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# SAVANT PREPARATORY ACADEMY OF BUSINESS

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## Planning for Implementation of Safety Measures 2020-2021



## Introduction and Overview

This document is designed to assist in planning for the safer reopening of Savant Preparatory Academy of Business (SPAB) for the 2020-2021 school year. We recognize the importance of returning students to the school campus for in-person instruction, as well as the overarching need to protect the health and safety of our scholars, school staff, and broader community. The goal of this document is to help SPAB plan for and implement measures to reduce COVID-19 transmission in the school setting, while meeting the educational needs of all students. We expect that COVID-19 will be present, to some degree, in our community throughout the upcoming school year. Schools should expect that they will experience a COVID-19 exposure after they reopen and must be prepared to respond. However, the requirements and recommendations in this document are intended to significantly reduce the risk that our scholars and staff will be exposed to COVID-19.

Education, just like healthcare and food provision, is essential to our community, and as such, the reopening of school campuses for in-person instruction with strict safety protocols should be prioritized. School closures magnify socioeconomic, racial, and other inequities among students. The students most impacted by school closures are those whose parents comprise a disproportionate share of our community's essential workforce and may be less available to provide instructional support, those without access to technologies that facilitate distance learning, and those with special needs. The health-related risks for children who are not provided in-person instruction are significant, including lower rates of immunization, higher rates of undetected child abuse and neglect, and risk to social/emotional wellbeing.

The safety of teachers and other staff is also a critical priority in SPAB reopening guidance and decisions. We have highlighted key staff safety measures in a standalone section that summarizes safety measures set forth throughout this document to protect staff and scholars, and also includes many additional safety measures specific to staff that have been effective in reducing transmission risk in other workplace settings.

The reopening and closing of schools are subject to certain criteria and guidance issued by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Currently, the State has directed schools to conduct only distance learning if they are located in a local health jurisdiction that has been on the [State's monitoring list](#) in the prior 14 days. However, elementary schools may apply to their local health officer for a waiver to fully or partially reopen for in-person instruction. As for school closures after reopening, the State's guidance provides that individual school closures and school district closures should be made in consultation with the local health officer.

Because the prevalence of COVID-19 in our community can change quickly in a short period of time, SPAB administration is aware they will need to maintain flexibility in their delivery of educational instruction. SPAB should be prepared to switch between distance learning and in-person instruction, and vice versa, with little notice. Should SPAB consider reopening for in-person instruction, the school should also be ready and able to provide distance learning for students who may need to isolate or quarantine, as well as students who are medically fragile or who have a household member who is medically fragile.

This document contains a series of public health requirements, recommendations, and considerations for schools reopening their campuses for in-person instruction. These should be read in conjunction with all relevant local, State, and federal laws, as well as school reopening requirements and/or guidance from the State and federal government, including but not limited to the California Department of Education’s [“Stronger Together: A Guidebook for the Safe Reopening of California’s Public Schools”](#) (June 2020), CDPH’s [“COVID-19 Industry Guidance: Schools and School-Based Programs”](#) (July 17, 2020), CDPH’s [“COVID-19 and Reopening In- Person Learning Framework for K-12 Schools in California, 2020-2021 School Year”](#) (July 17, 2020), CDPH’s [“COVID-19 and Reopening In-Person Learning: Elementary Education waiver Process”](#) (August 3, 2020), and CDPH’s [Schools Guidance FAQs](#) (August 3, 2020), CDPH’s [Youth Sports Questions and Answers](#) (August 3, 2020).

The **requirements** in this document are actions that the County of San Bernardino’s Public Health Department is *requiring* schools to follow as they resume in-person instruction. Only those items labeled “requirements” in this document must be in place for Savant Preparatory Academy of Business to proceed with in person instruction.

The **recommendations** in this document are additional measures that the County of San Bernardino Public Health Department recommends schools take to protect the health and safety of students, staff, and the broader community. Recommendations from federal, state, or local public health officials are distinct from the legal orders or requirements that schools *must* follow.

The recommendations in this document reflect the best judgment of the County of San Bernardino Public Health Department as to practices that schools should follow, and they take into account local conditions and considerations. Many portions of the California Department of Education’s [“Stronger Together: A Guidebook for the Safe Reopening of California’s Public Schools,”](#) CDPH’s [“COVID-19 Industry Guidance: Schools and School-Based Programs,”](#) and CDPH’s [“COVID-19 and Reopening In-Person Learning Framework for K-12 Schools in California, 2020-2021 School Year,”](#) for example, offer general guidance for the entire state, where conditions vary significantly from region to region.

Finally, the **considerations** in this document provide concrete examples of how the requirements or recommendations can be implemented and factors that SPAB administrators may want to keep in mind when implementing them. These considerations are not requirements that the school must follow or even recommendations that the County urges schools to adopt.

