

☑ CHECKLIST FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS**Page 1 of 10**

For purposes of this checklist, “child care center” refers to regulated child care centers, home providers, and youth development organizations.

The virus that causes COVID-19 can infect people of all ages. While the risk of serious illness or loss of life is greatest in those 65 years of age and older, persons in every age group can get COVID-19 and some will have a severe illness.

While less likely than adults to get sick with COVID-19, children can get sick and may develop severe disease, particularly children with underlying medical conditions. In addition, we should not forget that a child with a mild or even asymptomatic case of COVID-19 can spread that infection to others who may be far more vulnerable.

COVID-19 spreads when an infected person breathes out droplets and very small particles that contain the virus. These droplets and particles can be breathed in by other people or land on their eyes, noses, or mouth. In some circumstances, they may contaminate surfaces they touch. People who are closer than 6 feet from the infected person are most likely to get infected. Because of this easy manner of transmission, an infant, child or young person who is infected with COVID-19 can spread the infection to others they come in close contact with, such as members of their household, teachers, or other caregivers. We have learned that infected persons with mild or even no symptoms can spread COVID-19.

These facts are vitally important for schools, daycares, youth camps and other places that provide care and education for our children.

One thing is for certain: Education and childcare are essential. We must find ways to protect our children from COVID-19 and ensure that they do not bring the infection to others, such as other household members, who may be at high risk for severe infection or even loss of life.

For adults in the workplace or other public spaces, we are confident that if recommended measures such as cloth face coverings or non-medical grade masks, respiratory etiquette, frequent hand washing / hand sanitation and environmental cleaning and sanitizing are widely observed, we can improve safety.

However, vaccination is not yet available for young children and some of the recommended protective measures that we can expect from adults, such as wearing cloth face coverings and maintaining distance from one another, may not be possible for infants and toddlers. In some cases, the child will be too young to understand and practice these precautions. We cannot, for example, expect a group of toddlers not to engage in interactive play or share toys, for example.

All of these factors mean that while certain precautions against the spread of COVID-19 can and will be applied to child care settings, the health recommendations that can be put in place in these settings will differ somewhat from those that are suitable for other social, business and commercial settings.

Therefore, every child care provider who is responsible for providing care or education for infants, children and youth in these settings should be aware of these facts and the health recommendations that should be in place in these settings. Parents or guardians should monitor the health of their child and not send them to the program if they are displaying any symptom of COVID-19. Parents or guardians should seek COVID-19 testing promptly and report positive results to the child care program given the implications for other children, families, and staff. Individuals aged 65 or older and those who are immunocompromised are at a higher risk of COVID-19. Parents or guardians should protect any vulnerable persons who are members of the same household or come into frequent, close contact with infants, children and youth who attend child care.



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About health recommendations:

The following are the health recommendations for all child care centers choosing to operate in Texas. Child care centers may adopt additional protocols consistent with their specific needs and circumstances to help protect the health and safety of all employees and children as long as protocols do not conflict with child care minimum standards.

The virus that causes COVID-19 can be spread to others by infected persons who have few or no symptoms. Even if an infected person is only mildly ill, the people they spread it to may become seriously ill or even die, especially if that person is 65 or older with pre-existing health conditions that place them at higher risk. Because of the hidden nature of this threat, everyone should rigorously follow the practices specified in these recommendations. The virus that causes COVID-19 is still circulating in our communities. We should continue to observe practices that protect everyone, including those who are most vulnerable.

Vaccination is currently the leading prevention strategy to end the COVID-19 pandemic. People 12 years and older are now eligible for COVID-19 vaccination. When eligible people get the vaccine they can protect themselves from getting COVID-19 and its severe complications. People who are fully vaccinated are less likely to get COVID-19 and then spread it to people around them who are unable to get vaccinated, like young children.

When people wear a mask, they protect others as well as themselves. Consistent and correct mask use by people who are not fully vaccinated is especially important indoors and when physical distancing cannot be maintained. Masks are not mandatory but anyone who chooses to wear a mask should be allowed to do so.

- *Indoors: Mask use is recommended for people who are not fully vaccinated. Children under 2 years of age should not wear a mask.*
- *Outdoors: In general, people do not need to wear masks when outdoors.*

Please note, public health guidance cannot anticipate every unique situation. Child care centers should stay informed and take additional actions based on common sense and wise judgment that will protect health and support economic revitalization. Child care centers should also be mindful of federal and state employment and disability laws, workplace safety standards, and accessibility standards to address the needs of both workers and customers. Federal and state regulations regarding child care centers should be followed.

