

HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RETURN TO LEARN: SCHOOL REOPENING PLAN

HEALTH & SAFETY HANDBOOK



Photo Credit: Wheeler Elementary

Table of Contents

Overview	4
DAILY WELLNESS CHECK AT HOME	4
SCREENING FOR POTENTIAL ILLNESS AT SCHOOL	5
RETURN TO SCHOOL/WORK CRITERIA FOLLOWING ILLNESS	6
CLASSROOMS, MEETING ROOMS, OFFICES & COMMON AREAS	7
Drop-off/Arrival Times	7
Frequent Hand Washing and/or Sanitizing	7
Promote and Practice Personal Hygiene	7
Social and Physical Distancing	7
Meetings and Events	9
Off-campus Outdoor Education	9
Wear a Face Covering or Mask	10
How to Select, Wear, and Clean Your Mask	11
Taking a Mask Break	13
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements	13
Ventilation	14
Cleaning and Sanitizing of Facilities and Devices	14
Daily Cleaning of Facilities Protocol	15
Request for PPE supplies	18
Daily Cleaning of Technology Devices	18
CAFETERIA AND FOOD SERVICE GUIDANCE	19
Face Coverings	19
Signage and Messages	19
Physical Distancing, Barriers, and Suggestion for Creating Space	19
Hand Hygiene and Hand Sanitizer Stations	20
Staff Training	20
Positive COVID-19 Case	20
HEALTH ROOMS AND SERVICES	20
School Health Assistants (SHAs) Perform These Essential Functions	21
Practices to Prevent COVID-19 in the Health Room	21
Items for Use in the Health Room During COVID-19	21
Caring for a Student Who is Sick	21
When to Report Illness	22
Hawaii Keiki Support	22
CASES OF COVID-19	22
COVID-19 Point of Contact and Response Team	22
Response Procedures for Positive Cases and Possible Exposure	23
Confirmed Case of COVID-19 at a School, Complex or State Office	23

Cleaning of Facilities for COVID-19 Confirmed Case	24
Returning to Campus	24
Considerations	25
Response Procedures for Possible Exposure and Close Contacts	25
Communications Procedure for Positive Cases and Possible Exposure	26
Before a Case of COVID-19 Occurs	27
When a Student Becomes Sick	27
Siblings of Students Who Become Sick at School	28
VACCINATION FOR COVID-19	28
Additional Resources, Authorities and References	29
Health & Safety Handbook Errata Sheet	31

Overview

The Hawaii State Department of Education (HIDOE) continues to be proactive and agile in its tri-level response to the COVID-19 pandemic across schools, complex areas, and state offices. This handbook provides guidelines to ensure the continuity of learning on healthy and safe campuses and serves as a supplement to the Principal Handbook on Reopening Schools for School Year (SY) 2020-21.

The Department is committed to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) duty of care, Center for Disease Control (CDC), and Hawaii's DOH guidelines by following safety precautions and worker protection in the work environment. Consistent with Hawaii Board of Education (BOE) Policies, specifically 1110-6 and 302A-1509, the Department's response efforts focus on the following to cover the work and learning environments, including the employee working from home during COVID-19.

As HIDOE prepares for the opening of SY 2020-21, there are many steps needed toward ensuring that all schools are safe to welcome back students and staff. Creating and maintaining optimal learning environments for all students while minimizing the risk of spreading infectious diseases, including COVID-19 is our main objective.

During this time of uncertainty and crisis, there are a few assumptions that must be made in order to achieve our main objective.

1. COVID-19 will not be totally eliminated, there will always be cases in our communities.
2. Every COVID-19 case cannot be prevented; need to manage spreading the disease.
3. Development of a vaccine would greatly reduce disease incidence.

This handbook is a living document that will continue to be updated as conditions change throughout the 2020-21 school year.

DAILY WELLNESS CHECK AT HOME

All HIDOE staff, contracted service providers, visitors and students must complete a wellness check each morning before going to school. Please report any illness or COVID-19 exposure to the school.

STEP 1: Check for Symptoms of Illness

Do you or your child have any of these symptoms? If yes, **do not go to school.**

- Fever (higher than 100°F or hot to the touch)
- Chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue (tiredness, weakness)
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell

- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting (stomach ache)
- Diarrhea

STEP 2: Check for Recent COVID-19 Exposure

Do any of the following apply to you or your child? If yes, **do not go to school.**

- Recently tested positive for COVID-19
- Waiting for COVID-19 test results
- Self-quarantining due to possible COVID-19 exposure (e.g. travel quarantine)
- Living with someone with COVID-19
- Been in close contact with someone with COVID-19

A [printable Wellness Check visual](#) has been created for awareness to help keep our schools safe.

SCREENING FOR POTENTIAL ILLNESS AT SCHOOL

Universal symptom screening is no longer required upon arrival at the school or office.

- Research has shown that symptom screening is not effective for the identification of asymptomatic, pre-symptomatic, and some mildly symptomatic cases of COVID-19.
- Screening will likely identify individuals who have symptoms that are unrelated to COVID-19 and, at times, unrelated to any infectious illness.
- Screening may cause students to be excluded from school repeatedly even though they do not have COVID-19 or any contagious illness. This may worsen disparities in students who already miss school frequently because of chronic medical conditions.

Symptoms screening shall be conducted for anyone who is showing signs of illness at school. Screening must be performed in a safe and respectful manner. Any designated adult can perform the screening.

In a well ventilated area, interview and observe the individual from at least 6 feet away or behind a physical barrier, using the following COVID-19-like symptoms checklist:

- Feverish, unusually warm, or flushed cheeks
- Chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue (tiredness, weakness)
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea, vomiting (stomach ache)
- Diarrhea

If someone has symptoms at school, the person will be sent home immediately. A student's parent/legal guardian will be contacted to pick up the student, or the student will be sent home if he/she drives to school. If the person who is ill needs to wait for pick-up, he/she will be isolated in a supervised area away from those who are well.

RETURN TO SCHOOL/WORK CRITERIA FOLLOWING ILLNESS AT HOME OR SCHOOL

Return to School/Work Criteria for COVID-19-like Symptoms of Illness (Must meet ALL three criteria in one of these columns)		
Negative COVID-19 Test	Doctor's Note	At Least 10 Days
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of a negative COVID-19 test result. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medication. <input type="checkbox"/> Symptoms have improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A signed note from a licensed healthcare provider. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medication. <input type="checkbox"/> Symptoms have improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medication. <input type="checkbox"/> Symptoms have improved.
Return to School/Work Criteria for Someone Who Tests Positive for COVID-19 (Must meet all of the criteria below)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared or if there are no symptoms, at least 10 days have passed since the date when the positive test was conducted. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medication. <input type="checkbox"/> Symptoms have improved. 		
Return to School/Work Criteria for Symptoms of Illness Other Than Those That Are COVID-19-like (Must meet all of the criteria below)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medication. <input type="checkbox"/> Symptoms have improved. <input type="checkbox"/> No known risk of recent exposure to COVID-19. 		