## Guiding Principles

Several key principles informed the creation of this document:

1. **Evidence- and Practice-Based:** This document is based on a review of the scientific research and available epidemiologic data on COVID-19. Although there continues to be limited information available on COVID-19 transmission dynamics, effectiveness of various public health interventions, and the clinical impact of COVID-19 on children and youth, we have

utilized the best evidence available to create our recommendations. This included evaluation of published scientific literature, the experiences of other jurisdictions, and recommendations of experts in the United States and elsewhere.

Early decisions on school closure by public health experts around the country were based heavily on knowledge and experience with influenza, a disease for which school-based transmission is a significant factor in community-wide spread of disease. While scientific data for COVID-19 is still limited, published studies suggest that the epidemiology of COVID-19 is distinct from that of influenza. Specifically, studies suggest:

- COVID-19 disease prevalence among children is lower than in adults, and children who contract COVID-19 are more likely than adults to be asymptomatic or to have very mild symptoms.
- Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C), a severe condition associated with COVID-19, remains rare.
- In several studies, children were less likely to be the first case within a household, suggesting that child-to-adult transmission may be less common than adult-to-child transmission.
- In other countries, where schools remained open or have recently reopened, cases in schoolchildren have been associated with few secondary cases in the school, suggesting that child-to-child transmission may also not be as significant as with influenza.
- Emerging data from summer camps in the United States suggest that spread in camp settings may be more widespread and may differ from school settings.
- Analysis of data broken down further by age shows that these trends are seen more in younger children compared to teenagers, whose disease patterns more closely parallel those of adults.

These key findings have important implications for how we think about infection risk and play an important role in guiding our recommendations for preventing transmission at SPAB.

Specifically, these findings suggest that COVID-19 transmission in schools is likely to be less widespread than influenza transmission, that adult-to-child transmission is greater than child-to-child transmission, and that transmission risks among younger children appear to be lower than older children.

**2. Collaborative:** In developing this document, we are grateful for the collaboration of our stakeholders; the questions and concerns we have heard from, parents, and others; and our partnership with other health officers and school officials in the city of San Bernardino and throughout the State of California. The input that we received has been invaluable in helping us to consider the educational needs of our scholars and the practical constraints SPAB and families while also protecting the health and safety of scholars, staff, and our entire community.

**3. Iterative:** Given the evolving nature of the COVID-19 epidemic and the scientific information that we anticipate will develop in the coming months, we expect that this document may need to be updated in the future.

**4. Practical and Adaptable:** During this unprecedented pandemic, we realize that SPAB will face significant operational constraints, parents and teachers have a range of perspectives on the reopening of school campuses, and scholars themselves have a variety of educational and developmental needs. These heterogenous perspectives are particularly evident when considering the spectrum of differences across elementary, middle, junior high, and high school settings and the possibility of intermittent partial or full school closures (short-term or long-term) in the upcoming academic year. This document, therefore, was designed to Savant Preparatory Academy of Business (SPAB) clear direction while allowing the school appropriate flexibility based on their own constraints and resources.

## Section 1: Prevention

Common public health strategies to reduce the risk of disease transmission in schools and other community settings include: (1) minimizing the number of people who come into contact with each other, (2) maximizing the physical distance between people, (3) reducing the time that people spend in close proximity to others, and (4) measures to minimize dispersion of droplets and aerosols (e.g., using face coverings and covering coughs and sneezes). Because the relative contribution of each of these measures in reducing the spread of COVID-19 is not yet clear, public health experts have generally recommended that they be used collectively where possible.

These strategies may be easier or harder to implement in different age groups or settings. For example, SPAB may be able to ensure that younger elementary school students have fewer contacts by having scholars stay in one classroom, but younger scholars may be less able to wear face coverings consistently or maintain physical distancing during age-appropriate social and educational activities. In contrast, high school students encounter more individuals in a typical school day but are likely to have greater ability to maintain physical distancing and to more consistently use face coverings. (See Figure 1.) For these reasons, the requirements, recommendations, and considerations for minimizing disease transmission on SPAB's campus necessarily vary by age group.

### A. Physical Distancing

#### 1. General

##### *Recommendations*

- Place markings on the ground to facilitate physical distancing of six feet or more at all school entry and exit points, crosswalks near the school, in classrooms, and elsewhere on campus where scholars or staff are expected to cluster or form lines.
- Review emergency plans and drills to facilitate physical distancing, to the extent feasible, during such events.

#### 2. Arrival and Departure

##### *Requirements*

- Minimize close contact between scholars, staff, families, and the broader community at arrival and departure through the following methods:
  - Utilize as many entrances and exits as can be supervised appropriately to decrease crowding at entry and exit points.
  - Designate routes at entry and exit.
  - Instruct drivers to remain in their vehicles, to the extent possible, when dropping off or picking up scholars. When in-person drop-off or pick-up is needed, only a single parent or caregiver should enter the facility to pick up or drop off the child.
  - Require adults entering campus for in-person pick-up or drop-off to wear a face covering.
  - Provide supervision to disperse student gatherings during school arrival and departure.

