

Focus on Safety and Accountability

▪ **Infection Mitigation Coordinator** - A new position created by the rodeo to develop and review health and safety plans for the facilities and will provide on-site guidance to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmissions. This position will coordinate his efforts with Scott County health officials (bringing in as many people as we can to make it a true community and county effort)

▪ **SANITIZING THE VENUE** - Sanitizing High-Touch Areas. As soon as vendors begin to load in, surfaces and objects that are touched frequently, such as the ones listed below, should be regularly disinfected using products approved by the applicable health authority using state guidelines

- Public Areas: Bars, Dining, and Food Service Areas

- Door handles, handrails, push plates

- Barricades the public may touch

- Handrails for stairs and ramps

- Retail merchandise counters and ticket counters

- Point of Sale terminals, ATM's, and other keypads

- Tables and chairs

- Beverage stations, water fountains

- Trash receptacle touch points

- Restrooms (Public and Staff Only as well as portable units)

- Door handles and push plates

- Sink faucets and counters, and toilet handles

- Lids of containers for disposal of women's sanitary products

- Soap dispensers and towel dispenser handles

- Baby changing stations

- Trash receptacle touch points

- Other Areas: Meeting Rooms, Offices, Break Areas, Staging Areas

- Handles of all Coolers, Refrigerators, cabinets, push pads

- Counter surfaces

- Light switches

- Handles of beverage and towel dispensers

Handles of sinks, including handwashing sink and mop sink

Cleaning tools and buckets

Trash receptacle touch points

▪ **Cleaning and Disinfecting**

- Cleaning removes dirt and impurities from surfaces and objects and may lower germ counts by removing but not necessarily killing them.
- Disinfecting reduces and kills germs on surfaces and objects. Because disinfecting does not necessarily clean the surface, cleaning and disinfecting are both essential.
- Cleaning Technique. Clean high-touch areas by using water and soap or cleaning solution to remove dirt and impurities from surfaces and objects and reduce germ counts.
- Disinfecting Technique. High-touch areas should be disinfected using materials effective against COVID-19.
- Following the Manufacturer's Instructions. In all instances, including technical and production equipment such as microphones and headphones, it is important that cleaning procedures follow the manufacturer's instructions. This will increase the likelihood of a thorough cleaning while not damaging the equipment or voiding a warranty. Some specialty equipment will be handled and managed by contracted staff only.
- Frequency. The frequency of cleaning high-touch areas will be determined based on the surface or object and how it is used, applying guidance from local health authorities.

Volunteer/Staff Guidance

▪ WORKER HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Because COVID-19 is a highly contagious virus, workers and volunteers must diligently address the health risks of working in the close confines of many event spaces. Event Staff, Volunteers, and Directors must lead by example to make plans successful. To achieve this event personnel must:

- Coordinate with co-workers to communicate and help implement public health guidelines.
- Adopt and follow safety plans and guidelines
- Help ensure proper worker training is completed that applies current information about hazards and infection control measures, including social distancing where possible, handwashing, temperature checking, and disinfecting high-touch surfaces.
- Determine, in conjunction with the venue or event organizer, if a worker or patron may safely enter the event space when there is a health concern.

▪ Practices for Healthy Workers and Volunteers.

- Social Distancing. Public health guidance stresses that whenever possible, everyone should leave at least six feet to the person closest to them. Where a task cannot be accomplished working alone, workers can limit their exposure by forming a “work team” in which people routinely work together, but they keep their distance from everyone else.
- Hand Washing. Frequent hand washing with soap is vital to help combat the spread of any virus. When a sink is available, workers should wash their hands for twenty seconds, and dry thoroughly with a disposable towel or dryer. As a backup, workers may use sanitizer containing at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol when a sink is not available. Workers should also wash their hands at the beginning and end of each shift and break, after using the restroom, sneezing, touching their face, blowing their nose, cleaning, sweeping, mopping, smoking, eating, or drinking.
- Gloves. Gloves are not a substitute for regular hand washing. Gloves made of vinyl or similar non-absorbent material that allows fine motor function without possibility of contaminating the wearer’s hands should be worn when conducting health checks on workers or patrons, when handling food, tickets, or any items on which infection can be transmitted, and when using cleaning or disinfecting products. Workers should be trained on the proper use of gloves, including frequency of disposal and hand-washing based on the worker’s specific duties, to avoid spreading the virus in high-touch areas.
- Face Coverings. For those positions who need to utilize face coverings the following guidelines should be followed:
 - Wash your hands before putting on a face covering.

