama, a cap was initially placed on all gatherings of more than 10 people. As that state has begun to reopen, beaches are now open with social distancing restrictions, and businesses may open at a 50% capacity subject to sanitation, social distancing and other safety protocols. Tennessee has gradually begun to reopen with restaurants at 50% capacity with prescribed hygiene protocols, followed by 50% capacity for retail establishments and barber shops and salons with requisite safety protocols and social distancing. Social gatherings currently remain limited to no more than 10 people. In Virginia, a 3-phase plan contains a gradual increase of social gatherings from a maximum of 10 people, to 50 people, to no cap at all. In all of these states, the changes were described, variously, as incremental and concomitant with monitoring for outbreaks or resurgence and a desire for increased testing.

7. **Potential next steps for Atlanta on face masks/gatherings**

In light of the May 12th gubernatorial EO, as it relates to gatherings and occupancy, the Mayor may still urge and suggest social distancing and compliance with other safety guidelines (*e.g.*, temperature checks, elimination of common spaces, rigorous sanitizing, etc.) issued by federal and state officials and health agencies including the CDC and the DPH. As the Advisory Council has urged, the basis for decisions on gathering size should also be driven by the medical data regarding the spread of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, deaths in Atlanta, and access to contact tracing and testing, juxtaposed with the economic toll the closures have taken.

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8 The CDC guidelines do not provide maximum attendee capacity recommendations by type of gathering, sector, business, event.
Resident Survey Results

In response to the question, "How willing are you today to go to...", the following percentages of survey respondents indicated that they were "Unwilling" (i.e., selecting response options of 1 or 2 on a scale of 1, "totally unwilling", to 5, "totally willing") to go to the following businesses/venues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Type</th>
<th>Percentage Unwilling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Venue</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair/Nei Salon</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Workplace</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transit</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Business</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park/Other Outdoor Public Space</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Worship</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport/Air Travel</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention Center</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Willingness of residents to go to various businesses/venues.

Pursuant to the suggestion of members of the Advisory Council, and in keeping with Mayor Bottoms’ goal of giving residents a voice in the City’s planning for reopening, Atlantans were invited to complete a Resident Survey (the “Survey”) that was made available on the City of Atlanta’s website, on ATLStrong.org, and via ATL 311. The Survey was designed to be broad-based: to be relevant to, and to help capture how, the general public in Atlanta is approaching and interacting with various businesses and venues during COVID-19. The Survey was open from April 28 through May 4; in that time, over 15,700 respondents in the city of Atlanta completed the form. Some key takeaways from the responses received are as follows:

Survey respondents largely indicated that, at the time of the survey, they felt unwilling to go to most businesses and venue types (see Figure 2). The highest proportion of respondents indicated that they were unwilling (i.e., responded with a score of 1 or 2 to on a scale of 1, “totally unwilling,” to 5, “totally willing”) to go today to a convention center (90.6% unwilling), a sports venue (90.3% unwilling), a bar (90.1% unwilling), or on public transit (89.0% unwilling). Of the venues included in the Survey, respondents in Atlanta were only more willing than unwilling to go to a park/other outdoor public space (33.8% unwilling).

Survey respondents were asked to select one or more of the following conditions/precautions that they would need to feel safe going to various businesses/venues: if layout changes were made to facilitate distancing; if masks were required; if strict distancing protocols were in place; if usage were staggered; or not until a vaccine is developed (See Figures 3 A-D for responses by selected sectors; responses for additional sectors are included in Appendix).

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9 For purposes of this data analysis, the set of survey responses considered was limited to those respondents located within the city of Atlanta. Responses from outside of the city were excluded.
What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a hair/nail salon?
(respondents select one or more)

Figure 3A

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a park or other outdoor space?
(respondents select one or more)

Figure 3B

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a sports venue?
(respondents select one or more)

Figure 3C
Respondents could also respond that they already feel safe going to these venues. Generally, respondents to the Survey indicated that they do not feel safe going to the venues included in the survey without additional protective measures. Comparatively, respondents were more likely to say that they currently feel safe going to a park/other outdoor space, followed by their own workplace; although fewer than half of the Atlanta residents surveyed indicated that they felt safe going to either without taking additional precautions. Many respondents indicated that they would feel safer with one or more measures in place to facilitate distancing or provide personal protection. In many instances, responses showed that Atlanta residents will not feel safe going to certain businesses/venues until a vaccine is made available. In particular, respondents indicated that they are hesitant to go to convention centers, sports venues, bars, or on public transit until there is a vaccine.
When asked what, if any, additional safety steps they plan to take when going out in public (see Figure 4), respondents to the Resident Survey in Atlanta overwhelmingly indicated that they planned to do at least one of the following: avoid crowded locations, wear a face mask, wear other PPE, maintain stringent handwashing protocols, avoid crowded locations, or other. Fewer than 3% of Atlantans responding to the survey indicated that they do not plan to take any additional safety steps when they plan to be in public.

Respondents overwhelmingly indicated that, if required to wear a mask by a workplace or business establishment, they would be willing to do so (see Figure 5). Fewer than 4% of Atlanta respondents to the Survey said they would be unwilling to wear a mask under those circumstances. See Legal and State Context Section III for greater detail on the ability of businesses to mandate mask usage.

![Figure 5: Resident willingness to comply with mask requirements.](image)

### Advisory Council Questionnaire Results

Members of the Advisory Council were asked to complete a Questionnaire, eliciting the viewpoints, facts and circumstances caused by the COVID-19 crisis across the sectors represented on the Council. The 42 detailed, thoughtful responses and the additional materials that many provided (See Appendix, Index of Studies, Resource Materials Received and Reviewed) contributed to the development of the Council’s broader written recommendations and focus on balancing economic and health/safety considerations.

Those Council members who responded indicated a clear desire to ensure the health and safety of their employees, students, visitors, and clients as a key priority in the reopening effort. Of critical importance is that customers, employees, students, worshippers, citizens in contact with their various fields, (“constituent groups”), feel confident and safe engaging with their broader sectors and specific venues for reopening to be economically viable.

“Make changes slowly; follow the science; protect life above all else; educate the public; protect Atlanta’s national image.”
The responses were measured, reflecting the challenges of balancing the drive to restart “business as new normal” with concern for the potential health consequences, liability risks, and greater long-term economic damage if reopening occurs too early or without proper precautions in place. In considering conditions needed for safe reopening, Council members identified the need for a reliable and affordable supply of PPE, sanitation supplies, temperature checks, and rapid testing capabilities. Also deemed important were contact tracing capabilities, downward trends in COVID-19 symptoms/cases, training for employees on new safety protocols and best practices, and the potential use of “immunity passports,” if valid/viable.

Respondents noted that, in many cases, the need to maintain distancing coupled with the constraints of their respective physical venues will require them to plan for and implement significant changes from pre-COVID usage. Changes may include capacity limitations, staggered shifts, changes to physical spaces, and longer-term virtual engagement scenarios (e.g., telework, online learning, etc.). Members also noted that the viability of transit options and childcare will be critical for their constituent groups to return. Ultimately, many responses noted that it will take the availability of a vaccine for their sectors to be able to return to pre-COVID operating practices (with an effective therapy and/or widely available testing cited as key intermediate steps needed in order to ease restrictions); they plan to continue to evaluate changing health conditions and flexibly adapt their practices and responses until that time. (See Figure 6 for respondents’ plans to implement various health/safety protocols.)

Along with prioritizing safety and wellness, Council members also highlighted the deep economic distress caused by continuing COVID-19 closures; by the economic impact of the requirements for reopening; and by lingering concerns about coming to work, patronizing, or otherwise engaging with many of their sectors even after lockdowns are lifted. Members expressed concern that even when restricted opening is deemed safe, many of their sectors will be further financially stressed by potentially rigorous new standard operating procedures to mitigate health risks. Respondents, including many of those using or operating large venues and small businesses, highlighted the economic and operational challenges of opening with capacity limits/distancing protocols in place, and with the need to reliably secure and fund PPE and sanitization measures. Members noted that certain steps by government could help to alleviate some economic and consumer confidence challenges, and proposed ideas including, e.g., extended business/alcohol sales hours, liquor license renewal extensions, COVID-19 safety/sanitization inspections and scores that venues could display, and City-provided access to/use of outdoor space.
Respondents emphasized the importance of clearly communicated, data-driven guidelines from elected leaders on sector-by-sector safety protocols. Council members specifically noted their desire to be guided by recommendations from the City and the Mayor, tailored and responsive to the context in Atlanta. They said that this guidance will be important to clarify the necessary safety steps in their respective sectors – and to generate consumer confidence when they reopen. Members said that such direction should include clear gating criteria, e.g., sustained COVID-19 case decline, health system capacity, etc., to guide a phased reopening. They also recommended ongoing updates and public service announcements from the City, including on how to implement the guidelines by sector, the latest COVID-19 data, reinforcement of public health best practices, tips and technical assistance for businesses, and the importance of completing the 2020 Census and submitting absentee ballots for residents’ quality of life for years to come.

Thoughtful, data-driven messaging from the top, they noted, will play a critical role in bolstering confidence as to safe opportunities for the public to re-engage with businesses and institutions in Atlanta.

“We would like to see consistency in guidance for the business community to help clarify expectations around safety and health procedures, as well as, when the time is right, help build people’s comfort and confidence in the right actions to take to stay safe and healthy.”

Figure 6: Plans to implement safety precautions. Note: Respondents could select one or more options per question.
City Scan

Atlanta benefits from the early work of a number of other cities that have already released plans or have started to reopen. Bloomberg Associates provided the Council with a review of some of the ongoing city reopening efforts, which included a review of various ongoing U.S. and international city reopening efforts, including a review of the 25 most populous cities in the U.S. (See Bloomberg Philanthropies’ Daily City Hall COVID-19 newsletter https://bloomberg.us15.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=08570eb3cd6fe16c4edfbeb81&id=cd9b908a26 and the Bloomberg/National League of Cities Local Action Tracker https://covid19.nlc.org/resources/covid-19-local-action-tracker/). As of May 12:

- 19 U.S. cities have launched advisory bodies of some sort, ranging from 100+ members in Washington, DC to an individual “recovery czar” in Houston.
- Most of these committees are unified, cross-sector advisory bodies; a few have created separate ‘economic’ and ‘public health’ working groups.
- Some of largest cities in the U.S. (e.g., NYC, Los Angeles, and Chicago) are placing equity concerns at the forefront of recovery and reopening planning, with distinct working groups on these issues.
- Only ten cities have released concrete plans for reopening at the time of this report.

Bloomberg Associates’ research highlighted specific examples from three cities that have issued reopening plans: Nashville, Anchorage, and Milan. These deep dive examples, along with the broader scan, surfaced four main considerations for the Council:

1. **The reopening plan provides an opportunity to define a shared set of principles for the Atlanta community**, such as:
   - Keeping individuals safe without unnecessarily hampering economic development
   - Providing hope and a roadmap for all Atlantans
   - Being transparent and data-driven

2. **Having clear metrics guide reopening decisions is critical**, including:
   - Virus trends
   - Healthcare capacity, including the availability of safety equipment
   - Capacity to conduct testing and contact tracing
   - Ability of workers to get to work

3. **Plans should include key pillars around ensuring social distancing, sanitizing, and appropriate public health infrastructure.** They also need to align on what happens (for sectors or the entire city) when these protections are not possible or not yet in place.

4. **The City and the community should use this opportunity to rethink standard operating procedures to enhance services or access for residents** (e.g., expanding alternative modes of transportation) or ways to deliver the same results with a different process.
Shared Goals and Principles of the Council

The Advisory Council is committed to:

• Flattening the curve of cases across Atlanta
• Supporting economic recovery for the long-term
• Enhancing public health capacity to keep Atlantans safe

To accomplish these goals, the Advisory Council grounded our work and the recommendations outlined in this report around four core principles. As community leaders, we are committed to:

1. **Keeping people safe and supporting the economic needs** of residents, businesses, and non-profits
2. **Providing a roadmap for all Atlantans** on how to navigate the reopening of the City and potential future Stay-at-Home actions, in the event of a resurgence of COVID-19
3. **Prioritizing societal benefits**, including protecting our most vulnerable residents
4. **Being transparent and driven by science and public health experts** in our recommendations

We firmly believe that Atlanta should build on public health guidance that has already been issued and ensure that actions in Atlanta are guided by data. This includes recommendations issued by the CDC and the White House *Opening Up America Again* Guidelines, as well as the city and state reopening plans the Council reviewed in the course of its meetings (as detailed in the Appendix).

Advisory Council’s Guidance

Metrics

A vital part of our recommendations is to ensure that Atlanta’s approach to reopening is driven by data and science, not arbitrary dates. The Advisory Council recommends clear metrics be established to signal to residents and businesses when they can more safely relax restrictions, what safety measures they should take, and how their operations or routines may need to be adjusted. Being transparent on what these metrics are and how Atlanta is faring will help protect public health and enable residents, businesses, and non-profits to plan for a gradual resumption of operations.

Metrics will also enable the City, in partnership with the State Department of Public Health and other agencies, to quickly identify resurgences of COVID-19 and provide an early warning system to the public in the event safety measures and restrictions need to be re-imposed.

Metrics should cover four key topics:

• **Disease spread** – is COVID-19 spreading among community members, and if so, at what rate?
• **Healthcare capacity** – do hospitals have the capacity and resources to respond to current and potential surges in cases?
• **Public health capacity** – is there appropriate capacity for public testing and contact tracing?
• **Community capacity** – do residents have access to childcare and other resources that can enable them to return to work?

Below are eight suggested metrics and targets for potential adoption in Atlanta. These metrics were developed after careful review of existing city and state reopening plans, guidance issued by Resolve to Save Lives, an initiative of Vital Strategies\(^\text{10}\) (led by Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, the former Director of the CDC) and Johns Hopkins University, and consultation with local public health experts. These “gateway metrics” can be regularly tracked and will inform the City’s progress between phases of reopening.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disease spread</strong></td>
<td>Daily number of new COVID-19 cases</td>
<td>Trending downward for 14 consecutive days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily COVID-related deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthcare capacity</strong></td>
<td>Hospital and ICU capacity</td>
<td>&gt; 50% of hospital and ICU capacity is available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supply of PPE for hospital personnel and patients</td>
<td>&gt; 90-day supply of PPE available for hospital personnel and patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily number of new hospitalizations</td>
<td>Trending downward for 14 consecutive days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public health capacity</strong></td>
<td>Availability of testing</td>
<td>Capacity to conduct 30 diagnostic tests for every 1,000 residents per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact tracing</td>
<td>30 contact tracers per 100,000 residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community capacity</strong></td>
<td>% of schools and childcare facilities open</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these metrics, the City should evaluate the feasibility of tracking and reporting on several additional metrics to help businesses and residents understand how COVID-19 is impacting Atlanta. Many of the metrics outlined below can help serve as an early warning system of a resurgence of new infections; metrics should be prioritized based on data availability and accuracy.

To the extent feasible, metrics should be tracked by geography, as well as race and ethnicity, to enable the City and its partners to quickly identify hotspots and understand how COVID-19 is impacting different communities within Atlanta. These data would be critical to the response to a resurgence of the virus and can help ensure that addressing social inequities continues to be at the heart of the City’s COVID-19 response.

\(^{10}\) More information on Resolve to Save Lives and their guidance on relaxing and tightening restrictions can be found at [https://preventepidemics.org/covid19/science/insights/adaptive-response/](https://preventepidemics.org/covid19/science/insights/adaptive-response/).
Potential additional metrics include:

- Number of new and cumulative hospitalizations and ICU admissions
- Number of new and cumulative COVID-related deaths
- Location of testing sites
- Daily and cumulative tests conducted
- Positive tests as a percentage of total tests
- Percentage of new cases already in quarantine
- Emergency room visits for influenza-like illnesses
- Hospital bed capacity by hospital
- Percentage of symptomatic patients being interviewed
- Percentage of symptomatic cases receiving a test within 12 hours
- Percentage of contact tracing contacts with COVID-19 symptoms or positive test results

**Phases**

We do not know specific timeframes or dates when we will be able to fully reopen our City and resume activities such as large-scale gatherings. In some cases, there will not be a return to “business as usual” as new safety protocols and operational changes, such as social distancing, wearing masks, and temperature checks, may be needed for the foreseeable future to keep residents safe. The City and businesses’ decisions should be driven by data and the spread of the disease, not dates.

The Advisory Council’s recommendations are based on the current available science about the virus, which is rapidly evolving. To date, there are no commonly accepted standards or guidelines for reopening, and city and state plans and guidance vary greatly. As the City of Atlanta establishes metrics and guidelines for reopening, we all need to recognize that this guidance should be reevaluated and amended as the science and facts on the ground change.

The metrics outlined in this report provide a roadmap with benchmarks on when it is safer to resume more regular operations. Relaxation of safety protocols, such as curbside pick-ups and occupancy restrictions, should occur slowly and in distinct phases to enable public health professionals to monitor the spread of the disease and healthcare providers to have adequate capacity to treat Atlantans for COVID-19 and non-COVID related ailments. Metrics need to be met to move to the next phase.

