



GUIDANCE FOR REOPENING PARKS AND RECREATION

FRPA has gathered guidelines from reputable sources to help park and recreation professionals navigate through the reopening process. The guide serves as a resource for your organization and should not be interpreted as the final decision for your organization. Most guidelines included herein are generalized and are meant as a starting place for you to develop our own guidelines for your organization. All sources of guidelines have been cited throughout. Examples of other Florida park and recreation agency decisions are included as reference. This document will be updated regularly. The date will be noted at the bottom of each page. New updates will be highlighted on the front cover. All references are cited at the end of each relative section.

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General Guidelines

Florida Governor Ron DeSantis has created a Task Force to evaluate the reopening of Florida's public places. This report, the SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN, focuses on the following areas of care:

- PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY
- PROTECTION OF THE VULNERABLE
- HEALTH CARE SYSTEM READINESS
- ECONOMIC RECOVERY
- PROTECTION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES & MAINTAINING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
- PUBLIC CONFIDENCE
- PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Agencies should have concern for the areas indicated above while evaluating reopening procedures. Guidance within the phases are included in the areas below that are specifically mentioned in the SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

RE-OPEN FLORIDA TASK FORCE REPORT: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN
<https://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/covid19/Taskforce%20Report.pdf>

Agencies should also evaluate their risk assessment when determining what amenities to reopen. The following considerations should be addressed:

- Contact intensity (rated as low, medium or high, taking into account close contact vs. distant contact and duration of contact. For example, low contact intensity activities are brief and fairly distant, like walking past someone on a trail. High contact intensity involves prolonged close contact, like sharing a dorm room.)
- Number of contacts (rated as low, medium or high, defined by the approximate number of people in the setting at the same time.)
- Modification potential (defined as a qualitative assessment of the degree to which activities can be modified to reduce risk. In this case, high modification potential is better. For example, a high modification potential allows for substantial changes to the space or activity to limit contact. This may include implementing physical distancing measures, creating physical barriers between people, using technology to facilitate communication, or having people wear PPE. A low modification potential may only allow for one or two of these measures.)

NRPA: ASSESSING THE RISK OF SPACES, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS
<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/health-wellness/coronavirus-disease-2019/path-to-recovery/assessing-the-risk-of-spaces-facilities-and-programs/>

- Additionally, all considerations should be made based on your local area's healthcare capacity to safely handle COVID-19 cases.
- Know the difference: [Quarantine vs. Isolation](#)

Staff Areas

- Practice physical distancing: six feet separation.
- Clean and disinfect high-touch, high-traffic surface areas.
- Develop and implement policies and procedures for workforce tracing following a positive COVID-19 test by an employee or an employee who has come into contact with an individual testing positive for COVID-19.
- Encourage employees who feel sick to stay home and monitor employees for COVID19 symptoms.
- Make hand sanitizer, disinfecting wipes, soap and water, or similar disinfectant readily available to employees and customers.
- Develop and implement policies and procedures to train employees on personal hygiene expectations, including increased frequency of hand washing, the use of hand sanitizers with at least 60 percent alcohol and, clear instruction to avoid touching hands to face.
- Avoid hugs, handshakes, large gatherings and close quarters.
- For businesses that are close contact or have a high potential for exposure to COVID19, require employees to wear masks, cloth face coverings or other PPE while inside or within close proximity to members of the public.
- Do not allow symptomatic people to physically return to work until they meet CDC criteria to do so and are cleared by a medical provider.
- [Cleaning and disinfecting your facility](#) [CDC]

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<https://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/covid19/Taskforce%20Report.pdf>

Maintaining Healthy Operations

To maintain healthy operations, operators of public aquatic venues may consider:

- Protections for Vulnerable Staff
- Limiting venue use to only staff, patrons, and swimmers who live in the local area, if feasible.

Staggered or Rotated Shifts

- Staggering or rotating shifts to limit the number of staff present at the venue at the same time.

