

Congratulations to the 2024-2025 Facility Inspection Award Winners

**K-8 School District
Twain Harte School District**

**High School District
Bret Harte Union High
School District**

**Multi-Site School District
Curtis Creek Elementary School
District**

**Unified School District
Calaveras Unified School
District**

**Office of Education
Tuolumne County
Superintendent of Schools**

The Tuolumne JPA recognizes and appreciates the hard work and dedication from each and every one of you. You have all done a tremendous job at keeping your district sites safe. Keep up the good work!



The 2024-2025 Facility Follow-Up Inspections will begin in September.

FENTANYL CRISIS



The fentanyl crisis continues to be a major concern throughout the United States. In California, the California Department of Health Care Services has initiated the Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP) to combat this problem and help reduce opioid overdose deaths. As many of you know, naloxone is administered when a patient is showing signs of an opioid overdose. Typical signs of an overdose are breathing problems and severe sleepiness, along with not being able to respond. Naloxone nasal sprays have a shelf life of four years.

Civil Code Section 1714.22

This code section allows for the administration and distribution of an opioid antagonist of naloxone hydrochloride by individuals who meet certain criteria. The legislation allows a licensed healthcare provider to issue standing orders. (Standing orders are written protocols that authorize designated members of the health care team to complete certain clinical tasks without having to first obtain a physician order.) This code section addresses the ability of individuals in the community to be able to administer and distribute naloxone.

Education Code Section 49414.3

This section governs how school districts in the State of California may administer and distribute naloxone or another opioid antagonist to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered to administer the drug. School districts, county offices of education and charter schools are all subject to this code section. Current law states that public and private elementary and secondary schools may voluntarily determine whether or not to make emergency naloxone and trained personnel available at their schools.

CRIME PREVENTION CONSIDERATION



It is disheartening to arrive at your school site one morning to discover your site has been vandalized, been broken into or had a theft overnight. These incidents not only distract your administration from focusing on the students, but require the effort of securing the property, assessing the damage, contacting law enforcement and submitting a claim to our office. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) offers principles for consideration on the physical structure and design component of a school campus. The Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance center provides an overview of these principles as well as other resources for school administrator consideration.

➤ **Natural Surveillance**

This principle focuses on unobstructed visibility of individuals, particularly on the exterior of your campus. This includes building entrances, and/or doors and windows that look out onto streets or parking areas. Consider how trees, shrubs or other building components might limit visibility, including obstructing any cameras you may have added to your sites. An overgrown tree can quickly reduce the effectiveness of a camera. Overgrown shrubs can conceal the visibility of an individual not only from the inside out, but also from neighbors or street traffic. Assess the lighting on your campus at dawn or dusk. What areas need more lighting, or has lighting been inhibited by trees or need cleaning or repair.

(Fentanyl Crisis - continued)

SISC Coverage

In the unlikely event a school district, county office of education or charter school, who is a member of the SISC Property & Liability JPA was ever sued as a result of the administration or distribution of a dose of naloxone or some other opioid antagonist, coverage would be afforded to the district, county office of education or charter school and/or any individual authorized under Education Code section 49414.3.

Senate Bill 997

Senate bill 997, introduced to the legislature on January 31, 2024, is an effort to amend Education Code section 49414.6. The amendment would allow pupils in middle schools and high schools to carry a federally approved naloxone nasal spray. We will keep you posted in future editions of the Quarterly Report on the progress of this bill.

Local Resources

Those school districts, county offices of education and charter school interested in starting a NDP should work with their local county public health offices. Public Health can guide your district in the establishment of an effective naloxone program.

WILDFIRE PREVENTION



Wildfires in California, which are expected to increase in intensity and frequency due to climate change, have been a longstanding and frequent threat to Californians.

➤ **Natural Access Controls**

This principle reinforces guiding people to well-marked entrances and exits with the use of signage and/or landscaping. This may include sidewalks and parking lots for public access and marking areas that are restricted areas for school personnel.

➤ **Territorial Reinforcement -**

Create pedestrian friendly sidewalks and paths that clearly identify the main office. Visitors should be directed to the main office as the point of entry. Use of signage, landscaping, fencing, art or other features can be effective in directing visitors.

