School and Childcare Teachers and Administrators COVID-19 Toolkit:
Version 10-02-2020

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- Kent County Health Department Statement About Contact Tracing
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- Types of Masks
- Cloth Face Coverings Help Prevent the Spread of COVID-19
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<tr>
<th>Change Number</th>
<th>Description of the change and/or affected section of Toolkit</th>
<th>Page Title of Update</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Updated recommendation for quarantine after new exposure to COVID-19 positive case.</td>
<td>FAQs: Q18, Q19</td>
<td>07/21/2020</td>
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<td>0002</td>
<td>Updated language related to contact tracer discretion to define close contacts.</td>
<td>Contact Tracing in the School Setting; School Scenarios with Action Steps; FAQs: Q7, Q8</td>
<td>07/21/2020</td>
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<td>0003</td>
<td>Updated recommendations for isolation criteria in household setting.</td>
<td>School Scenarios with Action Steps; Isolation/Quarantine Timeline; FAQs: Q3, Q5</td>
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<td>0004</td>
<td>Updated isolation requirements in school, daycare or work settings.</td>
<td>FAQs: Q2, Q13</td>
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<td>0005</td>
<td>Updated wording of answer to reflect student experiencing symptoms, but tests negative for COVID-19, can return after 24 hours symptom-free.</td>
<td>FAQs: Q10</td>
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<td>0006</td>
<td>Added &quot;Returning to School After Receiving Your COVID-19 Test Results&quot; Flowchart</td>
<td>New page added: Returning to School After Receiving Your COVID-19 Test Results Flowchart</td>
<td>7/29/2020</td>
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<td>0007</td>
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<td>Added FAQs: Q23-27</td>
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<td>0008</td>
<td>Updated Contact Tracing in School Setting Flowchart steps</td>
<td>Contact Tracing in School Setting Flowchart</td>
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<td>0008</td>
<td>Updated language in Recommended Scripts for School Community to reflect Health Department vs. School Role for contact tracing</td>
<td>Recommended Scripts for School Community</td>
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<td>0009</td>
<td>Added “Types of Masks” page and clear face mask vs. face shield clarification</td>
<td>Types of Masks</td>
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<td>0010</td>
<td>Added “School Health Screening Assessment Options” and related information</td>
<td>School Health Screening Assessment Options</td>
<td>08/05/2020</td>
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<td>0011</td>
<td>Added “Who might be a close contact?” page</td>
<td>Who might be a close contact?</td>
<td>08/05/2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>Added Kent ISD and State of Michigan Mental Health Resources for Schools</td>
<td>Kent ISD and State of Michigan Mental Health Resources for Schools</td>
<td>08/12/2020</td>
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<td>0013</td>
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<td>Contact Tracing Spreadsheet for Schools</td>
<td>08/13/2020</td>
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<td>0014</td>
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<td>Considerations for Music Education</td>
<td>08/13/2020</td>
</tr>
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<td>#</td>
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<td>Article/Resource</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>0015</td>
<td>Added “Algorithm for Distinguishing COVID Symptoms”</td>
<td>Algorithm for Distinguishing COVID Symptoms</td>
<td>08/20/2020</td>
</tr>
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<td>0016</td>
<td>Added further clarification about screening tools</td>
<td>School Health Screening Assessment Options</td>
<td>08/20/2020</td>
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<td>0017</td>
<td>Added “Tips for Helping Children Wear Masks”</td>
<td>Tips for Helping Children Wear Masks</td>
<td>08/20/2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>0018</td>
<td>Revised “Algorithm for Distinguishing COVID Symptoms”</td>
<td>Algorithm for Distinguishing COVID Symptoms</td>
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<tr>
<td>0019</td>
<td>Revised “Considerations for Music Education”</td>
<td>Considerations for Music Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>0020</td>
<td>Revised “Algorithm for Distinguishing COVID Symptoms”</td>
<td>Algorithm for Distinguishing COVID Symptoms</td>
<td>09/10/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0021</td>
<td>Added clarification about masks with holes or that are made of mesh.</td>
<td>Types of Masks</td>
<td>09/10/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022</td>
<td>Added Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network website</td>
<td>Mental Health Resources for Schools</td>
<td>09/10/2020</td>
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<td>0023</td>
<td>Revised “Considerations for Music Education”</td>
<td>Considerations for Music Education</td>
<td>09/10/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0024</td>
<td>Added letter about students remaining at home while awaiting COVID-19 test</td>
<td>Kent County Health Department header</td>
<td>09/10/2020</td>
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<td>0026</td>
<td>Added FAQ</td>
<td>FAQ: 33</td>
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<td>0027</td>
<td>Added a link to a visual guide for face masks under “Resources.”</td>
<td>Types of Masks</td>
<td>09/24/2020</td>
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<td>0028</td>
<td>Added additional resources for individuals with autism to wear a mask.</td>
<td>Tips for Helping Students Wear Masks</td>
<td>09/24/2020</td>
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<td>0029</td>
<td>Added FAQ</td>
<td>FAQ: 34</td>
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<td>0031</td>
<td>See bolded and underlined section for music class guidance</td>
<td>Considerations for Music Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>0032</td>
<td>Revised FAQ 26 due to EO 2020-185</td>
<td>FAQs: 26</td>
<td>10/01/2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
August 6, 2020

The current science on COVID-19 confirms that the primary way that COVID-19 spreads is through respiratory droplets. Two effective ways to reduce the spread of the virus are masks and social distancing. Based on this science, the Kent County Health Department confirms the following to be true regarding mask use in Kent County schools:

- The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has confirmed that masks worn over the mouth and nose reduce the quantity of and distance the droplets containing the virus travel. This reduces the potential spread of the virus. 1
- The CDC has confirmed that social distancing of a minimum of 6 feet is effective to reduce the potential spread of the virus.
- Science confirms that children of all ages can spread the virus.
- Young children often cannot or do not practice social distancing.
- The State of Michigan’s MI Safe Schools Return to School Roadmap, published on June 30, 2020, requires school students and personnel to wear masks when on a bus, in hallways and common areas, except when eating or drinking. 2 This document also requires students 6th -12th grade to wear a mask in the classroom.
- The Governor’s executive order, (EO 2020- 153) requires everyone age 5 and older to wear a mask in public. 3 This requirement reflects the best public health science and should be followed broadly.