- Put the same side against your face each time to avoid wearing the “contaminated side” against your nose and mouth.
 - Remove your face covering using the straps to avoid touching the part that protects your face.
 - Wash cloth face coverings after each use, and wear other masks only according to the manufacturer’s specifications.
- Personal Protective Equipment (“PPE”). For workers, PPE to minimize the risk of exposure to coronavirus is as necessary as it is for patrons. The Sikeston Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo will ensure that in addition to face coverings and gloves, workers and volunteers have PPE appropriate for their work, and that vendors and independent contractors provide and use their own.
- Touching Your Face. Workers should avoid touching their eyes, nose, and mouth. Microphones, headphones, and other personal equipment should not be shared, and should be sanitized before and after each use.
- Cough and Sneeze Etiquette. Workers should cover their cough or sneeze with a tissue, or an elbow or shoulder if no tissue is available, followed by thorough handwashing.

Merchandise Vendor Guidance ATTN

- **Merchandise Booths.** Items for sale are displayed on boards behind the counter within the booth spaces in the grounds. Item selection and sizes can be conveyed with no contact between vendor and customer.
- **Queuing.** Merchandise sales lines will be marked on floor, with barricade, or rope and stanchion, increased patrols by event staff security will be utilized to provide information and enforce social distancing.
- **Touchless.** No trying on merchandise prior to purchase.
- **Contactless Payment.** Point of sale systems that will reduce the need for workers to touch patron credit cards. Cash only lines can be clearly marked, and extra sanitation measures and PPE utilization requirements enforced.
- **Final Sale.** No returns or exchanges. All sales are final.

Event Entry and Box Office Guidance

▪ **Box Office.** Box office staff will minimize the number of interactions that results in the exchange of items between staff and customers; example: tickets, cash, credit cards.

- Box Office windows have a protective pane reducing potential contamination.
- Box Office personnel should wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth.
- Box Office personnel should wear protective gloves and throw away prior to exit of box office.
- Box Office personnel shall wipe customer windows, tables, doors, handles, and other common areas with a sanitary solution of bleach and warm water regularly.

Event Entry Space Requirements. Additional space may be required to accommodate longer but less densely packed lines waiting to enter the venue.

- **How Much Space.** In a six foot (two meter) social distancing model, up to 36 square feet (4 square meters) per unrelated group will be necessary.
 - **Where to Queue.** It is important to separate pedestrians from vehicle traffic, and to preserve room for other pedestrians to pass. Some points of entry may need to arrange with public safety authorities to allow early arriving patrons to wait in appropriate areas. If an ingress queue consistent with social distancing would cause the line to extend into a road or pedestrian walkway, consult with local public safety authorities to determine where to safely queue patrons while preserving emergency access.
 - **How to Queue.** The line waiting to enter can be managed using common methods such as lines marked on the ground, rope and stanchions, fencing or bike rack, in combination with workers who provide information about anticipated wait time and ingress procedure and also enforce social distancing. The area where patrons wait should have signage showing the event's health rules, including social distancing guidelines and face covering requirements.
 - **Screening.** Once patrons reach the front of the line outside the venue, there should be a new screening process.
 - **Health Screening.** The Infection Mitigation Coordinator will develop health screening questions and evaluation criteria appropriate at the time of the Sikeston Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo events.
- **Entry Scanners.** Event entry scanner staff should wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth along with protective gloves. Mask should be removed, and gloves should be thrown away at end of shift. Because contaminated gloves spread coronavirus the same as contaminated hands, workers should avoid touching tickets or patrons unless their task requires it. If touching does become necessary, the worker should immediately discard the gloves, wash their hands, and put on fresh gloves before resuming work.
- **Bag Check.** Even during a pandemic, it remains important for security reasons to keep prohibited items out of the venue. In order to avoid touching patron personal items, patrons will open their own bags for inspection.

- **Sanitizer Stations.** Once a patron has presented their ticket and entered the venue, there should be hand sanitizer or options for hand washing immediately in front of them. The Infection Mitigation Coordinator should appoint hand sanitizer monitors at points of ingress to ensure that all patrons enter with clean hands.

- **Ushers.** Ushers will wear appropriate PPE and limit their physical contact with patrons. Because contaminated gloves spread coronavirus the same as contaminated hands, workers should avoid touching tickets or patrons unless their task requires it. If touching does become necessary, the worker should immediately discard the gloves, sanitize their hands, and put on fresh gloves before resuming work.

Concession Guidance

Food Service

Safe service of food and beverages presents many operational challenges.

