

BEST SAFETY PRACTICES WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

May 28, 2020

KEY (remove from final document):

- This document contains recommendations that are evidence-based; text appearing in a box and italicized is taken directly from the source indicated
- Areas in which **evidence-based advice is in conflict are flagged by red text**, so that local officials may make a decision after considering local data and local guidance from public health officials
- Areas in which **legal guidance may be needed from OGC are flagged by green text**

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1. INTRODUCTION

These recommendations are intended to provide information to judicial officials and personnel concerning safety precautions amid the pandemic known as COVID-19. Please be aware that the recommendations contained herein are subject to change as the [Center for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#), the [North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services \(DHHS\)](#), and local health officials alter their guidance based on new research and evidence regarding the transmission and prevention of the virus. Local court leaders should be prepared to make changes to their plans, accordingly.

Nothing in the recommendations that follow should be construed as binding or authoritative, and are not required to be implemented in a district or county. The purpose of these recommendations is to provide guidance and information to local court officials who retain discretion in implementing any practice contained in this document or are otherwise identified.

2. COVID-19 COORDINATORS

Pursuant to Emergency Directives 11, 13, and 16 of Chief Justice Beasley's May 21 order, each senior resident superior court judge shall serve as or designate a COVID-19 Coordinator for each facility in his or her district. In districts with more than one court facility, the same coordinator may be designated for multiple facilities. Before any court calendar is published or distributed, the COVID-19 Coordinator must ensure that:

1. each session of court, either individually or when considered collectively with other planned sessions of court, will not result in members of the public sitting or standing in close proximity and/or for extended periods of time in contravention of current public health guidance; and
2. all judicial branch personnel assigned to a courtroom for more than thirty minutes will have a facemask made available prior to the session of court. For sessions of court for which calendars have already been distributed, the COVID-19 Coordinator must make such assurances before the session of court begins.

The COVID-19 Coordinator is directed to determine whether there is adequate space in the court facility to convene a jury trial in keeping with current public health guidance. In making this determination, the COVID-19 Coordinator should take into account the need for the venire to observe social distancing, as well as for jurors to be socially distanced in the courtroom and any deliberation room. The COVID-19 Coordinator is encouraged to consult with the local public health director, or their designee, in making this determination where possible.

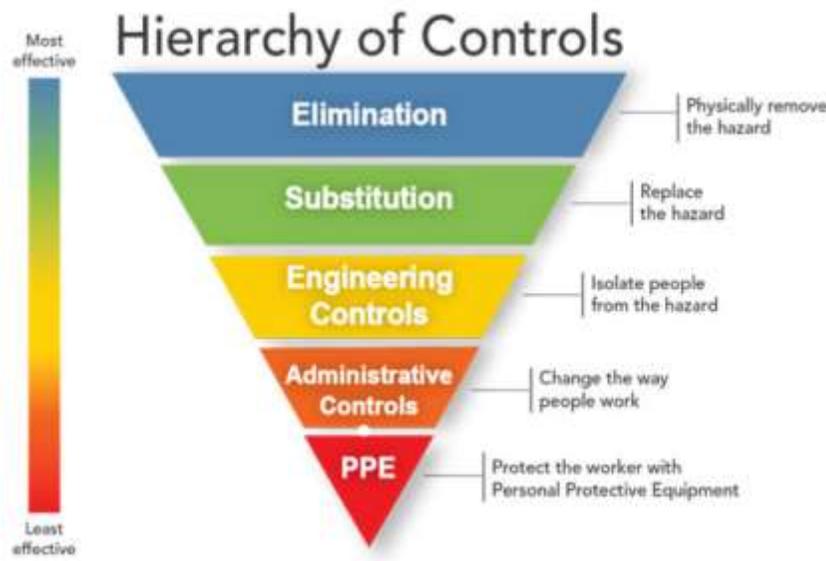
3. HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

Controlling exposures to hazards for occupants of a building are fundamental to protection. The hierarchy of controls is an effective means to implement safe control measures in work places and is the basis for many of the recommendations to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 within court facilities

Commented [KZM1]: Remove if covered in the full task force report.