CLASSROOMS, MEETING ROOMS, OFFICES & COMMON AREAS

Drop-off/Arrival times

- Establish clear policies for student entry and dismissal from campus that ensure physical distance between individuals. Consider staggering drop-off and arrival times for students, so that large groups of people are not arriving and leaving at the same time to minimize overcrowding and human contact in confined areas.
- Parents/legal guardians should remain in their car when dropping off or picking up their child. If they must disembark their vehicle, they should wear a mask.
- Discourage older people, like our kupuna, especially those with underlying medical conditions, from dropping off or picking up students.

Frequent Hand Washing and/or Sanitizing

Hand-washing or sanitizing stations must be available at the entrances of school, near or inside of classrooms, and in all meeting areas (e.g. library, dining hall, offices).

- All students and staff should wash or sanitize their hands frequently, including upon arrival, before and after meals, after bathroom use, after coughing or sneezing, in between classes, and before dismissal.
- Hands should be washed with soap and water for at least 20 seconds and hand sanitizer must contain at least 60% alcohol.
- Restrooms, sinks, and sanitizing stations must be regularly maintained with adequate supplies (i.e. soap, sanitizer, and paper towels).

Promote and Practice Personal Hygiene

- Do not touch your eyes, nose, or mouth.
- Sneeze or cough into a tissue and throw it away. If no tissue is available, reduce the spread of germs by coughing or sneezing into your elbow.
- As part of health education, deliver lessons to develop student skills related to personal hygiene.

Social and Physical Distancing

All meeting places, including classrooms, where students, staff, and/or other individuals gather will be configured to allow a physical distance of at least six (6) feet of separation. Configuration at a distance of between three (3) and six (6) feet may be allowed with approved contract exceptions and additional precautions such as mandatory face coverings.

- Schools shall submit a report, using the [COVID-19 Response Exceptions Request Form](#), detailing the extent to which they are configuring meeting spaces at less than six (6) feet of physical distancing.
- Establish clear policies for student entry and dismissal from campus that ensure 6 feet of physical distance between individuals. Consider staggering drop-off and arrival times for

students, so that large groups of people are not arriving and leaving at the same time to minimize overcrowding and human contact in confined areas.

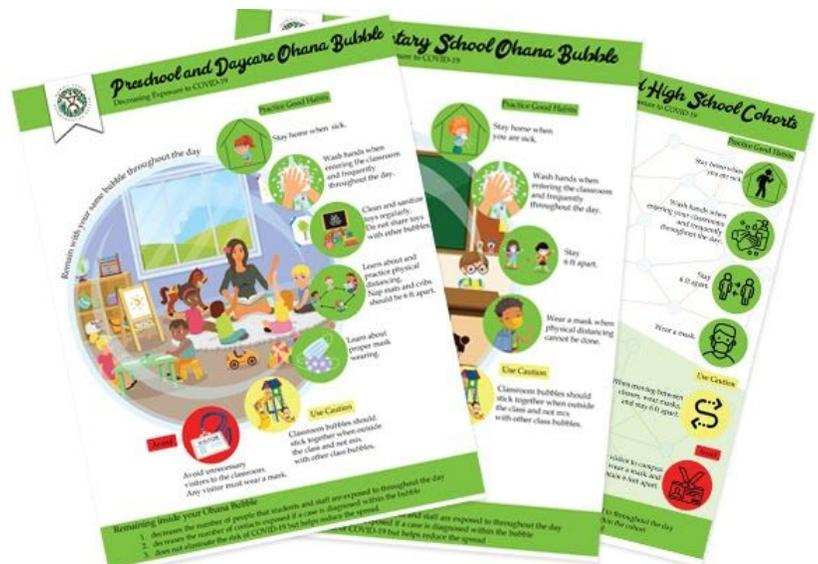
- For younger children, minimize those times in the classroom when instruction or social skill development activities make it difficult to maintain six feet between students, especially when teaching or practicing necessary social skills of personal space, sharing space, and safety.
- Install physical barriers (e.g., shower curtain or flexible partitions) in areas where it is difficult for individuals to remain at least six feet apart.

Minimize the sharing of items that are difficult to clean or disinfect. Have a cleaning schedule for any equipment, materials and assistive devices that must be shared.

- Each student's belongings should be separated from others'; kept in individually-labeled containers, cubbies, or areas; and taken home each day to be cleaned, if possible.
- Ensure adequate supplies to minimize sharing of high-touch materials to the extent possible or limit the use of supplies and equipment to one group of children at a time and clean and disinfect between each use.
- Avoid sharing electronic devices, toys, books, and other games or learning aids.
- If food is offered at any event, have pre-packaged boxes or bags for each attendee instead of a buffet or family-style meal. Avoid sharing of foods and utensils.

Consider each class as an 'Ohana Bubble for elementary schools and Cohorts for middle and high schools. Interaction should be limited and controlled between 'Ohana Bubbles and Cohorts.

- When someone enters the class who is not part of the 'Ohana Bubble or Cohort, that person must wear a mask.
- For elementary schools, it is advised to keep classes in their respective Ohana Bubbles when using the playground. Restrict interaction between different Ohana Bubbles while on the playground.
- During meal times, individually-plated meals are to be consumed in classrooms, at designated outdoor locations, or in the dining hall/cafeteria with distancing precautions.



From the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH), please see the [PreK and daycare ohana bubble](#), the [Elementary ohana bubble](#), and the [Middle and high school ohana bubble](#) for more information and good practices.

Meetings and Events

When possible, staff meetings should be held virtually. If an in-person meeting is required, safety protocols should be followed and including but not limited to wearing masks, physical distancing of 6 feet between individuals, and proper hand hygiene.

- Critical school events that require gathering of students, including but not limited to distribution of instructional materials and flu clinics, are advised to implement the following safety measures:
 - Set up the event in a well-ventilated area.
 - Make sure everyone knows that face covering must be worn on campus - including the parking lot.
 - Minimize interactions
 - Make the event available by appointment only
 - Schedule an entire family at one time
 - Provide any forms ahead of time so that these do not need to be completed at the site
 - Create a waiting area outside and use tape to indicate where people must stand in order to maintain six (6) feet apart
 - Separate the entrance and exit
 - Develop a route to the event area that reduces possible interactions
 - Arrange seating at least six (6) feet of distance apart
 - Expedite processes so interactions are fewer than 15 minutes, to the extent possible.
 - Provide hand sanitizer and promote its use upon entry.
 - Reduce the sharing of materials - have single use pens and other materials available if necessary.
 - Clean/disinfect frequently touched surfaces in the area between use.
 - Remember that anywhere people go on campus will potentially need increased cleaning/disinfecting, so consider closing off areas such as bathrooms.

