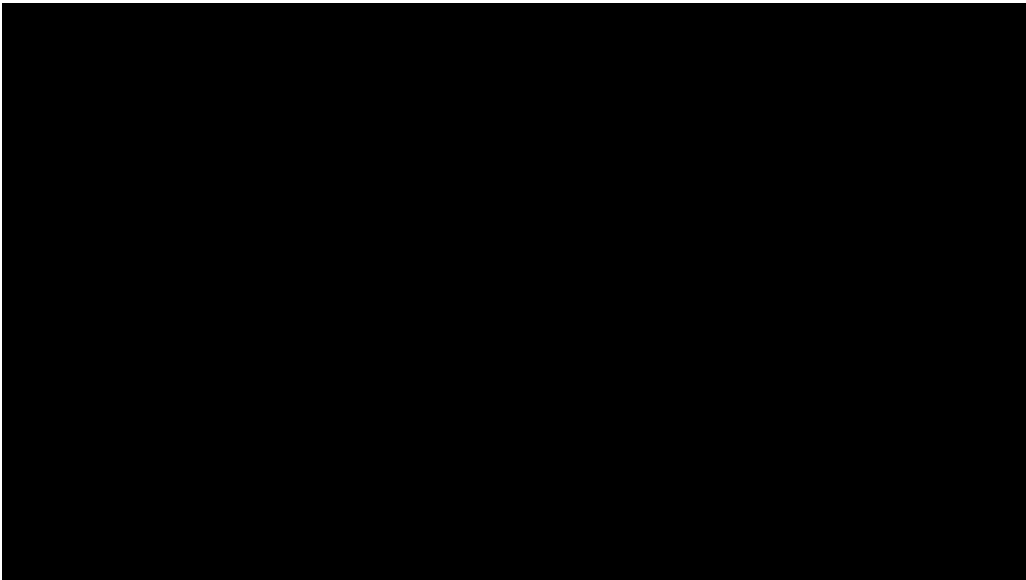


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control measures.

- b) **CONTACT TRACING:** When mandated by state and/or local agencies, CCSF will develop a Communicable Disease Management Plan, in compliance with SFDPH, CDPH, CDC and/or OSHA protocols for reporting confirmed COVID- 19 cases among students and employees. CCSF will assist SFDPH as needed with contact tracing. A Student Health Services administrator will manage contact tracing for students when required. The Chancellor shall appoint a representative from Human Resources, a Risk Manager, or a designee to manage contact tracing for employees.
- c) **CLEANING:** CCSF shall clean facilities per CDC guidelines.
- d) **MASK WEARING:** CCSF will follow CDC, state and/or local public health guidelines regarding mask wearing requirements and recommendations. Mask wearing is recommended when community spread of COVID-19 is high, in crowded or poorly ventilated indoor spaces, and/or when an individual or someone they spend time with is at risk of severe COVID illness. Certain departments at elevated risk of communicable disease transmission may require mask wearing regardless of community levels.

2. **Where an Employee or Student Tests Positive for COVID-19 or Presents Symptoms:**

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Upon receiving a COVID-19 Positive Report, the following actions will be taken:

- Determine (a) the last day that the person diagnosed with COVID-19 was present at the workplace and (b) the date of the positive COVID test result and the day their symptoms began (if applicable).

CCSF will follow CalOSHA guidelines regarding notification of employees who had close contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19, as well as all outbreak reporting requirements, as defined.

Refer to Human Resources for employees who require an extended absence.

H. COVID Vaccination

1. **CCSF Employee Vaccination.** CCSF employees (including student employees) must adhere to CCSF Human Resources policies.
2. **Student Vaccination.** As of Summer 2023 registration, CCSF no longer requires students to submit documentation of COVID vaccination status as a prerequisite for registration. CCSF students are required to follow the mandates of their particular programs and facilities.
3. **Definition of Fully Vaccinated.** Individuals will be considered fully vaccinated based upon meeting the criteria set forth by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

Should the CDC change the guidelines for COVID vaccination at institutions of higher education, individuals should be prepared to submit proof of their COVID vaccination status or apply for a COVID vaccine exemption.

4. **Exemption from Vaccine Mandate.** Eligible individuals may request an exemption from this requirement for one of the following reasons:
 - a. **Medical.** An excuse from receiving COVID-19 vaccine due to a Medical Contraindication or Precaution.
 - b. **Disability.** A verified physical or mental disorder or condition that limits a major life activity and any other condition recognized as a disability under applicable law.
 - c. **Religious Objection.** An individual's objection to receiving the COVID-19 vaccine based on that person's sincerely held religious belief, practice, or observance.

The District will review requests for exemption and may require individuals to regularly submit additional documentation and/or participate in additional preventive measures.

Required Testing. Refer to local, state, and federal government guidelines.

5. Process

- a. Acceptable forms of proof of vaccination status

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State of California, or a digital vaccine card from a company approved by the
Department of Public Health ([https://www.sfdph.org/dph/alerts/files/vaccine-
verification-sites.pdf](https://www.sfdph.org/dph/alerts/files/vaccine-
verification-sites.pdf))

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J. DEFINITIONS:

1. **Infectious Disease:** A disease caused by a microorganism (bacterial or viral) and that may be transferred to new individuals.
2. **Communicable Disease:** An infectious disease that is contagious and can be transmitted from one person or animal to another. Communicable diseases are illnesses caused by viruses or bacteria that people spread to one another through contact with contaminated surfaces, bodily fluids, blood products, insect bites, or through the air. There are several types of communicable diseases including, coronaviruses, influenza, tuberculosis, hepatitis, etc.
3. **Reportable Diseases:** Diseases that require reporting to appropriate health departments or government agencies in the locality of the outbreak, as required by Title 17, California Code of Regulations (sections 2500, 2593, 2641.5-2643.20 and 2800- 2912— “Reportable Diseases and Conditions”). Examples of reportable communicable diseases include, but are not limited to hepatitis A, B and C; measles; salmonella, and blood-borne illnesses. The most common forms of contact to spread such diseases include fecal-oral, food, sexual intercourse, insect bites, contact with contaminated fomites, droplets, or skin contact. (See the CDC website for a current list of notifiable diseases at: <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/notifiable/>)
4. **Quarantine:** A public health practice used to stop or limit the spread of disease. Quarantine is used to separate and restrict the movement of individuals who have been exposed to a communicable disease to see if they become ill. Quarantine is at times necessary to prevent the spread of communicable and/or contagious diseases.
5. **Isolation:** the separation or restriction of activities or an ill person with a contagious disease from those who are well. (CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/index.html>)
6. **Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID):** Infectious diseases whose incidence in humans has increased in the past 2 decades or threatens to increase in the near future. These diseases, which respect no national boundaries, include: New infections resulting from changes or evolution of existing organisms; known infections spreading to new geographic areas or populations; previously unrecognized infections appearing in areas undergoing ecologic transformation; old infections reemerging as a result of antimicrobial resistance to known agents or breakdowns in public health measures (<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/page/background-goals>)