Whenever they are in school or being transported to and from school all students and school personnel should wear masks to reduce the spread of the virus, unless they are eating or drinking, or are outside in open air and socially distanced from others. If a child cannot wear a mask for medical reasons the parent should consider an alternative to face-to-face education, such as virtual education, to protect their child and others.

Adam London, Ph.D.
Administrative Health Officer

1 https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0714-americans-to-wear-masks.html
2 https://www.michigan.gov/whitmer/0,9309,7-387-90499_90705---,00.html (p. 22)
3 https://www.michigan.gov/whitmer/0,9309,7-387-90499_90705---,00.html
September 10, 2020

To School Administrators:

Contact tracing is an important tool utilized by Kent County Health Department (KCHD) to quickly identify those who should be quarantined due to exposure to COVID-19. KCHD has a well-trained team of investigators and contact tracers dedicated to contacting students and school personnel who should quarantine due to exposure and subsequent risk of infection of the Coronavirus; however, it is often impossible for these team members to reach the families prior to the following school day. For this reason, the Kent County Health Department is requesting that schools inform those who are identified as close contacts that they should not enter the school building or participate in school activities until they hear from the KCHD. It is the responsibility of the Kent County Health Department to alert students and staff of their need to quarantine, but it is the responsibility of the school to inform them of the requirement to remain out of school and to abstain from all school activities while awaiting the call from KCHD.

Thank you for working with Kent County Health Department to protect our schools from the spread of COVID19.

Respectfully,

Adam London, Ph.D.
Administrative Health Officer
Definitions

**Coronavirus:** Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) is an illness caused by a virus that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a new coronavirus that has spread throughout the world.

**Contact Tracing:** A strategy for slowing the spread of disease in which public health workers communicate with infectious people to identify their contacts. They then follow up with those contacts to provide guidance on how to quarantine themselves and what to do if they develop symptoms of disease.

**Quarantine:** The practice of keeping someone who might have been exposed to COVID-19 away from others. Quarantine helps prevent spread of disease that can occur before a person knows they are sick or if they are infected with the virus without feeling symptoms. People in quarantine must stay home (usually 14 days), separate themselves from others, monitor their health, and follow directions from their state or local health department.

**Isolation:** The practice of separating people infected with the virus (those who are sick with COVID-19 and those with no symptoms) from people who are not infected. People who are in isolation (usually for 10 days) must stay home until it’s safe for them to be around others. In the home, anyone sick or infected must separate themselves from others by staying in a specific “sick room” or area and using a separate bathroom (if available).

**Close Contact:** A person who was within 6 feet of a person infected with COVID-19 for more than 15 minutes with or without a mask.

Examples of close contacts include individuals who were close to a person who is infected with COVID-19 by providing care to them at home, sharing a living space, having direct physical contact with them (touched, hugged or kissed them), and sharing eating or drinking utensils. People may also be close contacts if they were somehow exposed to droplets from an infected person (sneezed or coughed on).
# Types of Masks:

| Cloth Face Coverings | Cloth face coverings are masks made from material that are meant to cover your nose and mouth and to be secured under the chin and are not considered personal protective equipment (PPE). These are effective in reducing the spread of the virus. These should be cleaned daily with detergent and water. Bandanas do not provide the same level of protection as a cloth face mask but are better than not having any covering at all. They should be permitted when nothing else is available.  
*There may be some instances when cloth face coverings are not feasible and adaptations to cloth face coverings may need to be considered.* |
|---|---|
| In certain circumstances, a clear face covering that covers the nose and wraps securely around the face may be worn by certain people in the school setting. Some examples include:  
• Those who interact with students or staff who are deaf or hard of hearing  
• Teachers of young students learning to read  
• Teachers of students in English as a second language classes  
• Teachers of students with disabilities  
**Clear face coverings are not face shields.** CDC does not recommend use of face shields for everyday activities or as a substitute for masks because of a lack of evidence of their effectiveness for source control. |
| Surgical Masks | Surgical masks were originally intended to be worn by health professionals and are considered personal protective equipment. These are effective in reducing the spread of the virus. |
| N95 or N95 respirator | A N95 mask, also known as a respirator, filters particles that meet a certain standard for air filtration, meaning that it filters at least 95% of airborne particles. These are recommended only for use by healthcare personnel who need protection from both airborne and fluid hazards (e.g., splashes, sprays). |

**Additional Resources:**  
[Considerations for Wearing Masks](#)  
[Face Masks in Schools](#)  
[Adaptations to Face Masks Guidance](#)
Cloth Face Coverings Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

BAD

GOOD

BETTER

Stay 6 feet away from others and wear a mask.

BEST

Stay 6 feet away from others and both wear a mask.
## Tips for Helping Students Wear Masks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communicate</th>
<th>Personalize It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowing what to expect helps kids of all ages feel prepared and more at ease. Give kids time to get used to what’s new. Set expectations, give support, and answer their questions to help them feel comfortable.</td>
<td>Allow students to select their cloth face covering and/or material that is used to make it. Kids can decorate their masks to make it their own.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provide Options</th>
<th>Explain Why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For students with sensory concerns or tactile sensitivities, offer a variety of materials, prints, and textures, and allow them to choose which face covering is most comfortable.</td>
<td>Use simple words to explain why masks are important to our health and how they keep us safe from germs. Focus on the positive aspects of wearing them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice and Praise</th>
<th>Make Masks Comfortable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As much as you can, give kids time to practice wearing their masks for longer periods at home or in public so they are ready for school. Use positive reinforcement to help encourage them.</td>
<td>Find adaptations such as face mask extenders or ear savers that can make wearing a mask more comfortable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teach About Proper Use</th>
<th>Make It Fun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By talking to kids and showing them how to wear masks safely, they are more likely to properly wear them.</td>
<td>For younger children, you can make it fun by putting a mask on their favorite stuffed animal. Play with your children while wearing masks and pretend you are superheroes or doctors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you need further assistance, seek services from specialists such as behavior analysts or behavioral psychologists.

**Resources:**

- CDC How to Wear Masks
- Social Stories for Young and Old
- Helping Individuals with Autism Wear Face Masks
- Sesame Street Video
- American Lung Association: Steps to Get Used to Wearing a Mask
- Cloth Face Coverings for Children during COVID-19
- Helping people with autism spectrum disorder manage masks and COVID-19 tests
- Helping Individuals with Autism Wear Face Masks
- A Parent’s Guide
School Health Screening Assessment Options

For the health and safety of school communities, the Health Department requires school personnel and students to be screened for symptoms of COVID-19 before entering their school.