Off-campus Outdoor Education

Some educational programming is best delivered to students at specific locations to enhance the educational process in the environment. Upon approval of the outdoor educational activity by the school principal, safety protocols should be followed and including but not limited to:

- Consider the risks and benefits of non-essential travel especially with students with an increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- Review the off-campus site's COVID-19 mitigation plan, interventions, policies, and procedures prior to activity to ensure they are in alignment with the school's mitigation plan, if applicable.
- Include a description of the COVID-19 mitigation plan in the activity consent form
- All students, staff, and providers must complete a [daily wellness check](#).
- Maintain physical distance of at least 6 feet apart to the extent possible.
- Ensure students and staff wear face masks per the HDOE Health & Safety Handbook.
- Maximize ventilation (e.g., limit the use of barriers).
- Assign and/or keep track of student assignments/work areas at off-campus location for contact tracing, if necessary.

- Ensure extra masks and hand sanitizer are available for the duration of the off-campus outdoor educational activity – including during transport.
- Ensure students and staff remain in their respective school ‘Ohana Bubbles/Cohorts. Maintain Bubbles/Cohorts by not mixing with students or staff from other school ‘Ohana Bubbles/Cohorts.
- Ensure cleaning and disinfection of frequently touched surfaces.
- Limit or eliminate sharing of equipment or objects, to the extent possible.
- Implement hand hygiene maintenance – frequent hand washing with soap and water and/or use of hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol; includes when disembarking from transportation.
- Create “one-way routes” to maximize physical distance.
- Staff sufficiently to monitor and enforce maintenance of COVID-19 mitigation measures
- Encourage students to bring extra face masks and their own reusable water bottles filled with drinking water.
- Follow and/or apply guidelines for Meal Service Operations (per [OFO SFBSB Memo dated June 23, 2020](#)) and discourage the sharing of foods or utensils.
- Follow and/or apply guidelines for Student Transportation (per [OFO STSB Memo dated July 22, 2020](#)) as appropriate.

Wear a Face Covering or Mask

Masks shall be worn:

- Entering and exiting a school campus;
- On school buses;
- During campus transitions (e.g. moving from class to class, to an office, the library, cafeteria or locker room);
- In the cafeteria (Masks may be removed when students are eating. Six feet of physical distance should be adhered to.)
- In the classroom:
 - When facial features need to be seen by teachers or students to support learning or an activity, a clear face covering (e.g. mask with a clear window) may be worn. Note: clear face coverings are NOT face shields.
 - Students may need temporary breaks from wearing masks. If a six-foot distance is maintained, masks may be removed for temporary periods of time.
 - If students are seated less than six feet apart, seats must face the same direction and students should remain in their seats.
 - Students should maintain at least six feet of distance during group activities such as choir, band and physical education where students may not be wearing a mask.
- In the health room.

Masks should be worn during elementary and secondary school recess, especially when students cannot stay at least six feet apart. When students are engaged in high-intensity activities, like running, a mask may be uncomfortable or cause difficulty breathing. However, high-intensity activities, like running, also increase the distance droplets from breathing can spread. Classes should remain in their ‘Ohana Bubble when at recess, wear their masks, and maintain at least six feet of distance as much as possible.

Wearing a face shield is not necessary for an adult unless working in a special setting such as the health room or interacting with students who have special needs where there is a higher risk of coming into contact with body fluids or respiratory droplets. A face shield should be worn with a face mask for maximum protection.

An individual may request an exemption for wearing a mask due to a medical condition with a signed note from a licensed healthcare provider (i.e. U.S. licensed physician, APRN, or PA) who is treating the individual for that condition.

Chapter 19 regulations will be implemented for students who refuse to wear a mask. Refer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's "Additional Considerations for the Use of Cloth Face Coverings Among K12 Students" at [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) for more information.

How to Select, Wear, and Clean Your Mask

The following [recommendations and graphics](#) from the CDC provide an overview of best practices and how to wear masks correctly.

Updated by the CDC, Oct. 29, 2020

How to select a mask:

DO choose masks that	DO NOT choose masks that	Gaiters & Face Shields
 <p>Have two or more layers of washable, breathable fabric</p>	 <p>Are made of fabric that makes it hard to breathe, for example, vinyl</p>	 <p>Wear a gaiter with two layers, or fold it to make two layers</p>
 <p>Completely cover your nose and mouth</p>	 <p>Have exhalation valves or vents, which allow virus particles to escape</p>	 <p>Caution: Evaluation is ongoing but effectiveness is unknown at this time</p>
 <p>Fit snugly against the sides of your face and don't have gaps</p>	 <p>Are intended for healthcare workers, including N95 respirators or surgical masks</p>	<h3 data-bbox="1118 1329 1507 1371">Special Situations: Glasses</h3>  <p>If you wear glasses, find a mask that fits closely over your nose or one that has a nose wire to limit fogging</p>

Wear a mask correctly and consistently for the best protection.

- Be sure to wash your hands before putting on a mask
- Do NOT touch the mask when wearing it

Do wear a mask that

- Covers your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin
- Fits snugly against the sides of your face

For more information, visit the CDC's [How to Wear Masks](#) web page.

How NOT to wear a mask:



How to take off a mask:



How to clean a mask:

Masks should be washed regularly. Always [remove masks correctly](#) and [wash your hands](#) after handling or touching a used mask.

- Include your mask with your regular laundry
- Use regular laundry detergent and the warmest appropriate water setting for the cloth used to make the mask
- Use the highest heat setting and leave in the dryer until completely dry

Taking a Mask Break

Students and school employees may need occasional breaks from wearing masks in addition to meal times and during elementary and secondary recess. Taking a mask break will also help individuals to drink water and stay hydrated throughout the day. A mask break should be taken outdoors, or in a well-ventilated area, if an outdoor space is not feasible. Students should be supervised by an adult and at least six (6) feet of physical distance between all individuals must be maintained.

Wash hands with soap and water or use hand sanitizer that is at least 60% alcohol before removing the mask and then again before placing the mask back on. Remember only to handle the mask from the ear loops or ties. When the mask is not being worn, it should stay with the person (e.g. held by the ear loop or dangling from an ear) to facilitate its prompt use again following the break. If this is not practical, the mask should be stored in a space designated for each individual that is separate from others (e.g., in individually labeled containers, bags, or cubbies).