The Advisory Council recommends that the Mayor supplement the State’s reopening criteria with additional, voluntary guidelines. These guidelines should be organized into phases that reflect Federal guidelines and reinforce the principles and goals outlined earlier in this report. Recommended phases, guidelines, and metrics to determine when to move between phases are included below. Based on the current available data, Atlanta is in Phase 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
<th>Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>Stay at Home</td>
<td><strong>Individuals</strong></td>
<td>Daily number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths and hospitalization trending downward for 14 consecutive days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Stay home except for essential trips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Wear face coverings in public</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent hand washing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Social distancing followed and enforced where practical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Businesses/Non-profits</strong></td>
<td>&gt;50% hospital and ICU capacity available and adequate supply of PPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• To-go and delivery orders from restaurants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue practicing teleworking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent cleaning of public and high touch areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City government</strong></td>
<td>Testing and contact tracing programs established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-essential City facilities remain closed</td>
<td>Continue to Phase 2 after reaching and sustaining (maintaining for 14 days) Phase 1 metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Moratorium on special event applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish and continue communication with local and State authorities to monitor public health metrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>Easing</td>
<td><strong>Individuals</strong></td>
<td>Continue to meet previous metrics during this phase and:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Stay home except for essential trips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Wear face coverings in public</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent hand washing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Social distancing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Small, private gatherings, of no more than 10 people, with social distancing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Businesses/Non-profits</strong></td>
<td>Capacity to conduct 30 diagnostic tests for every 1,000 residents per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• To-go and curbside pickups from restaurants and retail establishments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue practicing teleworking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent cleaning of public and high touch areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City government</strong></td>
<td>30 contact tracers per 100,000 residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-essential City facilities remain closed</td>
<td>&gt;30% hospital and ICU beds available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue moratorium on special event applications</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue communication with local and State authorities to monitor public health metrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City government</strong></td>
<td>Continue to Phase 3 after reaching and sustaining Phase 2 metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-essential City facilities remain closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue communication with local and State authorities to monitor public health metrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Businesses/Non-profits</strong></td>
<td>Revert to Phase 1 if there is a sustained increase in new COVID-19 cases or hospital or ICU capacity falls below 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Maintain</td>
<td><strong>Individuals</strong></td>
<td>Continue to meet previous metrics during this phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Limited trips outside; vulnerable populations should continue to stay home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Wear face coverings in public</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent hand washing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Social distancing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Businesses/Non-profits</strong></td>
<td>Revert to Phase 1 or 2 if there is a sustained increase in new COVID-19 cases or hospital or ICU capacity falls below 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Individuals** | Limited trips outside  
Wear face coverings in public  
Frequent hand washing  
Social distancing  |
| **Businesses/Non-profits** | Increased occupancy in food and retail establishments, with social distancing and other protective measures  
Begin phasing in non-essential workers to return to work with safety precautions, including social distancing, temperature checks, and frequent cleaning as appropriate  
Medium, public gatherings with social distancing  
Frequent cleaning of public and high touch areas  |
| **City government** | Some non-essential City facilities and programs open with safety precautions  
City continues to accept special event applications  
Continue communication with local and State authorities to monitor public health metrics  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 5</th>
<th>“New Normal”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individuals and Businesses/Non-profits</strong></td>
<td>Frequent hand washing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continue to meet previous metrics during this phase and:

Revert to Phase 1 or 2 if there is a sustained increase in new COVID-19 cases or hospital or ICU capacity falls below 50%

Continue to Phase 5 after reaching and sustaining Phase 4 metrics.
Sector-specific Considerations

The Advisory Council recommends that the City continues to work with individual sectors to support the safe reopening and recovery of operations, within the State’s guidelines, and protect the long-term health of Atlantans. This will require vigorously tracking the metrics outlined in this report and clearly and regularly communicating with the public on their status so actions can quickly be taken if there are localized hotspots or a broad resurgence of COVID.

The Advisory Council raised several cross-cutting priorities and considerations for further study that could be taken by businesses, non-profits, associations, and/or the City to protect public health and ensure a smooth and safe reopening process. The Advisory Council also highlighted the desire for more certainty around how, where, when, and what size of gatherings they can convene for commercial, social, cultural, faith-based, school and travel purposes. Addressing these issues cannot be accomplished by a single sector alone and will require collaboration and partnership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cutting</td>
<td>• Ability to procure adequate PPE for staff</td>
<td>• Bulk-purchasing of PPE for small businesses and non-profits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure workers can get safely to work</td>
<td>• Create a database of PPE distributors for small businesses and non-profits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Understand how to keep employees and customers/attendees safe</td>
<td>• Transform streets to increase safety of active transportation options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep community well-being in mind: day care, dependent care, nursing homes, etc. need to be safe so people feel comfortable returning to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Create a forum(s) for similar businesses to share best practices for safety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, several priorities and considerations were raised unique to each sector. Similar to those outlined above, addressing these issues cannot be accomplished by a single sector alone and will require collaboration and partnerships. These include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail, Personal Care, and Small Businesses</td>
<td>• Independent contractors and micro businesses, who often do not have relationships with large banks, need access to financing options</td>
<td>• Create loan funds or other supports for micro businesses and independent contractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Services</td>
<td>• Ability to serve enough customers to maintain profitability</td>
<td>• Expansion of permitting for use of outdoor public space to enable social distancing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Public-facing Commercial and Non-profit Services (e.g., live performance venues, nightclubs, convention centers) | • Live performance venues and nightclubs need support to survive without large audiences  
  • Need to be conservative with reopening, but provide some data-driven direction to help with contractual liabilities, booking performers, ability to sell tickets, rehearse for shows, etc.  
  • Need to have sufficient COVID-19 and antibody testing to give public confidence to return to large events  
  • Concern that easing restrictions too soon will cause a resurgence and push longer-term recovery for large-scale events farther away | • Create clear and consistent metrics to understand spread and impact of COVID-19 on Atlanta  
  • Evaluate the potential for public open spaces to be used for concerts or other performances to enable social distancing  
  • Review existing regulations to identify potential opportunities to expand operating parameters to accommodate more attendees while adhering to social distancing  
  • Develop guidelines for event and club attendees |
| Schools and Universities                    | • Need to give confidence to out-of-town students to return to Atlanta and to parents to send children back to school, while ensuring safety  
  • Ability to provide PPE to students and staff | • Provide clear and transparent guidance  
  • Ensure adequate public health capacity and expand testing and contact tracing  
  • Coordinate with regional governments and partners |
| Medical and Senior Living                   | • Need to remove the potential stigma of testing positive for COVID-19  
  • Want to ensure Atlantans follow safety precautions to flatten the curve and prevent a resurgence  
  • Availability of PPE for medical workers and vulnerable populations | • Provide clear metrics and information to residents on risks  
  • Need to balance competing demand for PPE as businesses reopen with the needs of the medical community |
Moving forward

The CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), and the City of Atlanta received an $88 million disbursement from the CRF. The City of Atlanta’s CRF funding will be an important part of supporting residents and businesses in reopening effectively. The Advisory Council’s recommendations may help shape the allocation of some of that funding.

The Advisory Council report and guidance represents the cumulative input of 60+ community leaders from across Atlanta. We applaud Mayor Bottoms’ continued leadership in the midst of this crisis and appreciate the opportunity to share our priorities and ideas with the City’s leadership. As we have moved through this crisis, we are fortunate to have had a Mayor who has protected us and communicated with honesty and transparency. We hope that the goals, metrics, and phased approach set forth in this report will facilitate the creation of voluntary guidelines for the City’s reopening, which support the unique needs of our City’s constituencies and communities. This will be a tremendous step forward as Atlanta begins to reopen.
Index of Studies, Resource Materials Received and Reviewed

1. Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics at Harvard University, *Roadmap to Pandemic Resilience – Massive Scale Testing, Tracing, and Supported Isolation (TTSI) as the Path to Pandemic Resilience for a Free Society*
   The report sets forth a strategy to steadily reopen the parts of the economy that have been shut down, protect families, frontline workers, and contain the virus to levels where it can be effectively managed and treated until a vaccine is available. Massive **testing** plus contact **tracing** plus **social isolation** with strong social supports, or TTSI, will support a renewal of the economy.
   Available at: https://ethics.harvard.edu/files/center-for-ethics/files/roadmaptopandemicresilience_updated_4.20.20_1.pdf

2. Washington Post, April 29, 2020 by Rachel Weiner, *More than 80 percent of hospitalized covid-19 patients in Georgia were African American, study finds*
   Article cites a new study that underscores the disproportionate toll the virus has taken on the state’s African American population. Surveying eight Georgia hospitals, researchers found that in a sample of 305 COVID-19 patients, 247 were black - more than 80 percent.
   Available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/more-than-80-percent-of-hospitalized-covid-patients-in-georgia-were-african-american-study-finds/2020/04/29/a71496ea-8993-11ea-8ac1-bfb250876b7a_story.html

3. Czarnowski, *GreenLightAmerica Initiative*
   Using expertise in managing large crowds, this report designed scalable solutions with consideration to the immense task of managing workplace logistics involved in reopening. The solutions focus on creating a safe and responsible return to work and eventually to public events.

4. Saporta Report, April 22, 2020 by Maria Saporta, *Local arts groups worried about financial fallout from COVID-19*
   Article that includes takeaways from *Dad’s Garage Theatre Company* survey of arts and cultural organizations in metro Atlanta. Statistical data shows the challenges facing individuals in the entertainment sector, and organizations seeking to recover from COVID-19 disruption.
   Available at: https://saportareport.com/local-arts-groups-worried-about-financial-fallout-from-covid-19/

5. Sound Diplomacy
   *Report on the Music Industry*
   Handbook documenting that the role of music, art and culture, and the infrastructure needed in cities and places to sustain it, be included in sustainability, resilience and disaster relief planning.

   *Music Cities Resilience Handbook*
   Handbook for how music can drive recovery, build resilience and create better cities and urban development.

   Tyler Perry sets forth a 9-point plan to open his studio based on safety, testing, distancing, and extra compensation for crews.
7. **Southern Company, Developing Strategies on Return to Work** white paper
   
   Summary of information from the following sources on considerations for returning to work:
   
   - White House Guidelines – Opening Up America Again – April 16, 2020
   - Business Roundtable: Considerations and Sample Guidelines for Rebooting Economy – April 22, 2020
   - Business Roundtable letter to Pence and Exhibits - April 14, 2020
   - Chamber of Commerce – Implementing a National Return to Work Plan - April 13, 2020
   - NAM American Renewal Plan - April 18, 2020

8. **Cushman & Wakefield, Recovery Readiness**
   
   The Guide outlines some of the best thinking and practices and insights from key partners focused on workplace readiness, beyond day one and going forward. Available at: [https://www.cushmanwakefield.com/en/insights/covid-19](https://www.cushmanwakefield.com/en/insights/covid-19)

9. **Cobb Chamber, Guidelines for Reopening**
   
   Guidance about preparing your business; your workplace; your workforce; and phasing in your workplan. Available at: [https://covidsupport.cobbchamber.org/covid-19-resources](https://covidsupport.cobbchamber.org/covid-19-resources)

10. **Salesforce, Returning to Work**
    
    This guide outlines how Salesforce can partner with government agency clients to identify need and deploy solutions.

11. **KPMG, Returning to the New Reality**
    
    Document outlines steps and key considerations for effective transition to work during and post-COVID-19, including employee wellbeing, physical layout considerations, working virtually, etc.

12. **National Black Faith & Civil Rights Leaders, April 24, 2020, Press Release: Encouraging Communities to Stay at Home in States Lifting Orders**
    
    A group of national Black faith and civil rights leaders, stated their “unequivocal and firm opposition to the premature effort’ to reopen the states in a manner that demonstrates “reckless disregard for the health and life of Black residents.” They encourage communities to remain home in states where stay at home orders are lifted, until there is more evidence that it is safe. Available at: [https://www.naacpldf.org/press-release/statement-by-national-black-faith-and-civil-rights-leaders-encouraging-communities-to-continue-to-stay-at-home-in-states-lifting-orders/](https://www.naacpldf.org/press-release/statement-by-national-black-faith-and-civil-rights-leaders-encouraging-communities-to-continue-to-stay-at-home-in-states-lifting-orders/)

13. **Black Sheep Restaurants, Health Declaration Form**
    
    Hong Kong restaurant chain Black Sheep has made this form mandatory for customers to sign. Customers are asked to confirm that in the past 14 days, they have not tested positive/ experienced COVID symptoms, been in direct contact with anyone known to be carrying the
virus, or to have travelled outside of Hong Kong. It also asks them to leave contact details, enabling the restaurant to contact them if there are any confirmed cases in the restaurant.

Available at: https://i.insider.com/5eab05e6fc593d77f932db16

Webinar discussing cybersecurity concerns; managing careers from home; and telehealth and telemedicine.  
Available at: https://vimeo.com/414000566

Report covering impact of COVID-19 on daily life, how entertainment helps fans cope, impact on the music industry, how to support artists, lifestyle changes, entertainment shifts, adjustments in motivation, subscription habits, trends in music consumption and expectations for future events.

16. Survey of Shearith Israel Congregation, *Reopening Shearith Israel*  
Survey of the congregation established the following: majority are most comfortable staying home either all the time or with the exception of necessary shopping; majority are not comfortable attending services even with social distancing in place; majority are more comfortable with safety measures in place such as face masks, cleaning, temperature checks, never-used photocopies of materials and size limitations.

17. American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), *Back to Work Safely Website*  
Back to Work Safely features industry-specific guidance for businesses and consumers as to how to safely reopen and re-engage upon emerging from COVID-19 quarantines.  
Available at: https://www.backtoworksafely.org/

Report on California’s progress in meeting “Stage 1” indicators and goals, resulting in Governor Newsom’s decision to begin moving the state to “Stage 2.” Report outlines the key metrics that California is considering to guide its progression between stages.  
Available at: https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/5.4-Report-Card-on-California-Resilience-Roadmap.pdf

19. PolicyMap COVID-19 Tracker  
Website with maps, data visualizations, and analysis related to COVID-19, including data on cases, deaths, and testing, high risk populations, area conditions, and healthcare capacity, by county in the U.S.  
Available at: https://covid19.policymap.com/app

20. Memo from executive leadership of Atlanta Arts & Culture Organizations, dated May 8, 2020  
CEOs from 12 cultural institutions address the powerful significance of the cultural sector, i.e., they generate $720 million per year in economic activity, are the source of 23,500 jobs, representing over $565 million in household income. The collective executive leadership that signed this memo lists the measures they suggest they can take to reopen safely.
21. **Ticketmaster, April 2020, COVID-19 Tracker: Benchmark Wave**
   Results of Ticketmaster survey seeking to understand fan sentiment/perceptions about returning to live events, determine patterns in returning to live events, and gather perspectives on the conditions that will make fans more likely to return.

22. **CNBC, April 28, 2020, by Lauren Thomas, The biggest US mall owner prepares to reopen 49 properties. Here’s how that will work**
   Article on Simon Property Group’s planned reopening of 49 of its malls and outlet centers. Article cites SPG’s plans to provide free CDC-approved masks and hand sanitizing packets to shoppers upon request, and to make free temperature testing available using infrared thermometers.

23. **Americans for the Arts, Local and Regional Findings: Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts & Culture Industry**
   Report of local, regional, and nationwide findings as to the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture industry: full-time equivalent jobs, household income, and local and state government revenue. The analysis includes 14,439 arts and cultural organizations and 212,691 of their attendees, from across 13 cities, 115 counties, 81 multicounty/multicity regions, 20 states, and 12 cultural districts across every state and DC.

   Compendium of Rolling Stone’s coverage of the impact that COVID-19 is having on the music industry, including concert and event cancellations and ripple effects throughout the rest of the business.

25. **LA Times, April 27, 2020 by August Brown, Artists, live industry brace for a year without concerts: ‘Is there a better place for spreading disease?’**
   Article on COVID-19 impact on the concert industry, and perspectives from epidemiologists, public health experts, and industry leaders on how the industry can move forward in 2021.

26. **YMCA of Metro Atlanta, Reopening Plan**
   The YMCA of Metro Atlanta has created a phased reopening plan, beginning the week of May 11th with a soft opening and opening to members on May 14th, with plans to proceed gradually as the environment continues to become safer. The plan is guided by existing guidelines and recommendations provided by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) and the Georgia Department of Public Health.

28. **Atlanta Botanical Garden**, *Reopening Safely: A Phased Approach*
   Plan by the ABG to reopen in phases, beginning on May 18. Phase I will include the reopening of outdoor gardens only; Phase II will include limited reopening of indoor spaces. The Atlanta Botanical Garden is collaborating with the American Public Gardens Association (APGA) on reopening protocols. ABG’s safety protocols are informed by scientific research, public health experts, and local, state and national government recommendations.

   Presentation on the importance of the arts and cultural sector, including research that shows the high demand and intent to return to culturals on the part of consumers; two reopening cultural case studies from Brandenburg and Shanghai; specific recommendations for U.S. cultural venues, i.e., how many visitors at a time and overall per day, and other reopening protocols.

   Survey of 2,000 pre-qualified event attendees, including their feelings about returning to live events, their expectations when returning to live events, factors that would change their likelihood to attend live events, willingness to travel to events, and willingness to consider live event alternatives.

   Study to understand how COVID-19 has affected the entertainment landscape and shaped changes in music consumption, the implications and potential opportunities for live events, how consumers are feeling, and how brands/artists can connect with consumers.

32. **Southern Company**, May 12, 2020, *Responsible Reentry Playbook*
   Playbook of Southern Company’s current recommended operation practices during COVID-19. The Playbook describes a phased approach to reentry based on internal and external triggers intended to ensure employee safety and health. Phase timing is not explicitly laid out, will be based on data rather than dates, and may differ for each Southern Company subsidiary, and for specific work groups within each subsidiary.

33. **Lyft**, May 7, 2020, *Health Safety Program*
   Lyft announced a Health Safety Program with new policies, commitments, and products. The Program includes a personal health certification for drivers and riders, required face masks for drivers and riders, health safety education for drivers and riders, and distribution of cleaning supplies and masks for drivers. Available at: [https://www.lyft.com/blog/posts/lyft-launching-health-safety-program](https://www.lyft.com/blog/posts/lyft-launching-health-safety-program)
34. **Metro Atlanta Chamber**, May 13, 2020, *Metro Atlanta Corporate Re-opening Strategies*
   Report by the MAC on the themes (overall and segmented by small, medium, large headcounts) of 65 companies’ strategies and plans for reopening their physical offices. Companies included in the report are based, or have a presence, in the Atlanta region. The report also includes the CDC’s recommendations on office reopening.

