

**WOODLAND JOINT
UNIFIED SCHOOL
DISTRICT**

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

(Continuity of Services Plan)

Updated 05/30/2023



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INTRODUCTION

This guide was created for use by staff, students, families or community members that visit or work in District facilities. As new health and safety guidance is released that is relevant to schools, this plan will continue to be updated.

Guidance and Directives from Public Health Agencies

This document is Woodland Joint Unified School District’s, “Continuity of Services Plan”. This plan is a revision to our Health and Safety plan presented in January 2021 and revised in November 2021, June 2022 and October 2022. This document reflects the most recent guidance from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), and the Yolo County Department of Public Health (YCDPH).

COVID-19 Public Health Guidance for K–12 Schools to Support Safe In-Person Learning, 2022–2023 School Year

This guidance is intended to support safe, in-person learning in K–12 schools and mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Disease management strategies in K–12 schools are guided by the principle that safe, in-person learning is critical to student well-being and development.

COVID-19 is here to stay, but we have learned methods and gained tools to decrease its impact on our health and well-being. California's schools can manage this disease in sustainable and adaptive manners. In alignment with the state's [SMARTER](#) plan, California will continue to provide resources—including COVID-19 tests and personal protective equipment—to support these goals and prevent broad disruption to in-person learning.

Additionally, many of the strategies used to address COVID-19 can protect school communities from other diseases and support healthy learning environments. In alignment with the [CDC](#), California schools should consider the approaches described below as potential methods to also safeguard students and staff from other airborne pathogens, allergens, and pollutants (e.g., wildfire smoke).

The guidance is based on current scientific knowledge and anticipated trends. It is subject to change, as COVID-19 conditions can shift rapidly and our response in schools must remain nimble and responsive to dynamic challenges.

Following is a listing of current guidance that informs the development of our health and safety practices in the 2022-2023 school year related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[COVID-19 Public Health Guidance for K–12 Schools to Support Safe In-Person Learning, 2022–2023 School Year](#), May 23, 2023

[Guidance for Use of Face Masks, CDPH](#), Sept 20, 2022

[School Testing for COVID-19](#) Aug 2, 2022

[Cal/OSHA Non-Emergency Regulations](#) – February 3, 2023

Continued Efforts to Minimize the Spread of Covid-19 In Our Schools

Staying Up to Date on Vaccinations:

Vaccinations prevent illness by working with the body's natural defenses to help safely develop immunity to disease. Not only do vaccinations provide individual-level protection, but high vaccination coverage reduces the burden of disease in schools and communities and may help protect individuals who are not vaccinated or those who may not develop a strong immune response from vaccination.

1. Recommended Actions:

- a. California strongly recommends that all eligible individuals [get vaccinated against COVID-19](#) and [remain up-to-date](#) to protect oneself and reduce transmission of the virus.
- b. Additionally, children have fallen behind on receiving other vaccines over the course of pandemic, placing them and their communities at increased risk of falling ill from other vaccine-preventable illnesses. Schools should review statutory requirements for vaccination requirements for entry into K–12 schools and visit [Shots for School](#) for information.

Optimizing Indoor Air Quality:

The risk of getting COVID-19 is greater in indoor settings with poor air quality. Effective ventilation and filtration can curb the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. It may also protect students and staff from exposure to wildfire smoke and other airborne allergens and pollutants.

1. Recommended Actions:

- a. Follow [CDPH recommendations to improve indoor air quality](#) to mitigate against COVID-19 in K–12 schools. Facility maintenance staff may also review [technical considerations](#) (PDF).
- b. In circumstances where outdoor air quality is poor (such as from wildfire smoke), schools are encouraged to confer with local health officials to determine the best approach forward. Considerations include access to the following:
 - air filtration strategies that do not rely on outdoor air sources (e.g., [portable air cleaners](#));
 - higher quality facemasks (e.g., N95, KN95, or KF94 respirators);
 - alternative spaces with better air quality to host in-person learning
 - alternative ways to commute to/from school; and
 - local COVID-19 epidemiologic factors (i.e., vaccination coverage status, community case rates).

For more information, see resources and guidance from the [California Department of Education](#) and the [California Air Resources Board](#).

Using Facemasks:

Masks, particularly [high-quality and well-fitting masks](#), remain highly effective, inexpensive, and dynamic tools to protect oneself and mitigate transmission of COVID-19 and other respiratory pathogens.

1. Required Actions:

- a. As noted in CDPH guidance [Get the Most Out of Masking](#), “no person can be prevented from wearing a mask as a condition of participation in an activity or entry into a venue or business (including schools or childcare), unless wearing a mask would pose a safety hazard” [e.g., watersports].
- b. As noted in [Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Prevention Non-Emergency Regulations](#), “Employers shall provide face coverings and ensure they are worn by employees when required by a CDPH regulation or order.”