Health recommendations for serving children in child care:

- ☐ Operate the child care in accordance with the *Guidance for Operating Early Care and Education/Child Care Program* released by the Centers of Disease Control, available at [COVID-19 Guidance for Operating Early Care and Education/Child Care Programs \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/ncyc/ece/operating-early-care-and-education-child-care-programs.html).
- ☐ Based on above CDC guidance, create plans for each child care facility around the following prevention measures:
 - ☐ Masks are recommended. Children under 2 years of age should not wear masks.
 - ☐ Implement [social distancing strategies](#)



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- ☐ Intensify [cleaning and disinfection efforts](#)
- ☐ Modify [drop-off and pick-up procedures](#)
- ☐ Ensure children and staff [stay home when they are sick](#)
- ☐ Encourage all child care providers to take the recommended health and safety training, Special Considerations for Infection Control during COVID-19, through the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension.

Preventative health measures for child care centers:

Child care providers must follow all applicable state statutes and HHSC Child Care Regulation rules. The following checklist is intended to provide a selection of important health and safety items. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list. Providers who need help understanding applicable rules and procedures should reach out to their contact at Child Care Regulation for further assistance.

Plan ahead to ensure adequate supplies to support healthy hand hygiene behaviors and routine cleaning of objects and surfaces.

- ☐ **Require sick children and staff to stay home.**
 - ☐ Communicate to parents the importance of keeping children home when they are sick.
 - ☐ Communicate to staff the importance of being vigilant for symptoms and staying in touch with center management if or when they start to feel sick.
 - ☐ Establish procedures to ensure children and staff who come to the child care center sick or become sick while at your facility are sent home as soon as possible.
 - ☐ Keep sick children and staff separate from well children and staff until they can be sent home.
 - ☐ Sick staff members should not return to work until they have met the criteria to discontinue home isolation based on local health authorities' guidance.
 - ☐ Consider ways to provide this guidance to your child care center families.
 - ☐ Children who are close contacts of COVID-19 positive individuals, especially household members, should stay at home even if they do not have symptoms. Check with your local health department for further guidance.
- ☐ **Have a plan if someone is or becomes sick.**
 - ☐ Plan to have an isolation room that can be used to isolate a sick child.
 - ☐ Be ready to follow [CDC guidance](#) on how to disinfect your building or center if someone is sick.
 - ☐ If a sick child has been isolated in your facility, clean and disinfect surfaces in your isolation room or area after the sick child has gone home.



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- ☐ **If COVID-19 is confirmed in a child or staff member:**
 - ☐ Contact your [local health entity](#) to report the presence of COVID-19 in your facility. Your local health entity will advise you on procedures.
 - ☐ Contact Child Care Regulation to report the presence of COVID-19 in your facility.
 - ☐ Close off areas used by the person who is sick.
 - ☐ Open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in the areas.
 - ☐ Wait up to 24 hours, or as long as possible, before you clean or disinfect to allow respiratory droplets to settle before cleaning and disinfecting.
 - ☐ Clean and disinfect all areas used by the person who is sick, such as offices, bathrooms, and common areas.
 - ☐ Continue routine cleaning and disinfection.
- ☐ **Review plans for implementing social distancing strategies.**
 - ☐ Social distancing focuses on remaining out of congregate settings, avoiding mass gatherings, and maintaining distance from others when possible. Detailed guidance for implementing social distancing strategies in child care centers is found [here](#).
- ☐ **Limit access to your center.**
 - ☐ Limit any but the following individuals from accessing your facility:
 - Operation staff;
 - Persons with legal authority to enter, including law enforcement officers, Texas Rising Star staff, Licensing staff, and Department of Family and Protective Services staff;
 - Professionals providing services to children;
 - Children enrolled at the operation; and
 - Parents who have children enrolled and present at the operation.
 - ☐ Limit the use of parent or other volunteers in your facilities.

Social distancing and cohorting strategies:

Use preparedness strategies and consider the following social distancing strategies:

- ☐ If possible, establish cohorts by keeping child care classes in the same group each day, and keeping the same child care providers with the same group each day.
- ☐ Have employees who are not fully vaccinated maintain at least 6 feet of separation from other adults. There should also be at least 6 feet of separation maintained between cohorts.
 - ☐ Other measures such as hand hygiene, cough etiquette, cleanliness, and sanitation should be practiced, to reduce the spread of COVID-19.
 - ☐ Encourage people age 2 and older to wear a mask when indoors, especially if they are not fully vaccinated. However, masks should not be worn while sleeping.
- ☐ Consider whether to alter or halt daily group activities that may promote transmission.