35. **Small Business Administration** *Disaster Loan Assistance: Federal Disaster Loans for Businesses, Private Non-profits, Homeowners and Renters*
   Small-business owners and nonprofits can apply directly with the Small Business Administration. When small businesses submit their applications for the EIDL loan, they can indicate they are interested in the emergency grant at the same time.
   Available at: [https://covid19relief.sba.gov/#/](https://covid19relief.sba.gov/#/)

   Article on how leaders can effectively manage during a time of crisis by “holding” – containing and interpreting what is happening on behalf of their institutions and constituents.
   Available at: [https://hbr.org/2020/04/the-psychology-behind-effective-crisis-leadership](https://hbr.org/2020/04/the-psychology-behind-effective-crisis-leadership)

   Advisory on considerations for independent schools when choosing to reopen and developing protocols to do so safely. The piece highlights federal, state, and local directives; guidance of the CDC, WHO, and state and local health officials; guidance of the EEOC and OSHA; the need to develop a Return to School form to be signed by students and employees indicating that schools cannot guarantee a virus-free campus; and developing overall return to campus health and safety practices and policies.

38. **National Association of Independent Schools**, *Student Health & Well-Being During and After COVID-19*
   Presentation for school leaders on how to be aware of the key areas of student health and well-being and put in place policies and tools to support students during and after the COVID-19 crisis.
Appendix

1. Mayor’s April 20 Administrative Order creating the Advisory Council
2. Governor Kemp’s April 23, 2020 Executive Order
3. Governor Kemp’s May 12, 2020 Executive Order
4. Resident Survey Questions and Findings
5. Advisory Council Questionnaire Form
6. Review of City and State Reopening Plans
An Administrative Order 2020 APR 20 PM 10:28 Administrative Order No. 2020-
Office of the Mayor
City of Atlanta

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ORDERING THE CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TO CONVENE AN ADVISORY COUNCIL COMPRISED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESSES IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA TO ADVISE THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA ON THE MEASURES NECESSARY TO BE IN PLACE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO END THE MAYOR’S STAY AT HOME ORDER ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE MAYOR’S EMERGENCY POWERS UNDER SECTION 2-181 OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA CODE OF ORDINANCES, AND TO REOPEN THE CITY OF ATLANTA FOR BUSINESS, TOURISM, ENTERTAINMENT AND NIGHTLIFE, CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP, LARGE GATHERINGS, AND ATHLETIC EVENTS; THIS ADVISORY COUNCIL WILL CONVENE TO DEVELOP A PLAN OF ACTION TO REOPEN THE ECONOMY AND SHALL PRESENT THEIR FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAYOR BOTTOMS BY NO LATER THAN MAY 15, 2020.

WHEREAS, like much of the world the United States, the State of Georgia, and the City of Atlanta are currently responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus named “SARS-CoV-2” and the disease it causes named “coronavirus disease 2019” (abbreviated “COVID-19”); and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020 the President of the United States announced a national emergency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which included two emergency declarations: one under the National Emergencies Act and one under the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; and

WHEREAS, on March 14, 2020 Governor Brian Kemp signed a public health state of emergency to address the COVID-19 pandemic through assisting health and emergency management officials across Georgia by deploying all available resources for the mitigation and treatment of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 15, I declared there to be an emergency in existence within the City of Atlanta pursuant to Section 2-181(a) of the City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances; and

WHEREAS, as of March 16, 2020, the CDC advised that all events in the United States of ten (10) or more people should be cancelled or held virtually; and

WHEREAS, the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) has issued guidance on the emerging and rapidly evolving situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, including how to protect oneself from this illness; and

1
WHEREAS, social distancing was recommended by the CDC to prevent the continued spreading of this illness in the community; and

WHEREAS, on March 22, 2020 twenty-four (24) infectious disease clinicians in Georgia signed onto an opinion that it is in their belief that there is little time to “flatten the curve” of the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020 I declared there to be the existence of an emergency within the City of Atlanta and issued a Stay at Home Order under my emergency powers and which I have reissued in accordance with Section 2-181 of the City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances no more than every 72 hours thereafter; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor Brian Kemp signed an Executive Order to Ensure a Safe and Healthy Georgia (Governor’s Executive Order 04.02.20.01) to address the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing temporary actions necessary and appropriate to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Georgia’s residents and visitors, effective beginning at 6:00 P.M. on Friday, April 3, 2020 and expiring at 11:59 P.M. on Monday, April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020 Governor Kemp signed an Executive Order 04.08.20.02 extending the Governor’s Executive Order 04.02.20.01, such that it shall now expire on Thursday April 30, 2020 at 11:59 P.M.; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the Mayor and Governor’s emergency orders, the economy of the City of Atlanta has been largely shuttered; and

WHEREAS, in preparation for the reopening of the City of Atlanta’s economy, the Mayor wishes to receive advice and recommendations from representatives from organizations and businesses in the City of Atlanta concerning the measures necessary to be in place and the steps to be taken to end the Mayor’s emergency order, and to reopen the City of Atlanta for business, tourism, entertainment and nightlife, congregational worship, large gatherings, and athletic events; and

WHEREAS, this advisory council will consist of local civic and business leaders representing a variety of industries that can advise how best to safely reopen for business and how to have the local economy thrive in an environment affected by COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, this advisory council will recommend strategies for an eventual re-opening of the economy of the City of Atlanta economy; and

WHEREAS, this advisory council will convene to develop a plan of action to reopen the economy and shall present their final recommendations to Mayor Bottoms by no later than May 15, 2020.

NOW, THEREFORE, BY THE POWER VESTED IN ME AS MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, pursuant to Section 3-104 of the City of Atlanta Charter and Section 2-182(4) of the City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances, it is hereby ordered that:

SECTION 1: The Chief Operating Officer shall convene an advisory council comprised of representatives from organizations and businesses in the City of Atlanta to advise the Mayor of Atlanta on the measures necessary to be in place and the steps to be taken to end the Mayor's Stay at Home Order issued pursuant to the Mayor's Emergency Powers under Section 2-181 of the City
of Atlanta Code of Ordinances, and to reopen the City of Atlanta for business, tourism, entertainment and nightlife, congregational worship, large gatherings, and athletic events.

**SECTION 2:**

(a) The advisory council shall have the following Co-chairs: Joshua Williams, Chief Operating Officer for the City of Atlanta, Robbie Ashe, and Ingrid-Saunders Jones.

(b) The advisory council shall consist of the designated representative from the following organizations and industries, among others as authorized by the Mayor:

- MARTA
- Atlanta Public Schools
- Atlanta Hartsfield Jackson International Airport
- The City of Atlanta’s Chief Health Officer
- Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
- Grady Hospital
- Emory University
- Morehouse School of Medicine
- Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
- Atlanta Business League
- Atlanta Committee for Progress
- Atlanta Hawks
- Atlanta Falcons/Atlanta United
- Atlanta Dream
- Atlanta University Center
- Board of Regents
- Representatives from the Restaurant Industry
- Representatives from Arts & Culture
- Representatives from the Faith Community
- Representatives of Small Businesses
- Representatives from Music, Film, and Entertainment
- Representatives from the Retail Industry
- Representatives from Communications and Cable Industries

**SECTION 3:** This advisory council shall convene to develop a plan of action to reopen the economy and shall present their final recommendations to Mayor Bottoms by no later than May 15, 2020.

**SO ORDERED** this 20th day of April, 2020.

[Signature]
Keisha Lance Bottoms, Mayor

ATTESTED:

[Signature]
Municipal Clerk

Foris Webb, III
Municipal Clerk
THE STATE OF GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER

BY THE GOVERNOR:

REVIVING A HEALTHY GEORGIA

WHEREAS: On March 14, 2020, due to the impact of COVID-19 on the State of Georgia, I issued Executive Order No. 03.14.20.01, declaring a Public Health State of Emergency in Georgia; and

WHEREAS: The Georgia General Assembly concurred with Executive Order 03.14.20.01 by joint resolution on March 16, 2020; and

WHEREAS: On April 8, 2020, I renewed the Public Health State of Emergency until May 13, 2020 by issuing Executive Order 04.08.20.02; and

WHEREAS: Code Section 38-3-51(c)(4) vests the Governor with the power to perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as may be deemed necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population; and

WHEREAS: Code Section 38-3-51(d)(1) vests the Governor with the power to suspend any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency if strict compliance with any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency or disaster; and

WHEREAS: Code Sections 31-2A-4 and 31-12-4 vests the Department of Public Health with the power to segregate and isolate certain individuals with certain communicable diseases or conditions when said individuals' exposure to the general population is likely to endanger the health of others; and

WHEREAS: Executive Order No. 03.20.20.02 as issued applies to Georgia Business Corporations (governed by Code Title 14, Chapter 2), and it is in the best interests of the State to extend such order to also apply to Georgia Nonprofit Corporations (governed by Code Title 14, Chapter 3); and
WHEREAS: Corporations that are calling and holding meetings of shareholders pursuant to Code Sections 14-2-701 or 14-2-702 are required to deliver advance notice and meet other legal requirements under the laws of the State of Georgia, as well as the federal securities laws of the United States, in advance of convening such meetings; and

WHEREAS: In consultation with the Governor’s Coronavirus Task Force and health and emergency preparedness officials, I have determined that the following actions are necessary and appropriate to protect the strength of Georgia’s economy and provide for the health, safety, and welfare of Georgia’s residents and visitors.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT TO THE AFOREMENTIONED GEORGIA LAW, CODE SECTION 38-3-51, AND THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME AS THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, IT IS HEREBY

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ORDERED: That unless otherwise noted, the provisions contained in this Order shall be effective from May 1, 2020 at 12:00 A.M. until May 13, 2020 at 11:59 P.M.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all residents and visitors of the State of Georgia shall practice Social Distancing as defined herein and refrain from Gathering as defined herein.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all residents and visitors of the State of Georgia are strongly encouraged to wear face coverings as practicable while outside their homes or place of residence, except when eating, drinking, or exercising outdoors.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: All residents and visitors of the State of Georgia shall practice sanitation in accordance with the guidelines published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That no business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, organization, or county or municipal government shall
allow Gatherings of persons. This provision shall not apply to cohabitating persons, family units, or roommates residing together in private homes, whether inside or outside of their homes or place of residence. This provision shall also not apply to entities defined as “Critical Infrastructure.”

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That Executive Order 04.08.20.04 shall be extended for thirteen days, until Wednesday, May 13, 2020, at 11:59 P.M.

**II. DEFINITIONS**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That the following definitions shall apply to this Order:

1. “Critical Infrastructure” shall include all workers, businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, and organizations included in versions 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 of Guidance on Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers released by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on March 19, 2020, March 28, 2020, and April 17, 2020, respectively. The term “Critical Infrastructure” shall also include those suppliers which provide essential goods and services to the Critical Infrastructure workforce as well as entities that provide legal services, home hospice, and non-profit corporations or non-profit organizations that offer food distribution or other health or mental health services.

2. “Essential Services” shall include those activities outlined below.

   A. Obtaining necessary supplies and services for family or household members, such as food and supplies for household consumption and use, medical supplies or medication, supplies and equipment needed to work from home, and products needed to maintain safety, sanitation, and essential maintenance of the home or residence. Preference should be given to online ordering, home delivery, and curbside pick-up services wherever possible as opposed to in-store shopping.

   B. Engaging in activities essential for the health and safety of family or household members.

   C. Seeking medical, behavioral health, or emergency services.

   D. Activities that may preserve the health and welfare of persons within this State.
E. The transport, visitation, and regular care of family members and persons dependent on the services of others, and similar actions that ensure the welfare and best interests of persons in the State of Georgia, specifically including the elderly, children, and disabled populations.

F. Children obtaining public internet access to fulfill educational obligations.

G. Engaging in outdoor exercise activities so long as Social Distancing is practiced during such activities between all persons who are not occupants of the same household or residence.

3. “Gathering” shall mean more than ten (10) persons physically present at a Single Location if, to be present, persons are required to stand or be seated within six (6) feet of any other person. Therefore, groups of more than ten (10) people are permitted if their grouping is transitory or incidental, or if their grouping is the result of being spread across more than one Single Location.

4. “Necessary Travel” shall mean such travel as is required to conduct or participate in Essential Services or Critical Infrastructure as defined by this Order.

5. “Personal Protective Equipment” shall mean surgical masks, N(95) masks, respirators, other facemasks, protective gloves, protective clothing, protective garments, and shoe coverings.

6. “Shelter in Place” shall mean a person is required to remain in their home or place of residence and take every possible precaution to limit social interaction to prevent the spread or infection of COVID-19 to themselves or any other person, subject to the provisions and exceptions of this Order.

7. “Single Location” shall mean a space where all persons gathered cannot maintain at least six (6) feet of distance between themselves and any other person.

8. “Social Distancing” means keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home or place of residence. Persons practicing Social Distancing should stay at least six (6) feet from other people, avoid assembling in groups, avoid crowded places, and avoid large crowds.

III. SHELTERING IN PLACE

IT IS FURTHER

Ordered: That all residents and visitors of the State of Georgia who meet the following criteria for higher risk of severe illness as defined by the
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are required to Shelter in Place within their homes or places of residence:

1. Those persons who are 65 years of age or older.
2. Those persons who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility, including inpatient hospice, assisted living communities, personal care homes, intermediate care homes, community living arrangements, and community integration homes.
3. Those persons who have chronic lung disease.
4. Those persons who have moderate to severe asthma.
5. Those persons who have severe heart disease.
6. Those persons who are immunocompromised. Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medication.
7. Those persons, of any age, with class III or severe obesity.
8. Those persons diagnosed with the following underlying medical conditions: diabetes, liver disease, and persons with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis.

**It is further**

**Ordered:** That persons required to Shelter in Place shall be permitted to engage in the following activities:

1. Conducting or participating in Essential Services;
2. Performing Necessary Travel;
3. Engaging in the performance of, or travel to and from the performance of minimum necessary activities to maintain the value of a business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, or organization not classified as Critical Infrastructure; or
4. Working in or for Critical Infrastructure and are actively engaging in the performance of, or travel to and from, their respective employment.

**It is further**

**Ordered:** That persons required to Shelter in Place shall not receive visitors, except as follows:

1. Visitors providing medical, behavioral health, or emergency services or medical supplies or medication, including home hospice;
2. Visitors providing support for the person to conduct activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living;
3. Visitors providing necessary supplies and services, such as food and supplies for household consumption and use, supplies and equipment needed to work from home, and products needed to maintain safety, sanitation, and essential maintenance of the home or residence; or
4. Visitors received during end-of-life circumstances.

To the extent practicable under the circumstances, visitors shall maintain a minimum distance of six (6) feet between themselves and all other occupants of the person’s home or residence. Any visitors visiting for the sole purpose of delivering medication, supplies, or other tangible goods shall, to the extent practicable, deliver such items in a manner that does not require in-person contact or require the deliverer to enter the person’s home or residence.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That the provisions of this Order related to visitors listed in the immediately preceding paragraph shall be strictly enforced against nursing homes or other long-term care facilities, including inpatient hospice, assisted living communities, personal care homes, intermediate care homes, community living arrangements, and community integration homes.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That an exception to any Shelter in Place requirement set forth hereunder applies in the event of an emergency. In such cases, persons are encouraged to leave their homes or residences and Shelter in Place in accordance with the rules included in this Order at a safe alternate location. Persons experiencing homelessness are urged to obtain shelter and contact governmental and other entities for assistance.