### *Considerations*

- If crowding of scholars is occurring during arrival or departure, consider staggering arrival or departure times and designating multiple pick-up and drop-off locations to maximize physical distancing while minimizing scheduling challenges for scholars and families.

### **3. Classroom Settings**

#### *Requirements*

- Elementary school
  - Ensure scholars and staff remain in stable classroom cohorts by keeping the same students and teacher or staff together for the entire school day.<sup>1</sup> Scholars should not mix with other stable classroom cohorts.
- Middle schools/junior high schools and high schools
  - Reduce disease transmission risk by maximizing the space between student desks.
- All schools
  - Distance teacher and staff desks at least six feet away from scholars to minimize the risk of adult-to-child disease transmission.
  - Assign table seating arrangements for scholars to ensure that close contacts within classrooms are minimized and easily identifiable.

#### *Recommendations*

- Elementary schools
  - Prioritize stability of stable classroom cohorts over physical distancing or face covering use in 2<sup>nd</sup> grade and below. Given the social and educational needs of this age group, physical distancing and face coverings may be difficult to enforce for this age group. Therefore, strict maintenance of a stable classroom cohort, which minimizes the total number of contacts, is the primary mechanism of risk reduction.
- Middle schools/junior high schools and high schools
  - Establish stable classroom cohorts for the entire school day, if feasible.
- In all settings
  - Class sizes should be small as practicable.
  - Move as much instruction and as many activities as possible to outdoor spaces and other non-classroom spaces to allow for greater distancing between students and greater dispersion of viral particles.
  - Train staff and scholars to maintain at least six feet of distance from each other as much as possible during educational instruction (e.g., during whole-class instruction, presentation, or lecture).
  - Seat scholars at least six feet apart, if possible, in existing facilities. If that is not possible, consider use of outdoor spaces or non-classroom space to accommodate physical distancing. If use of outdoor space is not feasible, consider placing barriers between scholars desks.
  - Increase ventilation by increasing outdoor air circulation (e.g. by opening windows) or using high-efficiency air filters and increasing ventilation rates.<sup>2</sup>

- Reduce the amount of furniture and equipment in the classroom to facilitate distancing and reduce high-touch surfaces.
- Scholars desks should be faced in the same direction (and not facing each other) to minimize risk of disease transmission, if feasible.
- Ensure adequate supplies to minimize sharing of high touch materials (art supplies, equipment, electronic devices, etc.) to extent practicable, or limit use of supplies and equipment to one group of scholars at a time and clean and disinfect between uses.
- Keep scholars' belongings separate so that scholars do not come in contact with other scholars' belongings.

### *Considerations*

- Place markings on classroom floors to facilitate physical distancing.
- For middle schools/junior high schools and high schools, facilitate stable classroom cohorts by having different teachers rotate into the classroom to teach different subjects.
- Limit the number of teachers physically present with each student cohort, such as by having specialty or subject-specific teachers provide instruction remotely.

## **4. Non-Classroom Settings**

### *Requirements*

Staff Break Rooms: Do not allow staff to eat in break rooms

### *Recommendations*

- Restrooms: Stagger restroom use by groups of scholars to the extent practicable, and/or assign certain groups of scholars to use certain restrooms.
- Cafeteria: Serve meals in classroom or outdoors, instead of cafeteria or group dining rooms wherever practicable.
- Physical Education, Playgrounds, and Recess:
  - Consider holding activities in separated areas designated by class and/or staggered throughout the day.
  - Conduct activities outdoors whenever possible, with appropriate physical distancing within groups to the extent practicable.
  - Limit use of shared playground equipment in favor of physical activities that require less contact with surfaces and allow for great physical distancing.

<sup>1</sup> However, (1) students with disabilities and staff providing special education and related services can rotate into general education classrooms for a portion of the day, (2) students with disabilities may spend a portion of the day in a separate classroom cohort for the provision of special education services, (3) specialty teachers may rotate into classrooms for specialized instruction (e.g., art or music) but must maintain at least 6 feet of distance from everyone in the cohort, and (4) substitute teachers can provide coverage for teachers who are absent. If possible, schools should limit the number of stable cohorts that substitute teachers interact with by assigning certain substitutes to specific schools.

