

LEGAL ISSUES AND REOPENING: The Saga Continues

July 29, 2020, 1:00 PM EST

Presentation by Stephanie A. Adams Law Office of Stephanie Adams, PLLC

Who am I and what is the LOSA?

LOSA lead attorney Stephanie Adams combines experience with municipal law, intellectual property, education law, and employment law, to serve the needs of public and private libraries.

Now as part of the LOSA practice, we support libraries as clients and through the Ask the Lawyer service offered by library councils throughout the state.





Question (s):

The drama around face masks. Are we able to akin it to "No shoes, No shirt, No service"?

See ATL:

https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-

the-lawyer/rags/138

Posted: Tuesday, May 5, 2020 Permalink



MEMBER QUESTION

Can a library prevent someone from coming into the library if they refuse to wear a mask? I know that library behavior policies would need to be broadened to include mask-wearing. Are libraries required to provide a mask for the public - and what if a person wears the mask improperly - can they be asked to leave?

WNYLRC ATTORNEY'S RESPONSE

New York has numerous "types" of libraries, serving a diverse array of locations. All of them are empowered to take the steps needed to serve their communities safely.

For libraries who want to do just that—knowing it will be a vital part of their community's response and recovery—here is how to enact and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Step 1

Assess your library's status under the current Executive Orders. Does your library regard itself as exempt from the Orders due to status as a governmental entity (like a school)?[1] Or has your library been operating under compliance with the 100% workforce reduction...and thus, subject to further such restrictions (or them being eased)?

If your library is subject to the Executive Orders, linking your policy to future Orders is a good idea. That's why you'll see that as a variable in the template, below. And if your library concluded it didn't need to follow them, well, that part doesn't apply to you.

Step 2

Assess what operations your library will resume. Will you resume lending books, but restrict reading rooms? Will you encourage curbside pickup, or perhaps lower your building capacity to ensure social distancing?

This step assumes that the return to full services might be incremental—but with the resumption of services tailored to the needs of your community. It is where the customization kicks in.

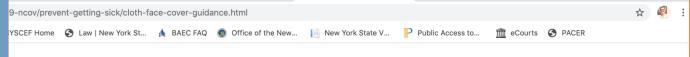


Question (s):

What are legal ramifications of turning away patrons who refuse to wear a mask for physical/psychological reasons?

See ATL:

https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/153



Who Should Not Wear a Cloth Face Covering

Cloth face coverings should **not** be worn by:

- Children younger than 2 years old
- Anyone who has trouble breathing
- · Anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the cloth face covering without assistance

Feasibility and Adaptations

CDC recognizes that wearing cloth face coverings may not be possible in every situation or for some people. In some situations, wearing a cloth face covering may exacerbate a physical or mental health condition, lead to a medical emergency, or introduce significant safety concerns. Adaptations and alternatives should be considered whenever possible to increase the feasibility of wearing a cloth face covering or to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spreading if it is not possible to wear one.

For example,

- People who are deaf or hard of hearing—or those who care for or interact with a person who is hearing impaired—may
 be unable to wear cloth face coverings if they rely on lipreading to communicate. In this situation, consider using a clear
 face covering. If a clear face covering isn't available, consider whether you can use written communication, use closed
 captioning, or decrease background noise to make communication possible while wearing a cloth face covering that
 blocks your lips.
- Some people, such as people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental health conditions or other sensory sensitivities, may have challenges wearing a cloth face covering. They should consult with their healthcare provider for advice about wearing cloth face coverings.
- Younger children (e.g., preschool or early elementary aged) may be unable to wear a cloth face covering properly, particularly for an extended period of time. Wearing of cloth face coverings may be prioritized at times when it is difficult to maintain a distance of 6 feet from others (e.g., during carpool drop off or pick up, or when standing in line at



Question (s):

What power do we have to enforce a mask mandate? If someone refuses to leave, is it appropriate to call law enforcement?

CDC guidelines on "Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility" if someone <u>is suspected</u> or confirmed to have COVID-19 are as follows:

- Close off areas used by the person <u>suspected</u> or confirmed to have COVID-19 (Responsible Parties do not necessarily need to close operations, if they can close off the affected areas).
- Open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in the area.
- Wait 24 hours before you clean or disinfect.
- If 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible.
- Clean and disinfect all areas used by the person who is <u>suspected</u> or confirmed to have COVID19, such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, and shared equipment.
- Once the area has been appropriately disinfected, it can be opened for use.
- Employees without close or proximate contact with the person who is <u>suspected</u> or confirmed to have COVID-19 can return to the work area immediately after disinfection. Refer to DOH's "<u>Interim Guidance for Public and Private Employees Returning to Work Following COVID-19</u>
 <u>Infection or Exposure</u>" for information on "close or proximate" contacts. ⁴

https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/RetailMasterGuidance.pdf



¹ This answer does not apply to employees and visitors like contractors, who must be screened.