**IV. RESTAURANTS & DINING SERVICES**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That the provisions of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” shall become effective at 12:00 A.M. on Monday, April 27, 2020, and shall be subject to enforcement as provided herein and in Section X of this Order, titled “Enforcement.”
IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That for the purposes of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” the term “Single Location” as used in the definition of “Gatherings” in Section I of this Order shall mean 500 square feet of public space. This formula shall only apply to patrons. Therefore, for restaurants, no more than ten (10) patrons should be allowed in the facility per 500 square feet of public space. In calculating the total number of public space square feet, such calculation shall include waiting and bar areas, if any, but shall not include hallways, restrooms, and spaces closed to patrons.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That restaurants and dining rooms, including those at private social clubs, are hereby permitted to resume providing dine-in services. All restaurants and dining rooms that operate during the effective dates of this Order shall implement measures which mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19 among its patrons and workforce. Such measures shall include the following:

1. Screen and evaluate workers who exhibit signs of illness, such as a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, or shortness of breath;
2. Require workers who exhibit signs of illness to not report to work or to seek medical attention. Per existing U.S. Food and Drug Administration Food Code requirements, employees who are sick should remain home. If an employee becomes ill or presents signs of illness at work, the operator should identify the employee's condition during a pre-work screening and send the employee home. Restaurants shall create, maintain, and follow established policies regarding when employees who have become ill are permitted to return to work. An employee with known or suspected COVID-19 must follow Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines to self-isolate for at least seven (7) days after symptom onset and end isolation only after symptoms have improved and the employee has been fever-free and/or symptom-free for three (3) consecutive days without medication before returning to work;
3. Implement teleworking for all possible workers;
4. Implement staggered shifts for all possible workers;
5. Hold all meetings and conferences virtually, whenever possible;
6. Train all employees on the importance and expectation of increased frequency of handwashing, the use of hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol, and provide clear instruction to avoid touching hands to face;
7. Require all employees to wear face coverings at all times. Such coverings shall be cleaned or replaced daily;
8. Discourage workers from using other workers’ phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment;
9. Where possible, stagger workstations to avoid employees standing adjacent to one another or next to each other. Where six (6) feet of separation is not possible, consider spacing options that include other mitigation efforts with increased frequency of cleaning and sanitizing surfaces;
10. Establish limit numbers to reduce contact in employee breakrooms;
11. Prohibit handshaking and other unnecessary person-to-person contact in the workplace;
12. Enforce Social Distancing of non-cohabitating persons while present on such entity’s leased or owned property;
13. Increase physical space between workers and patrons;
14. Limit contact between wait staff and patrons;
15. Discard all food items that are out of date;
16. Discontinue use of salad bars and buffets;
17. If providing a “grab and go” service, stock coolers to no more than minimum levels;
18. Ensure the Food Safety Manager certification of the person in charge is up-to-date and provide food handler training to refresh employees;
19. Thoroughly detail, clean, and sanitize the entire facility prior to resuming dine-in services and continue to do so regularly, focusing such cleaning and sanitation on high contact areas that would be touched by employees and patrons;
20. Between diners, clean and sanitize table condiments, digital ordering devices, check presenters, self-service areas, tabletops and commonly touched areas, and discarding single-use items;
21. Use rolled silverware and eliminate table presets;
22. Remove items from self-service drink, condiment, utensil, and tableware stations and have workers provide such items to patrons directly wherever practicable;
23. The use of disposable paper menus is strongly encouraged, which should be discarded after each patron use. Otherwise, businesses subject to this Section shall clean and sanitize reusable menus between each use by a patron. Non-touch menus are also acceptable for use.
24. Clean and sanitize restrooms regularly, check restrooms based on the frequency of use, and ensure adequate supply of soap and paper towels at all times;
25. Implement procedures to increase cleaning and sanitizing frequency of surfaces in the back-of-house. Avoid all food contact surfaces when using disinfectants;
26. Check restrooms regularly and clean and sanitize based on frequency of use;
27. Update floor plans for common dining areas, redesigning seating arrangements to ensure at least six (6) feet of separation from seating to seating. Utilize physical barriers on booth seating when available;
28. Limit party size at tables to no more than six;
29. Where practical, consider a reservations-only business model or call-ahead seating;
30. Remind third-party delivery drivers and any suppliers of your internal distancing requirements;
31. Post signage on entrances that no one with a fever or symptoms of COVID-19 is permitted in the facility;
32. Where practicable, physical barriers such as partitions or Plexiglas at registers should be used;
33. Use technological solutions where possible to reduce person-to-person interaction: mobile ordering, mobile access to menus to plan in advance, text on arrival for seating, and contactless payment options;
34. Provide hand sanitizer for use by patrons, including contactless hand sanitizing stations when available;
35. Do not allow patrons to congregate in waiting areas or bar areas. Design a process to ensure patron separation while waiting to be seated that can include floor markings, outdoor distancing, or waiting in cars;
36. If possible, use an exit from the facility separate from the entrance;
37. Mark ingress/egress to and from restrooms to establish paths that mitigate proximity for patrons and staff;
38. Where practicable, take-out and curbside pick-up services should be prioritized over dine-in services; and
39. All restaurant or dining room playgrounds shall be closed.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That none of the provisions of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” shall apply to the operation of dine-in services in hospitals, healthcare facilities, nursing homes, or other long-term care facilities.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** To the extent that the provisions of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” conflict with the provisions of Section V of this Order, titled “Industry & Commerce,” the provisions of Section IV shall control.
V. INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, ORGANIZATIONS, & NON-PROFITS

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the Georgia Department of Economic Development is authorized to issue guidance to any business, corporation, organization, or industry trade group regarding its status as Critical Infrastructure. This guidance shall not require a finding of fact but shall be in writing and shall be considered a final agency action for the purpose of proceedings under Code Section 50-13-19.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: Critical Infrastructure that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall implement measures which mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to the following, which shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Screening and evaluating workers who exhibit signs of illness, such as a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, or shortness of breath;
2. Requiring workers who exhibit signs of illness to not report to work or to seek medical attention;
3. Enhancing sanitation of the workplace as appropriate;
4. Disinfecting common surfaces regularly;
5. Requiring handwashing or sanitation by workers at appropriate places within the business location;
6. Prohibiting Gatherings of workers during working hours;
7. Permitting workers to take breaks and lunch outside, in their office or personal workspace, or in such other areas where proper social distancing is attainable;
8. Implementing teleworking for all possible workers;
9. Implementing staggered shifts for all possible workers;
10. Holding all meetings and conferences virtually, whenever possible;
11. Delivering intangible services remotely, whenever possible;
12. Discouraging workers from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment;
13. Prohibiting handshaking and other unnecessary person-to-person contact in the workplace;
14. If in use, open sales registers must be at least six (6) feet apart;
15. Point of sale equipment should be frequently cleaned and sanitized;
16. Placing notices that encourage hand hygiene at the entrance to the workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen; and
17. Suspending the use of Personal Identification Number ("PIN") pads, PIN entry devices, electronic signature capture, and any other credit card receipt signature requirements to the extent such suspension is permitted by agreements with credit card companies and credit agencies.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:**

That all businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, or organizations that are not Critical Infrastructure that continue in-person operations during the effective dates of this Order shall implement measures which mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19 among its workforce. Such measures shall include the following:

1. Screening and evaluating workers who exhibit signs of illness, such as a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, or shortness of breath;
2. If a retail business, posting a sign on the storefront stating that individuals who have a fever or other symptoms of COVID-19 shall not enter the store;
3. Requiring workers who exhibit signs of illness to not report to work or to seek medical attention;
4. Enhancing sanitation of the workplace as appropriate;
5. Disinfecting common surfaces regularly;
6. Requiring hand washing or sanitation by workers at appropriate places within the business location;
7. Prohibiting Gatherings of workers during working hours;
8. Permitting workers to take breaks and meals outside, in their office or personal workspace, or in such other areas where proper Social Distancing is attainable;
9. Implementing teleworking for all possible workers;
10. Implementing staggered shifts for all possible workers;
11. Holding all meetings and conferences virtually, whenever possible;
12. Delivering intangible services remotely, whenever possible;
13. Discouraging workers from using other workers’ phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment;
14. Prohibiting handshaking and other unnecessary person-to-person contact in the workplace;
15. Placing notices that encourage hand hygiene at the entrance to the workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen;
16. Enforcing Social Distancing of non-cohabitating persons while present on such entity’s leased or owned property;
17. For retailers and service providers, providing for alternative points of sale outside of buildings, including curbside pick-up
or delivery of products and/or services if an alternative point of sale is permitted under Georgia law;
18. Open sales registers must be at least six (6) feet apart;
19. Point of sale equipment should be frequently cleaned and sanitized;
20. Increasing physical space between workers and patrons; and
21. Suspending the use of Personal Identification Number (“PIN”) pads, PIN entry devices, electronic signature capture, and any other credit card receipt signature requirements to the extent such suspension is permitted by agreements with credit card companies and credit agencies.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That Critical Infrastructure and all other businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, or organizations that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order should implement the following measures if practicable:
1. Providing Personal Protective Equipment as available and appropriate to the function and location of the worker within the business location;
2. Providing disinfectant and sanitation products for workers to clean their workspace, equipment, and tools; and
3. Increasing physical space between workers’ worksites to at least six (6) feet.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all live public swimming pools, performance venues, operators of amusement rides as defined by Code Section 25-15-51, and businesses which possess a license to operate as or otherwise meet the definition of “bar” as defined by Code Section 3-1-2(2.1) shall not engage in in-person operations and shall remain closed to the public while this Order is in effect.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all retail businesses, including Food Establishments (such as retail and wholesale grocery stores), as defined by Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 40-7-1-.02 but not to include food processing plants or wholesale sandwich and salad manufacturers, shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as practicable. Such measures shall include:

1. Limiting the number of patrons inside the store to 50% of fire capacity occupancy or eight (8) patrons per 1,000 square feet;
2. Encouraging patrons to use hand sanitizer upon entering;
3. Encouraging non-cash payments when possible;
4. Sanitizing entrance and exit doors at least three times per day;
5. Encouraging workers to report any safety and health concerns to the employer;
6. Installing protective screens or other mitigation measures where worker-patron interactions are likely; and
7. Providing additional hand sanitizer within the business.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That in addition to the applicable requirements above, Food Establishments (such as retail and wholesale grocery stores), as defined by Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 40-7-1-.02 but not to include food processing plants or wholesale sandwich and salad manufacturers, shall implement additional measures to those listed above as practicable. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to the following, which shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Scheduling specific hours of operation for vulnerable populations to shop without other patrons;
2. Reducing store hours to allow for increased cleaning and sanitation while the store is closed;
3. Enacting policies and procedures to encourage Social Distancing for patrons and employees. Measures may include:
   a. Protective Plexiglass screens at service counters and at cash registers;
   b. Decals on the floor or aisles with messaging on Social Distancing;
   c. Signs throughout the store giving visuals on Social Distancing;
   d. Limited occupancy if store becomes too crowded; and
   e. Use of one-way aisles
4. Providing Personal Protective Equipment as available and appropriate to the function and location of the worker within the business location;
5. Encouraging patrons to wear face coverings;
6. Utilizing in-store messaging to educate and remind patrons and employees on recommended hygiene and Social Distancing;
7. Discontinuing sampling or cooking stations;
8. Closing self-serve salad bars and buffets;
9. Adding additional staff to specifically oversee increased sanitation of grocery carts, and other high-touch areas such as door handles, point of sales equipment, conveyor belts, and other surfaces;
10. Checking restrooms regularly, cleaning and sanitizing based on frequency of use, and ensuring adequate supply of soap and paper towels at all times;

11. Allowing time for frequent hand washing for employees, including cashiers, that interact directly with patrons;

12. Increasing or add hand sanitizing stations around stores for patrons and employees; and

13. Procuring options with third-party cleaning companies to assist with the increased cleaning demands as needed.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That, effective immediately, in addition to the applicable requirements above, gyms and fitness centers **shall** implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as practicable. Such measures **shall** include:

1. Placing signage at any entrance to instruct patrons that they cannot enter if they have been diagnosed with COVID-19, had symptoms of COVID-19, or had contact with a person that has or is suspected to have COVID-19;

2. Placing signage at any entrance and throughout the facility to instruct patrons of the enhanced sanitation procedures, Social Distancing requirements, and other instructions and limitations, as applicable, set forth below;

3. Screening patrons at entrance. Patrons exhibiting a temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath, or other respiratory symptoms shall not be permitted to enter;

4. Limiting occupancy to enforce Social Distancing requirements and to prohibit Gatherings;

5. Utilizing contactless forms of patron check-in;

6. Providing hand sanitizer stations for patrons and encouraging use;

7. Providing sanitation wipes at or near each piece of equipment and requiring users to wipe down the equipment before and after use;

8. Requiring workers to patrol patron areas to enforce the equipment wipe-down policy and conduct additional cleanings during times when equipment is not being used;

9. Limiting use of cardio machines to every other machine to maintain acceptable Social Distancing between users;

10. Enforcing Social Distancing and prohibiting congregating between non-cohabitating patrons. Patrons should be encouraged to conduct their workout and exit the facility without unnecessary delay;

11. Halting the provision of group classes;
12. Halting the provision of in-facility child care services;
13. Closing the following facilities and equipment within a gym or fitness center: pools, basketball courts and other group sport areas, hot-tubs, saunas, steam rooms, and tanning beds;
14. Limit locker room use and avoid use if possible;
15. Requiring patrons to spray showers with a provided cleaning spray after use; and
16. Requiring workers to clean and sanitize bathrooms and locker rooms regularly throughout the opening hours in addition to the regular cleaning schedule.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:**

That, effective immediately, in addition to the applicable requirements above, body art studios permitted pursuant to Code Section 31-40-2, businesses registered pursuant to Code Sections 43-10-11 and 43-10-18, estheticians as defined by Code Section 43-10-1(8), hair designers as defined by Code Section 43-10-1(9), persons licensed to practice massage therapy pursuant to Code Section 43-24A-8, and tanning facilities as defined by Code Section 31-38-1(6) **shall** implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as practicable. Such measures **shall** include:

1. Providing services by appointment only. Walk-in patrons should not be allowed;
2. Patrons should be required to sanitize their hands upon entering the facility and before any treatment;
3. Providing hand sanitizer or sanitization wipes to patrons upon arrival;
4. Posting signs at the entrance and at eye-level at each workstation stating that any patron who has symptoms of COVID-19 must reschedule their appointment;
5. Allowing only one patron per service provider in the business at any one time;
6. Allowing one parent to be within a facility if a minor child is receiving a haircut;
7. Requiring patrons to wait in car their until service provider is ready;
8. Staggering use of every-other workstation or spacing workstations more than ten (10) feet apart, whichever option is practicable given the facility's configuration;
9. Staggering work schedules so that no more than 50% of the normal number of employees providing services will be in the business at a time;
10. Requiring all employees to wear Personal Protective Equipment as available and appropriate to the function and location of the worker within the business location;
11. Sanitizing all equipment, chairs, and tables used by employees and patrons between each client visit;
12. Utilizing disposable materials and supplies as much as practicable according to state rules and regulations; and
13. Training all employees on additional measures both verbally and in writing.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:**

That in addition to the applicable requirements above, indoor movie theaters and cinemas choosing to operate during the effective dates of this Order *shall* implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures *shall* include:

1. Each party of patrons must be seated at least six (6) feet apart. No party seated together may number more than six (6) individuals;
2. At least one usher must be used in each theater room before and at some point, during each showing to ensure that proper Social Distancing protocol is enforced;
3. Seats, armrests, handrails, doors, doorknobs, and door handles in each theater must be thoroughly sanitized before and after each showing;
4. Tape must be applied to floors at ticket counters and concession stands to enforce proper Social Distancing protocol for patrons who are waiting in line;
5. Restrooms must be cleaned and disinfected regularly, and touchpoints must cleaned no less than once per hour;
6. Food service areas must adhere to the same guidelines set forth in Section IV, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services”, above;
7. Party rooms located at theaters may not host parties or Gatherings; and
8. Closing playgrounds and arcade rooms, if any.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:**

That in addition to the applicable requirements above, bowling alleys choosing to operate during the effective dates of this Order *shall* implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures *shall* include:

1. Placing signage at entrance and throughout the facility to instruct patrons of Social Distancing requirements and other instructions and limitations, as applicable;
2. Providing hand sanitizer stations for patrons throughout the facility;
3. Food service areas must adhere to the same guidelines set forth in Section IV, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services”, above;
4. Tape must be applied to floors at ticket counters and rental stations to enforce proper Social Distancing protocol for patrons who are waiting in line;
5. Removing items from all self-service bowling ball, bowling shoe, and other bowling accessory stations and have workers provide such items to patrons directly;
6. Allowing groups of six (6) patrons or less per lane;
7. Staggering use of lanes so that only every other lane or every third lane is in use to maintain proper Social Distancing between groups of patrons. Each party of patrons must be seated at least six (6) feet apart;
8. Score keeping machines, ball returns, tables, seats, and other fixtures at each bowling lane must be thoroughly sanitized before and after each use;
9. Bowling balls and bowling shoes must be thoroughly sanitized before and after each use;
10. Party rooms located at bowling alleys may not host parties or Gatherings; and
11. Closing playgrounds and arcade rooms, if any.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in instances where persons are working outdoors without regular contact with other persons, such as delivery services, contractors, landscape businesses, and agricultural industry services, such persons *shall* only be required to practice Social Distancing and implement sanitation processes in accordance with the guidelines published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That the authorizations to hold meetings of shareholders by remote communications during the Public Health State of Emergency in Georgia in Executive Order No. 03.20.20.02 is hereby extended to apply to meetings being held by remote communication pursuant to Code Sections 14-2-701, 14-2-702, 14-3-701, and 14-3-702 regardless of whether such meeting is to occur during the Public Health State of Emergency. In each case, the notice of meeting required by Code Section 14-2-705 or Code Section 14-3-705 must be duly provided or given during the Public Health State of Emergency.
VI. HEALTHCARE

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, any person, service, or entity delivering healthcare during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the guidelines listed in Section V for Critical Infrastructure in addition to the guidelines listed in this Section.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, dental practices, and clinics that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the American Dental Association’s Interim Guidance for Minimizing Risk of COVID-19 Transmission and Interim Mask and Face Shield Guidelines and that any previous Executive Order or rule which would prevent dental practices and clinics from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, licensed optometrists and their staff that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the American Optometric Association’s Practice Reactivation Preparedness Guide and the Georgia Optometric Association’s COVID-19 guidelines for practices issued March 17, 2020 and updated April 20, 2020. Any previous executive order or departmental rule which would prevent optometrists from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, licensed opticians and their staff that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Recommendations for Office Disinfection and Recommendations for Employers. Any previous executive order or departmental rule which would prevent opticians from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.
IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, Ambulatory Surgical Centers that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as practicable. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to the following, which shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Screening patients before visits and monitoring their health prior to starting surgery as part of the pre-operative procedure;
2. Requiring staff to self-monitor and screen for viral symptoms daily;
3. Continuing to use Personal Protective Equipment per the latest Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations for all procedures;
4. Following waiting room spacing guidelines, Social Distancing, face masking, and other recommended procedures for patients and visitors prior to entering the facility;
5. Ensuring heightened disinfection to prevent and mitigate risk of spread;
6. Ensuring patients have been medically cleared by their primary care physician where applicable;
7. Balancing the needs of patient care with the risk of providing that care by prioritizing procedures for patients who have lower co-morbidities and surgical risks and procedures accompanied by lower risk with regard to airborne transmission and those with minimal risk of unintended hospital admissions;
8. Performing regular rapid COVID-19 testing on providers and employees where feasible; and
9. Performing COVID-19 testing on patients suspected to be experiencing COVID-19 and factoring the results of such testing into clinical decisions as to whether or not to proceed with procedures.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: Any previous executive order or departmental rule which would prevent ambulatory surgical centers from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.
IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That to the extent possible, hospitals, healthcare institutions, medical facilities, nursing homes, and other long-term care facilities should offer in-room dining.

