

Sarah Oates

From: info@alaskacharr.com <info@alaskacharr.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 12, 2020 8:07 PM
To:
Subject: Alaska CHARR CEO Update Regarding COVID-19



Dear Alaska CHARR Member:

The Alaska Cabaret, Hotel, Restaurant, and Retailers Association (Alaska CHARR) exists to protect, improve, and promote Alaska hospitality. We find ourselves in an incredibly challenging situation as our industry works to mitigate panic around the growing concern of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) in Alaska and throughout the country.

As of yesterday, Governor Dunleavy has [declared a public health emergency](#) in response to what is still an anticipated outbreak of the new Coronavirus in Alaska. Today, some of the major Alaska cruise lines [suspended all cruises](#) for the next 60 days, and [many events around Alaska have been canceled or postponed](#) due to Coronavirus concerns. This will undoubtedly have an immeasurable impact on industry employees and business operations. Alaska CHARR will continue to keep lines of communication open with the Governor's office, the Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, and other key leaders in our state as we work to gather data on the economic impact the Coronavirus threat is having as we seek relief for impacted hospitality employees and businesses.

According to the CDC, this virus is not foodborne. State and local food codes establish strict safe food handling requirements for restaurants, and I ask that operators be proactive by stepping up existing cleaning and sanitation procedures.

Attached to this email is a list that we've put together from the Center for Disease Control website for our members to prepare your establishments and employees for this public health emergency. The list will help you with monitoring and responding to absenteeism, continuing your essential business functions, changing your business functions if necessary, encouraging sick employees to stay home, performing routine environmental cleaning, and many more considerations for you and your management and employees.

A few practical things you can do immediately (besides hand-washing, disinfecting, and cleaning) are to start using disposable single-use paper menus, don't leave condiments on tables, and seriously consider delivery (for restaurants). Consider using your employees for delivery rather than food-delivery services since they will likely need the work. If you do not already have customer take-out parking you might make that a priority. Also, consider a Grab-and-Go refrigerator by your cash register with pre-prepared meals for your customers to warm up when they get home. Anything to minimize human contact will be helpful in the upcoming weeks.

Don't forget to communicate with your customers via email and social media. You might let them know of your enhanced cleaning and disinfecting protocols, your take-out options, and your concern for their well-being.

The situation relating to coronavirus is changing on a daily basis. The following summarizes work being conducted at Alaska CHARR on your behalf regarding this issue. Please save this email for reference as needed.

Coronavirus Resources

Alaska CHARR will continue to update our members on Coronavirus resources in response to industry needs in partnership with the [National Restaurant Association](#) and the [Alaska Department of Health & Social Services](#).

Advocacy on behalf of Alaska Hospitality

Your statewide association is working to make sure key elected officials understand the economic impact of decisions being made as they work in partnership with public health officials to manage the spread of the Coronavirus. A term called 'flattening the curve' is the ultimate goal of elected leaders and public health officials. The term represents an effort to keep demand for Coronavirus health care services at or below the capacity of our state's health care system. The short-term effect will directly correlate to economic loss, and as such, we need to collect data now to best represent relief needs of the industry in association with our national partners. Please stay tuned as Alaska CHARR develops ongoing survey outreach in an effort to track the magnitude of the impact so we can best represent the needs of your business and your employees.

In addition, we are asking the Governor's office for consideration against travel bans in Alaska.

I'll close by saying it continues to be an honor for those of us on Alaska CHARR's professional staff to serve Alaska hospitality. We believe in the importance of integrity and transparency in all that we do, and you have our commitment to continue walking alongside each of you as we collectively navigate our current challenges and those that we will face together in the future.

At Your Service,

Sarah Daulton Oates

President & CEO, Alaska CHARR

Office: 907.274.8133

Cell: 907.229.9972

www.alaskacharr.com



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>

Important Considerations for Creating an Infectious Disease Outbreak Response Plan

All employers should be ready to implement strategies to protect their workforce from COVID-19 while ensuring continuity of operations. During a COVID-19 outbreak, all sick employees should stay home and away from the workplace, respiratory etiquette and hand hygiene should be encouraged, and routine cleaning of commonly touched surfaces should be performed regularly.