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- ☐ Keep each group of children in a separate room to the extent possible.
- ☐ Limit the mixing of children, such as staggering playground times and keeping groups separate for special activities such as art, music, and exercising.
- ☐ Outdoor areas, like **playgrounds in schools and parks** generally 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 and disinfection of wooden surfaces (play structures, benches, tables) or groundcovers (mulch, sand) is not recommended.
- ☐ If possible, at nap time, ensure that children's naptime mats (or cribs) are spaced out as much as possible, ideally 6 feet apart. Consider placing children head to toe in order to further reduce the potential for viral spread. Be sure and disinfect mats before and after each use.
- ☐ Minimize time standing in lines, keeping children at safe distances apart from each other. Six feet of separation between children is preferred.
- ☐ Have children wash or sanitize their hands immediately after using play stations.
- ☐ If possible, increase the distance between children during table work.
- ☐ Incorporate more outside activities, where feasible.

Parent drop-off and pick-up:

- ☐ Consider pick-up and drop-off of children outside of the operation.
- ☐ Consider staggering arrival and drop off times and have child care providers go outside the facility to pick up the children as caretakers arrive. A plan for curbside drop-off and pick-up should limit direct contact between parents and staff members and adhere to social distancing recommendations.
- ☐ Hand hygiene stations are recommended at the entrance of the facility, so that children can clean their hands before they enter. If a sink with soap and water is not available, provide hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol next to parent sign-in sheets. Keep hand sanitizer out of children's reach and supervise use.



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- ☐ Send home any employee or child who has any of the following new or worsening signs or symptoms of possible COVID-19:
 - Cough
 - Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
 - Chills
 - Repeated shaking with chills
 - Muscle pain
 - Headache
 - Sore throat
 - Loss of taste or smell
 - Diarrhea
 - Feeling feverish or a measured temperature greater than or equal to 100.0 degrees Fahrenheit
 - Known close contact with a person who is lab-confirmed to have COVID-19, especially household members who are COVID-19 positive
- ☐ The length of time the child should stay out of child care depends on whether the child has COVID-19 or another illness. In most instances, those who have COVID-19 [can be around others](#) after
 - 10 days since symptoms first appeared **and**
 - 24 hours with no fever without the use of fever-reducing medications **and**
 - Other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving
- ☐ Children who test positive for COVID-19 but do not have symptoms can be around others 10 days after their first positive COVID-19 test.
- ☐ **Close Contacts of Persons with COVID-19**
 - Whether and for how long to stay home for people who have been exposed to a person with COVID-19 depends on vaccination status.
 - Children and unvaccinated staff who had close contact with someone who has (suspected or confirmed) COVID-19, especially if a household member is COVID-19 positive, should stay home ([quarantine](#)) for 14 days **after their last exposure** to that person. [Close contact](#) is defined as within 6 feet of an infected person for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period. Some local health entities might choose to use testing to [shorten quarantine](#)
 - People who are fully vaccinated and do not have COVID-19 symptoms do not need to quarantine after an exposure to someone with COVID-19.
- ☐ It is recommended that fully vaccinated people who have come into [close contact](#) with someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 be tested 3-5 days after exposure, and to wear a mask in public indoor settings for 14 days or until they receive a negative test result.
- ☐ Child care programs are encouraged to implement sick leave policies that permit staff who are symptomatic, particularly high-risk individuals, to stay at home.



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Enhanced cleaning and disinfecting measures:

The following should be done in addition to (or in substitution of) existing cleaning protocols in place at the child care center:

- ☐ Cleaning and disinfecting efforts should be intensified over the pre-COVID-19 standards. Additional CDC guidance can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>
- ☐ Cleaning products should not be used near children, and staff should ensure that there is adequate ventilation when using these products to prevent children from inhaling toxic fumes.
- ☐ Facilities should develop a schedule for regular cleaning and disinfecting.
- ☐ Routinely clean, sanitize, and disinfect surfaces and objects that are frequently touched, especially toys and games.
- ☐ Do not use machine washable cloth toys, or the toys must only be used by one child and then laundered before use of another child.
- ☐ Clean objects/surfaces not ordinarily cleaned daily such as doorknobs, light switches, classroom sink handles, countertops, nap pads, toilet training potties, desks, chairs, cubbies, and playground structures. Use the cleaners typically used at your facility.
- ☐ Adjust the HVAC system to allow for more fresh air to enter the program space, if possible.
- ☐ All bathrooms should be cleaned and disinfected regularly throughout the day..
- ☐ **Cleaning products:**
 - ☐ Use all cleaning products according to the directions on the label. For disinfection, a list of cleaning products specific to COVID can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>
 - ☐ If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
 - ☐ Follow the manufacturer's instructions for concentration, application method, and contact time for all cleaning and disinfection products.
 - ☐ If possible, provide EPA-registered disposable wipes to child care providers and other staff members so that commonly used surfaces such as keyboards, desks, and remote controls can be wiped down before use. If wipes are not available, please refer to CDC's guidance on [disinfection for community settings](#).
 - ☐ All cleaning materials should be kept secure and out of reach of children.