- **Ordering.** Menus are to be posted on concession building walls.
- **Counter Service.** Workers should place food and beverages on the table, counter, or other surface rather than handing purchases directly to patrons.
- **Partitions.** Where practical, physical barriers such as clear plastic partitions should be installed at registers.
- **Point of Sale Terminals.** POS terminals should be assigned to one worker where possible, and they should be sanitized between each user and before and after each shift. If multiple servers are assigned to a terminal, then servers should sanitize their hands after each use. Workers who handle money should wear gloves and should not serve food or beverages. Where a point of sale system requires a signature or entry of a PIN, a disposable wooden stylus may allow a touchless transaction.
- **Bar Area Hygiene.** Bartenders should model safe behavior by wearing a face covering and gloves when they are behind the bar. Garnishes should be prepared in a central location like the kitchen and provided with tongs to bartenders, or they should be eliminated entirely. Patrons should hold their own identification for bartender inspection. If a worker must handle a patron's ID, the worker should then dispose of their gloves and wash their hands before resuming service.
- **Hospitality Area Tables and Chairs.** Dining tables, bar tops, stools and chairs should be sanitized after each use. Once furniture is positioned to allow social distancing, the new location can be marked on the floor.
- **Trays.** Individual servings or individually packaged food and beverages will be utilized wherever possible.
- **Utensils.** To replace individual eating utensils, patrons can be provided pre-wrapped cutlery, straws, and stirrers.
- **Beverage Packaging.** Bottled beverages will be utilized whenever possible.
- **Condiments.** Condiments should be served with food orders or only at patrons' request, in disposable single-use packages or containers that can be sanitized after each use. Open condiment service buffets should not be used.
- **Separate Entry and Exit Points.** If possible, send patrons away from the food and beverage area in a different direction than the way they entered.

Merchants Infection Control Plans. Because event retail workers may touch many other workers and patrons and handle materials that people hold, consume, or wear, their attention to infection

management is important. Food and beverage workers and merchandise sellers should know the health risks related to their work, and they should understand cleaning procedures and risk mitigation measures. Workers may have to arrive early for shifts and work with new equipment in new ways.

High-Touch Items Related to Food and Beverage Service. Safe service of food and beverages will require frequent sanitization of many small items, such as the following.

- Bottle and can openers
- Cutting boards
- Grill scrapers
- Ice buckets
- Ice scoops
- Knives
- Ladles
- Serving spoons
- Spatulas
- Squeeze bottles
- Tabletops
- Tongs
- Wine keys

Beer Stand Guidance

Beer stand areas are open air venues with opportunity for ample physical distancing.

- Handwashing Stations. Stations with sanitizer containing at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol must be provided at the counter along with the entrance and exit of the area. These stations should allow no-touch activation if possible. Supervisors must regularly confirm there are adequate supplies.
- Serving areas will be cleaned and disinfected with appropriate materials on regular intervals
- Servers will be provided with PPE and “staff only” sanitation stations
- No draft beer. Aluminum single serve bottles will be utilized to create a more sanitary and safe transaction.

PATRON EDUCATION and INFORMATION

PATRON EDUCATION “We’re all in this together” describes the essential role patrons play in allowing live events to reopen safely. Because COVID-19 is highly contagious, everyone – patrons as well as workers – must do their part. This section focuses on ways to educate patrons to maximize health and safety compliance and minimize disruption of the event.

How to Change Expectations

- Widespread messaging by venue and event professionals can accomplish two essential goals: (a) patrons will learn that the new rules are for their protection, which will eventually lead to greater compliance; and (b) transparently showing new sanitary practices will coax nervous people back into public places.
- What to Explain. The concept of explaining rules to patrons is hardly new. Many events or venues already have codes of conduct with lists of prohibited items and behavior. Before reopening, they must add their new health procedures and expectations, such as social distancing and face covering requirements and longer wait times. There is no specific information that is best. Rather, as with all safety messaging, you want to be positive, practical, and proportionate.
- Where to Message. In a word, everywhere. Here are some ways to reach patrons before they arrive at your point of ingress.
 - Web site for the venue, event, or artist. The more prominently new rules and expectations are displayed, the more serious businesses appear about enforcing them, which will tend to gain greater compliance.
 - Social media channels for the venue, event or artist. As with the web site, the more information appears on social media, the greater its impact.
 - Ticket purchasing sites should link to health and safety rules. Online ticket purchases can require patrons to check a box affirming that they have read and agree to comply with posted rules, the way we affirm that we are not a robot before making an online purchase.
 - Emails and push notifications reminding patrons of health rules and expectations can be sent at regular intervals from date of purchase through day of show
 - Signage leading to and at the event site can be effective as a further reminder, especially if it is visually attractive and located where patrons are likely to be standing still or moving slowly. Physical signs are particularly important for ticketless events or where young participants will be brought by their parents.
- Event registration and all entry gates are excellent places to post health rules and model compliance.
- Guest services staff and volunteers walking along the line at ingress or among patrons waiting for service can put a friendly face on health and safety rules, and they encourage compliance by modeling good behavior.