The necessity and duration of mask breaks will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis. If a student seems to be seeking breaks from wearing a mask due to COVID-19-like symptoms, please refer to the section on “When a Student Becomes Sick.”

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements

All employees should practice proper social distancing by maintaining a six-foot distance to the extent possible, wash and/or sanitize your hands frequently, and practice and promote personal hygiene such as avoiding touching your eyes, nose, or mouth and sneezing or coughing into a tissue and immediately throwing it away. If no tissue is available, reduce the spread of germs by coughing or sneezing into your elbow. All adults cover their mouths and noses with a cloth face covering or mask while at school when within six feet of a student or other staff member. A face shield must be worn with a face mask when six feet of distance can not be maintained between individuals (e.g., when interacting with students with disabilities).

When working in close contact with students (e.g. less than 6 feet away), it is not required to wear gowns, aprons, or shoe covers, but they may be considered. Plastic protective gowns and disposable shoe covers are not advised when addressing a student’s challenging behavior as they can be easily ripped or torn becoming hazardous and the shoe covers will provide less traction. However, plastic protective gowns or aprons may be considered when feeding a student, providing toileting or diapering support, or when cleaning and sanitizing especially when diluted bleach will be used or the clean-up involves bodily fluids. Disposable shoe covers may also be considered depending on the work involved.

Disposable gloves must be worn if an employee is likely to touch bodily fluids. Disposable gloves are recommended when using a disinfectant, disposing of used tissues, changing linens or doing laundry. When working with medically fragile students, disposable gloves may be worn when touching a student or their belongings. Gloves must be changed after each physical interaction to decrease the spread of possible infection. Be sure to safely dispose of gloves after use and wash or sanitize your hands before and after use. Disposable gloves cannot be reused.

For incidental touches, such as providing a light Safety Care elbow check, gloves are not needed but staff must sanitize or wash their hands before and afterwards. If gloves are unavailable when physically interacting with a student, wash hands before and immediately after touching the student or handling student belongings.

Additional staff member(s) should be available to monitor and assist with bringing protective equipment for staff involved in any physical interactions. As soon as physical interaction is no longer needed, staff should remove and dispose of or clean and disinfect reusable protective equipment and wash their hands.

Ventilation

Ensure ventilation systems operate properly and increase the supply of fresh outdoor air when possible. For details, please refer to the [HIDOE AC Operation Guideline](#) during COVID-19. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety or health risk (i.e., risk of falling, triggering asthma symptoms) to children using the facility.

DOH also recommends:

- Increase outdoor air ventilation, using caution in highly polluted areas.
- When weather conditions allow, increase fresh outdoor air by opening windows and doors. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety or health risk to children using the facility.
- Use fans to increase the effectiveness of open windows. Position fans securely and carefully in or near windows so as not to induce potentially contaminated airflow directly from one person over another (strategic window fan placement in exhaust mode can help draw fresh air into room via other open windows and doors without generating strong room air currents).
- Decrease occupancy in areas where outdoor ventilation cannot be increased.
- Ensure ventilation systems operate properly and provide acceptable indoor air quality for the current occupancy level for each space.
- Increase total airflow supply to occupied spaces.
- Ensure restroom exhaust fans are functioning properly when the school is occupied.
- Inspect and maintain local exhaust ventilation in areas such as restrooms, kitchens, cooking areas, etc.
- Use portable high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) fan/filtration systems to help enhance air cleaning (especially in higher risk areas such as the health room and special education classrooms).

Cleaning and Sanitizing of Facilities and Devices

All employees responsible for the cleaning and sanitation of facilities will be trained on proper procedures, supplies, and frequency of cleaning. Once the school or office has hired the employee, the supervisor will notify HIDOE's Office of Facilities and Operations (OFO). Training will be offered through a variety of methods: online video, webinar, and/or in-person, to ensure timely and consistent quality in services performed.

Periodic quality assurance reviews of facilities will be required by the administration to ensure

the safety of the students and staff. Procedures will be posted on HIDEOE's intranet for administrators, head custodians, and cafeteria managers to access as needed.

OFO will communicate with the bus companies to ensure their employees responsible for cleaning buses are properly trained in sanitation procedures. All employees hired as bus drivers have their Commercial Driver's License (CDL) and are properly trained and outfitted with supplies to follow the protocols for health, sanitization, and as appropriate, social distancing, when using bus services.

The use of the **indoor** school facilities will be limited to the operations of school programming and after school services for the students enrolled at the school, and for outdoor campus requests to essential services (e.g., community food distribution), until the Governor has declared the impact level of "New Normal."

Daily cleaning procedures expectations for Custodial Service Workers - [OSHA Link](#).

Daily Cleaning of Facilities Protocol

The cleaning schedule for school facilities should adhere to guidance from the CDC and DOH as available. School facilities should be cleaned daily and high-touch areas, such as door knobs, light switches, counters, desks and chairs, railings, and water fountains, should be disinfected frequently throughout the day. Proper personal protective equipment (PPE), such as masks and disposable gloves, should be worn at all times during the preparation, cleaning, and disinfection of school facilities.

- Clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces as often as possible and at minimum, each day:
 - School hardware may be cleaned before school, during recess, lunch recess, and afterschool.
 - When classes are in session, custodians may disinfect doorknobs, handrails, and water fountains.
- Wear disposable gloves for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash
 - Additional PPE may be required based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash
 - Gloves should be removed carefully to avoid contamination of the wearer and the surrounding area
- Use EPA-[registered products](#) or [diluted bleach](#) against the virus that causes COVID-19.
 - Always read the labels and safety data sheet of any chemicals used in daily work before using the product.
 - Follow the manufacturer's instructions for safe, effective use.
 - Disinfectants are most effective when surfaces are pre-cleaned prior to disinfection.
 - Be aware of the "contact" time for your disinfectant to be effective.
- Provide touch free waste-disposal containers.

- Ensure that facilities are regularly cleaned, sanitized, and disinfected, and that hazardous materials are disposed of properly.
- Always wash hands immediately for at least 20 seconds with soap and water (see Fig. 2) after removing gloves and after contact with a person who is sick.

