

# Wildcat News

November 13, 2020

*Nov. 16 - 20, 2020*

<i>Monday</i>	Conferences
<i>Tuesday</i>	Conferences
<i>Wednesday</i>	Conferences
<i>Thursday</i>	Conferences
<i>Friday</i>	Conferences 2-3 pm: Pick up event for distance learning families

*Nov. 23 - Nov. 27*

<i>Monday</i>	No School - Fall Break
<i>Tuesday</i>	No School - Fall Break
<i>Wednesday</i>	No School - Fall Break
<i>Thursday</i>	No School - Fall Break
<i>Friday</i>	No School - Fall Break

## SAVE THE DATE!

### Hydesville School Virtual Book Fair

**Book Fair dates:**

November 22 - December 5

**More information coming soon!**

### *Holiday Travel and Gatherings*

The holiday season is upon us. We know that for many this will mean travel and time with family. Please review the attached guidance from the State and County. We want to keep everyone here at Hydesville Elementary safe and healthy. Thanks for your cooperation!

### *Student Absences*

We appreciate how seriously our families are taking illness at this time. Please continue to keep your students at home if they are ill, and remember to call the office and let us know if your child will be absent.

### *Learning Modality Change Requests*

At the Regular Board meeting on 11/9, the school board opted to begin to allow students who opted for distance learning to begin returning to campus. Our classes currently have varied numbers of seats that are available to in-person learners. This is due to limited classroom capacity to allow for social distancing. The district will begin accepting requests for change beginning on Monday, November 16th.

In the event that requests to return to on-campus learning exceed capacity then a waitlist will be created. Please see the attached request form if you would like to request a change.

### *We are hiring!*

Hydesville School is looking for substitute teachers. If you know anyone interested in substituting for Hydesville Elementary, have them contact us.

### *One last thought...*

HESD is always striving to do the best job that we can in helping our students. If you have any comments, concerns, or even just want to let us know something good you have heard or seen - stop by the office, give us a call, send us an email, or talk to your child's teacher.

[www.hydesvilleschool.org](http://www.hydesvilleschool.org)  
(707) 768-3610

## Frequently Asked Questions

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT  
JOINT INFORMATION CENTER  
Telephone (707) 441-5000



For more information, contact:  
JIC PIO  
(707) 441-5000  
[covidinfo@co.humboldt.ca.us](mailto:covidinfo@co.humboldt.ca.us)

Oct. 2, 2020

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## Humboldt County COVID-19 Returning Traveler Guidance

State and local guidance still strongly recommend individuals limit non-essential travel in an effort to limit the spread of COVID-19. Movement of individuals between households and geographic areas is still a significant driver of disease transmission. This is particularly true for Humboldt County residents, because many areas of the state and country are experiencing more COVID-19 activity than Humboldt and travel is likely to increase one's risk of exposure, compared to remaining close to home.

What has become clear over time is that the level of risk associated with travel is dependent both on where you travel and, even more importantly, your activities while traveling. The following are frequently asked questions for those considering travel or who are currently engaged in such activity.

- **Why does it matter where I travel?**

- Areas of the state, country or even outside the country with high or increasing rates of transmission represent greater risk of exposure to COVID-19.
- Areas of California in Tier 1 (Purple Tier) are experiencing much higher rates of COVID-19 than we have here in Humboldt.
- Since most counties in the U.S. are reporting their COVID-19 information, it is easy to check and see what is happening at a planned destination.
- Brief trips outside of our area to obtain medical care, for example, would not generally be considered high risk if all preventative measures are followed.

- **What activities impact infection risk when traveling?**

- If you and the people around you are using facial coverings, maintaining physical distance, avoiding public gatherings and using good handwashing and sanitizing practices, the travel-related risk of acquiring a COVID-19 infection is reduced.
- If you stay with friends and family, it is very difficult to avoid close household interaction, so this increases travel risk.
- If you attend family or other social gatherings or events, your risk increases.
- Cruises, concerts and large venue events where individuals from many different places are in close proximity and sharing facilities, substantially increases risk.



- **Should I self-monitor after traveling and what symptoms should I look for?**
  - Regardless of level of risk, all individuals should carefully monitor themselves and household members for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days after return from travel.
  - Symptoms of COVID-19 may include some or all of the following: fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting and diarrhea.
- **How do I know if I should quarantine?**
  - In addition to self-monitoring, individuals returning from higher-risk travel are recommended to self-quarantine at home for 14 days — which means staying at home except to seek medical care.
  - In some work settings, your employer may have policies that help determine whether the travel would be considered high risk.
  - Simply put, if you are at higher risk of exposure, home quarantine is the safest option.
- **What if I think I've contracted COVID-19?**
  - Anyone becoming ill with possible COVID-19 symptoms should contact their health care provider and isolate at home except to access health care.
  - Other household members should continue their quarantine at home, while awaiting further direction from a health care provider.
  - If a primary care provider is not available, or more guidance is desired, please contact local Public Health or the COVID Community Information Line at 707-441-5000.
- **What is the difference between “isolation” and “quarantine”?**
  - Both “isolation” and “quarantine” mean staying home except to access medical care.
  - Quarantine is the term used for people who do not have symptoms but are at increased risk of developing an infection.
  - Isolation is the term used when people have COVID-19 symptoms and either have been confirmed as a case or are awaiting testing.
- **Where can I go for more information?**
  - Please contact the COVID Community Information Line at 707-441-5000, or email [covidinfo@co.humboldt.ca.us](mailto:covidinfo@co.humboldt.ca.us).
  - If you are a returning traveler and have COVID-19 concerns, you may call the Humboldt County Public Health Department communicable disease line at 707-268-2182.