- Cloth face coverings must be worn during indoor physical conditioning and training or physical education classes. Activities that require heavy exertion should be conducted outside in a physically distanced manner without face coverings. Activities conducted inside should be those that do not require heavy exertion and can be done with a face covering. Scholars should take a break from exercise if any difficulty in breathing is noted and should change their face covering if it becomes wet and sticks to the scholar's face and obstructs breathing.
- Having playground recess campus monitors carry first aid kits that include hand sanitizer, face coverings, and gloves.
- Hallways: Minimize congregate movement through the hallways as much as practicable. For example, establish more ways to enter and exit a campus, stagger passing times when necessary or when scholars cannot stay in one room, and establish designated one-way walking/passing areas.
- Staff Break Rooms:
  - Consider closing break rooms and prohibit staff from drinking or eating together indoors. If break rooms remain open to staff for the purpose other than eating, limit the number of staff who can be in the break room at a given time (particularly rooms that are small) to allow for physical distancing.
  - Encourage or require staff to eat meals outdoors or in large, well ventilated spaces.
- School Office:
  - Space staff at least six feet apart.
  - Consider reorganizing workspaces to prevent risk of transmission (e.g., orienting staff away from each other in shared workspaces).

<sup>2</sup> Increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, unless doing so would pose a health or safety risk to individuals using the facility (e.g., allowing in pollen or smoke or exacerbating asthma symptoms). If opening windows poses a safety or health risk, maximize central air filtration for HVAC systems (ideally with a targeted filter rating of at least MERV 13).

- Place markings on the ground to remind scholars/staff to maintain physical distancing.
- Increase ventilation by increasing outdoor air circulation (e.g., by opening windows) or using high-efficiency air filters and increasing ventilation rates.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, unless doing so would pose a health or safety risk to individuals using the facility (e.g., allowing in pollen or smoke or exacerbating asthma symptoms). If opening windows poses a safety or health risk, maximize central air filtration for HVAC systems (ideally with a targeted filter rating of at least MERV 13).

## B. Hygiene Measures

### 1. Face Coverings

#### *Requirements*

- Teacher and staff
  - All adults must wear a face covering at all times while on campus, except while eating or drinking.
  - Staff excluded from this requirement are those that require respiratory protection according to Cal/OSHA standards.
  - Staff who are unable to wear face coverings for medical reasons shall not be assigned duties that require close contact with scholars.
- Scholars
  - All scholars (transitional kindergarten through 6<sup>th</sup> grade) are required to wear face coverings:
    - while arriving and departing from school campus;
    - in any area outside the classroom (except when eating, drinking, or engaging in physical activity);<sup>4</sup>
  - Scholars in 2<sup>nd</sup> grade and below should be encouraged, but are not required, to wear a face covering within their stable classroom.
  - Scholars in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade and above must use face coverings when in the classroom even if they are in a stable classroom cohort.
    - Scholars excluded from covering requirements include: (1) anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove covering without assistance and (2) scholars with special need who are unable to tolerate a face covering.
- Post signage in high visibility areas to remind scholars and staff of (1) when and where face coverings are required and (2) appropriate use of face coverings.
- Communicate with all staff and families regarding expectations for use of face coverings at school and how to wash face coverings.
- Educate scholars, particularly younger elementary scholars, on the rationale and proper use of face coverings.

#### *Recommendations*

- Do not exclude scholars from the classroom if they occasionally fail to wear a face covering, or if a few scholars in the classroom are consistently unable to wear a face covering, when required. The small increase in risk of disease transmission does not justify classroom exclusion but scholars without face coverings should maintain physical distance to the extent feasible.
- If a scholar or staff experiences difficulty wearing his/her face covering, allow the individual to remove his/her covering for a short period of time. For younger scholars in

<sup>4</sup> If elementary students are outside the classroom where they are only with members of their stable cohort, cloth face coverings are not required.

2<sup>nd</sup> grade and below, consider scheduling times throughout the day when face coverings are not required, as long as scholars are outside and will only interact with members of their stable classroom cohort.

- Provide face coverings for scholars and staff who lose their face covering or forget to bring them to school.
- Face shields are not recommended as a replacement for face coverings given concerns over their ability to minimize droplet spread to others. However, teachers and other staff may consider using face shields in combination with face coverings when in the classroom to further reduce the risk of transmission.
- Teachers may consider using face coverings with clear windows during phonological instruction to enable scholars to see the teachers' mouth and in settings where a face covering poses a barrier to communicating with a scholar who is hearing impaired or a scholar with a disability.
- Except as specially provided in this document, scholars and staff should use cloth face coverings whenever face coverings are required. Medical masks, such as N95 and surgical masks, are strongly discouraged for general use due to the global shortage of medical masks needed for healthcare professionals. However, schools may use existing inventories of disposable masks, including N95 and surgical masks, for scholars and staff if reusable cloth face coverings are not available.