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that are contained herein. The control methods at the top of the hierarchy are more effective and protective than those at the bottom, and it is recommended that local court officials consider using a combination of control methods available to them. Because judicial officials cannot physically remove the hazard (Elimination Control) or replace the hazard (Substitution Control), the recommendations contained herein are based upon the three remaining controls: Engineering, Administrative, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).



Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html>

1. Engineering Controls
 - a. Designed to isolate employees from hazards before contact with the hazard, without relying on employee behavior
 - b. Examples: Physical barriers such as plexiglass (sneeze-guards), drive-through service, signage, hand sanitizer in high-traffic areas, rope barriers to control crowd flow, enhanced cleaning and disinfecting, limit badge access to immediate working areas
2. Administrative Controls
 - a. Action by the hiring authority or employee through changes to policies and procedures
 - b. Examples: Teleworking, stagger shifts and hearings, online training, require sick employees to stay home, non-punitive sick leave policy
3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- a. Used to prevent individual worker exposure
- b. Examples: gloves, goggles, masks, face coverings

4. COURTHOUSES & OTHER COURT FACILITIES

Occupancy Thresholds for Courthouses and Courtrooms

- Currently, public health officials are not aware of courthouse specific guidance and suggest looking toward recommendations for similar settings with regard to duration and types of exposure you expect to occur in the facility.

Social Distancing

Social distancing means avoiding [large gatherings](#) and maintaining distance (at least 6 feet or 2 meters) from others when possible. Strategies that businesses could use include:

- *Allowing flexible worksites (such as telework)*
- *Allowing flexible work hours (such as staggered shifts)*
- *Increasing physical space between employees at the worksite*
- *Increasing physical space between employees and customers (such as a drive-through and partitions)*
- *Implementing flexible meeting and travel options (such as postponing non-essential meetings or events)*
- *Downsizing operations*
- *Delivering services remotely (e.g., phone, video, or web)*
- *Delivering products through curbside pick-up or delivery*

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

- The general guidance of six feet for social distancing is for casual interactions between individuals for less than 10 minutes and an hour is considered a prolonged period of time. Issues such as air flow within the facility, use of masks, individuals coughing or sneezing, etc. will vary and effect the safety of all.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Current evidence, though still preliminary, suggests that SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, may remain viable for hours to days on surfaces made from a variety of materials. It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

If the machinery or equipment in question are not accessible to employees or have not been in contact with someone infected with COVID-19, they will not present an exposure hazard.

If machinery or equipment are thought to be contaminated and can be cleaned, follow the [CDC cleaning and disinfection recommendations](#). First clean dirty surfaces with soap and water. Second, disinfect surfaces using [products that meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-Cov-2](#) and are appropriate for the surface.

If machinery or equipment are thought to be contaminated and cannot be cleaned, they can be isolated. Isolate papers or any soft (porous) surfaces for a minimum of 24 hours before handling. After 24 hours, remove soft materials from the area and clean the hard (non-porous) surfaces per the cleaning and disinfection recommendations. Isolate hard (non-porous) surfaces that cannot be [cleaned and disinfected](#) for a minimum of 7 days before handling.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

Signage

- Post clear signage regarding safety practices
- NCAOC Courthouse signage examples - <https://www.nccourts.gov/covid-19/covid-19-digital-assets#courthouse-signage-examples-8819>
- Suggested locations:
 - Entrance doors
 - Main lobby
 - Breakrooms
 - Bathroom doors
 - Meeting Rooms
 - Floor markers (where lines may form)
 - Elevators
- Translation: COVID-19 posters and other resources being created by NCAOC's Communications are being translated into our top languages (Spanish at a minimum), and posted online for use, as applicable, by all courts. NCAOC will not translate local signage unless local funds have been identified to pay for the translation services.

Entrances

- Security screening queues to be marked for social distancing using engineering controls
- Provide and mark outside waiting areas for overflow lines while enforcing social distancing
- High-touch areas such as door handles, buckets at security screening, etc. are to be cleaned on a regular frequent basis
- Install hand sanitizer stations near entrances, elevators, and courtrooms
- **Tracking / logging people who enter facilities for contact tracing**
 - Who would do it? How would you keep it private?
 - How will the information be used?

