Coronavirus – What do we know and what do we need to do?

I. The Basics

A. What is coronavirus 2019?

• It is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person

B. How is it spread?

- The virus spreads mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- You may contract it by touching an infected surface or object and then touching your mouth, nose, or possibly your eyes
- www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html

C. What are the symptoms?

- Symptoms usually appear in days 2-14
- mild to severe respiratory illness
- fever
- cough
- difficult breathing or shortness of breath
- persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- new confusion or inability to arouse
- bluish lips or face
- severe complications can include pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death

D. Who is more at risk?

- Frankly all of us
- We have a duty to take actions now to reduce the spread
- Difficult to know if you have the disease because few tests available
- Elderly
- People with heart disease, diabetes or lung disease
- People with compromised immune systems

E. What are the Current Stats?

- Over 3000 cases and 61 deaths in the US according to CDC
- https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html
- Cases reported in all States except W. Va.
- 13 positive cases in Arizona; 3 in Pima County
- 183 people tested in Arizona; 121 ruled out; 49 pending results
- Over 33 states have closed schools
- NY, Vermont set to close this week
- Arizona Salpointe and other schools closed, others expected to follow
- Fed has cut interest rate to 0% in light of crisis

II. What If I Feel Sick? These tips apply to employees and anyone else

- A. Stay Home Except to Get Medical Care
- B. Separate Yourself from Others and Animals
 - No evidence that you can give virus to pets
 - You could cough or pet animal and others in your house could pet and potentially contract virus
 - Call your PCP first and follow their advice
 - Use Virtual doctors to diagnose your symptoms and advise you on what to do
- C. Wear a facemask or scarf if possible
- D. Cover your Coughs and Sneezes
- E. Avoid Sharing Household Items
- F. Write Down Your Symptoms and When they Begin
- **G.** Monitor Your Symptoms
 - Seek prompt medical care if illness worsens
 - BEFORE you seek care, call your PCP
 - Check with facility to see if they wish to triage curbside
 - DON'T go to hospital for testing without calling first
 - i. May not have test
 - ii. May transmit virus to others
 - Call Arizona Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222 (they have been contracted to handle phone calls on COVID-19 on behalf of the Arizona Department of Health Services)
 - Or call Pima County Health Department for updates: 520-626-6016
- H. Clean Your Hands
- I. Clean All High-Touch Surfaces
 - Counters
 - Tabletops
 - Door handles
 - Faucets
 - Toilets
 - Remotes
 - Keyboards
 - Tablets
 - Phones

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III. What Should an Employer Do to Prepare?

- A. Circulate Notice to Quell Fears
 - Explain Danger is Low but Real
 - Explain Employees and their safe is top priority

B. Keep your Emotions in Check

- Employees look to their bosses for direction and support
- Set a good tone for your team
- Be calm
- Keep any fears or panic in private
- Provide accurate information to your employees

C. Have a Plan

- Project realistic optimism
- But have plan that anticipates bad and worst-case scenarios
- Better to be prepared; conveys confidence to clients and your team
- Adjust plan as circumstances change
- Establish policies that ensures employees work safely and smartly
- Talk to your Team Encourage Empathy
 - i. Provide team with foundation of support
 - ii. Build trust with your employees
 - iii. Listen to your team
 - iv. Adjust your plan based on team's input
- Empower your team
 - i. Allow team to share PTO to help others who have no accrued PTO
 - ii. If team requests and not a hardship, allow negative PTO but explain that employees must repay if quit or let go before accrue PTO to eliminate negative balance
 - iii. Have employees sign payroll deduction authorization to apply any negative PTO balance against their final paycheck
 - iv. But remember to pay minimum wage for any hours worked
- Consider Teleworking Options
 - i. Evaluate, if possible, for your business
 - ii. If possible, then investigate costs (e.g., additional licenses)
 - iii. If proceed, explain to clients what this means and how their info will be protected
 - iv. Consult with your attorney to ensure policy is uniformly and fairly administered
 - v. Consult with your insurance co. to verify workers comp coverage at employee's homes
- Consider Staggered Work Shifts
- Consider Reduced Hours Furloughs / Layoffs/ UnET benefits
 - i. Explain sacrifice will help all
 - ii. Allow PTO / Paid Sick Time to allow full pay
 - iii. Explain impact if Federal Government enacts paid sick leave for 50 or fewer employees
 - 1. Will give 2 more weeks of pay
 - 2. Explain company will seek benefits to reimburse time off
 - 3. Explain company will ask for employee's help to submit forms for reimbursement

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D. Other Considerations

- Plan to decrease the spread of the virus
- Identify and communicate your objectives to:
 - i. reduce transmission among staff,
 - ii. protect people who are at higher risk for adverse health complications, and
 - iii. maintain business operations
- Eliminate or postpone all unnecessary travel
- Explore videoconference or telephone meetings instead of in-person
 - i. Clients and employees will appreciate the protective measure
- Prepare for possible increased numbers of employee absences due to illness in employees and their family members, dismissals of early childhood programs and K-12 schools due to high levels of absenteeism or illness
 - i. Identify essential business functions and how to attain same when experiencing high absenteeism
 - ii. Cross-train employees to do other jobs in case of absences
 - iii. Be prepared to change your business practices if needed to maintain critical operations (e.g., identify alternative suppliers, prioritize customers or temporarily suspend some of your operations if necessary)
- How to handle EE requests?
 - PTO if accrued EE can use as they deem necessary, subject to business needs and written policy restrictions
 - ii. LOA depends on written policy; not required to provide this benefit
 - Exception if ADA issue
 - Being out sick may or may not qualify for protection under ADA, FMLA or WC
 - Depends on circumstances
 - Need to consult with your attorney on what you can and cannot do
 - iii. PST under AZ law ER cannot ask for backup documents
 - Can only ask if time off should be noted as paid sick time
 - Request docs if 3+ days off
 - iv. FMLA = need to meet prereqs for EE (1 year of ET and 1250 hours worked in prior 12 months and ER has 50+ EEs in 75-mile radius)
 - v. ADA = must have a disability that affects a major life activity
- If more than one location, empower local managers to make appropriate decisions to meet needs of that office
- Consult local, state and federal health agencies to ensure you have accurate and timely information to adjust your plan as needed and based on changing circumstances
- Share your plan with employees and explain what human resources policies, workplace and leave flexibilities, and pay and benefits will be available to them.
- Consult with other businesses, your chamber of commerce, and trade associations to improve community response efforts and to adjust your plan as needed
- Designate a COVID-19 Team for employees to consult regarding issues
- Create phone tree or email distribution lists to ensure complete and accurate delivery of updated information to your team
- Cancel or postpone any large events for employees or customers
- Read as much as possible to stay ahead of the pandemic or to adjust your plan on the fly

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