Schools may use any one of these options or have all three options available for their families. If none of these options meet the need of the school, they can seek a different tool and have it reviewed by the Health Department.

Schools that wish to take advantage of the Health Department’s Electronic Tool to assist with student/staff screening should reach out as soon as possible to Steve Lane at steve.lane@kentcountymi.gov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Screenings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Electronic Tool to Assist with Student/Staff Screening (Patient Education Genius) (PEG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Before leaving for school, parents/guardians will receive a text and complete the virtual screening for their student(s) via an online portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The information collected will be sent to the school, the District, and KCHD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HIPAA Compliance offered by KCHD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who is responsible?</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent/Guardian</td>
<td>Free to Kent County schools provided by KCHD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This portal will provide customizable articles/messages for parents/students during the COVID-19 pandemic.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puts responsibility on parents/guardians to complete screening, reduces burden on schools.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allows many students to be screened all at once and faster entry into the building.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data is available to KCHD so Contact Tracing can be streamlined with the shared data. It also provides reporting capabilities to the school including who did or did not fill out the screening tool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technology may not be available to all families to participate in this screening.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parents/guardians may forget to screen before dropping student off at school or prior to them getting on the bus.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Paper Form Screening (See next page for sample.)
- This type of screening would be completed at home and need to be brought to school.
- A parent/guardian will fill out a paper form and either the student (depending on their age) will turn in the screening questionnaire for their student.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent/Guardian</td>
<td>Allows for school to know student passed/fail screening in real time.</td>
<td>Student/staff will have arrived at the school in the building and may fail screening.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. In-person Screening
- This screening would take place either outside the school building or in a room towards the front of the building to avoid sick students and staff from exposing others.
- Consent to screening is acquired through a paper form.

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<tr>
<th>Who is responsible?</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School personnel</td>
<td>Allows for screener to visually inspect staff/student for symptoms.</td>
<td>Student/staff will have arrived at the school in the building and may fail screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time consuming.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Requires staff trainings and personal protective equipment and could possibly expose screener to COVID+ staff/students.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Could lead to lines outside of the school due to many people being checked in all at once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The parent/guardian must provide consent for the school to take the child’s temperature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some school districts prefer to have parents and staff sign a one-time agreement at the beginning of the school year stating that they will not send their child to school if they have certain symptoms. The Kent County Health Department acknowledges that this meets the requirement as stated in the Return to School Roadmap, page 24. Since this is not a robust prevention method, schools that utilize this as their screening protocol will need to be diligent to monitor for symptoms during the school day. Additionally, schools are encouraged to send periodic reminders to parents in order to maintain adherence to the in-home screening.
### School Health Paper Screening Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom Check:</th>
<th>Name of Child / Staff:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does your child / staff member have <strong>ANY</strong> of the following symptoms?</td>
<td>Name of Child / Staff:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO, do not have any symptoms.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Temperature 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or higher OR feels warm to touch OR feels feverish or has chills</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sore throat</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New cough or change in cough for a child who often has a cough</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diarrhea, vomiting, or belly pain</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New severe headache</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New loss of taste or smell</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
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### Close Contact Check:
Has your child / staff member had close contact (within 6 feet of someone for 15 minutes or more) with a person who has been confirmed to have COVID-19?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
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*If your child / staff member has answered **YES** to either of the questions above, your child cannot attend school today.*

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### Symptom Check:
Does your child / staff member have **ANY** of the following symptoms?

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*If your child / staff member has answered **YES** to either of the questions above, your child cannot attend school today.*
COVID-19 Contact Tracing Spreadsheet for Schools

The role of schools is to work with the Kent County Health Department and identify those who are close contacts within the school. Ideally within 24 hours of being notified, the school should complete the Contact Tracing Spreadsheet for Schools as thoroughly as possible. This spreadsheet is a fillable document. Once it is complete, the designated contact tracer from each school should complete the spreadsheet and send to COVIDSchools@kentcounty.onmicrosoft.com as an attachment.

For every new positive case, a new form should be filled out. Once the health department receives this document, the students or staff that are named on the document will be contacted by phone. The contact tracer will verify that they qualify as a close contact and will inform them of their need to quarantine. The contact tracer will inform the school of students/staff who have been placed on quarantine.

Contact Tracing in the School Setting

Helpful questions to consider when identifying close contacts in the school setting:

- Who is the staff/student near (less than 6ft) throughout the day?
- Has there been adequate physical distancing in classrooms, breakrooms and lunchrooms?
- Are there any others at the school that live with the staff/student, or carpool with them?

Other considerations for schools when there is more than one positive case identified (to look for patterns/areas of concern):

- Did the school already know staff/student had been identified as a close/household contact of someone who was positive for COVID-19?
- Is there one location/classroom in the school that seems to be more affected?
- Is there something else in common with positive cases?
- Mask adherence in the school? (not just while in the hallway, but during classroom time?)

Contact Tracing Resources


Key Information to Collect During a Case Interview: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/keyinfo.html

A student or school personnel tests positive for COVID-19.

School alerts Kent County Health Department (KCHD) about COVID-19 positive case. Call 616-326-0060 to report.

School interviews the COVID-19 positive person to identify close contacts within the school and completes the Contact Tracing Spreadsheet for Schools.

The KCHD begins contact tracing for related cases outside of the school community.

School reports close contacts by completing and submitting the COVID-19 Contact Tracing Spreadsheet for Schools form to the Kent County Health Department at COVIDSchools@kentcounty.onmicrosoft.com.

The KCHD alerts all identified close contacts of COVID-19 exposure who are in the school community and those not associated with the school.

All identified close contacts of the COVID-19 positive case must quarantine at home for 14 days from last positive day of exposure and monitor for symptoms.
Contact Tracing in the School Setting

1. This is a brief introduction on how schools can assist the Kent County Health Department in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in our community.

2. What happens when students or school staff test positive for COVID-19?

3. The school will alert the KCHD by calling the COVID-19 school phone line to report the positive case. Call 616-326-0060 to report.

4. The school will begin to interview either the person with COVID-19, parents or guardians, and/or staff related to the case to identify close contacts within the context of the school.

5. Close contacts are students or staff who were within 6 feet of a COVID positive person for 15 minutes or more.

6. An exposure does not have to be 15 consecutive minutes. Multiple shorter exposures that add up to 15 minutes also qualify a person as a close contact.

7. Contact tracers should also consider the age of the students and whether or not they were able to maintain social distance. A person who has been coughed or sneezed on by a person who is COVID positive is also considered a close contact.