## ***2. Handwashing and Other Hygiene Measures***

### ***Requirements***

- Teach and reinforce proper handwashing technique, avoiding contact with one's eyes, nose, and mouth, and covering coughs and sneezes.
- Post signage in high visibility areas to remind scholars and staff of proper techniques for handwashing and covering of coughs and sneezes and other prevention measures.
- Ensure adequate supplies to support healthy hygiene behaviors, including soap, tissues, no-touch trashcans, face coverings and hand sanitizers (with at least 60 percent ethyl alcohol) for staff and scholars who can safely use hand sanitizer.
- Minimize the sharing of supplies and equipment among staff and scholars to the extent feasible. When items must be shared, cleaned and disinfect items between uses.
- Minimize staff's and scholar's contact with high-touch surfaces (e.g., propping open building or room doors, particularly at arrival and departure times).

### *Requirements*

- Communicate with all staff and families regarding physical distancing requirements and recommendations.
- Train staff and scholars on protocols for physical distancing for both indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Post signage reminding scholars and staff about physical distancing in prominent locations on the campus.
- Allow only necessary visitors and volunteers on the campus and limit the number of scholars and staff who come into contact with them.
- For outside organizations utilizing facilities outside of school hours, ensure that they follow all required health and safety measures.
- Ensure staff maintain six feet or more of distance between one another while on the school campus.

### *Recommendations*

- Model, practice, and monitor handwashing, particularly for lower grade levels.
- Develop routines to ensure scholars wash their hands or use hand sanitizer upon arrival to campus; after using the restroom; after playing outside and returning to the classroom; before and after eating; and after coughing or sneezing.
- Have scholars and staff wash hands at staggered intervals to minimize congregation around handwashing and hand sanitizer stations.
- Proper hand washing is more effective at preventing transmission, but hand sanitizer is an acceptable alternative if handwashing is not practicable.
- Provide hand sanitizer in each classroom in any other indoor space used by scholars or staff, at campus entrances/exits, and at locations designated for scholars or staff to eat.
  - Scholars under the age of 9 should use hand sanitizer only under adult supervision.
- Suspend or modify use of site resources that necessitate sharing or touching items. For example, consider suspending use of drinking fountains and encourage the use of reusable water bottles.

### *Considerations*

- Consider installing additional temporary hand washing stations at all school entrances and near classrooms to minimize movement and congregation in bathrooms.

## C. Cleaning and Maintenance

### *Requirements*

- At least daily, and more frequently if feasible, clean and disinfect frequently touched hard surfaces (e.g., tables, desks, chairs, door handles, light switches, phones, copy/fax machines, bathroom surfaces (toilets, countertops, faucets), drinking fountains, and playground equipment) and shared objects (toys, games, art supplies, books) pursuant to CDC guidance. See:
  - Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>
  - Reopening Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces, Workplaces, Businesses, Schools, and Homes <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/reopen-guidance.html>

### *Recommendations*

- When choosing cleaning products, use those approved for use against COVID-19 on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – approved list “N” and follow product instructions. Choose asthma-safer ingredients (hydrogen peroxide, citric acid or lactic acid) whenever possible and avoid products that mix these ingredients with peroxyacetic (peracetic) acid, sodium hypochlorite (bleach) or quaternary ammonium compounds, which can exacerbate asthma.
- Provide employees training on manufacturer’s directions, on Cal/OSHA requirements for safe use and as required by the Healthy Schools Act, as applicable.
- Ensure ventilation during cleaning and disinfecting. Introduce fresh outdoor air as much as possible, for example, by opening windows where practicable. When cleaning, air out the space before the scholars arrive; plan to do thorough cleaning when scholars are not present. If using air conditioning, use the setting that brings in fresh air. Replace and check air filters and filtrations systems to ensure optimal air quality.
- Ensure that all water systems are safe to use after prolonged facility shutdown to minimize the risk of Legionnaires disease and other waterborne diseases.
- After an illness, limit access to the areas used by the sick person (e.g., a scholar’s desk or a staff member’s office) until cleaned and disinfected.

### *Considerations*

- Limit use of items that are difficult to clean and sanitize
- Establish a cleaning and disinfecting schedule to avoid both under-and over-use of cleaning products.

## D. Food Services

### *Requirements*

- Refer to Distancing Section above for requirements regarding physical distancing in cafeterias and food service areas.
- Follow all requirements issued by the County’s Department of Environmental Health to prevent transmission of COVID-19 in food facilities.

### *Recommendations*

- Serve meals in classrooms or outdoors instead of in cafeteria or group dining rooms where practicable. Serve individually plated or bagged meals. Avoid sharing of foods and utensils and buffet or family-style meals.

## E. Electives, Extracurricular Activities, Athletics, and School Events

### **1. Electives and Extracurricular Activities**

#### *Requirements*

- Do not allow electives and extracurricular activities in which physical distancing (at least six feet) and face covering use cannot be maintained at all times.
- Do not allow aerosol generated activities, including in-person choir, band, and vocal cheerleading activities (cheers and chants) due to increased risk of disease transmission.