² Found as of July 25th, 2020 at



OPERATING WITH RESTRICTIONS

Your business is located in county, which is in <u>Western New York</u> region. Western New York is in Phase 4 of reopening.

Your business is currently permitted to operate with restrictions. Restrictions that are applicable to your industry are as follows:

Libraries that are operated by a local government or political subdivision are allowed to operate as business restrictions do not apply to government agencies or entities. Libraries that are operated by a not-for-profit or other non-governmental organization may perform curbside or "in-store" pickup once the region in which they are located reaches Phase 1 and may perform other "in-store" operations once the region in which they are located reaches Phases 2-4. Libraries and archives should follow the office-based work guidance for their employee activities, where appropriate.

In order to operate during the ongoing public health emergency, you must comply with all COVID-19 guidelines specific to your business activities and operations, as well as any additional applicable public health and safety guidance issued by New York State.

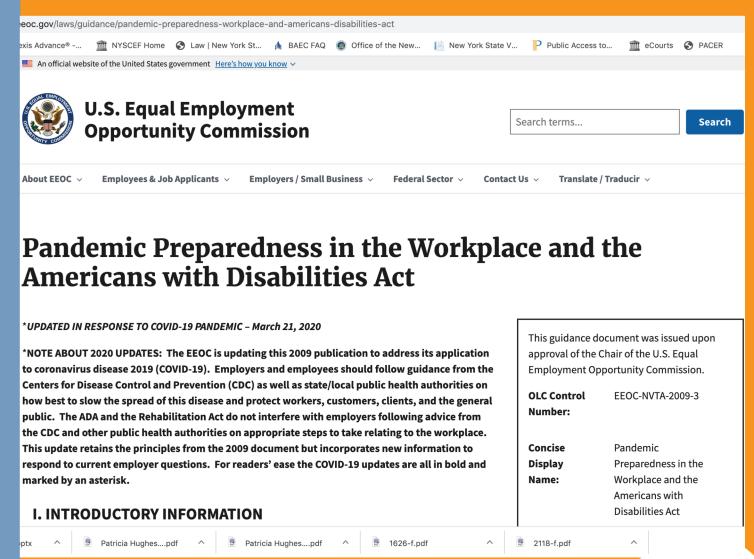
Question:

If you are requiring masks and social distancing then testing and tracing should not be necessary, correct?



EEOC Guideance

https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/pandemic-preparedness-workplace-and-americans-disabilities-act





Contact tracing requirements

https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/RetailMasterGuidance.pdf

https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/offices-interim-guidance.pdf

- Responsible Parties must designate a central point of contact, which may vary by activity, location, shift or day, responsible for receiving and attesting to having reviewed all questionnaires, with such contact also identified as the party for individuals to inform if they later are experiencing COVID-19related symptoms, as noted on the questionnaire.
- Responsible Parties must designate a site safety monitor whose responsibilities include continuous compliance with all aspects of the site safety plan.
- To the extent possible, Responsible Parties should maintain a log of employees and visitors who may
 have close or proximate contact with other individuals at the workplace or area; excluding customers
 and deliveries that are performed with appropriate PPE or through contactless means. Log should
 contain contact information, such that all contacts may be identified, traced and notified in the event
 an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19. Responsible Parties must cooperate with state and local
 health department contact tracing efforts.
- Responsible Parties cannot mandate that customers complete a health screen or provide contact
 information but may encourage customers to do so. Responsible Parties may provide an option for
 customers to provide contact information so they can be logged and contacted for contact tracing, if
 necessary.