8. Contact tracers in the school should identify all people in the school who were close contacts with the person who was COVID positive starting from 48 hours prior to the onset of symptoms.

9. Some examples of close contacts in the school setting: Classmates, Lunchmates, Teammates, Playmates, Carpools, Riding the bus

10. Any other gatherings with peers, such as in office spaces or bathrooms could lead to someone being a close contact.

11. The school will fill out the Contact Tracing Spreadsheet for Schools based on the information from the contact tracing interview. The form can be found on the KCHD website.

12. The school will submit the form as an attachment to the KCHD COVID School e-mail.

13. Students or staff who qualify as close contacts should be told by the school that they should not come to school the next day and await a phone call from the Health Department.

14. The KCHD will alert all identified close contacts of COVID-19 exposure as soon as possible, ideally within 24 hours of receiving the spreadsheet from the schools.

15. The school is responsible for ensuring that student or staff who are sick with COVID-19 do not attend school during their isolation period which will be a minimum of 10 days since the onset of their symptoms. This will help keep healthy students who attend school safe.

16. All identified close contacts of the person who is sick with COVID-19 must quarantine at home for 14 days from their last possible day of exposure and monitor for symptoms.

17. Those in quarantine must stay home. This includes staying home and not attending any in-person class time, extracurricular activities, or group projects after the school day.

18. Student or staff who need to isolate or quarantine will be informed by the Health Department when their isolation or quarantine period is complete. A negative COVID test is not required to return to school.

19. Thank you.

It may be hard to make decisions about who is a close contact in the school setting. If you are unsure about a certain situation, call the Health Department school line for assistance at 616-326-0060. Thank you for helping keep our community safe.
### Who might be a close contact?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Classmates</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lunch Mates</strong></th>
<th><strong>Play Mates</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classmates who carpool, ride the bus together, or are in class within 6 feet of someone with COVID-19 for 15+ minutes or more.</td>
<td>When someone who eats lunch within 6 feet of someone with COVID-19 for 15+ minutes. This is a higher risk time as face coverings cannot be worn.</td>
<td>Playmates on the playground or in the gym within 6 feet of someone with COVID-19 for 15+ minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Teammates</strong></th>
<th><strong>Opposing Teammates</strong></th>
<th><strong>Other Classmates</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sports teammates within 6 feet of someone with COVID-19 for 15+ minutes.</td>
<td>Opposing teammates in sporting events that shared time on the field or court and were within 6 feet of someone with COVID-19 for 15+ minutes.</td>
<td>Any others that had interactions with someone who had COVID-19 lasting over 15 minutes in confined areas such as bathrooms, office room, where distancing of 6 feet is difficult.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Entire Classrooms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Others</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the contagious individual is a teacher and was frequently less than 6 feet from students while teaching, the entire class may need to quarantine.</td>
<td>Public health authorities may determine that distances beyond 6 feet or less than 15 minutes can still result in high-risk exposures based on other considerations and circumstances in each case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public health authorities may determine that distances beyond 6 feet or less than 15 minutes can still result in high-risk exposures based on other considerations and circumstances in each case.

Any other person outside of the school community that had similar exposure to a contagious individual is considered a close contact.
School Drinking Water Guidance and Resources

For Parents
For School Administrators and Managers

Flushing Guidance Memo to Schools During Executive Order 2020-35

Guidance on Flushing Your School Plumbing System Before Resuming Class: information concerning the risks of water stagnation and where to find more information to help maintain the quality of drinking water within your facilities.

For more guidance documents, lead testing information and videos, please visit, https://www.michigan.gov/egle/0,9429,7-135-3313_3675_3691-474608--,00.html
Recommended Scripts for School Community

General COVID-19 Exposure in a School Setting

“We recently became aware of a [staff member/student/child] in our [school/childcare] setting that tested positive for COVID-19. We found out on [Insert Date Here] that the test came back positive. We are responsible to identify those who are considered close contacts by CDC guidelines. If your [student/child] is considered a close contact, the Kent County Health Department will contact you. If your [student/child] does not qualify as a close contact, you will not hear from the Health Department. We want to protect the confidentiality of this person. We are moving forward under the guidance of the Kent County Health Department. All measures have been taken to protect the wellbeing of your child(ren), including thoroughly disinfecting the school building. Please monitor for onset of symptoms related to COVID-19. If you note any change in the health of your child, please call your regular medical provider.”

General COVID-19 Exposure in a School Setting

“A [staff member/student] involved with [Insert Group Name] was exposed to COVID-19. When the [staff member/student] became aware of this exposure, they were tested. We are responsible to identify those who are considered close contacts by CDC guidelines. If your [student/child] is considered a close contact, the Kent County Health Department will contact you. We are moving forward under the guidance of the Kent County Health Department. All measures have been taken to protect the wellbeing of your child(ren), including thoroughly disinfecting the school building. Please monitor for onset of symptoms related to COVID-19. If you note any change in the health of your child, please call your regular medical provider.”
K-12 COVID-19 Symptom and Testing Protocol

STUDENTS with symptoms that are concerning for COVID-19

STUDENT screens positive for a concerning symptom on screener or develops concerning symptoms at school AND has no known exposure to someone with COVID-19 in the past 14 days

HEALTHCARE EVALUATION IS INDICATED
- Household members should stay home until test results or healthcare evaluation results are back.
- School contacts may continue attending school

CLEAR ALTERNATIVE DIAGNOSIS
(e.g. positive strep test, urinary infection)
- Can return to school after 24 hours of resolution of fever and improvement in symptoms with note from healthcare provider
- Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

NO CLEAR ALTERNATIVE DIAGNOSIS

COVID-19 TESTING INDICATED
- Student stays home until results are back
- Household members stay home until results are back. School contacts may attend school

NEGATIVE MOLECULAR/PCR TEST: Stay home until fever free for 24 hours without using fever-reducing medicines, and symptoms improving
- Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

POSITIVE TEST: Isolate for at least 10 days, until fever free for 24 hours without using fever-reducing medicines, and symptoms improving. A negative test is NOT needed to return to school.
- Household members must quarantine at home while the positive student is in isolation AND for 14 days after last exposure to student with COVID-19 or cleared by the health department. School contacts must quarantine.

TESTING NOT DONE: Assume the student is positive and isolate for at least 10 days, symptoms improving and fever free for 24 hours
- Household members must quarantine at home while the positive student is in isolation AND for 14 days from last exposure to student with COVID-19 or cleared by the health department. School contacts may continue attending school.

If your child has the following symptoms associated with COVID-19 in children, healthcare evaluation is needed:

Any TWO of the following:
- Fever (measured or subjective)
- Chills
- Headache
- Extreme Tiredness/Fatigue
- Sore Throat
- Congestion or Runny nose
- Body aches
- Nausea/vomiting or Diarrhea
- Shortness of breath

OR

ONE of the following:
- New cough
- Loss of taste or smell
STUDENT has symptoms that are NOT as concerning for COVID-19 or has only ONE of the symptoms on the list below AND has no known exposure to someone with COVID-19 in the past 14 days:

**HAS THE STUDENT BEEN AROUND ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN SICK IN THE PAST 14 DAYS?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 testing recommended</td>
<td>COVID-19 testing not necessary but recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If testing is done, student stays home until results are back. Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

**NEGATIVE TEST**
Stay home until fever free for 24 hours and student improving
Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

**POSITIVE PCR TEST**
Isolate for at least 10 days. A negative test is NOT needed to return to school
Household members must quarantine at home while the positive student is in isolation AND for 14 days after last exposure to student with COVID-19 or cleared by the health department. School contacts must quarantine for 14 days.

**IF TESTING IS NOT DONE**
Stay home until fever free for 24 hours and symptoms are improving.
*If symptoms do not improve in 2 days, contact a healthcare provider and have testing for COVID-19
Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

**SYMPTOMS CONCERNING FOR COVID-19**
If the child has the following symptoms, healthcare evaluation is needed:

Any **TWO** of the following:
- Fever (measured or subjective)
- Chills
- Headache
- Extreme Tiredness/Fatigue
- Sore Throat
- Congestion or Runny nose
- Body aches
- Nausea/vomiting or Diarrhea
- Shortness of breath

**OR**

**ONE** of the following:
- New cough
- Loss of taste or smell

If the child does not meet these criteria, then follow the guidance above
Students/Staff who have known exposure to a person with confirmed COVID-19

Stay home for 14 days after last exposure until cleared by the health department. Consider COVID-19 testing. Must complete 14 days of quarantine EVEN if test is negative.

**STUDENT/STAFF EXPOSED TO SOMEONE WITH COVID-19 IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

- Stay home while the family member is in isolation AND for 14 days after last exposure until cleared by the health department.
- All household members must also stay home while the family member is in isolation AND for 14 days after last exposure to household member with COVID-19.

**STUDENT/STAFF EXPOSED TO SOMEONE WITH COVID-19 OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD**

- Stay home for 14 days after last exposure until cleared by the health department.
- All household members, if they were NOT exposed to the person with confirmed COVID-19, may continue attending school as long as the person who was exposed remains healthy.

**COVID-19 TESTING INDICATED IF STUDENT/STAFF DEVELOPS SYMPTOMS DURING THE 14 DAYS**

- If symptoms meet concerning criteria, isolation is required until test results are back. Person is now a probable case.
- All household members must stay home in quarantine, but other close contacts may continue attending work, school, and childcare until test results are back.

- If symptoms do not meet concerning criteria, testing is still indicated.
- All household members and close contacts may continue attending work, school, and childcare until test results are back.

**STUDENT/STAFF HAS NO SYMPTOMS BUT IS TESTED DURING THE 14 DAYS**

- **POSITIVE PCR TEST OR TEST NOT DONE**
  - Isolate for 10 days.
  - All household members must stay home in quarantine. They must be home while the positive person is in isolation AND 14 days after exposure to the person. School contacts may continue attending school.

- **NEGATIVE TEST**
  - Complete 14 days of quarantine.
  - All household members and close contacts may continue attending work, school, and childcare.

A negative COVID-19 test does not mean that someone who is a close contact can end the 14-day quarantine early.
School STAFF MEMBER has symptoms concerning for COVID-19

STAFF screens positive for a symptom on screener AND has no known exposure to someone with COVID-19 in the past 14 days:

IF YOU HAVE AT LEAST TWO OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS*
- Fever (measured or subjective)
- Chills
- Body aches
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Nausea or Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Fatigue
- Congestion or Runny nose

OR

ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Loss of taste or smell

HEALTHCARE EVALUATION INDICATED
Household members should stay home until test results or healthcare evaluation results are back. School contacts may continue attending school.

CLEAR ALTERNATIVE DIAGNOSIS (e.g. positive strep test, urinary infection)
Can return to school after 24 hours resolution of fever and improvement in symptoms with note from healthcare provider
Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

NO CLEAR ALTERNATIVE DIAGNOSIS

COVID-19 testing indicated — Stay home until results are back

POSITIVE PCR TEST
Isolate for at least 10 days. A negative test is NOT needed to return to school
Household members must quarantine at home while the positive staff is isolated AND for 14 days after last exposure to staff with COVID-19, or until cleared by the health department. School contacts must quarantine.

NEGATIVE TEST
Stay home until fever free for 24 hours without using fever reducing medicines and symptoms improve
Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

TESTING NOT DONE
Assume the staff is positive and isolate for at least 10 days
Household members must quarantine at home while the staff is isolated AND for 14 days after last exposure to the staff or until cleared by the health department. School contacts must quarantine.

Criteria from Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
School STAFF MEMBER has symptoms but does not meet criteria on page 4

Your symptoms DO NOT meet the criteria below. Have you been around anyone who has been sick in the past 14 days?

**YES**  COVID-19 testing recommended

If testing is done, staff stays home until results are back. Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

**NO**  Testing not necessary but recommended

**NEGATIVE TEST**
Stay home until fever free for 24 hours and symptoms improving

Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

**POSITIVE PCR TEST**
Isolate for at least 10 days. A negative test is NOT needed to return to school

Household members must quarantine at home while the staff member is isolated AND 14 days from last exposure to person with COVID-19 or until cleared by the health department. School contacts must quarantine.

**TESTING NOT DONE**
Stay home until fever free for 24 hours and symptoms improving.

If symptoms do not improve in 2 days, contact healthcare provider and have testing for COVID-19

Healthy household members may continue working, going to school or childcare

**SYMPTOMS CONCERNING FOR COVID-19:**
**Any TWO** of the following:
- Fever (measured or subjective)
- Chills
- Body aches
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Nausea or Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Fatigue
- Congestion or Runny nose

**OR**
**ONE** of the following:
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Loss of taste or smell

If you do not meet these criteria, then follow the guidance above
**What to Do After Receiving Your COVID-19 Test Results**

You have been tested for COVID-19 and received your test results.

**Negative Results**

I am considered a close contact of someone with COVID-19.

If you are required to quarantine due to an exposure to a COVID-19 positive person, then negative test results **DO NOT** change the need to quarantine. Close contacts must quarantine for 14 days since last day of possible exposure.

**Positive Results**

I am not considered a close contact, but I was tested for another reason.

You no longer need to stay home after you are feeling better and have been fever-free for 24 hours.

**Do you have symptoms?**

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

**YES**

Stay home in isolation. You no longer need to isolate after 10 days from the onset of symptoms **AND** at least 24 hours of no fever without the use of fever-reducing medications **AND** symptoms have significantly improved.

**If symptoms develop, see box under YES.**

The KCHD will call all those who test positive for contact tracing whether they have symptoms or not.

**NO**

Stay home in isolation. You no longer need to isolate after 10 days from time of positive test result.

If you test positive for COVID-19, consult with your regular medical provider for details about your specific case. Some students may not be able to return to school, sports, or other physical activities due to the severity of their COVID-19 infection.

*If you receive inconclusive results, please consult with your medical provider.*
# Isolation and Quarantine Timeline

## Stay Home

**Isolation Period**

The sick household member must remain in isolation for **10 days** since symptoms first appeared **and 24 hours** with no fever (without the use of fever-reducing medications) **and** other symptoms have improved.

**Quarantine Period**

People who live in the same household as the person who tested positive must quarantine at home.

**Return to Work, School, Daycare**

Household member that tested positive can return to work, school or daycare.

If the household members of the person who tested positive for COVID-19 do not develop symptoms, they can return to work, school, or daycare upon completing quarantine.

Household members cannot attend work, daycare, or school **during the other household member’s isolation** (10 days) and must continue their quarantine for 14 days after COVID-19 positive person’s isolation period is complete. If the quarantined household member **DOES** develop symptoms, they cannot return until 10 days since first symptoms appeared **AND** 24 hours being fever-free **AND** other symptoms have improved. Isolation and quarantine periods start over any time a new household member becomes sick with COVID-19.

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*Everyone should assume exposure to COVID-19 and monitor for symptoms. Call your doctor if symptoms develop.*

*If a COVID-19 positive case meets CDC isolation criteria, household members may not be considered close contacts. This will be up to the discretion of the contact tracer to determine if a COVID-19 positive case can meet isolation requirements. If a COVID-19 positive case can meet isolation requirements, close contacts within the household must quarantine for 14 days starting the day the individual started their in-home isolation. If isolation criteria cannot be met, then close contacts must quarantine starting after isolation criteria has been met (at least 10 days.)*
Mental Health Resources for Schools

Mental Health Screening Recommendation
https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:07df8d20-935b-4b64-b7c2-cf4c70d5d235#pageNum=1

Kent ISD MI Safe Schools Roadmap Mental & Social-Emotional Health Companion Document
https://docs.google.com/document/d/13yqeijkpBwYE6BT_EBIOaOF6alSxXnBIVCvQp77hVLMw/edit#

This document was created by the Kent ISD mental health internal and external partners. It is intended to align to the MI Safe Schools Roadmap and gives guidance, recommendations, and resources for district re-entry planning.

Throughout this document, items and activities in Phases 1-3 are strongly recommended while schools are closed for in-person instruction.

Activities in Phase 4 are strongly recommended before schools reopen for hybrid or in-person instruction, and items in Phase 5 are recommended before school reopens for in-person instruction.

Sections within document:
- Classroom Community Building (Tier I)
- Mental Health Universal Screening
- Data Analysis and Student Referral Process
- Crisis Management Planning
- Professional Development
- Mental Health Universal Screening
- Community Wellness Resources
- Universal Support for Staff Wellness
- Additional Re-entry Research and Resources

State of Michigan Mental Health Support Documents
The state of Michigan will be releasing a mental health toolkit on their website very soon. While that is being finalized the below resources were made available by the state of Michigan.


School Mental Health Screening Playbook:

Please see the following documents in appendix:
- Assessing needs of students and staff
- Caregiver
- Student
- Teacher/Support Staff/Classroom
- MTSS chart for SEL and diversity
- Acute Stress Checklist (ASC) for children
**31n Team Vendor Resources:**

The state 31n team collaborated with each of the vendors to support your efforts to increase student mental health outcomes, and you can use your 31n funds to partner with them should you choose to do so. Note: 31n(12) funds can be used for costs associated with initiation and training on these resources, and 31(6) funds can be used for the platform/service. Please see the attached summaries for information on each option. Let your 31n consultant know if you have any questions about any of these resources, or feel free to reach out to the vendors directly.

**Class Catalyst** is available for Tier 1 and offers virtual student check-in which could be a precursor for screening students who may need extra support.

**Trusst** is available for Tier 2 (&/or Tier 3) and is a text messaging platform for therapists and students to use for mental health service provision (could be helpful in areas where wifi is limited or for students who need privacy to discuss mental health concerns when zoom or phone calls could be prohibitive).

**BH-Works** is a browser-based platform for universal screening, intake process management, referral and care coordination, and much more.

**Macomb ISD mental health resources:**

https://www.misd.net/Mental-Health-Resources/

**Other resources:**

Podcasts about crisis and re-entry by the clinical director of STARR commonwealth: https://soundcloud.com/starr-commonwealth/dr-caelan-soma-crisis-response-and-reintegration?utm_medium=email&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-_tzYa7DSw4y-Co2HyahLLx0xqC7Hv7MvwxyfGoxOsSCTR-4GmtGleLCRt_0DCMsHGOO_gp3Bp2CuDp8TMX9I5nASq&_hsmi=88693286&utm_content=88693881&utm_source=hs_email&hsCtaTrackingId=88693286

**Websites:**

- Planning for the next normal at school, Kaiser Permanente Ideas and Tools for working with Parents and Families, Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL)
- Advancing Comprehensive School Mental Health Systems: Guidance from the Field, National Center for School Mental Health COVID-19, National Center for School Mental Health
- University of Maryland School of Medicine COVID-19: Family and Educator Resources, National Association of School Psychologists Coronavirus Disease 2019 Resources, National Association of School Nurses
- Responding to School Mental Health, Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network
Considerations for Music Education

Can band classes resume rehearsals or performances indoors?

