

Camp Scully COVID-19 Policies and Procedures

INTRODUCTION

The information surrounding COVID-19 is constantly changing and evolving. This document organizes COVID-19 best practices for summer camp published by the CDC and American Camp Association, as well as documented research from pediatricians, emergency room doctors, epidemiologists, and infectious disease experts into one place. This document intends to provide camp families and staff with information about how Camp Scully is adapting policies and procedures this summer to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 in camp. **As information changes and evolves, so too will this document in order to reflect current information.**

While we have worked hard to adapt Camp Scully to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 exposure in camp, it is important to note that there is no way for us to guarantee that COVID-19 will not be present. In fact, we are operating as if the virus will enter camp. We intend to run because we believe we can care for campers and staff if they do contract COVID-19, and that we can isolate and stop the virus from spreading if it does enter camp.

Camp will look and feel different this year. But the value of being at Camp Scully, among friends old and new, and participating in fun camp activities is needed more than ever during this challenging year.

This document will outline changes to policies and procedures to help Camp Scully operate as safe as possible.

We ask that all parents/guardians review this document with their campers.

All staff members must review this document during pre-camp.

COVID-19 BASICS

Before we can begin to discuss what changes will occur at camp to ensure the health and safety of our camp community, it is important that the basics of COVID-19 are understood.

Let's start by defining the virus itself. COVID-19 vs. Sars-CoV-2. What's the difference? SARS-CoV-2 is a type of coronavirus, which is a large family of viruses that are common in people and many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats.

COVID-19, short for Coronavirus Disease 2019, is the disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

How does the virus spread? The coronavirus is mainly spread from person to person via droplets or aerosols transmitted by infected persons. When an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or exhales, microscopic droplets contaminated with SARS-CoV-2 are expelled from that person's mouth and nose. These droplets are often too heavy and fall down to the floor or surface nearby after a short time. However, some droplets turn into even smaller particles called aerosol particles. If the contaminated droplets or aerosol particles are then inhaled by another person, they are now contaminated and can

develop COVID-19 (and start to spread it too). Droplets can remain in the air for 8-14 minutes in a confined space. Aerosol particles can remain in the air for up to three hours. There is a possibility that droplets from infected individuals can contaminate surfaces and objects creating fomites (contaminated surfaces) which can also spread the SARS-CoV-2 virus. While it is possible that a person can come into contact with the virus via a surface that is contaminated and then have it enter their body after touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes, the risk is significantly low -- and especially lower than the risk of infection from droplets and aerosol particles. This is why wearing masks is significant in stopping the spread of the virus.

Prevention - Masks

The best and most effective way to decrease the risk of COVID-19 is by wearing a mask. An effective mask should completely cover your nose and mouth, and fit snugly against the sides of your face without any gaps. The best masks have two or more layers of breathable fabric.

The reason that masking is so important -- perhaps more than any other prevention method -- is how the virus is spread, which we've already discussed as mainly through droplets or aerosols. Wearing a mask helps stop you from potentially spreading the virus to others, and also protects you from droplets or aerosols that may be in the air that have the potential to infect you.

There are a variety of types of masks: face masks, gaiters, shields, bandanas, N95.

The effectiveness of each of the masks varies. In general, N95 masks offer the best protection. The more layers that the mask has, the more effective it will be. The CDC has recently recommended wearing 2 masks to increase their effectiveness. Therefore, if a camper is wearing a gaiter (which can be pretty thin), it would be more beneficial for them to fold it over to cover their nose and mouth a second time.

Prevention - Cleaners/Disinfectants

While COVID-19 is very contagious and can be deadly, resulting in tens of millions of positive cases and millions of deaths worldwide, the virus itself is actually a fairly wimpy virus. Outside of the human body, the virus is unable to survive for a significant amount of time. Coronaviruses are enveloped viruses with a protective fat layer, but that fat layer is easily broken down when it comes into contact with disinfectants. Therefore, something as simple as washing hands with soap and water for 20 seconds after you have been in a public place can break down the virus if it is on your hands. Most basic disinfectant cleaners or sprays will kill the virus if it is on a surface.

The most important items to disinfect are high touch surfaces, such as door knobs, toilets, sinks, light switches, touch screens, etc.

The Swiss Cheese Approach

There is no single action that can guarantee that a person will not get sick with COVID-19. Simply washing your hands frequently doesn't mean you won't breathe in the virus from someone who is exposed. Wearing a mask won't protect you fully if you are in the same room as someone with the virus

for an extended period of time, even if they are wearing a mask too. The best course of action is to think about this as a block of Swiss cheese. In every slice of Swiss cheese, there are holes. Since there is no perfect singular way to stop the spread of COVID-19, each prevention measure has its own strengths and weaknesses (or, its own set of strengths and Swiss cheese holes). But layering multiple prevention measures on top of each other - hand sanitizing AND wearing a mask AND social distancing AND limiting time indoors – creates fewer loopholes (or a thicker block of Swiss cheese) for the virus to enter and spread throughout camp.