Planning Considerations

All employers need to consider how best to decrease the spread of acute respiratory illness and lower the impact of COVID-19 in their workplace in the event of an outbreak in the US. They should identify and communicate their objectives, which may include one or more of the following: (a) reducing transmission among staff, (b) protecting people who are at higher risk for adverse health complications, (c) maintaining business operations, and (d) minimizing adverse effects on other entities in their supply chains. Some of the key considerations when making decisions on appropriate responses are:

- Disease severity (i.e., number of people who are sick, hospitalization and death rates) in the community where the business is located;
- Impact of disease on employees that are vulnerable and may be at higher risk for COVID-19 adverse health complications. Inform employees that some people may be at higher risk for severe illness, such as older adults and those with chronic medical conditions.
- Prepare for possible increased numbers of employee absences due to illness in employees and their family members, dismissals of early childhood programs and K-12 schools due to high levels of absenteeism or illness:
 - Employers should plan to monitor and respond to absenteeism at the workplace. Implement plans to continue your essential business functions in case you experience higher than usual absenteeism.
 - Cross-train personnel to perform essential functions so that the workplace is able to operate even if key staff members are absent.
 - Assess your essential functions and the reliance that others and the community have on your services or products. Be prepared to change your business practices if needed to maintain critical operations (e.g., identify alternative suppliers, prioritize customers, or temporarily suspend some of your operations if needed).

- Employers with more than one business location are encouraged to provide local managers with the authority to take appropriate actions outlined in their business infectious disease outbreak response plan based on the condition in each locality.
- Coordination with [stateexternal icon](#) and [localexternal icon](#) health officials is strongly encouraged for all businesses so that timely and accurate information can guide appropriate responses in each location where their operations reside. Since the intensity of an outbreak may differ according to geographic location, local health officials will be issuing guidance specific to their communities.

Recommended strategies for employers to use now:

Actively encourage sick employees to stay home:

Employees who have symptoms of acute respiratory illness are recommended to stay home and not come to work until they are free of fever (100.4° F [37.8° C] or greater using an oral thermometer), signs of a fever, and any other symptoms for at least 24 hours, without the use of fever-reducing or other symptom-altering medicines (e.g. cough suppressants). Employees should notify their supervisor and stay home if they are sick.

Ensure that your sick leave policies are flexible and consistent with public health guidance and that employees are aware of these policies.

Talk with companies that provide your business with contract or temporary employees about the importance of sick employees staying home and encourage them to develop non-punitive leave policies.

Do not require a healthcare provider's note for employees who are sick with acute respiratory illness to validate their illness or to return to work, as healthcare provider offices and medical facilities may be extremely busy and not able to provide such documentation in a timely way.

Employers should maintain flexible policies that permit employees to stay home to care for a sick family member. Employers should be aware that more employees may need to stay at home to care for sick children or other sick family members than is usual.

Separate sick employees:

CDC recommends that employees who appear to have acute respiratory illness symptoms (i.e. cough, shortness of breath) upon arrival to work or become sick during the day should be separated from other employees and be sent home immediately. Sick employees should cover their noses and mouths with a tissue when coughing or sneezing (or an elbow or shoulder if no tissue is available).

Emphasize staying home when sick, respiratory etiquette and hand hygiene by all employees:

Place posters that encourage staying home when sick, cough and sneeze etiquette, and hand hygiene at the entrance to your workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen.

Provide tissues and no-touch disposal receptacles for use by employees.

Instruct employees to clean their hands often with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60-95% alcohol, or wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty.

Provide soap and water and alcohol-based hand rubs in the workplace. Ensure that adequate supplies are maintained. Place hand rubs in multiple locations or in conference rooms to encourage hand hygiene.

Visit the coughing and sneezing etiquette and clean hands webpage for more information.

Perform routine environmental cleaning:

Routinely clean all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, countertops, and doorknobs. Use the cleaning agents that are usually used in these areas and follow the directions on the label.

No additional disinfection beyond routine cleaning is recommended at this time.

Provide disposable wipes so that commonly used surfaces (for example, doorknobs, keyboards, remote controls, desks) can be wiped down by employees before each use.