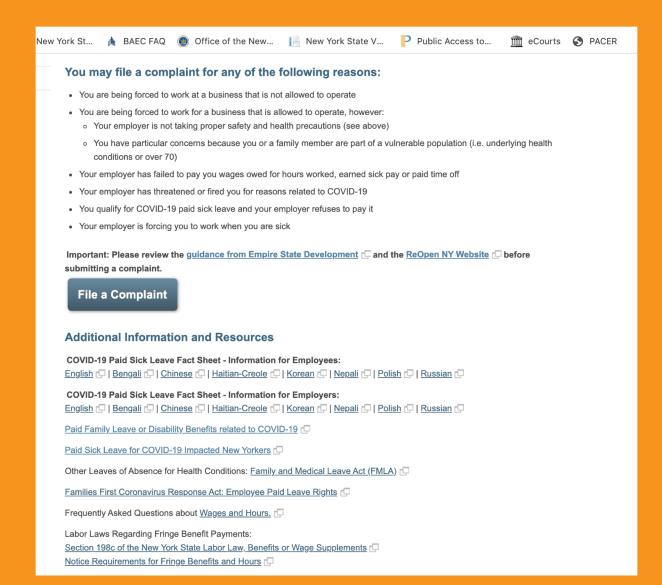
To the extent possible, Responsible Parties should maintain a log of every person, including
employees and visitors, who may have close or proximate contact with other individuals at the
worksite or area; excluding deliveries that are performed with appropriate PPE or through contactless
means. The log should contain contact information, such that all contacts may be identified, traced

WEAR A MASK. GET TESTED. SAVE LIVES. 10

and notified in the event an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19. Responsible Parties must cooperate with state and local health department contact tracing efforts.

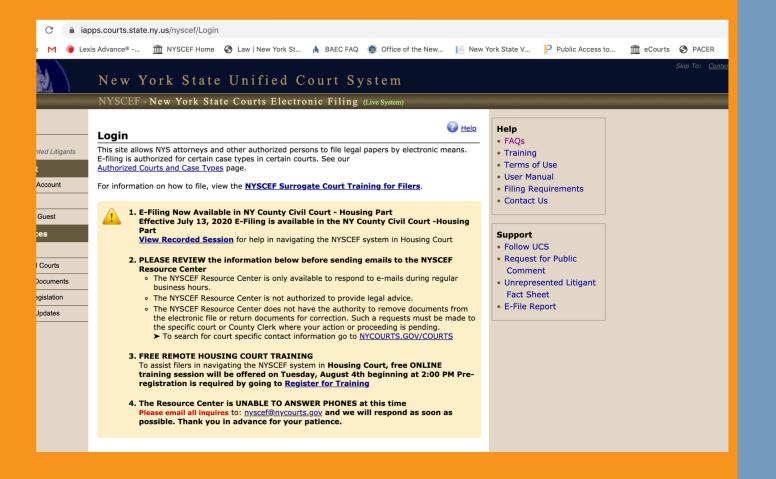


10



What rights do employees have in regards to patrons not wearing masks when management is not enforcing the mandate?





When the Library Board adopts a mask requirement policy, can that policy be challenged in court?

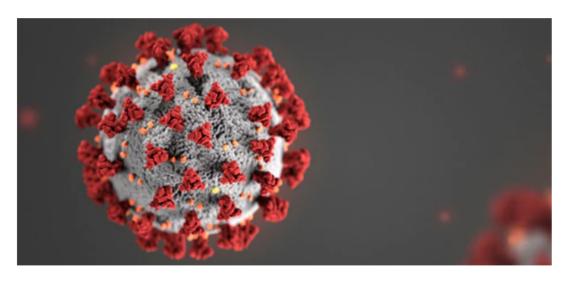
What is the liability of a library if a patron gets COVID-19 from time spent at the library?



Where is the line between HIPPA and employee confidentiality (mainly regarding travel, testing...) and what we should and/or need to do for COVID-19 mandates?

What are we required to do with regard to contact tracing information and privacy?

HIPAA and COVID-19

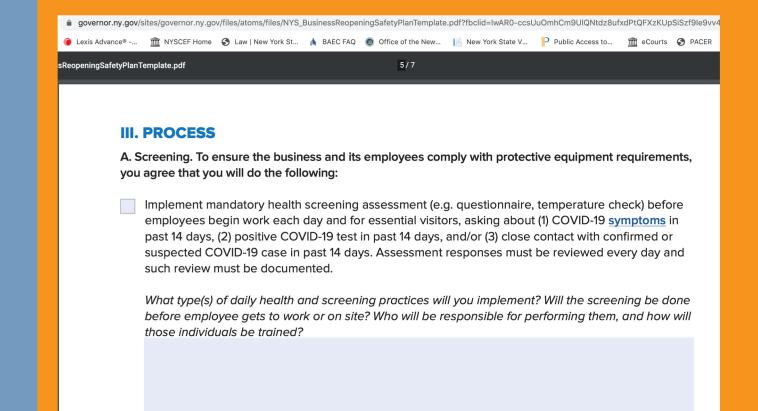


We are empowering medical providers to serve patients wherever they are during this national public health emergency. We are especially concerned about reaching those most at risk, including older persons and persons with disabilities. – Roger Severino, OCR Director.

