Adopted
06/30/20
Brotman/Devine
All Ayes

RESOLUTION NO. 20-92

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, MODIFYING AND EXTENDING A PRIOR RESOLUTION ISSUING PUBLIC ORDERS RELATING TO A MORATORIUM ON RESIDENTIAL EVICTIONS UNDER THE CITY OF GLENDALE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY REGARDING COVID-19; AND FOR OTHER RELATED AND LAWFUL PURPOSES

Whereas, international, national, state, and local health and governmental authorities are responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. Symptoms of the virus include fever, cough, and shortness of breath, and infected individuals have experienced a range of outcomes, from mild sickness to severe illness and death; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Governor of the State of California declared a state of emergency to make additional resources available, formalize emergency actions already underway across multiple state agencies and departments, and help the State prepare for broader spread of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Public Health declared a local and public health emergency in response to increased spread of coronavirus across the country; and

Whereas, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States of America declared a national emergency and announced that the federal government would make emergency funding available to assist state and local governments in preventing the spread of and addressing the effects of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 16, 2020, the City Council of the City of Glendale, pursuant to Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 2.84, declared the existence of a local emergency and ordered the closure of and limitation of access to certain public establishments; and

Whereas, on March 18, 2020, the Director of Emergency Services issued Public Order No. 3, which imposed a moratorium prohibiting the eviction of any residential and commercial tenant who is unable to pay rent due to a COVID-19 related reason, and such Order on March 24, 2020, was amended, ratified and extended by the City Council and added a 14-day written notice provision on the eviction moratorium; and

Whereas, on March 27, 2020, the Governor's issued an Executive Order (N-37-20), which extends the time for a residential tenant to respond to an eviction complaint if the tenant notifies the landlord in writing either before the rent is due or no later than seven days after it is due that the tenant is unable to pay the rent because of COVID-19. Under the Governor's Order, the tenant is only required to provide the landlord documentation of the COVID-19 related reason at the time of payment of back due rent, which has the legal effect of superseding the City's 14-day written notice requirement; and

Whereas, on April 6, 2020, the California Judicial Council (CJC)– the administrative authority over state courts – issued an emergency order prohibiting the issuance of a summons for an eviction action until 90 days after the Governor declares that the state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, unless the eviction

is necessary for health and safety and also continued any then-existing cases by at least 60 days; and

Whereas, on April 8, 2020, the Director of Emergency Services issued Public Order No. 6, which amended the Eviction Moratorium Orders by making them subject to the Governor's Executive Order on residential evictions and the California Judicial Council's order delaying eviction proceedings and also prohibiting landlords from charging or collecting late charges, fees, or interest on unpaid rent, or engaging in any harassing behavior in an attempt to collect deferred rent; and

Whereas, on April 14, 2020, the City Council by Resolution No. 20-41, ratified and expanded Public Order No 6 by extending the payback period on the Eviction Moratorium from 6 months to 12 months and extended the public order the Eviction Moratorium until May 31, 2020, and on May 12, 2020, extended it again until June 30, 2020, by Resolution 20-53;

Whereas, the State of California and the County of Los Angeles are gradually relaxing Stay at Home and Safer at Home, Work and in the Community restrictions that limit individuals from visiting businesses such as retail and restaurant establishments, bars, wineries and breweries, fitness facilities, and personal care establishments;

Whereas, notwithstanding the gradual relaxation of Safer at Home, Work and in the Community orders, many businesses continue to experience substantial losses of income as a result of business closures or restrictions, the loss of hours or wages, or layoffs related to COVID-19, hindering their ability to keep up with their rent, thereby leaving them vulnerable to eviction; and

Whereas, such conditions of peril continue to exist, and necessitate extending the expiration deadlines of prior resolutions and public orders and adopt additional protections for the preservation of public health and safety.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE that:

SECTION 1. Resolution No. 20-53, relating to an emergency public order imposing an eviction moratorium on residential evictions, is hereby extended as follows:

> Eviction Moratorium on Residential Tenancies. To provide relief and protection to Glendale residents during this unprecedented emergency, the eviction moratorium on residential tenancies shall be extended until July 31, ____, 2020.

SECTION 2. If any provision of this Public Order or its application is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, sections, or applications of the Orders or this Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end each phrase, section, sentence, or word is declared to be severable.

SECTION 3. Any violation of the above Public Orders may be referred to the Office of the City Attorney for prosecution under Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.20, which provides for fines not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. Each

individual officer should use his/her discretion in enforcing this order and always keep the intent of the order in mind. Violations may also be enforced by the provisions of Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.24, which shall provide, along with other enforcement mechanisms set forth therein, for fines of $400 for the first citation, $1,000 for the second citation, and $2,000 for the third citation.

SECTION 4. This Resolution and the corresponding orders do not supersede any stricter limitation imposed by the County of Los Angeles or the State of California.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale on this 30th day of June, 2020.

Vrej Agajanian
Mayor

ATTEST:

Aram Adjemian
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, Aram Adjemian, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 20-92 was adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, California, at its regular meeting held on the 30th day of June, 2020, and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Brotman, Devine, Kassakhian, Najarian, Agajanian
Noes: None
Absent: None
Abstain: None

Aram Adjemian
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM
Michael J. Garvey
CITY ATTORNEY
DATE 6/30/2020

Adopted
06/30/20
Najarian/Brotman
All Ayes

RESOLUTION NO. 20-93

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, EXTENDING A PRIOR RESOLUTION ISSUING PUBLIC ORDERS RELATING TO RESIDENTIAL RENT INCREASES UNDER THE CITY OF GLENDALE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY REGARDING COVID-19; AND FOR OTHER RELATED AND LAWFUL PURPOSES

Whereas, international, national, state, and local health and governmental authorities are responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. Symptoms of the virus include fever, cough, and shortness of breath, and infected individuals have experienced a range of outcomes, from mild sickness to severe illness and death; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Governor of the State of California declared a state of emergency to make additional resources available, formalize emergency actions already underway across multiple state agencies and departments, and help the State prepare for broader spread of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Public Health declared a local and public health emergency in response to increased spread of coronavirus across the country; and

