

COVID-19

Guidance for Georgia K-12 Schools and School-Based Programs

INTERIM GUIDANCE AS OF AUGUST 12, 2020





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Public Health Toolkit (K-12)

How Was This Guidance Developed?*

Reopening schools and returning to normal instructional days is an important step. In order to secure the health, safety, and protection of children and their families across the state of Georgia, the Governor's Office worked closely with the GA Department of Public Health (DPH) and Department of Education to develop guidance for Georgia's schools and school-based programs. The following considerations are shared in an effort to assist schools and decision makers in creating an environment that will continue to slow the spread of COVID-19.

**Parts of this guidance were adapted from North Carolina's "Strong Schools NC Public Health Toolkit (K-12)"*

How Should this Toolkit be Used?

Families and students should use this guidance to understand what health practices will be in place when students return to school. All public schools will be required to follow certain health practices in this guidance noted as "required." Many schools may also choose to implement some or all of the recommended practices.

Local education leaders should use this guidance to understand recommended health practices, and to develop detailed district and school plans for how to implement all required health practices described in this toolkit. The Toolkit should be used in combination with operational guidance provided by local public health and the Governor's Office. DPH's Public Health District Directors and local Superintendents and other school officials should establish a working relationship and dialogue that address the unique situation and needs of each community and each school. Not all recommendations will be appropriate for all ages, schools, or communities.

Healthcare providers should use this guidance to understand what health practices will be in place when students return to school. Healthcare providers should refer to this guidance and DPH's ["Return to School Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure"](#) when making recommendations to parents/guardians.



School and School-Based Programs Requirements and Recommendations

Practices that are **required** must be implemented by all Georgia public schools. These practices are essential baseline actions in order to minimize risk of exposure to COVID-19 for students, staff, teachers, and families across Georgia. They are intended to be a minimum.

Practices that are **recommended** are additional strategies that schools may choose to use to minimize spread of COVID-19. All recommended practices will not be possible in all settings and should be tailored to each school/district as appropriate.

Social Distancing and Minimizing Exposure

Limiting face-to-face contact with others is the best way to reduce the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Social distancing, also called “physical distancing,” means keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home.

- **Schools are recommended to encourage social distancing through a variety of ways:**
 - Provide social distancing floor/seating markings in waiting and reception areas.
 - Mark 6 feet of spacing to remind students and staff to always stay 6 feet apart in lines and at other times when they may congregate.
 - Provide marks on the floors of restrooms and locker rooms to indicate proper social distancing.
 - Limit nonessential visitors and activities involving external groups or organizations.
 - Have staff monitor arrival and dismissal to discourage congregating and ensure students go straight from a vehicle to their classrooms and vice-versa.
 - Discontinue the use of any self-service food or beverage distribution in the cafeteria (e.g. meals and/or snacks served at school should be individually packaged and served directly to students; milk or juice may be available separately and should also be served directly to students) As always, ensure the safety of children with food allergies.
 - Attempt to minimize opportunities for sustained exposure (15 minutes or more within 6 feet or less from others) by ensuring sufficient social distancing in school facilities and on school transportation vehicles. This may include:
 - Decreasing class sizes.
 - Providing age-appropriate visual and verbal reminders to staff and students to stay 6 feet away from each other.
 - Placing barriers such as plexiglass at reception desks.
 - Arranging desks 6 feet apart.
 - Designating hallways, exits and entry doors to be one-way to reduce the likelihood of staff and students meeting face to face.

- Ensuring students and staff groupings are as static as possible by having the same group of students stay with the same staff (all day for young children, and as much as possible for older children).
- Discontinuing activities in which large groups of people are together such as cafeteria dining, assemblies, field trips and having multiple classes out for recess in the same time and place. Some activities such as assemblies and field trips could be done virtually from classrooms.

Cloth Face Coverings

Wearing cloth face coverings is **recommended**. Cloth face coverings are meant to protect other people in case the wearer is unknowingly infected but does not have symptoms. Face coverings should be worn by staff and students (particularly older students) if feasible and are most essential in times when physical distancing is difficult. Consider cloth face coverings for younger children if it is determined they can reliably wear, remove, and handle masks following CDC guidance throughout the day. Individuals should be reminded frequently not to touch the face covering and to wash their hands.

- Cloth face coverings should not be placed on:
 - Anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious
 - Anyone who is incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the face covering without assistance
 - Anyone who cannot tolerate a cloth face covering due to developmental, medical, or behavioral health needs

Schools should share guidance and information with staff, students, and families on the proper use, wearing, removal, and cleaning of cloth face coverings, such as [CDC's guidance on wearing and removing cloth face masks](#) and [CDC's use of cloth face coverings](#). It is **recommended** that schools teach and reinforce the use of cloth face coverings for students and staff on buses or other school transportation vehicles, inside school buildings, and anywhere on school grounds. Wearing cloth face coverings is most important when students and staff cannot maintain 6 feet apart from each other, such as in hallways and when moving between classes is necessary. Alternatives to cloth face coverings such as plastic face shields may be appropriate in some situations.

Protecting Vulnerable Populations

It is **recommended** that schools consider options for students and staff at higher-risk for severe illness to limit their exposure risk.

Individuals who are considered high-risk for severe illness due to COVID-19 include people who:

- Are 65 years of age or older
- Have a high-risk condition that includes:
 - chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma
 - heart disease with complications
 - compromised immune system
 - severe obesity—body mass index of 40 or higher
 - other underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, such as diabetes, renal failure, or liver disease

More information on who is at high risk for severe illness due to COVID-19 is available from the [CDC](#).

Cleaning and Hygiene

The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads primarily in the same way that the flu and other respiratory diseases spread, through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Spread is more likely when people are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet). Knowing how COVID-19 spreads directs infection control recommendations to prevent illness.

- It is **recommended** that schools:
- Ensure appropriate infection prevention supplies and equipment are available which may include soap, hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol), paper towels, no-touch trash cans, disinfectant wipes, and tissues.

Handwashing and personal hygiene considerations:

- Teach and reinforce good hygiene measures such as handwashing for at least 20 seconds, safe and appropriate use of hand sanitizer, covering coughs and sneezes, and avoiding touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

- Handwashing should be done for at least 20 seconds and occur often, especially during key times such as: Before, during, and after preparing and/or eating food; Before and after caring for someone who is sick ; After using the bathroom; After changing diapers or assisting a child who has used the bathroom; After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; After touching garbage; After you touching an item or surface that may be frequently touched by other people; Before touching your eyes, nose, or mouth.
- When handwashing with soap and water is not available, hand sanitizer may be used by staff and some older children. Hand sanitizer should contain at least 60% alcohol and only used by staff and older children who can use safely. Hand sanitizer use by students should be supervised.
- Students and staff should cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing (or use the inside of their elbow). Used tissue should be discarded in the trash, followed immediately by good handwashing.