Public Areas

- Restrooms. Event staff should limit occupancy of restrooms to ensure social distancing. Portable and permanent restroom facilities are utilized, but it is very likely that patrons will be waiting outside the restroom doors. The area where they are waiting will require monitoring to preserve (a) appropriate space between patrons and (b) an easily discernible line to avoid conflict about where the line begins.
- Handwashing Stations. Stations with sanitizer containing at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol must be provided at all points of ingress and other well marked and illuminated locations throughout the venue. These stations should allow no-touch activation if possible. Supervisors must regularly confirm there are adequate supplies.

Contestant Guidance for PRCA Sanctioned Events

PRCA COVID-19 Rodeo Guidelines The PRCA has developed the COVID-19 Guidelines to provide our members and committees opportunities to rodeo. These guidelines should serve as minimum requirements and may be adjusted accordingly to continue to provide a safe environment to prevent the uncontrolled spread of COVID-19. Every rodeo is unique and therefore no “one-size-fits-all” roadmap to success exists. It is important that we maintain standards to protect all members and fans of the sport through social distancing guidelines and continued sanitizing efforts. We have established these guidelines from physicians and health department recommendations. By applying basic infection control principles to each situation, the risk of disease spread can be diminished. The PRCA’s focus is to have our people work together in regulating rodeos for the betterment of our communities and providing our members a livelihood.

1. COVID-19 Symptoms, Social Distancing, and Stay Safe 1.1. If members are experiencing flu-like and COVID-type symptoms, please do not participate and leave the rodeo grounds to protect the health of all PRCA members. 1.1.1. Flu symptoms: fever, cough, sore throat, runny/stuffy nose, muscle/body aches, headaches, and fatigue. 1.1.2. COVID-19 symptoms: fever, tiredness, dry cough. Some people may experience aches/pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, and diarrhea. 1.2. It is important to maintain social distancing and health requirements for the protection of contestants, stock contractors, contract personnel, rodeo committee personnel, volunteers, and fans. 1.3. Individuals should not congregate in groups larger than 10 individuals at any given time. 1.3.1. Safe distance of at least six feet apart is preferred. 1.4. Rodeo office should provide at least six-foot distancing for any check-ins. 1.5. Rodeo office personnel should wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth or have a protective window separating contestants and rodeo committee personnel. 1.6. Rodeo Committees and contract personnel should minimize and limit the exchange of items between contestants. 1.7. Rodeo Committees should provide sanitizing wipes and/or sanitize entry and exit points of rodeo office regularly. It is recommended to leave doors open during check-in periods. 1.8. Any and all meetings for the rodeo should observe a safe distance of at least six feet

2. Rodeo Secretary 2.1. All entry fees are paid through the PRCA. 2.2. Rodeo Secretary will not handle any cash or checks. 2.3. Rodeo Secretary shall work with only one PRCA contestant or Rodeo Committee personnel at any time. 2.3.1. Six feet markings will be placed on the ground to follow social distancing standards. 2.4. Rodeo Secretary shall minimize contact and exchange of items with contestant, stock contractors and contract personnel. 2.5. All draws will be posted outside of the secretary’s office and online. No contestants allowed in the rodeo secretary office. 2.6. Rodeo Committee should try to provide a barrier (glass or plexiglass pane) for interaction with PRCA members. 2.6.1. If no barrier, Rodeo Secretary and PRCA member/Rodeo Committee personnel shall wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth. 2.7. Rodeo Secretary shall be provided sanitizing spray or wipes to protect themselves and members.

2.8. Rodeo draw personnel (judges, secretary, timers, etc.) shall wash hands or use hand sanitizer prior to entry and wear face masks covering the nose and mouth and after draw is completed. 2.9. Secretary to provide judges' draw sheets for riding and timed events to PRCA to be posted on www.prorodeo.com.