VII. EDUCATION & CHILDREN

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: Nothing in this Order shall prevent any school, technical school, college, or university from requiring faculty and staff to attend meetings or other necessary activities at a school or facility for the purpose of supporting distance learning, research, administration, maintenance, or preparation for the 2020-2021 school year.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, for the purposes of all Child Care Learning Centers and Family Child Learning Homes under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (hereinafter, “childcare facilities”), the term “Single Location” shall mean a single classroom.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, all childcare facilities shall cease transporting children for any purpose other than transporting children between their place of residence and the childcare facility. To the greatest extent possible, all permissible transports shall be conducted in such a way that maintains Social Distancing.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, in addition to the requirements for businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, or organizations that are not Critical Infrastructure set forth in Section V above and the standard hygiene, sanitation, and disinfection licensing rules promulgated by the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning, all childcare facilities that operate during the effective dates of this Order shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures shall include the following:
1. Screening and evaluating all children prior to them entering the classroom for signs of illness or exhibiting a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, or shortness of breath;
2. Prohibiting children from entering a classroom if they exhibit any of the symptoms in paragraph 1;
3. Prohibiting unnecessary visitors;
4. Provide meals in classrooms rather than in a congregated or communal setting;
5. Restrict families’ access to the front door of the facility or the door of their respective child’s classroom only;
6. Surfaces and objects that are frequently touched must be sanitized regularly, including, but not limited to, toys, games, and objects or surfaces not ordinarily cleaned daily;
7. Toys and games that cannot be cleaned and sanitized should not be used;
8. Toys that children have placed in their mouths or that are otherwise contaminated by body secretions or excretions should be set aside until they are cleaned by hand by a person wearing gloves;
9. Machine-washable cloth toys should be used by one individual at a time or should not be used at all and should be laundered before being used by another child;
10. Toys used by a group of children must be washed and sanitized before they may be used by children in a different group or classroom;
11. Items that need to be cleaned should be set aside in a dish pan with soapy water or in a separate container marked for soiled toys;
12. Only bedding (sheets, pillows, blankets, and sleeping bags) that can be washed may be used. Each child’s bedding must be kept separate and, to the extent practicable, should be stored in individually labeled bins, cubbies, or bags. Cots and mats should be labeled for each child, and any bedding that touches a child’s skin should be cleaned weekly or before use by any other child; and
13. Workers should sign children in and out of the facility for families if a computer or keypad system inside the facility is used. If a tablet located outside the facility is used by families during drop-off and pick-up, the tablet must be disinfected after each use. If a paper sign-in system is used for sign-in, writing utensils should be sanitized after each use if families are permitted to sign children in themselves.

It is further

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, Code Section 15-11-2(10) relating to the definition of “child” is suspended for the limited purpose of ensuring
that persons in the care of the Georgia Division of Family & Children Services who age out of the definition of “child” during the Public Health State of Emergency shall be eligible to remain in their placement and continue to receive services for a duration of ninety (90) days following the termination of the Public Health State of Emergency or any extension thereof. This suspension shall apply to Code Section 15-11-2(10), effective until July 1, 2020, and upon expiration to Code Section 15-11-2(10), effective July 1, 2020. That any Georgia Division of Family & Children Services policies shall also align with this provision.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That, effective immediately, no provision of this Order shall limit, infringe, suspend, or supplant any custodial arrangements created pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the United States, nor shall any person use any provision this Order as a defense to an action in violation of a custodial arrangement by any court created pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the United States.

**VIII. COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That, effective immediately, the requirements of Code Section 36-70-27 and 50-8-8 are hereby suspended to the extent that they would prevent local governments from being eligible to receive state funding for expenditures made during the current Public Health State of Emergency related to the prevention, treatment, or mitigation of COVID-19.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That, effective immediately, the audit reporting deadline imposed upon local governments by Code Section 36-81-7(d) is hereby extended by ninety (90) days for any local government that by virtue of their fiscal year end date will have an audit due at any time during the Public Health State of Emergency or within ninety (90) days after the Public Health State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.
Appendix 2

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, the deadline for submission of the local government finances reports and local government indebtedness reports required of local governments under Code Section 36-81-8 shall hereby be extended by ninety (90) days for any local government that by virtue of their fiscal year end date will have such reports due during the Public Health State of Emergency or within 90 days after the Public Health State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, the grant certification form reporting deadlines imposed upon local governments by Code Section 36-81-8.1 are hereby extended by ninety (90) days for any local government that by virtue of their fiscal year end date will have a grant certification form due at any time during the Public Health State of Emergency or within ninety (90) days after the Public Health State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That county and municipal governments are authorized and empowered to make, amend, and rescind such orders, rules, and regulations as may be necessary for emergency management purposes and to supplement the carrying out of this Order, but such orders, rules, and regulations shall not be inconsistent with this Order or any other orders, rules, or regulations promulgated by the Governor or by any state agency exercising a power derived from the Public Health State of Emergency declaration. For the purpose of this provision, orders, rules, and regulations that are promulgated by county and municipal governments that are more or less restrictive than the terms of this Order shall be considered inconsistent with this Order.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the operation of Critical Infrastructure shall not be impeded by county, municipal, or local ordinance.
IX. DRIVERS’ SERVICES

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, the provision of Code Section 40-5-27(a) requiring the Department of Driver Services to examine every applicant for a driver’s license with a comprehensive on-the-road driving test is hereby suspended and applicants for a driver’s license shall not be required to complete a comprehensive on-the-road driving test, provided all other requirements outlined in Code Section 40-5-27 are met. This provision shall expire at the conclusion of the Public Health State of Emergency declared in Executive Order 03.14.20.01 and renewed by Executive Order 04.08.20.02. If the Public Health State of Emergency is renewed, this provision shall carry forward with the Public Health State of Emergency until such State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That, effective immediately, the provision of Code Section 40-5-24(a)(2) requiring holders of valid instruction permits, which are not under suspension, to hold the valid instruction permit for a period of not less than twelve (12) consecutive months before being eligible for a Class D driver’s license is hereby suspended, and drivers turning fifteen (15) years of age from March 14, 2020 until the expiration of the Public Health State of Emergency declared by Executive Order 03.14.20.01 and renewed by Executive Order 04.08.20.02., or any extension thereof, shall be eligible for a Class D driver’s license upon turning sixteen (16) years of age, provided all other requirements outlined in Code Sections 40-5-22(a.2) and 40-5-24(a)(2) are met. This provision shall expire at the conclusion of the Public Health State of Emergency declared in Executive Order 03.14.20.01 and renewed by Executive Order 04.08.20.02. If the Public Health State of Emergency is renewed, this provision shall carry forward with the Public Health State of Emergency until such State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

X. ENFORCEMENT

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the state agencies with primary regulatory authority over the entities listed in this Order and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety shall provide resources as requested to assist in the enforcement of this Order.
IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That pursuant to Code Section 38-3-7, any person who violates this Order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Officials enforcing this Order should take reasonable steps to provide notice prior to issuing a citation or making an arrest. No provision of this Order shall limit the ability of law enforcement officers to enforce the laws of this State. Particularly, the provisions of Code Section 38-3-4 remain in effect, and all law enforcement is authorized to enforce the Orders issued pursuant to Title 38, Chapter 3.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That any law enforcement officer, after providing reasonable notice and issuing at least two citations for violations of Code Section 38-3-7, is authorized to mandate the closure of any business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, or organization not in compliance with this Order for a period not to extend beyond the term of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That pursuant to Executive Order 04.02.20.01 and Code Section 38-3-51, enforcement of any county or municipal ordinance or order that is more or less restrictive than this Order is hereby suspended.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That if one or more of the provisions contained in this Order shall conflict with the provisions of any previous Executive Order or Agency Administrative Order, the provisions of this Order shall control. Further, in the event of any conflict, the provisions of any Quarantine or Isolation Order issued to a specific person by the Department of Public Health shall control.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That nothing in this Order shall be construed to suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of firearms or ammunition, or any component thereof.
IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That if one or more of the provisions contained in this Order shall be held to be invalid, in violation of the Georgia Constitution, in violation of Georgia law, or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, violation, or unenforceability shall not affect any other provisions of this Order, but, in such case, this Order shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been contained within the Order.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That no provision of this Order shall limit, infringe, suspend, or supplant any judicial order, judgment, or decree issued pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the United States, nor shall any person use any provision this Order as a defense to an action in violation of a judicial order, judgment, or decree by any court created pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the United States.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: This Order does not attempt, nor shall it be construed, to imply that the Governor, in any instance, has the unilateral authority to overturn any judicial order, judgment, or decree.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: The Office of the Governor may continue to issue guidance on the scope of this Order as needed through communication media, including social media, without need for further Executive Orders.

XII. EFFECTIVE DATE & SIGNATURE

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That this Order shall be effective upon signature.

This 23rd day of April 2020, at 5:51 P.M.

B.P.
GOVERNOR
REVIVING A HEALTHY GEORGIA

WHEREAS: On March 14, 2020, due to the impact of COVID-19 on the State of Georgia, I issued Executive Order No. 03.14.20.01, declaring a Public Health State of Emergency in Georgia; and

WHEREAS: The Georgia General Assembly concurred with Executive Order 03.14.20.01 by joint resolution on March 16, 2020; and

WHEREAS: On April 8, 2020, I renewed the Public Health State of Emergency until May 13, 2020 by issuing Executive Order 04.08.20.02; and

WHEREAS: On April 30, 2020, I renewed the Public Health State of Emergency until June 12, 2020 by issuing Executive Order 04.30.20.01; and

WHEREAS: Code Section 38-3-51(c)(4) vests the Governor with the power to perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as may be deemed necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population; and

WHEREAS: Code Section 38-3-51(d)(1) vests the Governor with the power to suspend any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency if strict compliance with any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency or disaster; and

WHEREAS: Code Sections 31-2A-4 and 31-12-4 vests the Department of Public Health with the power to segregate and isolate certain individuals with certain communicable diseases or conditions when said individuals’ exposure to the general population is likely to endanger the health of others; and
WHEREAS: Corporations that are calling and holding meetings of shareholders pursuant to Code Sections 14-2-701 or 14-2-702 are required to deliver advance notice and meet other legal requirements under the laws of the State of Georgia, as well as the federal securities laws of the United States, in advance of convening such meetings; and

WHEREAS: In consultation with the Governor’s Coronavirus Task Force and health and emergency preparedness officials, I have determined that the following actions are necessary and appropriate to protect the strength of Georgia’s economy and provide for the health, safety, and welfare of Georgia’s residents and visitors.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT TO THE AFOREMENTIONED GEORGIA LAW, CODE SECTION 38-3-51, AND THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME AS THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, IT IS HEREBY

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ORDERED: That unless otherwise noted, the provisions contained in this Order shall be effective from May 14, 2020 at 12:00 A.M. until May 31, 2020 at 11:59 P.M.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all residents and visitors of the State of Georgia shall practice Social Distancing as defined herein and refrain from Gathering as defined herein.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all residents and visitors of the State of Georgia are strongly encouraged to wear face coverings as practicable while outside their homes or place of residence, except when eating, drinking, or exercising outdoors.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: All residents and visitors of the State of Georgia shall practice sanitation in accordance with the guidelines published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That no business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, organization, or county or municipal government shall allow Gatherings of persons. This provision shall not apply to
cohabitating persons, family units, or roommates residing together in private homes, whether inside or outside of their homes or place of residence. This provision shall also not apply to entities defined as “Critical Infrastructure.”

II. DEFINITIONS

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the following definitions shall apply to this Order:

1. “Camper” shall mean any person that attends a Summer Camp as a participant. This provision shall specifically exclude those persons who volunteer or work at Summer Camps.
2. “Critical Infrastructure” shall include all Workers, businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, and organizations included in versions 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 of Guidance on Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers released by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on March 19, 2020, March 28, 2020, and April 17, 2020, respectively. The term “Critical Infrastructure” shall also include those suppliers which provide essential goods and services to the Critical Infrastructure workforce as well as entities that provide legal services, home hospice, and non-profit corporations or non-profit organizations that offer food distribution or other health or mental health services.
3. “Essential Services” shall include those activities outlined below.
   A. Obtaining necessary supplies and services for family or household members, such as food and supplies for household consumption and use, medical supplies or medication, supplies and equipment needed to work from home, and products needed to maintain safety, sanitation, and essential maintenance of the home or residence. Preference should be given to online ordering, home delivery, and curbside pick-up services wherever possible as opposed to in-store shopping.
   B. Engaging in activities essential for the health and safety of family or household members.
   C. Seeking medical, behavioral health, or emergency services.
   D. Activities that may preserve the health and welfare of persons within this State.
   E. The transport, visitation, and regular care of family members and persons dependent on the services of
others, and similar actions that ensure the welfare and best interests of persons in the State of Georgia, specifically including the elderly, children, and disabled populations.

F. Children obtaining public internet access to fulfill educational obligations.

G. Engaging in outdoor exercise activities so long as Social Distancing is practiced during such activities between all persons who are not occupants of the same household or residence.

4. “Gathering” shall mean more than ten (10) persons physically present at a Single Location if, to be present, persons are required to stand or be seated within six (6) feet of any other person. Therefore, groups of more than ten (10) people are permitted if their grouping is transitory or incidental, or if their grouping is the result of being spread across more than one Single Location.

5. “Hand Sanitizer” shall mean any hand antiseptic, hand rub, soap, or agent applied to the hands for the purpose of removing common pathogens.

6. “Necessary Travel” shall mean such travel as is required to conduct or participate in Essential Services or Critical Infrastructure as defined by this Order.

7. “Personal Protective Equipment” shall mean surgical masks, N95 masks, respirators, other facemasks, protective gloves, protective clothing, protective garments, and shoe coverings.

8. “Restaurants and Dining Rooms” shall mean any entity defined as a “food service establishment” pursuant to Code Section 26-2-370(2).

9. “Shelter in Place” shall mean a person is required to remain in their home or place of residence and take every possible precaution to limit social interaction to prevent the spread or infection of COVID-19 to themselves or any other person, subject to the provisions and exceptions of this Order.

10. “Single Location” shall mean a space where all persons gathered cannot maintain at least six (6) feet of distance between themselves and any other person.

11. “Social Distancing” shall mean keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home or place of residence. Persons practicing Social Distancing should stay at least six (6) feet from other people, avoid assembling in groups, avoid crowded places, and avoid large crowds. This provision shall not apply to cohabitating persons, family units, or roommates residing together in private homes, whether inside or outside of their homes or place of residence.

12. “Summer Camp” shall mean any entity offering organized sessions of supervised recreational, athletic, or instructional
activities held between typical school terms. This term shall include those entities commonly referred to as “day camps.”

13. “Worker” shall include employees, independent contractors, agents, volunteers, or other representatives of a business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, organization, or other entity.

III. SHELTERING IN PLACE

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That pursuant to Executive Order 04.30.20.01, this Section, titled “Sheltering in Place” shall be effective until Friday, June 12, 2020, at 11:59 P.M.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all residents and visitors of the State of Georgia who meet the following criteria for higher risk of severe illness as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are required to Shelter in Place within their homes or places of residence:

1. Those persons who are 65 years of age or older.
2. Those persons who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility, including inpatient hospice, assisted living communities, personal care homes, intermediate care homes, community living arrangements, and community integration homes.
3. Those persons who have chronic lung disease.
4. Those persons who have moderate to severe asthma.
5. Those persons who have severe heart disease.
6. Those persons who are immunocompromised. Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medication.
7. Those persons, of any age, with class III or severe obesity.
8. Those persons diagnosed with the following underlying medical conditions: diabetes, liver disease, and persons with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That persons required to Shelter in Place shall be permitted to engage in the following activities:
1. Conducting or participating in Essential Services;
2. Performing Necessary Travel;
3. Engaging in gainful employment or the performance of, or travel to and from the performance of, minimum necessary activities to maintain the value of a business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, or organization not classified as Critical Infrastructure; or
4. Working in or for Critical Infrastructure and being actively engaged in the performance of, or travel to and from, their respective employment.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That persons required to Shelter in Place shall not receive visitors, except as follows:

1. Visitors providing medical, behavioral health, or emergency services or medical supplies or medication, including home hospice;
2. Visitors providing support for the person to conduct activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living;
3. Visitors providing necessary supplies and services, such as food and supplies for household consumption and use, supplies and equipment needed to work from home, and products needed to maintain safety, sanitation, and essential maintenance of the home or residence; or
4. Visitors received during end-of-life circumstances.

To the extent practicable under the circumstances, visitors shall maintain a minimum distance of six (6) feet between themselves and all other occupants of the person’s home or residence. Any visitors visiting for the sole purpose of delivering medication, supplies, or other tangible goods shall, to the extent practicable, deliver such items in a manner that does not require in-person contact or require the deliverer to enter the person’s home or residence.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That the provisions of this Order related to visitors listed in the immediately preceding paragraph shall be strictly enforced upon nursing homes or other long-term care facilities, including inpatient hospice, assisted living communities, personal care homes, intermediate care homes, community living arrangements, and community integration homes.

