

Round Rock Christian Academy COVID Protocol

Our Goals are to:

- PROVIDE: educational information regarding the virus
- PREVENT: the virus from entering the school
- RESPOND: to a lab-confirmed case in the school
- MITIGATE: implement practices to reduce likely spread inside the school

Symptoms of COVID

Both COVID-19 and flu can have varying degrees of signs and symptoms, ranging from no symptoms (asymptomatic) to severe symptoms. Common symptoms that COVID-19 and flu share include:

- Fever or feeling feverish/chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue (tiredness)
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Muscle pain or body aches
- Headache
- Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in children than adults

Difference between COVID AND FLU

Flu

- Flu viruses can cause mild to severe illness, including common signs and symptoms listed above.
- Typically, a person develops symptoms anywhere from **1 to 4 days after infection**.
- Most people are contagious for 1 day before they have symptoms

COVID-19

- Other signs and symptoms of COVID-19, different from flu, may include change in or loss of taste or smell.
- If a person has COVID-19, it could take them longer to develop symptoms than if they had flu.
- Typically, a person develops symptoms **5 days after being infected**, but symptoms can appear **as early as 2 days after infection or as late as 14 days after infection**, and the time range can vary.
- If a person has COVID-19, they may be contagious for a longer period of time than if they had flu.

How They Spread!

- **Both COVID-19 and flu** can spread from person-to-person, between people who are in **close contact** with one another (within about 6 feet).
- Both are spread mainly by droplets made when people with the illness (COVID-19 or flu) cough or sneeze.
- It May be possible that a person can get infected by physical human contact (e.g. shaking hands) or by touching a surface or object that has virus on it and then touching his or her own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes. However, this is not as common.
- Both flu virus and the virus that causes COVID-19 may be spread to others by people before they begin showing symptoms, with very mild symptoms or who never developed symptoms (asymptomatic).

In general, close contact is defined as: a) being directly exposed to infectious secretions (e.g., being coughed on); or b) being within 6 feet for a cumulative duration of 15 minutes; however, additional factors like case/contact masking ventilation, presence of dividers, and case symptomology may affect this determination

Emergency Symptoms

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face

Staff Screening

- Teachers and staff to self-screen for COVID-19 symptoms before coming onto campus each day. The self-screening should include teachers and staff taking their own temperature.
- Teachers and staff must report to the school if they themselves have COVID-19 symptoms or are lab confirmed with COVID-19, and, if so, they must remain off campus until they meet the criteria for re-entry.
- Additionally, they must report to the school system if they have had close contact with an individual who is lab-confirmed with COVID-19.

Student Screening

- The CDC does not currently recommend universal symptom screenings (screening all students grades K-12) be conducted by schools.
- Parents or caregivers should be strongly encouraged to monitor their children for signs of infectious illness every day.
- Students who are sick should not attend school or school activities in-person.
- Parents must ensure they do not send a child to school on campus if the child has COVID-19 symptoms or is lab-confirmed with COVID-19, and instead should opt to receive remote instruction until the below conditions for re-entry are met.
- Screening is accomplished by asking questions by phone or other electronic methods and/or in person. The screening questions should also be asked of a student's parent if that parent will be dropping off or picking up their child from inside the school.
- RRCA Parents will be required to fill out an electronic form with screening information on their children at the beginning of each week.
- This form will need to be completed before children attends school each week.
- The school will conduct temperature checks for students sent to the nurse who appears feverish. Any student with a temperature of 100 or higher will be sent home and not be allowed to return until they are fever free for 24 hours without fever reducing medicines. A student who has a fever may be required to wear a mask until their parent picks them up.
- Parents are required to notify the school if they or their children have been exposed to or tested for COVID.

Parent Screening

- Guidance suggests to limit any nonessential visitors, volunteers, and activities involving external groups or organizations as much as possible.

- To begin the school year parents are not coming inside of the building unless they are picking up their child early for an appointment or illness, or have business to take care of.

The screening questions will also be asked of parents or visitors once parents are allowed to visit the school.

- Excluding parental drop-off, before visitors are allowed onto campuses, school must screen all visitors to determine if the visitors have COVID-19 symptoms or are lab-confirmed with COVID-19, and, if so, they must remain off campus until they meet the criteria for re-entry.
- Additionally, school must screen to determine if visitors have had close contact with an individual who is lab-confirmed with COVID-19, and, if so, they must remain off campus until the 14-day incubation period has passed.

Protocol for a Student with Symptoms

- RRCA will immediately separate any student who shows COVID-19 symptoms while at school until the student can be picked up by a parent or guardian.
- Areas will be cleaned used by the individual who shows COVID-19 symptoms while at school (student, teacher, or staff) as soon as is feasible.
- Students who report feeling feverish should be given an immediate temperature check to determine if they are symptomatic for COVID-19.
- If there is a positive case in your child's class and they have been exposed, that class will need to be closed for a period of time. (Length of time will be determined by the facts surrounding the exposure)
- We are doing our best to limit the potential of cross exposure; however, it is more difficult to contain for high school classes.

Staff Contact For COVID Concerns

- All school staff and families should know who this person is and how to contact them.
- For RRCA, This person will be the school nurse and the Head of School.
- In accordance with state and local laws and regulations, school administrators should notify local health officials, staff, and families immediately of any case of COVID-19 while maintaining confidentiality.
- Inform those who have had close contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19 to stay home and self monitor for symptoms, and contact your medical provider if symptoms develop.
- In accordance with state and local laws and regulations, school administrators should notify local health officials, staff, and families immediately of any case of COVID-19 while maintaining confidentiality.
- Consistent with school notification requirements for other communicable diseases, and consistent with legal confidentiality requirements, the schools will notify all teachers, staff, and families of all students who are identified as close contact within the specified time of exposure if a lab-confirmed COVID-19 case is identified among students, teachers or staff who participate on any on campus activities.

Masks

- As long as the State or Local orders have a face covering order in place, we ask that all parents wear face coverings when entering the school buildings.
- If masks are required and a student cannot wear a mask or face shield due to a medical situation, we would need a note for their family doctor providing that exemption.
- Masks are optional for all Elementary Students.

- Masks are mandatory for all Staff Members and teachers when you are not able to social distance.
- Masks will be worn by Secondary Students during all passing periods and when in the restrooms. Students may take off their masks while they are seated at their desks alone and not working in groups.
- Staff and Secondary Students mask guidelines may be changed once the data trends more positively and the Governor lifts the mask order.

Secondary Classroom Cleaning

- Each morning the classrooms will be clean and sanitized from the night before
- Secondary students should use hand sanitizer when entering each classroom.
- At the end of the class period, each student will wipe their desk and chair with a baby wipe.
- The teacher will mist each desk and chair with the solution provided. (Solution takes 3 minutes to dry)
- When student enters their next class, their desk should be clean and they will have used hand sanitizer again.
- If students eat lunch in your room that day they will need to wipe down their desks and chairs before leaving their classroom

Elementary Classroom Cleaning

- Students should use hand sanitizer when entering the room in the morning
- Teachers should take their students to wash their hands when returning from PE and Recess (and any other times as deemed necessary)
- When your students are in their specials classes you should spray your student desks with the solution provided.
- If necessary, have students use a baby wipe to wipe their desk and chair.
- If students eat lunch in your room that day, they will need to wipe down their desks and chairs before leaving their classroom

UPDATED

As of **December 2, 2020** the CDED amended their guidance to allow two shorter options for the stay at home period. The Stay at Home period can end for individuals experiencing no symptoms:

- On day 10 after close contact exposure without testing
- On Day 7 after close contact exposure after receiving a negative test result

If individuals return to school from these shorter stay at home windows, they should regularly monitor themselves for symptoms to ensure they remain symptom free and take appropriate precautions for the duration of the 14-day incubation period.

The CDC has also advised that critical infrastructure services, which includes schools, may permit close contact staff members who are asymptomatic to continue to work in select instances when it is necessary to preserve school operations. When using this option, protocols will include multiple days of testing on after the close contact exposure.

Length of quarantine period will be determined on a case by case basis.