

SCHOOL BUS TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT

EXHIBIT A

Informed Consent for Transportation of Students Being Bused to and from School During COVID-19 Public Health Crisis

Catholic Charities CYO Transportation (CCCYO Transportation) will follow the recommendations and guidance from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and County Departments of Public Health to reduce the risks of COVID-19 transmission while being transported. However, much remains unknown about the COVID-19 virus and its effects more specifically on children. Parents and Guardians should keep updated on the guidance and should seek advice from the child's and household members' medical provider. The guidance as of July 31, 2020, providing on the CDC's website states, in pertinent part:

What We Know About COVID-19 and Children

COVID-19 is a newly identified disease caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2. Scientists are still learning about how it spreads, how it affects children, and what role children may play in its spread. Limited data about COVID-19 in children suggest that children are less likely to get COVID-19 than adults, and when they do get COVID-19, they generally have less serious illness than adults [1]. Common symptoms of COVID-19 among children include fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, headache, body ache, and diarrhea; many children may have mild or no symptoms [1]. As of July 21, 2020, 6.6% of reported COVID-19 cases and <0.1% of COVID-19-related deaths are among children and adolescents less than 18 years of age in the United States [2]. While uncommon, deaths and rare illness such as multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) may occur [3].

Evidence and information about transmission (the way germs move from person to person) of COVID-19 to children is relatively limited. Evidence from other countries suggest that most pediatric cases resulted from children becoming infected by a family member [4]. The more individuals a person interacts with, and the longer the interaction, the higher the risk of COVID-19 spread. The risk of getting COVID-19 is also influenced by the intensity of transmission in your community. Your State, local, Tribal, or territorial health department website should provide information about the spread of COVID-19 in your area.

Children at Increased Risk of Severe Illness from COVID-19

Some children may be at increased risk of getting COVID-19 or may be at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19. For these children, parents and caregivers may need to take additional precautions with regard to school re-entry. There are more COVID-19 cases reported among children with intellectual and developmental disabilities than those without [5]. People of any age, including children, with certain underlying medical conditions are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19. Additionally, children who are medically complex, who have neurologic, genetic, metabolic conditions, or who have congenital heart disease might be at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19, compared to other children. Severe illness means that they may require hospitalization, intensive care, or a ventilator to help them breathe, or may even die.

Impact of COVID-19 on Children

Collecting and sharing data, including how it affects different places and populations, is important for understanding the context and burden of the COVID-19 pandemic. School officials should make decisions about school reopening based on available data including levels of community transmission and their capacity to implement appropriate mitigation measures in schools. Children appear to be at lower risk for contracting COVID-19 compared to adults. While some children have been sick with COVID-19, adults make up nearly 95% of reported COVID-19 cases. ^[4] Early reports suggest children are less likely to get COVID-19 than adults, and when they do get COVID-19, they generally have a less serious illness. ^[5] As of July 21, 2020, 6.6% of reported COVID-19 cases and less than 0.1% of COVID-19-related deaths are among children and adolescents less than 18 years of age in the United States. ^[6] Early reports suggest the number of COVID-19 cases among children may vary by age and other factors. Adolescents aged 10-17 may be more likely to become infected with SARS-CoV-2 than children younger

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than age 10,^{[17], [18]} but adolescents do not appear to be at higher risk of developing severe illness.^[19] There are currently a higher proportion of COVID-19 cases among Hispanic/Latino children as compared to non-Hispanic white children. Children and adults with certain underlying medical conditions are at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.^[10] Severe illness means that they may require hospitalization, intensive care, or a ventilator to help them breathe, or may even die. Children with intellectual and developmental disabilities are more likely to have comorbid medical conditions (e.g., diseases of the respiratory system; endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases; and diseases of the circulatory system) that may put them at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19.^[11] Although rare, some children have developed multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) after exposure to SARS-CoV-2. As of May 20, 2020, the majority of children hospitalized with MIS-C had recovered.^[12] Data on SARS-CoV-2 transmission among children are limited. Evidence from other countries suggests that the majority of children with COVID-19 were infected by a family member.^[13] For example, the first pediatric patients in South Korea and Vietnam were most likely from contact with an adult family member.^{[14], [15]} Published reports from contact tracing of students with COVID-19 in schools from France, Australia, and Ireland suggest that students are not as likely to transmit the virus to other students compared to household contacts.^{[16], [17], [18]} However, more research is needed on SARS-CoV-2 transmission between children and household members.

If you, your child, or a household member are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19, you will need to weigh the benefits and risks and consult with your child's and household members' medical provider.

In addition, the following safety protocols will be required of all students and families utilizing CCCYO Transportation.

- Parents/Guardians must determine their student's wellness prior to travelling to the school bus stop location in the morning. Students who have a fever or exhibit symptoms of illness should not be transported to the school bus stop.
- Each student will have their temperature taken by the CYO Transportation bus driver prior to boarding the bus. Any student who has a temperature above 99.9 or is showing symptoms of illness, will not be allowed to board the bus.
- Parents/Guardians must remain at the bus stop until their student has been allowed to board the bus.
- All students will use the provided hand sanitizer to clean their hands prior to boarding the bus.
- Students will be required to wear masks covering their mouth and nose while having their temperature taken and loading, riding and unloading the bus.
- Students will be assigned seats to maintain six feet physical distance and will be required to remain in that seat for the duration of the bus ride.
- Students should board the bus and move to the rear of the coach, filling up the rear-most identified seats first. When leaving the bus, students in the front should depart first. In this fashion, students do not need to pass each other in the aisle.
- If a student is not willing to follow protocols, Catholic Charities CYO reserves the right to refuse to transport that student for the safety of the driver and other passengers.
- Students must continue to abide by all State Statutes and Regulations, and the normal behavior expectations of St. Ignatius College Preparatory governing their students, and students on school buses in California. Infractions such as the following will follow the normal disciplinary procedures established by CYO Transportation and St. Ignatius College Preparatory:
 - Refusal to abide by the authority of the driver or follow the driver's directions.
 - Smoking or vaping.
 - Possession or the use of any alcohol or drugs including marijuana.

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Your signature below indicates that you understand these risks and agree to abide by all safety protocols and to follow all other instructions that may be given, and that you acknowledge the risks involved.

Child's Name (Print Clearly)

Date

Parent 1/Guardian Name (Print Clearly)

Parent 2/Guardian Name (Print Clearly)

Parent 1/Guardian Signature

Parent 2/Guardian Signature

Address: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Email: _____

Cell: _____

Cell: _____