Maintaining Healthy Environments:

- Develop, implement, and maintain a plan to ensure appropriate [cleaning and disinfecting](#) of frequently touched surfaces using [EPA-approved disinfectants against COVID-19](#) at least daily and between use as possible.
 - Ensure safe and effective use and storage by reading and following directions on the label.
 - Always wear gloves appropriate for the chemicals being used when cleaning and disinfecting. For more information, [see CDC's website on Cleaning and Disinfection for Community Facilities](#).
 - Cleaning products should not be used near children, and staff should ensure that there is adequate ventilation when using these products to prevent children or themselves from inhaling toxic fumes.
- Develop a schedule for increased, routine cleaning and disinfection.
- Limit the use of shared materials (school supplies, equipment, toys, and games) and clean between use as possible.
- Post signage in common areas such as classrooms, hallways and entrances promoting good hygiene measures.
- Discourage sharing of items that are difficult to clean or disinfect.
- Keep each child's belongings separated from others' and in individually labeled containers, cubbies, or areas.
- Ensure adequate supplies to minimize sharing of high touch materials to the extent possible (e.g., assigning each student their own art supplies, equipment) or limit use of supplies and equipment by one group of children at a time and clean and disinfect between use.
- Avoid sharing electronic devices, toys, books, and other games or learning aids.



Monitoring for Clinical Signs and Symptoms

Conducting regular screening for symptoms and ongoing self-monitoring throughout the school day can help reduce exposure. Teachers, staff, and students should be encouraged to self-monitor for symptoms such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath. Children with COVID-19 generally have mild, cold-like symptoms, such as fever, runny nose, and cough. Vomiting and diarrhea have also been reported in some children. If a student develops symptoms throughout the day, they **MUST** notify an adult immediately. More information on [how to monitor for symptoms](#) is available from the CDC.

Schools are **required** to:

- Enforce teachers, staff, and students stay home if:
 - They have tested positive for OR are showing COVID-19 symptoms, until they meet DPH’s [“Return to School Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure”](#).
 - They have recently had close contact with a person with COVID-19, until they meet DPH’s [“Return to School Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure”](#).

Advise positive or ill individuals of DPH’s home isolation criteria: <https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/return-school-guidance/download>.

Schools are **recommended** to:

Keep a daily log of teachers, staff, and students who a) did not attend school due to COVID-19-related illness or b) were sent home due to displaying COVID-19 symptoms. Refer to DPH’s COVID-19 reporting requirements for schools.

A. Conduct Daily Screenings

- Conduct symptom screening of any person entering the building, including teachers, students, staff, family members, and other visitors, daily. Screening may be provided at the school entrance prior to arrival at school, or upon boarding school transportation. Example screening tools:
 - Symptom Screening Checklist: Elementary School Students (English | Spanish). Designed to be administered to person dropping off a young child.
 - Symptom Screening Checklist: Middle and High School Students or Any Person Entering the Building (English | Spanish). Designed to be administered to any person middle-school-aged or older, including students, staff, families, or visitors.

- Conduct daily temperature screenings using a touchless thermometer for all people entering the school facility or boarding school transportation
 - Fever is determined by a measured temperature of $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$

- For schools choosing to conduct daily screenings the following steps should be taken:
 - Individuals waiting to be screened must stand six feet apart from each other. Use tape or other markers on the floor for spacing.
 - The staff person taking temperatures must wear a cloth face covering and must stay six feet apart unless taking temperature.
 - Use a touchless thermometer if one is available.
 - If not available, use a tympanic (ear), digital axillary (under the arm), or temporal (forehead) thermometer. Use disposable thermometer covers that are changed between each individual.
 - Do not take temperatures orally (under the tongue) because of the risk of spreading COVID-19 from respiratory droplets from the mouth.
 - Staff person must wash hands or use hand sanitizer before touching the thermometer.
 - Staff person must wear gloves if available and change between direct contact with individuals and must wash hand or use hand sanitizer after removing gloves.
 - Staff person must clean and sanitize the thermometer using manufacturer's instructions between each use.

OR

B. Implement a Parent/Guardian Attestation

- If daily screenings are not feasible, schools may choose to utilize a parent/guardian attestation of a symptom screening for their child in lieu of in-person screening for students. NOTE: If a school chooses to utilize this form of screening it is still recommended that teachers and staff are screened before entering the building.
 - The attestation form should be submitted daily, for each student prior to boarding transportation and/or before entering the school building.
 - Example: Parent/Guardian Attestation (English | Spanish)

- Ensure teachers and staff are informed and provided guidance on how to monitor students for COVID-19 throughout the day and steps to take when a student becomes ill.
- The CDC and DPH does not currently recommend that universal testing through viral testing or serology testing be used to inform admitting students or staff into school. Viral tests can only determine potential infection at a single point in time and may miss cases in the early stages of infection. It is currently unknown whether individuals are protected against reinfection from SARS-CoV-2 following recovery from COVID-19 illness.

Handling Probable or Confirmed Positive Cases of COVID-19

Confirmed Positive Case

- When a student, teacher, or staff member tests positive for COVID-19 and has exposed others at the school, IMMEDIATELY implement the following steps:
 1. If notified of a case in a student, teacher, or staff member, they must be excluded throughout their isolation period. Any household members (siblings, etc.) must also be excluded during their quarantine period. Advise parents, teachers, and staff members of DPH's home isolation criteria: <https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/return-school-guidance/download>. The student, teacher, or staff member may not return to the facility until they fulfill DPH's "[Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure](#)"
 2. Was the case(s) contagious while in the facility [two (2) days before onset of symptoms or two (2) days before the test specimen was collected (if no symptoms)]?
 - No → No further action after excluding the case and household members
 - Yes → (specific recommendations below)
 - Identify all close contacts
 - Plan to temporarily close all areas the person was in while contagious until cleaning is done
 3. Identify close contacts:

Elementary Students

- Do an exposure assessment to identify close contacts if feasible. Anyone who was within 6 feet of the case for > 15* min in a school setting such as a classroom, school bus, extracurricular activity, meeting, etc. should be quarantined.
- Social distancing may not be feasible for young students in a classroom. For this reason, there may be circumstances when all students, teachers, and staff in a classroom with a case may be considered close contacts and require quarantine.
- If there is uncertainty about the length of exposure or proximity to the case, the individual should be considered a close contact
- **All close contacts must be excluded from the school until fourteen days after last contact with case (usually last day the case attended). If a close contact becomes ill and is diagnosed with COVID-19, they must remain excluded for their isolation period and until told they are no longer contagious. Refer to DPH's "[Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure](#)"**
- **If a quarantined student, teacher, or staff member is tested while in quarantine and receives negative results, he/she must remain in quarantine for the entire 14 days.**

- If proper cohorting was practiced so that the case would have only had contact with those in the same classroom, the other teachers, staff and students in the school do not need to be quarantined.
- If classes were not cohorted, the school needs to assess everyone in the school that the case may have come into contact with and exclude them for the 14-day quarantine period.

Middle or High School Students

A thorough exposure assessment should be performed to identify close contacts.

- Any individuals with whom the case spent 15 minutes or more within less than 6 ft.
- Any teachers or staff members who did not observe proper social distancing with the case should be considered close contacts
- If there is uncertainty about the length of exposure or proximity to the case, the individual should be considered a close contact
- **All close contacts must be excluded from the school until fourteen days after last contact with case (usually last day the case attended). If a close contact becomes ill and is diagnosed with COVID-19, they must remain excluded for their isolation period and until told they are no longer contagious. Refer to DPH's ["Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure"](#)**
- **If a quarantined student, teacher, or staff member is tested while in quarantine and receives negative results, he/she must remain in quarantine for the entire 14 days.**

4. Notification

- Notify the parents of close contacts and inform them of DPH's ["Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure"](#) and when their child can return to school

5. Close off areas used by a sick person and do not use before [cleaning and disinfection](#). If possible, wait 24 hours before you clean and disinfect. Ensure safe and correct application of disinfectants and keep disinfectant products away from students.

