



Everything is being considered, he said, from masks and gloves to cutting class sizes and adding portable classrooms. Officials also are weighing the virus's impact on how school buildings and buses are cleaned, how to protect custodial staff, how food is prepared and how health care is delivered.

"Everybody says we hope we return to normal," Hull said. "It's not going to return to normal anytime soon because the new normal is going to be different."

For the moment, many districts are focused on trying to get through the school year while keeping an eye on what might happen in the fall.

"You're making battle plans," Hull said. Schools need to plan for a variety of possibilities: What if the virus is contained? What if the curve is flattened but there are still infections in the community? What if a new wave is starting? Schools need "not just Plan A and Plan B, but it maybe Plan C and Plan D."

Newsom said he won't loosen California's mandatory, stay-at-home order until hospitalizations, particularly those in intensive care units, "flatten and start to decline." And he said the state needs more testing, treatment and the ability for businesses, schools and childcare facilities to continue the physical distancing that has come to dominate public life. He said he w

Education funding cutbacks have already led to teacher shortages in California and made campus nurses rare, raising questions about how officials might cope with extended days and ensure kids are healthy, said Tony Wold, associate superintendent of the West Contra Costa Unified School District, which includes 55 schools.

"We can't just build new schools overnight. Even if the state gives us more money, where will the teachers come from?" said Wold, listing the ways schools are not built for social distancing. In his district near San Francisco, schools already stagger lunchtimes and put 8 to 10 kids at each table. Gym classes can have upwards of 50 students, and there are no