Designated COVID-19 Point of Contact

- Designating a staff member to be responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. All staff should know who this person is and how to contact him or her.

Leave Policies

- Implementing sick leave (time off) policies and practices for staff that are flexible and non-punitive.
- Developing return-to-work policies aligned with CDC's criteria to discontinue home isolation.

Back-Up Staffing Plan

- Monitoring absenteeism of staff and creating a roster of trained back-up staff.

Staff Training

- Training staff on all safety protocols.
- Conducting training virtually or ensuring that social distancing is maintained during in-person training.

CDC CONSIDERATIONS FOR PUBLIC POOLS, HOT TUBS, AND WATER PLAYGROUNDS DURING COVID-19
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/parks-rec/aquatic-venues.html>

Parks/Beaches

These phases are from the Governor's reopen Florida Task Force Report. Your local phases may differ.

Phase 1: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

- Pavilions, picnic areas, and campsites remain closed
- Beach access limited to 10 or less people with 6 feet distancing guidelines

Phase 2: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

- Pavilions, picnic areas, and campsites remain closed
- Beach access fully open

Phase 3: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

- Pavilions, picnic areas, and campsites open
- Beach access fully open

RE-OPEN FLORIDA TASK FORCE REPORT: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN
<https://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/covid19/Taskforce%20Report.pdf>

Playgrounds

- Consult your equipment manufacturers for proper disinfectant procedures.
- Normal routine cleaning with soap and water will decrease how much of the virus is on surfaces and objects, which reduces the risk of exposure.
- Disinfection using [EPA-approved disinfectants](#) against COVID-19 can also help reduce the risk. Frequent disinfection of surfaces and objects touched by multiple people is important.
- When EPA-approved disinfectants are not available, alternative disinfectants can be used (for example, 1/3 cup of bleach added to 1 gallon of water, or 70% alcohol solutions). Do not mix bleach or other cleaning and disinfection products together. This can cause fumes that may be very dangerous to breathe in. Bleach solutions will be effective for disinfection up to 24 hours. Keep all disinfectants out of the reach of children. Read EPA's infographic on how to use these disinfectant products safely and effectively.
- [Cleaning and disinfecting your facility](#) [CDC]

CDC REOPENING GUIDANCE FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PUBLIC SPACES, WORKPLACES, BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS, AND HOMES
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/reopen-guidance.html>

Aquatic Facilities (pools, splashpads, waterparks)

Promote Behaviors that Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

- Hand Hygiene and Respiratory Etiquette
- Cloth Face Coverings when not in the water
- Staying Home
- Adequate Supplies
- Signs and Messages

Maintaining Healthy Environments

- Cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces at least daily and shared objects each time they are used.
- Consulting with the company or engineer that designed the aquatic venue to decide which List N disinfectants approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are best for your aquatic venue.
- Setting up a system so that furniture (for example, lounge chairs) that needs to be cleaned and disinfected is kept separate from already cleaned and disinfected furniture.

- Labeling containers for used equipment that has not yet been cleaned and disinfected and containers for cleaned and disinfected equipment.
- Laundering towels and clothing according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use the warmest appropriate water temperature and dry items completely.
- Protecting shared furniture, equipment, towels, and clothing that has been cleaned and disinfected from becoming contaminated before use.
- Ensuring safe and correct use and storage of disinfectants, including storing products securely away from children.

Ventilation

- Ensuring that ventilation systems of indoor spaces operate properly.
- Increasing introduction and circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans, or other methods. However, do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to staff, patrons, or swimmers.

Water Systems

- Taking steps to ensure that all water systems (for example, drinking fountains, decorative fountains, hot tubs) are safe to use after a prolonged facility shutdown to minimize the risk of Legionnaires' disease and other diseases associated with water.

Modified Layouts

- Changing deck layouts to ensure that in the standing and seating areas, individuals can remain at least 6 feet apart from those they don't live with.