Fig. 2:
How to **Wash your hands**



- Principals, with Head Custodians, should develop a daily schedule for the Custodial Staff to disinfect school hardware. High touch surfaces should be cleaned multiple times throughout the day with special attention given to key locations.
 - Classrooms
 - Clean high touch surfaces:
 - Electronics such as computers, printers and devices.
 - Chairs, desks and table tops.
 - Light switches and door handles, including 1 foot above and below the handle (students & faculty tend to grab door edges to hold doors open).
 - Metal and plastic items like pencils sharpeners.
 - Sink handles and the surrounding countertops.
 - Empty wastebaskets
 - Vacuum carpet and spot clean
 - Dust, mop/wet mop resilient tile floors
 - Clean sink
 - Notify supervisor of any problems
 - Restrooms
 - Clean high touch surfaces:
 - Door handles and light switches.
 - Soap dispensers and paper towel holders

- Bathroom handles in toilets, sinks and showers.
 - Toilet seats and splash walls.
 - Privacy stall doors, door push plates (if present) and entrance/exit doors, including 1 foot above and below the push plate or handle.
 - Notify supervisor of any problems
- In cafeterias and kitchens
 - Clean high touch surfaces:
 - Door handles and light switches
 - Soap dispensers and paper towel holders
 - Food contact surfaces, hand contact areas, taps, utensils, chairs, table tops and sneeze guards (if present).
 - Water cooler handles or push buttons (if present)
 - Empty trash
 - Sweep, mop/wet mop floors
 - Clean water coolers
 - Notify supervisor of any problems
- Offices and Conference Areas
 - Empty trash
 - Vacuum carpet and spot clean
 - Dust, mop/wet mop resilient tile floors
 - Clean sink
 - Mop floor
 - Clean high touch surfaces:
 - Electronics such as computers, printers, devices and copiers.
 - Metal surfaces like file cabinets.
 - Chairs, desks and table tops.
 - Light switches and door handles, including 1 foot above and below the handle (students & faculty tend to grab door edges to hold doors open).
 - Front counters are public hubs to be cleaned frequently
 - Notify supervisor of any problems
- Athletic Facilities
 - Clean high touch surfaces:
 - Door handles and light switches.
 - Soap dispensers and paper towel holders
 - Bathroom handles in toilets, sinks and showers.
 - Toilet seats and splash walls.
 - Water coolers
 - Benches and chairs, athletic equipment and locker doors
 - Clean athletic offices
 - Sweep athletic courts, hallways and all other floor areas
 - Clean locker rooms and showers
 - Check bleachers
 - Notify supervisor of any problems

- Outdoor Areas
 - Outdoor areas, like playgrounds in schools, generally require normal routine cleaning, but do not require disinfection
 - Do not spray disinfectant on outdoor playgrounds – it is not an efficient use of supplies and is not proven to reduce the risk of COVID-19
 - High touch surfaces made of plastic or metal, such as grab bars and railings should be cleaned routinely
 - Cleaning and disinfection of wooden surfaces (play structures, benches, tables) or groundcovers is not recommended
 - Sidewalks and roads should not be disinfected

Request for PPE supplies

HIDOE school, complex area, and state office requests for PPE will be filled to the highest standard achievable based on assessments of current and future PPE needs for individuals or groups of higher risk of exposure.

- Given the dynamic nature of the pandemic, requests are subject to considerations of the overall response needs and supply chain limitations.
- HIDOE continues to receive PPE supplies from the Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency and OFO.

OFO will work and consult with the HIDOE Office of Talent Management (OTM) and Office of Student Support Services (OSSS) to determine the appropriate PPE needed for various categories of workers.

- Needs will be based on the risk of exposure levels described by the Hawai'i State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Requests:

- OFO will continue to work with the complex areas to generate requests on a recurring basis to procure PPE supplies.
- In case of an emergency, schools should keep their CAS apprised and contact the Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness Branch.
- A hotline for urgent PPE requests from HIDOE schools and offices is available at (808) 784-5185.

Daily Cleaning of Technology Devices

Devices that are loaned to students/staff for distance learning and telework should be cleaned upon return and reissuance to another person. For devices used throughout the day by multiple people, cleaning should occur between use by the next person.

- [General steps to cleaning commonly used technology devices](#) (e.g., computers, tablets, laptops, phones)

For detailed steps and information:

- Review “Cleaning of Devices” in the [HIDOE Technology Guidance for Employees](#) (employee login required).

CAFETERIA AND FOOD SERVICE GUIDANCE

The following guidance provided by the School Food Services Branch (SFSB) is included to assist administrators who oversee cafeteria and food service operations.

Face Coverings

DOH states that all cafeteria employees shall wear a proper mask, as described in the CDC guidance.

- Cafeteria employees who cannot wear a mask while at work must provide the school administrator with a doctor’s note stating so, and kept on file.
- Face shields do not replace masks; however, they can be used in addition to a cloth mask.

Signage and Messages

The primary element regarding signage according to the DOH policy states:

- Signage is required at all entrances to the cafeteria stating that no one with a fever or symptoms of COVID-19 will be allowed to enter into the cafeteria.
- Signage stating that everyone entering the cafeteria must wear a mask.
- SFSB recommends the following signage that schools should print and post, [click here](#).

Physical Distancing, Barriers, and Suggestion for Creating Space

All cafeteria employees and patrons shall maintain a minimum of 6 feet of physical distance from each other and all other persons to the full extent possible. Examples of ways to create physical space may include:

- Stagger the use of cafeterias, occupancy of the cafeteria must not exceed 50% capacity.
- Closing of shared spaces within the cafeteria where students may congregate at mealtimes.
- Have students eat meals in classrooms with the same group of students.
- Adjust furniture, use signage or floor markings, to help make physical distancing intuitive.
- Tape off seats so that students cannot sit opposite of each other, creating seats in a zig-zag pattern, leaving space between seats.
- Provide physical guides to ensure that students remain at least six feet apart while moving around in the cafeteria or waiting in line. For example, floor decals, colored tape, or signs to indicate where students should sit or stand can be used to guide students safely.
- Install physical barriers, such as sneeze guards and partitions, particularly in areas where it is difficult for individuals to remain at least 6 feet apart. Consider installing a Plexiglas barrier on the serving line and in front of the Meal Count Assistant (MCA).

- Consider assigned seating in the cafeteria following physical distancing guidelines so that students know where to go when they enter the cafeteria. Allow students from the same household or living unit to sit together.

Hand Hygiene and Hand Sanitizer Stations

Practicing hand hygiene, which includes the use of alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) or handwashing, is a simple yet effective way to prevent the spread of pathogens and infections in healthcare settings.

- Install and maintain handwashing and hand sanitizer stations at the entrances to the school cafeteria.
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol can be used, but not as a substitute for cleaning hands with soap and water.
- Require hand washing and/or hand sanitizing for all those entering the cafeteria or, if eating in the classroom.
- Train all staff monitoring students at mealtimes of the proper use of handwashing and hand sanitizer stations for themselves and students.
- Encourage all staff to wash their hands often.
- Staff should wash hands after coming into contact with body fluids.
- Staff should wash hands after touching your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Staff should use tissues when coughing, sneezing, or touching their face. Throw used tissues in the trash, and then wash hands.
- Key washing times should include, before and after work shifts, before and after work breaks, after using the restroom, before eating or preparing food, before putting on and after taking off disposable gloves when preparing food, after touching objects with bare hands which have been handled by other staff, customers or visitors, after putting on, touching, or removing cloth face coverings.