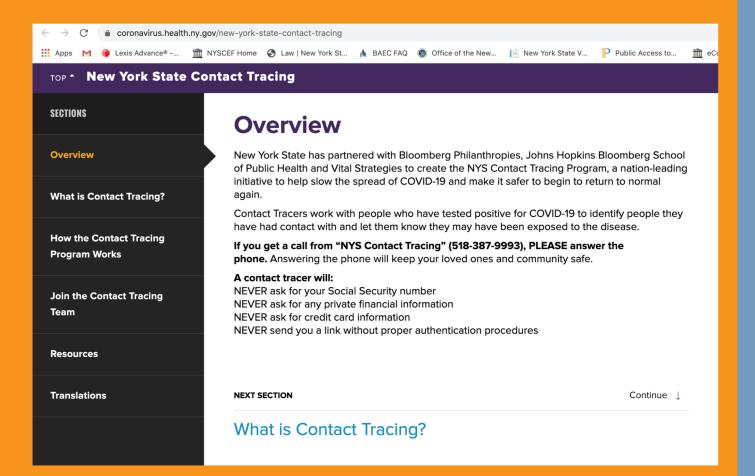
The HHS Office for Civil Rights (OCR) has provided Bulletins, Notifications of Enforcement Discretion, Guidance, and Resources that help explain how patient health information may be used and disclosed in response to the COVID-19 nationwide public health emergency.



If an employee has family visiting from a "banned" state, should that person be staying home?

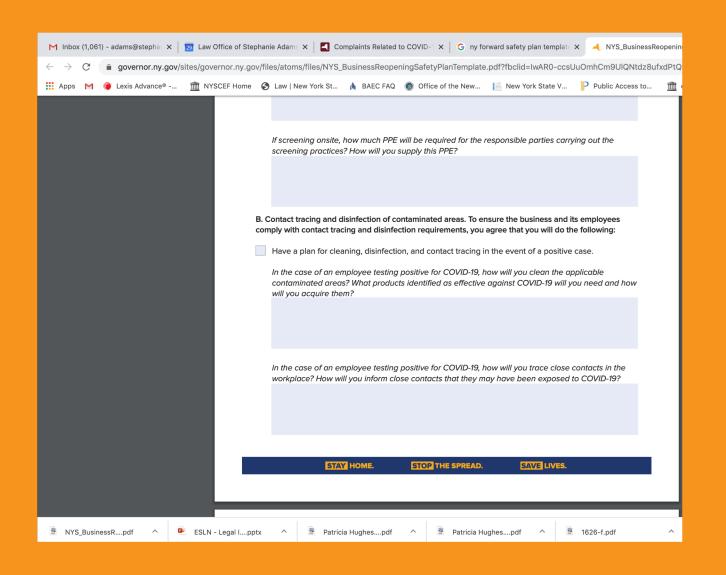






How are public libraries handling contact tracing and patron privacy?

See ATL: https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/149



How are public libraries handling contact tracing and patron privacy?

What if a coworker has delayed COVID-19 test results that end up being positive? What are the next steps? And what are the ramifications?

See ATL: https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/149

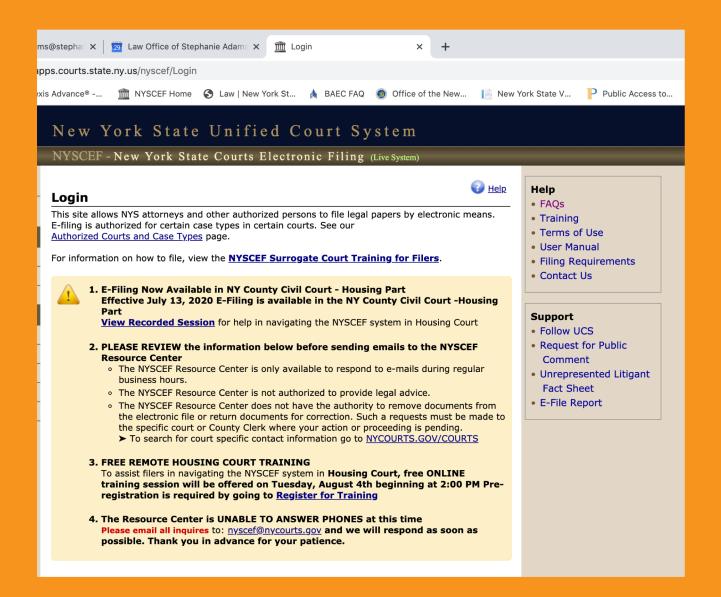
Can I require an employee to work on site if they are 65+ or have medical issue if their work can't be done remotely?

