



REOPENING COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES: PLAN, PREPARE, AND RESPOND

WEBINAR FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ADMINISTRATORS, JULY 10, 2020

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Colleges and universities will provide face-to-face instruction as much as possible in the 2020-2021 academic year.
- COVID-19 will continue to spread. At the same time, we know more about the virus than we did in spring 2020.
- Campuses can take practical steps to mitigate spread, while continuing to focus on student learning.
 - Promote behaviors that reduce spread.
 - Maintain healthy environments.
 - Maintain healthy operations.
 - Prepare for when someone gets sick. (See CDC's *Considerations for Institutions of Higher Education*, updated May 30, 2020)
- Institutions need to make decisions that balance public health considerations with the benefits of a campus-based experience (academic, social-emotional, physical).

RESOURCES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ADMINISTRATORS

South Dakota Department of Health

- To participate in a weekly DOH COVID-19 update, sign up for the DOH Epi Listserv at <https://listserv.sd.gov/scripts/wa.exe?SUBED1=SDEPI&A=1>.
(This listserv sends members a Weekly COVID-19 Webinar reminder, along with a link to join the meeting.)
- COVID-19 information: <https://covid.sd.gov/>
(Follow link to Public Health Information, which includes county-level data)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/colleges-universities/index.html>

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

- For health-related questions: Department of Health's Call Center, (605) 773-3048, Monday-Friday
 - Not intended for general public use
 - Questions are directed to the Childcare, Schools and Universities focused team

Infection Control Guidance for Higher Education

Prepared by the South Dakota Department of Health Revised July 6, 2020

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is one of many methods used to slow the spread of COVID-19. When used properly, PPE can prevent and reduce the spread of COVID-19.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend that everyone over the age of 2 (certain exceptions apply) wear a mask, especially when maintaining 6 feet of distance is difficult.

The following are recommendations for PPE to consider as higher education systems prepare for the 2020-2021 school year.



For Staff

Recommended Infection Control Guidance

Staff Type	Recommended PPE
Staff interacting with the public	Cloth face covering
Anyone caring for students or staff who become symptomatic while on campus	Gloves, surgical/procedural face mask
Staff who work with students in less than 6-foot distance for 15 minutes or more	Cloth face coverings are recommended; if/when developing policy or practices, consider factors such as staff person's risk factors, or special needs that students may have. Consider special circumstances for musical and athletic groups, understanding that the virus is primarily spread through respiratory droplets.
Administrative staff	Cloth face coverings are recommended; if/when developing policy or practices, consider factors such as staff person's risk factors, ability to social distance, or special needs students may have.
Food service staff	Usual recommended food safety guidelines with the addition of cloth face coverings
Staff providing special services to students (e.g. health care professionals)	Depending upon student needs and procedures being performed: Surgical/procedural face mask, face shield, gown, gloves
Custodial staff	PPE appropriate when using cleaners and disinfectants. When cleaning areas with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases, surgical/procedural face mask, face shield, gown, gloves



For Students & Staff

How-To Information

The CDC has many effective resources regarding the proper use of cloth face coverings in order for them to be most effective:

[How to Safely Wear and Take Off a Cloth Face Covering \(PDF\)](#)

[How to Wear Cloth Face Coverings](#)

[How to Wash a Cloth Face Covering](#)