Probable Case

- When a student, teacher, or staff member has clinical signs or symptoms (but no laboratory test) AND has had direct contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case implement the following steps:
 1. If notified of a symptomatic person, who has had direct contact with a confirmed case, the person must be excluded throughout their isolation period. Any household members (siblings, etc.) must also be excluded during their quarantine period. Advise parents, teachers, and staff members of DPH's home isolation criteria: <https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/return-childcare-facility-guidance/download>. The student, teacher, or staff member may not return to the facility until they fulfill DPH's "[Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure](#)"
 2. Was the case(s) contagious while in the facility [two (2) days before onset of symptoms]? (Use the COVID-19 [Close Contacts in Child Care Setting Document](#))
 - No → No further action after excluding the case and household members
 - Yes → (specific recommendations below)
 - Identify all close contacts
 - Plan to close down all areas the person was in while contagious until cleaning is done
 3. Identify close contacts:

Elementary Students

- Do an exposure assessment to identify close contacts if feasible. Anyone who was within 6 feet of the case for > 15* min in a school setting such as a classroom, school bus, extracurricular activity, meeting, etc. should be quarantined.
- Social distancing may not be feasible for young students in a classroom. For this reason, there may be circumstances when all students, teachers, and staff in a classroom with a case may be considered close contacts and require quarantine.
- If there is uncertainty about the length of exposure or proximity to the case, the individual should be considered a close contact
- **All close contacts must be excluded from the school until fourteen days after last contact with case (usually last day the case attended). If a close contact becomes ill and is diagnosed with COVID-19, they must remain excluded for their isolation period and until told they are no longer contagious. Refer to DPH's "[Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure](#)"**
- **If a quarantined student, teacher, or staff member is tested while in quarantine and receives negative results, he/she must remain in quarantine for the entire 14 days.**

- If proper cohorting was practiced so that the case would have only had contact with those in the same classroom, the other teachers, staff and students in the school do not need to be quarantined.
- If classes were not cohorted, the school needs to assess everyone in the school that the case may have come into contact with and exclude them for the 14-day quarantine period.

Middle or High School Students

A thorough exposure assessment should be performed to identify close contacts.

- Any individuals with whom the case spent 15 minutes or more within less than 6 ft.
- Any teachers or staff members who did not observe proper social distancing with the case should be considered close contacts
- If there is uncertainty about the length of exposure or proximity to the case, the individual should be considered a close contact
- **All close contacts must be excluded from the school until fourteen days after last contact with case (usually last day the case attended). If a close contact becomes ill and is diagnosed with COVID-19, they must remain excluded for their isolation period and until told they are no longer contagious. Refer to DPH's ["Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure"](#)**
- **If a quarantined student, teacher, or staff member is tested while in quarantine and receives negative results, he/she must remain in quarantine for the entire 14 days.**

4. Notification

- Notify the parents of close contacts and inform them of DPH's ["Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure"](#) and when their child can return to school
5. Close off areas used by a sick person and do not use before [cleaning and disinfection](#). If possible, wait 24 hours before you clean and disinfect. Ensure safe and correct application of disinfectants and keep disinfectant products away from students.

Child, Teacher or Staff with Symptoms (No Testing and Not Linked to Positive Case)

When a student, teacher, or staff member has symptoms, they should immediately be sent home and the school's existing illness management policy should be implemented (e.g., the person cannot return until symptom-free for 24 hours without fever reducing medications). Exceptions: If a healthcare provider suspects COVID-19 they should remain out of school and follow the "[Return to School and Child Care Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure.](#)"

Quarantining close contacts is not necessary. However, the school should continue to monitor children and staff for clinical signs and symptoms. Exception: If while quarantined, the individual identifies exposure to a laboratory confirmed COVID case, the recommendations for a "Probable Case" should be followed.

*Recommendations may vary on the length of time of exposure, but a total of 15 minutes of close exposure can be used as an operational definition. Data are insufficient to precisely define the duration or length of time for prolonged exposure. Additionally, there is little data to determine the effect of multiple short-term exposures (when the cumulative exposure equals or exceeds 15 minutes). Brief interactions are less likely to result in transmission; however, the type of interaction (e.g., did the infected person cough directly in another person's face or did the infected person engage in high-exertion exercise with others) remain important. Individuals who are unable to maintain social distance from others throughout the day (e.g., individuals have multiple exposures to a case and either are unable to calculate total time exposed or exposure equal or exceed 15 minutes in total) may be considered a close contact. If a person clearly meets definitions as a "close contact", that person should follow quarantine guidance prior to public health assessment. If there are questions Public Health will perform a risk assessment to determine who is considered a close contact if the duration or type of contact is in question.

Students, Teachers, and Staff that Become Ill at School

It is **recommended** that schools:

- Prior to the identification of an ill student, teacher, or staff, identify an isolation room or area to separate anyone who exhibits [COVID-19 like symptoms](#).
- Have a plan for how to transport an ill student, teacher, or staff member home or to medical care as appropriate.
- Immediately isolate symptomatic individuals to the designated area at the school and send them home to isolate as soon as possible.
- Ensure symptomatic students remain under visual supervision of a staff member. The supervising adult should [wear respiratory protection](#) (eg. respirator, surgical mask, or cloth face covering depending on availability).
 - Look for emergency warning signs* for COVID-19. If someone is showing any of these signs, seek emergency medical care immediately (911 or local equivalent):
 - Trouble breathing
 - Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
 - New confusion
 - Inability to wake or stay awake
 - Bluish lips or face
 - Other symptoms that are concerning to you.
 - Notify the operator that you are seeking care for someone who may have COVID-19.
- A cloth face covering, or a surgical mask should be placed on the symptomatic person while waiting to leave the facility.
 - Cloth face coverings should not be placed on:
 - Anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious.
 - Anyone who is incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the face covering without assistance.
 - Anyone who cannot tolerate a cloth face covering due to developmental, medical or behavioral health needs.
- Advise positive or ill individuals of DPH's home isolation criteria: <https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/return-school-guidance/download>. The student, teacher, or staff may not return to school until they fulfill DPH's "[Return to School Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure](#)".

- Close off areas used by a sick person and do not use before [cleaning and disinfection](#). If possible, wait 24 hours before you clean and disinfect. If it is not possible to wait 24 hours, wait as long as possible. Ensure safe and correct application of disinfectants and keep disinfectant products away from children.
- Adhere to DPH's "[Return to School Guidance After COVID-19 Illness or Exposure](#)" for allowing a student, teacher, or staff member to return to school.

Considerations for Partial and Total Closures

- When a student, teacher, or staff member tests positive for COVID-19 and has exposed others at the school, classrooms and office areas may need to close temporarily as students, teachers, and staff isolate and the area is cleaned.
- In consultation with the local public health department, the appropriate school official may decide whether school closure is warranted, including the length of time closure may be necessary. Consider the following when determining the need for partial or total closure
 - Size and characteristics of student and staff population (e.g., population includes individuals with special healthcare needs and/or who are at higher risk for severe illness)
 - Setting characteristics and environmental factors that affect transmission (e.g., length of school day, intensity of hands-on instruction, ability to maintain social distancing, need for/sharing of common equipment, physical spacing in classrooms, movement through buildings, proportion of time spent outdoors, involvement in activities that may be more likely to generate aerosols)
 - Possibility of spread to others, including to additional individuals outside of the facility (e.g., exposures at large assemblies, on field trips, at extracurricular activities that include students from other schools, on school buses that transport riders from multiple schools)
 - Absenteeism among educators, students, and/or staff that is high enough to limit the ability of the school to function effectively
 - High suspected number of cases or greater case rate within the educational setting compared to the case rate in the community
 - Additional indicators (e.g., increased absenteeism) that might suggest undiagnosed or unreported COVID-19-like activity among students or staff
- Implement communication plans for school closure to include outreach to students, parents, teachers, staff, and the community.
- Provide guidance to parents, teachers and staff reminding them of the importance of community physical distancing measures while a school is closed, including discouraging students or staff from gathering elsewhere.
- Develop a plan for continuity of education. Consider in that plan how to also continue nutrition and other services provided in the regular school setting to establish alternate mechanisms for these services to continue.
- Maintain regular communications with local public health



Reporting

Schools are required to:

- Notify your local public health department immediately when a positive COVID-19 case is identified in the school setting (as required by [§ OCGA 31-12-2](#))
- Notify your local public health department of clusters or outbreaks of COVID-19 immediately
 - Clusters of illness are reportable to public health under notifiable disease reporting rules. This includes clusters or outbreaks of COVID-19 or other illnesses. Local epidemiologists will work with each school to collect information about a cluster or outbreak, including but not limited to the number of students and staff at the school, the number which are sick, and the number which are laboratory-confirmed.
 - A COVID-19 outbreak in a school setting will be defined as: Two or more laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases among students or staff with illness onsets within a 14-day period, who are epidemiologically linked (e.g., have a common exposure or have been in contact with each other), do not share a household, and were not identified as close contacts of each other in another setting during standard case investigation or contact tracing.
- Develop a procedure to report outbreaks to public health.
 - The procedure for reporting cases, clusters, outbreaks, and school closures will vary by individual school and district. Weekly, all cases, clusters, outbreaks, and school closures should be reported to public health
- WEEKLY, each school must report aggregate data on clusters and outbreaks to public health. NOTE: This mechanism does not replace reporting individual cases and outbreaks to your local public health. Each school should notify local public health officials immediately regarding COVID-19 cases and outbreaks.**
- For questions regarding reporting COVID-19 to public health and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) please refer to: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/FERPA%20and%20Coronavirus%20Frequently%20Asked%20Questions.pdf

Communication and Combating Misinformation

Help ensure that the information staff, students, and their families receive come directly from reliable resources. Use resources from a trusted source like CDC and the Georgia Department of Public Health to promote behaviors that prevent the spread of COVID-19.

It is **recommended** that schools:

- Disseminate COVID-19 information and combat misinformation through multiple channels to staff, students, and families. Ensure that families are able to access appropriate staff at the school with questions and concerns.
- Put up signs, posters, and flyers at main entrances and in key areas throughout school buildings and facilities to remind students and staff to use face coverings, wash hands, and stay six feet apart whenever possible.
- Make reliable, age-appropriate, and culturally responsive information available to students, families, and staff about COVID-19 prevention and mitigation strategies, using methods such as sharing resources through social media, newsletters that include videos, hosting online webinars, or distributing printed materials like FAQs.
- Share regular announcements on reducing the spread of COVID-19 on PA systems.
- Include messages and updates about stopping the spread of COVID-19 in routine communications with staff, students, and families, such as in newsletters, e-mails and online.
- Involve students' families in outreach by utilizing the PTA or other local groups/organizations to support disseminating important information on COVID-19

Water and Ventilation Systems

When reopening a building after it has been closed for a long period of time, it is important to keep in mind that reduced use of water and ventilation systems can pose their own health hazards. There is an increased risk for Legionella and other bacteria that come from stagnant or standing water.

It is **recommended** that schools:

- Take steps to ensure that all water systems and features (e.g. sink faucets, drinking fountains) are safe to use after a prolonged facility shutdown by following the [CDC's Guidance for Reopening Buildings After Prolonged Shutdown](#) or Reduced Operation to minimize the risk of disease associated with water.
- Ensure ventilation systems operate properly and increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible by opening windows and doors, using fans, or other methods. Do not open windows and doors if they pose a safety or health risk to people using the facility.
- Provide cups or alternative procedures to minimize use of water fountains

Transportation

It is **recommended** that schools:

- Ensure that drivers of transport vehicles follow all school/district health and safety policies indicated for other staff (e.g., hand hygiene, cloth face coverings).
- Clean and disinfect school buses or other transport vehicles regularly, see [guidance for bus transit operators](#).
- Ensure [cleaning and disinfecting](#) of frequently touched surfaces on the vehicles, including surfaces in the driver cockpit commonly touched by the operator.
 - Ensure safe and effective use and storage by reading and following directions on the label.
 - Cleaning products should not be used near children, and staff should ensure that there is adequate ventilation when using these products to prevent children or themselves from inhaling toxic fumes. Keep doors and windows open when cleaning the vehicle (where weather and other circumstances permit).
- Establish a plan for responding to students who are ill, or otherwise meet exclusion criteria, prior to boarding the vehicle.
- Ensure that students who become ill once at school have an alternative to group transportation for returning home.
- Ensure that if a driver becomes ill during the day that they follow school/district policy and not return to drive students until DPH criteria has been met.
- Ensure an adequate supply of hand sanitizer for use by staff and older students.
 - Hand sanitizer should contain at least 60% alcohol and only used by staff and older children who can use safely. Hand sanitizer use by students should be supervised.
 - Hand sanitizer should only remain on school transportation while the vehicle is in use and under the supervision of the driver.
- Provide disposable disinfectant wipes so that surfaces commonly touched by the driver can be wiped down.
- Allow for 6 feet of distance between students that do not share the same household when feasible.
- Strongly encourage the use of face coverings by driver and students. The use of face coverings is most important when six feet of distancing cannot be maintained.
 - Face coverings should not be worn in some people and in some circumstances. See Cloth Face Coverings section.
- Communicate with families to consider alternative means of transportation to schools besides group transportation.
- Plan for potential increase in students as car-riders and establish a protocol for student drop off/pick up to discourage large numbers of students arriving and departing at the same time.

Coping and Resilience

It is **recommended** that schools:

- Provide students (age appropriate), staff and families information on how to access [crisis resources](#).
- Keep updated resource list to include information on local health departments, local healthcare and dental providers, locations for COVID-19 testing, and other social service needs and provides to families as needed.
- Provide students (age appropriate), staff and families information on other [state services](#) such as SNAP, Medicaid and health benefits.
- Encourage employees and students to take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories about COVID-19, including social media if they are feeling overwhelmed or distressed.
- Promote employees and students eating healthy, exercising, getting sleep, and finding time to unwind.
- Encourage employees and students to talk with people they trust about their concerns and how they are feeling.
- Employ additional school nurses, social workers, and other support staff

Additional Considerations

It is **recommended** that schools:

- Designate a staff person to be responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns (the school nurse is an ideal designee). All school staff and families should know who this person is and how to contact them.
 - The designee should establish and maintain a clear communication plan with local Public Health for responding to COVID-19 concerns.
- Monitor absenteeism of students and employees, cross-train staff, and create a roster of trained back-up staff.
- Establish school clinic guidelines for use by the school nurse, or other staff providing health services in the school setting.



Considerations and Guidance for School Nurses and School Health Providers

Providing Care in the School Health Clinic

- Identify an isolation room or area to separate anyone who exhibits COVID-19 like symptoms or is ill.
 - Ensure students seeking medical care (i.e. asthma management or wound care) are kept separate from students being isolated with COVID-19 like symptoms
 - Identify a separate area for procedures such as nebulizer treatments, peak flow meter use, and suctioning, and planning for appropriate cleaning and disinfecting after each use.

- Ensure appropriate infection prevention supplies are available such as access to soap and water in the health clinic and isolation areas, hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol), paper towels, no-touch trash cans, and appropriate PPE.
- Ensure appropriate cleaning and disinfecting of frequently touched surfaces.
- Utilize markings on the floor to help people maintain a distance of 6 feet apart when feasible.
- Establish a protocol for students visiting the health clinic to avoid student gathering.



□ **Caring for students with asthma.**

- When possible, the use of inhalers with disposable spacers/mouthpieces and nebulizers with disposable tubing with mask/mouthpieces is preferred. Inhalers and nebulizers should be used and cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Asthma treatments using inhalers with spacers (with or without face mask, according to each student's individualized treatment plan) are preferred over nebulizer treatments whenever possible. Based on limited data, use of asthma inhalers (with or without spacers or face masks) is not considered an aerosol-generating procedure.
- Due to limited availability of data, it is uncertain whether aerosols generated by nebulizer treatments are potentially infectious. Nebulizer treatments at school should be reserved for children who cannot use or do not have access to an inhaler (with or without spacer or face mask).
- Use of peak flow meters, including in the school setting, includes forceful exhalation. Based on limited available data, forceful exhalation is not considered an aerosol-generating procedure associated with increased risk of transmitting the virus that causes COVID-19. However, for some people with asthma, using a peak flow meter can trigger cough.
- Schools should obtain the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff who administer nebulizer treatments and peak flow meters to students with asthma. PPE for use when administering nebulizer treatments or peak flow meters to students with asthma consists of gloves, medical or surgical facemask and eye protection. School staff should be trained on when to use PPE, what PPE is necessary, where this PPE is stored, how to properly don (put on), use, and doff (take off) PPE, and how to properly dispose of used PPE. CDC has information on using PPE. Staff should also be trained on how to administer nebulizer treatments and peak flow meters.
- If a nebulizer treatment or use of peak flow meter is necessary at school, the number of people present in the room should be limited to the student and the staff member administering the treatment or peak flow meter. After the nebulizer treatment or use of peak flow meter, this room should undergo routine cleaning and disinfection. CDC has information on how to clean and disinfect and how to prevent asthma attacks triggered by cleaning and disinfecting activities.

Care Coordination

Collaborate with other school leaders and staff to provide for the health and safety needs of students, teachers, staff, and visitors.

- Assist with daily health screening of students (e.g., temperature screening and/or symptom checking), staff and visitors as indicated by school/district policy. Consider safety and privacy concerns, laws, and regulations. Confidentiality should be maintained.
- Provide ongoing communication and education to families, students, and staff on COVID-19 symptoms, preventative measures (including staying home when sick), good health hygiene, and school/district specific protocols.
- Considerations should be made for students with advanced and special health needs.

Leadership

School nurses are the health leaders in their schools and communities and should be an integral part of the planning process, as well as implementation, of all school re-opening strategies.

- Assess available resources and advocate for additional staff and/or equipment as appropriate to meet the health and safety needs of the students, teachers, and staff.
- Participate in continuing education and learning opportunities to ensure that the most updated guidance is known and adhered to.
- Provide ongoing training for staff around school policy, procedures, and guidelines related to health and safety.

Quality Improvement

- Lead efforts around school health data collection.
- Daily, monitor for increased absenteeism and report significant changes to school leadership and local public health.

Community and Public Health

- Keep updated resource list to include information on local health departments, local healthcare and dental providers, locations for COVID-19 testing, and other social service needs and provides to families as needed.
- Establish and maintain relationships with local public health officials to facilitate reporting of notifiable conditions (including COVID-19) and significant changes in student and staff absenteeism.
- Review immunization records and notify all parents of students who are not appropriately immunized or have a legal exemption on file that the student will not be allowed to attend school until those immunizations have been completed or the first dose of an ongoing immunization is received.
- Notify all parents of students who have a religious or medical exemption on file that the student may be excluded from school if there is an incident of a disease for which they are not immunized (and such immunization exists and is required) in the school community.
- Work with your local Public Health Immunization School Assessor/Auditor to determine the best approved assessment methodology for your school. There may be methodologies available to minimize physical contact.
- Support the efforts of local and state Public Health around contact tracing.
- Collaborate with local Public Health in outreach and community level education events as feasible.



SYMPTOM SCREENING CHECKLIST: Elementary School Students

The person conducting screenings should maintain a six-foot distance while asking questions. Ask the person dropping off the child the following questions before entering the facility or school transportation vehicle. If no person accompanying the child during drop-off, use your best judgment if the child can respond on their own.

Anyone showing symptoms of COVID-19 or who may have been exposed to COVID-19 should not be at school.

1. Have 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?

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

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

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

If a child 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 school, have any of the children you are dropping off been diagnosed with COVID-19?

- o Yes
- o No

If a child is diagnosed with COVID-19 based on a test, their symptoms, or does not get a COVID-19 test but has had symptoms, they should not be at school and should stay at home until they meet the criteria below.

Returning to School

A child can return to school when a family member can ensure that they can answer YES to ALL three questions:

- o Has it been at least 10 days since the child first had symptoms?
- o Has it been at least 24 hrs since the child had a fever (without fever reducing medicine)?
- o Has it been at least 24 hrs since the child's symptoms have improved, including cough and shortness of breath?

If a child has had 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.

If a child has been diagnosed with COVID-19 but does not have symptoms, they should remain out of school until 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test, assuming they have not subsequently developed symptoms since their positive test.

If a child has been determined to have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with COVID-19, they should remain out of school for 14 days since the last known contact, unless they test positive. In which case, criteria above would apply. They must complete the full 14 days of quarantine even if they test negative.



LISTA DE VERIFICACIÓN PARA EVALUACIÓN DE SÍNTOMAS EN PLANTELES, DESDE JARDÍN DE NIÑOS, HASTA EL GRADO 12:

Alumnos de escuela primaria

La persona realizando las evaluaciones debe mantener una distancia de seis pies mientras hace preguntas. Antes de entrar a la instalación o al transporte escolar, haga las siguientes preguntas a la persona dejando al niño. Si ninguna persona acompaña al niño en ese momento, use su mejor criterio si el niño puede responder por sí solo.

Cualquier persona que muestre síntomas de COVID-19, o que posiblemente haya estado expuesta a COVID-19, no debe estar en la escuela

1. En los últimos 14 días, ¿el niño que está pasando a dejar ha tenido contacto cercano (a 6 pies de distancia, por lo menos durante 15 minutos) con alguien diagnosticado con el COVID-19, o algún departamento de salud o algún proveedor de atención médica ha estado en contacto con usted y le ha aconsejado que se ponga en cuarentena?

- Sí > El niño no debe estar en la escuela. El niño puede regresar 14 días después desde la última vez que tuvo contacto cercano ante alguien con COVID-19, o según se lista a continuación.
- No > El niño puede estar en la escuela si no presenta síntomas.

2. ¿Alguno de los niños que está pasando a dejar presenta alguno de los siguientes síntomas?

- Fiebre o escalofríos
- New tos
- Dificultad en respirar
- Fatiga
- Nueva pérdida de sabor u olor
- Dolor de garganta
- Dolores musculares o corporales
- Congestión o esroteo
- Jaqueca
- Náuseas o vómitos
- Diarrea

Si un niño presenta alguno de estos síntomas, debe regresar a casa, mantenerse alejado de otras personas y un familiar debe llamar al proveedor de atención médica del niño.

3. Desde la última vez que estuvo en la escuela, ¿el niño que está pasando a dejar ha sido diagnosticado con el COVID-19?

- Sí
 - No
- Si un niño es diagnosticado con el COVID-19 en base a resultados de una prueba, o a los síntomas que muestra, o bien, no recibe una prueba de COVID-19, pero ha presentado síntomas, no debe estar en la escuela y debe quedarse en casa hasta cumplir con los

Regreso a la escuela

Un niño puede regresar a la escuela cuando un familiar pueda asegurarse de que puede responder Sí a TODAS las siguientes tres preguntas:

- o ¿Han pasado por lo menos 10 días desde que el niño presentó los primeros síntomas?
- o ¿Han pasado por lo menos 24 horas desde que el niño tuvo fiebre (sin usar medicamentos para reducir la fiebre)?
- o ¿Han pasado por lo menos 24 horas desde que los síntomas del niño mejoraron, incluyendo la tos y la falta de aliento?

Si un niño ha dado resultado negativo a la prueba de COVID-19, puede regresar a la escuela una vez que no tenga fiebre -sin hacer uso de medicamentos para bajar la fiebre,- y que se haya sentido bien durante 24 horas.

Si un niño ha sido diagnosticado con COVID-19, pero no tiene síntomas, debe permanecer fuera de la escuela hasta que hayan pasado 10 días desde la fecha de la primera muestra de prueba de diagnóstico de COVID-19 con resultado positivo, suponiendo que posteriormente no haya desarrollado síntomas desde su resultado positivo a la prueba.

Si se determina que un niño ha estado en contacto cercano con alguien diagnosticado con el COVID-19, debe permanecer fuera de la escuela durante 14 días a menos que la prueba resulte positiva; en cuyo caso, se aplicarían los criterios anteriores. Deben completar los 14 días completos de cuarentena, incluso si dan negativo.



SYMPTOM SCREENING CHECKLIST: Middle + High School Student, Persons Entering the Building

The person conducting screenings should maintain a six-foot distance while asking questions. Ask each person entering the building the following questions prior to entering the facility or school transportation vehicle.

Anyone showing symptoms of COVID-19 or who may have been exposed to COVID-19 should not be at school.

1. Have you 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?

- o Yes > The person should not be at school. The person can return 14 days after the last time they had close contact with someone with COVID-19, or as listed below.
- o No > The person can be at school if they are not experiencing symptoms.

2. Since you were last at school, have you had any of these symptoms?

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

If a person has any of these symptoms, they should go home, stay away from other people, and call their health care provider.

3. Since you were last at school, have you been diagnosed with COVID-19?

- o Yes
 - o No
- If a person is diagnosed with COVID-19 based on a test, their symptoms, or does not get a COVID-19 test but has had symptoms, they should not be at school and should stay at home until they meet the criteria below.

Returning to School

A person can return to school when a family member can ensure that they can answer YES to ALL three questions:

- o Has it been at least 10 days since the child first had symptoms?
- o Has it been at least 24 hours since the child had a fever (without using fever reducing medicine)?
- o Has it been at least 24 hours since the child's symptoms have improved, including cough and shortness of breath?

If a person has had 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.

If a person has been diagnosed with COVID-19 but does not have symptoms, they should remain out of school until 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test, assuming they have not subsequently developed symptoms since their positive test.

If a person has been determined to have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with COVID-19, they should remain out of school for 14 days since the last known contact, unless they test positive. In which case, criteria above would apply. They must complete the full 14 days of quarantine even if they test negative.



LISTA DE VERIFICACIÓN DE PANTALLA DE SÍNTOMA: Estudiante de secundaria y preparatoria, personas que ingresan al edificio

La persona que realiza las evaluaciones debe mantener una distancia de seis pies mientras hace preguntas. Haga a cada persona que ingrese al edificio las siguientes preguntas antes de ingresar a la instalación o al vehículo de transporte escolar.

Cualquier persona que muestre síntomas de COVID-19 o que pueda haber estado expuesto a COVID-19 no debe estar en la escuela.

1. ¿Ha tenido contacto cercano (dentro de los 6 pies durante al menos 15 minutos) en los últimos 14 días con alguien diagnosticado con COVID-19, o algún departamento de salud o proveedor de atención médica ha estado en contacto con usted y le ha aconsejado que se ponga en cuarentena?

- o Si > La persona no debe estar en la escuela. La persona puede regresar 14 días después de la última vez que tuvo contacto cercano con alguien con COVID-19, o como se detalla a continuación.
- o No > La persona puede estar en la escuela si no tiene síntomas.

2. Desde la última vez que estudiaste, ¿has tenido alguno de estos síntomas?

- o Fiebre o escalofríos
- o New tos
- o Dificultad en respirar
- o Fatiga
- o Nueva pérdida de sabor u olor
- o Dolor de garganta
- o Dolores musculares o corporales
- o Congestión o esroteo
- o Jaqueca
- o Náuseas o vómitos
- o Diarrea

Si una persona presenta alguno de estos síntomas, debe regresar a casa, mantenerse alejado de otras personas y llamar a su proveedor de atención médica.

3. Desde la última vez que estudiaste, ¿te diagnosticaron COVID-19?

- o Si | Si a una persona se le diagnostica COVID-19 en base a una prueba, sus síntomas o no se realiza una prueba de COVID-19 pero ha tenido síntomas, no deben estar en la escuela y deben quedarse en casa hasta que cumplan con los criterios a continuación.
- o No

Regresando a la escuela

Una persona puede regresar a la escuela cuando un miembro de la familia puede asegurarse de que puede responder Sí a las tres preguntas:

- o ¿Han pasado al menos 10 días desde que el niño tuvo los primeros síntomas?
- o ¿Han pasado al menos 24 horas desde que el niño tuvo fiebre (sin usar medicamentos reducir la fiebre)?
- o ¿Han pasado al menos 24 horas desde que los síntomas del niño han mejorado, incluida la tos y la falta de aire?

Si una persona ha tenido una prueba COVID-19 negativa, puede regresar a la escuela una vez que no haya fiebre sin el uso de medicamentos antifebriles y se haya sentido bien durante 24 horas.

Si una persona ha sido diagnosticada con COVID-19 pero no tiene síntomas, debe permanecer fuera de la escuela hasta que hayan pasado 10 días desde la fecha de su primera prueba de diagnóstico de COVID-19 positiva, suponiendo que posteriormente no hayan desarrollado síntomas desde su positivo. prueba.

Si se ha determinado que una persona ha estado en contacto cercano con alguien diagnosticado con COVID-19, deben permanecer fuera de la escuela durante 14 días desde el último contacto conocido, a menos que den positivo. En cuyo caso, se aplicarían los criterios anteriores. Deben completar los 14 días completos de cuarentena, incluso si dan negativo.



K-12 SCHOOLS SYMPTOM SCREENING: Parent/Guardian Attestation

Child's First Name: _____ Child's Last Name: _____

Parent/Guardian First Name: _____ Parent/Guardian Last Name: _____

1. Has your child 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 child should not be at school. The child 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 child can be at school if the child is not experiencing symptoms.

2. Does your child have any of these symptoms?

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

If a child has any of these symptoms, they should stay home, stay away from other people, and you should call the child's health care provider.

3. Since they were last at school, has your child been diagnosed with COVID-19?

- Yes
 - No
- If a child is diagnosed with COVID-19 based on a test, their symptoms, or does not get a COVID-19 test but has had symptoms, they should not be at school and should stay at home until they meet the criteria below.

A child can return to school when a family member can ensure that they can answer YES to ALL three questions:

- Has it been at least 10 days since the child first had symptoms?
- Has it been at least 24 hours since the child had a fever (without using fever reducing medicine)?
- Has it been at least 24 hours since the child's symptoms have improved, including cough and shortness of breath?

If a child has had 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.

If a child has been diagnosed with COVID-19 but does not have symptoms, they should remain out of school until 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test, assuming they have not subsequently developed symptoms since their positive test.

If a child has been determined to have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with COVID-19, they should remain out of school for 14 days since the last known contact, unless they test positive. In which case, criteria above would apply. They must complete the full 14 days of quarantine even if they test negative.

I attest that the following information is true to the best of my knowledge as of:

____ / ____ / ____ , ____ : ____ AM PM **Signature:** _____
MONTH DAY YEAR TIME CIRCLE ONE



Evaluación de síntomas en planteles escolares, desde jardín de niños, hasta el grado 12: **Testimonio del padre, madre o tutor legal**

Nombre del menor: _____ Apellido del menor: _____

Nombre del padre, madre o tutor legal: _____ Apellido del padre, madre o tutor legal: _____

1. En los últimos 14 días, ¿su niño ha tenido contacto cercano (a 6 pies de distancia y por lo menos 15 minutos) con alguien diagnosticado con el COVID-19, o algún departamento de salud o algún proveedor de atención médica ha estado en contacto con usted y le ha aconsejado que se ponga en cuarentena?

- Sí > El niño no debe estar en la escuela. El niño puede regresar 14 días después desde la última vez que tuvo contacto cercano ante alguien con COVID-19, o según se lista a continuación.
- No > El niño puede estar en la escuela si no presenta síntomas.

2. ¿Su niño presenta alguno de los siguientes síntomas?

- Fiebre o escalofríos
- New tos
- Dificultad en respirar
- Fatiga
- Nueva pérdida de sabor u olor
- Dolor de garganta
- Dolores musculares o corporales
- Congestión o esroteo
- Jaqueca
- Náuseas o vómitos
- Diarrea

Si un niño presenta alguno de estos síntomas, debe regresar a casa, mantenerse alejado de otras personas y usted debe llamar al proveedor de atención médica del niño.

3. Desde la última vez que el niño estuvo en la escuela, ¿le han diagnosticado COVID-19 al niño?

- Sí
- No

Si un niño es diagnosticado con el COVID-19 en base a resultados de una prueba, o a los síntomas que muestra, o bien, no recibe una prueba de COVID-19, pero ha presentado síntomas, no debe estar en la escuela y debe quedarse en casa hasta cumplir con los siguientes criterios.

Un niño puede regresar a la escuela cuando un familiar pueda asegurarse de que puede responder Sí a TODAS las siguientes tres preguntas:

- ¿Han pasado por lo menos 10 días desde que el niño presentó los primeros síntomas?
- ¿Han pasado por lo menos 24 horas desde que el niño tuvo fiebre (sin usar medicamentos para reducir la fiebre)?
- ¿Han pasado por lo menos 24 horas desde que los síntomas del niño mejoraron, incluyendo la tos y la falta de aliento?

Si un niño ha sido diagnosticado con COVID-19, pero no tiene síntomas, debe permanecer fuera de la escuela hasta que hayan pasado 10 días desde la fecha de la primera muestra de prueba de diagnóstico de COVID-19 con resultado positivo, suponiendo que posteriormente no haya desarrollado síntomas desde su resultado positivo a la prueba.

Si se determina que un niño ha estado en contacto cercano con alguien diagnosticado con el COVID-19, debe permanecer fuera de la escuela durante 14 días a menos desde el último contacto conocido, a menos que la prueba resulte positiva; en cuyo caso, se aplicarían los criterios anteriores. Deben completar los 14 días completos de cuarentena, incluso si dan negativo

Si un niño ha dado resultado negativo a la prueba de COVID-19, puede regresar a la escuela una vez que no tenga fiebre -sin hacer uso de medicamentos para bajar la fiebre,- y que se haya sentido bien durante 24 horas.

Doy fe de que la siguiente información es verdadera, a mi mejor saber y entender, a la fecha del:

____ / ____ / ____ , ____ : ____ **AM PM** **Firma:** _____
MES DÍA AÑO HORA MARQUE UNO



INFORMATION FOR PARENTS/GUARDIANS: Returning to School Amid COVID-19 Pandemic

As the school year begins the Georgia Department of Public Health, Department of Education and Governor's Office are committed to keeping your student, family and community healthy. Please review the following recommendations.

1. Talk to your child about COVID-19 and remind him/her to adhere to social distancing guidelines as instructed by his/her teacher.

As schools begin to reopen, students may worry about getting ill with COVID-19 or express anxiousness over changes made in the classroom and school setting. Parents play an important role in helping students make sense of changes and guidance in a way that is honest, accurate, and minimizes anxiety or fear. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has created [guidance to help adults have conversations with children about COVID-19](#) and ways they can avoid getting and spreading the disease.

2. Daily, assess your student for the below signs and symptoms **PRIOR TO SENDING THEM TO SCHOOL or the SCHOOL BUS** using the following checklist:

- o Fever ($\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$) or chills
- o New cough
- o Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- o Fatigue
- o New loss of taste or smell
- o Sore throat
- o Muscle or body aches
- o Congestion or runny nose
- o Headache
- o Nausea or vomiting
- o Diarrhea

If your child has any of these symptoms, they should stay home from school and all extracurricular activities. You should call the child's healthcare provider.

