



City of Appleton

100 North Appleton Street
Appleton, WI 54911-4799
www.appleton.org

Meeting Agenda - Final Board of Health

Wednesday, October 14, 2020

7:00 AM

Council Chambers, 6th Floor

1. Call meeting to order
2. Roll call of membership
3. Approval of minutes from previous meeting

[20-1302](#) September BOH Minutes

Attachments: [Sep 2020.pdf](#)

4. Public Hearings/Apearances

5. Action Items

6. Information Items

[20-0431](#) COVID-19 Update

Attachments: [COVID -19 Cases BOH.pdf](#)

Legislative History

7/8/20	Board of Health	presented
8/12/20	Board of Health	presented
9/9/20	Board of Health	presented

[20-1301](#) Public Health Emergency COVID-19 Alert

Attachments: [Public Health COVID-19 ALERT.pdf](#)

[20-1300](#) Gov. Tony Evers DHS Limit Indoor Public Gatherings

Attachments: [Gov. Evers Order 100620.pdf](#)

[20-1317](#) Gov. Tony Evers Announces State Fair Park Alternative Care Facility

Attachments: [Gov. Evers State Fair Park Release.pdf](#)

[20-1299](#) Slowing the Spread of COVID-19: Mitigation Strategies for Wisconsin Communities

Attachments: [DHS Slowing the Spread.pdf](#)

[20-1298](#) Seasonal Influenza Plans

[20-1303](#) Noise Variance Approvals

Attachments: [Noise Variance Requests 101420.pdf](#)

7. Adjournment

Notice is hereby given that a quorum of the Common Council may be present during this meeting, although no Council action will be taken.

Reasonable Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities will be made upon Request and if Feasible.



City of Appleton

100 North Appleton Street
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Meeting Minutes - Final Board of Health

Wednesday, September 9, 2020

7:00 AM

Council Chambers, 6th Floor

1. Call meeting to order

2. Roll call of membership

Present: 5 - Vogel, Nelson, Fenton, Spears and Woodford

3. Approval of minutes from previous meeting

Woodford moved, seconded by Nelson, that the minutes be approved. Motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 - Vogel, Nelson, Fenton and Woodford

Abstained: 1 - Spears

[20-1142](#)

August 2020 Minutes

Attachments: [Aug 2020.pdf](#)

4. **Public Hearings/Appearances**

5. **Action Items**

6. **Information Items**

[20-0431](#)

COVID-19 Update

Attachments: [COVID -19 Cases .pdf](#)

[COVID -19 Cases .pdf](#)

This Information Item was presented.

[20-1143](#)

Noise Variance Approvals

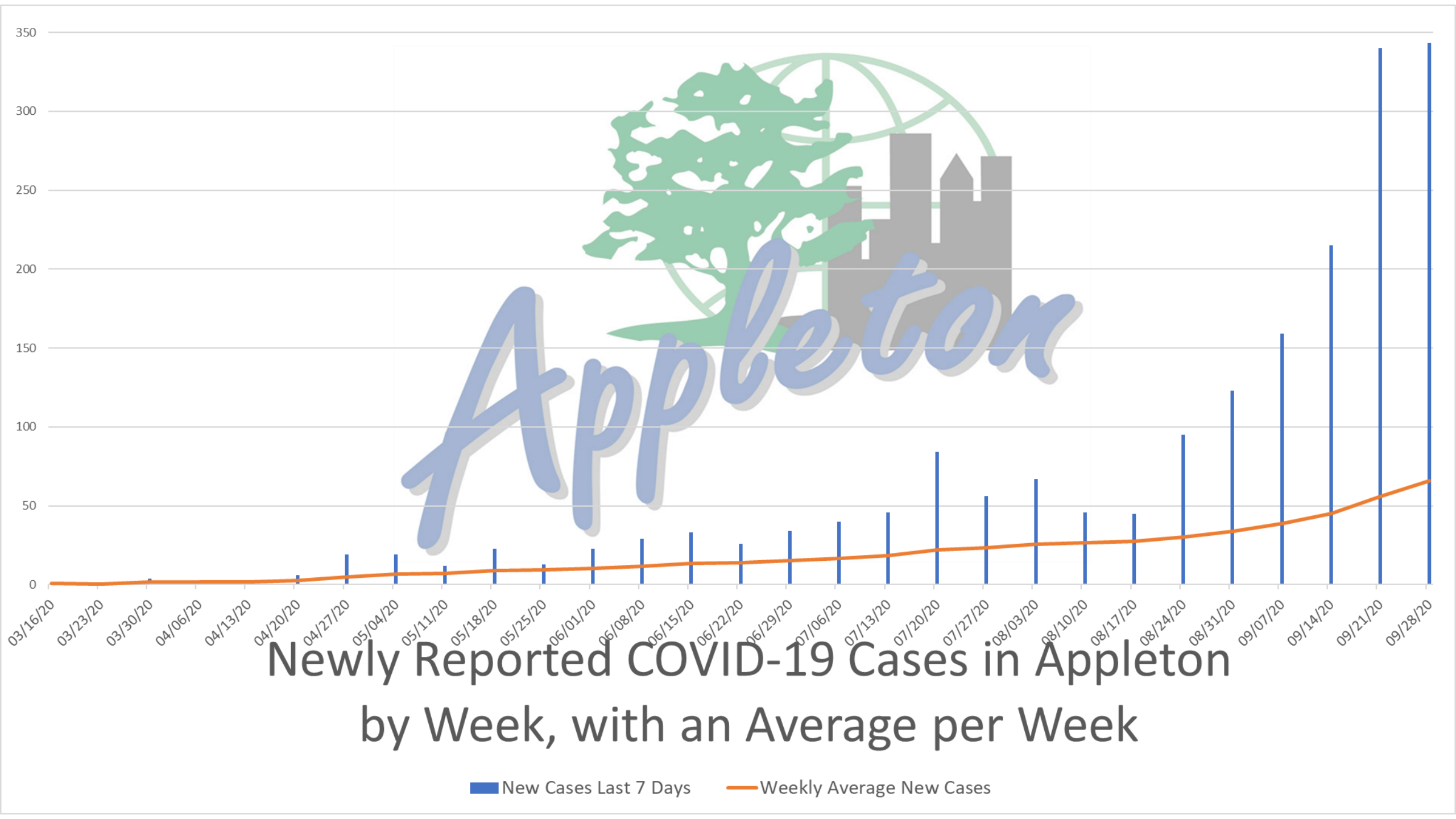
Attachments: [Noise Variance Requests 090920.pdf](#)

This Information Item was presented.