3. Riding Events 3.1. Social distancing for riding event contestants and stock contractors is imperative for the rodeo. All personnel on the chutes, except for the contestant, shall be required to wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth. 3.2. The back of the bucking chutes is limited to essential personnel only. This requirement is to protect the safety and health of all individuals involved. 3.2.1. Non-essential rodeo personnel are not permitted in and around the chutes. 3.2.1.1. Essential personnel include, but not be limited to, contestant, helper, flank man, judge, gatemen, chute boss, neck rope man, TV production, head man. 3.2.1.2. Any person not listed above and not physically helping the contestant and animal to exit the chute should be considered non-essential. 3.3. Each contestant shall be allowed one helper, who is responsible for safety and rope pulling. 3.4. Stock Contractor should provide one flank man per delivery side of the bucking chutes. 3.5. One back judge per side of the chute, if applicable. 3.6. Contestants will be staged per the number of available chutes, respecting the social distance of members. Rodeo Committee to provide warm-up areas to stage riding event contestants, limiting congestion on the bucking chutes to follow social distancing recommendations. Staging areas should be sufficient to allow for social distancing guidelines (groups of 10 or less). 3.6.1. Contestants and helpers in warm-up areas should wear a face mask over the nose and mouth. 3.6.1.1. As soon as a contestant's animal is loaded into the bucking chute, he and his helper should be on the chute, following the chute boss's directions concerning cinching and rolling. 3.7. Pick-up men, bullfighters and barrelmen should have ready access to disinfectant spray during riding events to wipe themselves down as necessary. 3.8. At the end of the ride, the contestant shall exit the arena to the stripping chute. Contestants will gather any equipment and return to their vehicle and not linger, unless serving as a helper for an upcoming contestant. You can stay as long as social distancing guidelines are followed.

4. Timed Events 4.1. Contestants shall not congregate in groups larger than 10 people and follow social distancing guidelines. Contestants should wear face masks covering nose and mouth when not competing. 4.2. All timed event personnel, including pens, should wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth. Please adhere to local/county/state health department rules. 4.3. All contestants should practice safe distancing and line up accordingly. 4.3.1. Contestants should not have their horses side-by-side unless a safe distance can be maintained. 4.3.2. The next two contestants can help him if he needs it and will also be able to watch the start. 4.4. List out timed event personnel 4.4.1. Personnel allowed in the timed-event boxes. 4.5.1.1. Contestant, hazer, chute boss, pusher, head man, next two contestants may be in the box to help the current contestant and to watch the start.

4.5.2. Contestants enter the arena when called upon. 4.6. Steer Wrestling 4.6.1. Contestants and hazer may enter the arena at the same time. 4.6.2. Only two hazers allowed in the arena. A hazer may only be in the arena for the contestant for which he is hazing, he has hazed the steer immediately before the current contestant and he is the hazer for the contestant immediately after the current contestant. 4.6.2.1. Hazer shall keep additional horses inside the arena to the left of the roping chute, if necessary. 4.6.3. Contestants should not congregate near entry and exit gates. 4.6.3.1. Rodeo Committee to

designate a waiting area for contestants following social distancing guidelines and if six feet separation is not possible, contestants are required to wear face masks covering the nose and mouth. 4.7. Tie-Down Roping, Team Roping, Barrel Racing and Break Away Roping 4.7.1. Contestant shall follow social distancing guidelines.

5. Judges 5.1. Judges shall wear face masks covering nose and mouth.

6. Announcers, Secretary, Timer(s), Sound, Scoreboard Personnel 6.1. The announcer stand (tables, seats, microphones, scoreboard, sound boards, etc.) shall be wiped down before and after each performance with a sanitized solution of bleach and water. 6.2. If possible, provide at least six feet of distance between personnel and mark accordingly. 6.3. Contract personnel, excluding announcer(s), should wear face masks over the nose and mouth if within six feet of other personnel. 6.4. Limit access of personnel to announcer stand during all performances.

7. Specialty Acts 7.1. Any acts requiring additional individuals for their act should not use any fans. 7.2. Acts should not enter spectator seating to minimize any chance of contracting COVID-19.

PRCA Rodeo Committee COVID-19 Guidelines 1. General Strategies 1.1. Physical barriers and physical distancing are your best lines of defense. 1.2. Limit physical contact to the greatest extent possible.

2. Flags and Additional Local Events 2.1. All flag poles and flags shall be wiped down prior and after all uses. 2.2. All flag personnel should maintain social distancing of at least six feet leading into, during and after any flag ceremony. Flag personnel should wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth. 2.3. All flag presentation of colors shall maintain at least six feet of distance for the national anthem(s).

List of Sources Consulted

The Event Safety Alliance Reopening Guide: For Event Professionals during the Covid19 Pandemic
www.eventsafetyalliance.org

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