3. Develop a plan to pick up your child from school, should they become ill
4. Ensure your emergency contact information provided to the school is up-to-date
 - a. Your school will need to communicate with you regarding closures, contact to cases, and your child's health regularly throughout the school year. Ensuring your information is correct will ensure you receive timely communication from the school



INFORMACIÓN PARA PADRES / TUTORES: Regresando a la escuela en medio de la pandemia de COVID-19

Al comenzar el año escolar, el Departamento de Salud Pública de Georgia, el Departamento de Educación y la Oficina del Gobernador se comprometen a mantener saludables a su estudiante, familia y comunidad. Por favor revise las siguientes recomendaciones.

1. Hable con su hijo sobre COVID-19 y recuérdese que se adhiera a las pautas de distanciamiento social según las instrucciones de su maestro. A medida que las escuelas comienzan a reabrir, los estudiantes pueden preocuparse por enfermarse con COVID-19 o expresar ansiedad por los cambios realizados en el aula y el entorno escolar. Los padres juegan un papel importante en ayudar a los estudiantes a comprender los cambios y la orientación de una manera honesta, precisa y que minimice la ansiedad o el miedo. Los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) han creado una guía para ayudar a los adultos a conversar con los niños sobre COVID-19 y las formas en que pueden evitar contraer y propagar la enfermedad.
2. Diariamente, evalúe a su estudiante para los siguientes signos y síntomas **ANTES DE ENVIARLOS A LA ESCUELA o al AUTOBÚS ESCOLAR** utilizando la siguiente lista de verificación:
 - Fiebre ($\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$) o escalofríos
 - New tos
 - Dificultad en respirar
 - Fatiga
 - Nueva pérdida de sabor u olor
 - Dolor de garganta
 - Dolores musculares o corporales
 - Congestión o esroteo
 - Jaqueca
 - Náuseas o vómitos
 - Diarrea

Si su hijo tiene alguno de estos síntomas, debe quedarse en casa y no realizar actividades extracurriculares. Debe llamar al proveedor de atención médica de su hijo.
3. Desarrolle un plan para recoger a su hijo de la escuela, en caso de que se enferme.
4. Asegúrese de que su información de contacto de emergencia proporcionada a la escuela esté actualizada:
 - a. Su escuela deberá comunicarse con usted con respecto a los cierres, el contacto con los casos y la salud de su hijo regularmente durante todo el año escolar. Asegurarse de que su información sea correcta asegurará que reciba una comunicación oportuna de la escuela.

[Insert Date]

Dear Parent/Guardian,

[Insert School Name] considers the health and well-being of our students, teachers, and staff to be of the utmost importance. It is with that in mind that this letter is being sent home for your information. On [insert date], we were alerted to a student/teacher/staff member who tested positive for COVID-19. We have been working closely with local public health officials to ensure the proper recommendations are followed to isolate the student/teacher/staff diagnosed with COVID-19, identify close contacts, and clean and disinfect areas of the school building.

At this time, your child has NOT been identified as a close contact and does NOT need to quarantine at home.

Although your child was not identified as a close contact and does not need to quarantine at home, please continue to monitor your child's health daily for fever and symptoms of respiratory illness.

Consider the following Georgia Department of Public Health recommendations:

1. Daily, assess your child for the below COVID-19 symptoms **PRIOR TO SENDING HIM/HER TO SCHOOL or the SCHOOL BUS** using the following checklist:

<input type="checkbox"/> Fever or chills	<input type="checkbox"/> Headache
<input type="checkbox"/> Cough	<input type="checkbox"/> New loss of taste or smell
<input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	<input type="checkbox"/> Sore throat
<input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/> Congestion or runny nose
<input type="checkbox"/> Muscle or body aches	<input type="checkbox"/> Nausea or vomiting
2. If your child develops COVID-19 symptoms, please keep him or her out of school and group activities, such as sports or play groups, and contact your child's healthcare provider as soon as possible. Tell him or her that a COVID-19 case was identified in your child's school. The Department of Public Health recommends that laboratory testing be obtained on all suspect COVID-19 cases.
3. Alert the school **IMMEDIATELY**, if your child develops COVID-19 symptoms **OR** has direct contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case.
4. Talk to your child about COVID-19 and remind him/her to adhere to social distancing guidance

[INSERT SCHOOL NAME] and [INSERT HEALTH DEPARTMENT NAME] will continue to work together to monitor the situation. If you have any questions, please call [name of school contact] at [phone number].

Sincerely,
[Name]

Dear Parent/Guardian,

[Insert School Name] considers the health and well-being of our students, teachers, and staff to be of the utmost importance. On [insert date], we were alerted to a student/teacher/staff member who was diagnosed with COVID-19. We have been working closely with local public health officials to ensure the proper recommendations are followed to isolate the student/teacher/staff diagnosed with COVID-19, identify close contacts, and clean and disinfect areas of the school building.

Your child was identified as a close contact to someone diagnosed with COVID-19.

A close contact includes being within 6 feet of a person with COVID-19 for 15 minutes or more OR having direct contact with secretions from a person with COVID-19 (e.g. being coughed on, kissing, sharing utensils or water bottles, etc.). As a result, your child is at risk of infection beginning 2-14 days after exposure.

For your child's safety and the safety of the public, the Georgia Department of Public Health requires that you actively monitor your child's health for COVID symptoms and keep him/her quarantined at home from [DATE] through [DATE].

All close contacts are instructed to take the following steps during the quarantine period:

- 1. Quarantine.** Your child should quarantine at home from [DATE] through [DATE], except in case of emergency or to be tested for COVID-19. He/she should not attend school, extracurricular activities, or public activities during this time.
- 2. Check for temperature and symptoms.** Twice a day check your child's temperature and assess him/her for the below COVID-19 symptoms using the following checklist:

<input type="checkbox"/> Fever or chills	<input type="checkbox"/> Headache	<input type="checkbox"/> Sore throat
<input type="checkbox"/> Cough	<input type="checkbox"/> New loss of taste or smell	<input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue
<input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	<input type="checkbox"/> Congestion or runny nose	
<input type="checkbox"/> Muscle or body aches	<input type="checkbox"/> Nausea or vomiting	
- 3. Get tested.** CDC and DPH recommend your child get tested for COVID-19 at least once during their quarantine period. If your child has no symptoms, the test should take place on the 10th day of quarantine. If your child develops symptoms, the test should be obtained earlier. **Please note that even if your child's test results are negative, he/she must remain in quarantine for the entire 14 days.**
- 4. Alert the school.** Alert the school IMMEDIATELY if your child develops COVID-19 symptoms. Depending on when your child developed symptoms and his/her last day in school, additional contact tracing may need to be done by the school.

Please review the following guidance documents from the Georgia Department of Public Health for additional quarantine recommendations:

Quarantine Guidance (<https://dph.georgia.gov/contact>)

Return to School Guidance (<https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/return-school-guidance/download>)

[INSERT SCHOOL NAME] and [INSERT HEALTH DEPARTMENT NAME] will continue to work together to monitor the situation. If you have any questions, please call [name of school contact] at [phone number].

Sincerely,

[Name]



dph.georgia.gov