State of California—Health and Human  
Services Agency  
**California Department of  
Public Health**



October 9, 2020

**TO:** All Californians

**SUBJECT:** Guidance for Private Gatherings

## Summary

This guidance provides an updated plan for Californians to gather outside their household and replaces the prior gatherings guidance issued on September 12, 2020 and March 16, 2020. It applies to private gatherings, and all other gatherings not covered by existing sector guidance are prohibited. Gatherings are defined as social situations that bring together people from different households at the same time in a single space or place. When people from different households mix, this increases the risk of transmission of COVID-19.

## Mandatory Requirements for All Gatherings

All persons planning to host or participate in a private gathering, as defined above, must comply with the following requirements. Local health jurisdictions may be more restrictive than this guidance. Refer to your local guidance for what is allowed in your area.

### 1. Attendance

- *Gatherings that include more than **3 households are prohibited**. This includes everyone present, including hosts and guests. Remember, the smaller the number of people, the safer.*
- *Keep the households that you interact with stable over time. By spending time with the same people, risk of transmission is reduced. Participating in multiple gatherings with different households or groups is strongly discouraged.*
- *The host should collect names of all attendees and contact information in case contact tracing is needed later.*

## 2. *Gather Outdoors*

- Gatherings that occur outdoors are significantly safer than indoor gatherings. All gatherings must be held outside. Attendees may go inside to use restrooms as long as the restrooms are frequently sanitized.
- Gatherings may occur in outdoor spaces that are covered by umbrellas, canopies, awnings, roofs, and other shade structures provided that at least three sides of the space (or 75%) are open to the outdoors.
- A gathering of no more than three households is permitted in a public park or other outdoor space, even if unrelated gatherings of other groups up to three households are also occurring in the same park or other outdoor space. If multiple such gatherings are occurring, mixing between group gatherings is not allowed. Additionally, multiple gatherings of three households cannot be jointly organized or coordinated to occur in the same public park or other outdoor space at the same time – this would constitute a gathering exceeding the permitted size.

## 3. *Don't Attend Gatherings If You Feel Sick or You Are in a High-Risk Group*

- Anyone with any COVID-19-like symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath, chills, night sweats, sore throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, tiredness, muscle or body aches, headaches, confusion, or loss of sense of taste/smell), **must stay home and not come into contact with anyone outside their household.**
- Anyone who develops COVID-19 within 48 hours after attending a gathering should notify the other attendees as soon as possible regarding the potential exposure.
- People at higher risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19 (such as older adults and people with chronic medical conditions) are strongly urged not to attend any gatherings.

## 4. *Practice Physical Distancing and Hand Hygiene at Gatherings*

- For any gatherings permitted under this guidance, the space must be large enough so that everyone at a gathering can maintain at least a 6-foot physical distance from others (not including their own household) at all times.
- Seating must provide at least 6 feet of distance (in all directions—front-to-back and side-to-side) between different households.
- Everyone at a gathering should frequently wash their hands with soap and water, or use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available. A place to wash hands or hand sanitizer must be available for participants to use.
- Shared items should not be used during a gathering. As much as possible, any food or beverages at outdoor gatherings must be in single-serve disposable containers. If providing single-serve containers is not possible, food and beverages must be served by a person who washes or sanitizes their hands frequently, and wears a face covering. Self-serve items from communal containers should not be used.

## 5. *Wear a Face Covering to Keep COVID-19 from Spreading*



- When gathering, face coverings must be worn in accordance with the CDPH Guidance on the Use of Face Coverings (PDF), unless an exemption is applicable.
- People at gatherings may remove their face coverings briefly to eat or drink as long as they stay at least 6 feet away from everyone outside their own household, and put their face covering back on as soon as they are done with the activity.
- Face coverings can also be removed to meet urgent medical needs (for example, to use an asthma inhaler, take medication, or if feeling light-headed).

#### 6. *Keep it short*

- Gatherings should be two hours or less. The longer the duration, the risk of transmission increases.

