

## Phase Two Guidance Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19): Guidance for Summer Camps

During Phase Two, daytime Summer Camps may begin services (overnight camps remain prohibited). Summer camps should implement the following measures in order to help reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission among participants and staff. For additional information, see <https://coronavirus.dc.gov/phasetwo>.

### **Implement Measures to Support Safety of Staff and Campers**

#### **Enrollment and Daily Health Screening**

- Summer camps should limit hiring staff and enrolling staffers to those who are from the National Capitol Region, or a region with low community spread of COVID-19.
- Summer Camps should ensure a daily health screen for all campers and staff before participation. An individual with any of the following symptoms should not enter the Summer Camp, and instead they should go home and call their healthcare provider:
  - Fever (subjective or 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit) or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, or otherwise feeling unwell.
- If a camper or staff member develops any of the symptoms above during the course of the day, the Summer Camp should have a process in place that allows them to isolate until it is safe to go home, and seek healthcare provider guidance.

#### **Encourage Healthy Practices**

- Ensure adequate supplies (e.g., soap, paper towels, hand sanitizer, tissue) to support healthy hygiene practices.
- Ensure handwashing strategies include washing with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly dirty, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Perform frequent hand hygiene (with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer).
  - Key times to perform hand hygiene include:
    - Before eating food,
    - After using the toilet,
    - Before and after putting on, touching, or removing cloth face coverings or touching your face,
    - After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing,
    - After playing outdoors at a playground or with children from other households.

#### **High-Risk Individuals**

Summer Camps should ensure that children and staff at high-risk for experiencing severe illness due to COVID-19 consult with their medical provider **before** participating in Summer Camp. This includes people with:

- Chronic Lung Disease
- Moderate to severe Asthma
- Serious heart conditions
- Immunocompromised conditions

- Severe obesity (>40 Body Mass Index)
- Diabetes
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Liver Disease
- Any child or staff member who has a medical condition not on this list, but is still concerned about their safety.

### **Preventing a Vaccine-Preventable Disease Outbreak**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and DC Health data, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a significant reduction in childhood vaccine administrations across the country including the District of Columbia and Maryland.

In order to prevent a vaccine preventable disease outbreak in a childcare setting, it is imperative for all children who attend childcare be **fully vaccinated** according to CDC and DC Health standards.

- A review of immunization schedules can be found [here](#).
- CDC has other resources regarding [Vaccine-Preventable Diseases](#).

## **Implement Controls to Limit Contact**

### **Non-Medical Face Coverings and Face Masks**

All adults should wear non-medical face coverings or face masks at all times while participating in camp-related activities. If an adult has a contraindication to wearing a face covering, either medical or otherwise, then it is recommended that the individual should not participate in camp-related activities.

- If possible, campers are highly encouraged to wear face coverings. Medical, developmental, and psychological reasons may limit the ability for some campers to wear face coverings. Older children and adolescents may have less difficulty wearing a face covering compared to younger children.
- Face masks may be not feasible to wear during certain indoor and outdoor activities. In these instances, it is important to ensure at least 6 feet distance between persons when they are unable to wear a face mask.
- No children 2 years of age or younger should wear face masks.

For more information about non-medical face coverings or face masks, please refer to the guidance “Guidance about Masks and Other Face Coverings for the General Public” on <https://coronavirus.dc.gov/healthguidance>.

### **Social Distancing**

Summer Camps should ensure appropriate physical distancing by having:

- No more than 10 individuals (staff and children) clustered in one group,
  - For indoor activities, this means 10 people in one room.
  - For outdoor activities, each group of 10 should interact with their own group and not mix between other groups. Each group of 10 should have extra social distance (>6 ft) between them and the next group of 10.
  - One additional staff (11 total individuals) can be briefly added to the class if necessary to support individual student needs.
- Six feet of distance between each individual,
- Grouping the same campers and staff together each day and throughout the day (as opposed to rotating staff or children),

- No mixing between groups to include entry and exit of the building, at meal time, in the rest room, on the playground, in the hallway, and other shared spaces,
- No large group activities and activities requiring children to sit or stand in close proximity,
- Staggered drop-off and pick-up times or another protocol that avoids large groups congregating and limits direct contact with parents,
- Curb- or door-side drop-off and pick-up of children, and
- Limiting non-essential visitors.