See ATL:

https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/144







Can our parent organizations be sued for negligence if proper precautions are not in place?

See ATL: https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/151





Can you discuss limits on photocopying of library reserves and possible penalties?

See ATL: https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/155



What will happen if the executive order allowing virtual meetings doesn't get extended?

See:

https://www.governor.ny.go v/sites/governor.ny.gov/files /atoms/files/EO 202.48.pdf

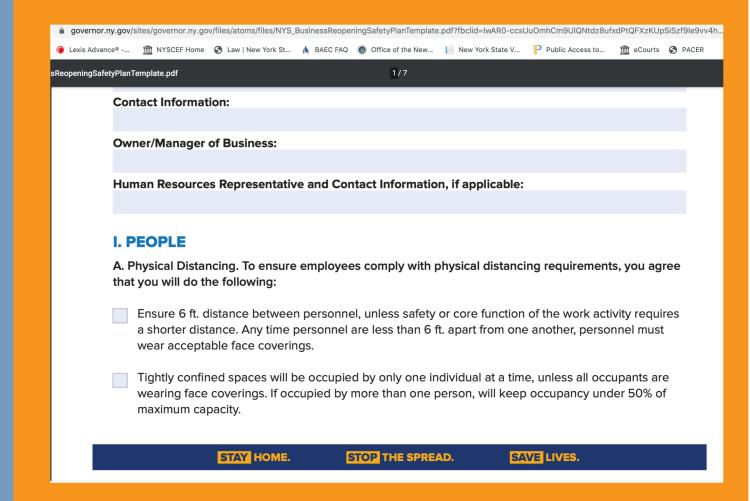


No. 202.48

CONTINUING TEMPORARY SUSPENSION AND MODIFICATION OF LAWS RELATING TO THE DISASTER EMERGENCY



What capacity restrictions should libraries observe in programming indoors and outdoors if there are any?





We are a special district library - do trustee candidates still need to collect signatures? Any other changes?

See:

https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/no-20251-continuing-temporary-suspension-and-modification-laws-relating-disaster-emergency



No. 202.51: Continuing Temporary Suspension and...

Real Property Tax Law Section 925-a is no longer in effect.

IN ADDITION, I hereby temporarily suspend or modify for the period from the date of this Executive Order through August 12, 2020, the following:

- Subdivision 1 of section 259 of the Education Law to the extent necessary to reduce the required number of signatures on registered public or free association library funding petitions to three and three tenths percentum of the total number of votes cast for governor at the last gubernatorial election in such municipality, excluding blank and void votes. Such petitions shall be submitted no less than 30 days prior to the scheduled election.
- Any state law, rule or regulation governing the gathering of nominating petitions for any public
 library district or special library district election to the extent necessary to provide that the
 minimum threshold requirement of signatures on nominating petitions for library trustee
 elections to be held on September 15, 2020 or on a subsequent date after September 15
 through December 31, 2020, shall be a number equal to seventy percentum of the minimum
 number provided for by Education Law or the governing statutory provisions of such library.
 Such petitions shall be submitted no less than 30 days prior to the scheduled election.

CIVEN and a graph and the Driver Coal of the Chate in the City of Allegan this the oath of his



How would you recommend documenting and organizing COVID-19 updates and guidelines on site?



Home About - Membership - News and Events - Advocacy - Career Resources - Ver



COVID-19 Library Reopening Plan Database

Coming up with a safe reopening plan can be complicated and there is a lot of information out there to sift through. Urban Librarians Unite and NYLA have partnered to provide a sh database of NYS library reopening plans. If you have a reopening plan you are using, please share it here, and if you need resources to build your own plan this database is sortable library type, geographic area, and service population size.

Lets work together to keep our library workers and patrons as safe as possible.



This is a deep array of questions, requiring a deep array of answers.

But let's start with the basics.

There are 64 SUNY campuses, some with more than one library.

What's cool about these libraries? They aren't just collections of books on a campus, but distinct entities within their institutions, governed by the body of laws that apply to all libraries in New York, as well as the law that is SUNY-library specific.

The "SUNY-library specific" law is Education Law 249-a, which states:

The state university trustees and the board of higher education of the city of New York are hereby authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary and appropriate to make provision for access and use by the residents of the state of the libraries and library facilities of the public institutions of higher education under their respective jurisdictions.

In other words: SUNY and CUNY have libraries, and the boards of SUNY and CUNY can set those libraries' rules, including the rules governing access.

SUNY's[1] board has established "such rules" by, among other things, adopting a policy on "Public Access to SUNY Libraries"[2] which states:

It is the policy of the State University of New York (University) that the public is given access to University libraries insofar as possible. Since implementation of this policy has fiscal and administrative implications, campuses may extend the facilities of their libraries to the public whenever it can be done and in a manner that is both fiscally sound and consistent with their primary educational mission.

What does this mean for public access to those libraries?

State law gives SUNY broad authority "to establish such rules...for access and use by the residents of the state." SUNY then uses that authority to develop a policy requiring "that the public is given access to University libraries insofar as possible." BUT, after asserting that broad goal, SUNY allows individual campuses to tailor that access based on the "fiscal" and "administrative" considerations of individual institutions. So while access to the public is the stated goal, the conditions for access are really up to the individual libraries (and the academic leadership they report to).

Question:

SUNY campus libraries are required by law to allow some public access. Does the current situation (state declaration of emergency) mean we can restrict access on campus?

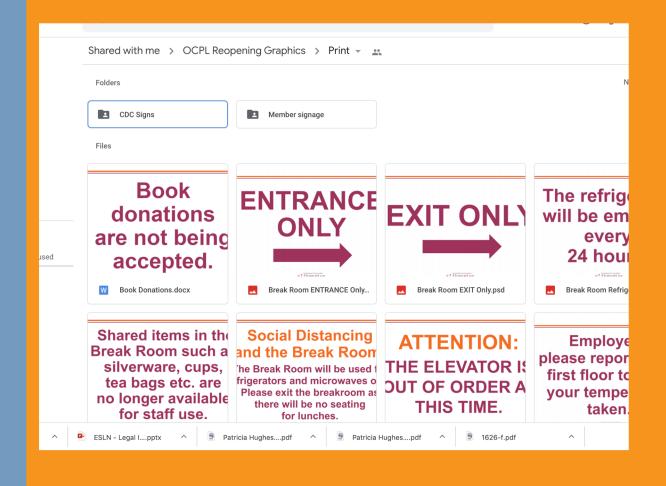
https://www.wnylrc.org/ask-the-lawyer/raqs/157

And finally, a scenario:

Can we pose the questions shown below in italics to patrons through notifications and signage before they enter our building and still meet the spirit of free and open access:

"Before you come to the Library we ask that you consider the following 4 questions and if you answer 'YES' to any of them you reschedule your visit or use our contactless pick-up option. The questions are:

- 1. In the past 14 days have you had COVID-19 symptoms of fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, or diarrhea?
- 2. In the past 14 days have you tested positive for COVID-19?
- 3. In the past 14 days have you had close contact, less than 6 feet for more than 15 minutes, with someone who has a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19?
- 4. In the past 14 days have you traveled outside the US or to any of the states currently listed on New York State's quarantine list?"





Further questions or concerns? The LOSA team is here to help.

LOSA's library team has a variety of work and personal experiences that help inform the work we do for libraries and library councils across the state.

Joanna's experience as children's librarian, library branch manager, and college librarian before joining LOSA help her serve many types of libraries. joanna@losapllc.com

Jill's work as hospital librarian and college librarian prepared her to offer expert services to the libraries LOSA works with. jill@losapllc.com

Brian's experience as an accountant prepared him to for the detail oriented work LOSA does for library clients. brian@losapllc.com







THANK YOU!

This presentation was made using the accessibility standards from Section508.gov and the Web Accessibility Initiative. Please let us know if you have suggestions for improvements.

Images sourced from the NYPL's Turn of the Century Posters digital collection found here:

https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/collections/turn-of-the-century-posters#/?tab=navigation

Citations for induvial images found in the notes section of each slide.

This presentation is available for licensing. For distribution information contact: joanna@losapllc.com