Physical Barriers and Guides

- Providing physical cues or guides (for example, lane lines in the water or chairs and tables on the deck) and visual cues (for example, tape on the decks, floors, or sidewalks) and signs to ensure that staff, patrons, and swimmers stay at least 6 feet apart from those they don't live with, both in and out of the water.

Communal Spaces

- Staggering use of communal spaces (for example, in the water or breakroom), if possible, and cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces at least daily and shared objects each time they are used.

Shared Objects

- Discouraging people from sharing items that are difficult to clean, sanitize, or disinfect or that are meant to come in contact with the face (for example, goggles, nose clips, and snorkels).

- Discouraging the sharing of items such as food, equipment, toys, and supplies with those not from the same household.
- Ensuring adequate equipment for patrons and swimmers, such as kick boards and pool noodles, to minimize sharing to the extent possible, or limiting use of equipment by one group of users at a time and cleaning and disinfecting between use.

Lifeguards and Water Safety

- Ensuring that lifeguards who are actively lifeguarding are not also expected to monitor handwashing, use of cloth face coverings, or social distancing of others. Assign this monitoring responsibility to another staff member.

Alterations of Public Aquatic Venues

- Consulting the company or engineer that designed the aquatic venue before altering aquatic features (for example, slides and structures designed for climbing or playing).

Regulatory Awareness

- Being aware of local or state regulatory agency policies on gathering requirements or recommendations to determine if events, such as aquatic fitness classes, swim lessons, swim team practice, swim meets, or pool parties can be held.

Gatherings

- Avoiding group events, gatherings, or meetings both in and out of the water if social distancing of at least 6 feet between people who don't live together cannot be maintained. Exceptions to the social distancing guidance include:
 - Anyone rescuing a distressed swimmer, providing first aid, or performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation, with or without an automated external defibrillator.
 - Individuals in the process of evacuating an aquatic venue or entire facility due to an emergency.
- When planned events are conducted, staggering drop-off and pick-up times, as much as possible, to maintain distance of at least 6 feet between people who don't live together.
- Asking parents to consider if their children are capable of staying at least 6 feet apart from people they don't live with before taking them to a public aquatic venue.
- Limiting any nonessential visitors, volunteers, and activities involving external groups or organizations.

Communication Systems

- Putting systems in place for:

- Having staff, patrons, and swimmers self-report if they have symptoms of COVID-19, a positive test for COVID-19, or were exposed to someone with COVID-19 within the last 14 days.
- Notifying local health authorities of potential COVID-19 exposures or cases. In most cases your local health department will be charged with the responsibility of notifying those who have been exposed.
- Notifying staff, patrons, and swimmers of aquatic venue closures.

Recognize Signs and Symptoms of COVID-19

Prepare for When Someone Gets Sick

CDC CONSIDERATIONS FOR PUBLIC POOLS, HOT TUBS, AND WATER PLAYGROUNDS DURING COVID-19
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/parks-rec/aquatic-venues.html>

USA Swimming Facility Reopening Planning (includes diagrams)

USA SWIMMING: FACILITY RE-OPENING MESSAGING AND PLANNING
https://www.usaswimming.org/docs/default-source/coaching-resourcesdocuments/covid-19-team-resources/facility-reopening-plan-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=8a533a32_2

Summer Camps/Childcare

Activities: *“Good, Better, Best” Practices by Activity Type* including sports, swimming, crafts, and more [American Camp Association]

AMERICAN CAMP ASSOCIATION: CAMP OPERATIONS GUIDE SUMMER 2020
<https://www.acacamps.org/resource-library/coronavirus/camp-business/camp-operations-guide-summer-2020>

According to the Re-Open Florida Task Force Report, childcare facilities, including daycares and voluntary pre-kindergarten programs, should continue to operate throughout each phase of the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. plan. Childcare facilities should consider implementing the following mitigation techniques:

- Require all staff to wear masks or cloth face coverings and other PPE while on premises.
- Limit class size to maximize social distancing, where feasible, as the virus is most

transmissible indoors under close, sustained contact.

- Institute handwashing at regular intervals (i.e. every hour).
- Conduct temperature checks daily

RE-OPEN FLORIDA TASK FORCE REPORT: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN
<https://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/covid19/Taskforce%20Report.pdf>

Considerations before opening: adhere to local orders, protect children and employees at higher risk for severe illness, ability to screen children and employees upon arrival for symptoms and history of exposure.

- Promote healthy hygiene practices such as hand washing and employees wearing a cloth face covering, as feasible
- Intensify cleaning, disinfection, and ventilation of facilities and transport vehicles/buses
- Encourage social distancing through increased spacing, small groups, and limited mixing between groups, and staggered scheduling, arrival, and drop off, if feasible
- Where feasible, adjust activities and procedures to limit sharing of items such as toys, belongings, supplies, and equipment
- Train all employees on health and safety protocols
- Develop and implement procedures to check for signs and symptoms in children and employees daily upon arrival, as feasible
- If feasible, implement enhanced screening for children and employees who have recently been present in areas of high transmission, including temperature checks and symptom monitoring
- Encourage anyone who is sick to stay home
- Plan for if children or employees get sick
- Regularly communicate and monitor developments with local authorities, employees, and families regarding cases, exposures, and updates to policies and procedures
- Monitor child and employee absences and have a pool of trained substitutes, and flexible leave policies and practices
- Be ready to consult with the local health authorities if there are cases in the facility or an increase in cases in the local area

CDC YOUTH PROGRAMS AND CAMPS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/Camps-Decision-Tree.pdf>

Practices from agencies

The following is a list of ideas/considerations mentioned during the recent FRPA Online Chats. Please take into consideration your own agency's circumstances before implementing.

- Consider your ratios depending on your space available to maintain 6 feet distancing.
- Have children make masks
- Instead of buying t-shirts this year, buy masks - maybe use the same company
- Staff must wear masks
- Curbside pick-up and drop off to monitor high temperatures
- Sanitize space after each group uses it – teen volunteers can help with this
- Assign each child their own supplies such as crayons, scissors, pencils, etc.
- Take temperatures multiple times throughout the day
- Have the “field trips” come to you (museums, nature centers, scientists, etc.)
- If one child in a household has shown symptoms, any other child in that household needs to be treated as an exposure and not allowed to return to the program.
- Masks should be worn inside, not outside when physical distancing can be maintained.
- Keep the same groups for the entire summer; children and counselor.
- Instead of having children sitting around a table toward each other, try to arrange seating so that they're all facing the same direction.

Sports/Fitness Activities

Check our guidelines

- Utilize the [Return to Play Risk Assessment Tool](https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/2020/05/Return-to-Play_Final_5.19.2020.pdf?_ga=2.202564820.432987165.1589976484-656296907.1588700350) from the Aspen Institute.
 - Follow CDC Guidelines to limit the spread.
 - Using a risk category scale of lowest risk, medium risk and highest risk, evaluate programs and activities individually

ASPEN INSTITUTE: RETURN TO PLAY COVID19 RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL
https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/2020/05/Return-to-Play_Final_5.19.2020.pdf?_ga=2.202564820.432987165.1589976484-656296907.1588700350

Athletic Fields

Practices/Free Play/Training

- Phase 1: Public health authorities require shelter in place, public training facilities are closed
 - Individual training/virtual training
- Phase 2: Public health authorities lift shelter in place requirements, but continue to prohibit group activities and public training facilities remain closed
 - Individual training/virtual training
- Phase 3: Public health authorities allow small group activities (< 10 people), but public training facilities remain closed
 - Criteria for participation in group training sessions (includes athletes, coaches and staff)
 - No signs or symptoms of COVID-19 (Appendix 2) in the past 14 days
 - Be a local participant
 - No close sustained contact with anyone who is sick within 14 days of beginning group training
 - Minimize changes in small group participants
 - All participants must self-monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 twice daily
 - Coaches or staff should ask each athlete if they are experiencing any signs or symptoms of COVID-19 and take their temperature
 - Infection prevention measures should be followed during practice and when in public
 - Make sure appropriate infection prevention supplies are present in multiple targeted areas
 - Small group training sessions should take place outside in an area where social distancing can be maintained
 - Participants should use their own equipment and avoid touching each other with their hands
 - If a ball is being used (e.g., basketball), make sure only one player is using a specific region of the court and/or basket at a time, and the court in that region needs to be cleaned before another player uses the ball in that space to prevent indirect transmission from ball to ground and from ground to ball.
 - Use own water bottle, towel, personal hygiene products
 - No activities that would require direct (e.g., judo) or indirect (e.g., high jump pit, basketball) contact between athletes
 - Rigorous, frequent cleaning schedule/protocol of equipment with disinfectant before, during, and after training* wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, face mask, etc.) to prevent contact with contaminated surfaces and protect against toxicities associated with cleaning products
 - Coaching can occur onsite, but coaches must maintain social distancing from all participants
- Phase 4: Public health authorities allow public training facilities to open, no limitations on group size

Include regulations above with the exceptions of:

- Normal sized group training sessions outside and/or inside using training facilities
- Participants may use each other's equipment, but equipment should be cleaned between use if possible
- Activities with direct (e.g., judo) or indirect (e.g., high jump pit, basketball) can resume
- Coaching can occur onsite
- Phase 5: A vaccine or cure for COVID-19 is developed
 - Incorporate COVID-19 vaccination into the standard vaccinations of athletes, coaches and staff
 - Continue to educate athletes, coaches and staff on the signs and symptoms of infection. If they develop signs and symptoms of infection, they should not attend practice, should notify their coaches and/or staff, and contact their healthcare provider
 - Continue standard infection prevention measures (e.g., frequent handwashing, avoid touching your face, cover your mouth when coughing, etc.)
 - Continue rigorous, frequent cleaning schedule/protocol of equipment with disinfectant before, during, and after training*

USOPC: RETURN TO TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS POST-COVID-19 UNITED STATES OLYMPIC & PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE
<https://www.teamusa.org/-/media/8BEB91F1CD574230BCD39CE0C779B592.ashx>

Events/Games/Tournaments

Key Considerations

- Are there sports that could be considered higher risk?
- Size of Event
- Indoor or Outdoor
- Venue
- Demographics of participants
- Risk communication

WHO: CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPORTS FEDERATIONS/SPORTS EVENT ORGANIZERS WHEN PLANNING MASS GATHERINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/key-planning-recommendations-for-mass-gatherings-in-the-context-of-the-current-covid-19-outbreak>

Specific actions on planning for the public health aspects of an event to be taken in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak.

- Liaison with local and national public health authorities
- Risk assessment
- General considerations include the following.

- In relation to COVID-19 disease, the risk assessment should include consulting WHO's updated technical guidance and ensuring that there is an up-to-date evaluation of the epidemiological situation.
- Specific features of the event that should be considered include
 - crowd density;
 - the nature of contact between participants (for example, a concert or religious event, indoors or outdoors, the layout of the venue);
 - whether the event will be attended by registered and non-registered participants;
 - the profession of the participants and their possible previous exposure;
 - the number of participants coming from countries or areas affected by the COVID-19 outbreak within 14 days prior to the event;
 - the age of participants; because elderly people who have co-morbid conditions appear to be more seriously affected, mass gatherings composed principally of this cohort may be associated with increased transmission;
 - the type or purpose of event (for example, sporting, festival, religious, political, cultural);
 - the duration and mode of travel of participants; if the duration of the mass gathering is longer than the incubation period for COVID-19 infection (14 days), then most event-associated cases would be expected to occur while the event is under way. In contrast, if the duration is shorter, most cases would likely occur after the event as people travel and return to their home communities.

Arrangements must be in place to ensure regular communication between event organizers and the public health authority.

- regular and full sharing of information by organizers and public health authorities;
- arrangements to provide participants with information about how to access health advice;
- arrangements for ongoing, dynamic risk assessments to be conducted by the public health authority and organizers as the event progresses;
- arrangements for communicating with participants and the local population to ensure messaging is consistent.

WHO: KEY PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASS GATHERINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT COVID19 OUTBREAK
<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/key-planning-recommendations-for-mass-gatherings-in-the-context-of-the-current-covid-19-outbreak>

Community Centers

- [Cleaning and disinfecting your facility](#) [CDC]

CDC: CLEANING AND DISINFECTING YOUR FACILITY
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>

The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Health Security's *Public Health Principles for a Phased Reopening During COVID-19: Guidance for Governors* provides an assessment of the risk of transmission in a variety of organizations and settings, including outdoor spaces, organized sports, community gathering spaces and schools and childcare facilities. Assessments were made across three dimensions:

- **Contact intensity** was rated as low, medium or high, taking into account close contact vs. distant contact and duration of contact. For example, low contact intensity activities are brief and fairly distant, like walking past someone on a trail. High contact intensity involves prolonged close contact, like sharing a dorm room.
- **Number of contacts** were rated as low, medium or high, defined by the approximate number of people in the setting at the same time.
- **Modification potential** is defined as a qualitative assessment of the degree to which activities can be modified to reduce risk. In this case, high modification potential is better. For example, a high modification potential allows for substantial changes to the space or activity to limit contact. This may include implementing physical distancing measures, creating physical barriers between people, using technology to facilitate communication, or having people wear PPE. A low modification potential may only allow for one or two of these measures.

Assessing the risk of each area with these parameters is encouraged.

PUBLIC HEALTH PRINCIPLES FOR A PHASED REOPENING DURING COVID-19: GUIDANCE FOR GOVERNORS
https://www.centerforhealthsecurity.org/our-work/pubs_archive/pubs-pdfs/2020/200417-reopening-guidance-governors.pdf

Senior Centers

It is recommended that Senior Centers serving those 65+ should not reopen at this time.

NRPA: SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR COMMON PARK AND RECREATION SPACES, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS
<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/health-wellness/coronavirus-disease-2019/path-to-recovery/specific-guidance-for-common-park-and-recreation-spaces-facilities-and-programs/>

Fitness Centers/Group Classes

These phases are from the Governor's reopen Florida Task Force Report. Your local phases may differ.

Phase 1: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

- 50% capacity
- Strict adherence to 6 feet apart distancing
- Strict sanitation procedures
- Schedule use of equipment
- No group classes

Phase 2: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

- 75% capacity
- Strict adherence to 6 feet apart distancing
- Strict sanitation procedures
- Schedule use of equipment
- Group classes can resume with restricted capacity to allow for 6-foot separation

Phase 3: SAFE. SMART. STEP-BY-STEP PLAN.

- Full capacity
- Adequate sanitation procedures

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<https://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/covid19/Taskforce%20Report.pdf>

Events

When making decisions about reinstating events, professionals will need to assess:

- The level of transmission in the community and in areas from which people will travel.
- The overall number of attendees.
- The population served and number of people attending who may be high-risk.
- The density of attendees in a confined area and the area where event would occur (e.g. outdoor vs. indoor).
- The feasibility in limiting the number of people attending.
- The ability to make modifications to the event that support adherence to physical distancing.
- The supplies needed to protect event attendees and staff.
- The level of community awareness and education about the additional public health and safety measures in place.

- The likelihood of attendees following public health and safety measures and the ability to monitor and enforce measures.