### **Meals**

- Food at camps is strongly encouraged to be provided as pre-packaged boxes or bags for each attendee.
- Campers should eat in separate areas or with their smaller group, instead of in a communal dining hall or cafeteria. Stagger lunch by groups and/or assign lunch and recess area by group.
- Campers should be spaced 6-feet apart within these groups.
- Use disposable food service items (utensils, dishes).
- If disposable items are not feasible or desirable, ensure that all non-disposable food service items are handled with gloves and washed with dish soap and hot water or in a dishwasher. Individuals should wash their hands after removing their gloves or after directly handling used food service items.
- Avoid sharing of foods, utensils, and other personal items.

### **Equipment and Belongings**

- Discourage sharing of items that are difficult to clean, sanitize, or disinfect.
- Avoid sharing electronic devices, toys, books, and other games or learning aids.
- Keep each camper's belongings separated from others' and in individually labeled containers, cubbies, or areas.
- Ensure adequate supplies to minimize sharing of high-touch materials to the extent possible (e.g., assign art supplies or other equipment to a single camper), or limit use of supplies and equipment to one group of campers at a time and clean and disinfect between use.

## **Potential Exposures and Positive COVID-19 Cases**

- If any child or staff member has been in close contact with a person who is positive for COVID-19, then the child or staff member should not attend the Summer Camp until assessed by their healthcare provider, or have completed their quarantine period without becoming symptomatic or diagnosed with COVID-19.
- If any child or staff member has been in close contact with a person who is awaiting a COVID-19 test result, then the child or staff member should not attend the Summer Camp until the close contact tests negative. If the close contact tests positive, then they should seek guidance from their healthcare provider or DC Health.

In the event that a summer camp identifies a child or staff member who has tested COVID-19 positive, it is important for the summer camp to establish a plan for COVID-19 exposures.

- Identify a point of contact that an employee can notify if they test positive for COVID-19 and choose to disclose this information.
- Staff or students diagnosed with COVID-19 should not participate in summer camp until

- they have been cleared from isolation.
- Summer camps should notify DC Health of a positive staff or camper by emailing [coronavirus@dc.gov](mailto:coronavirus@dc.gov) with the following information:
  - “COVID-19 Consult” in the email subject line
  - Name and direct phone number of the best point of contact for DC Health to return the call
  - Short summary of incident/situation
- An investigator from DC Health will follow-up within 24 hours to all appropriately submitted email notifications.
- In consultation with DC Health, summer camps should have a notification process in place to share the following with staff and parents:
  - Education about COVID-19, including the signs and symptoms of COVID-19
  - Referral to the Guidance for Contacts of a Person Confirmed to have COVID-19, available at <https://coronavirus.dc.gov>
  - Information on options for COVID-19 testing in the District of Columbia, available at <https://coronavirus.dc.gov/testing>
- DC Health will instruct Summer Camps on dismissals and other safety precautions in the event a known COVID-19 individual came in close contact with others at Summer Camp.

## Cleaning and Disinfecting

All Summer Camps should regularly clean, disinfect and sanitize surfaces, and materials per [District guidance on cleaning and disinfecting](#).

- Emphasis must be placed on regular cleaning and disinfection of high-touch surfaces, including but not limited to door handles, chairs, light switches, elevator buttons, toilets, and faucets.
- Toys, including those used indoors and outdoors, must be frequently cleaned and sanitized throughout the day.
  - Toys that have been in children’s mouths or soiled by bodily secretions must be immediately set aside. These toys must be cleaned and sanitized by a staff member wearing gloves, before being used by another child.
- For all cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting products, follow the manufacturer’s instructions for concentration, application method, contact time, and drying time prior to use by a child. See [CDC’s guidance for safe and correct application of disinfectants](#).
- Providers must place signage in every classroom reminding staff of cleaning protocols.

## Building Considerations

Summer Camps that are using a facility that is reopening after a prolonged facility shutdown should ensure all ventilation and water systems and features (e.g. sink faucets, drinking fountains, decorative fountains) are safe to use as follows:

- Ensure ventilation systems operate properly and increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible, for example by opening windows and doors. Increase in air circulation should be continued after reopening where safe and possible. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety or health risk (e.g., risk of falling, triggering asthma symptoms) to children using the facility.

- Flush water systems to clear out stagnant water and replace it with fresh water. This will remove any metals (e.g. lead) that may have leached in to the water and minimize the risk of [Legionnaires' disease](#) and other diseases associated with water.
  - Further details on steps for this process can be found on the CDC website at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/building-water-system.html>.