#### *Considerations*

- Consider whether extracurricular activities can be conducted outdoors or virtually (e.g., remote broadcasting of musical and theatrical practice and performances) or while maintaining stable classroom cohorts.
- In-person choir, band, and vocal cheerleading activities may be conducted if they do not include aerosol-generating activities such as singing, playing of wind and brass instruments, cheering, or chanting. In-person class time can be used for non-aerosol generating activities, such as rhythm study, music theory, music history, composition, and analysis.

### **2. Athletics**

School athletics may only occur in compliance with CDPH’s August 3 memorandum on youth sports questions and answers <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Youth-Sports-FAQ.aspx>

### 3. School Events

#### *Requirements*

- For elementary schools:
  - Field trips assemblies, and other gatherings are permitted if (1) scholars of different classroom cohorts do not mix and (2) classroom cohorts remain at least 25 feet apart from each other.
- For middle schools/junior high schools and high schools:
  - Field trips, assemblies, and other gatherings will be permitted to the extent allowed under any applicable requirements for gatherings occurring in the community.
- In all schools:
  - Attendance at school events should be limited to scholars and staff or those participating in the presentation only (no visitors)

#### *Recommendations*

- Maximize the number of school events that can be held virtually or outside.
- Events involving on-campus visitors interacting with staff or students should be minimized.

### F. Additional Safety Measures for Teachers and Other Staff

This section summarizes many of the key requirements, recommendations, and considerations that protect both SPAB staff and scholars, as well as, specific additional requirements and recommendations to reduce transmission risks for teachers and other staff.

#### *Requirements*

- Limit visitors to campus, maximize social distancing between staff and scholars, do not allow staff to eat together in breakrooms, as described in further detail elsewhere in Section 1 of this document.
- All scholars and staff must be screened for symptoms daily, as described in Section 2 of this document.
- Conduct all staff meetings, professional development training and education, and other activities involving staff via video or phone conference. If in-person attendance is necessary, conduct such activities outdoors, if feasible, and with appropriate physical distancing.
- Ensure staff maintain six feet or more of distance between one another while on the school campus.
- Adopt procedures to ensure staff maintain six feet or more of distance from any necessary visitors and volunteers.
- Provide adequate training and personal protective equipment to protect any staff who will be cleaning, and disinfecting areas used by any sick person. To reduce risk of exposure, wait 24 hours before you can clean and disinfect (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>). If it is not possible to wait 24 hours, wait as long as you can practicably.

- Require scholars and staff to get tested as soon as possible after they develop one or more COVID-19 symptoms or if one of their household members or non-household close contacts tested positive for COVID-19, as described in Section 2 of this document.

### *Recommendations*

- Staff break rooms/meals:
  - Consider closing break rooms or limiting the number of staff who can be in the break room at a given time (particularly rooms that are small) to allow for physical distancing.
  - Encourage or require staff to eat meals outdoors or in large, well ventilated spaces.
- School Office:
  - Space staff at least six feet apart.
  - Consider reorganizing workspaces to prevent risk of transmission (e.g., orienting staff away from each other in shared workspaces).
  - Place markings on the ground to remind scholars/staff to maintain physical distancing.
  - Increase ventilation by increasing outdoor air circulation (e.g., by opening windows) or using high-efficiency air filters and increasing ventilation rates.<sup>5</sup>
- Equipment for front office staff:
  - Install physical barriers, such as glass windows or clear plastic barriers, in the school's front office to separate staff from visitors and volunteers.
  - Teachers and other staff with close contact with scholars may consider wearing face shields in addition to wearing face coverings, as described in Section 1.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) for special education instructors, aides, and residential sub personnel:
- A surgical mask and face shield is recommended when provided services to scholars which requires repeated close contact interactions (e.g., assistance with activities of daily living) or conducting health assessments (including vision and hearing screening)
- Gloves should be worn as recommended for procedures which require universal precautions (e.g., insulin administration)
- PPE for potential aerosol generating procedures (e.g., nebulizer treatments) should follow CDC guidance (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/index.html>).

### *Considerations*

- Hold regular all-staff meetings or send regular communications regarding implementation of SPAB's COVID-19 prevention plan and strategies.
- Arrange classroom furniture and equipment to maximize physical distance between teachers and scholars when a teacher is providing whole group instruction to the class and close contact is not necessary to deliver instruction.
- Develop policies that encourage staff and scholars to stay home when they are sick.

- Minimize the number of teachers physically present with each cohort, for example by having specialty or subject specific teachers provide remote instruction.

## Section 2: Monitoring

### A. Health Screenings

Health screenings refer to symptom screening, temperature screening, or a combination of both. Although temperature screening for COVID-19 has become a widespread practice in a variety of business and community settings, its limited effectiveness may be outweighed by potential harms. With respect to COVID-19, the CDC acknowledges that "fever and symptom screening have proven to be relatively ineffective in identifying all infected individuals." This is because people with COVID-19 can infect others before they become ill (pre-symptomatic transmission), some people with COVID-19 never become ill but can still infect others (asymptomatic transmission), and fever may not be the first symptom to appear.

There are also several drawbacks and limitations to temperature screening including inaccurate results, potential risks to the personnel who are measuring temperatures, potential risks to screened populations, and significant logistical challenges and costs. Temperature screening may additionally lead to delays in the start of the school day and may also inadvertently increase risk of disease transmission if students congregate in long lines while waiting to be screened. For these reasons, temperature screening is not a requirement for schools.

#### *Requirements*

- Post signs at all entrances instructing scholars, staff, and visitors not to enter campus if they have any COVID-19 symptoms. COVID-19 symptoms include fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, sore throat, loss of taste or smells, nausea/vomiting or diarrhea.
- All scholars and staff must be screened for symptoms each day. Staff and scholars' parents or guardians can conduct symptom screenings at-home, prior to arrival. Alternatively, symptom screening can occur on-site via self-reporting, visual inspection, or a symptom screening questionnaire. Symptom screenings do not need to be performed by a nurse or other health professional.
- Temperature screening of scholars and staff is not required. If temperature screening is performed, contact-less thermometers should be used.
- Contact thermometers should only be used when fever is suspected and if appropriate PPE can be used (facemask, eye protection, and disposable gloves). Contact thermometers must be properly cleaned and disinfected after each use.
- Scholars or staff with any identified COVID-19 symptoms and/or temperature of 100.0 or higher must be sent home immediately until testing and/or medical evaluation has been conducted.
- Communication screening requirements to all staff and families. Provide periodic reminders throughout the school year.

<sup>5</sup> Increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, unless doing so would pose a health or safety risk to individuals using the facility (e.g., allowing in pollen or smoke or exacerbating asthma symptoms). If opening windows poses a safety or health risk, maximize central air filtration for HVAC systems (ideally with a targeted filter rating of at least MERV 13).

## Recommendations

- Any on-campus temperature screening (for scholars or staff) should be conducted using a contactless thermometer with a physical barrier in place to separate the screener from individuals screened. Specifically,
  - Screening stations should be set up at least six feet apart from each other.
  - A physical barrier, such as a glass window or clear plastic barrier on a table, for the person taking temperature to stand behind, should be put in place.
  - If a barrier cannot be put in place, the person measuring temperatures should be trained and wear appropriate PPE (facemask, eye protection, and disposable gloves).
  - When using a non-touch (infra-red) or temporal thermometer, gloves do not need to be changed before the next check if the individual screened was not touched.

### Figure 2. Recommended Health Screening for Students and Staff

Ask these questions. A person who answers “Yes” to any one of these questions must not be allowed to enter Savant Preparatory Academy of Business.

**1. Within the last 14 days have you been diagnosed with COVID-19 or had a test confirming you have the virus?**

**Yes – STAY HOME and seek medical care.**

**2. Do you live in the same household with, or have you had close contact with, someone who in the past 14 days has been in isolation for COVID-19 or had a test confirming they have the virus? Close contact is less than 6 feet for 15 minutes or more.**

**Yes – STAY HOME and seek medical care and testing.**

**3. a. Have you had any one or more of these symptoms today or within the past 3 days?**

- Fever or chills
- Shortness of breath or difficulty
- Cough breathing
- Loss of taste or smell

**Yes – STAY HOME and seek medical care and testing.**

**b. Have you had any one or more of these symptoms today or within the past 3 days and that are new or not explained by another reason?**

- Fatigue • Sore throat
- Muscle or body aches
- Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Headache

**Yes – STAY HOME and seek medical care and testing.**

## **B. COVID-19 Testing and Reporting**

### *Requirements*

- Require scholars and staff to get tested as soon as possible after they develop one or more COVID-19 symptoms or if one of their household members or non-household close contacts tested positive for COVID-19.<sup>1</sup>
- Positive test results:
  - Require that parents/guardians and staff notify school administration immediately if the scholar or staff tested positive for COVID-19 or if one of their household members or non-household close contacts tested positive for COVID-19
  - Upon receiving notification that staff or a scholar has been tested positive for COVID-19 or been in close contact with a COVID-19 case, take actions as required in Section 3 below.
- Negative test results:
  - Symptomatic scholars or staff who test negative for COVID-19 should remain home until at least 72 hours after resolution of fever (if any) and improvement in other symptoms.
  - Asymptomatic non-household close contacts to a COVID-19 case should remain at home for a total of 14 days from the date of last exposure even if they test negative.
  - Asymptomatic household contacts should remain at home until 14 days after the COVID-19 positive household member completes their isolation.
  - Documentation of negative test results must be provided to school administration.

### *Recommendations*

- In lieu of a negative test result, allow symptomatic scholars and staff to return to work/school with a medical note by a physician that provides alternative explanation for symptoms and reason for not ordering COVID-19 testing.
- Encourage routine monthly testing of all staff. Testing is now available at testing sites and through healthcare providers throughout the community.

