



Phase One Reopening Guidance

Sector: Outdoor Recreation

Specific Guidance for Outdoor Recreation Organizations:

Outdoor recreation organizations are required to:

- Prior to reopening after extended closure, ensure all parks and facilities are ready to operate and that all equipment is in good condition, according to any applicable maintenance and operations manuals and standard operating procedures.
- Prohibit parties (a group of 10 or fewer people that arrived at the site together) from congregating in parking lots for periods longer than reasonable to retrieve/return gear and enter/exit vehicles.
- Reinforce the importance of maintaining at least six (6) feet of physical distance between parties (a group of 10 or fewer people that arrived at the site together) on hiking trails, beaches and boat ramps through signs and education.
- Keep day-use areas that are prone to attracting crowds (including but not limited to playgrounds, picnic shelters/structures, water parks and pools, sports courts for contact sports like basketball) and overnight use areas closed.
- Prohibit contact sports.
- Thoroughly clean restroom facilities at least twice daily and, to the extent possible, ensure adequate sanitary supplies (soap, toilet paper, hand sanitizer) throughout the day. Restroom facilities that cannot be cleaned twice daily should be kept closed or a sign should be posted stating that the restroom is unable to be cleaned twice daily.
- Frequently clean and disinfect work areas, high-traffic areas, and commonly touched surfaces in both public and non-public areas of parks and facilities.
- Post [clear signs](#) (available at healthoregon.org/coronavirus) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers and visitors with symptoms to stay home and who to contact if they need assistance.
- Keep any common areas such as picnic tables not in shelters/structures, day-use shelters, and buildings open to the public arranged so there is at least six (6) feet of physical distance between parties (chairs, benches, tables). Post clear signs to reinforce physical distancing requirements between visitors of different parties.

To the extent possible, outdoor recreation agencies should, but are not required to:

- Consider closing alternating parking spots to facilitate at least six (6) feet of physical distance between parties.

- Consider opening loop trails in a one-way direction to minimize close contact between hikers. Designate one-way walking routes to attractions if feasible.
- Encourage all employees, volunteers and visitors to wear cloth, paper or disposable face coverings when around others.
- Encourage the public to visit parks and recreation areas during off-peak use times as defined and publicized by park or recreation area management.
- Encourage the public to visit parks and recreation areas close to home, avoid overnight trips and minimize travel outside their immediate area for recreation. Especially caution the public to not travel outside of their home area if they live in an area with a high number of reported COVID-19 cases to prevent asymptomatic COVID-19 positive individuals from inadvertently bringing the virus into an area with many fewer cases.
- Consider opening private, municipal, county and federal campgrounds as long as physical distancing requirements can be maintained. Oregon State Parks may make a separate determination on opening state campgrounds depending on readiness, ability to maintain physical distancing requirements and consultation with the Governor.
- Consider opening skate parks as long as physical distancing requirements can be maintained.
- Encourage visitors to bring their own food, water bottles and hygiene supplies (including hand sanitizer), as well as to take their trash with them when they leave.
- Encourage the public to recreate with their own household members rather than with those in their extended social circles.
- Encourage the public to recreate safely and avoid traveling to or recreating in areas where it is difficult to maintain at least six (6) feet from others not in their party.
- Position staff to monitor physical distancing requirements, ensure groups are no larger than 10 people, and provide education and encouragement to visitors to support adherence.
- Provide handwashing stations or hand sanitizer in common areas such as picnic areas, day-use shelters, and buildings open to the public.
- Consider placing clear plastic or glass barriers in front of cashiers or visitor center counters, or in other places where maintaining six (6) feet of physical distance between employees, volunteers and visitors is more difficult.
- Review and implement [General Guidance for Employers](#), as applicable.

Additional Resources:

- [OHA Guidance for the General Public](#)
- [OHA General Guidance for Employers](#)
- [CDC's Guidance for Administrators in Parks and Recreational Facilities](#)

You can get this document free of charge in other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer. Contact Mavel Morales at 1-844-882-7889, 711 TTY or OHA.ADAModifications@dhsosha.state.or.us.

This is a draft document for discussion and review purposes. Any feedback provided by 12pm Friday, May 8th will be reviewed by the Oregon Health Authority.

Guidance Summertime Day and Overnight Camps

Camps are an important enrichment activity for school-aged children (K-12) and are also important as a source of childcare for many working parents. Given the Governor's Executive Orders around childcare, education, and public gatherings during the COVID-19 emergency, changes or cancellations may need to be made to the management of summer camps for 2020.

"Camps" include any formal grouping of children for a defined period with teen or adult counselors (sports camps, music camps, nature camps, art camps, etc.) outside of licensed childcare centers or formal summer education activities through a school.

Note: Day camps programs (single-day ski camp, art program at a community park, music camp at a university) that are not associated with a licensed organizational camp facility are not regulated by LPHA's and are not required to be licensed under ORS 446. Enforcement or oversight for non-regulated camps will need to be determined.

Operational Guidance

Communicable disease management plan:

All programs should have a written communicable disease management plan. This plan must include protocols to notify the Local Public Health Authority (LPHA) of any confirmed COVID-19 cases among campers or staff; process and record keeping to assist the LPHA as needed with contact tracing; protocol for screening campers and staff for symptoms; and a protocol to restrict from camp any ill or exposed persons; and possible cessation of camp activities.

- Keep daily logs for each stable group that conform to the following requirements to support contact tracing of cases if necessary:
 - Child name
 - Drop/off pick up time
 - Adult completing both drop/off pick up
 - Adult emergency contact information
 - All staff that interact with stable group of children (including floater staff)
 - This log must be maintained for a minimum of 4 weeks after completion of the camp
 - Registration paperwork or other regular means by which camps collect information from campers must contain contact information for all campers and staff
- Restrict from camp any camper or staff known to have been exposed (e.g., by a household member) to COVID-19 within the preceding 14 days.
- Communicate advice to staff not to work, and guidance to parents not to bring their students to school, if they or anyone in their household have recently had an illness with fever or cough. They should stay remain home for at least 10 days after illness onset and until 72 hours after fever is gone, without use of fever reducing medicine, and COVID-19 symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath, and diarrhea) are improving.

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- If anyone who has entered the school or district facility is diagnosed with COVID-19, report to and consult with the [local public health authority](#) regarding cleaning and possible classroom or program closure.
- Report to the [local public health authority](#) any cluster of illness among the summer school program staff or students.

General

- Camps must frequently remind all staff and parents to keep themselves and their children home with any illness involving fever, cough, or shortness of breath.
- Advise staff not to work, and parents not to bring their students to camp, if they or anyone in their household have recently had an illness with fever or cough.
- Individuals should stay remain home for at least 10 days after illness onset and until 72 hours after fever is gone, without use of fever reducing medicine, and COVID-19 symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath, and diarrhea) are improving.
- Camps must provide handwashing and facilities, tissues, and garbage receptacles that are easily accessible to both children and staff.
- All persons in the camp should be advised and encouraged to wash their hands frequently (e.g., after using the restroom, before and after meals, after coming inside, after sneezing, blowing the nose, or coughing) with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Except when eating, preparing, or serving food and after using the restroom, alcohol-based hand-sanitizing products (60 to 95%) may be used as an alternative to handwashing. Hand sanitizer must be stored out of reach of students younger than 5 years of age when not in use.
- Staff and campers should be reminded frequently of the importance of respiratory etiquette
 - Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or elbow;
 - Throw the tissue away immediately into a garbage receptacle; and
 - Clean hands after covering coughs and sneezes, and after throwing away used tissues.
- Face coverings are recommended for children over 2 years old and staff and should be used according to CDC's guidelines. Face coverings should not be worn while sleeping at overnight camps.
- To minimize contact during drop-off and pick-up, allow parents to remain outside of the building for sign-in and sign-out of their children. Consider staggering drop-off and pick-up times and prevent contamination from touch points (writing implements).

Screening for Symptoms. What if Someone Is Sick?

- Evaluate temperature and check for coughs of anyone entering the building. Individuals with a fever over 100.4° F should not be allowed to enter.
- Temperature check conducted by facility staff are preferred to assure accurate assessment of fever symptoms.
- If it is impossible for the facility to check temperatures, ask families to affirm that their child does not have a fever.
 - If a camper or staff member develops a cough, fever, shortness of breath, or other symptoms of COVID-19 during the school day/class session, isolate them away from

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others immediately, and send them home as soon as possible. They should stay remain home for at least 10 days after illness onset and until 72 hours after fever is gone, without use of fever reducing medicine, and COVID-19 symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath, and diarrhea) are improving. • Ensure that the camp has flexible sick-leave and absentee policies that discourage staff from reporting to work while sick.

- If anyone who has entered the camp facility is diagnosed with COVID-19, report to and consult with the LPHA regarding cleaning and potential need for closure.
- If anyone who has entered a camp facility is diagnosed with COVID-19, report to and consult with the [local public health authority](#) regarding cleaning and possible program closure.
- Report to the [local public health authority](#) any cluster of illness among the summer program staff or campers.

Physical Distancing

- Daily activities and curriculum should support physical distancing, striving to maintain at least 6 feet between individuals. For example, adjust program in the following ways:
 - o Eliminate large group activities (larger than stable cohort)
 - o Increase the distance between children during table work.
 - o Plan activities that do not require close physical contact among multiple campers.
 - o Limit sharing of items. If items must be shared, remind campers to wash their hands and not to touch their faces after using these items. Shared items should be sanitized between uses.
 - o Minimize time standing in lines and take steps to ensure that 6 feet of distance between the campers is maintained.
 - o Restrict non-essential visitors and volunteers

Intensify cleaning, disinfection, and ventilation

- Clean, sanitize, and disinfect frequently touched surfaces (for example, playground equipment, door handles, sink handles, drinking fountains, transport vehicles) multiple times per day
- Avoid use of items (for example, soft or plush toys) that are not easily cleaned, sanitized, or disinfected.
- Ensure safe and correct application of disinfectants and keep these products away from children following labeling direction as specified by the manufacturer.
- Ensure that ventilation systems operate properly and increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans, and other methods.
 - Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety or health risk (for example, allowing pollens in or exacerbating asthma symptoms) to children using the facility.

Field Trips/Transportation

- Neither campers nor staff should travel with others outside their stable group

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o Vehicles should be cleaned between each group of students and staff following transportation guidelines.

Food service

- All usual food handling protocols should be observed.
- Campers and staff should wash hands with soap and water prior to eating.
- Campers should bring their own food if at all feasible. Campers should be instructed not to share food with other campers.
- If food is served by the camp, individual plating of meals is preferred. Family-style food service should not be allowed.

Miscellaneous:

- Camps held in state parks should follow the general camp guidelines as above; any other guidelines related to the location of the camp. For example, camps in state parks should follow state park use guidelines as well as summer camp guidelines.
- Staff may be trained prior to formal start of camp if physical distancing can be maintained.
- High risk employees and campers:
 - o The nature of congregate gatherings raises risk for individuals with health conditions and or age that place them at higher risk of adverse outcomes with COVID 19. Campers and Employees in higher risk categories should not attend camp settings where adherence to physical distancing is not likely to occur.
 - o High risk is defined as
 - People 60 years and older;
 - People with chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma;
 - People who have serious heart conditions;
 - People who are immunocompromised
 - People with severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher);
 - People with diabetes;
 - People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis;
 - People with liver disease; and
 - Any other underlying conditions identified by the OHA or CDC.

Indoor or Outdoor Day Camps

- Camps must be limited to maximum, stable groups of campers (“stable” means the same campers in the group each day).
 - o The stable group may change no more frequently than once per week (e.g. for camps operating on a weekly schedule)
 - o Half-day camps hosting different morning and afternoon groups may be offered. Sanitation measures must be taken between these sessions

Overnight Camps

- Camps must be limited to maximum, stable groups of campers (“stable” means the same campers in the group each day).
 - The stable group may change no more frequently than once per week (e.g. for camps operating on a weekly schedule)
- Maintain at least 30” between beds and sleep head-to-toe (top bunk has the person’s head at one end, the bottom bunk has the person’s head at the other end; and adjacent top bunks and bottom bunks similarly are arranged so that the head of a person in one bed is at the other end as the head of the person in the next bed).
- Enforce a prohibition against sharing personal supplies – hairbrushes, pillows, caps, contact lens solutions, make-up, etc.
- Increase the distance between campers and staff in dining rooms. Consider having people fill their plates inside but eating outside. Consider staggering mealtimes.

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