2. Recommended Actions:

- a. Unless otherwise directed by local health departments or local educational agencies, students and staff should follow [CDPH](#) guidance to [Get the Most Out of Masking](#), as well as masking guidance for specific situations referenced below (e.g., when having symptoms, being infected, or exposed).

Schools are encouraged to develop and implement local protocols to provide masks to students who inadvertently fail to bring a face covering to school and desire to use one.

Getting Tested for COVID-19:

Testing remains a key mitigation layer to detect and curb transmission of COVID-19. Schools are encouraged to ensure access to COVID-19 testing for students and staff, particularly for vulnerable communities. Schools should review support and resources offered by the [California COVID-19 Testing Task Force](#), as well as those available through healthcare insurers, local, and federal sources.

1. Recommended Actions:

- a. CDPH recommends that antigen tests be considered the primary option for detecting COVID-19 in schools, compared to PCR tests. For more information, see the [Testing Framework for K–12 Schools](#).
- b. Testing recommendations are referenced in relevant sections below.
- c. Additionally, testing should be considered when engaging in activities that might result in [high-risk exposures](#) (e.g., large gatherings, travel). Such activities may occur more often during major breaks from school (e.g., summer, winter, spring).

Maintaining Clean Hands:

Hand hygiene can prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including COVID-19 to other people.

1. Recommended Actions:

- a. Schools should teach and reinforce proper [handwashing](#) to lower the risk of spreading viruses, including the virus that causes COVID-19.

- b. Schools should ensure adequate supplies to support hand hygiene behaviors, including soap, tissues, no-touch trashcans, and hand sanitizers with at least 60 percent alcohol for staff and children who can safely use hand sanitizer. Hand sanitizers should be stored up, away, and out of sight of younger children and should be used only with adult supervision for children ages 5 years and younger.
- c. Schools should teach and reinforce covering [coughs and sneezes](#) to help keep individuals from getting and spreading infectious diseases, including COVID-19.

Managing Individuals with Symptoms:

Staying home when sick can lower the risk of spreading infectious diseases, including COVID-19, to other people.

1. Recommended Actions:

- a. K-12 schools are encouraged to develop standard criteria for managing students who develop symptoms of infectious diseases, including COVID-19. In most situations, any student who develops new, unexplained symptoms should not return to campus until it is clear that symptoms are mild and improving or are due to a non-infectious cause (e.g., allergies). This includes waiting until 24 hours have passed since resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications.
- b. Additionally, if [symptoms](#) are concerning for COVID-19, it is strongly recommended that students wear a mask and get tested immediately. Students should also follow [CDPH recommendations](#) for retesting and/or isolating if results are positive.
- c. Schools should avoid policies that incentivize coming to school while sick.

Reporting COVID-19 disease burden to local health authorities:

Notifying local health authorities of the disease burden in schools can expedite deployment of additional strategies and resources to manage illness and contain transmission and outbreaks.

1. Required Actions:

- a. K-12 schools should refer to California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 17, [§2500](#) and [§2508](#) for reporting requirements. Note that 17 CCR §2500 has been temporarily modified by the [State Public Health Officer Order of February 10th, 2022](#).
- b. As workplaces, schools are subject to COVID-19 workplace outbreak reporting requirements stipulated in [Cal/OSHA Non-Emergency Regulations](#).

Managing Students Diagnosed with COVID-19:

Prompt management of students with COVID-19 can prevent further spread and, in some cases, allow for early treatment.

1. Recommended Action:

- a. Students diagnosed with COVID-19 should follow recommendations listed in [Table 1 \(Persons with COVID-19\)](#) of CDPH's guidance for the general public.

Managing Students Exposed to COVID-19:

Addressing exposures to infectious diseases, including COVID-19, can allow for rapid testing, early treatment, and prevention of further spread.

1. Recommended Action:

- a. All students with known exposure to persons with COVID-19 should follow recommendations listed in [Table 2 \(Asymptomatic Persons Who are Exposed to Someone with COVID-19\)](#) of CDPH's guidance for the general public. If they remain without symptoms, students may continue to take part in all aspects of K–12 schooling including sports and extracurricular activities.

WJUSD will continue providing families with COVID notification when there is a positive COVID case on campus until the end of the 2022-2023 school year.

Managing COVID-19 Outbreaks:

CDPH will continue to support local health and education officials in managing [suspected or confirmed outbreaks](#) of COVID-19.

1. Recommended Actions:

- a. Broad disruptions to in-person learning, such as temporary school or classroom closures, due to COVID-19 should remain a last resort and considered only after all available resources have been exhausted, and only after conferring with local health officials.
- b. Local public health officials are encouraged to [contact CDPH](#) to learn more about consultation, testing and vaccination resources to support management of COVID-19 outbreaks.