Commented [KZM3]: From Brooke Crozier:
I have asked whether or not resources are being drafted which will provide instructions to the public regarding what will be required before entering the courthouse. If there are resources in the works, those will be translated for use.

- Paper sign-in sheets may increase risk of contamination

Temperature or Health Screenings – Visitors / Public

- Consider:
 - **Who is permitted to administer the health screening (must it be a health professional, law enforcement officer?)**
 - If the person must answer the questions, what do you do with the information/questionnaire
 - Privacy / HIPAA
 - False positives regarding temperature checks
 - Walking from car to the building on a hot day can increase body temperature
 - Need to determine how long you wait before allowing the person to rescreen
- When a person is required to come to court – what if they refuse the screening?
- Where do you put the person while you determine how best to accommodate or provide services?

Commented [KZM4]: Cheryl Howell, UNC SOG:
There are no HIPAA concerns if personally identifiable health information is not maintained and stored as a result of the screening process.

Public Service Counters

- Install plexiglass barriers at the counter between the court personnel and the public
- Mark where individuals who are waiting should stand
- Pens should be cleaned between use, if shared
- Consider other engineering controls, such as providing curbside service for some tasks

Office, Lobby, Hallways

- Limit the number of people permitted in the space, following current social distancing guidelines, and clearly mark where individuals should sit or stand while waiting
- Design pathways / one-way lanes to limit traffic in narrow areas

Bathrooms

- There is no CDC guidance to limit bathroom capacity
 - The barriers in stalls will prevent spread of respiratory droplets
 - Washing hands next to another person for 20 seconds does not meet the definition for close contact
- Confirm that all sinks have running hot water
- Ensure soap and paper towels are checked and filled regularly
- Use signage to encourage social distancing and proper handwashing

Water Systems

- Stagnant or standing water in a plumbing system can increase the risk for growth and spread of *Legionella* and other biofilm-associated bacteria. Local court officials should work with their facilities' management to ensure that the water system is safe to use after a prolonged shutdown to minimize the risk of Legionnaires' disease and other diseases associated with water.
- See: COVID-19 Guidance for Building Water Systems: <https://www.cdc.gov/legionella/health-depts/index.html>

Water Fountains, Ice / Drink Machines

- Should be cleaned and disinfected regularly, particularly high-touch areas like buttons.

Lactation Room

- To be sanitized on a regular frequent basis

Elevators

- Encourage face coverings / masks
 - **ADA Accommodations if masks / face coverings are required**
- Encourage use of stairs
- Mark for social distancing & limit the number of people permitted to ride at a time
- Frequent cleaning of buttons

Meeting Rooms

- Tables and chairs arranged to ensure at least 6 feet distance between meeting attendees; not to exceed maximum occupancy based on social distancing (mirror CJ directives)
- White board pens and erasers removed; if needed, bring your own and take them with you
- Those using rooms bring pens as needed
- Table tops sanitized on a regular frequent basis
- Conference phones sanitized on a regular frequent basis

Recirculating Air / HVAC

- Spread of COVID-19 through ventilation systems is not likely as respiratory droplets cannot travel long distances.
- Installing HEPA filters is not recommended due to high cost, short service life, and incompatibility with existing equipment.
- Each local court will need to have these concerns addressed by local county representatives as to capacity of each facility to ensure safe interior air quality.

The risk of spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 through ventilation systems has not been studied, but is likely low. Routine HVAC maintenance is recommended. Although it is never the first line of prevention, consider general ventilation adjustments in your workplace, such as increasing ventilation and increasing the amount of outdoor air used by the system. Maintain the indoor air temperature and humidity at comfortable levels for building occupants.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

Trash Receptacles for Masks & Gloves

- Use no-touch trash receptacles and include hand sanitizer near trash canreceptables so people can perform hand hygiene after removing PPE.