## Considerations

- Provide parents and staff with information regarding nearby testing sites, which is available through <https://sbccovid19.com/testing-sites/>

## Section 3: Response to Suspected or Confirmed Cases and Close Contacts

### Negative test results

- Symptomatic individuals, who are not close contacts and how test negative COVID-19 can return 72 hours after resolution of fever (if any) and improvement in symptoms.
  - Documentation of a negative test result should be provided to school administrators.
  - In lieu of a negative test result, allow scholars and staff to return to work with a medical note by a physician that provided alternative explanation for symptoms and reason for not ordering COVID-19 testing.
- Individuals who are close contact to confirm COVID-19 cases, who test days after the date of last exposure, and remain asymptomatic, can return 14 days after the date of last exposure to the case. If a close contact continues to be exposed to a case during their isolation (e.g., household member), quarantine ends 14 days after the case’s isolation period ends.

**Table 1. Steps to Take in Response to Confirmed or Suspected COVID-19 Cases and Close Contacts**

Scenario	Immediate Actions	Communication
<u>Scenario 1:</u> A student or staff member either exhibits COVID-19 symptoms or has a temperature of 100.0 or above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scholar/staff sent home</li> <li>● School administration notified</li> <li>● Scholar/staff instructed to get tested</li> <li>● Classroom remains open</li> </ul>	No action is needed
<u>Scenario 2:</u> A family member or someone in close contact with a scholar or staff member (outside the school community tests positive for COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scholar/staff sent home</li> <li>● School administration notified</li> <li>● Scholar/staff instructed to get tested</li> <li>● Scholar/Staff instructed to quarantine, even if they test negative, for a full 14 days after date of last exposure to COVID-19 case</li> <li>● Classroom remains open</li> <li>● If scholar/staff tests positive during quarantine, see Scenario 3 below</li> </ul>	Template Letters:  Letter to Scholar/Staff Member who is a Close Contact of a COVID-19 Case  AND  Letter to Cohort Members (in Cohort Settings)
<u>Scenario 3</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scholar/staff sent home if not already quarantined</li> <li>● School administration notified</li> </ul>	Template Letters: <u>For Cohort Settings</u>

A scholar or staff member tests positive for COVID-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Public Health Department notified</li> <li>● Scholar/staff instructed to isolate for at least 10 days after symptom onset AND at least 3 days after resolution of fever AND improvement in symptoms (if never symptomatic, isolate for 10 days after date of positive test.)</li> <li>● School-based close contacts identified and instructed to test &amp; quarantine for 14 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In stable elementary classroom cohorts; entire cohort</li> <li>○ In other settings: use seating chart, consult with teacher/staff</li> </ul> </li> <li>● In cohort setting, classroom closes</li> </ul>	<p>Letter to the Scholar/Staff Member who is a COVID-19 case AND Letter to Cohort Members <u>For Non-Cohort Settings</u> Letter to the Scholar/Staff Member who is a COVID-19 case AND Letter to Close Contacts AND Letter to All Other Community Members</p>
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**Table 2. Steps to Take in Response to Negative Test Result**

Scenario	Immediate Actions	Communication
A scholar or staff member tests negative for COVID-19 after Scenario 1 (symptomatic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scholar/staff may return to school 72 hours after resolution of fever and improvement in other symptoms</li> </ul>	Scholar family/staff to bring evidence of negative COVID-19 test or medical note if testing not performed
A scholar or staff member tests negative after Scenario 2 (close contact)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scholar/staff must remain in quarantine for a full 14 days after date of last exposure to COVID-19 case</li> <li>● If a close contact continues to be exposed to a case during their isolation (e.g., household member), quarantine ends 14 days after the case’s isolation period ends.</li> </ul>	No action is needed
A scholar or staff member tests negative after routine surveillance testing (no symptoms and no close contact to confirm COVID-19 case)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Can return to school/work immediately</li> </ul>	No action is needed

#### **Section 4: Distance/Remote Learning for Particular Students**

Education Code sections 43503 and 43504 address distance/remote learning for the 2020-2021 school year. Education Code section 43504 states that schools in California “shall offer in-person instruction to the greatest extent possible.” Education Code section 43503 states, “Distance learning may be offered under either of the following circumstances: (A) On a local educational agency or school wide level as a result of an order or guidance from a state public

health officer or a local public health officer. (B) For pupils who are medically fragile or would be put at risk by in-person instruction, or who are self-quarantining because of exposure to COVID- 19.”

*Considerations*

- Regardless of the on-site school conditions, distance/remote learning should be made available for the following students:
  - Scholars who are medically fragile or would be put at risk by in-person instruction, or who are isolating or quarantining because of exposure to COVID-19
  - Scholars who live in a household with anybody who is medically fragile.