7. Adjournment

Nelson moved, seconded by Fenton, that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 5 - Vogel, Nelson, Fenton, Woodford and Spears



$340 + 343 = 683$ (2 week case counts)

$683 / 75,000 = .0091$ (Appleton population 75,000)

$.0091 \times 100,000 = 911$ (equals burden)

Low less than or equal to 10 per 100,000 people

Moderate greater than 10 but less than 50 per 100,000 people

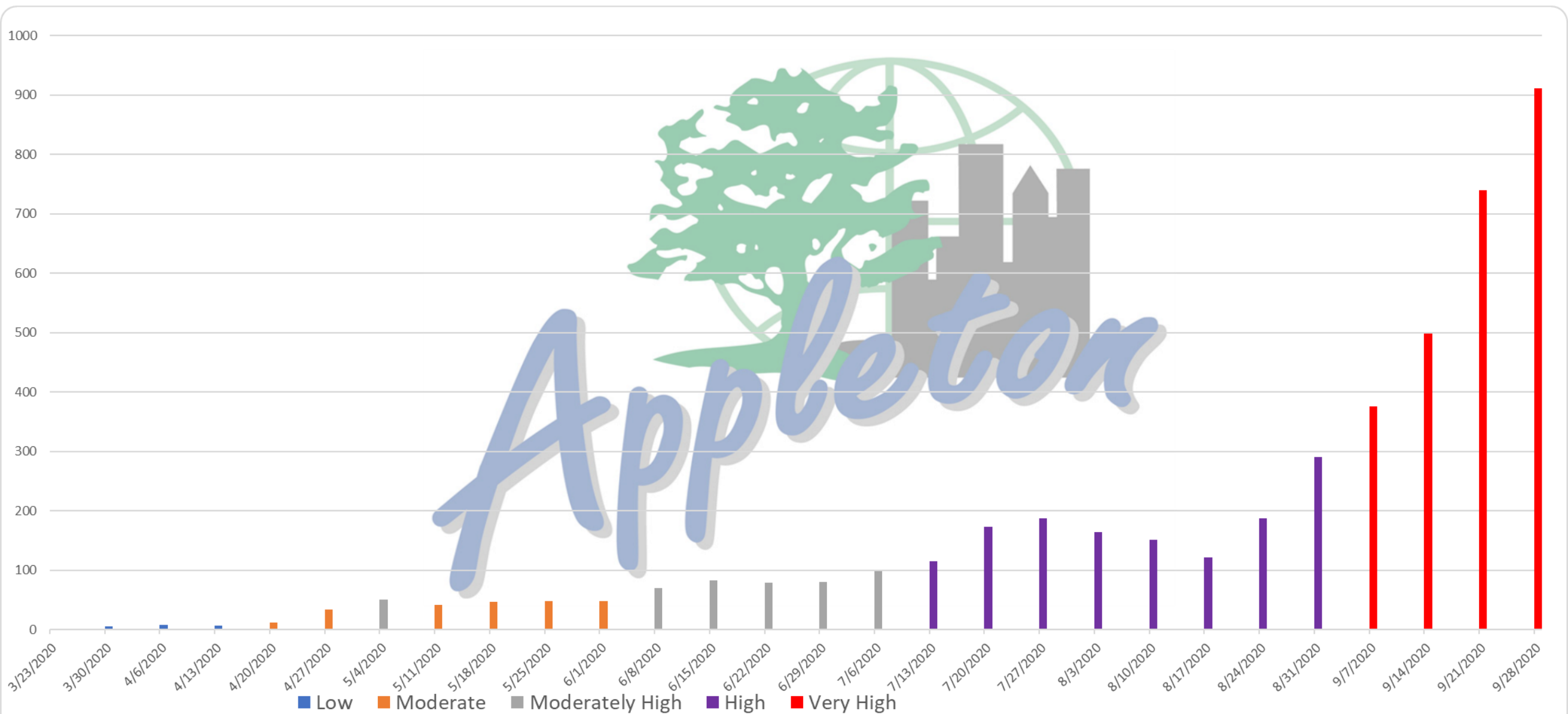
Moderately High greater than 50 but less than 100 per 100,000 people

High is greater than 100 per 100,000 people

Very High is greater than 350 per 100,000 people

Table 1. Two indicators being based on confirmed cases: Burden and Trajectory. A third indicator maps Burden and Trajectory indicators into one composite indicator.