➤ **Management and Maintenance**

As the title suggests, this principle focuses on the proper function and safety of buildings. Addressing issues of graffiti, timely repairs and general upkeep.

➤ **Target Hardening**

This principle offers guidance on the use of locks, deadbolts, security systems, alarms and cameras as deterrents. Consider break-resistant tempered glass or film for exterior facing windows. The use of bollards for main entrances, water supply lines, electrical supply boxes, as well as fencing and gates to restrict access points and tampering with and/or damage to these critical areas. This also includes the use of security patrol or working with your local law enforcement and/or school resource officers.

It is important to ensure compliance with local, state and federal regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act access requirements. Working with your school safety committee is valuable in getting input from diverse users. Input from your local law enforcement and fire department not only allows you to develop a rapport with these entities, but also allows for these responders to be familiar with your campuses in the event of an emergency. For additional resources including checklists, visit the REMS Technical Assistance center visit <https://rems.ed.gov/>

They are a significant threat to property and public safety for residents and businesses in California. The following information includes risk factors to educational facilities, fire mitigation strategies and what to do during and after a wildfire.

The following prevention strategies should be considered to mitigate risks associated with wildfires:

Determining You Facilities Wildfire Risk

Low risk areas typically have:

- A humid climate with a short dry season
- Flat terrain with no grades greater than 9 percent
- Limited wildland or conservation area exposure
- Sites that are not crowded by trees or dead grass
- Manmade fuels located > 50ft from the buildings
- A fire hydrant within 300 feet
- Easy access for fire trucks

Moderate risk areas typically have:

- A dry season that is less than 3 months long
- Hilly terrain with grades averaging between 10-20%
- A shared border with a wildland or conservation area with light brush, small trees, or grass
- Trees located close to the building
- Manmade fuels located within 50 feet of the building
- A fire hydrant within 500 feet
- Access for fire trucks

High risk areas typically have:

- A dry season that is more than 3 months
- Steep terrain with grades averaging more than 20%
- Forested wildland within 100 feet of the school
- Trees or vegetation that are crowded within 30 feet of the school
- Manmade fuels within 30 feet of the school
- No fire hydrants
- Limited access for fire trucks

Understanding Fire Hazard Severity Zone Rating

Educational facilities can obtain information regarding their fire hazard severity zone rating from local fire officials. The fire hazard severity zone map², are available online and provided by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) as required by the Public Resources Code 4201-4204.

Maintaining District Contacts



Communicating with our member districts is a top priority for the Tuolumne JPA.

Items such as: Memorandums of Coverage (MOC); insurance and school industry updates and memos; and information of training opportunities are types of information important to share with our members. In that effort, we strive to maintain current contact information for our district administrative contacts.

If you have changes in administrative staffing, e-mail addresses, phone numbers or mailing addresses for your district, please email Jean Wolfgang at jwolfgang@tcsos.us

Hot-Weather Tips For Summer Walking



Summer months are usually a time when you can easily up your activity level by spending more time walking outdoors and trying new activities like hiking, swimming and cycling. But as the temperature starts to creep up, extreme heat can bring its own challenges, especially when you are trying to increase your step count.

(Wildfire Prevention - continued)

Defensible Space and Weed Abatement Program

A defensible space around an educational facility means using ignition-resistant materials on and around the facility to help it withstand flying embers and radiant heat. By creating and maintaining a minimum of 30 ft. of defensible space around structures, removing dry tree limbs and shrubs, using fire-resistant landscaping if possible, and adhering to local fire and building codes, and complying with weed abatement ordinances.

Operations and Maintenance

Daily maintenance outside of the facility such as regular checks on rain gutters, maintaining walkways, evacuation routes, and that exits are clear of obstructions. In addition to outdoor maintenance, indoor areas should be maintained in accordance with fire life safety codes, such as classrooms and common areas. These areas should only contain flame-resistant curtains, draperies, and decorative materials.

Emergency Planning

Educational institutions should have regularly scheduled reviews and updates as applicable to emergency operations planning and regular training for students, staff and faculty.