**IT IS FURTHER**
Ordered: That an exception to any Shelter in Place requirement set forth hereunder applies in the event of an emergency. In such cases, persons are encouraged to leave their homes or residences and Shelter in Place in accordance with the rules included in this Order at a safe alternate location. Persons experiencing homelessness are urged to obtain shelter and contact governmental and other entities for assistance.

IV. RESTAURANTS & DINING SERVICES

IT IS FURTHER

Ordered: That for the purposes of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” the term “Single Location” as used in the definition of “Gatherings” in Section I of this Order shall mean 300 square feet of public space. This formula shall only apply to patrons. Therefore, for restaurants, no more than ten (10) patrons should be allowed in the facility per 300 square feet of public space. In calculating the total number of public space square feet, such calculation shall include waiting and bar areas as well as patios or any outdoor dining space, if any, but shall not include hallways, restrooms, and spaces closed to patrons.

IT IS FURTHER

Ordered: All Restaurants and Dining rooms that operate during the effective dates of this Order shall implement measures which mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19 among its patrons and workforce. Such measures shall include the following:

1. Screen and evaluate Workers who exhibit signs of illness, such as a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell;

2. Require Workers who exhibit signs of illness to not report to work or to seek medical attention. Per existing U.S. Food and Drug Administration Food Code requirements, Workers who are sick should remain home. If a Worker becomes ill or presents signs of illness at work, the operator should identify the Worker’s condition during a pre-work screening and send the Worker home. Restaurants shall create, maintain, and follow established policies regarding when Workers who have become ill are permitted to return to work. A Worker with known or suspected COVID-19 must follow Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines to self-isolate for at least ten (10) days after symptom onset and end isolation only after symptoms have improved and the Worker has been
fever-free and/or symptom-free for three (3) consecutive days without medication before returning to work;
3. Implement teleworking for all possible Workers;
4. Implement staggered shifts for all possible Workers;
5. Hold all meetings and conferences virtually, whenever possible;
6. Train all Workers on the importance and expectation of increased frequency of handwashing, the use of hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol, and provide clear instruction to avoid touching hands to face;
7. Require all Workers to wear face coverings at all times. Workers may also wear face shields in addition to their face coverings. Such face coverings and face shields shall be cleaned or replaced daily;
8. Discourage Workers from using other Workers’ phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment;
9. Where possible, stagger workstations to avoid Workers standing adjacent to one another or next to each other. Where six (6) feet of separation is not possible, consider spacing options that include other mitigation efforts with increased frequency of cleaning and sanitizing surfaces;
10. Establish a limit for the maximum number of Workers permitted in Worker break rooms to reduce contact;
11. Prohibit handshaking and other unnecessary person-to-person contact in the workplace;
12. Enforce Social Distancing of non-cohabitating persons while present on such entity’s leased or owned property;
13. Increase physical space between Workers and patrons;
14. Limit contact between wait staff and patrons;
15. Discard all food items that are out of date;
16. Discontinue use of salad bars and buffets, unless the salad bar or buffet is being used for cafeteria style service where a Worker is responsible for serving the patron, handling the utensils, and ensuring proper distancing in lines;
17. If providing a “grab and go” service, stock coolers to no more than minimum levels;
18. Ensure the Food Safety Manager certification of the person in charge is up-to-date and provide food handler training to refresh Workers;
19. Thoroughly detail, clean, and sanitize the entire facility prior to resuming dine-in services and continue to do so regularly, focusing such cleaning and sanitation on high contact areas that would be touched by Workers and/or patrons;
20. Between diners, clean and sanitize table condiments, digital ordering devices, check presenters, self-service areas, tabletops, and commonly touched areas, and discarding single-use items;
21. Use rolled silverware and eliminate table presets;
22. Remove items from self-service drink, condiment, utensil, and tableware stations and have workers provide such items to patrons directly wherever practicable;
23. The use of disposable paper menus is strongly encouraged, which should be discarded after each patron use. Otherwise, businesses subject to this Section shall clean and sanitize reusable menus between each use by a patron. Non-touch menus are also acceptable for use.
24. Clean and sanitize restrooms regularly, check restrooms based on the frequency of use, and ensure adequate supply of soap and paper towels at all times;
25. Implement procedures to increase cleaning and sanitizing frequency of surfaces in the back-of-house. Avoid all food contact surfaces when using disinfectants;
26. Verify that ware-washing machines are operating at the required wash and rinse temperatures and with the appropriate detergents and sanitizers;
27. Update floor plans for common dining areas, redesigning seating arrangements to ensure at least six (6) feet of separation from seating to seating. Utilize physical barriers on booth seating when available to ensure Social Distancing;
28. Limit party size at tables to no more than ten (10);
29. Where practical, consider a reservations-only business model or call-ahead seating;
30. Remind third-party delivery drivers and any suppliers of your internal distancing requirements;
31. Post signage on entrances that no one with a fever or symptoms of COVID-19 is permitted in the facility;
32. Where practicable, physical barriers such as partitions or Plexiglas at registers should be used;
33. Use technological solutions where possible to reduce person-to-person interaction: mobile ordering, mobile access to menus to plan in advance, text on arrival for seating, and contactless payment options;
34. Provide hand sanitizer for use by patrons, including contactless hand sanitizing stations when available;
35. Do not allow patrons to congregate in waiting areas or bar areas. Design a process to ensure patron separation while waiting to be seated that can include floor markings, outdoor distancing, or waiting in cars;
36. If possible, use an exit from the facility separate from the entrance;
37. Mark ingress/egress to and from restrooms to establish paths that mitigate proximity for patrons and staff;
38. Where practicable, take-out and curbside pick-up services should be prioritized over dine-in services; and
39. All restaurant or dining room playgrounds shall be closed.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That none of the provisions of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” shall apply to the operation of dine-in services in hospitals, health care facilities, nursing homes, or other long-term care facilities, however such facilities should implement measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 if possible.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the routine inspection timelines under Georgia Administrative Rule 511-6-1-.10(2) may be extended by the Georgia Department of Public Health by one hundred twenty (120) days for any permit holder of a food service establishment maintaining an “A” food safety grade for any such food service establishment which was scheduled to have a routine inspection at any time between March 14, 2020 and September 10, 2020.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: To the extent that the provisions of Section IV of this Order, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services,” conflict with the provisions of Section V of this Order, titled “Industry & Commerce,” the provisions of Section IV shall control.

V. INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, ORGANIZATIONS, & NON-PROFITS

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the Georgia Department of Economic Development is authorized to issue guidance to any business, corporation, organization, or industry trade group regarding its status as Critical Infrastructure. This guidance shall not require a finding of fact but shall be in writing and shall be considered a final agency action for the purpose of proceedings under Code Section 50-13-19.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: Critical Infrastructure that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall implement measures which mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to the following, which shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable:
1. Screening and evaluating Workers who exhibit signs of illness, such as a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell;
2. Requiring Workers who exhibit signs of illness to not report to work or to seek medical attention;
3. Enhancing sanitation of the workplace as appropriate;
4. Disinfecting common surfaces regularly;
5. Requiring handwashing or sanitation by Workers at appropriate places within the business location;
6. Prohibiting Gatherings of Workers during working hours;
7. Permitting Workers to take breaks and lunch outside, in their office or personal workspace, or in such other areas where proper Social Distancing is attainable;
8. Implementing teleworking for all possible Workers;
9. Implementing staggered shifts for all possible Workers;
10. Holding all meetings and conferences virtually, whenever possible;
11. Delivering intangible services remotely, whenever possible;
12. Discouraging Workers from using other Workers’ phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment;
13. Prohibiting handshaking and other unnecessary person-to-person contact in the workplace;
14. If in use, open sales registers must be at least six (6) feet apart;
15. Point of sale equipment should be frequently cleaned and sanitized;
16. Placing notices that encourage hand hygiene at the entrance to the workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen; and
17. Frequently disinfecting Personal Identification Number (“PIN”) pads, PIN entry devices, electronic signature capture, and any other credit card receipt signature capture devices if in use.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:**

That all businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, or organizations that are not Critical Infrastructure that continue in-person operations during the effective dates of this Order shall implement measures which mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19 among its workforce. Such measures shall include the following:

1. Screening and evaluating Workers who exhibit signs of illness, such as a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell;
2. Posting a sign on the front of the facility stating that individuals who have a fever or other symptoms of COVID-19 shall not enter the store;
3. Requiring Workers who exhibit signs of illness to not report to work or to seek medical attention;
4. Enhancing sanitation as appropriate;
5. Disinfecting common surfaces regularly;
6. Requiring hand washing or sanitation at appropriate places within the location;
7. Prohibiting Gatherings during hours of operation;
8. Permitting Workers to take breaks and meals outside, in their office or personal workspace, or in such other areas where proper Social Distancing is attainable;
9. Implementing teleworking as practicable;
10. Implementing staggered shifts as practicable;
11. Holding all meetings and conferences virtually as practicable;
12. Delivering intangible services remotely as practicable;
13. Discouraging use of other Worker's phones, desks, offices, or other tools and equipment;
14. Prohibiting handshaking and unnecessary person-to-person contact;
15. Placing notices that encourage hand hygiene at the entrance to the facility and in other areas where they are likely to be seen;
16. Enforcing Social Distancing of non-cohabitating persons while present on such entity's leased or owned property;
17. For retailers and service providers, providing for alternative points of sale outside of buildings, including curbside pick-up or delivery of products and/or services if an alternative point of sale is permitted under Georgia law;
18. For retailers and service providers, open sales registers must be at least six (6) feet apart;
19. Point of sale equipment should be frequently cleaned and sanitized;
20. Increasing physical space between Workers and patrons;
21. Frequently disinfecting Personal Identification Number ("PIN") pads, PIN entry devices, electronic signature capture, and any other credit card receipt signature capture devices if in use; and
22. If the entity engages volunteers or has members of the public participate in activities, prohibiting volunteering or participation in activities for persons diagnosed with COVID-19, having exhibited symptoms of COVID-19, or having had contact with a person that has or is suspected to have COVID-19 within the past fourteen (14) days.

IT IS FURTHER
**ORDERED:** That Critical Infrastructure and all other businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, or organizations that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order *should* implement the following measures if practicable:

1. Providing Personal Protective Equipment as available and appropriate to the function and location of the Worker within the business location;
2. Providing disinfectant and sanitation products for Workers to clean their workspace, equipment, and tools; and
3. Increasing physical space between Workers’ worksites to at least six (6) feet.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That all live performance venues, operators of amusement rides as defined by Code Section 25-15-51, and businesses which possess a license to operate as or otherwise meet the definition of “bar” as defined by Code Section 3-1-2(2.1) *shall not* engage in in-person operations and shall remain closed to the public while this Order is in effect.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That all retail businesses, including Food Establishments (such as retail and wholesale grocery stores), as defined by Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 40-7-1-.02 but not to include food processing plants or wholesale sandwich and salad manufacturers, *shall* implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as practicable. Such measures *shall* include:

1. Limiting the number of patrons inside the store to 50% of fire capacity occupancy of the entire store or eight (8) patrons per 1,000 square feet;
2. Encouraging patrons to use hand sanitizer upon entering;
3. Encouraging non-cash payments when possible;
4. Sanitizing entrance and exit doors at least three times per day;
5. Encouraging Workers to report any safety and health concerns to the employer; and
6. Installing protective screens or other mitigation measures where Worker-patron interactions are likely.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in addition to the applicable requirements above, Food Establishments (such as retail and wholesale grocery stores), as defined by Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 40-7-1-.02 but not to include food...
processing plants or wholesale sandwich and salad manufacturers, shall implement additional measures to those listed above as practicable. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to the following, which shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Scheduling specific hours of operation for vulnerable populations to shop;
2. Reducing store hours to allow for increased cleaning and sanitation while the store is closed;
3. Enacting policies and procedures to encourage Social Distancing for patrons and Workers. Measures may include:
   a. Protective Plexiglass screens at service counters and at cash registers;
   b. Decals on the floor or aisles with messaging on Social Distancing;
   c. Signs throughout the store giving visuals on Social Distancing;
   d. Limited occupancy if store becomes too crowded; and
   e. Use of one-way aisles;
4. Providing Personal Protective Equipment as available and appropriate to the function and location of the Worker within the business location;
5. Encouraging patrons to wear face coverings;
6. Utilizing in store messaging to educate and remind patrons and Workers on recommended hygiene and Social Distancing;
7. Discontinuing sampling or cooking stations;
8. Closing self-serve salad bars and buffets;
9. Adding additional staff to specifically oversee increased sanitation of grocery carts, and other high-touch areas such as door handles, point of sales equipment, conveyor belts, and other surfaces;
10. Checking restrooms regularly, cleaning and sanitizing based on frequency of use, and ensuring adequate supply of soap and paper towels at all times;
11. Allowing time for frequent hand washing for Workers, including cashiers, that interact directly with patrons;
12. Increasing or add hand sanitizing stations around stores for patrons and Workers; and
13. Procuring options with third-party cleaning companies to assist with the increased cleaning demands as needed.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in addition to the applicable requirements above, gyms and fitness centers shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as practicable. Such measures shall include:
1. Placing signage at any entrance to instruct patrons that they cannot enter if they have been diagnosed with COVID-19, had symptoms of COVID-19, or had contact with a person that has or is suspected to have COVID-19;
2. Placing signage at any entrance and throughout the facility to instruct patrons of the enhanced sanitation procedures, Social Distancing requirements, and other instructions and limitations, as applicable, set forth below;
3. If Workers are present at the gym or fitness center, screening patrons at the entrance and prohibiting entrance for patrons exhibiting a temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell;
4. Limiting occupancy to enforce Social Distancing requirements and to prohibit Gatherings;
5. Utilizing contactless forms of patron check-in;
6. Providing hand sanitizer stations as available for patrons;
7. Providing antibacterial sanitation wipes as available at or near each piece of equipment and requiring users to wipe down the equipment before and after use;
8. Requiring Workers, if any, to patrol patron areas to enforce the equipment wipe-down policy and conduct additional cleanings during times when equipment is not being used;
9. Limiting use of cardio machines to every other machine or distancing machines to maintain acceptable Social Distancing between users;
10. Enforcing Social Distancing and prohibiting congregating between non-cohabitating patrons, especially in pools, group fitness classes, and in areas where group sports regularly occur;
11. Encouraging patrons to conduct their workout and exit the facility without unnecessary delay;
12. Complying with the regulations for “Childcare Facilities” included in Section VII of this Order titled “Children” if childcare services are provided.
13. Closing the following facilities and equipment within a gym or fitness center: hot tubs, saunas, and steam rooms;
14. Requiring patrons to spray showers with a provided cleaning spray after use;
15. In addition to the regular cleaning schedule, cleaning and sanitizing high touch surfaces, bathrooms, and locker rooms regularly throughout hours of operation;
16. Prohibiting patrons from sharing equipment without cleaning and sanitizing between uses;
17. Practicing Social Distancing between trainers and patrons as practicable;
18. Requiring no less than ten (10) feet of distance between patrons participating in group fitness classes; and
19. Requiring rooms and equipment used for group fitness classes to be disinfected between classes.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:**

That in addition to the applicable requirements above, body art studios permitted pursuant to Code Section 31-40-2, businesses registered pursuant to Code Sections 43-10-11 and 43-10-18, estheticians as defined by Code Section 43-10-1(8), hair designers as defined by Code Section 43-10-1(9), persons licensed to practice massage therapy pursuant to Code Section 43-24A-8, and tanning facilities as defined by Code Section 31-38-1(6) **shall** implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as practicable. Such measures **shall** include:

1. Providing services by appointment only. Walk-in patrons should not be allowed;
2. Patrons should be required to sanitize their hands upon entering the facility and before any treatment;
3. Providing hand sanitizer or sanitization wipes to patrons upon arrival;
4. Posting signs at the entrance and at eye-level at each workstation stating that any patron who has symptoms of COVID-19 must reschedule their appointment;
5. Allowing only one patron per service provider in the business at any one time;
6. Allowing one parent to be within a facility if their minor child is receiving a haircut;
7. Requiring patrons to wait in their vehicle or outside the establishment until the service provider is ready, or patrons may wait in a waiting area inside the facility provided that all seating within the waiting area is spaced so that no waiting patron is seated within six (6) feet of any other person and all waiting patrons are required to wear face coverings;
8. Staggering use of every-other workstation or spacing workstations more than ten (10) feet apart, whichever option is practicable given the facility’s configuration;
9. Staggering work schedules so that no more than 50% of the normal number of Workers providing services will be in the business at a time;
10. Requiring all Workers to wear Personal Protective Equipment as available and appropriate to the function and location of the Worker within the business location;
11. Sanitizing all equipment, chairs, and tables used by Workers and patrons between each client visit;
12. Utilizing disposable materials and supplies as much as practicable according to state rules and regulations; and
13. Training all Workers on additional measures both verbally and in writing.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in addition to the applicable requirements above, indoor movie theaters and cinemas choosing to operate during the effective dates of this Order shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures shall include:

1. Each party of patrons must be seated at least six (6) feet apart. No party seated together may number more than ten (10) individuals;
2. At least one usher must be used in each theater room before and at some point during each showing to ensure that proper Social Distancing protocol is enforced;
3. Seats, armrests, handrails, doors, doorknobs, and door handles in each theater must be thoroughly sanitized before and after each showing;
4. Tape must be applied to floors at ticket counters and concession stands to enforce proper Social Distancing protocol for patrons who are waiting in line;
5. Restrooms must be cleaned and disinfected regularly, and touchpoints must be cleaned and sanitized no less than once per hour;
6. Food service areas must adhere to the same guidelines set forth in Section IV, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services”, above;
7. Party rooms located at theaters may not host parties or Gatherings; and
8. Playgrounds, if any, must be closed.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in addition to the applicable requirements above, bowling alleys choosing to operate during the effective dates of this Order shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures shall include:

1. Placing signage at entrance and throughout the facility to instruct patrons of Social Distancing requirements and other instructions and limitations, as applicable;
2. Providing hand sanitizer stations for patrons throughout the facility;
3. Food service areas must adhere to the same guidelines set forth in Section IV, titled “Restaurants & Dining Services”, above;

4. Tape must be applied to floors at ticket counters and rental stations to enforce proper Social Distancing protocol for patrons who are waiting in line;

5. Removing items from all self-service bowling ball, bowling shoe, and other bowling accessory stations and having Workers provide such items to patrons directly;

6. Limiting the number of patrons per lane to groups of ten (10) or less;

7. Staggering use of lanes so that only every other lane or every third lane is in use to maintain proper Social Distancing between groups of patrons. Each party of patrons must be seated at least six (6) feet apart;

8. Score keeping machines, ball returns, tables, seats, and other fixtures at each bowling lane must be thoroughly sanitized before and after each use;

9. Bowling balls and bowling shoes must be thoroughly sanitized before and after each use;

10. Party rooms located at bowling alleys may not host parties or Gatherings; and

11. Closing playgrounds, if any.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That in instances where persons are working outdoors without regular contact with other persons, such as delivery services, contractors, landscape businesses, and agricultural industry services, such persons **shall** only be required to practice Social Distancing and implement sanitation processes in accordance with the guidelines published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**VI. HEALTHCARE**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That any person, service, or entity delivering healthcare during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the guidelines listed in Section V for Critical Infrastructure in addition to the guidelines listed in this Section.