Indicator	Definition	Classes			
Burden	Total number of cases per 100,000 in the last two weeks (B)	Low	$B \leq 10$		
		Moderate	$10 < B \leq 50$		
		Moderately High	$50 < B \leq 100$		
		High	$100 < B \leq 350$		
		Very High	$350 < B$		
Trajectory	Percent change in the last two weeks (T), p-value from a test against $T = 0$ (p)	Shrinking	$T \leq -10\%$ and $p < 0.025$		
		Growing	$10\% \leq T$ and $p < 0.025$		
		Not changing (No Call)	Otherwise		
Case status indicator(Composite of burden and trajectory)	Summary concern based on Burden and Trajectory classifications		Shrinking	No Call	Growing
		Low	Low	Low	Medium
		Moderate	Medium	Medium	High
		Moderately High	Medium	High	High
		High	High	High	High
		Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High



Two Week Total New COVID-19 Cases in Appleton,
Rate per 100,000 Population, Risk Level Assessments per WDHS



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Health Emergency COVID-19 Alert

Very High COVID-19 Activity Levels – Take Action to Stop the Spread

City of Appleton, City of Menasha, Calumet, Outagamie, and Winnebago County Health Departments

Very high levels of COVID-19 cases are resulting in increased COVID-19 related hospitalizations and deaths. Public health officers are issuing a **Public Health Emergency COVID-19 Alert**. Due to escalation in cases, public health is not able to notify positive cases and their close contacts in a timely manner. This severely limits efforts to contain the virus. Hospitals are enacting emergency plans. Public health implores everyone to take actions to stop uncontrolled community spread.

Take Action Now - Stop the Spread

- Physically distance at least 6 feet from people with whom you do not live.
- Wear a cloth face mask, unless unable to wear one for medical reasons.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Indoors, do not gather with people outside of your household.
- Outdoors, limit gatherings to 10 people or fewer, physically distance and wear face coverings.
- Self-monitor symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days after return from travel.
- If symptomatic, call your health care provider, [get a test](#), and stay home while awaiting results.
- Cooperate with public health officials if you have tested positive or are a close contact.

During this very high rate of transmission of COVID-19, we encourage the following strategies as found in the Wisconsin Department of Health Services [COVID-19 Data and Mitigation Strategies to Aid Local Communities](#).

Businesses and community organizations use [WEDC Guidelines](#).

Community Gatherings: Do not hold indoor gatherings. Limit outdoor gatherings to 10 people or fewer; physically distance and wear face coverings.

Restaurants, Bars: Offer take-out, curbside pick-up or delivery only. Close indoor bars.

Salons, Spas, Gyms: Provide minimum operations only.

Offices, Workplaces: Keep only essential workforce on-site; symptom monitor; use precautions.

Grocery Stores, Pharmacies: Remain open, with no dine in, self-service or customer dispensing.

Retail: Use mail delivery and curbside pick-up options. Limit the number of patrons who enter.

Hotels, Lodging: Use strict sanitation protocols.

Concerts, Festivals, Sporting Events: Do not hold these events at this time.

For more information on cases in your area and COVID-19 recommendations, visit your local health department's website.

###

References:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, *COVID-19 Activity Level by Region or County*. 2020
Retrieved on September 30, 2020 from: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/local.htm>

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, *COVID-19 Data and Mitigation Strategies to Aid Local Communities*, 2020. Retrieved on September 30, 2020 from:
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/news/releases/093020.htm>

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Receive Updates



Press Release: Gov. Evers Directs Department of Health Services to Limit Indoor Public Gatherings

State of Wisconsin sent this bulletin at 10/06/2020 01:31 PM CDT



Tony Evers

Office of the Governor | State of Wisconsin

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: October 6, 2020

Contact: GovPress@wisconsin.gov or 608-219-7443

Gov. Evers Directs Department of Health Services to Limit Indoor Public Gatherings

MADISON — Gov. Tony Evers today directed Department of Health Services (DHS) Secretary-designee Andrea Palm to issue Emergency Order #3 limiting public gatherings to no more than 25 percent of a room or building's total occupancy. See full the order and list of exemptions [here](#).

This directive is effective at 8 a.m. on Oct. 8, 2020, and will remain in effect until Nov. 6, 2020, and applies to any gatherings at locations that are open to the public such as stores, restaurants, and other businesses that allow public entry, as well as spaces with ticketed events. A frequently asked questions document is available for review [here](#).

“We’re in a crisis right now and need to immediately change our behavior to save lives,” said Gov. Evers. “We are continuing to experience a surge in cases and many of our hospitals are overwhelmed, and I believe limiting indoor public gatherings will help slow the spread of this virus. Folks, we need your help and we need all Wisconsinites to work together during this difficult time. The sooner we get control of this virus, the sooner our economy, communities, and state can bounce back.”

[Earlier today](#), the governor also announced an additional \$100 million in support for Wisconsin's small businesses, including lodging, event venues, and others in the tourism industry, who are struggling in the wake of the pandemic without additional federal supports.

“The unfortunate reality is this: the disease activity level of COVID-19 in Wisconsin is so high that going to a gathering puts you at very high risk of exposure,” said DHS Secretary-designee Palm. “We know

gatherings are a key way this virus spreads, so we must act to limit indoor gatherings to stop the spread, reduce illness, and save lives.”

Today, DHS reported an increase of 2,020 confirmed cases of COVID-19; 18 new deaths, and the seven-day average of new daily COVID-19 cases is 2,346 up from 836 one month ago. According to DHS’ [Disease Activity](#) dashboard and as of Sept. 30, 2020, 45 of Wisconsin counties meet the threshold of a very high disease activity level, which means that there are more than 350 cases per 100,000 people in that county. All other counties reported high case activity levels. This means Wisconsinites should assume they will likely be exposed to the virus if they leave home and should practice all safety precautions.

Wisconsinites should take the following steps to stay safe and help stop the spread of COVID-19:

- Stay home whenever possible;
- Wear a mask;
- Wash your hands frequently;
- If you have symptoms or have been exposed to COVID-19, get tested;
- Get the flu shot to help reduce the strain on healthcare systems responding to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Challenge misinformation and talk to friends and families about the importance of these safety precautions.

For up-to-date information about Wisconsin’s COVID-19 response, visit the DHS [COVID-19 webpage](#). We also encourage you to follow [@DHSWI](#) on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#), or [dhs.wi](#) on [Instagram](#) for more information on COVID-19.