Staff Training

SFSB has made available online training for COVID-19. School staff can request access to the training by calling the Branch at (808) 784-5500.

Positive COVID-19 Case

In the event of a positive COVID-19 case that disrupts meal service, the administrator should contact their district supervisor. They will determine a strategy to try and ensure that meal service will not be interrupted. The district supervisor will then contact the School Food Service Program Administrator.

HEALTH ROOMS AND SERVICES

To ensure physical distancing, temporary barriers (e.g., shower curtains, flexible partitions) should be installed and procedures for health room visits should be in place prior to the start of the school year. It may be necessary to identify an area for students to wait when the health

room is full. Students exhibiting symptoms of illness should be separated from other health room visitors, such as those receiving scheduled medication or treatment for injury.

School Health Assistants (SHAs) Perform These Essential Functions

- Serve as point of contact for student health matters.
- Perform emergency first aid.
- Administer approved routine prescribed medication.
- Maintain health records using HealthOffice Anywhere.
- Report unusual absenteeism to the DOH.
- Coordinate with school staff/students' families.
- Oversee the school health room.
- Screen students for potential illness.

Practices to Prevent COVID-19 in the Health Room

- Develop a route to the health room that minimizes interactions.
- Avoid and prevent close contact (6+ feet).
- Wear face covering and PPE as appropriate.
- Wash hands before and after each encounter.
- Screen and send home any students who are ill.
- Isolate those who are ill from others.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces after each use.
- Promote good airflow while maintaining privacy.
- Keep supplies in stock.

Items for Use in the Health Room During COVID-19

- Face masks
- Eye protection (e.g. face shield or goggles)
- Disposable (non-latex) gloves
- Disinfection wipes
- Hand sanitizer (60%+ alcohol)
- Facial tissue
- Non-contact infrared thermometer

Caring for a Student Who is Sick

- Show empathy
- Avoid close contact
- Wash hands (SHA and student)
- Wear face covering (SHA and student)
- SHA wears a face shield during close interaction with a student
- Screen the student for symptoms
- Contact the parent/legal guardian for pick up
- Isolate the sick student in a supervised area away from others

- Advise parent to contact their health care provider
- Clean and disinfect
- Notify school administration
- Record the visit in HealthOffice Anywhere

When to Report Illness

- If 10% of the entire school or 20% of one grade or classroom are sent home with COVID-like, flu-like, or gastrointestinal symptoms, contact DOH's Disease Investigation Branch or the local District Health Office.

Hawaii Keiki: Healthy and Ready to Learn Program

In partnership with the University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene, the Hawaii Keiki (HK) program is helping to address the impact of COVID-19 on students and schools. A total of 33 HK nurses, located in every complex area statewide, are available to support schools with the following services during school year 2020-21:

- [COVID-19 school readiness assessment](#);
- Contingency planning for medically fragile students;
- Rapid response to reported cases at school;
- Training for students and staff to decrease the spread of COVID-19;
- Advice for COVID-19 exposed and positive families; and
- [Telephone hotline and telehealth services](#).

The HK nurses are a resource for teachers, principals, and parent(s)/legal guardian(s) who have questions related to student health issues. Nursing services are provided to students with no out-of-pocket expense to their families and translation services are available if needed. Please reach out initially to the Complex Area RN or APRN, contact information can be found [here](#).

CASES OF COVID-19

COVID-19 Point of Contact and Response Team

Each school, complex and state office should designate a staff member (e.g., administrator or School Health Assistant) to serve as the point of contact responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. All staff, students and families should know who this person is and how to contact this person.

Schools should also create a COVID-19 Response Team to address concerns and questions. At the minimum, this team should include the Principal, the School Health Assistant, a teacher, and the Head Custodian.

Response Procedures for Positive Cases and Possible Exposure

Conditions for reporting confirmed cases

- Cases should be confirmed by a positive test result, an authorized medical professional and ultimately by DOH.
- In most cases, a school or office will be notified by an individual first (employee or parent/guardian of a student). The direct supervisor, principal and/or designee should request to see official documentation confirming the positive results (e.g. screenshot of lab results, letter from a healthcare professional). These results should be stored in a manner consistent with other confidential files.

Confirmed Case of COVID-19 at a School, Complex or State Office

Steps to take when a person at your campus has been diagnosed with COVID-19.

These steps do not apply to close contact situations.

- **Step 1:** Principal or supervisor should contact their Assistant Superintendent (AS) or Complex Area Superintendent (CAS) or with details of the positive case. A request should be made to the employee to provide documentation confirming the diagnosis.
- **Step 2:** The AS or CAS sets up a group text to include the principal, supervisor or designee and HIDOE's COVID-19 Response Team.
- **Step 3:** HIDOE's COVID-19 Response Team will initiate a group email. The principal or supervisor will be asked to provide information about the case and close contacts to the Response Team using this [HIDOE intake form](#).
- **Step 4:** Determine if the positive case was on campus or in the office during the infectious period (i.e. two days prior to the onset of symptoms, or if the individual is not exhibiting any symptoms, two days prior to the positive COVID-19 test specimen collection date).

If the positive case was on campus or in the office during the infectious period:

- Identify and obtain contact information for all employees, casual hires, vendors and students who may have come into close contact with the individual using the [DOH Close Contact Report](#).
 - Principal/supervisor to immediately notify close contacts with the [DOH notification template](#).
 - If a close contact is identified at another campus or HIDOE location, their direct supervisor should be notified so they can handle that outreach.
 - Identify all areas accessed by the positive case during the infectious period for more than 15 minutes.
- **Step 5:** If DOH did not reach out to the school or office to report the case, the principal, supervisor or designee should contact DOH as soon as they know to report and/or confirm the positive case.

- **Step 6:** As approved by the AS or CAS, and in consultation with OFO, the principal, supervisor or designee will close and restrict access to the appropriate areas of the campus or office for cleaning and sanitizing.
- **Step 7:** The COVID-19 Response Team will work with the principal, supervisor or designee on messaging to the school community.
- **Step 8:** If the principal, supervisor or designee has not heard from DOH within 24 hours after their initial call, they should alert the COVID-19 Response Team to assist with follow up.

