Checklist: Planning for In-Person Classes

Actions to take and points to consider	Notes
 Check in with your child each morning for signs of illness. If your child has a temperature of 100.4 degrees or higher, they should not go to school. Make sure your child does not have a sore throat or other signs of illness, like a cough, diarrhea, severe headache, vomiting, or body aches. If your child has had close contact to a COVID-19 case, they should not go to school. Follow guidance on what to do when someone has known exposure. 	
Identify your school point person(s) to contact if your child will be absent/tardy for a non-COVID related reason.	Name of school point person(s): Contact information:
Contact your school's Public Health Liaison for any protentional COVID symptoms, contact, or confirmed cases.	Name of school point person(s): Contact information:
Be familiar with <u>local COVID-19 testing sites</u> in the event you or your child develops symptoms. These may include sites with free testing available.	My local testing options:
Make sure your child is up-to-date with all <u>recommended vaccines</u> , including for flu. All school-aged children should get an influenza flu vaccine every season, with <u>rare exceptions</u> . This is especially important this year because we do not yet know if being sick with COVID-19 at the same time as the flu will result in more severe illness.	Date of flu vaccination:
Review and practice proper <u>hand washing techniques</u> at home, especially before and after eating, sneezing, coughing, and adjusting a mask. <u>Make hand washing</u> <u>fun</u> and explain to your child why it's important.	
Develop daily routines before and after school—for example, things to pack for school in the morning (like an additional (back up) mask) and things to do when you return home (like washing hands immediately and <u>washing masks</u>).	
 Talk to your child about precautions to take at school. Children may be advised to: Wash and sanitize their hands more often. Keep physical distance from other students. Wear a mask. Avoid sharing objects with other students, including water bottles, devices, writing instruments, and books. 	



cdc.gov/coronavirus

Acti	ons to take and points to consider	Notes
	Make sure your information is current at school, including emergency contacts and individuals authorized to pick up your child(ren) from school. If that list includes anyone who is at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19, consider identifying an alternate person.	
	Consider packing a reusable water bottle for your child.	
	Be familiar with your school's plan for how they will communicate with families when a positive case or exposure to someone with COVID-19 is identified and ensure student privacy is upheld.	
	Plan for possible school closures or periods of quarantine. If transmission is increasing in your community or if multiple children or staff test positive for COVID-19, the school building might close. Similarly, if a close contact of your child (within or outside of school) tests positive for COVID-19, your child may need to stay home for a 2-week quarantine period. You may need to consider the feasibility of teleworking, taking leave from work, or identifying someone who can supervise your child in the event of school building closures or quarantine.	
	If your school uses a cohort model, consider limiting your child's in-person out-of-school interactions to children in the same cohort or to activities where physical distancing can be maintained.	
	When in public, reinforce the concept of physical distancing with your child.	

Mental Health & Social-Emotional Wellbeing Considerations:

Acti	ons to take and points to consider	Notes
	Talk with your child about how school will look different (e.g., desks far apart from each other, teachers maintaining physical distance, possibility of staying in the classroom for lunch).	
	Talk with your child about how school is going and about interactions with classmates and teachers. Find out how your child is feeling and communicate that what they may be feeling is normal.	
	 You can be a role model for your child by practicing self-care: Take breaks Get plenty of sleep Exercise Eat well Stay socially connected 	

Masks:

Acti	ons to take and points to consider	Notes
	Have multiple masks, so you can wash them daily and have back-ups ready. Choose masks that	
	 Fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face 	
	 Completely cover the nose and mouth 	
	 Are secured with ties or ear loops 	
	 Include multiple layers of fabric 	
	 Allow for breathing without restriction 	
	 Canbewashedandmachinedriedwithoutdamageorchangetoshape 	
	Practice with your child putting on and taking off masks without touching the part that covers the face.	
	Explain the importance of wearing a mask and how it protects other people from getting sick.	
	As a family, model wearing masks, especially when you are in situations where physical distancing is difficult to maintain or impossible.	
	nave a young child, help build their comfort wearing a mask and become ortable seeing others in masks.	
	 Praise your child for wearing a mask correctly. 	
	 Put a mask on stuffed animals. 	
	 Draw a mask on a favorite book character. 	
	 Show images of other children wearing masks. 	
	 Allow your child to choose their mask that meets any dress requirements your school may have. 	
	 Suggestions from the <u>American Academy of Pediatrics</u> 	

How to wear mask

- Wash your hands before putting on your mask
- Putthe mask over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin.
- Try to fit it snugly against the sides of your face
- Make sure you can breathe easily
- Avoid touching your mask