Guidance is continuously being updated based on preliminary results of research that is currently ongoing and orders from the State of Michigan. **Currently, playing wind instruments indoors with either no mask or a slitted mask is a violation of Executive Orders 142, 153, and 185 which requires a face covering over the nose and mouth while in indoor public spaces and schools. Playing instruments has not been identified in these executive orders as being exempted from face cover wearing.**

Based on the current guidelines from the National Federation of State High School Associations and the National Association for Music Education music education should occur in all scheduling models. Music education does not have to be based on performance and can focus on other musical processes that are less likely to spread COVID-19.

These guidelines suggest:

- Well-fitting masks should be worn by all students and staff participating in music classrooms, including choir and band.
- Wind instruments (woodwind or brass instruments) can only be played outside and should utilize bell covers.
  - Bell covers should be made of non-stretchy multilayer materials. MERV 13 or surgical mask like materials are recommended.
  - Slitted masks have not been approved to meet the face covering standard in Michigan and therefore may not be used in indoor settings. If a school district chooses to rehearse wind instruments outdoors a slitted mask may be used if the school chooses to do so.
  - Students should wear regular masks outside of rehearsal time both indoors and outdoors.

- Social distancing should occur in music classrooms, indoors and outdoors, which may mean smaller classes and ensembles.
  - A minimum of a 6x6 foot distance between students should be used in all musical classrooms.
  - Trombones are the exception with a minimum 9x6 foot distance while playing outside. Inside performance with these instruments is not currently allowed.
• Performing should be limited to 30 minutes or less in both indoor and outdoor settings.
  o At least one air change should occur between rehearsal periods indoors.
  o In outdoor settings, five minutes between periods should occur to allow aerosols to disperse.

• At least 3 Air Change rates per Hour (ACH) should be set as the minimum; more is better.
  o Use of HEPA Filters is recommended to increase ACH.
• In general, instruments/mallets should not be shared, but if they are, a proper and thorough disinfection should occur between each use.
  o If sharing mallets, gloves may be worn.

• Individual sheet music and music stands should be purchased if in a classroom setting.
• If school performances are permitted, they should be streamed instead of having a live performance.


Current study results these guidelines are based on can be found at https://www.nfhs.org/articles/unprecedented-international-coalition-led-by-performing-arts-organizations-to-commission-covid-19-study/.
Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the difference between isolation and quarantine?

**Isolation** is for people who are COVID positive. It separates people who are infected with the virus from people who are not infected. It usually lasts 10 days.


**Quarantine** is for people who are well but are exposed to someone who is COVID positive. It keeps someone who might have been infected with the virus away from others. It lasts 14 days since the last possible exposure.


2. How long must a teacher or staff person be out of school if they test positive for COVID-19?

A teacher or staff person that tests positive for COVID-19 should isolate at home. The teacher or staff person may return to school after 24 hours with no fever and respiratory symptoms have improved (e.g. cough, shortness of breath) and 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared.  https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/end-home-isolation.html

3. How long must a student, teacher or staff person be out of school if they have a family member in the same house as them that tests positive for COVID-19?

A student, teacher or staff person that lives in the same house as someone who tests positive for COVID-19 must remain out of school the entire time the family member is in isolation (typically 10 days) plus 14 additional days of quarantine. The total time out of school would be at least 24 days.

*If a COVID-19 positive case meets CDC isolation criteria, household members may not be considered close contacts. This will be up to the discretion of the contact tracer to determine if a COVID-19 positive case can meet isolation requirements. If a COVID-19 positive case can meet isolation requirements, close contacts within the household must quarantine for 14 days starting the day the individual started their in-home isolation. If isolation criteria cannot be met, then close contacts must quarantine starting after isolation criteria has been met (at least 10 days.)


4. If a person tests positive but does not have symptoms, can they work from home?

Yes, if the school has a system in place for working from home this is encouraged. An employee with mild symptoms should be able to work from home as well.
5. If a teacher, staff member, or student has a household member that tests positive but does not have symptoms, can they come to work anyway and monitor for symptoms?

No, asymptomatic people who test positive can still spread the virus. School personnel or students that are considered close contacts to a COVID-19 positive household member must quarantine during the household member's isolation period and 14 days after the isolation period ends.

*If a COVID-19 positive case meets CDC isolation criteria, it is possible that the household members may not be considered close contacts. This will be up to the discretion of the contact tracer to determine if a COVID-19 positive case can meet isolation requirements. If a COVID-19 positive case can meet isolation requirements, close contacts within the household must quarantine for 14 days starting the day the individual started their in-home isolation.


6. Must we close a classroom if a person with COVID-19 attended class in that classroom? If so, for how long?

Yes, the classroom should be closed, cleaned and disinfected. It is recommended to close off the area for at least 24 hours and then clean the classroom. This allows any virus in the air to settle on surfaces. If that is not feasible, wait as long as possible and then clean and disinfect the classroom following CDC guidance.


7. If a teacher or staff person was in a classroom full of children, and that teacher later finds out that they have COVID-19 while they were in the classroom, must all the class be quarantined, or only those children who were within 6 feet of the teacher for 15 minutes or more?

Generally, the entire class must be quarantined and monitor for COVID-19-related symptoms, especially among younger children. Close contacts with a confirmed COVID-19 case is defined as being within 6 feet of a person who has tested positive for at least 15 minutes with or without a mask. It will be up to the discretion of the contact tracer to decide who is considered close contacts in a classroom setting. Contact tracers will consider age of students, length of exposure, social distancing, and other circumstances during time of exposure. Those who are identified as close contacts must quarantine (not leave the house unless necessary) for 14 days from last time of known exposure.
8. If the teacher was wearing a cloth mask in the classroom, and that teacher later finds out that they have COVID-19 while they were in the classroom, do the children still have to be quarantined?

Yes, the fact that the teacher was wearing a mask does not change the need to quarantine. See answer above.

9. Does a sibling of a child in quarantine have to be quarantined?

No, if the sibling was not a direct contact of a person who tested positive for COVID-19, then they should monitor for symptoms and can continue attending school.

10. If a student has an illness that is not COVID-19, like a cold, does that child still have to be out of school until they are 72 hours fever free?

If the student is experiencing any COVID-19-related symptoms, they might have COVID-19 and they should not attend school. They should contact their regular medical provider and get tested for COVID-19.

If the student does not have COVID-19 but is still experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms, then they can return to school after they are feeling better and have been fever-free for 24 hours. [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html)

11. Does the school have to inform the families of students when a child is excluded from school because of COVID-19, or does the Health Department do that?