Cleaning of Facilities for COVID-19 Confirmed Case

Upon consultation and confirmation by the COVID-19 Response Team, OFO will begin working with the **principal, supervisor or designee** on a cleaning plan and schedule. If someone is suspected to have COVID-19 while on campus, close off any areas used or accessed by the individual. The OFO representatives on the COVID-19 Response Team shall determine sanitization priorities and protocol.

The following steps should also be taken and information relayed to the COVID-19 Response Team:

- Identify all areas accessed by the positive case during the infectious period.
- **AS, CAS, principal, supervisor and/or designee** decide on what areas, rooms, and buildings to close and/or sanitize.

If seven or more days have passed since the person who is sick visited or used the facility, additional cleaning and disinfection is not necessary. School custodial staff can continue with routine cleaning and disinfection.

Additional CDC guidance for “Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility” is available, [click here](#). For more information, view training offered by OFO [here](#) or contact the Office at (808) 784-5000.

Returning to Campus

- A person diagnosed with COVID-19 must remain at home in isolation until:
 - At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared (or if there are no symptoms, at least 10 days have passed since the date the laboratory test was collected); and
 - At least 24 hours have passed since the person last had a fever without the use of fever-reducing medications; and
 - Symptoms have improved (e.g. cough, shortness of breath).
- Certain persons with COVID-19 (severely ill [e.g., hospitalized in ICU] and those with severe immune system problems) may require a longer period of isolation (up to 20 days after symptoms first appeared).

- A letter is not necessary to clear close contacts to return to school once 10 days have passed since last exposure to case.
- Anyone with symptoms of illness should stay at home.

Considerations

- For more information about distance learning support in the event of a classroom or school closure, [click here](#).
- For more information about the types of leave to use in the event of a positive case and/or possible staff exposure, [click here](#).
 - Administrative leave is not authorized during these circumstances.

Response Procedures for Possible Exposure and Close Contacts

Conditions for reporting possible exposure and close contact situations

- The infectious period begins two days prior to the onset of symptoms, or if the individual is not exhibiting any symptoms, two days prior to the positive COVID-19 test specimen collection date.
- A close contact at school is someone who was exposed to the individual who tested positive with COVID-19 during their infectious period:
 - Within 6 feet for 15 minutes or longer over a 24-hour period
 - In direct contact with secretions (e.g. being coughed on)
 - In the same classroom for 15 minutes or longer
- The determination of close contact should be made irrespective of persons wearing face covering/masks.

Steps to take when a person reports a possible exposure or close contact

Also see DOH Guidance: COVID-19 Interim Return to Work/School Guidance below

- **Principal, supervisor or designee** will contact the AS or CAS with details of the possible exposure.
- As noted above, **the principal, supervisor or designee** will create a list of employees, casual hires, vendors and students who may have come into contact with the individual.
- Unless directed otherwise by DOH, the principal, supervisor or designee should fill out the [DOH Close Contact Report](#) and submit it to DOH following the instructions on the form.
- The notification template for close contacts is available [here](#). (Please download the Word doc to fill it out, editing access won't be granted.) This is a new requirement from DOH released on Oct. 19, 2020.
- DOH is the lead when it comes to contact tracing and will call close contacts to officially notify them of exposure (this is separate from HIDOE's outreach). These close contacts must follow the isolation and quarantine guidance provided by DOH, [click here](#).
- Persons not identified as close contacts do not need to be in quarantine and may return to work.

Communications Procedure for Positive Cases and Possible Exposure

The COVID-19 Response Team will support the principal, supervisor or designee on messaging to close contacts, staff, parents and the broader community. Below are considerations that will be followed for the various levels of notification:

Notifying potential close contacts

- Potential close contacts (e.g. staff, parents of students, contracted service providers) should be notified using this template, [click here](#). (Please download the Word doc to fill it out, editing access won't be granted.) This is a new requirement from DOH released on Oct. 19, 2020.
- They should be advised to consult with a healthcare provider, get tested for COVID-19, and self-quarantine for 10 days after last contact with the case. Official quarantine guidance should be sought or provided from a healthcare provider and DOH. Documentation of quarantine requirements should be requested so principals and supervisors can monitor when individuals can return to school/designated work spaces.

Notifying the school community (not close contacts)

- All staff should be notified via email about cases involving school employees, students, and contract service providers and visitors that accessed campus. Messaging prior to confirmation of diagnosis or for cases where an individual will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with the COVID-19 Response Team.

A broad notification to families of students who are not considered close contacts should be considered if any student(s) were on campus at the same time as the individual diagnosed with COVID-19. There will be situations where most students are not impacted by the case, however, the notification can serve as a reassurance and reminder to families about safety protocols and wellness check recommendations. This notification can be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the circumstances and is ultimately at the discretion of the principal.

Notification to families should go out via School Messenger and/or distributed as a hard copy. The notification should not be posted on the school's social media platforms or website as those communication channels are open to the broader community and would affect the Department's ability to protect and balance the individual's privacy interests with the public's need to know. The Attorney General's office supports the Department's reporting of cases at the Complex Area level as a way to balance the personal privacy interests with the public's interest.

Notification templates are available, [click here](#). Notifications in other languages are available at the same link. A final copy of the notification(s) should be emailed to the COVID-19 Response Team for the Department's records.

For cases where an individual was not on campus for two weeks or more prior to the start of the infectious period or COVID-19 test, a notification is at the discretion of the principal since there is no impact to staff or students while at school.

Before a Case of COVID-19 Occurs

Updated Oct. 22, 2020 from DOH

- Remind all families, faculty and staff that they should stay home when sick, to protect others and prevent the spread of illness in the school.
- Implement preventive measures at school:
 - Maintain distance of at least 6 feet from others
 - For preschools, children should learn about physical distancing. Nap mats and cribs should be spaced 6 feet apart.
 - Wear a face covering/mask, especially when distancing measures are hard to maintain
 - For preschools, the emphasis should be placed on maintaining 'ohana bubbles and learning about proper mask wearing.
 - Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
 - If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
 - Avoid touching eyes, nose, mouth, and face covering/mask
 - Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or inside of the elbow, throw tissue away, and wash hands.
 - Limit use of shared objects
 - Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces
 - Limit nonessential visitors and guests
- Have a plan for students/staff who become ill at school:
 - Isolate from those who are well
 - Send home as soon as possible

When A Student Becomes Sick

When a student shows signs of illness at school, send the student to the Health Room wearing a face mask. If there is no School Health Assistant (SHA), the student should be sent to the designated staff member.

- The SHA will conduct a screening for potential illness.
- If the student has any symptoms of illness, the SHA will call the student's parent/legal guardian to pick up the student.
- While waiting to be picked up, the sick student must be isolated from others in a supervised area. Ideally, someplace other than the Health Room.
 - Do not have the student wait at the main office or any other high traffic area(s).