#### 7. *Rules for Singing, Chanting, and Shouting at Outdoor Gatherings*

- Singing, chanting, shouting, and physical exertion significantly increases the risk of COVID-19 transmission because these activities increase the release of respiratory droplets and fine aerosols into the air. Because of this, singing, chanting, and shouting are strongly discouraged, but if they occur, the following rules and recommendations apply:
  - All people who are singing or chanting should wear a face covering at all times while singing or chanting, including anyone who is leading a song or chant. Because these activities pose a very high risk of COVID-19 transmission, face coverings are essential to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets and fine aerosols;
  - People who are singing, shouting, chanting, or exercising are strongly encouraged to maintain physical distancing beyond 6 feet to further reduce risk.
  - People who are singing or chanting are strongly encouraged to do so quietly (at or below the volume of a normal speaking voice).
- Instrumental music is allowed as long as the musicians maintain at least 6-foot physical distancing. Musicians must be from one of the three households. Playing of wind instruments (any instrument played by the mouth, such as a trumpet or clarinet) is strongly discouraged.

## Context

COVID-19 continues to pose a severe risk to communities and requires all people in California to follow necessary precautions and to adapt the way they live and function in light of this ongoing risk. The safest way to gather is to spend time with people in the same household or to gather virtually.

In general, the **more people from different households** a person interacts with at a gathering, the **closer** the physical interaction is, and the **longer** the interaction lasts, the higher the risk that a person with a COVID-19 infection, symptomatic or asymptomatic, may spread it to others. Public health studies have also shown that the risk of transmission is increased **in indoor spaces**, particularly when there isn't appropriate ventilation.[1] Unlike indoor spaces, wind and air in outdoor spaces can help reduce spread of the virus from one person to another.

Planning scenarios published by the CDC estimate that, on average, a person with COVID-19 goes on to infect between 2-4 people, with a best estimate of 2.5 when there are no preventive measures.[2] For example, if each infected person spreads the virus to two people, who in turn spread it to two others each; those four will spread the

virus to eight others; those eight will spread the virus to 16; and so on. As a result, after 10 transmission cycles, one person could be responsible for 1,024 other people contracting the virus.[3] Additionally, there is broad agreement that people who are not experiencing symptoms can still spread COVID-19[4]. The fact that COVID-19 can be spread by people who don't have symptoms or aren't showing symptoms yet is one of the aspects of the COVID-19 that makes it difficult to control.

All gatherings pose a higher risk of transmission and spread of COVID-19 when people mix from different households and communities. The likelihood of transmission and spread increases with laughing, singing, loud talking and difficulty maintaining physical distance. Limiting attendance at gatherings is a way to reduce the risk of spread as it lowers the number of different people who are interacting. Additionally, by limiting attendance there is an improved ability to perform effective contact tracing if there is a positive case discovered, which can help to slow the spread of COVID-19[5]. People who do choose to attend gatherings should discuss and agree upon the specific group rules before convening together.

[1] See, e.g., Hiroshi Nishiura, et al., Closed environments facilitate secondary transmission of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (PDF), ([www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.02.28.20029272v2.full.pdf](http://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.02.28.20029272v2.full.pdf)); Hu Qian, et al., "Indoor transmission of SARS-CoV-2" ([www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.04.20053058v1](http://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.04.20053058v1)) [pre-print] published in medRxiv on April 4, 2020.

[2] See the CDC COVID-19 Pandemic Planning Scenarios web page

[3] See, e.g., Report 3: Natsuko Imai et al, WHO Collaborating Centre for Infectious Disease Modelling, MRC Centre for Global Infectious Disease Analysis, J-IDEA, "Imperial college London, UK. Transmissibility of 2019 -n-CoV)." See also Inglesby T B JAMA Public Health Measures and the Reproduction Number of SARS-CoV-2. JAMA Network.2020.7878 (May 1, 2020).

[4] World Health Organization (WHO) Transmission of SARS-CoV-2: implications for infection prevention precautions

[5] See Harvard Health Preventing the spread of the coronavirus Social distancing, hand washing, and other preventive measures

California Department of Public Health  
PO Box, 997377, MS 0500, Sacramento, CA 95899-7377  
Department Website ([cdph.ca.gov](http://cdph.ca.gov))





# Hydesville Elementary School District

3050 Johnson Rd. • Hydesville, CA • 95547-0551

## Learning Modality Change Request Form

Hydesville Elementary School District is committed to the safety of all students, staff and community members. As we are approaching the end of the first trimester, we want to allow families to change learning modalities should they choose.

Requests will be accepted beginning on 11/16/2020 and will be prioritized based on the Learning Modality Change Request Plan adopted by the School Board on 11/9/2020. Please check the following boxes that apply to your student.

\_\_\_\_ My student received special education services at Hydesville Elementary School.

\_\_\_\_ My student has a sibling that is already attending Hydesville Elementary School in-person.

\_\_\_\_ My student lives within the district boundaries.

\_\_\_\_ My student is attending Hydesville Elementary School District on an Inter-district Transfer Agreement.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_