Whereas, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States of America declared a national emergency and announced that the federal government would make emergency funding available to assist state and local governments in preventing the spread of and addressing the effects of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 16, 2020, the City Council of the City of Glendale, pursuant to Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 2.84, declared the existence of a local emergency and ordered the closure of and limitation of access to certain public establishments; and

Whereas, on March 24, 2020, the City Council, by Resolution No. 20-33 extended the previous orders through April 30, 2020, and imposed a residential rent freeze on any rental housing units not exempt from a rent freeze under the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (units built before February 1, 1995, single family homes, and individual condominium units); and

Whereas, on March 25, 2020, the Director of Emergency Services issued Public Order No. 5, which provided that the rent freeze order applied to freeze rents regardless of whether a rent increase had previously been given, and that any landlord desiring to increase rent would be required to issue a new rent increase notice after the order was no longer effective;

Whereas, on April 14, 2020, the City Council by Resolution No. 20-41 ratified Public Order No. 5 regarding the rent freeze and extended it until May 15, 2020, and on May 12, 2020, by Resolution No. 20-56, the City Council extended it until June 30, 2020;

Whereas, notwithstanding the gradual relaxation of Safer at Home, Work and in the Community orders, many businesses continue to experience substantial losses of income as a result of business closures or restrictions, the loss of hours or wages, or layoffs related to COVID-19, hindering their ability to keep up with their rent, and making it extremely difficult to pay rent increases; and

Whereas, such conditions of peril continue to exist, and necessitate extending the expiration deadlines of prior resolutions and public orders and adopt additional protections for the preservation of public health and safety.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE that:

SECTION 1. Resolution No. 20-56, relating to emergency public order for suspending residential rent increases is hereby extended until July 31, 2020.

SECTION 2. If any provision of this Public Order or its application is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, sections, or applications of the Orders or this Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end each phrase, section, sentence, or word is declared to be severable.

SECTION 3. Any violation of the above Public Orders may be referred to the Office of the City Attorney for prosecution under Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.20, which provides for fines not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. Each individual officer should use his/her discretion in enforcing this order and always keep the intent of the order in mind. Violations may also be enforced by the provisions of Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.24, which shall provide, along with other enforcement mechanisms set forth therein, for fines of $400 for the first citation, $1,000 for the second citation, and $2,000 for the third citation.

SECTION 4. This Resolution and the corresponding orders do not supersede any stricter limitation imposed by the County of Los Angeles or the State of California.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale on this 30th day of June, 2020.

Vrej Agajanian
Mayor

ATTEST:

Ann Ramian
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Michael J. Garcia
CITY ATTORNEY
DATE 6/30/2020

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, Aram Adjemian, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 20-93 was adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, California, at its regular meeting held on the 30th day of June, 2020, and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Brotman, Devine, Kassakhian, Najarian, Agajanian

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstain: None

City Clerk

Adopted
06/30/20
Devine/Najarian
All Ayes

RESOLUTION NO. 20-94

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, EXTENDING A PRIOR RESOLUTION ISSUING PUBLIC ORDERS FOR FACE COVERINGS UNDER THE CITY OF GLENDALE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY REGARDING COVID-19; AND FOR OTHER RELATED AND LAWFUL PURPOSES

Whereas, international, national, state, and local health and governmental authorities are responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. Symptoms of the virus include fever, cough, and shortness of breath, and infected individuals have experienced a range of outcomes, from mild sickness to severe illness and death; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Governor of the State of California declared a state of emergency to make additional resources available, formalize emergency actions already underway across multiple state agencies and departments, and help the State prepare for broader spread of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Public Health declared a local and public health emergency in response to increased spread of coronavirus across the country; and

Whereas, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States of America declared a national emergency and announced that the federal government would make emergency funding available to assist state and local governments in preventing the spread of and addressing the effects of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 16, 2020, the City Council of the City of Glendale, pursuant to Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 2.84, declared the existence of a local emergency and ordered the closure of and limitation of access to certain public establishments; and

Whereas, the efforts undertaken by the citizens of the State of California, the County of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale over the past several months to reduce the spread of the coronavirus have shown enough success that the County's Health Officer continues to allow the careful, gradual return of more business, social, and other activities; and

Whereas, as the City adds these additional components of reopening, people will be increasingly interacting in person, creating a risk that viral transmission will increase and one of the strongest protections we, as a society, can implement as we continue to interact more in person is to increase our use of Face Coverings; and

Whereas, substantial scientific evidence shows that when combined with physical distancing and other health and safety practices like handwashing and regular disinfection of surfaces, wearing Face Coverings permits additional activities to be resumed in the safest possible way, and as we collectively go out into the community more, we need to have a corresponding increase in the steps we take to protect those around us. By doing so, we not only protect our fellow community members, but ultimately ourselves and our loved ones, especially those who are vulnerable due to age or health conditions; and

Whereas, by ensuring that people generally wear Face Coverings when in public, the City is better able to continue to open businesses and resume activities in a safer manner to the benefit of all and for these reasons, the Public Order regarding Face Coverings is revising to address generally the changes in the increase in activities; and

Whereas, currently both the County of Los Angeles and State of California public health officers require the use of face coverings, with limited exceptions, when out in public.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE that:

SECTION 1. The Emergency Public Order requiring the use of face coverings, as authorized by Resolution Nos. 20-41 and 20-62, is hereby extended until July 31, 2020.

SECTION 2. If any provision of this Public Order or its application is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, sections, or applications of the Orders or this Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end each phrase, section, sentence, or word is declared to be severable.

SECTION 3. Any violation of the above Public Orders may be referred to the Office of the City Attorney for prosecution under Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.20, which provides for fines not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. Each individual officer should use his/her discretion in enforcing this order and always keep the intent of the order in mind. Violations may also be enforced by the provisions of Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.24, which shall provide, along with other enforcement mechanisms set forth therein, for fines of $400 for the first citation, $1,000 for the second citation, and $2,000 for the third citation.

SECTION 4. This Resolution and the corresponding orders do not supersede any stricter limitation imposed by the County of Los Angeles or the State of California.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale on this 30th day of June, 2020.