WILDFIRE PREVENTION

Recommended steps during a wildfire event:

- Ensure safety - Follow your campus's emergency evacuation plan and know the location of your evacuation assembly area.
- Check local air quality - Current Air Quality Index (Current AQI) is the method used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to report air quality on a real-time basis. Current AQI can be checked at <https://www.airnow.gov/>

Post Wildfire Event

The hazards do not end when the smoke clears. Do not enter district property or turn on any gas fixtures, water faucets, or any electrically powered items, until it has been deemed safe by either the fire department or proper authorities have cleared entry to the property. Once clearance has been given inventory and documentation of property damage to district property (including photographs) should be obtained and reported. For safety during the cleanup and rebuilding after wildfires visit: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/worker-health-and-safety-in-wildfire-regions.html>

(Hot-Weather Tips for Summer Walking - continued)

Here are some tips to help you stay on track with your walking routine during the year's hottest months:

1. Wear the Right Hot Weather Gear

Choose light-colored shirts, tank tops and shorts made of moisture-wicking materials designed for exercising outdoors in extreme temperatures. These items keep your skin dry, make you feel cooler, and are more comfortable. It is also a smart idea to wear a lightweight hat and sunglasses that shield your face and eyes from the sun.

2. Walk Early or Late in the Summer

While a late-morning or lunchtime walk can be a great idea in the spring and fall, during the summer, the sun's UV index is highest between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Add in the rising temperatures during this time of day, and it is easy to see why the early morning and late-evening hours are better choices for exercise. Exercising early in the day can also help boost your metabolism while an evening walk can aid digestion.

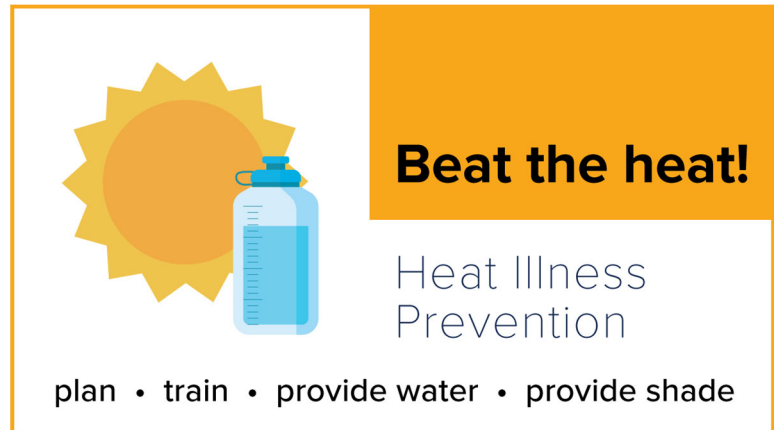
3. Get Serious About Hydration

For anyone planning to walk more than 30 minutes at a time in hot weather, it is a good idea to carry a water bottle or hydration pack.

4. Find Shade and Wear Sunscreen

Not all neighborhoods are lined with shady trees, which is why it is always a good idea to wear lighter colors in summer and use high SPF sunscreen. While you might have to drive there, try heading to a trail or multi-use path out of direct sunlight to stay cool. If you can get away from the asphalt (which absorbs and holds heat), that is even better. Walking on hilly terrain also burns more calories, so you will not have to walk as far as you might normally to achieve the same weight-loss benefits. You can always listen to a good audiobook and get your workout done on a treadmill, too.

Heat Illness Prevention



In California, employers must take steps to protect outdoor workers from heat illness with water, rest, shade and training. Heat illness prevention training is required for all outdoor workers and a written prevention plan must be available at all outdoor worksites.

Cal/OSHA's Heat Illness Prevention regulation applies to all outdoor places of employment such as those in the agriculture, construction, and landscaping industries.

A heat illness prevention regulation for indoor places of employment is currently being developed.

California employers are required to take these four steps to prevent heat illness:

1. Planning

Develop and implement written procedures for complying with the Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Standard.

2. Training

Train all employees and supervisors about heat illness prevention

3. Water

Provide enough fresh water so that each employee can drink at least 1 quart per hour, or four 8 ounce glasses, of water per hour, and *encourage them to do so*.

4. Shade

Provide access to shade and encourage employees to take a cool-down rest in the shade for at least 5 minutes. *They should not wait until they feel sick to cool down.*



The material in this newsletter should be part of your Injury & Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP).