



**The Growing Place at Aversboro &
Aversboro KIDS**
Return to Campus Guide

Aversboro Road Baptist Church

1600 Aversboro Road Garner, NC 27529

www.aversboro.church

Welcome!

We are grateful that your family is a part of our church family and involved in our ministry! As we return to campus in the fall of 2020, we will do many things differently than we have in the past as a result of COVID-19. This guide contains information for help in preventing the spread of COVID-19.

As you return to campus, we join you in wanting your child to be safe, healthy, ready to learn, and to have fun in the process! We also want you to feel comfortable and confident in sending your children to our church for The Growing Place and our Aversboro KIDS programs, services and events. We know that this can be accomplished through active cooperation and clear communication among kids, parents, and adult leaders. Please read this entire document. Please ask questions and share information about how we can navigate these experiences together.

This guide, and the policy guidelines will evolve as we adapt to follow the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services guidelines for childcare centers, and the Center for Disease Control concerning COVID-19. We will continue to keep you and your family informed as we move forward in ministering to your family.

We are praying for your kids and your family daily as you navigate school, church, and extracurricular activities. We understand these are challenging times for you.

-The Staff of
The Growing Place at Aversboro
and Aversboro Road Baptist Church

Resources:

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Development and Early Education

<https://ncchildcare.ncdhhs.gov>

Centers for Disease Control, Schools and Childcare Programs

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

North Carolina Baptists Church Weekday Education

<https://ncbaptist.org/church-weekday-education/>

Transmission and Symptoms of COVID-19:

COVID-19 is mostly spread by respiratory droplets released when people talk, cough, or sneeze. It is thought that the virus may spread to hands from a contaminated surface and then to the nose or mouth, causing infection.

Therefore, personal prevention practices (such as handwashing and staying home when sick) and environmental cleaning and disinfection are important principles that are covered in this document. These guidelines will help us protect our kids, staff, volunteers, and families from the virus, but will also protect kids from other viruses as well.

Symptoms of Covid-19 may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with Covid-19 have reported a wide range of specific and nonspecific symptoms of Covid-19. If your child has any of the following, please keep them at home and not expose them to others.

People with these symptoms may have COVID-19
(but this list does not include all possible symptoms:)

- Fever or chills
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- New loss of taste or smell
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- New Cough
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Sore throat
- Headache
- Diarrhea

People with COVID-19 report a wide range of symptoms, from no symptoms and mild to severe. Even people with no or mild symptoms can spread the virus. Children with COVID-19 may not initially present with fever and cough as often as adult patients.

*Fever is determined by a measured temperature of 100.4 F or greater, or feels warm to the touch, or says they have recently felt feverish.

Health Screening & Sickness Policy

The Growing Place and Aversboro KIDS Ministry intends to provide an environment where children are healthy and free of infectious illnesses. It is our church's policy that children who are ill should not be brought to the Campus.

Parents are asked to exercise considerate judgment before subjecting their child's symptoms to other children.

1. No medications will be given by staff or volunteers during church activities. The Growing Place will administer prescribed medicine upon completion of consent form. Please see TGP Parent Handbook for more details.
2. Please keep your child home until illness AND symptom free for 24 hours when you observe the following:
 - a. An axillary (underarm) temperature of 99F, or above, in the past 24 hours.
 - b. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and/or other gastrointestinal (GI) illnesses.
 - c. Green or yellow runny nose.
 - d. Sore throat, tonsillitis, and/or strep throat.
 - e. Discharge in or around the eyes.
 - f. Excessive coughing.
 - g. Any communicable disease.

Children who become ill, will be isolated from other children and Parents will be contacted immediately for pick-up of their children. TGP Parents, please see Parent Handbook for more specific details regarding our normal sickness policy.

Home Health Screening Requirement

All children and adults participating in our programs should have their temperature taken at home every day before coming to campus. **Participants must stay home if:**

- They have tested positive for COVID-19 and have not met the criteria for returning to campus;
- They have recently come in close contact with a person with COVID-19 and have not met the criteria for returning to campus;
- Have any of the symptoms of COVID-19 and potentially could have the virus;
- They have a temperature of 100.4 or higher.

The Growing Place Families will submit a COVID-19 Waiver at the beginning of the semester stating that they will follow the Home Health Screening Requirement. Please see the COVID-19 Policy Waiver for more details. Please turn this into the office.

Campus Health Screening Requirement

When arriving at our campus, all participants and staff will be instructed to use designated entrances to undergo a health screening. The health screening process contains two parts, a symptom-screening checklist, and an on-site temperature check using a touchless thermometer.

Students who are feeling unwell or have a temperature of 100.4 or higher will be held in a health waiting area. Staff will contact parents/guardians to immediately pick them up from our campus.

Returning to Campus After Diagnosis, Exposure, or Illness

For students who have experienced at least one COVID-19 symptom, with or without being diagnosed with COVID-19:

Students who have experienced at least one COVID-19 symptom, with or without being diagnosed with COVID-19, should not be in school at TGP or in our programs. They should stay home until they (or a family member answering for a younger child) can answer **YES** to all three of the following questions:

- Has it been at least 10 days since they first had symptoms?
- Has it been at least 3 days since they had a fever (without using fever-reducing medicine)?
- Has it been at least 3 days since the symptoms have improved, including cough and shortness of breath?

Students are not required to have documentation of a negative test in order to return to school. If students have a negative COVID-19 test, they can return to school once there is no fever without the use of fever-reducing medicines and they have felt well for 24 hours.

For students who have been diagnosed with COVID-19 but do not have symptoms:

Students who have been diagnosed with COVID-19, but do not have symptoms must remain out of school until 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test.

Students are not required to have documentation of a negative test in order to return to school.

If a student develops symptoms, they cannot return to school until they meet all of the criteria for students who have experienced at least one symptom.

For students who have been exposed to COVID-19 and do not have symptoms:

Students who have been exposed to COVID-19 and do not have symptoms must remain out of school for 14 days since their last exposure, even if they test negative for COVID-19. If they develop symptoms, they cannot return to school until they meet all of the criteria for students who have experienced at least one symptom.

Please keep us informed on your child's health and if/when they develop symptoms of COVID-19. We will work with each individual family to determine when it is safe for your child to return to campus. Please contact Cassie Peacock, Joe Sinclair, or Jacob Sinclair to discuss your family's situation.

Procedure for Report of COVID-19

We will report suspected, presumptive, or positive cases of COVID-19 to the Wake County Public Health and work with them for follow up and contact tracing. If a person was in our facility while infectious, we will coordinate with local health officials to notify employees and families while maintaining confidentiality in accordance with state and federal laws.

In the event of a confirmed case of COVID-19 in a school, the affected areas will be closed for 24 hours, then systematically disinfected.

Preventing Spread in the Classroom

Social distancing can decrease the spread of COVID-19. Social distancing (“physical distancing”) means keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home. Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms’ length) from other people; do not gather in groups; stay out of crowded places and avoid mass gatherings. (Guidelines provided by the NC DHHS)

- Only allow children and staff who are required for daily operations and ratio inside the building and classrooms with the following exceptions (these individuals can enter once screened):
 - Health professionals who support children with special health care needs, early intervention service coordinators and providers for children with Individualized Family Services Plans (IFSP), and itinerant teachers and related service providers for children with Individual Education Plans (IEP) working in compliance with their agency protocols are allowed to be in the classroom once screened. Providers are encouraged to work collaboratively with professionals to safely meet the needs of children in their care.
 - Mothers who are breastfeeding to meet the nutritional needs of breastfeeding infants.
- Restrict teachers to one classroom with one group of children. To reduce the number of people coming in and out of classrooms, limit the use of “floater” teachers to one per classroom to provide coverage for staff at meal time and breaks.
- Waiting areas should have 6 feet spacing markings.
- Keep each group of children in their assigned rooms throughout the day with the same child care providers, including at naptime and for meals.
- Limit mixing of children as much as possible (e.g., staggering playground times, keeping groups separate for activities such as art and music).
- At nap time, ensure that children’s naptime mats (or cribs) are spaced out as much as possible, ideally 6 feet apart. Place children head to toe to help prevent the virus from spreading.
- Prohibit water play using water tables and sensory play such as rice, beans, sand, or shared playdough activities.
 - Have individual items for kids to play with.
- Outdoor water play using sprinklers is considered similar to playground usage and is allowed. However, water for outdoor play cannot be collected or recirculated and must drain quickly to avoid puddling.
- Keep a designated bin for separating mouthed toys and maintain awareness of children’s behaviors. When a child is finished with a mouthed toy, remove it, place it in a toy bin that is inaccessible to other children, and wash hands. Clean and sanitize toys before returning to children’s area.
- Discontinue activities that involve bringing together large groups of children or activities that don’t allow for social distancing, including in-person field trips, large groups using playground equipment simultaneously, etc.
- Incorporate virtual events such as field trips, parents and family meetings, and special performances where possible.
- Limit nonessential visitors to the facility.
- All food should be provided by parents separate for each child. Avoid serving food from common dishes or common utensils.

Cloth Face Coverings

There is growing evidence that wearing face coverings can help reduce the spread of COVID-19, especially for those who are sick but may not know it. Cloth face coverings are not surgical masks, respirators (“N-95”), or other medical personal protective equipment. Individuals should be reminded frequently not to touch the face covering and to wash their hands.

Cloth face coverings should not be placed on:

- Children under the age of 2;
- Anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the face covering without assistance; or
- Anyone who cannot tolerate a cloth face covering due to developmental, medical or behavioral health needs.

All staff members, all other adults, and children **six years or older** on site will wear a face covering when they are or may be within six (6) feet of another person, unless the person (or family member, for a child) states that an exception applies.

- We will provide cloth face coverings for staff, other adults, and children six (6) years or older if they do not bring one with them.
- Consider cloth face coverings for children between the ages of two (2) and ten (10) years old if it is determined they can reliably wear, remove, and handle masks following CDC guidance throughout the day.

Face Shields

It is not known if face shields provide any benefit as source control to protect others from the spray of respiratory particles. CDC does not recommend use of face shields for normal everyday activities or as a substitute for cloth face coverings. Face Shields will not be used in place of face masks, staff, families, or children may use Face Shields as additional protection if they desire.

Handwashing/Hand Sanitizer

<https://youtu.be/fpXh2XHwMmE>

Handwashing is one of the best ways to protect yourself and your family from getting sick. Learn when and how you should wash your hands to stay healthy.

How Germs Spread

Washing hands can keep you healthy and prevent the spread of respiratory and diarrheal infections from one person to the next. Germs can spread from other people or surfaces when you:

- Touch your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands
- Prepare or eat food and drinks with unwashed hands
- Touch a contaminated surface or objects
- Blow your nose, cough, or sneeze into hands and then touch other people's hands or common objects

Key Times to Wash Hands

You can help yourself and your loved ones stay healthy by washing your hands often, especially during these key times when you are likely to get and spread germs:

- **Before, during, and after** preparing food
- **Before** eating food
- **Before** and **after** caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- **Before** and **after** treating a cut or wound
- **After** using the toilet
- **After** changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- **After** blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- **After** touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- **After** handling pet food or pet treats
- **After** touching garbage

During the COVID-19 pandemic, you should also clean hands:

- After you have been in a public place and touched an item or surface that may be frequently touched by other people, such as door handles, tables, gas pumps, shopping carts, or electronic cashier registers/screens, etc.
- Before touching your eyes, nose, or mouth because that's how germs enter our bodies.

Follow Five Steps to Wash Your Hands the Right Way

Washing your hands is easy, and it's one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of germs. Clean hands can stop germs from spreading from one person to another and throughout an entire community—from your home and workplace to childcare facilities and hospitals.

Follow these five steps every time.

1. **Wet** your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. **Lather** your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. **Scrub** your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.
4. **Rinse** your hands well under clean, running water.
5. **Dry** your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

Use Hand Sanitizer When You Can't Use Soap and Water

You can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to get rid of germs in most situations. If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based [hand sanitizer](#) that contains at least 60% alcohol. You can tell if the sanitizer contains at least 60% alcohol by looking at the product label.

Sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in many situations. However,

- Sanitizers do **not** get rid of all types of germs.
- Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.
- Hand sanitizers might not remove harmful chemicals from hands like pesticides and heavy metals.

Caution! Swallowing alcohol-based hand sanitizers can cause alcohol poisoning if more than a couple of mouthfuls are swallowed.

How to use hand sanitizer

- Apply the gel product to the palm of one hand (read the label to learn the correct amount).
- Rub your hands together.
- Rub the gel over all the surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry. This should take around 20 seconds.

Cleaning and Hygiene

Below are the steps that we will be taking to ensure proper cleaning and disinfecting is taking place in our facility. This is a reference guide for families to understand our procedures for our staff and volunteers who serve in our ministries.

- We will provide adequate supplies to support healthy hygiene behaviors (e.g., soap, paper towels, tissues, and hand sanitizer with at least 60 percent alcohol for safe use by staff and older children).
- Teachers will allow time between activities for proper cleaning and disinfection of high-touch surfaces.
- Teachers will teach and reinforce hand hygiene guidance for **adults** and **children** such as washing hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds (about as long as it takes to sing “Happy Birthday” twice). We will monitor to ensure both children and staff are washing hands correctly. In addition to usual handwashing, everyone should wash hands:
 - Upon arrival in classroom in the morning;
 - Before and after eating meals and snacks;
 - After blowing noses, coughing, or sneezing or when in contact with body fluids; or
 - After toileting or changing diapers
- Staff will encourage people to cough and sneeze into their elbows, or to cover with a tissue. Encourage people to avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth. Used tissues should be thrown in the trash and hands washed immediately with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Teachers will incorporate frequent handwashing and sanitation breaks into classroom activity.
- Hand sanitizing products with 60 percent alcohol may be used in lieu of handwashing when outdoors if hands are washed upon returning indoors. Hand sanitizer will be stored out of reach of children when not in use. Hand Sanitizer cannot be used for diapering or eating, preparing, or serving food.
- Teachers will clean and sanitize all toys at the end of the day following cleaning procedures.
- Staff will remove most soft toys that cannot be easily cleaned. Soft toys that are machine washable will be washed often, at the warmest temperature recommended on the label and dried thoroughly.
- Toys and other items that cannot be cleaned and sanitized/disinfected will not be used. (Children’s books are not considered a high risk for transmission and do not need additional cleaning or disinfection.)
- We will use disposable food service items such as plates and utensils or ensure that all non-disposable food service items are minimally handled and washed according to current child care and sanitation rules. Individuals should wash their hands immediately after handling used food service items.
- Staff will wash linen items using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and dry items completely. Clean and disinfect hampers or other carts for transporting laundry. In child care centers, linen used in rooms where children in care are less than 12 months old must be changed and laundered when soiled and at least daily. Otherwise, bedding that touches a child’s skin should be cleaned whenever soiled or wet, before use by another child and at least weekly.
- Staff will clean and disinfect shared tools, supplies, and equipment.
- Minimize use of shared supplies and label individual supplies and items.
- Cleaning staff and TGP Teachers will routinely check and refill/replace hand sanitizer at entries, soap, and paper towels in bathrooms.
- Limit sharing of supplies where possible, such as toys. Ensure adequate supplies to assign for individual use, or limit use to small groups and disinfect between uses. Keep children’s personal items separate and in individually labeled cubbies or boxes.

Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting

Intent Statement

All surfaces and objects that come in contact with children and staff and can harbor disease-causing germs. An environment that is routinely cleaned and sanitized/disinfected reduces the number of disease-causing germs and thus, reduces the spread of communicable disease. The procedures and practices outlined in this policy will reduce the spread of illness and promote the maintenance of a hygienic facility that is pleasant for working, playing and learning and will be done safely to protect staff and the children in their care.

3-step cleaning/rinsing/sanitizing or disinfecting process.

All surfaces must be cleaned of visible soil with a soap solution and rinsed with clean water before sanitizing/disinfecting. Soil will block the effectiveness of the sanitizing/disinfecting solution

Cleaning

Cleaning with detergent and water is the most common method for removing some germs from surfaces in the child care setting. However, most items and surfaces in a child care setting require sanitizing and disinfecting after cleaning to further reduce the number of germs. Other routine cleaning tasks include, vacuuming, sweeping, and mopping.

Soap Solution	Make fresh Weekly
Water	Liquid detergent
1 gallon (16 cups)	¼ cup
1 quart (4 cups)	1 tablespoon

Rinsing

Rinse objects with Hot water or with hot water rag.

Sanitizing/Disinfecting

Sanitizing is a process that reduces but does not eliminate germs on inanimate surfaces completely. It is appropriate for use on food contact surfaces(dishes, utensils, cutting boards, high chair's), toys that child may place in their mouths, pacifiers.

Bleach Solution for Sanitizing	Eating utensils, food use contact surfaces, mixed use tables, high chair trays, plastic mouthed toys.	Make fresh Daily
Water	Regular Bleach (6-6.25%)	Concentrated bleach (8.25%)
1 gallon (16 cups)	2 teaspoons	1-2 teaspoon
1 quart (4 cups)	1/2 teaspoon	½ teaspoon
1 pint (2 cups)	1/4 teaspoon	¼ teaspoon

Disinfecting destroys or inactivates germs (but not spores) on an inanimate object. A disinfectant may be appropriate to use on hard, non-porous surfaces such as diaper changing tables, countertops, door & cabinet handles, toilets, and bathroom surfaces.

Bleach Solution for Disinfecting	Diaper changing tables, hand washing sinks, bathrooms, door & cabinet handles.	Make fresh Daily
Water	Regular Bleach (6-6.25%)	Concentrated bleach (8.25%)
1 gallon (16 cups)	¼ cup	2 ½ tablespoons
1 quart (4 cups)	1 tablespoon	2 teaspoons
1 pint (2 cups)	1 ½ teaspoons	1 teaspoon

Mixing Bleach

- Mix bleach when children are not present. Solutions will be made in designated area, outside of the classroom.
- Because bleach solutions lose strength over time, make solutions fresh daily and pour out solution when you are done.
- Wear gloves when mixing and be careful of bleach splatter.
- Add bleach to water rather than water to bleach.
- Use a funnel.
- Never mix ammonia with bleach products.

Using Bleach Solutions

- Apply when children are not present.
- Adjust spray bottle to a heavy spray rather than a mist.
- Allow bleach solution to remain on surface for at least 2 minutes and completely air dry or wipe dry before allowing children back into the area.
- Make sure the room is well ventilated when using bleach solution.

Labeling

- Label solution containers with contents. Only use approved bottles.
- Date bleach bottle when opened, and do not keep longer than 3 months.

Storage

- Store out of reach of children and in a way, they will not tip or spill.
- Store away from heat.
- Store in separate cabinet away from other items.
- Discard unused solution at end of use.

Laundry

Contaminated laundry is bagged where it became soiled. Unbagged, contaminated laundry is not carried across the facility. Soiled clothing will not be rinsed at the facility. Bulk stool or vomit may be dumped into a toilet. Clothing will be placed in a plastic bag, labeled with child’s name, placed in a plastic-lined container specified for this purpose, and sent home with the child.

Items used in laundry should be washed with “Tide Free & Clear” detergent in hot water (165 degrees).

Toys

Only washable toys are used. Mouthed toys are placed in a specific container after use by each child. They are cleaned, rinsed with water, and sanitized before use by a different child.

Shoes in infant/one's classrooms

Before walking on carpet surfaces that infants use for play, adults, and children must remove or cover shoes that have been worn outside the play area. Shoe "footies" will be provided and individuals may wear shoes that are only used in play area and stay in area. Socks, or shoes/slippers only worn in this area may be used.

Trash Containers

Trash cans must be lined with plastic bags. Plastic bags must be changed daily and kept clean. Diaper changing areas must use the "diaper genie" trash can and empty daily/after every program. (Custodians do not empty diaper genies). Please keep trash cans and diaper genies cleaned regularly.

Potty Chair

Potty chair use is discouraged. If used, clean and disinfect after each use.

Cleaning supplies

Disposable towels are preferred for cleaning. Clean, reusable rags must be laundered separately between uses. Sponges harbor bacteria and should not be used. All cleaning supplies must be inaccessible to children. Mops should be rinsed and disinfected after each use and hung above ground level to dry.

Cleaning Schedule

A cleaning schedule will be posted in each classroom to assure that facilities are cleaned and sanitized/disinfected routinely.

Cleaning and disinfecting outdoor areas

Outdoor areas, like playgrounds require normal routine cleaning, but do not require disinfection.

- Do not spray disinfectant on outdoor playgrounds- it is not an efficient use of supplies and is not proven to reduce risk of COVID-19 to the public.
- High touch surfaces made of plastic or metal, such as grab bars and railings should be cleaned routinely.

Cleaning, Sanitizing/Disinfecting Chart

Areas	Before each use	After each use	Daily(at end of the day)	Weekly	Monthly	Comments
Food Areas						
Food Preparation surfaces	Clean, sanitize	Clean, sanitize				Use Sanitizer safe for food contact.
Eating utensils and dishes		Clean, sanitize				If washing the dishes by hand, use a sanitizer safe for food contact as the final step in the process (Dawn).
Tables and highchair trays	Clean, Sanitize	Clean, Sanitize				
Countertops		Clean	Clean, Sanitize			
Food Preparation Appliances		Clean	Clean, Sanitize			
Mixed Use Tables	Clean, Sanitize					Before serving food.
Childcare Areas						
Plastic Mouthed toys		Clean	Clean, Sanitize			
Pacifiers		Clean	Clean, Sanitize			Reserve for use by only one child.
Hats		Clean				Use washer for cleaning after every child.
Door and Cabinet Handles			Clean, Disinfect			
Floor			Clean			Sweep or vacuum. Then mop tile floors.
Machine Washable cloth toys			Clean			Laundry <i>Limit the amount of use of cloth toys.</i>
Areas	Before each use	After each use	Daily(at end of the day)	Weekly	Monthly	Comments
Play activity centers			Clean Disinfect			

Dress Up Clothes			Clean			Laundry <i>Limit the amount of use of cloth toys.</i>
Drinking fountains			Clean, Disinfect			**Currently not in use for Covid-19**
Toilet and Diapering Areas						
Changing tables		Clean, Disinfect				
Potty Chairs		Clean, Disinfect				
Hand washing sinks and faucets			Clean, Disinfect			
Countertops			Clean, Disinfect			
Toilets			Clean, Disinfect			
Diaper Pails			Clean, Disinfect			
Floors			Clean, Disinfect			
Sleeping Areas						
Bed sheets, pillow cases, and blankets				Clean		Clean before use by another child. Keep separate for each child.
Cribs, cots, and mats				Clean		Clean before use by another child. Keep separate for each child.

Daily Health Screening for COVID-19 for Anyone Entering the Building

The person conducting screenings should maintain 6 feet distance while asking questions. Ask these questions to anyone entering the facility or transportation vehicle (including children, staff, family members, or other visitors). If no person is accompanying the child during drop-off, use your best judgment if the child can respond on their own.

People should not be at the child care facility if they may have been exposed to COVID-19 or are showing symptoms of fever, chills, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, new cough, or new loss of taste or smell.

1. Have you or any of the children you are dropping off had close contact (within 6 feet for at least 15 minutes) in the last 14 days with someone diagnosed with COVID-19, or has any health department or health care provider been in contact with you and advised you to quarantine?

- Yes > The individual should not be at the child care facility. The individual can return 14 days after the last time he or she had close contact with someone with COVID-19, or as listed below.
- No > The individual can be at the child care facility if he or she is not experiencing symptoms.

2. Do you or do any of the children you are dropping off have any of these symptoms?

- Fever
- Chills
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- New cough
- New loss of taste or smell

If an individual has any of these symptoms, they should go home, stay away from other people, and the family member should call the child's health care provider.

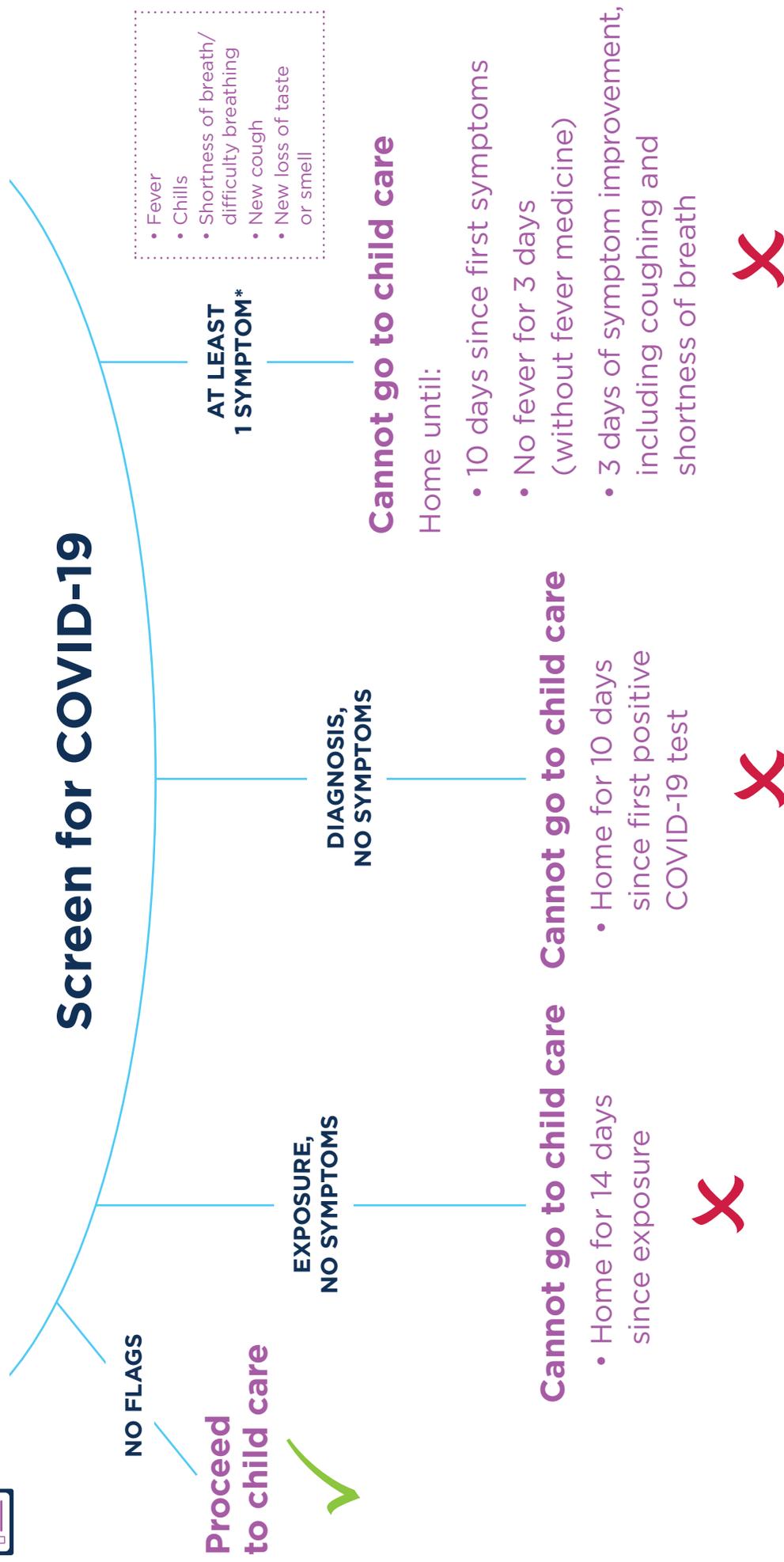
3. Since they were last at the child care facility, have you or have any of the children you are dropping off been diagnosed with COVID-19?

- Yes | If a person is diagnosed with COVID-19 based on a test or their symptoms, they should not be at child care and should stay home until they meet the criteria below.
- No

Handling Suspected, Presumptive or Confirmed Cases of COVID-19 Flow Chart and Protocol



Screening Flow Chart



• The more narrow set of COVID-19 symptoms listed here reflects required exclusionary symptoms in order to avoid over-exclusion of people from child care facilities.