Vrej Agajanian
Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY ATTORNEY

DATE 6/30/2020

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, Aram Adjemian, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 20-94 was adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, California, at its regular meeting held on the 30th day of June, 2020, and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Brotman, Devine, Kassakhian, Najarian, Agajanian
Noes: None
Absent: None
Abstain: None

City Clerk

Adopted
06/30/20
Devine/Najarian
All Ayes

RESOLUTION NO. 20-95

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, EXTENDING A PRIOR RESOLUTION ISSUING PUBLIC ORDERS AL FRESCO DINING UNDER THE CITY OF GLENDALE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY REGARDING COVID-19; AND FOR OTHER RELATED AND LAWFUL PURPOSES

Whereas, on March 16, 2020, the City Council of the City of Glendale, pursuant to Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 2.84, declared a local emergency. This was necessitated by the growing concern over the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. Symptoms of the virus include fever, cough, and shortness of breath, and infected individuals have experienced a range of outcomes, from mild sickness to severe illness and death. The number of confirmed cases has continued to escalate dramatically over a short period of time. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention advises us that COVID-19 spreads easily from person to person and has issued guidelines recommending that the public adopt policies and routines to enable social distancing wherever possible. In addition, on March 16, 2020, the City Council also ordered the closure of and limitation of access to certain public establishments;

Whereas, the City of Glendale has redoubled its efforts to maintain hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette, and social distancing. It is absolutely critical that we as a City do everything we can to slow the pace of community spread and avoid unnecessary strain on our medical system. To aid in our efforts, under the emergency authorities vested in the Director of Emergency Services pursuant to Chapter 2.84 of the Glendale Municipal Code, to make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency, it is ordered that a series of temporary restrictions be placed on certain establishments throughout the City of Glendale in which large numbers of people tend to gather and remain in close proximity;

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Public Health declared a local and public health emergency in response to increased spread of coronavirus across the country; and the Glendale City Council adopted Resolution No. 20-29 consistent with County's Safer at Home orders, which closed all dine-in services at restaurants, except for delivery and take-out

Whereas, on May 15, 2020 Glendale's Resolution No. 20-29 - pertaining to restaurants, bars, nightclubs etc. - expired and said business and activities continued to be regulated under the County's Safer at Home orders.

Whereas, on or about May 26, 2020 revised its Safer at Home Orders to allow for partial re-opening of restaurants for dine-in services and retail stores for in-store shopping services if they meet certain county protocols;

Whereas, the City of Glendale is taking steps to offer direct assistance to the local economy in response to the economic impacts presented by COVID-19 by forming the Business Recovery Task Force and meeting with more than 40 stakeholders that represent important industry segments in Glendale, including retail, hospitality, office and healthcare;

Whereas, Task Force members weighed in on ways in which the City can support local businesses, among the recommendations included implementing the Al Fresco program which opens up private parking lots, on-street parking areas and sidewalks for additional outdoor dining and potentially retail activity in the future ("Al Fresco Program"); and

Whereas, implementation of the Al Fresco Program will benefit City business and residents by assisting restaurants to expand outdoor dining in order to expedite economic recovery while the County gradually implements its Reopening Safer at Work and in the Community orders;

Whereas, by virtue of the authority granted pursuant to Chapter 2.84 of the Glendale Municipal Code, the Director of Emergency Services issued an emergency public order to support the Al Fresco Program;

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE that:

SECTION 1. The Emergency Public Order No. 10 is hereby ratified and shall continue to be in effect until August 31, 2020.

A. For businesses that alter business operations in response to COVID-19 and require a temporary certificate of occupancy permit to accomplish those changes in operations, the permit fee is waived for temporary uses exercised during the period of local emergency when it is necessary as follows:

- **Temporary Certificate of Occupancy Permit – Necessary for requests to utilize private parking lots to do outdoor dining:** Fee is minimum of $166 per hour. Typical hours charged are 3 to 4 hours.
    - Note: Fee is waived for businesses applying for waiver as a result of impacts due to COVID-19. (For example, other applicants applying for a temporary certificate of occupancy other than doing outdoor dining are subject to the fee.
    - Permit will automatically expire on December 31, 2020

- **Sidewalk Dining Permit – Necessary for sidewalk dining and the parklet:** Fee is $233 plus a Yearly Licensing Fee of $2.23 per square feet.
    - Fee is waived for businesses applying for waiver as a result of impacts due to COVID-19.
    - Permit will automatically expire on December 31, 2020.

SECTION 2. If any provision of this Public Order or its application is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, sections, or applications of the Orders or this Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end each phrase, section, sentence, or word is declared to be severable.

SECTION 3. Any violation of the above Public Orders may be referred to the Office of the City Attorney for prosecution under Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.20, which provides for fines not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. Each

individual officer should use his/her discretion in enforcing this order and always keep the intent of the order in mind. Violations may also be enforced by the provisions of Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.24, which shall provide, along with other enforcement mechanisms set forth therein, for fines of $400 for the first citation, $1,000 for the second citation, and $2,000 for the third citation.

SECTION 4. This Resolution and the corresponding orders do not supersede any stricter limitation imposed by the County of Los Angeles or the State of California.

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Adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale on this 30th day of June, 2020.

Vrej Agajanian
Mayor

ATTEST:

Aram Adjemian
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, Aram Adjemian, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 20-95 was adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, California, at its regular meeting held on the 30th day of June, 2020, and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Brotman, Devine, Kassakhian, Najarian, Agajanian
Noes: None
Absent: None
Abstain: None

Aram Adjemian
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM
Michael J. Garcia
CITY ATTORNEY
DATE 6/30/2020

CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM

Report: COVID-19 Update; Consideration of Extension or Amendment of Public Orders on Commercial and Residential Eviction Moratorium, Rent Increase Freeze and Face Coverings

1. Resolution Modifying/Extending a Public Order Relating to Moratorium on Commercial Evictions.

2. Resolution Modifying/Extending a Public Order Relating to Moratorium on Residential Evictions

3. Resolution Modifying/Extending a Public Order Relating to a Freeze on Residential Rent Increases

4. Resolution Modifying/Extending a Public Order Pertaining to Face Coverings

5. Resolution Ratifying a Public Order Waiving Fees Related to Outdoor Dining Permits for the Al Fresco Program

COUNCIL ACTION

Item Type: Action Item

Approved for June 30, 2020 **calendar**

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Submitted by:
Michael J. Garcia, City Attorney
Yasmin K. Beers, City Manager

Prepared by:
Michael J. Garcia, City Attorney

Reviewed by:
Michele Flynn, Director of Finance
Roubik R. Golanian, P.E., Assistant City Manager
Michael J. Garcia, City Attorney

Approved by:
Yasmin K. Beers, City Manager

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Council receive the COVID-19 Update and consider whether to modify/extend the Public Orders relating to residential and commercial evictions, the residential rent increase freeze and face coverings. It is also recommended that the Council ratify the Director of Emergency Services' Public Order waiving temporary certificate of occupancy and sidewalk dining fees for restaurant businesses altering their business operations to incorporate additional outdoor dining in response to COVID-19.

BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

Since the City declared a state of emergency on March 16, 2020 in response to the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, the City has undertaken a number of actions to protect life, property and public health and safety, including regulatory actions, economic development efforts, and tenant protection and assistance efforts to help residents and businesses. The regulatory actions include:

- Declaration of State of Emergency
- Imposition of a moratorium on residential evictions, effective through June 30, 2020.
- Imposition of a moratorium on commercial evictions, effective through June 30, 2020.
- Imposition of a freeze on residential rent increases, effective through June 30, 2020.
- An emergency public order requiring individuals to wear face coverings when leaving their residence, effective through June 30, 2020.

Additionally, the City Council has moved forward with several economic development efforts intended to provide resources or financial assistance to local businesses negatively impacted by the economic fallout associated with COVID-19. On May 19, 2020, the Council directed the inclusion of funding of several economic development and business recovery programs into the fiscal year 2020-21 budget from Measure S funding, including: Small business recovery and assistance programs, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) grants, Support the Arts programming, child care support, and Enhancing Access to Emergency Recovery. In that regard, the City has recently announced three grant programs totaling $2.75 million in COVID-19 recovery funds for businesses and residents: (1) Emergency Rental Assistance Program ($572,500 from CDBG-CV), offering up to $1,500 maximum assistance to low income renter residents of Glendale; (2) Low-Income Small Business Grant Program ($572,500 from CDBG-CV) which will provide up to 114 non-essential businesses and restaurants affected by COVID-19 a $5,000 grant to assist with business expenses and layoff aversion of employees of low income, and; (3) Small Business Recovery Grant ($1,600,000 from

Glendale Measure S) which will assist 320 businesses who have 500 or fewer employees with a $5,000 grant.

Modification/Extension of Emergency Public Orders Related to Evictions and the Rent Increase Freeze

As noted above, the Public Orders on residential and commercial evictions and the residential rent increase will expire on June 30, 2020. Resolutions to extend the moratoria and the rent freeze are included if the Council desires to extend them. Staff has no recommendation regarding whether to extend these orders.

For comparison purposes, provided in the table below are the expiration dates of eviction moratoria and rent increase freezes from some survey jurisdictions:

Jurisdiction	Eviction Moratorium	Rent Freeze
Burbank	July 31, 2020	No freeze
Culver City	The earlier of 8/31/2020 or the end of local emergency	No freeze
City of Los Angeles	Residential: During the local emergency period and for 12 months thereafter. Commercial: During the local emergency period and for 3 months thereafter.	1 year after emergency period unless approved by HCIDLA
County of Los Angeles	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2020
Pasadena	Upon the termination of local emergency or local public health emergency	No freeze
Santa Monica	July 31, 2021	No freeze.
California Judicial Council	In effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the state of emergency is lifted, or until amended or repealed by the Judicial Council.	No freeze.

Face Coverings Order

The Public Order requiring face coverings when leaving one's residence also expires on June 30, 2020. The City's most recent face covering order is attached as Exhibit 1.

The County's updated Safer at Home and at Work Order of June 18, 2020 requires:

> "[A]ll persons [to] wear a cloth face covering over both their nose and mouth whenever they leave their place of residence and are or can be in contact with or walking near or past others who are non-household members in both public and private places, whether indoors or outdoors."

The State of California has also implemented a statewide "guidance" (Exhibit 2) which requires individuals to wear face coverings when:

- Inside of, or in line to enter, any indoor public space;
- Obtaining services from the healthcare sector in settings including, but not limited to, a hospital, pharmacy, medical clinic, laboratory, physician or dental office, veterinary clinic, or blood bank;
- Waiting for or riding on public transportation or paratransit or while in a taxi, private car service, or ride-sharing vehicle;
- Engaged in work, whether at the workplace or performing work off-site, when:
    - Interacting in-person with any member of the public;
    - Working in any space visited by members of the public, regardless of whether anyone from the public is present at the time;
    - Working in any space where food is prepared or packaged for sale or distribution to others;
    - Working in or walking through common areas, such as hallways, stairways, elevators, and parking facilities;
    - In any room or enclosed area where other people (except for members of the person's own household or residence) are present when unable to physically distance.
- Driving or operating any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle when passengers are present. When no passengers are present, face coverings are strongly recommended.
- While outdoors in public spaces when maintaining a physical distance of 6 feet from persons who are not members of the same household or residence is not feasible.

A table comparing the face coverings orders of the State, Los Angeles County, and the City of Glendale, including application and exemptions, is attached as Exhibit 3.

The Council may extend the City's face coverings order or rely on the orders of the State and Los Angeles County. If the Council extends the order, it is recommended that the Council extend it for the duration of the state of the emergency. As circumstances warrant, the Council or Director of Emergency Services would be authorized to terminate the order earlier.

Waiver of Outdoor Dining Permit Fees (Al Fresco)

As part of the City's Business Recovery Strategy, the Council directed staff to implement the Al Fresco Glendale Program to develop additional outdoor dining in private parking lots, in on-street parking areas, and on sidewalk areas where adequate social distancing can be maintained for pedestrians and patrons. As part of the

Program, Council concurred with staff's recommendation that the Director of Emergency Services issue a public order to waive outdoor dining permit fees to incentivize use of the Program. The Director issued an Emergency Public Order (No. 2020-10) on June 16, 2020, waiving said fees through August 31, 2020. As required by the Glendale Municipal Code, staff is seeking Council ratification of the Emergency Public Order.

FISCAL IMPACT

Staff estimates that the waiver of permit fees associated with outdoor dining permits to implement the Al Fresco program will have a fiscal impact of approximately $44,000, assuming assistance to 50 businesses, based on the following assumptions.