###

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Receive Updates



Press Release: Due to Increased Hospitalizations in the Fox Valley, Gov. Evers Announces Wisconsin State Fair Park Alternate Care Facility to Accept COVID-19 Patients October 14

State of Wisconsin sent this bulletin at 10/07/2020 12:30 PM CDT



Tony Evers

Office of the Governor | State of Wisconsin

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: October 7, 2020

Contact: GovPress@wisconsin.gov or 608-219-7443

Due to Increased Hospitalizations in the Fox Valley, Gov. Evers Announces Wisconsin State Fair Park Alternate Care Facility to Accept COVID-19 Patients October 14

Record COVID-19 surges throughout the state increases pressure on Wisconsin health systems

MADISON — Due to increased COVID-19 hospitalizations and at the request of hospital systems, Gov. Tony Evers announced today the Alternate Care Facility (ACF) at Wisconsin State Fair Park will begin accepting COVID-19 patients within the next week. The announcement comes as Wisconsin health systems experience rising pressure to manage record surges in COVID-19 patient hospitalizations. As of yesterday, there were 853 COVID-19 hospitalizations, an increase of 71 over the day before.

“We hoped this day wouldn’t come, but unfortunately, Wisconsin is in a much different, more dire place today and our healthcare systems are beginning to become overwhelmed by the surge of COVID-19 cases,” said Gov. Evers. “This alternative care facility will take some of the pressure off our healthcare facilities while expanding the continuum of care for folks who have COVID-19. I want to thank the many frontline healthcare workers and first responders who are caring for our most vulnerable COVID-19 patients and I

urge all Wisconsinites to step up to help these folks by staying home as much as possible so we can flatten the curve, prevent hospitalizations, and save lives.”

“Our hospital system is strained and in some areas of the state reaching capacity and at risk of being overwhelmed,” said Department of Health Services Secretary-designee Andrea Palm. “And as COVID-19 cases rise, hospitals across the state are experiencing critical staffing shortages – largely due to staff members experiencing infection or exposure to the virus in their communities. This is why we need every Wisconsinite to follow our recommendations and take this seriously. When hospitals are at capacity, it doesn’t matter if you need care because of COVID-19 or a heart attack. We have to disrupt transmission so Wisconsinites can get the care they need.”

Due to the surge in COVID-19 cases in September hospitals are now overwhelmed and fear reaching capacity. The state is divided into seven healthcare emergency readiness coalition regions (HERC regions), which coordinate how public health, healthcare institutions, and first responder agencies respond to health emergencies and catastrophic events. As of today, 7 HERC regions (Fox Valley Area, North Central, Northeast, Northwest, South Central, Southeast, Western) exhibit 'High' or 'Very high' activity.

As COVID-19 cases rise, hospitals across the state are experiencing critical staffing shortages – largely due to staff members experiencing infection or exposure to the virus. Wisconsin is seeing these current and imminent staff shortages in every HERC region. On September 7, there were 289 patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in Wisconsin. One month later, hospitalizations have nearly tripled with 853 patients hospitalized across the state and more than quadrupled in the Fox Valley, Northeast, Northwest, Northcentral, and Western regions of the state. Hospital leaders in Green Bay, Appleton, Neenah, and Wausau are reporting ICUs at capacity, transfers of patients to other facilities, and critical staffing shortages, and at their urging Gov. Evers will open the Alternative Care Facility.

This alternative care facility is not a hospital and will not accept walk-in patients. The facility will coordinate with healthcare systems to admit patients who still need care but are not seriously ill in need of hospital-level care. It will serve as a transitional facility to offer oxygen and medical care for COVID-19 patients who still need support in their recovery. The goal of this facility is to transition COVID-19 patients who are less ill out of hospitals and reserve hospital beds for patients who are more ill and in need of hospital-level care.

Details regarding the use of the facility, as well as facility staffing levels, will be available in the coming days. General background information regarding the ACF at Wisconsin State Fair Park is available [here](#).

ACF Background

In April, Gov. Evers announced construction of the Wisconsin State Fair Park ACF as a critical extension of healthcare systems in the southeast region and across our state. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers signed a contract with Gilbane Milwaukee and several Wisconsin sub-contractors, including HGA (Design), Johnson Controls, Staff Electric, F. Ahern, and Hetzel Sanfillipo, to assist in construction. The ACF is a low-acuity facility that is part of a continuum of care provided to Wisconsin residents in response to the pandemic. The facility currently has 530 patient spaces, of which 296 include in-line oxygen care in a non-traditional, temporary environment. Funding for the ACF will come from the \$445 million surge reserve fund set aside by Gov. Evers to ensure the ability of Wisconsin hospital systems and communities to handle a surge of COVID-19 cases. The state’s testing needs are anticipated to exceed the original \$260 million budget by up to an additional \$270 million, which is also being covered by the reserve fund. These response programs are funded with the federal CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund, which only allows activities to be funded through the end of 2020. Without additional federal action, these critical CRF operating dollars for the ACF and the state’s testing program will not be available as of January 1.

###

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Slowing the Spread of COVID-19: Mitigation Strategies for Wisconsin Communities

DHS is providing several key metrics, updated weekly. **This interpretation guide walks through how to navigate the COVID-19 Disease Activity and Hospital Metrics.** Jurisdictions may use these COVID-19 metrics, in addition to their local context, to choose mitigation strategies and make decisions to slow the spread of COVID-19 in the community.

The information in this guide may help inform local decisions, but does not represent a mandated approach. Local and tribal health departments across the state have and may continue to pursue other locally generated approaches.



Available on the DHS website: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/disease.htm>





Decision Making Cycle for COVID-19 Mitigation Strategies

Step 1

Determine the extent of the epidemic on its own.

