

# ATTENTION PARENTS

You are entitled to see the following information. You may ask the director to show you the most recent copy of:

- ▶ The Minimum Standards for this Licensed Center (also available on the web at [www.dfps.state.tx.us](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us) or at your local Licensing office),
- ▶ The most recent Department of Family and Protective Services Inspection / Investigation Report, (compliance information is also available on the web at [www.dfps.state.tx.us](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us) or from your local Licensing office),
- ▶ Documentation of liability insurance that complies with Human Resources Code, Section **42.049**,
- ▶ The most recent Fire Marshal's Inspection Report,
- ▶ The most recent Health Department's Sanitation Inspection Report,
- ▶ The most recent Gas Pipe Inspection Report, and
- ▶ The Licensed Center's operational policies.



Department of Family and Protective Services  
Child Care licensing Division

**TITLE 25**

**HEALTH SERVICES**

**PART 1**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES**

**CHAPTER 97**

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

**SUBCHAPTER A**

**CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

**RULE §97.7**

**Diseases Requiring Exclusion from Schools**

(a) The school administrator shall exclude from attendance any child having or suspected of having a communicable condition. Exclusion shall continue until the readmission criteria for the conditions are met. The conditions and readmission criteria are as follows:

- (1) amebiasis--exclude until treatment is initiated;
- (2) campylobacteriosis--exclude until after diarrhea free for 24 hours without the use of diarrhea suppressing medications and fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;
- (3) chickenpox--exclude until the lesions become dry or if lesions are not vesicular, until 24 hours have passed with no new lesions occurring;
- (4) common cold--exclude until fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;
- (5) conjunctivitis, bacterial and/or viral--exclude until permission and/or permit is issued by a physician or local health authority or until symptom free;
- (6) fever--exclude until fever free for 24 hours without use of fever suppressing medications;
- (7) fifth disease (erythema infectiosum)--exclude until fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;
- (8) gastroenteritis--exclude until diarrhea free for 24 hours without the use of diarrhea suppressing medications;
- (9) giardiasis--exclude until diarrhea free for 24 hours without the use of diarrhea suppressing medications;
- (10) hepatitis A--exclude until one week after onset of illness;
- (11) infections (wounds, skin, and soft tissue)--exclude until drainage from wounds or skin and soft tissue infections is contained and maintained in a clean dry bandage; restrict from situations that could result in the infected area becoming exposed, wet, soiled, or otherwise compromised;
- (12) infectious mononucleosis--exclude until physician decides or fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;
- (13) influenza--exclude until fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;
- (14) measles (rubeola)--exclude until four days after rash onset or in the case of an outbreak,

unimmunized children should also be excluded until at least two weeks after the onset of the last rash;

(15) meningitis, bacterial--exclude until written permission and/or permit is issued by a physician or local health authority;

(16) meningitis, viral--exclude until fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;

(17) mumps--exclude until five days after the onset of swelling;

(18) pertussis (whooping cough)--exclude until completion of five days of antibiotic therapy;

(19) ringworm--none, if infected area can be completely covered by clothing or a bandage, otherwise exclude until treatment has begun;

(20) rubella (German measles)--exclude until seven days after rash onset or in the case of an outbreak, unimmunized children should be excluded until at least three weeks after the onset of the last rash;

(21) salmonellosis--exclude until diarrhea free for 24 hours without the use of diarrhea suppressing medications and fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;

(22) scabies--exclude until treatment has begun;

(23) shigellosis--exclude until diarrhea free for 24 hours without the use of diarrhea suppressing medications and fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications;

(24) streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever--exclude until 24 hours from time antibiotic treatment was begun and fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever suppressing medications; and

(25) tuberculosis, pulmonary--exclude until antibiotic treatment has begun and a physician's certificate or health permit obtained.

(b) The school administrator shall exclude from attendance any child having or suspected of having a communicable disease designated by the Commissioner of Health (commissioner) as cause for exclusion until one of the criteria listed in subsection (c) of this section is fulfilled.

(c) Any child excluded for reason of communicable disease may be readmitted, as determined by the health authority, by:

(1) submitting a certificate of the attending physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant attesting that the child does not currently have signs or symptoms of a communicable disease or to the disease's non-communicability in a school setting;

(2) submitting a permit for readmission issued by a local health authority; or

(3) meeting readmission criteria as established by the commissioner.

---

**Source Note:** The provisions of this §97.7 adopted to be effective March 16, 1994, 19 TexReg 1453; amended to be effective December 20, 2000, 25 TexReg 12426; amended to be effective June 5, 2007, 32 TexReg 2997; amended to be effective November 3, 2009, 34 TexReg 7650; amended to be effective

## Understand the Weather



### Wind-Chill

- 30° is **chilly** and generally uncomfortable
- 15° to 30° is **cold**
- 0° to 15° is **very cold**
- 32° to 0° is **bitter cold** with significant risk of **frostbite**
- -20° to -60° is **extreme cold** and **frostbite** is likely
- -60° is **frigid** and exposed **skin will freeze** in 1 minute

### Heat Index



- 80° or below is considered **comfortable**
- 90° beginning to feel **uncomfortable**
- 100° **uncomfortable** and may be **hazardous**
- 110° considered **dangerous**

All temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit

# Child Care Weather Watch

Wind-Chill Factor Chart (in Fahrenheit)										
		Wind Speed in mph								
		Calm	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Air Temperature	40	40	36	34	32	30	29	28	28	27
	30	30	25	21	19	17	16	15	14	13
	20	20	13	9	6	4	3	1	0	-1
	10	10	-1	-4	-7	-9	-11	-12	-14	-15
	0	0	-11	-16	-19	-22	-24	-26	-27	-29
	-10	-10	-22	-28	-32	-35	-37	-39	-41	-43
	-20	-20	-34	-41	-45	-48	-51	-53	-55	-57
-30	-30	-46	-53	-58	-61	-64	-67	-69	-71	



Comfortable for outdoor play



Caution



Danger

Heat Index Chart (in Fahrenheit %)														
		Relative Humidity (Percent)												
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Temperature (F)	80	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87
	84	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	103
	90	91	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	113	117	122	127	132
	94	97	100	102	106	110	114	119	124	129	135			
	100	109	114	118	124	129	136							
	104	119	124	131	137									
	110	136												

## Child Care Weather Watch

Watching the weather is part of a child care provider's job. Planning for playtime, field trips, or weather safety is part of the daily routine. The changes in weather require the child care provider to monitor the health and safety of children. What clothing, beverages, and protections are appropriate? **Clothe** children to maintain a comfortable body temperature (warmer months - lightweight cotton, colder months - wear layers of clothing). **Beverages** help the body maintain a comfortable temperature. Water or fruit juices are best. Avoid high-sugar content beverages and soda pop. **Sunscreen** may be used year around. Use a sunscreen labeled as SPF-15 or higher. Read and follow all label instructions for the sunscreen product. Look for sunscreen with UVB and UVA ray protection. **Shaded** play areas protect children from the sun.

Condition **GREEN** - Children may play outdoors and be comfortable. Watch for signs of children becoming uncomfortable while playing. Use precautions regarding clothing, sunscreen, and beverages for all child age groups.

INFANTS AND TODDLERS are unable to tell the child care provider if they are too hot or cold. Children become fussy when uncomfortable. Infants/toddlers will tolerate shorter periods of outdoor play. Dress infants/toddlers in lightweight cotton or cotton-like fabrics during the warmer months. In cooler or cold months dress infants in layers to keep them warm. Protect infants from the sun by limiting the amount of time outdoors and playing in shaded areas. Give beverages when playing outdoors.

YOUNG CHILDREN remind children to stop playing, drink a beverage, and apply more sunscreen. OLDER CHILDREN need a firm approach to wearing proper clothing for the weather (they may want to play without coats, hats or mittens). They may resist applying sunscreen and drinking beverages while outdoors.

Condition **YELLOW** - use caution and closely observe the children for signs of being too hot or cold while outdoors. Clothing, sunscreen, and beverages are important. Shorten the length of outdoor time.

INFANTS AND TODDLERS use precautions outlined in Condition Green. Clothing, sunscreen, and beverages are important. Shorten the length of time for outdoor play.

YOUNG CHILDREN may insist they are not too hot or cold because they are enjoying playtime. Child care providers need to structure the length of time for outdoor play for the young child. OLDER CHILDREN need a firm approach to wearing proper clothing for the weather (they may want to play without coats, hats or mittens), applying sunscreen and drinking liquids while playing outdoors.

Condition **RED** - most children should not play outdoors due to the health risk.

INFANTS/TODDLERS should play indoors and have ample space for large motor play. YOUNG CHILDREN may ask to play outside and do not understand the potential danger of weather conditions.

OLDER CHILDREN may play outdoors for very short periods of time if they are properly dressed, have plenty of fluids. Child care providers must be vigilant about maximum protection of children.

## Understand the Weather

The weather forecast may be confusing unless you know the meaning of the words.

**Blizzard Warning:** There will be snow and strong winds that produce a blinding snow, deep drifts, and life threatening wind chills. Seek shelter immediately.

**Heat Index Warning:** How hot it feels to the body when the air temperature (in Fahrenheit) and relative humidity are combined.

**Relative Humidity:** The percent of moisture in the air.

**Temperature:** The temperature of the air in degrees Fahrenheit.

**Wind:** The speed of the wind in miles per hour.

**Wind Chill Warning:** There will be sub-zero temperatures with moderate to strong winds expected which may cause hypothermia and great danger to people, pets and livestock.

**Winter Weather Advisory:** Weather conditions may cause significant inconveniences and may be hazardous. If caution is exercised, these situations should not become life threatening.

**Winter Storm Warning:** Severe winter conditions have begun in your area.

**Winter Storm Watch:** Severe winter conditions, like heavy snow and ice are possible within the next day or two.