The school is responsible for doing contact tracing within the school setting. The Health Department will do the contact tracing outside of the school setting and notify all close contacts of their need to quarantine.

12. How many children must be sick with COVID-19 before a school closes?

The Health Department will work closely with School Administration recognizing there are many factors to be considered when closing a school.

13. Does a teacher, staff person, or student have to retest for COVID-19 after testing positive before they are allowed back to school?

No, the teacher, staff person or student who tested positive can return to school after 24 hours with no fever and other symptoms have improved and 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared.
The Health Department does not recommend a retest. Sometimes a person will continue to test positive even though they are no longer infectious.

14. **How can we know when a person is no longer infectious?**

The general timeline is 10 days since symptoms first appeared. If the person is asymptomatic, it is 10 days since they tested positive.

15. **If a student changes classes and is with many different students during the day rather than just one classroom of students, and that student tests positive, do all those students have to quarantine?**

Close contacts with a confirmed COVID-19 case is defined as being within 6 feet of a person who has tested positive for at least 15 minutes with or without a mask. It will be up to the discretion of the contact tracer to decide who is considered close contacts in a classroom setting. Contact tracers will consider age of students, length of exposure, social distancing, and other circumstances during time of exposure. Those who are identified as close contacts must quarantine (not leave the house unless necessary) for 14 days from last time of known exposure.

In order to limit the number of students that may need to quarantine, it is wise to keep students in small cohorts.

16. **Should all students get tested for COVID-19 prior to starting school?**

No, the COVID-19 test only indicates the presence of the virus the moment the test is taken.

17. **If a student, teacher, or other school personnel are told they are a close contact of a positive case, can they take a COVID-19 test, and if negative be released from quarantine?**

No, a person can become COVID-19 positive any time during quarantine (the 14 days after the exposure). No number of COVID-19 negative tests exempt a person from quarantine.

18. **Should students get an antibody test to prove that they have already had COVID-19 and thus do not need to quarantine if they are exposed again?**

No, students do not need to get an antibody test. Students who have a proven COVID-19 positive test in the last 3 months do not have to quarantine again after a new exposure.

19. If a student or teacher already had a proven case of COVID-19 and then has an exposure in school, do they have to quarantine anyway?

No, students or teachers with proven cases of COVID-19 will not need to quarantine if the positive test was within the last 3 months of the new exposure.


20. Does the school have to tell families which child tested positive for COVID-19? Isn’t that a violation of HIPAA?

The identity of the child or school personnel should be protected as much as possible. Close contacts will be contacted by the Health Department and only given information related to their exposure. The name of the COVID-19 student or school personnel will be shared on a need to know basis only.

21. Will children who are at the highest risk for complications, such as children with severe respiratory problems, be required to stay out of the school classroom until this pandemic is over?

The decision to send a child to school or not will be made jointly by the parent and school with guidance from the child’s medical provider.

22. What if a staff member/student goes out of state?

There are no current restrictions for staff members or students who travel out of state. However, everyone should assume COVID-19 exposure and monitor for symptoms.

23. Are face shields acceptable alternatives to masks?

No, the CDC does not recommend the use of face shields as a substitute for clothing face coverings. However, a face shield that covers the eyes, nose and mouth can be worn in addition to a cloth mask if desired. Moreover, a face shield may be worn by younger children who are not required to wear a cloth face mask.

24. If a building is K-8 or 5-6, or otherwise serves students in grades PK-5 and 6 and higher, can the school choose to do strict cohorting and therefore not require facial coverings for student?

No.
25. Does the Governor’s Executive Order No. 2020-153 apply to schools?
No, schools are not considered public spaces.

26. How should masks be stored when they are not in use?
Due to EO No. 2020-185, masks are required for all students in grades kindergarten and up while in their classrooms.

https://www.michigan.gov/whitmer/0,9309,7-387-90499_90705-540603--00.html

27. What does the Health Department recommend for the cleaning of desks in between class periods?
As required in the Michigan 2020-21 Return to School Roadmap, student desks must be wiped down after each class period (page 27 of Michigan 2020-21 Return to School Roadmap).

If the students are older (middle school and up) we recommend that the students themselves wipe down their desk using an EPA-approved agent and follow the labeled instructions. If the instructions do not require the use of gloves, then no gloves should be required. Each student can have one towel or wipe, do the wipe down, and throw the wipe or towel out on their way out of the room. With smaller children, an adult would have to rapidly do the cleaning in between classes.

28. Are there special considerations for center-based students regarding mask requirements?
Yes, the decision of whether a student at a center-based school will be required to wear a mask will be made by the students’ physician, family and school personnel.

29. What should bus drivers do if wearing a mask causes their glasses to fog up?
Bus drivers should wear a mask anytime a student is getting on or off the bus. Once the students are seated and the driver begins to drive the bus driver may lower the mask to prevent their glasses from becoming foggy. Bus drivers must not wear a face shield because it alters their ability to see. Bus companies should consider placing a plexiglass barrier between the driver and the students.

30. If children ride a bus together and one is found to be COVID positive will every child on the bus have to quarantine?
No, not necessarily. The KCHD recommends that students be given assigned seats on buses. If a student becomes COVID positive, only the other students that sat close to this student
would need to quarantine. The best way to know who is contact is through assigned seating. An additional safety measure is that students should be spread out on the bus as much as possible.

31. What special precautions should be taken for music and band classes?

Special precautions should be taken including social distancing and smaller cohorts. For more guidance see page 20 of the Toolkit.

32. What should siblings do when they have someone in their home that is symptomatic, has been tested, but the test results have not come back yet?

When there are students awaiting test results of their siblings, they should not attend school. If the test comes back negative, they can come back to school. If the test result for the sibling comes back positive, they have already started their required 14-day quarantine.

33. If a person in quarantine begins to show symptoms that are concerning for COVID-19 should the other household members be quarantined while awaiting the sibling to be tested and receive test results?

Yes, since the person qualifies as a close contact and is now showing symptoms, they would be considered a probable positive. Therefore, the other siblings should quarantine. If test results are not positive, the siblings can return to school.

34. If a school-aged student is identified as a close contact by the Health Department, and is therefore placed in quarantine, will the school be notified?

Yes, the KCHD has a process in place to identify close contacts who are school-aged. The contact tracer asks the parent the name of the students’ school and we attempt to contact the school as soon as possible.