COVID-19 Best Practice Information: Economic Recovery

Background

- States and jurisdictions across the country have directed residents to stay home; many more
 jurisdictions have shut down all "non-essential" businesses. These "shelter in place" policies have
 adversely affected thousands of businesses.¹
- This document highlights best practices to mitigate the effects of shelter in place policies on businesses and steps to take to work towards economic recovery. These are best practices for consideration and do not constitute and should not be considered as guidance in any way.

Key Considerations

- In response to the unprecedented strain the COVID-19 pandemic has placed on the economy, businesses will need to both mitigate the effects of shelter in place policies and begin working towards economic recovery.
- By implementing proactive and creative policies to restructure practices when possible, businesses will be able to better withstand the long-term effects of pandemic response.

Lessons Learned Related to COVID-19 Operations and Economic Recovery

Mitigating Impacts of Shelter in Place Policies

- Strength: Many businesses have implemented telework policies. This promotes the health and safety of workers while also allowing for continuation of business activity.²
- Strength: Some states offer a Work Sharing Program as an alternative to layoffs. These programs
 provide benefits to employees who have had their hours or wages reduced, allowing employers to
 reduce costs without losing qualified employees.³
- **Strength:** Restaurants have adjusted to restrictions on sit-down establishments by modifying menus to respond to shortages and are increasing takeout options, delivery capacity, and remote ordering infrastructure.⁴
- Potential Best Practice: Businesses can ensure continuity by identifying essential functions and

⁴ 2020 National Restaurant Association, COVID-19 Business Continuity Planning Basics



¹ 2020 The New York Times, See Which States and Cities Have Told Residents to Stay at Home

² 2020 NYC Health, Coronavirus Disease: Guidance for Businesses and Non-Health Care Settings

³ 2020 California Development Department, Work Sharing Program

critical employees, and planning out business operations with interruptions in staffing or functions.5

- Potential Best Practice: In some states, businesses can file bulk unemployment claims for affected
 workers in the event of a temporary or permanent layoff. This expedites access to benefits for
 workers and reduces the administrative burden on the employer.⁶
- Potential Best Practices: Restaurants and bars in states with state-run liquor retailers may be able
 to take advantage of buy-back programs being instituted by their states.⁷ Additionally, to generate
 income in the interim, restaurants and bars may consider selling excess inventory.⁸ Some
 jurisdictions have allowed restaurants to sell alcohol with takeout meals.⁹ Additionally, food
 suppliers are selling food and restaurant supplies including hand sanitizer, disinfectant cleaners,
 and cleaning wipes.¹⁰
- Potential Best Practice: Businesses should cross-train employees to perform essential functions so
 the workplace can operate even if key employees are absent.¹¹
- Potential Best Practice: Businesses can stay updated on their state and locality's latest COVID-19 orders and announcements. A state-by-state tracker of this information can be found here.12

Working Towards Economic Recovery

- Strength: Small business owners in all U.S. states and territories are currently eligible to apply for a low-interest loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) due to COVID-19.¹³
- Strength: The recent stimulus bill that was signed into law included the <u>Paycheck Protection</u>
 <u>Program</u> which authorizes \$349 billion to provide relief to small businesses. The loan, available
 April3 June 30, is designed to provide a direct incentive for small businesses to keep their
 workers on the payroll. SBA will forgive loans if all employees are kept on the payroll for eight weeks
 and the money is used for payroll, rent, mortgage interest, or utilities.
- Strength: SBA works with a number of local partners to counsel, mentor and train small businesses in need of assistance. Use SBA's Local Assistance Directory to locate an office near you.¹⁴
- Strength: As of March 20, 2020, small and midsize employers can take advantage of two new refundable payroll tax credits, designed to immediately and fully reimburse them for the cost of providing Coronavirus-related leave to their employees. This relief is provided under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.¹⁵

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⁵ 2020 NYC Health, Coronavirus Disease; Guidance for Businesses and Non-Health Care Settings

⁶ 2020 Maryland Department of Labor, Division of Unemployment Insurance

⁷ 2020 Ohio Department of Health, Resources for Economic Support

^{8 2020} Washingtonian, Jack Rose is Selling Off One of the World's Largest Whiskey Collections

^{9 2020} Restaurants Can Sell Beer, Wine for Carryout, Delivery in Montgomery County

¹⁰ 2020 CBS Detroit, Major Food Supplier for Metro Detroit Restaurants Is Now Selling to The Public

^{11 2020} CDC, Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to COVID-19

^{12 2020} Multistate, COVID-19 Policy Tracker

^{13 2020} U.S. Small Business Administration, Coronavirus (COVID-19): Small Business Guidance & Loan Resources

^{14 2020} U.S. Small Business Administration, Coronavirus (COVID-19); Small Business Guidance & Loan Resources

¹⁵ 2020 CDC Information for Business Response to COVID-19

- Potential Best Practice: Businesses should renegotiate terms of contracts and debt. For example, business owners can ask landlords to defer rent payments or ask banks to defer interest payments on outstanding debt.¹⁶
- Potential Best Practice: Businesses should discuss response plans with business partners and share best practices with other businesses in the community, chambers of commerce, and associations to improve community response efforts.¹⁷
- Potential Best Practice: Businesses should take advantage of information provided by professional
 associations and chambers of commerce, which includes more detailed analysis of recent
 legislation designed to assist small business.

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¹⁶ 2020 Harvard Business School, How Small Businesses Can Survive the Coronavirus Outbreak

¹⁷ 2020 CDC, Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to COVID-19