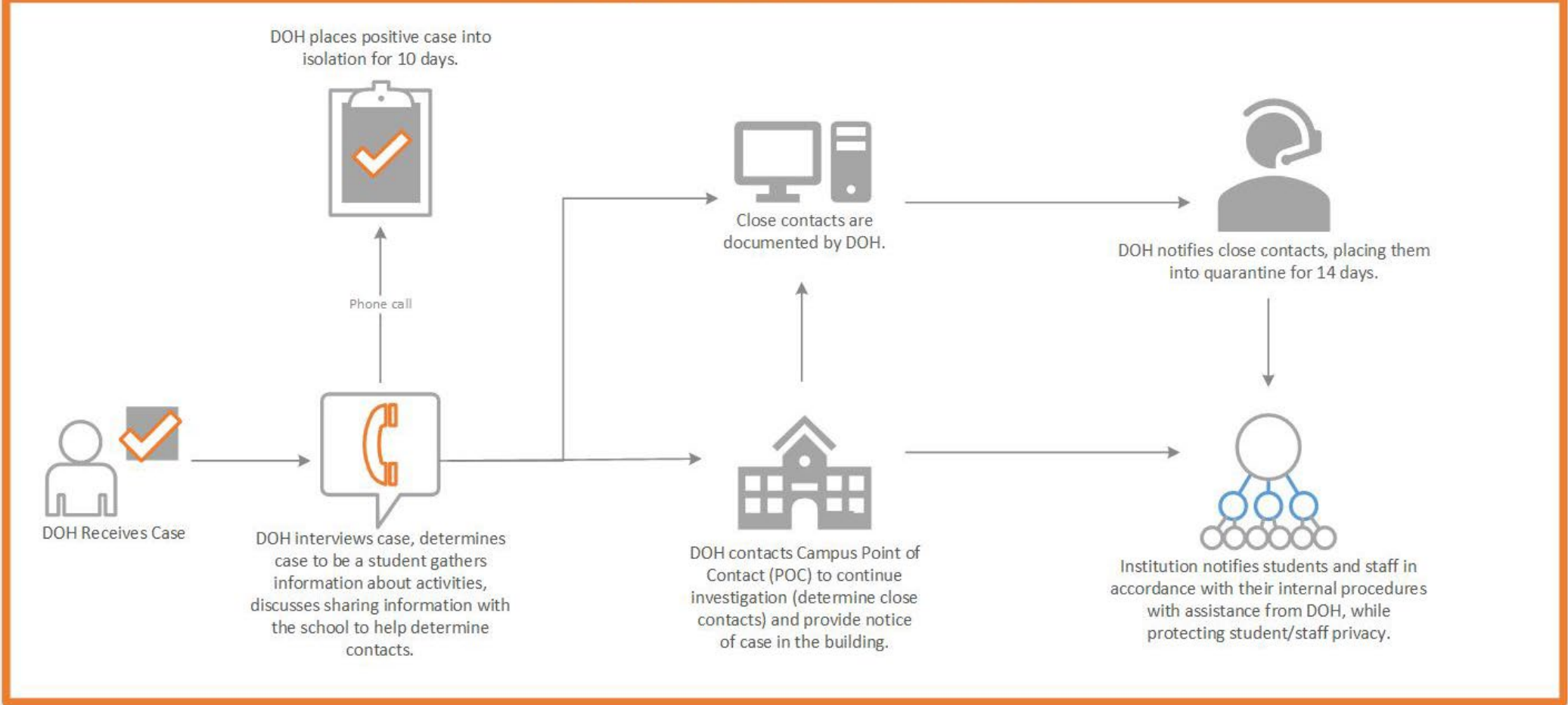
References

[Considerations for Wearing Cloth Face Coverings, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

[CDC's Considerations for Institutes of Higher Education](#)

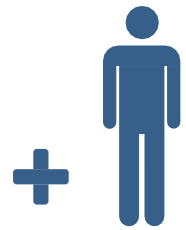


Initiating a Case Investigation in Higher Education



COVID-19 CONTACT TRACING

WHAT TO EXPECT IF YOU'VE HAD CLOSE CONTACT WITH A POSITIVE CASE

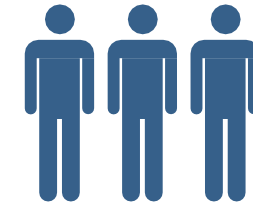


Person tests positive for COVID-19



Phone interview:

- Determine date of first symptoms and go back 2 days (48 hours)
- Identify everyone in close contact with positive person since that date
- Isolation for 10 days



Phone interviews with close contacts



Instruct 14 days of self-quarantine from date of close contact exposure



After 14 days:

- Text messages stop



Enroll close contacts in text message system for 14 days from date of exposure.