Businesses using 1,000 SF Parklets

- $233 permit fee x $2.23/sf
- Businesses have to share parklets, using 500 square feet each each
- About 15 businesses will use the parklets
- Average fee per business: $1,348
- Total Estimate for Waiving Fees for 15 Businesses Using Parklets: $20,220.

Businesses using extended Sidewalk Permit

- $233 permit fee x $2.23/sf
- Estimating 250 sf of outdoor dining space/business
- About 15 businesses using extended permit
- Average fee per business: $790
- Total Estimate for Waiving Fees for 15 Businesses Extending Sidewalk Dining: $11,857.

Businesses using Temporary Certificate of Occupancy

- TCO fee is $166/hour
- Estimating 3.5 hours/permit
- About 20 businesses using permit
- Average fee per business: $581
- Total Estimate for Waiving Fees for 20 Businesses Using Private Parking Lot: $11,620.

ALTERNATIVES

1. The Council can modify or extend the public orders relating to the moratorium on residential and commercial evictions, the residential rent freeze, and face coverings.

2. The Council can choose not to modify or extend the public orders relating to the residential and commercial eviction moratorium, the residential rent freeze and face coverings, allowing them to expire on June 30, 2020.

3. The Council can choose an alternative not identified by staff.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

EXHIBITS

1. Resolution No. 20-62 Pertaining to Face Coverings Order

2. State of California Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings

3. Table Comparing Face Covering Requirements of State of California, Los Angeles County and City of Glendale

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Exhibit 1

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, EXTENDING A PRIOR RESOLUTION ISSUING PUBLIC ORDERS FOR FACE COVERINGS UNDER THE CITY OF GLENDALE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY REGARDING COVID-19; AND FOR OTHER RELATED AND LAWFUL PURPOSES

Whereas, international, national, state, and local health and governmental authorities are responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. Symptoms of the virus include fever, cough, and shortness of breath, and infected individuals have experienced a range of outcomes, from mild sickness to severe illness and death; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Governor of the State of California declared a state of emergency to make additional resources available, formalize emergency actions already underway across multiple state agencies and departments, and help the State prepare for broader spread of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 4, 2020, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Public Health declared a local and public health emergency in response to increased spread of coronavirus across the country; and

Whereas, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States of America declared a national emergency and announced that the federal government would make emergency funding available to assist state and local governments in preventing the spread of and addressing the effects of COVID-19; and

Whereas, on March 16, 2020, the City Council of the City of Glendale, pursuant to Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 2.84, declared the existence of a local emergency and ordered the closure of and limitation of access to certain public establishments; and

Whereas, the efforts undertaken by the citizens of the State of California, the County of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale over the past several months to reduce the spread of the coronavirus have shown enough success that the County's Health Officer continues to allow the careful, gradual return of more business, social, and other activities; and

Whereas, as the City adds these additional components of reopening, people will be increasingly interacting in person, creating a risk that viral transmission will increase and one of the strongest protections we, as a society, can implement as we continue to interact more in person is to increase our use of Face Coverings; and

Whereas, substantial scientific evidence shows that when combined with physical distancing and other health and safety practices like handwashing and regular disinfection of surfaces, wearing Face Coverings permits additional activities to be resumed in the safest possible way, and as we collectively go out into the community more, we need to have a corresponding increase in the steps we take to protect those around us. By doing so, we not only protect our fellow community members, but ultimately ourselves and our loved ones, especially those who are vulnerable due to age or health conditions; and

Whereas, by ensuring that people generally wear Face Coverings when in public, the City is better able to continue to open businesses and resume activities in a safer manner to the benefit of all and for these reasons, the Public Order regarding Face Coverings is revising to address generally the changes in the increase in activities.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE that:

SECTION 1. This Order will take effect at 11:59 p.m. on June 3, 2020, and will continue to be in effect until June 30, 2020, and it revises and replaces Resolution No. 20-55.

A. As used in this Order, a "Face Covering" means a covering made of cloth, fabric, or other soft or permeable material, without holes, that covers only the nose and mouth and surrounding areas of the lower face. A covering that hides or obscures the wearer's eyes or forehead is not a Face Covering. Examples of Face Coverings include a scarf or bandana; a neck gaiter; a homemade covering made from a t-shirt, sweatshirt, or towel, held on with rubber bands or otherwise; or a mask, which need not be medical-grade. A Face Covering may be factory-made, or may be handmade and improvised from ordinary household materials. The Face Covering should be comfortable, so that the wearer can breathe through the nose and does not have to adjust it frequently, so as to avoid touching the face. For Face Coverings that are not disposed of after each use, people should clean them frequently and have extra ones available so that they have a clean one available for use. Information on cleaning a Face Covering is available from the CDC at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019- ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-to-wash-cloth-face-coverings.html.

For as long as medical-grade masks such as N95 masks and surgical masks are in short supply, members of the public should not purchase those masks for use as Face Coverings under this Order; those medical-grade masks should be reserved for health care providers and first responders.

Any mask that incorporates a one-way valve (typically a raised plastic cylinder about the size of a quarter on the front or side of the mask) that is designed to facilitate easy exhaling allows droplets to be released from the mask, putting others nearby at risk. As a result, these masks are not a Face Covering under this Order and must not be used to comply with this Order's requirements.

A video showing how to make a face covering and additional information about how to wear and clean Face Coverings may be found at the CDC website, at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face- coverings.html.

B. Each person in the City must wear a Face Covering when outside the person's household, living unit, or other place they reside (when "Outside the Residence") at all times except as follows:

1. Children under the age of 2 (including infants) should not wear cloth face coverings. Those between the ages of 2 and 8 should use them but under adult supervision to ensure that the child can breathe safely and avoid choking or suffocation. Children with breathing problems should not wear a face covering. Individuals with certain disabilities, engaging in the permitted activities are exempt from wearing face coverings if they adopt social distancing requirements and follow all governmental directives and the Los Angeles County Public Health protocols, which are available for download at: http://www.lapublichealth.org/media/Coronavirus/docs/HOO/HO_Order_COVID-19_Safer_at_Work_and_in_the_Community_05292020_FINAL_WithAppendices.pdf. For relevant businesses, (i) the protocols notice must be posted at or near the entrance to the facility so that it is easily viewable by the public and employees; and (ii) copies of the protocols must be provided to each employee performing work at the facility; and (iii) the business must provide evidence of its implementation of the protocols to any authority enforcing this Order upon demand.

2. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when (i) alone or only with others from their household or living unit in any building or enclosed space, such as when at work, (ii) there is nobody else within six feet, and (iii) others, whether coworkers, customers, building staff, or members of the public, are not likely to be in the same space for more than a few minutes in the following few days. A Face Covering must be worn if the person is working or engaged in activities where others routinely are present, even if the person is alone at the time, due to the risk of contaminating surfaces that others may soon touch. By way of example and without limitation, a Face Covering must be worn if a person shares a desk or individual office with co-workers on an alternating schedule or in a space where equipment such as tools, supplies, copiers, or computers are shared. A Face Covering must also be worn by someone like a plumber, teacher, care assistant, or housecleaner who visits someone else's house or living space to perform work, and anyone who lives there should also wear a Face Covering when near the visitor.

   A Face Covering need not be worn when a person is alone in a private office or area that is not shared and not likely to be visited by others without prior warning, but if another person enters the immediate area and is likely to remain nearby, both people must put on a Face Covering for the duration of the interaction.

And anyone who is preparing food or other items for sale or distribution to others is required to wear a Face Covering at all times when preparing such food or other items, even if they are alone when doing so.

3. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when in a motor vehicle and either alone or exclusively with other members of the same household or living unit, unless they must lower their windows for any purpose such as to interact with first responders, food service workers or others who are not members of their households.

4. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when they can show wearing a Face Covering while working would create a risk to the person related to their work as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines. A Face Covering should also not be used by anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the Face Covering without assistance. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when wearing a Face Covering, while working outdoors, would create a risk to the person because the work requires substantial physical exertion, such as standing and walking for a significant portion of the work day, and can limit public access to 6 feet of the working area as well as appropriate physical distancing between co-workers.

5. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when outdoors alone or with a member of their household or living unit and they have a Face Covering visible and immediately ready to cover the nose and mouth (such as hanging around their neck) and nobody else (other a member of their own household or living unit) is outdoors within 30 feet (10 yards) of them. It is recommended that people from the same household or living unit wear a Face Covering when outside, even if others are not nearby, any time others may appear without much notice. For reference, 30 feet is around the length of two cars end-to-end. When people are approaching each other and likely to pass in the coming seconds, they must put on their Face Coverings when they are within 30 feet. This 30-foot rule applies whether people are on the sidewalk, in a park, on a path or trail, or in any other outdoor area, and whether they are walking, running, biking, otherwise exercising, standing, or engaged in transportation such as using a motorcycle, skateboard, moped, or scooter. The 30 feet (10 yard) distance is used here to give people adequate time to put on a Face Covering before the distance closes and the people are within six feet of each other, which puts them at greater risk for transmission of the virus. As more activities are permitted,

more people will be near each other without much advance warning, making wearing a Face Covering essential when people are within 30 feet.

6. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when (i) alone or only with members of their household or living unit, (ii) they are eating or drinking, whether indoors or outdoors, and (iii) nobody else is within six feet. In the context of foodservice such as a restaurant, guidelines issued by the state or in a separate Health Officer order or directive must be followed and may require servers to wear a Face Covering.

7. Public safety first responder personnel shall wear protective face coverings in accordance with guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and as mandated by City of Glendale departmental policies.

C. Regardless of the exceptions listed above, a Face Covering is required as follows:

1. A person must wear a Face Covering when they are required by another Health Officer order or directive to wear a Face Covering, including when the requirement of the other order or directive is more restrictive than this Order.

2. A person must wear a Face Covering when they are working in any space where food or other goods are handled, prepared, or packaged for sale or distribution to others. This requirement does not apply when preparing food or items for members of a person's own household or living unit.

3. A driver or operator of any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle must wear a Face Covering when driving, operating, standing, or sitting in such vehicle, regardless of whether anyone else is in the vehicle, due to the need to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets in the vehicle at all times. But drivers or operators of public transportation vehicles are permitted to remove a Face Covering when seated in the operator compartment of the vehicle at terminals, the vehicle is stopped, and there are no passengers onboard due to the physical separation of the operator compartment and cleaning protocols between divers.

D. The intent of this Order is to ensure that all people when outside the residence in the City as permitted by the Safer-At-Home Order wear a Face Covering to reduce the likelihood that they may transmit or contract the virus that causes COVID-19. In so doing, this Order will help reduce the spread of the virus and mitigate its impact on members of the public and on the delivery of critical healthcare services to those in need. All provisions of this Order must be interpreted to effectuate this intent.

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E. Employers must permit their employees to wash their hands at least every 30 minutes. All such employers must provide, at their expense, non-medical grade face coverings for their employees. All employers must ensure that their employees have access to clean, sanitary restrooms, stocked with all necessary cleansing products; or sanitizing agents required to observe hand sanitation protocols recommended by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, provided at the employer's expense. All employers must implement social distancing measures for customers, visitors, and employees that provide a six-foot buffer, to the extent possible, between individuals. All customers and visitors must wear face coverings over their noses and mouths to provide additional protection for employees and customers. A business owner or operator may refuse admission or service to any individual who fails to wear face coverings as required by this Order. Additionally, all retail businesses are encouraged to install plexiglass to separate cashiers and customers at all points of sale.

F. To protect against the coronavirus and COVID-19, peace officers may require lawfully detained individuals to put on a face covering. If an individual does not have a face covering, officers will provide one.

SECTION 2. If any provision of this Public Order or its application is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, sections, or applications of the Orders or this Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end each phrase, section, sentence, or word is declared to be severable.

SECTION 3. Any violation of the above Public Orders may be referred to the Office of the City Attorney for prosecution under Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.20, which provides for fines not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. Each individual officer should use his/her discretion in enforcing this order and always keep the intent of the order in mind. Violations may also be enforced by the provisions of Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 1.24, which shall provide, along with other enforcement mechanisms set forth therein, for fines of $400 for the first citation, $1,000 for the second citation, and $2,000 for the third citation.

SECTION 4. This Resolution and the corresponding orders do not supersede any stricter limitation imposed by the County of Los Angeles or the State of California.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale on this 2nd day of June, 2020.