**IT IS FURTHER**
Ordered: That in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, dental practices and clinics that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the American Dental Association’s Interim Guidance for Minimizing Risk of COVID-19 Transmission and Interim Mask and Face Shield Guidelines. Any previous Executive Order or rule which would prevent dental practices and clinics from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.

It is further

Ordered: That in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, licensed optometrists and their staff that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the American Optometric Association’s Practice Reactivation Preparedness Guide and the Georgia Optometric Association’s COVID-19 guidelines for practices issued March 17, 2020 and updated April 20, 2020. Any previous executive order or departmental rule which would prevent optometrists from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.

It is further

Ordered: That in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, licensed opticians and their staff that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall adhere to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Recommendations for Office Disinfection and Recommendations for Employers. Any previous executive order or departmental rule which would prevent opticians from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.

It is further

Ordered: That in addition to compliance with the guidelines for Critical Infrastructure, Ambulatory Surgical Centers that continue in-person operation during the effective dates of this Order shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as practicable. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to the following, which shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Screening patients before visits and monitoring their health prior to starting surgery as part of the pre-operative procedure;
2. Requiring Workers to self-monitor and screen for viral symptoms daily;
3. Continuing to use Personal Protective Equipment in accordance with the latest Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations for all procedures;
4. Following waiting room spacing guidelines, Social Distancing, face masking, and other recommended procedures for patients and visitors prior to entering the facility;
5. Ensuring heightened disinfection to prevent and mitigate risk of spread;
6. Ensuring patients have been medically cleared by their primary care physician where applicable;
7. Balancing the needs of patient care with the risk of providing care by prioritizing procedures for patients who have lower co-morbidities and surgical risks and procedures accompanied by lower risk with regard to airborne transmission and those with minimal risk of unintended hospital admissions;
8. Performing regular rapid COVID-19 testing on providers and Workers where feasible; and
9. Performing COVID-19 testing on patients suspected to be experiencing COVID-19 and factoring the results of such testing into clinical decisions as to whether or not to proceed with procedures.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** Any previous executive order or departmental rule which would prevent ambulatory surgical centers from providing the full scope of their services subject to the above requirements is hereby suspended.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That during the Public Health State of Emergency, in addition to those Workers designated as auxiliary emergency management workers by Executive Orders 04.14.20.01 and 4.20.20.01, the Workers of healthcare facilities as defined by 31-6-2(17) and 31-44-1(6), where services are provided or performed during the Public Health State of Emergency, specifically including those Workers defined by Code Section 31-44-1(4), shall be considered auxiliary emergency management workers pursuant to Code Section 38-3-35.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That during the Public Health State of Emergency, in addition to those persons designated as auxiliary emergency management
workers by Executive Orders 04.14.20.01 and 04.20.20.01 and by the immediately preceding paragraph, persons who are licensed, certified or otherwise authorized under Code Section 31-44-1(4) and those under Title 43, Chapter 26 and Chapter 34 to provide healthcare services in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession or in an approved education or training program, whose practices are affected by the Public Health Emergency caused by the spread of the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, shall be considered auxiliary emergency management workers pursuant to Code Section 38-3-35. However, in no case shall Workers providing or performing services in or in conjunction with healthcare facilities as defined by Code Section 31-7-1(4)(B) be considered auxiliary emergency management workers pursuant to Code Section 38-3-35.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That during the Public Health State of Emergency, services provided or performed by healthcare facilities as defined by Code Section 31-6-2(17) or 31-44-1(6) shall be considered emergency management activities pursuant to Code Section 38-3-35. In no case shall services provided or performed by healthcare facilities as defined by Code Section 31-7-1(4)(B) be considered emergency management activities pursuant to Code Section 38-3-35.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That to the extent possible, hospitals, health care institutions, medical facilities, nursing homes, and other long-term care facilities should offer in-room dining.

VII. EDUCATION & CHILDREN

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: Nothing in this Order shall prevent any school, technical school, college, or university from requiring faculty and staff to attend meetings or other necessary activities at a school or facility for the purpose of supporting distance learning, research, administration, maintenance, or preparation for the 2020-2021 school year.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That for the purposes of all Child Care Learning Centers and Family Child Learning Homes under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (hereinafter, “Childcare
Facilities”), the term “Single Location” shall mean a single classroom. Further, for Childcare Facilities only, twenty (20) persons shall be permitted to Gather in a Single Location so long as Staff-Child Ratios set forth by the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning are also maintained.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That all Childcare Facilities shall cease transporting children for any purpose other than transporting children between their place of residence and the Childcare Facility. To the greatest extent possible, all permissible transports shall be conducted in such a way that maintains Social Distancing.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in addition to the requirements for businesses, establishments, corporations, non-profit corporations, or organizations that are not Critical Infrastructure set forth in Section V above and the standard hygiene, sanitation, and disinfection licensing rules promulgated by the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning, all Childcare Facilities that operate during the effective dates of this Order shall implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures shall include the following:

1. Screening and evaluating all children prior to them entering the classroom for signs of illness or exhibiting a fever over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell;
2. Prohibiting children from entering a classroom if they exhibit any of the symptoms in paragraph 1;
3. Prohibiting unnecessary visitors;
4. Providing meals in classrooms rather than in a congregated or communal settings where possible;
5. Restricting families’ access to the front door of the facility or the door of their respective child’s classroom only;
6. Surfaces and objects that are frequently touched must be sanitized regularly, including, but not limited to, toys, games, and objects or surfaces not ordinarily cleaned daily;
7. Toys and games that cannot be cleaned and sanitized should not be used;
8. Toys that children have placed in their mouths or that are otherwise contaminated by body secretions or excretions should be set aside until they are cleaned by hand by a person wearing gloves;
9. Machine-washable cloth toys should be used by one individual at a time or should not be used at all and should be laundered before being used by another child;
10. Toys used by a group of children must be washed and sanitized before they may be used by children in a different group or classroom;
11. Items that need to be cleaned should be set aside in a dish pan with soapy water or in a separate container marked for soiled toys;
12. Only bedding (sheets, pillows, blankets, and sleeping bags) that can be washed may be used. Each child’s bedding must be kept separate and, to the extent practicable, should be stored in individually labeled bins, cubbies, or bags. Cots and mats should be labeled for each child and any bedding that touches a child’s skin should be cleaned weekly or before use by any other child; and
13. Workers should sign children in and out of the facility for families if a computer or keypad system inside the facility is used. If a tablet located outside the facility is used by families during drop-off and pick-up, the tablet must be disinfected after each use. If a paper sign-in system is used for sign-in, writing utensils should be sanitized after each use, if families are permitted to sign children in themselves.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** If the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issues guidance for the operation of Summer Camps, the provisions of such guidance shall control.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That no Summer Camps are permitted to host Campers overnight until authorized by the Georgia Department of Public Health.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That in addition to the applicable requirements for non-critical infrastructure above, Summer Camps *shall* implement additional measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Such measures *shall* include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Placing signage at any entrance to instruct Campers that they cannot enter if they have been diagnosed with COVID-19, have exhibited symptoms of COVID-19, or had contact with a person that has or is suspected to have COVID-19 within the past fourteen (14) days;
2. Placing signage at any entrance and throughout the facility to instruct Campers of the enhanced sanitation procedures, Social Distancing requirements, and other instructions and limitations, as applicable, set forth below;
3. Screening Campers at drop-off and preventing any Camper from entering that exhibits a temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, other respiratory symptoms, or at least two of the following symptoms: chills, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell;
4. Requiring that any persons exhibiting a temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell at any time while at the Summer Camp shall be separated from the group immediately and must leave the camp facility as soon as practicable;
5. Requiring any Worker or Camper that has stayed home sick, been prevented from entering camp due to signs of illness, or been sent home during camp due to signs of illness shall to not be permitted to attend camp again until they have either had a negative COVID-19 test or have been fever and fever mediation free for seventy-two (72) hours, other symptoms have improved, and at least ten (10) days have passed since symptoms first appeared;
6. Requiring parents dropping-off and picking-up Campers to remain in their vehicles;
7. Utilizing contactless forms of Camper check-in and check-out;
8. Implementing staggered drop-off and pick-up times, with specific times for each group of Campers, if practicable;
9. Providing hand sanitizer to Campers as soon as practicable upon drop-off;
10. Prohibiting unnecessary visitors to camp activities and facilities;
11. Discontinuing camp tours;
12. Providing training to Workers on how to identify symptoms of illness in Campers, the proper processes for removing a potentially ill Camper, and the infection mitigation procedures to perform in such an event;
13. Providing an isolation area for sick Workers or Campers;
14. To the extent necessary, limiting groups to twenty (20) persons or less, including Workers and Campers, in a space where all persons gathered cannot maintain at least six (6) feet of distance between themselves and any other person;
15. To the extent possible, keeping the same Workers and Campers in the same group for the duration of the camp;
16. Enforcing Social Distancing between groups, prohibiting Gatherings, and prohibiting congregating among Campers belonging to different groups;
17. Providing a separate designated space for each Camper to store personal belongings throughout the duration of the camp;
18. Prohibiting use of camp facilities and equipment that are not able to be regularly sanitized;
19. To the extent possible, allowing only one group to use camp equipment at a time;
20. Sanitizing camp equipment after each group use;
21. Requiring Workers to patrol camp areas to enforce the equipment sanitization policy and conduct additional cleanings during times when equipment is not being used;
22. If swimming facilities are available, allowing each group to swim only once per day and staggering swimming times to avoid crowding at the swimming facilities;
23. If camp facilities are also open to other patrons, prohibiting contact between Campers and the facility’s other patrons and requiring sanitization before and after camp use of any such shared facilities;
24. Providing hand sanitizer stations for Campers and requiring regular use;
25. Requiring Campers to wash or sanitize their hands during each group restroom break, snack break, and meal break;
26. For day camps, if possible, requiring Campers to bring their own lunch and snacks with them to camp each day, with all such food items being in a sealed lunch bag marked with the Camper’s name;
27. Requiring all dining facilities to follow the criteria for restaurant dine-in services set forth in Section IV herein to the extent practicable;
28. Requiring Workers to wear gloves when helping Campers open items from meals and snacks;
29. If camp vehicles are used for transporting Campers to and from on or off-site activities, requiring Workers to sanitize each vehicle before and after use;
30. Requiring Workers to clean and sanitize bathrooms and all frequently touched surfaces regularly throughout the opening hours in addition to the regular cleaning schedule. Shared restrooms must be sanitized no less than twice per day;
31. Providing masks or other Personal Protective Equipment to Workers as available and appropriate to the function and location of Workers within the camp facility; and
32. Providing masks or other Personal Protective Equipment to Campers as available and appropriate to the activity and location of Campers within the camp facility; and
33. Overnight Summer Camps shall implement the following additional measures:
   a. Screening Workers and Campers each morning and evening. Persons exhibiting a temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell shall be separated from the group immediately and must leave the camp facility as soon as practicable;
   b. Requiring Workers to clean and sanitize overnight bunk rooms at least once per day;
   c. Sanitizing bunks and bunk mattresses at least once per week and before and after use by a new Worker or Camper;
   d. Limiting camp occupancy to the extent necessary to maintain overnight bunk room occupancy at twenty (20) persons, including Workers and Campers, or less per room;
   e. To the extent possible, arranging beds and bunk beds in overnight bunk rooms so that beds are six (6) feet apart and in a foot-to-foot style; and
   f. Requiring a Registered Nurse or Licensed Practical Nurse to be on site during all times that Campers are present at the camp facility to the extent practicable.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That Code Section 15-11-2(10) relating to the definition of “child” is suspended for the limited purpose of ensuring that persons in the care of the Georgia Division of Family & Children Services who age out of the definition of “child” during the Public Health State of Emergency shall be eligible to remain in their placement and continue to receive services for a duration of ninety (90) days following the termination of the Public Health State of Emergency or any extension thereof. This suspension shall apply to Code Section 15-11-2(10), effective until July 1, 2020, and upon expiration to Code Section 15-11-2(10), effective July 1, 2020. That any Georgia Division of Family & Children Services policies shall also align with this provision.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That no provision of this Order shall limit, infringe, suspend, or supplant any custodial arrangements created pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the United States, nor shall any person use any provision this Order as a defense to an action in violation of a custodial arrangement by any court
created pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the United States.

**VIII. GOVERNMENTS**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the Human Resources Administration of the Department of Administrative Services shall promulgate guidance for the reopening of state offices and the return of teleworking state employees to in-office environments.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the requirements of Code Section 36-70-27 and 50-8-8 are hereby suspended to the extent that they would prevent local governments from being eligible to receive state funding for expenditures made during the current Public Health State of Emergency related to the prevention, treatment, or mitigation of COVID-19.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the audit reporting deadline imposed upon local governments by Code Section 36-81-7(d) is hereby extended by ninety (90) days for any local government that by virtue of their fiscal year end date will have an audit due at any time during the Public Health State of Emergency or within ninety (90) days after the Public Health State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the deadline for submission of the local government finances reports and local government indebtedness reports required of local governments under Code Section 36-81-8 shall hereby be extended by ninety (90) days for any local government that by virtue of their fiscal year end date will have such reports due during the Public Health State of Emergency or within ninety (90) days after the Public Health State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the grant certification form reporting deadlines imposed upon local governments by Code Section 36-81-8.1 are hereby extended by ninety (90) days for any local government that by virtue of their fiscal
year end date will have a grant certification form due at any time during the Public Health State of Emergency or within ninety (90) days after the Public Health State of Emergency is terminated or ceases to be renewed by the Governor.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That county and municipal governments are authorized and empowered to make, amend, and rescind such orders, rules, and regulations as may be necessary for emergency management purposes and to supplement the carrying out of this Order, but such orders, rules, and regulations shall not be inconsistent with this Order or any other orders, rules, or regulations promulgated by the Governor or by any state agency exercising a power derived from the Public Health State of Emergency declaration. For the purpose of this provision, orders, rules, and regulations that are promulgated by county and municipal governments that are more or less restrictive than the terms of this Order shall be considered inconsistent with this Order.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the operation of Critical Infrastructure shall not be impeded by county, municipal, or local ordinance.

**IX. Enforcement**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That the state agencies with primary regulatory authority over the entities listed in this Order and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety shall provide resources as requested to assist in the enforcement of this Order.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**Ordered:** That pursuant to Code Section 38-3-7, any person who violates this Order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Officials enforcing this Order should take reasonable steps to provide notice prior to issuing a citation or making an arrest. No provision of this Order shall limit the ability of law enforcement officers to enforce the laws of this State. Particularly, the provisions of Code Section 38-3-4 remain in effect, and all law enforcement is authorized to enforce the Orders issued pursuant to Title 38, Chapter 3.

**IT IS FURTHER**
Appendix 3

ORDERED: That any law enforcement officer, after providing reasonable notice and issuing at least two citations for violations of Code Section 38-3-7, is authorized to mandate the closure of any business, establishment, corporation, non-profit corporation, or organization not in compliance with this Order for a period not to extend beyond the term of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That pursuant to Executive Order 04.02.20.01 and Code Section 38-3-51, enforcement of any county or municipal ordinance or order that is more or less restrictive than this Order is hereby suspended.

X. MISCELLANEOUS

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That if one or more of the provisions contained in this Order shall conflict with the provisions of any previous Executive Order or Agency Administrative Order, the provisions of this Order shall control. Further, in the event of any conflict, the provisions of any Quarantine or Isolation Order issued to a specific person by the Department of Public Health shall control.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That nothing in this Order shall be construed to suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of firearms or ammunition, or any component thereof.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That if one or more of the provisions contained in this Order shall be held to be invalid, in violation of the Georgia Constitution, in violation of Georgia law, or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, violation, or unenforceability shall not affect any other provisions of this Order, but, in such case, this Order shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been contained within the Order.

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That no provision of this Order shall limit, infringe, suspend, or supplant any judicial order, judgment, or decree issued pursuant to the laws or constitution of this State or the laws or constitution of the
United States, nor shall any person use any provision this Order as a
defense to an action in violation of a judicial order, judgment, or
decree by any court created pursuant to the laws or constitution of
this State or the laws or constitution of the United States.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** This Order does not attempt, nor shall it be construed, to imply that
the Governor, in any instance, has the unilateral authority to
overturn any judicial order, judgment, or decree.