Using DHS Metrics on Disease Activity

Step 2

Consider your local health care capacity to handle the known and suspected level of the epidemic.

Using DHS Metrics on Hospital Capacity

Step 3

Select and review mitigation strategies.

Continue to reevaluate as needed.

Supplementing with local context



Step 1: Determine the extent of the epidemic on its own.

Step 1: Choose your county or region.

Wisconsin

Case Activity

Very high

CLI Activity

Medium

ILI Activity

Low



Hover over visuals and text to find more information.

Select Area Wisconsin

Two Week Range 9/9/2020 - 9/22/2020

Step 2: Choose your date.

Activity Indicator
 Case Activity
 CLI Activity
 ILI Activity

View Type
 County View
 Region View

Step 3: Start with the cases indicator.

Step 4: Choose your view type.

Step 5: What is your case activity level?

Activity
Very high

In Wisconsin between 9/9/2020 - 9/22/2020, the case activity level is Very high.

This page shows information on case burden (rate per 100,000) and trajectory (percent case change). Case activity is a combination of burden and trajectory. Confirmed case activity is an important starting metric to understand COVID-19 levels in your community. For additional information beyond cases, look at the COVID-like illness (CLI) and influenza-like illness (ILI) sections.

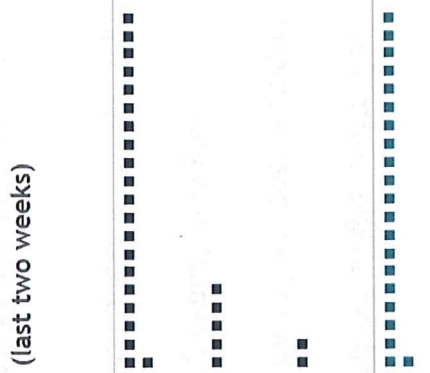
Case burden has five levels. Low (<10), moderate (≥10 to <50), moderately high (≥50 to <100), high (≥100 to <350) and very high (≥350).

Case activity level by county (last two weeks)

Each square represents a county

Very high
High
Medium
Low

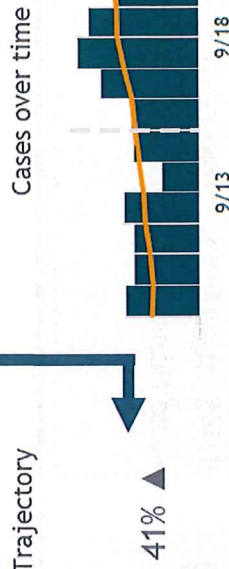
Burden Trajectory
Very high Growing
No significant change
Shrinking
High Growing
No significant change
Moderately High No significant change



Step 6: What is the burden of case activity?

Burden (per 100,000)
390.9 (Very high)

Step 7: How quickly are cases growing or shrinking?





Determining the Severity of the COVID-19 Epidemic through Disease Activity

DHS metrics to use: Case Activity
(Additionally CLI and ILI)

Questions to ask to determine the spread of the epidemic.

Case Activity

- What is your current case activity level?
- How high is your burden number?
- How does your current trajectory compare with recent weeks?

- Do your daily numbers suggest that your trajectory will increase soon?

Symptoms (CLI/ILI)

- Do CLI visits look worrisome (high or increasing)?
- Does ILI look worrisome?

Additional LTHD Metrics and Context to Consider:

- What is the context for your low/medium/high/very high case activity level? Are cases contained in a single, controlled outbreak, or are they out in the community, implying greater transmission?
- Is your community particularly vulnerable, such that the same number of cases might do more harm here than someplace else?
- Is there any group that is being under- or over-served through testing? Is free or low-cost testing available in your community? Testing approaches may affect disease activity metrics.
- Does your community have a large population of travelers who could affect transmission, such as college students, migrant workers, homeless individuals, business travelers, or others?

Interpreting the numbers: Consider your local context

Most or all cases occur in the context of a known, contained outbreak.

- CLI or ILI are high and stable or growing.
- Surrounding areas are high or increasing rapidly.





Step 2: Consider your local health care capacity to handle the known and suspected level of the epidemic.

Step 1: Choose your region.

Wisconsin

Hover over visuals and text to find more information.

Select Area Wisconsin

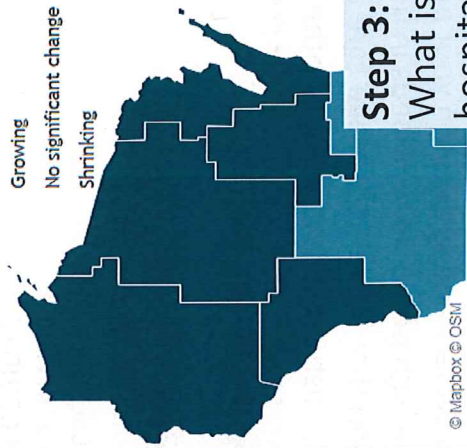
Two Week Range
9/9/2020 - 9/22/2020

Step 2: Choose your date range.

COVID Patient Hospitalized

Growing

Trajectory of COVID Patient Hospitalizations by Region



Step 3: What is your hospitalization trajectory?

Wisconsin data

How close are hospitals to reaching their capacity?

This page shows the trends in COVID hospitalizations and ICU stays, hospital bed use, and ventilator use. Note that hospitals are used to adjusting to volume changes in capacity. Data are from hospitals reporting into the Emergency Management Resource System (EMResource). Please note that EMResource Data underwent system-wide changes on 7/21/20 to comply with U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services data changes. As a result, reporting differences may appear between data entered before and after that date.

Step 5: What is your current bed use?