NRPA: SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR COMMON PARK AND RECREATION SPACES, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/health-wellness/coronavirus-disease-2019/path-to-recovery/specific-guidance-for-common-park-and-recreation-spaces-facilities-and-programs/>

The basic general principles for reducing transmission of the COVID-19 virus are applicable to a mass gathering:

- People should be advised to stay away from the event if they feel ill.
- Persons who feel unwell (that is, have fever and cough) should stay at home and not attend work or school and avoid crowds until their symptoms resolve. This applies to participants as well as staff.
- Promoting appropriate hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette in mass gathering venues requires providing informational materials that reach a range of age groups and varying reading and educational levels. In addition, soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizers and tissues should be easily accessible in all common areas, and especially at medical treatment sites at the event.
- People who become ill while at the event should be isolated.
- Organizers should plan for the likelihood of persons becoming ill with fever and other typical symptoms of COVID-19 infection during the event. Organizers should consider establishing isolation areas in on-site medical treatment clinics or facilities where such persons can be initially assessed and triaged. Persons who are ill can be provided with a mask to help contain respiratory droplets generated from coughing and sneezing. The isolation area should be equipped with the necessary supplies to facilitate hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette. In addition, medical staff attending persons who are ill should wear a mask, dispose of it immediately after contact with someone who is ill, and cleanse their hands thoroughly afterwards.
- The usual precautions should be practiced with travelers arriving from international destinations.
- If travelers have symptoms suggestive of acute respiratory illness before, during or after travel, they should be encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with the healthcare provider.
- Public health authorities should provide to travelers information about reducing their general risk of acute respiratory infections through health practitioners, travel health clinics, travel agencies, transportation operators and at points of entry.
- Crowding should be minimized where possible, and event organizers should consider using distancing measures to reduce close contact among people during the gathering

(for example, by increasing the frequency of transport, staggering arrivals, diverting departures and minimizing congregation at sanitary stations and food and water distribution areas).

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC & PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE: SPORTS EVENT PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS POST-COVID-19
<https://www.teamusa.org/-/media/8BEB91F1CD574230BCD39CE0C779B592.ashx>

Specific actions on planning for the public health aspects of an event to be taken in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak.

- Liaison with local and national public health authorities
- Risk assessment
- General considerations include the following.
- In relation to COVID-19 disease, the risk assessment should include consulting WHO's updated technical guidance and ensuring that there is an up-to-date evaluation of the epidemiological situation.
- Specific features of the event that should be considered include
 - crowd density;
 - the nature of contact between participants (for example, a concert or religious event, indoors or outdoors, the layout of the venue);
 - whether the event will be attended by registered and non-registered participants;
 - the profession of the participants and their possible previous exposure;
 - the number of participants coming from countries or areas affected by the COVID-19 outbreak within 14 days prior to the event;
 - the age of participants; because elderly people who have co-morbid conditions appear to be more seriously affected, mass gatherings composed principally of this cohort may be associated with increased transmission;
 - the type or purpose of event (for example, sporting, festival, religious, political, cultural);
 - the duration and mode of travel of participants; if the duration of the mass gathering is longer than the incubation period for COVID-19 infection (14 days), then most event-associated cases would be expected to occur while the event is under way. In contrast, if the duration is shorter, most cases would likely occur after the event as people travel and return to their home communities.

Arrangements must be in place to ensure regular communication between event organizers and the public health authority.

- regular and full sharing of information by organizers and public health authorities;
- arrangements to provide participants with information about how to access health
- advice;

- arrangements for ongoing, dynamic risk assessments to be conducted by the public
- health authority and organizers as the event progresses;
- arrangements for communicating with participants and the local population to ensure
- messaging is consistent.