5. COURT PERSONNEL

Employees who Interact with the Public

To keep your employees safe, you should:

- Consider options to increase physical space between employees and customers such as opening a drive-through, erecting partitions, and marking floors to guide spacing at least six feet apart.
- At least once a day [clean and disinfect](#) surfaces frequently touched by multiple people. This includes door handles, desks, phones, light switches, and faucets,
- Consider assigning a person to rotate throughout the workplace to clean and disinfect surfaces.
- Consider scheduling handwashing breaks so employees can wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Consider scheduling a relief person to give cashiers and service desk workers an opportunity to wash their hands

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

Shared Equipment and Supplies

- Individuals should minimize the passing of fomites (a fomite is any inanimate object that, when contaminated with or exposed to infectious agents, can transfer disease to a new host; or, more simply, a nonliving object that can transmit infection). This would include papers and pens that normally would be passed back and forth in court transactions and interactions. Individuals should wash their hands after contact with fomites before touching anything else.
- Shared equipment should be cleaned regularly (copiers, printers, etc.)
 - NCAOC TSD Guidance on cleaning equipment (available only on Juno) <https://juno.nccourts.org/resources/references/cleaning-and-disinfection-procedures-electronic-devices-response-covid-19>

Commented [KZM5]: According to NC DHHS: There is not a lot of data on how long the virus lives on surfaces, including paper

Mail and other Documents

- Assign a point person in each office to receive paperwork
- Utilize inter-office mail and minimize personal delivery

Employee Health Information and Screenings

- Advise employees not to report to work if they have symptoms of COVID-19.
- Facilities should have a flexible and non-punitive sick leave policy and should ensure that all employees are aware of this policy.
- Post signage on building entrances to raise awareness
- Provide written information for employees to stay home if ill

- If implementing a health screening for employees, these records, if reported in writing, must be retained for the duration of the workers' employment plus 30 years. See 29 CFR § 1910.1020 (OSHA's Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard). In addition, both the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Family Medical Leave Act require that the records be treated confidentially and maintained separately from personnel files.

Staggered shifts

- Hiring authorities to determine best option for their local employees
- Options may include a team concept (Team A/Team B), flexible work hours, etc.
- Rotation of employees between telework and physical work onsite
- Managers should consider seating arrangements such as a checkerboard seating. Ensure all seats are 6 feet apart in all directions.

Employee Breakrooms

- Remain open for individual use and access to refrigerator/microwave
- Maintain social distancing – post signage
- Table tops and other surfaces cleaned on a regular frequent basis
- Hand washing notices posted
- Consider removing some tables and chairs to enforce social distancing

Meetings, Social Gatherings & Visits - Employees

- Minimize in-person meetings & encourage remote meetings (ensure proper bandwidth for virtual meetings and hearings)
- In-person social gatherings (birthday celebrations, retirement parties, baby showers, etc.) prohibited until determined to be safe to have
- Encourage use of e-mail and telephone for communication
- Employees are encouraged to not have social visitors in the office
- Consider a policy on bringing children into the office

Communications and Training to Court Personnel

- Strongly encourage local court leaders and hiring authorities to share information with personnel so they know that their safety is paramount
- General information for all employees, should be shared by all hiring authorities in a timely manner
- Judicial Branch to provide training regarding how to put on/take off PPE

6. IN-PERSON COURT PROCEEDINGS (Emergency Directive 11)

Pursuant to directives of the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, no session of court may be scheduled if doing so would result in members of the public sitting or standing in close proximity and/or for extended periods of time in contravention of current public health guidance, and judicial officials should continue to make use of remote hearing technology to the greatest extent possible to limit in-person appearances.

If local court officials determine that in-person court proceedings will be scheduled, they should implement a combination of engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE, such as:

- Maximum safety occupancy shall be posted (Emergency Directive 12)
- Public seating shall be clearly marked for social distancing of 6 feet in all directions (Emergency Directive 12)
- All judicial branch personnel assigned to a courtroom for more than thirty minutes will have a facemask made available prior to the session of court (Emergency Directive 13)
- Staggered start and break times when there are multiple courtrooms operating
- Appointment times for hearings
- Divide high-volume calendars into multiple courtrooms by last name
- Ask that only the person required to be in court appear and that all other individuals (family, friends, children, etc.) remain outside the courthouse facility while remaining socially-distanced or encourage these individuals stay home or wait in vehicles.
- Eliminate in-person calendar calls; require calendar calls that must take place to be done remotely via WebEx
- Assign the same court personnel to work with the same judge in the same courtroom (less rotation to reduce spread)
- Install physical barriers (plexiglass) in front of the judge and/or clerk
- Encourage materials for the hearing, such as briefs and memoranda, to be submitted electronically to the Court prior to the hearing; discourage hard copies unless required to be in the court file
- Designate separate doors as “entrance only” and “exit only” to control the flow of traffic in tight doorways
- Permit use of door stops, when not violative of fire and safety codes, to minimize frequent touching of doors into and out of the courtrooms
- Designate a single person to retrieve documents from counsel and parties and deliver to the clerk or presiding judge (e.g., bailiff)
- Instruct counsel and parties to not approach the clerk or presiding judge unless directed by the court and only when wearing a mask / face covering
- Defense counsel should wait behind the bar and only approach the prosecutor’s table when directed to do so (i.e., do not crowd the prosecutor’s table)
- Affirm oaths; inform people that they must bring their own Bible if they wish to swear on the Bible
- Minimize the passing of objects, including papers and pens, that normally would be passed back and forth in court transactions and interactions. Individuals should wash their hands after contact before touching anything else. Pens should be cleaned between use, if shared.
- Provide cleaning wipes at counsel tables to wipe surfaces – if available; encourage attorneys and parties to bring their own wipes to wipe tables

Additional considerations

- Attorney-client communication and interactions when social distancing is not possible

- Plexiglass partitions
 - Mask / face covering
 - Headsets and microphones (must be a private connection)
- Interpreters
 - Interpreters should follow the CDC guidelines on how to protect themselves from COVID-19 outlined on the CDC website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>
 - Ensure interpreters are provided with any specific COVID-19 requirements and policies in effect in the courthouse
 - Disposable gloves and disinfecting wipes or alcohol prep pads should be provided in order to allow for safe handling and disinfection of interpreting equipment
 - To allow for social distancing, court interpreters must be required to provide and use remote wireless interpreting equipment for all in-person events. (Alternatively, interpreters and limited English proficient (LEP) parties should be allowed to bring their mobile phones into the courtroom to be used in lieu of interpreting equipment. This allows the interpreter to create a direct audio connection to the LEP party, thus avoiding any physical handoff of equipment)
 - Interpreters must disinfect interpreting equipment before and after use
 - Interpreters must sanitize equipment in front of the LEP party before handing it to the party
 - If the use of equipment or mobile phone is not practical or allowed, especially in brief proceedings, the interpreter must be allowed to maintain physical distancing from the LEP party and interpret in the consecutive mode loud enough to be heard.
- Witnesses
 - Encourage remote appearance, when permitted by law
 - Consider alternate locations for witnesses, such as a jury box, to effectuate social distancing from the bench
 - Provide tissues and hand-sanitizer at the witness stand
- Court Reporters
 - Social distancing should be clearly marked and enforced around the court reporter's station/desk in the courtroom
 - If the witness or clerk sits above the court reporter, consider moving the witness or court reporter to another location in the courtroom (e.g., jury box), to minimize the droplets spread through talking, coughing, breathing, etc.
 - Equipment should be cleaned frequently
 - Permit the court reporter to appear remotely, via WebEx
 - Be cognizant of court reporters using the voice writing method as they may not be able to wear a mask / face covering while in court
- Weddings
 - Limit the number of observers (two witnesses are required)
 - Conduct in-person ceremonies outside, enforcing social distancing

Commented [KZM6]: Provided by Brooke Crozier, NCAOC
LAS Manager

- Consider permitting observers to appear remotely (via cell phone, FaceTime, etc.)
 - Limit the days and times available for weddings to be performed
- Ensure that courts safely remain open to the public and press
 - Local courts will need to decide who is asked to leave a courtroom if the maximum safe occupancy is reached
 - Consider administrative orders regarding the number of credentialed press permitted and utilizing pool feeds to help minimize the number of individuals in a courtroom while also keeping the courts open
 - Consider permitting remote observation of in-person court proceedings to minimize the number of individuals entering a court facility while keeping the courts open

7. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) defines PPE as: specialized clothing or equipment, worn by an employee for protection against infectious materials.
- PPE is the least effective control method of preventing the spread of disease, and PPEs must be worn correctly by everyone for them to be most effective.
- Proper training is essential for the effective use of PPE

Commented [KZM7]: NCAOC is reportedly working on training related to proper use of PPE

CDC does not recommend the use of PPE in workplaces where it is not routinely recommended. Facilities can use the [hierarchy of controls](#), such as administrative, and engineering controls – these strategies are even more effective at preventing exposures than wearing PPE.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

Masks / Face Coverings

CDC recommends [wearing cloth face coverings](#) in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain, especially in areas of significant community transmission. Cloth face coverings may prevent people who don't know they have the virus from transmitting it to others. These face coverings are not surgical masks or respirators and are not appropriate substitutes for them in workplaces where masks or respirators are recommended or required.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

- If masks are not used correctly, they can increase an individual's risk of exposure (e.g., facial hair can decrease the effectiveness of a mask)

- If N95 masks will be used, all users must be fit-tested and the facility must have a respiratory protection in place, per NC DHHS.
 - Fit testing: <https://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/2020/04/01/fit-testing-during-outbreaks/>
 - Respiratory protection program (for hospitals, but these procedures need to be in place if N95 masks will be used): <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2015-117/default.html>
- Strongly encourage everyone entering a court facility to wear a mask or face covering. If a person does not have a mask / face covering or refuses to wear one, consider the following:
 - If the person is required to be in court – how do you ensure they are not called & failed; how do you assign a new court date and notify all parties?
 - Will you provide a mask for individuals seeking emergency relief (Domestic Violence Protective Orders, workplace violence)?
 - Will you prioritize who is given a mask / face covering and how?
 - Will your local court security enforce the policy?
- Encourage or require masks / face coverings to be worn by employees in common areas (hallway, restroom, elevator, break rooms, lobby, etc.) and where two or more people are gathered and where 6 feet or greater distance, in all directions, cannot be maintained.
 - Exception: When an employee has a health condition certified in writing by a health-care professional that the wearing of a face cover would be detrimental to one's health, and that certification is provided to the appropriate hiring authority.
- Masks should be changed if they are dirty or contaminated or wet from breath. There is no specific time limit on the amount of time a mask can be worn– the recommendations are based on the state of the mask, not how long it is worn.
- Supply chain considerations:
 - Masks to be provided to employees by the Judicial Branch; distribution coordinated by hiring authority
 - If masks will be distributed to the public, plan ahead for supply chain issues and limited resources

Gloves

- Gloves are challenging because many people are not trained properly on their use – wearing gloves can give someone a false sense of security and often leads to unintentional cross-contamination (person touches their face and then touches an object)
- Should follow CDC guidance for businesses around PPE use, including masks and gloves (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>).
- If gloves are used, education should be provided about how to use them safely (do not touch face, change gloves if torn or soiled, remove safely and wash hands afterward: <https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/poster-how-to-remove-gloves.pdf>).

8. JURY TRIALS (Phase II)

9. REFERENCES & RESOURCES

NIOSH Hierarchy of Controls:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html>

CDC Cleaning and Disinfecting:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Cleaning-and-Disinfection>

CDC Information on Face Coverings:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/cloth-face-coverings-information.pdf>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/cloth-face-covering.pdf>

Information for People with Symptoms of COVID-19:

- https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/316129-B-StayHomeFromWork_Poster.pdf

People at Higher Risk:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html>

Business FAQ (includes information on temperature checks and ventilation systems):

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>

Workplace Decision Tool:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/community/workplace-decision-tree.pdf>

Orders of the Chief Justice & Supreme Court Related to COVID-19

- https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/inline-files/Chief-Justice-COVID-19-Related-Orders-5-21-2020-update.pdf?l3Vv8YsfCp7fkUsD6jHnloTiit_.8cNj

Judicial Branch COVID-19 Task Force

- <https://www.nccourts.gov/commissions/judicial-branch-covid-19-task-force>