Bed Use

Hospital Beds

81.1% in use

ICU Beds

79.2% in use

Ventilators

15.8% in use

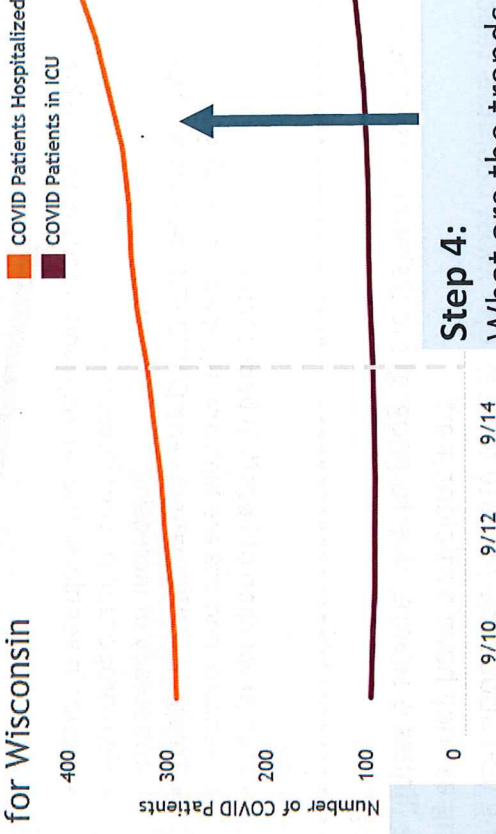
Step 6: What is your current ventilator use?

Ventilator Use

COVID Patients in ICU

Growing

COVID Patients Hospitalized vs COVID Patients in ICU for Wisconsin



Step 4: What are the trends of hospitalized patients?

COVID-19 Hospital Metrics





Step 2: Consider your local health care capacity to handle the known and suspected level of the epidemic.

Determining the Severity of the COVID-19 Epidemic through Hospital Metrics

DHS metrics to use: Hospital Metrics (COVID-19 hospitalizations, bed use, and ventilator use)

Questions to ask to determine the ability to treat patients.

Bed Use

- What percent of total beds and ICU beds are occupied?
- Are trends pointing towards increasing use of hospital beds?

COVID-19 Patients

Are COVID-19 hospitalizations and COVID-19 ICU patients trending up?

Additional LTHD Metrics and Context to Consider:

- What are health care providers and systems in your area telling you about their ability to keep up? Most hospitals report they can function with a high percentage of beds in use as long as they have sufficient staff.
- Do you have a population that is likely to forego care until the illness is severe, due to geographic distance, insurance status, cultural barriers, mistrust of hospitals, or other barriers?

Interpreting the numbers:

Consider your local context

- Low proportion of beds/ICU beds occupied.
- Trends in bed use are steady or declining.
- Trends in COVID patients and COVID ICU patients are steady or declining.
- Low proportion of ventilators in use.
- Trends in ventilator use are steady or declining.

Ventilator Use

- What percent of ventilator capacity is available?
- Are trends pointing towards increasing ventilator use?

- High proportion of beds/ICU beds occupied.
- Trends in bed use are high and steady or increasing.
- Trends in COVID patients and COVID ICU patients are high and steady or increasing.
- High proportion of ventilators in use.
- Trends in ventilator use are high and steady or increasing.