Close contacts will receive a daily text asking if they have symptoms:

- If yes, they get a call with instructions to self-isolate
- If no, daily text messages continue
- Spanish translation available

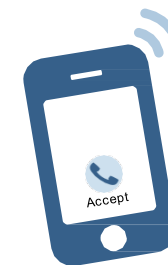


CONTACT TRACING: helps to find people exposed to a positive case of COVID-19 so they can be quarantined to stop further spread.

CLOSE CONTACT: six feet or less for more than fifteen minutes at a time

ISOLATION: separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

SELF-QUARANTINE: separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.



ANSWER the CALL

to slow the spread
of COVID-19

Care19 Diary

- Care19 Diary is an app created by North Dakota to assist in contact tracing by helping individuals remember and locate where they've been, helping them to recall who they may have been around in the chance they become infected with COVID-19.
- College students may find this useful as they're out and around on campus frequently for classes, meals, activities, and other needs.
- Personal information will not be shared and the app and your data can be deleted at any time.
- Consider directing your campus populations to this app to assist in contact tracing should a student test positive for COVID-19 while at school.

Source: <https://covid.sd.gov/care19app.aspx>



ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE

Isolation and quarantine help protect the public by preventing exposure to people who have or may have a **CONTAGIOUS DISEASE**.

ISOLATION separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

QUARANTINE separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.



ISOLATION

Isolation is for people who are ALREADY SICK.



Isolation separates and restricts the movement of sick people so they can't spread disease.



Isolation in a home means separating yourself from others in the household.



A sick person isolating at home should seek medical treatment if unable to manage symptoms.



Isolation is usually voluntary, but in a public health emergency, officials have the authority to isolate people who are sick.



Stop isolation only if you've had no fever for at least 72 hours; AND have improved symptoms; AND at least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared.

QUARANTINE

Quarantine is for people who are NOT SICK, but may have been exposed.



Quarantined people may or may not become sick.



Quarantined people must stay at home or another location so they don't unknowingly spread the disease.



If you are quarantined and you become ill, you can seek medical treatment from a healthcare provider.



Quarantine can be voluntary, but in a public health emergency, officials have the authority to quarantine people who have been exposed to an infectious disease.

NOTE: Critical infrastructure employees with no symptoms may be required to report to work.



[covid.sd.gov](https://www.covid.sd.gov)

What if someone on my campus tests positive for COVID-19?

Deep clean and disinfect appropriate areas. CDC recommends waiting for 24 hours, if possible, before cleaning. Once an area is appropriately disinfected, it can be opened for use.

Allow for contact tracing. Ensure individual does not return until self-isolation is complete.

Communicate general message to campus community while maintaining privacy.

What if there are multiple positives on my campus?

Understand the level of virus spread within your institution.

A student or staff member is named as a close contact? (A close contact is defined as any individual who was within 6 feet of an infected person for at least 15 minutes starting from 2 days before illness onset.)

A DOH representative will contact all persons identified as close contacts.

The close contact will be asked to quarantine for 14 days. This means to stay home, avoid contact with others, and not to share household items. Contacts will also be asked to monitor symptoms and temperature daily.

Assess relevant facts to determine appropriate steps:
Degree of potential exposure within institution

- Number of cases in surrounding community
- Ability to staff building

A student or staff member tests positive for COVID-19.

A DOH representative will contact the positive patient.

The positive COVID patient:

- Will be asked to self-isolate for 10 days
- When possible the patient will be asked to use a separate bedroom, bathroom from others in the household
- Must be fever free without fever-reducing medication for 72 hours prior to release from isolation

Consider options such as staggered schedules, blended learning, etc.

Engage state's School Response Team.

What if... An Administrator's Guide

Updated 7/7/2020



QUESTIONS?