Cleaning Facilities:

In general, routine cleaning is enough to sufficiently remove the virus that causes COVID-19 from surfaces. If disinfectants are used, use [asthma-safer products](#).

1. Recommended action:

- a. Drinking fountains may be open and used by students and staff. Routine cleaning is recommended.

Additional Considerations:

1. **Considerations to address student mental and behavioral health:** Schools are highly encouraged to implement strategies to address student mental and behavioral health. Schools should review guidance and resources available to support [social and emotional learning](#) and [mental health resources for youth](#), including California's [Healthy Minds, Thriving Kids](#) Project.
2. **Considerations for students with disabilities or other health care needs:** When implementing this guidance, schools should carefully consider how to address the legal requirements related to provision of a free appropriate public education and requirements to reasonably accommodate disabilities, which continue to apply. For additional recommendations for students with disabilities or other health care needs, refer to guidance provided by the [American Academy of Pediatrics](#).
3. **Considerations for higher risk activities:** Certain activities that involve increased and forceful exhalation can pose increased risk for getting and spreading COVID-19, particularly if conducted indoors, in poorly ventilated settings, and/or without the use of masks. Accordingly, schools may consider implementing additional measures to mitigate transmission in these settings, including masking, screening testing and vaccination, particularly during COVID-19 outbreaks or surges.
4. **Considerations for large events at K–12 schools:** Particularly during surges of COVID-19, school dances, large assemblies, and other school-based crowded events, especially those held indoors, all have the potential to cause substantial spread of COVID-19 within and beyond the school community. Prior to hosting large events, schools are encouraged to review the [Safe and SMART Events Playbook](#) (PDF) for mitigation strategies that should be considered.
5. **Considerations for visitors to K–12 schools:** Schools should not limit access for essential direct service providers who comply with school visitor policies due to a concern about mitigating spread of COVID-19.

Stop Germs! Wash Your Hands.

When?

- After using the bathroom
- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food
- Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- After handling pet food or pet treats
- After touching garbage



How?



Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.



Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Be sure to lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.



Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.



Rinse hands well under clean, running water.



Dry hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

Keeping hands clean is one of the most important things we can do to stop the spread of germs and stay healthy.

LIFE IS BETTER WITH

CLEAN HANDS



www.cdc.gov/handwashing

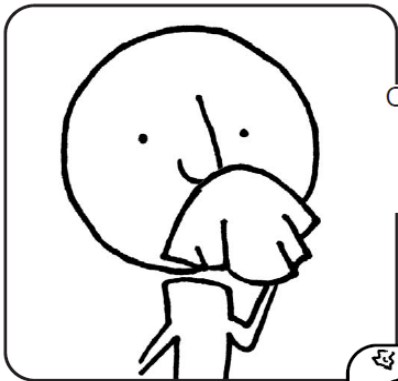


This material was developed by CDC. The Life is Better with Clean Hands Campaign is made possible by a partnership between the CDC Foundation, GOJO, and Staples. HHS/CDC does not endorse commercial products, services, or companies.

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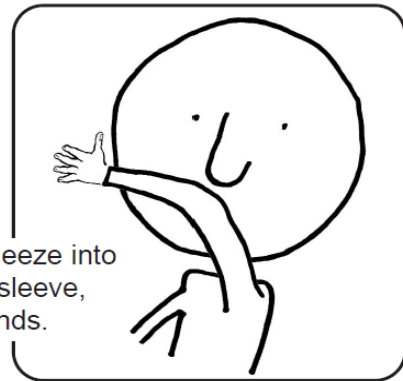
Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick!

Cover your Cough



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze

or
cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.

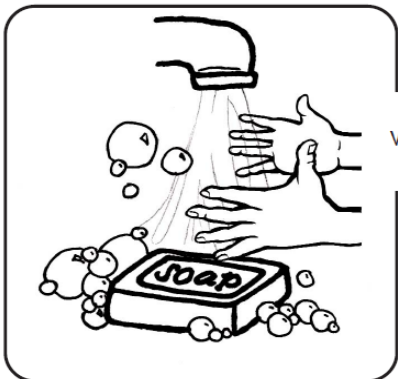


Put your used tissue in the waste basket.



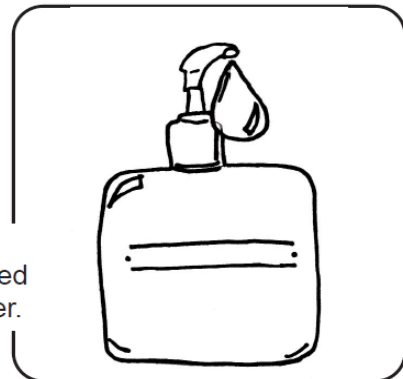
Clean your Hands

after coughing or sneezing.



Wash hands with soap and warm water

or
clean with alcohol-based hand cleaner.



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