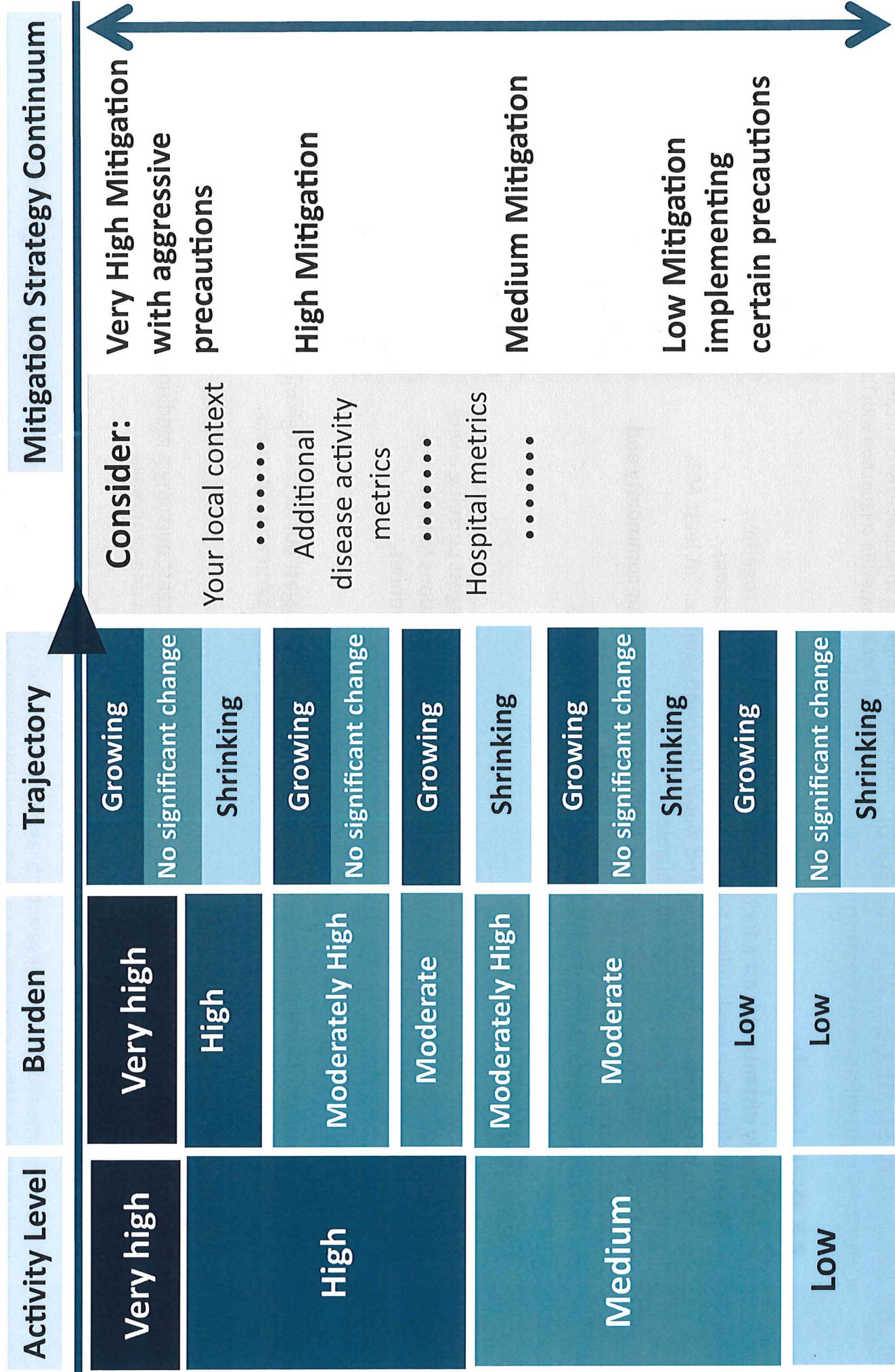
Higher

Epidemic Risk

Lower



How to assess activity level to inform your mitigation strategy. Use DHS metrics on Disease Activity. Before landing on a mitigation strategy, consider hospital metrics in your area.





Step 3: Decide on a mitigation strategy.

Mitigation Strategies: With the goal of COVID-19 control and elimination

Remember, mitigation strategies exist on a continuum. Consider your local context in conjunction with COVID-19 metrics to determine what makes the most sense.

All Risk Levels

- **Physically distance** at least 6 feet from people who do not live together.
- **Wear a cloth face mask** unless someone cannot for medical reasons.
- **Wash hands frequently** with soap and water. Use hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol) if soap and water are unavailable.
- If experiencing [symptoms of COVID-19](#), **limit interactions in your community and with others as much as possible, and get tested.**
- Businesses should **follow the [WEDC's guidelines for reopening](#).**

Very High Risk: Page 9

If the assessment of local disease activity and hospital capacity suggests pursuing a very high mitigation strategy, consider implementing aggressive precautions to limit community transmission and outbreaks while minimal activity continues.

High Risk: Page 10

If the assessment of local disease activity and hospital capacity suggest pursuing a high mitigation strategy, consider implementing heightened precautions to limit community transmission and outbreaks.

Medium Risk: Page 11

If the assessment of local disease activity and hospital capacity suggest pursuing a medium mitigation strategy, consider implementing certain precautions to limit community transmission and outbreaks.

Low Risk: Page 12

If the assessment of local disease activity and hospital capacity suggest pursuing a low mitigation strategy, consider implementing certain precautions to limit community transmission and outbreaks

Specific Scenarios

Each of the mitigation strategies listed below include certain activity-specific approaches to consider. There are several other categories not listed where specific guidance from state agencies has already been developed.

Long-Term Care: Refer to DHS Division of Quality Assurance guidance on [long-term care settings](#)

Daycare: Refer to Wisconsin Department of Children and Families [guidance on child care](#)

K-12 Schools: Refer to Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction [Education Forward](#) framework.

Youth Sports: Refer to CDC guidance and [considerations for youth sports](#).

Very High Mitigation



Activity-Specific Considerations

Note: This is a menu of potential strategies to consider, it is not an all-inclusive list. The identification of local clusters associated with activities may indicate targeted strategies for specific sectors.

<u>Travel</u>	Consider recommending people self monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days after return from travel.
<u>Gatherings</u>	Indoors: Consider NO gatherings outside of household. Outdoors: Consider limiting outdoor gatherings to 10 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings.
<u>Bars, Restaurants</u>	Indoors: Restaurants: Consider take-out, curb side-pick, or delivery only. Consider closing indoor bars.
<u>Salons, Spas</u>	Outdoors: Restaurants: Consider take-out, curb side-pick, or delivery only. Consider closing outdoor bars. Consider not opening except minimum operations.
<u>Offices, Workplaces</u>	Consider allowing only essential workforce on-site with active monitoring of symptoms, physical distancing, and face coverings when feasible.
<u>Grocery Stores and Pharmacies</u>	Remain open but no dine-in, self-service or customer self-dispensing.
<u>Retail</u>	Consider only mail delivery and curbside pick-up; stores with outside entrances may allow up to 5 patrons to enter, for example.
<u>Gyms</u>	Consider not opening except minimum operations.
<u>Campgrounds</u>	Consider not opening except minimum operations.
<u>Hotels, Lodging</u>	Consider opening with strict sanitation protocols.
<u>Concerts, Festivals, Sports Events</u>	Consider not holding these events.
<u>Pools and Beaches</u>	Consider not opening except to minimum operations.
<u>Outdoor Amusement Parks</u>	Consider not opening except to minimum operations.
<u>Medical Services</u>	Emergency medical services should always be available and encouraged. If health care capacity is strained, consider scaling back routine and elective services.

High Mitigation



Activity-Specific Considerations

Note: This is a menu of potential strategies to consider, it is not an all-inclusive list. The identification of local clusters associated with activities may indicate targeted strategies for specific sectors.