H Agajan

Mayor

ATTEST:

Aram Adjemian

City Clerk

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, Aram Adjemian, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. _____ was adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, California, at a special meeting held on the 2nd day of June, 2020, and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Absent:
Abstain:

Aram Adjemian
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM
NAME: Michael J. Garcia
TITLE: City Attorney
SIGNATURE: Michael J. Garcia
DATE: June 3, 2020

Exhibit 2

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

California Department of Public Health

SONIA Y. ANGELL, MD, MPH
State Public Health Officer & Director

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor

June 18, 2020

GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF FACE COVERINGS

Because of our collective actions, California has limited the spread of COVID-19 and associated hospitalizations and deaths in our state. Still, the risk for COVID-19 remains and the increasing number of Californians who are leaving their homes for work and other needs, increases the risk for COVID-19 exposure and infection.

Over the last four months, we have learned a lot about COVID-19 transmission, most notably that people who are infected but are asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic play an important part in community spread. The use of face coverings by everyone can limit the release of infected droplets when talking, coughing, and/or sneezing, as well as reinforce physical distancing.

This document updates existing CDPH guidance for the use of cloth face coverings by the general public when outside the home. It mandates that face coverings be worn state-wide in the circumstances and with the exceptions outlined below. It does not substitute for existing guidance about social distancing and handwashing.

Guidance

People in California must wear face coverings when they are in the high-risk situations listed below:

- Inside of, or in line to enter, any indoor public space;[1]
- Obtaining services from the healthcare sector in settings including, but not limited to, a hospital, pharmacy, medical clinic, laboratory, physician or dental office, veterinary clinic, or blood bank;[2]
- Waiting for or riding on public transportation or paratransit or while in a taxi, private car service, or ride-sharing vehicle;
- Engaged in work, whether at the workplace or performing work off-site, when:
    - Interacting in-person with any member of the public;
    - Working in any space visited by members of the public, regardless of whether anyone from the public is present at the time;

[1] Unless exempted by state guidelines for specific public settings (e.g., school or childcare center)
[2] Unless directed otherwise by an employee or healthcare provider

California Department of Public Health
P.O. Box 997377, MS0500 • Sacramento, CA 95899-7377
Department Website (www.cdph.ca.gov)

    - Working in any space where food is prepared or packaged for sale or distribution to others;
    - Working in or walking through common areas, such as hallways, stairways, elevators, and parking facilities;
    - In any room or enclosed area where other people (except for members of the person's own household or residence) are present when unable to physically distance.
- Driving or operating any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle when passengers are present. When no passengers are present, face coverings are strongly recommended.
- While outdoors in public spaces when maintaining a physical distance of 6 feet from persons who are not members of the same household or residence is not feasible.

The following individuals are exempt from wearing a face covering:

- Persons age two years or under. These very young children must not wear a face covering because of the risk of suffocation.
- Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a face covering. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a face covering could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a face covering without assistance.
- Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication.
- Persons for whom wearing a face covering would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.
- Persons who are obtaining a service involving the nose or face for which temporary removal of the face covering is necessary to perform the service.
- Persons who are seated at a restaurant or other establishment that offers food or beverage service, while they are eating or drinking, provided that they are able to maintain a distance of at least six feet away from persons who are not members of the same household or residence.
- Persons who are engaged in outdoor work or recreation such as swimming, walking, hiking, bicycling, or running, when alone or with household members, and when they are able to maintain a distance of at least six feet from others.

- Persons who are incarcerated. Prisons and jails, as part of their mitigation plans, will have specific guidance on the wearing of face coverings or masks for both inmates and staff.

Note: Persons exempted from wearing a face covering due to a medical condition who are employed in a job involving regular contact with others should wear a non-restrictive alternative, such as a face shield with a drape on the bottom edge, as long as their condition permits it.

Background

What is a cloth face covering?

A cloth face covering is a material that covers the nose and mouth. It can be secured to the head with ties or straps or simply wrapped around the lower face. It can be made of a variety of materials, such as cotton, silk, or linen. A cloth face covering may be factory-made or sewn by hand or can be improvised from household items such as scarfs, T-shirts, sweatshirts, or towels.

How well do cloth face coverings work to prevent spread of COVID-19?

There is scientific evidence to suggest that use of cloth face coverings by the public during a pandemic could help reduce disease transmission. Their primary role is to reduce the release of infectious particles into the air when someone speaks, coughs, or sneezes, including someone who has COVID-19 but feels well. Cloth face coverings are not a substitute for physical distancing, washing hands, and staying home when ill, but they may be helpful when combined with these primary interventions.

When should I wear a cloth face covering?

You should wear face coverings when in public places, particularly when those locations are indoors or in other areas where physical distancing is not possible

How should I care for a cloth face covering?

It's a good idea to wash your cloth face covering frequently, ideally after each use, or at least daily. Have a bag or bin to keep cloth face coverings in until they can be laundered with detergent and hot water and dried on a hot cycle. If you must re-wear your cloth face covering before washing, wash your hands immediately after putting it back on and avoid touching your face. Discard cloth face coverings that:

- No longer cover the nose and mouth
- Have stretched out or damaged ties or straps
- Cannot stay on the face
- Have holes or tears in the fabric

###

Exhibit 3

Face Covering Requirements

(As of June 19, 2020)

General Rule:

State	County	Glendale
	Whenever they leave their place of residence and are or can be in contact with or walking near or past others who are non-household members in both public and private places, whether indoors or outdoors, including when patronizing a business	Each person in the City must wear a Face Covering when outside the person's household, living unit, or other place they reside (when "Outside the Residence") at all times except as follow
Inside of, or in line to enter, any indoor public space (Unless exempted by state guidelines for specific public settings (e.g., school or childcare center)	yes	yes
Obtaining services from the healthcare sector in settings including, but not limited to, a hospital, pharmacy, medical clinic, laboratory, physician or dental office, veterinary clinic, or blood bank (Unless directed otherwise by an employee or healthcare provider)	yes	yes
Waiting for or riding on public transportation or paratransit or while in a taxi, private car service, or ride-sharing vehicle	yes	yes