Advise employees before traveling to take certain steps:

Check the CDC's Traveler's Health Notices for the latest guidance and recommendations for each country to which you will travel. Specific travel information for travelers going to and returning from China, and information for aircrew, can be found at on the CDC website.

Advise employees to check themselves for symptoms of acute respiratory illness before starting travel and notify their supervisor and stay home if they are sick.

Ensure employees who become sick while traveling or on temporary assignment understand that they should notify their supervisor and should promptly call a healthcare provider for advice if needed.

If outside the United States, sick employees should follow your company's policy for obtaining medical care or contact a healthcare provider or overseas medical assistance company to assist them with finding an appropriate healthcare provider in that country. A U.S. consular officer can help locate healthcare services. However, U.S. embassies, consulates, and military facilities do not have the legal authority, capability, and resources to evacuate or give medicines, vaccines, or medical care to private U.S. citizens overseas.

Additional Measures in Response to Currently Occurring Sporadic Importations of the COVID-19:

Employees who are well but who have a sick family member at home with COVID-19 should notify their supervisor and refer to CDC guidance for how to conduct a risk assessment of their potential exposure.

If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19, employers should inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Employees exposed to a co-worker with confirmed COVID-19 should refer to CDC guidance for how to conduct a risk assessment of their potential exposure.

Employers should:

- Ensure the plan is flexible and involve your employees in developing and reviewing your plan.
- Conduct a focused discussion or exercise using your plan, to find out ahead of time whether the plan has gaps or problems that need to be corrected.
- Share your plan with employees and explain what human resources policies, workplace and leave flexibilities, and pay and benefits will be available to them.
- Share best practices with other businesses in your communities (especially those in your supply chain), chambers of commerce, and associations to improve community response efforts.

Recommendations for an Infectious Disease Outbreak Response Plan:

- Identify possible work-related exposure and health risks to your employees. OSHA has more information on how to [protect workers from potential exposures](#) to COVID-19.
- Review human resources policies to make sure that policies and practices are consistent with public health recommendations and are consistent with existing state and federal workplace laws (for more information on employer responsibilities, visit the [Department of Labor](#) and the [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](#) websites).
- Explore whether you can establish policies and practices, such as flexible worksites (e.g., telecommuting) and flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts), to increase the physical distance among employees and between employees and others if state and local health authorities recommend the use of social distancing strategies. For employees who are able to telework, supervisors should encourage employees to telework instead of coming into the workplace until symptoms are completely resolved. Ensure that you have the information technology and infrastructure needed to support multiple employees who may be able to work from home.
- Identify essential business functions, essential jobs or roles, and critical elements within your supply chains (e.g., raw materials, suppliers, subcontractor services/products, and logistics)

- required to maintain business operations. Plan for how your business will operate if there is increasing absenteeism or these supply chains are interrupted.
- Set up authorities, triggers, and procedures for activating and terminating the company's infectious disease outbreak response plan, altering business operations (e.g., possibly changing or closing operations in affected areas), and transferring business knowledge to key employees. Work closely with your local health officials to identify these triggers.
 - Plan to minimize exposure between employees and also between employees and the public, if public health officials call for social distancing.
 - Establish a process to communicate information to employees and business partners on your infectious disease outbreak response plans and latest COVID-19 information. Anticipate employee fear, anxiety, rumors, and misinformation, and plan communications accordingly.
 - In some communities, early childhood programs and K-12 schools may be dismissed, particularly if COVID-19 worsens. Determine how you will operate if absenteeism spikes from increases in sick employees, those who stay home to care for sick family members, and those who must stay home to watch their children if dismissed from school. Businesses and other employers should prepare to institute flexible workplace and leave policies for these employees.
 - Local conditions will influence the decisions that public health officials make regarding community-level strategies; employers should take the time now to learn about plans in place in each community where they have a business.
 - If there is evidence of a COVID-19 outbreak in the US, consider canceling non-essential business travel to additional countries per [travel guidance](#) on the CDC website.
 - - Travel restrictions may be enacted by other countries which may limit the ability of employees to return home if they become sick while on travel status.
 - Consider cancelling large work-related meetings or events.
 - Engage [stateexternal icon](#) and [localexternal icon](#) health departments to confirm channels of communication and methods for dissemination of local outbreak information. When working with your local health department check their available hours.