WHO: KEY PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASS GATHERINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT COVID19 OUTBREAK
<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/key-planning-recommendations-for-mass-gatherings-in-the-context-of-the-current-covid-19-outbreak>

Utilize the guide from Florida Festivals and Events Association: Contingency Planning for Restricted Event Openings

FFEA: CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR RESTRICTED EVENT OPENING, A SELF-ASSESSMENT SCENARIO
<https://higherlogicdownload.s3-external-1.amazonaws.com/FRPA/FFEA%20Self%20Assessment%20for%20Contingency%20Planning.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAVRD07IEREB57R7MT&Expires=1590095679&Signature=rV4ceUEAqylCAje2cm8HF67GFn4%3D>

Golf

- Ensure that patrons are aware of public health and safety measures, including personal protection and hygiene measures. Disseminate information across a variety of communication channels including signage, webpages, social media, etc.
- Limit person-to-person interactions by implementing touch-free transactions including making reservations online (no walk-up tee times), paying course fees, purchasing equipment or food, etc.
- Monitor and enforce physical distancing in all areas of the facility – driving range, course, practice greens, in pro shop, etc. Implement environmental controls to support physical distancing and limit person-to-person contact.
- Encourage walking the course as much as possible.
- Eliminate equipment sharing as much as possible and sanitize all shared equipment after each use according to CDC cleaning and disinfection guidance (carts, clubs, etc.).
- Stagger tee times to allow for enhanced cleaning and disinfection between players and limit practice facility usage if necessary.
- Limit cart use to individual players and only allow carts to be shared when players
- Establish a policy for group play and monitor and enforce policy.
- Ensure restrooms and other commonly touched surfaces are properly cleaned and disinfected frequently according to CDC guidance.

- Eliminate sit-down food and beverage service.
- Remove sand containers, coolers, pencils, scorecards, movable flagsticks, coolers, and other items from carts and the course that could be subject to frequent contact.
- Ensure you have contact information from all players.
- Modify pro shop to support physical distancing and remove items that could be subject to frequent touching. Install 6 ft. markers in pro shop and sneeze guards, control traffic flow, ensure proper ventilation and air flow, etc.
- [Park and Play Program](#) [National Golf Course Owners Association]

NRPA: SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR COMMON PARK AND RECREATION SPACES, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/health-wellness/coronavirus-disease-2019/path-to-recovery/specific-guidance-for-common-park-and-recreation-spaces-facilities-and-programs/>

- [Palm Beach County Golf Operations Document](#)

Outdoor Courts

Reopening basketball, volleyball, Pickleball courts for general public use could result in large gatherings of people. Park staff should be aware of what limitations there are on gatherings of people and consider this when establishing procedures.

- Clear signage posted outlining allowable activities, use and enforcement.
- Allow for physical distancing and monitoring of distancing requirements.
- Support single and individual use activities.
- Limit equipment sharing outside of the same household.
- Do not require frequent contact with surfaces.
- Supports hygiene and public health (e.g. access to wash stations, clean restrooms, hand sanitizer, etc.).
- Frequently clean and disinfect commonly shared surfaces and spaces around the court.
- Ability to reinstate mitigation measures, including closures if the public is not adhering to recommendations or if transmission increases.

NRPA: SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR COMMON PARK AND RECREATION SPACES, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/health-wellness/coronavirus-disease-2019/path-to-recovery/specific-guidance-for-common-park-and-recreation-spaces-facilities-and-programs/>

Communication/Messaging

Parks, trails, and open spaces can provide opportunities for physical activity while also providing opportunities for respite, health, and wellness. Individuals are encouraged to use parks, trails,

and open spaces safely as they are able while following current guidance to prevent the spread of COVID-19. [[CDC Messaging](#)]

Post information to promote everyday preventive actions.

Park administrators should consider displaying posters and signs throughout the park to frequently remind visitors to take steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These messages may include information about:

- Staying home if you are sick or do not feel well, and what to do if you're sick or feel ill.
- Using social distancing and maintaining at least six feet between individuals in all areas of the park.
- Covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue, then throwing the tissue in the trash.
- Washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- Using hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Avoiding touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

CDC GUIDANCE FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/parks-rec/park-administrators.html>

Additional resources and documents can be found at frpa.org/mbr/covid19/res.

FRPA has provided these guidelines but cannot guarantee that use will prevent any injury or loss, nor does FRPA assume any responsibility or liability for following these guidelines.