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** The Office of the Governor may continue to issue guidance on the
scope of this Order as needed through communication media,
including social media, without need for further Executive Orders.

**XI. EFFECTIVE DATE & SIGNATURE**

**IT IS FURTHER**

**ORDERED:** That this Order shall be effective upon signature.

This 12th day of May 2020, at \[\text{3:02} \text{ A.M.} / \text{C.M.}\]

\[\text{Governor}\]

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Page 30 of 30
Resident Survey Questions

1. For each of the following places, please indicate how willing are you today to go to there. Answer these questions on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being totally unwilling; 5 being totally willing.

- Restaurant
- Bar
- Sports venue
- Hair/nail salon
- Your workplace
- Public transit
- Retail business
- Park/Other outdoor space
- Place of worship
- Airport/air travel
- Convention center

2. What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to the following places:
   For each item below, choose one or more options.

- **Restaurant**
  - I already feel safe
  - If strict distancing protocols were in place
  - If masks were required
  - If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
  - If usage was staggered
  - Not until a vaccine is developed
  - Other:

- **Bar**
  - I already feel safe
  - If strict distancing protocols were in place
  - If masks were required
  - If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
  - If usage was staggered
  - Not until a vaccine is developed
  - Other:

- **Sports venue**
  - I already feel safe
  - If strict distancing protocols were in place
  - If masks were required
  - If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
  - If usage was staggered
  - Not until a vaccine is developed
  - Other:

- **Hair/nail salon**
  - I already feel safe
  - If strict distancing protocols were in place
  - If masks were required
Appendix 4

- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:

**Your workplace**
- I already feel safe
- If strict distancing protocols were in place
- If masks were required
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:

**Public transit**
- I already feel safe
- If strict distancing protocols were in place
- If masks were required
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:

**Retail business**
- I already feel safe
- If strict distancing protocols were in place
- If masks were required
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:

**Park/Other outdoor space**
- I already feel safe
- If strict distancing protocols were in place
- If masks were required
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:

**Place of worship**
- I already feel safe
- If strict distancing protocols were in place
- If masks were required
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:

**Airport/air travel**
- I already feel safe
- If strict distancing protocols were in place
- If masks were required
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
Appendix 4

- If usage was staggered
- Not until a vaccine is developed
- Other:
  - Convention center
    - I already feel safe
    - If strict distancing protocols were in place
    - If masks were required
    - If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
    - If usage was staggered
    - Not until a vaccine is developed
    - Other:
  - Other venue/business
    - I already feel safe
    - If strict distancing protocols were in place
    - If masks were required
    - If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing
    - If usage was staggered
    - Not until a vaccine is developed
    - Other:

3. Are there additional steps that you plan to take when you choose to go out in public?
   Choose one or more of:
   - No additional steps
   - Wear face mask
   - Wear other personal protective equipment, or "PPE"
   - Stringent hand washing protocols
   - Avoid crowded locations
   - Other:

4. If an establishment, e.g., your workplace, medical office, hair/nail salon, airport, etc., requires you to wear a mask, would you comply?
   - Yes
   - No

5. Are there steps that you would like to see the City of Atlanta take to help you feel safe returning to work, restaurants, events, etc.?

6. Do you have any other questions, and/or is there additional information that you want the City of Atlanta to be communicating to you?
Appendix 4

Resident Survey Findings¹

Question 1: How willing are you today to go to the following:
Responses are on a scale of 1, “totally unwilling,” to 5, “totally willing.”

In response to the question, “How willing are you today to go to...”, the following percentages of survey respondents indicated that they were "Unwilling" (i.e., selecting response options of 1 or 2 on a scale of 1, "totally unwilling", to 5, "totally willing") to go to the following businesses/venues:

- **Restaurant**: 84.0% unwilling
- **Bar**: 90.1% unwilling
- **Sports Venue**: 90.3% unwilling
- **Hair/Neil Salon**: 81.6% unwilling
- **Your Workplace**: 65.2% unwilling
- **Public Transit**: 89.0% unwilling
- **Retail Business**: 70.4% unwilling
- **Park/Other Outdoor Public Space**: 38.8% unwilling
- **Place of Worship**: 84.6% unwilling
- **Airport/Air Travel**: 82.2% unwilling
- **Convention Center**: 90.6% unwilling

Question 2: What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to the following:
Respondents could select one or more of: “I already feel safe,” “If strict distancing protocols were in place,” “If masks were required,” “If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing,” “If usage were staggered,” “Not until a vaccine is developed.”

---

¹ Includes findings from survey respondents located within the City of Atlanta.
Appendix 4

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a sports venue?
(respondents select one or more)

- I already feel safe: 711
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing: 3,711
- If masks were required: 3,580
- If strict distancing protocols were in place: 3,453
- If usage were staggered: 2,399
- Not until a vaccine is developed: 11,175

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to an airport/traveling by air?
(respondents select one or more)

- I already feel safe: 841
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing: 6,032
- If masks were required: 6,254
- If strict distancing protocols were in place: 6,066
- If usage were staggered: 4,427
- Not until a vaccine is developed: 8,458

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a restaurant?
(respondents select one or more)

- I already feel safe: 2,000
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing: 4,000
- If masks were required: 4,000
- If strict distancing protocols were in place: 4,000
- If usage were staggered: 4,000
- Not until a vaccine is developed: 4,000

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a bar?
(respondents select one or more)

- I already feel safe: 2,000
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing: 4,000
- If masks were required: 4,000
- If strict distancing protocols were in place: 4,000
- If usage were staggered: 4,000
- Not until a vaccine is developed: 4,000

What conditions need to be in place for you to feel safe going to a public transit?
(respondents select one or more)

- I already feel safe: 2,000
- If layout changes were made to facilitate distancing: 4,000
- If masks were required: 4,000
- If strict distancing protocols were in place: 4,000
- If usage were staggered: 4,000
- Not until a vaccine is developed: 4,000
Appendix 4

Question 3: Are there additional steps that you plan to take when you choose to go out in public?
Respondents could select one or more of: “No steps,” “Wear face mask,” “Wear other personal protective equipment (“PPE”), “Stringent hand washing protocols,” “Avoid crowded locations,” “Other”

![Pie chart showing 97.3% of respondents choose no steps and 2.7% choose one or more steps.]

Question 4: If an establishment, e.g., your workplace, medical office, hair/nail salon, airport, etc., requires you to wear a mask, would you comply?

![Pie chart showing 96.2% of respondents would comply and 3.8% would not comply.]

7
Questionnaire for Members of the Advisory Council for Re-Opening of the City of Atlanta

Mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms

Co-Chair Joshua Williams, Chief Operating Officer, City of Atlanta
Co-Chair Robert Ashe III, Partner, Bondurant, Mixson and Elmore, LLP
Co-Chair Ingrid Saunders Jones, Former National Chair, National Council of Negro Women

April 26, 2020

* Required

Please provide your name *

Your answer

What sector best describes your work?

- Small Business / Retail
- Sports / Convention Centers
- University / Schools
- Medicine / Hospitals
- Restaurants / Bars / Nightclubs
- Commercial Businesses / Wholesale / Manufacturing / Construction
- Media / Film / Technology
- Finance / Insurance / Law
- Non-Profits / Community-based Organizations
- Culture and Arts / Music
- Faith-based Institutions
- Other: [ ]
Appendix 5

What are the data points or indicators that reflect how your sector or respective businesses, schools, places of worship, sports venues, communities, etc., have been impacted by the pandemic and closures?

Please provide links to materials where possible. If there are files you would like to share, please submit them via email to ibartman@bloomberg.org.

Your answer

What are the priorities and concerns of your business, industry, organization or community as you plan re-opening?

Your answer

What are the conditions that need to be in place to enable your sector to re-open (e.g., ability to broadly test workers or residents, temperature checks for workers or customers, etc.)?

Your answer

Once re-opening is permitted, what factors will drive your time frame for a safe re-opening? (e.g., operational business issues, financing, transportation, daycare, family care issues, insurance, etc.)

Your answer

How much of a factor is a trending decrease in COVID-19 cases, access to testing, and a comprehensive contact tracing program, in your re-opening planning? What other steps would you like to see the City take in connection with re-opening?

Your answer
What safety precautions will you take to re-open safely both for customers, employees, students, worshippers, citizens in contact with your respective arenas (hereinafter “constituent groups”)? *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will you require or recommend temperature checks for employees and/or attendees?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you require or recommend masks for employees in your venues?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you require or recommend masks for customers and/or attendees in your venues?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have the ability to provide PPE, such as masks, to employees as necessary?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you require or recommend occupancy restrictions below your post-COVID levels?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you take or recommend additional sanitation practices?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5

Will you require or recommend changes to physical layout?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

For any “other” answers above, please provide additional information

Your answer

Will those precautions change over time (i.e., do you anticipate reducing them)? If so, how and what metrics/conditions will you track to determine when to change your safeguards?

Your answer

What input and concerns have you heard from your respective constituent groups, and what are your strategies for re-attracting them in connection with re-opening?

Your answer

Is there specific guidance or PSAs you would like the City to provide your sector or business as you re-open?

Your answer

Are there operational safeguards that your sector can/should implement on a more permanent basis? (e.g., sanitation practices; addressing common areas, group meals, classes, religious traditions, sports activities at arenas/dorms/campuses/restaurants/clubs/bars/nursing homes/daycare centers/salons; staggered shifts; occupancy restrictions; physical layout reconfigurations, etc.)

Your answer
Appendix 5

What challenges and capacity issues exist for the medical community in Atlanta, both currently and in the event of new surges?

Your answer

Please share any other challenges, thoughts, facts, and concerns you have.

Your answer
Scan of City Response Efforts

We reviewed the 25 most populous cities in the U.S., along with any other cities that came up during internet searches or were logged in the Bloomberg / National League of Cities Local Action Tracker. Of these:

- 19 have launched advisory bodies of some sort, ranging from 100+ members in Washington, DC to an individual “recovery czar” in Houston.
- Most of these committees are unified, cross-sector advisory bodies; a few have created separate ‘economic’ and ‘public health’ working groups.
- Some of largest cities in the U.S. (NYC, Chicago) are placing equity concerns at the forefront of recovery and reopening planning, with distinct working groups on these issues.
- Despite this progress, only seven cities have released concrete plans for re-opening.
Relevant Takeaways for Atlanta

The best examples of reopening plans:

1. Align with Federal guidelines, including four phased re-opening

2. Use data, not dates. Define clear metrics that outline when the city will move forward into additional phases (e.g., declining cases every day for two weeks)

3. Create triggers/benchmarks for tightening back up again (e.g., increasing number of cases)

4. Emphasize that communication will be led by public health officials – including setting expectations that things will not be back to normal anytime soon and social distancing is not going away despite beginning to re-open
Deep Dive: Nashville

- Mayor released plan on April 23 in response to Governor’s announcement he would lift Stay at Home order on April 30
- Nashville/Davidson County (along with five other counties in Tennessee with their own public health departments) given leeway to develop its own plan
- Plan includes four phases aligned with Federal guidelines, with sector-specific guidelines for each phase
- Clear benchmark of 14 days of progress on key metrics to move between phases
- Partnership among four largest cities in Tennessee on a coordinated plan

Two overarching recommendations:
1) Data, rather than arbitrary chosen dates, should guide the decision to re-open
2) Clear metrics to determine when the economy will reopen and when to impose certain limitations
## Deep Dive: Nashville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disease transmission under control</td>
<td>Sustained decrease in cases maintained for 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Detect every case</td>
<td>1 test per 100-150 residents; results within 24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Isolate every case</td>
<td>Interview cases within 1 day of test results; capacity to contact cases daily and support isolation (at home or elsewhere) if needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trace every contact</td>
<td>Close contacts interviewed with 2 days of case report; capacity to support quarantine if needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sources of exposure identified and preventative measures instituted</td>
<td>Case interviews identify likely source of exposure; prevention plan to identify “hot spots”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Risk of importing new cases can be managed</td>
<td>Healthcare facilities have written plans for managing patients and hospital infrastructure; report twice weekly on available equipment and facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Schools, workplaces, healthcare facilities have established preventative measures</td>
<td>Written plans that specify training, screening, and medical leave policies for employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Communities are fully educated, engaged, and empowered to live under a new normal</td>
<td>Compliance with new normal monitored by reports and exposure history of new cases; cloth masks are widely utilized by all citizens outside their residence to reduce spread of disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deep Dive: Anchorage

• Early US plan, aligns with state guidance issued a few days earlier and uses phases aligned with Federal guidance
• Includes sector specific guidelines for each phase; moving between phases is based on infection levels, city healthcare capacity, and ability to trace cases.
• Public facing dashboard with key metrics
• Detailed safety criteria for five sectors: retail, personal care, food services, non-critical non-public services, non-critical public-facing services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Community Transmission</th>
<th>Community Protection</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current: Hunker Down</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Stabilize and aggressively flatten the curve and raise the bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1: Easing</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Carefully easy, continually monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2: Recovery</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Expand return to normal life, continual monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 3: Maintenance</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Daily life resumes with increased COVID-19 awareness and monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 4: New Normal</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>Continued</td>
<td>Daily life resumes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Deep Dive: Anchorage

## Phase 1: “Easing”

**Medium Risk of Community Transmission • Medium Level of Community Protections**

*Carefully ease, continually monitor.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowable Activities</th>
<th>Protective Measure</th>
<th>Risk Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Partially reopen low-risk, non-critical businesses with appropriate safety measures from “Anchorage Opens” Risk Assessment, such as strict physical distancing, frequent cleaning practices and other preventative measures. Encourage alternate delivery methods for goods (e.g. curbside pickup, to-go), and limited or no contact between employees and customers.  
  - Ex: Restaurants with appropriate physical distancing, staff PPE, frequent cleaning and other preventative measures such as fewer tables, increased spacing between customers, etc.  
  - Ex: Personal Care Services with appropriate physical distancing, appointment-only, 1-on-1 services, etc.  
  - Ex: non-public facing businesses institute distancing measures, limit gathering of employees, require face coverings, and protections for vulnerable workers, etc.  
  - Ex: public-facing businesses institute distancing measures, alternate pickup / delivery methods, require face coverings, and limit occupancy, etc.  
  - Some non-emergency or non-urgent medical procedures can proceed.  
  - Low-risk outdoor recreation activities are allowed. | • Closely monitor community Risk Metrics to evaluate any change in the wrong direction; ability to quickly rollback Allowable Activities to Hunker Down again if data shows worsening conditions (lower threshold would be used).  
  - Limited trips outside the home allowed, but people encouraged to stay home as much as possible. Extra precaution for those at high risk of illness (older people and those with existing medical conditions.)  
  - Face coverings in public strongly encouraged.  
  - Critical businesses continue practicing remote work when possible, and practice physical distancing and cleaning practices.  
  - Travel limited and/or mandatory travel quarantine remains in place.  
  - No gatherings larger than 20 people.  
  - Public facilities remain closed (e.g. libraries, museums, gyms, pools, playgrounds.)  
  - Develop “Anchorage Opens” Risk Assessment that identifies high-level risk levels for different categories of Anchorage business and venues in effort to identify opportunities for reopening. | In order to transition from this phase, all Hunker Down metrics are met with increases to downward trends.  
**Epidemiology**  
• Ability and capacity to screen and test widely.  
• Cases trending downwards for an extended period: initially 28 days, but will continue working with public health experts to identify any changes needed to this extended period.  
• COVID/PUI hospitalization rate trending down for an extended period: initially 28 days, but will continue working with public health experts to identify any changes needed to this extended period.  
**Health Care Capacity**  
• Ability/capacity (beds, ICU beds, ventilators, staff) to meet anticipated case surge.  
• Sufficient PPE for all healthcare workers and first responders.  
**Public Health Capacity**  
• All positive cases interviewed  
• All contacts monitored  
• Symptomatic contacts get tested within 24 hours |
Deep Dive: Anchorage

Anchorage COVID-19 Case Count Dashboard
All data is for the Municipality of Anchorage unless otherwise specified.

Cumulative Case Totals by Date Reported

Total Anchorage Cases by Age Group

Active Cases
69 Cases in Anchorage

Recovered Cases
95 Total in Anchorage

Total Hospitalizations
15

Deaths
4

Cumulative Test Results by Day

State and Anchorage Tests
Deep Dive: Milan

- Focus on changing built environment to adapt to a post-COVID world
- Lowering speed limits across city (20 MPH – similar to Atlanta)
- Taking over 22 miles of streets for pedestrians while also creating temporary bike lanes and widening sidewalks

“Of course, we want to reopen the economy, but we think we should do it on a different basis from before. We think we have to reimagine Milan in the new situation. We have to get ready; that’s why it’s so important to defend even a part of the economy, to support bars, artisans and restaurants. When it is over, the cities that still have this kind of economy will have an advantage, and Milan wants to be in that category.” – Deputy Mayor Marco Granelli
Implications for Atlanta

• Define a shared set of principles for the Atlanta community, such as:
  • Keeping individuals safe without unnecessarily hampering economic development
  • Providing hope and a roadmap for all Atlantans
  • Being transparent and data driven; guided by science and medical experts

• Importance of having clear metrics guide reopening decisions, including:
  • Virus trends and healthcare capacity
  • Availability of safety equipment
  • Testing and contract tracing
  • Ability of workers to get to work

• Plans should include key pillars around ensuring social distancing, cleanliness, and appropriate public health infrastructure. They also need to align on what happens (for sectors or the entire city) when these protections are not possible or not yet in place

• Rethink standard operating procedures; look for opportunities to deliver the same results with a different process