<u>Travel</u>	Consider recommending people self monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days after return from travel.
<u>Gatherings</u>	Indoors: Consider allowing gatherings outside of household with limited size (example: 10 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings). Outdoors: Consider allowing gatherings with limited size (example: 25 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings).
<u>Bars, Restaurants</u>	Indoors: Consider allowing restaurants to open with limited capacity (example: 25% capacity). Consider closing indoor bars. Outdoors: Consider allowing outdoor restaurant and bar operations at a limited capacity (example: 50%).
<u>Salons, Spas</u>	Consider allowing these services to operate with limited capacity (25% capacity).
<u>Offices, Workplaces</u>	Continue remote work as feasible. For those who can't work remotely, consider allowing no more than 25% of workforce on-site with active monitoring of symptoms, physical distancing, and face coverings when feasible.
<u>Grocery Stores and Pharmacies</u>	Consider staying open with limited dine-in (example: 25% capacity), with no self-service or customer self-dispensing.
<u>Retail</u>	Consider allowing for higher patron or capacity percentage (example: 50% capacity).
<u>Gyms</u>	Consider allowing to reopen with limited capacity (example: 25% capacity).
<u>Campgrounds</u>	Consider opening only independent units at 25% capacity.
<u>Hotels, Lodging</u>	Consider opening with strict sanitation protocols.
<u>Concerts, Festivals, Sports Events</u>	Consider allowing these events to occur with limited spectators (example: 25%, not including employees).
<u>Pools and Beaches</u>	Consider opening with limited capacity (example: 25% capacity).
<u>Outdoor Amusement Parks</u>	Consider opening with limited capacity (example: 25% capacity).
<u>Medical Services</u>	Emergency medical services should always be available and encouraged. Encourage routine and elective services to continue if health care capacity is not strained.



Medium Mitigation

Activity-Specific Considerations

Note: This is a menu of potential strategies to consider, it is not an all-inclusive list. The identification of local clusters associated with activities may indicate targeted strategies for specific sectors.

<u>Travel</u>	Consider recommending people self monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days after return from travel.
<u>Gatherings</u>	Indoors: Consider allowing gatherings outside of household with limited size (example: 25 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings). Outdoors: Consider allowing gatherings with limited size (example: 50 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings).
<u>Bars, Restaurants</u>	Indoors: Consider allowing restaurants to open with limited capacity (example: 50% capacity). Consider allowing indoor bars to open with limited capacity (example: 25% capacity). Outdoors: Consider allowing outdoor restaurant and bar operations at a limited capacity (example: 75% capacity).
<u>Salons, Spas</u>	Consider allowing these services to operate with limited capacity (example: 50% capacity).
<u>Offices, Workplaces</u>	Continue remote work as feasible. For those who can't work remotely, consider allowing no more than 50% of workforce on-site with active monitoring of symptoms, physical distancing, and face coverings when feasible.
<u>Grocery Stores and Pharmacies</u>	Consider staying open with limited dine-in (example: 50% capacity), and reducing restrictions on self-service or customer self-dispensing.
<u>Retail</u>	Consider allowing for higher patron or capacity percentage (example: 50% of capacity).
<u>Gyms</u>	Consider allowing to reopen with limited capacity (example: 50% capacity).
<u>Campgrounds</u>	Consider opening only independent units at 50% capacity.
<u>Hotels, Lodging</u>	Consider opening with strict sanitation protocols.
<u>Concerts, Festivals, Sports Events</u>	Consider allowing these events to occur with limited spectators (example: 50% capacity, not including employees).
<u>Pools and Beaches</u>	Consider opening with limited capacity (example: 50% capacity).
<u>Outdoor Amusement Parks</u>	Consider opening with limited capacity (example: 50% capacity).
<u>Medical Services</u>	Routine, elective, and emergency medical services available and encouraged.

Low Mitigation



Activity-Specific Considerations

Note: This is a menu of potential strategies to consider, it is not an all-inclusive list. The identification of local clusters associated with activities may indicate targeted strategies for specific sectors.

<u>Travel</u>	Consider recommending people self monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days after return from travel.
<u>Gatherings</u>	Indoors: Consider allowing gatherings outside of household with limited size (example: 50 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings). Outdoors: Consider allowing gatherings with limited size (example: 100 people or fewer with physical distancing and face coverings).
<u>Bars, Restaurants</u>	Indoors: Consider allowing restaurants to open with limited capacity (example: 75% capacity). Consider allowing indoor bars to open with limited capacity (example: 50% capacity). Outdoors: Consider allowing outdoor restaurant and bar operations at a limited capacity (example: 75% capacity).
<u>Salons, Spas</u>	Consider allowing these services to operate with employees wearing masks at all times and customers wearing masks to the extent possible.
<u>Offices, Workplaces</u>	Consider allowing on-site at 75% capacity with active monitoring of symptoms, physical distancing and face coverings when feasible.
<u>Grocery Stores and Pharmacies</u>	Consider staying open with limited dine-in (example: 75% capacity), and reducing restrictions on self-service or customer self-dispensing.
<u>Retail</u>	Consider allowing for higher patron or capacity percentage (example: 75% of capacity).
<u>Gyms</u>	Consider allowing to reopen with limited capacity (example: 75% capacity).
<u>Campgrounds</u>	Consider opening only independent units at 75% capacity.
<u>Hotels, Lodging</u>	Consider opening with strict sanitation protocols.
<u>Concerts, Festivals, Sports Events</u>	Consider allowing these events to occur with limited spectators (example: 75% capacity, not including employees).
<u>Pools and Beaches</u>	Consider opening with limited capacity (example: 75% capacity).
<u>Outdoor Amusement Parks</u>	Consider opening with limited capacity (example: 75% capacity).
<u>Medical Services</u>	Routine, elective, and emergency medical services available and encouraged.

**The following noise variance requests have been approved by
Health Officer, Kurt Eggebrecht:**

*Pro-Life March/Rally
College Ave & Courthouse
September 26th, 4pm-7pm*

*Susan Nosal – personal event
1120 W Harris St
October 10th, 5pm-10:30pm*