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- ☐ **Clean and sanitize toys:**
 - ☐ Toys that children have placed in their mouths or that are otherwise contaminated by body secretions or excretions should be set aside until they are cleaned and disinfected by hand by a person wearing gloves. Clean with water and detergent, rinse, sanitize with an EPA-registered disinfectant, rinse again, and air-dry. You may also clean in a mechanical dishwasher. Be mindful of items more likely to be placed in a child's mouth, like play food, dishes, and utensils.
 - ☐ Machine washable cloth toys should be used by one individual at a time or should not be used at all. These toys should be laundered before being used by another child.
 - ☐ Set aside toys that need to be cleaned. Place in a dish pan with soapy water or put in a separate container marked for "soiled toys." Keep dish pan and water out of reach from children to prevent risk of drowning. Washing with soapy water is the ideal method for cleaning. Try to have enough toys so that the toys can be rotated through cleanings.
- ☐ **Clean and disinfect bedding:**
 - ☐ Use bedding (sheets, pillows, blankets, sleeping bags) that can be washed.
 - ☐ Keep each child's bedding separate, and consider storing in individually labeled bins, cubbies, or bags. Cots and mats should be labeled for each child.
 - ☐ Bedding that touches a child's skin should be cleaned weekly or before use by another child.

Caring for infants and toddlers:

- ☐ **Diapering:**
 - ☐ When diapering a child, wash your hands and wash the child's hands before you begin, and wear gloves. Follow safe diaper changing procedures. Procedures should be posted in all diaper changing areas. Steps include:
 - Prepare (includes putting on gloves)
 - Clean the child
 - Remove trash (soiled diaper and wipes)
 - Replace diaper
 - Wash child's hands
 - Clean up diapering station
 - Wash hands
 - ☐ After diapering, wash your hands (even if you were wearing gloves) and disinfect the diapering area with a fragrance-free bleach that is EPA-registered as a sanitizing or disinfecting solution. If other products are used for sanitizing or disinfecting, they should also be fragrance-free and EPA-registered. If the surface is dirty, it should be cleaned with detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
 - ☐ If reusable cloth diapers are used, they should not be rinsed or cleaned in the facility. The soiled cloth diaper and its contents (without emptying or rinsing) should be placed in a plastic bag or into a plastic-lined, hands-free covered diaper pail to give to parents/guardians or laundry service.



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- ☐ **Washing, feeding, or holding a child:**
 - ☐ It is important to comfort crying, sad, or anxious infants and toddlers, and they often need to be held. To the extent possible, when washing, feeding, or holding very young children, child care providers can protect themselves by wearing an over-large button-down, long sleeved shirt and by wearing long hair up off the collar in a ponytail or other updo. Consider limiting the amount and type of jewelry that you wear so that the disease cannot be transmitted that way.
 - ☐ Child care providers should wash their hands, neck, and anywhere touched by a child's secretions.
 - ☐ Child care providers should change the child's clothes if secretions are on the child's clothes. They should change their clothing, if there are secretions on it, and wash their hands again.
 - ☐ Contaminated clothes should be placed in a plastic bag or washed in a washing machine.
 - ☐ Infants, toddlers, and their providers should have multiple changes of clothes on hand in the child care center or home-based child care.
 - ☐ Child care providers should wash their hands before and after handling infant bottles prepared at home or prepared in the facility.
 - ☐ Bottles, bottle caps, nipples, and other equipment (e.g. bottle warmers) used for bottle-feeding should be thoroughly cleaned after each use by washing in a dishwasher or by washing with a bottlebrush, soap, and water.

Healthy hand hygiene:

- ☐ All children, staff, and volunteers should engage in hand hygiene at the following times:
 - ☐ Arrival to the facility and after breaks
 - ☐ Before and after preparing food or drinks
 - ☐ Before and after eating or handling food, or feeding children
 - ☐ Before and after administering medication or medical ointment
 - ☐ Before and after diapering
 - ☐ After using the toilet or helping a child use the bathroom
 - ☐ After coming in contact with bodily fluid
 - ☐ After handling animals or cleaning up animal waste
 - ☐ After playing outdoors or in sand
 - ☐ After handling garbage



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- ☐ Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If hands are not visibly dirty, alcohol-based hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol can be used if soap and water are not readily available.
- ☐ Supervise children when they use hand sanitizer to prevent ingestion.
- ☐ Assist children with handwashing, including infants who cannot wash hands alone.
- ☐ After assisting children with handwashing, staff should also wash their hands.
- ☐ Place posters describing handwashing steps near sinks. Developmentally appropriate posters in multiple languages are available from CDC.