State	County	Glendale
Engaged in work, whether at the workplace or performing work off-site, when: • Interacting in-person with any member of the public; • Working in any space visited by members of the public, regardless of whether anyone from the public is present at the time; • Working in any space where food is prepared or packaged for sale or distribution to others; • Working in or walking through common areas, such as hallways, stairways, elevators, and parking facilities; • In any room or enclosed area where other people (except for members of the person's own household or residence) are present when unable to physically distance.	yes	A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when (i) alone or only with others from their household or living unit in any building or enclosed space, such as when at work, (ii) there is nobody else within six feet, and (iii) others, whether coworkers, customers, building staff, or members of the public, are not likely to be in the same space for more than a few minutes in the following few days. A Face Covering must be worn if the person is working or engaged in activities where others routinely are present, even if the person is alone at the time, due to the risk of contaminating surfaces that others may soon touch. By way of example and without limitation, a Face Covering must be worn if a person shares a desk or individual office with co-workers on an alternating schedule or in a space where equipment such as tools, supplies, copiers, or computers are shared. A Face Covering must also be worn by someone like a plumber, teacher, care assistant, or housecleaner who visits someone else's house or living space to perform work, and anyone who lives there should also wear a Face Covering when near the visitor. A Face Covering need not be worn when a person is alone in a private office or area that is not shared and not likely to be visited by others without prior warning, but

State	County	Glendale
		if another person enters the immediate area and is likely to remain nearby, both people must put on a Face Covering for the duration of the interaction. And anyone who is preparing food or other items for sale or distribution to others is required to wear a Face Covering at all times when preparing such food or other items, even if they are alone when doing so.
Driving or operating any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle when passengers are present. When no passengers are present, face coverings are strongly recommended	Yes	A driver or operator of any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle must wear a Face Covering when driving, operating, standing, or sitting in such vehicle, regardless of whether anyone else is in the vehicle, due to the need to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets in the vehicle at all times. But drivers or operators of public transportation vehicles are permitted to remove a Face Covering when seated in the operator compartment of the vehicle at terminals, the vehicle is stopped, and there are no passengers onboard due to the physical separation of the operator compartment and cleaning protocols between divers

State	County	Glendale
While outdoors in public spaces when maintaining a physical distance of 6 feet from persons who are not members of the same household or residence is not feasible	yes	A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when outdoors alone or with a member of their household or living unit and they have a Face Covering visible and immediately ready to cover the nose and mouth (such as hanging around their neck) and nobody else (other a member of their own household or living unit) is outdoors within 30 feet (10 yards) of them. It is recommended that people from the same household or living unit wear a Face Covering when outside, even if others are not nearby, any time others may appear without much notice. For reference, 30 feet is around the length of two cars end-to-end. When people are approaching each other and likely to pass in the coming seconds, they must put on their Face Coverings when they are within 30 feet. This 30-foot rule applies whether people are on the sidewalk, in a park, on a path or trail, or in any other outdoor area, and whether they are walking, running, biking, otherwise exercising, standing, or engaged in transportation such as using a motorcycle, skateboard, moped, or scooter. The 30 feet (10 yard) distance is used here to give people adequate time to put on a Face Covering before the distance closes and the people are within

State	County	Glendale
		six feet of each other, which puts them at greater risk for transmission of the virus. As more activities are permitted more people will be near each other without much advance warning, making wearing a Face Covering essential when people are within 30 feet.

Exceptions:

State	County	Glendale
Persons age two years or under		Children under the age of 2 (including infants) should not wear cloth face coverings. Those between the ages of 2 and 8 should use them but under adult supervision to ensure that the child can breathe safely and avoid choking or suffocation. Children with breathing problems should not wear a face covering.
Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a face covering. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a face covering could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a face covering without assistance		Individuals with certain disabilities, engaging in the permitted activities are exempt from wearing face coverings if they adopt social distancing requirements and follow all governmental directives and the Los Angeles County Public Health protocols A Face Covering should also not be used by anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the Face Covering without assistance.

State	County	Glendale
Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication		
Persons for whom wearing a face covering would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines		A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when they can show wearing a Face Covering while working would create a risk to the person related to their work as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines. A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when wearing a Face Covering, while working outdoors, would create a risk to the person because the work requires substantial physical exertion, such as standing and walking for a significant portion of the work day, and can limit public access to 6 feet of the working area as well as appropriate physical distancing between co-workers.
Persons who are obtaining a service involving the nose or face for which temporary removal of the face covering is necessary to perform the service		
Persons who are seated at a restaurant or other establishment that offers food or beverage service, while they are eating or drinking, provided that they are able to maintain a distance of at least six feet away from persons who are not members of the same household or residence		A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when (i) alone or only with members of their household or living unit, (ii) they are eating or drinking, whether indoors or outdoors, and (iii) nobody else is within six feet. In the context of foodservice such as a restaurant,

State	County	Glendale
		guidelines issued by the state or in a separate Health Officer order or directive must be followed and may require servers to wear a Face Covering.
Persons who are engaged in outdoor work or recreation such as swimming, walking, hiking, bicycling, or running, when alone or with household members, and when they are able to maintain a distance of at least six feet from others.		A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when outdoors alone or with a member of their household or living unit and they have a Face Covering visible and immediately ready to cover the nose and mouth (such as hanging around their neck) and nobody else (other a member of their own household or living unit) is outdoors within 30 feet (10 yards) of them. It is recommended that people from the same household or living unit wear a Face Covering when outside, even if others are not nearby, any time others may appear without much notice. For reference, 30 feet is around the length of two cars end-to-end. When people are approaching each other and likely to pass in the coming seconds, they must put on their Face Coverings when they are within 30 feet. This 30-foot rule applies whether people are on the sidewalk, in a park, on a path or trail, or in any other outdoor area, and whether they are walking, running, biking, otherwise exercising, standing, or engaged in transportation such as using a motorcycle, skateboard, moped, or scooter.

State	County	Glendale
Persons who are incarcerated. Prisons and jails, as part of their mitigation plans, will have specific guidance on the wearing of face coverings or masks for both inmates and staff		
		A person does not need to wear a Face Covering when in a motor vehicle and either alone or exclusively with other members of the same household or living unit, unless they must lower their windows for any purpose such as to interact with first responders, food service workers or others who are not members of their households
		Public safety first responder personnel shall wear protective face coverings in accordance with guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and as mandated by City of Glendale departmental policies.