- If a student has any COVID-like symptoms of illness, he/she may return to school:
 - After 10 days after symptoms first appeared AND no fever for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication AND symptoms improved.
 - With a doctor's note AND no fever for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication AND symptoms improved.
 - With a negative COVID-19 test result AND no fever for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication AND symptoms improved.
- If a student is sent home due to any illness symptom other than those that are COVID-like, respiratory illness, or influenza, he/she may return to school when symptoms are resolving and he/she has no fever for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication.
- The SHA will send a note home with the student which conveys the recommendations above.
- For further information, see [SHA Manual Section 2-10 General Principles for Temporary Exclusion from School](#).

Siblings of Students Who Become Sick at School

If the siblings of an ill student who is sent home are not ill, they may remain in school unless the ill child is being tested for COVID-19. At that point, the siblings (and all household contacts) shall remain at home until the test results return.

If the COVID-19 test results are **negative**:

- The ill student may return to school as long as symptoms are resolving and he/she has no fever for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medications.
- Siblings (household contacts) may return to school if they are symptom-free.

If the COVID-19 test results are **positive**:

- The ill student must remain at home until:
 - At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared AND
 - At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medication AND
 - Symptoms have improved (cough, shortness of breath).
- Siblings (household contacts) must remain at home for 10 days if they have no further contact with the person with COVID-19, or until 10 days after the person with COVID-19 is released from isolation if there is ongoing contact.

If the student's physician has determined that the child has an illness other than COVID-19, the student may return to school as long as symptoms are resolving and he/she has no fever for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication.

VACCINATION FOR COVID-19

Following vaccination, it is still critical to implement DOH-recommended mitigation strategies such as mask wearing and physical distancing to prevent COVID-19 transmission.

Vaccine side effects are likely following the second dose and among younger employees compared to those who are older (>55 years) and may not require quarantining.

Employees who have symptoms, including the side effects below, should not report to work:

- Muscle aches or pain
- Fever
- Chills
- Fatigue
- Headache

Do not return to work until the symptoms are resolved. If post-vaccine side effects are substantial or persist longer than 48 hours, individuals are encouraged to contact their healthcare provider and consider testing for COVID-19. In these situations, follow the [Return to Work/School Criteria](#) before allowing an employee to return to campus or designated worksite.

Sick leave will be used for the days that an employee is unable to return to work due to side effects.

It is possible that a person could be infected with COVID-19 just before or after vaccination and still get sick. According to the CDC, it takes time for your body to build protection after any vaccination. COVID-19 vaccines that require two shots may not protect you until a week or two after your second shot.

Vaccinated persons with an exposure to someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 are not required to quarantine if they meet all of the following criteria:

- Are fully vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine authorized for emergency use in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) according to a schedule recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), and are at least 14 days beyond completion of the vaccine series as of their earliest date of exposure.
- Are within 3 months following receipt of the last dose in the series.
- Have remained asymptomatic since the current COVID-19 exposure.

A flyer developed by Hawai'i Keiki with frequently asked questions about the COVID-19 vaccine is available here, bit.ly/3bqsAVW.

Additional Resources, Authorities and References

Additional Resources

- [DOH COVID-19 Interim Return to Work/School Guidance](#)
- [DOH COVID-19 Home Care Guide](#)
- [DOH COVID-19 What You Need to Know](#)
- [CDC Wear a Cloth Face Covering to Protect You and Your Friends](#)
- [CDC Cover Coughs and Sneezes](#)
- [CDC Slow the Spread of COVID-19](#)
- [CDC Take 3 Actions to Fight Flu](#)
- [CDC A Healthy Future Is In Your Hands!](#)
- [CDC Germs Are Everywhere](#)
- [CDC How to Protect Yourself](#)

- [CDC 10 Things You Can Do To Manage Your Health At Home](#)
- [CDC How to Protect Yourself and Others](#)
- [A Parent's Guide: Helping Your Child Wear a Face Mask](#)
- [Help your Child Feel Good about Using and Seeing Others Wearing Face Masks](#)
- [I Can Stay Healthy by Wearing a Face Mask \(PPT\)](#)
- [Stopping COVID-19 in its tracks - Terms to Know](#)
- [Stopping COVID-19 in its tracks - What does a contact tracer do?](#)

DOH Contacts by Island (Direct contact for specific DOH personnel will be provided by COVID-19 Response Team to impacted school or office.)

Oahu	7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.	Oahu Office	(808) 587-6845 (ask for school liaison)
Oahu	After hours/weekends		(808) 600-3625
Maui	7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.	Maui Office	(808) 984-8213
Kauai	7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.	Kauai Office	(808) 241-3563
Hilo	7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.	DHO Hilo	(808) 933-0912 (808) 974-6006
Kona	7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.	DHO Kona	(808) 322-4877

Neighbor Islands (after hours)

(800) 360-2575

*** Please note that the answering service will say "Physician's Exchange." You reached the correct number.*

Email: doh.c19schools@doh.hawaii.gov

Signage and Health Promotion

Provide physical guides, such as tape on floors and sidewalks, and signs on walls to ensure that staff and students remain at least six (6) feet apart (e.g., guides for creating 'one-way routes' in hallways).

Post signs in highly visible locations, such as the health room, restrooms, hallways, classrooms, and offices, to promote everyday protective measures to prevent the spreading of germs and illnesses. Consider using the following resources:

- [Stop the Spread of Germs at School and Offices](#)
- [CDC Safely Wearing and Taking Off a Cloth Face Covering](#)
- [CDC Wash Your Hands!](#)
- [CDC Stop the Spread of Germs](#)
- [CDC Stop the Spread of Germs that Can Make You and Others Sick!](#)

- [COVID-19 Protective Handwashing](#)

Authorities and References

- **American Academy of Pediatrics**
<https://services.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/clinical-guidance/covid-19-planning-considerations-return-to-in-person-education-in-schools/>
- **Governor’s Emergency Proclamations**
<https://governor.hawaii.gov/emergency-proclamations/>
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**
Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>
- **U.S. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**
Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19
<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>
- **U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**
<https://www.eeoc.gov/coronavirus/>
- **Department of Health**
<https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/>
- **Society for Human Resources Management**
<https://www.shrm.org/ResourcesAndTools/tools-and-samples/hr-forms/Pages/covid-19-back-to-work-checklist.aspx>
- **American Society of Heating and Air-Conditioning Engineers**
<https://www.ashrae.org/news/ashraejournal/guidance-for-building-operations-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>

Health & Safety Handbook Errata Sheet

View the [Health & Safety Handbook Errata Sheet](#) for a list of edits through the various versions of this guide.