Said another way, the more precautions and steps taken prior to and during camp to mitigate the potential exposure to COVID-19, the less risk there will be that there is a major spread of the virus at camp. With more precautions, a Camp Scully will be relying on more than just luck to keep COVID-19 out -- it'll be based more on precautionary scientific measures that are layered on top of each other to allow fewer openings for the virus to slip through.

Coronavirus Outdoors

A large amount of the summer at camp is spent outdoors, so it is important to understand the risk of Coronavirus outdoors. There is evidence that the Coronavirus becomes weaker as the temperature and humidity increases. The virus has more ability to spread in enclosed spaces, so the great outdoors, with wind and other weather factoring in, means that the virus transmission is quite low. Being outdoors while also remaining socially distanced is the best way to limit the potential spread of coronavirus at camp.

Different types of ways to show (or not show) symptoms:

One of the most frustrating things about COVID-19 is that infected individuals experience different symptoms and it can be transferred by people who don't even realize they are sick. We'll break down the different types of symptoms here.

Symptomatic

When someone with COVID-19 is symptomatic, they exhibit symptoms of the virus. This can include fevers, body or muscle aches, cough, diarrhea, fatigue, and many more symptoms.

Asymptomatic

Asymptomatic carriers of COVID-19 do not exhibit any signs or symptoms of the virus, but their body is still infected with the virus and is fighting it. Asymptomatic carriers are contagious and can unknowingly spread the virus to others.

Pre-symptomatic

Pre-symptomatic carriers may not yet be displaying symptoms of the virus because those can take up to 14 days to show. Pre-symptomatic people are contagious and can spread COVID-19 to others.

Paucisymptomatic

Paucisymptomatic people have such mild symptoms and are unaware that they may have the Coronavirus. An example could be someone who has a cough or very low fever for a couple of days,

passing it off as just a cough or low fever, only to discover later on those symptoms were indicators of a positive COVID-19 virus present in their body. Paucisymptomatic people are contagious.

COVID-19 Symptoms

Primary symptoms of COVID-19 may include one or more of these symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4 degrees or higher
- Headache
- Body or muscle aches
- Loss of taste or smell
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Diarrhea
- Sore throat
- Fatigue

Higher Risk for Complications

If a camper or staff member is at higher risk for COVID-19 complications, it is highly recommended that they consult their medical provider to assess the risk of attending camp. High-risk conditions include (but are not limited to):

- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis
- Liver disease
- Chronic lung disease
- Immuno-compromised
- Immuno-compromised as a result of a condition, such as:
 - Bone marrow or organ transplantation
 - Cancer treatment
 - Immune deficiencies
 - Poorly controlled HIV or AIDS
 - Prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications
 - Smoking
- Serious heart conditions
- 65 years of age or older
- Severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher)

Duration of Symptoms

If a person is showing symptoms or has been exposed to someone with a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis, it is imperative that the person is isolated and quarantined immediately. A COVID-19 PCR Test should be administered to determine whether or not the person is indeed infected with the virus.

In general, the incubation period of the virus is between 4-14 days. That means once the virus enters the body, it can sometimes take between 4-14 days for symptoms to appear or for the person to be contagious. It is important to remember though that each person could have different types of symptoms (asymptomatic, symptomatic, etc.) so just because an incubation period has been reached, doesn't mean that the person will definitely exhibit symptoms.

Once in isolation, the infected person should stay isolated so they do not infect other people at camp and further the spread of the virus. A person can rejoin the general population and discontinue their isolation after:

- 10 days have elapsed since symptoms first appeared
- 24 hours without a fever (and without using fever-reducing medications)
- Other symptoms improve

It is important to continually monitor the infected patient. If possible, re-testing the patient to confirm they are now testing negative (and thus, not "shedding" and spreading the virus) is the best way to ensure the potential risk of the virus spreading throughout camp from that specific patient is now neutralized.

Testing Basics

There is a bit of a misnomer about COVID-19 tests that we will hope to explain here. It's also important to understand the difference between different types of COVID-19 tests.

First, just because someone tests "negative" does not mean that they do not have COVID-19. It means that at that moment in time, their body is not producing enough of the virus to be detected by a test. You could test negative and have no symptoms (asymptomatic), but still be contagious and pass the virus on to others.

There are currently three types of tests being administered to determine the presence of COVID-19: PCR, Antigen, and Antibody.

The most accurate test is a PCR test, which detects whether the virus's genetic material is present in the patient. These tests typically take 2-3 days to get results back, depending on the amount of tests being administered by the lab.

An Antigen test is a type of “rapid” test that detects whether specific proteins from the virus are present in an infected person. These rapid tests typically return results in under an hour. Antigen tests have a higher rate of false positives, or can miss active infections and incorrectly come back as negative.

An Antibody test detects COVID-19 antibodies in the patient’s immune system. An antibody test should not be used to diagnose an active infection but can discern whether that person was previously infected.

As an additional precaution, anyone with suspected symptoms who is tested should wait until the symptoms disappear and/or the test result comes back.

The Risk of COVID-19 in Children

As we studied the latest science and data around the virus, we felt confident that we could support the needs of our population if they were to get sick and that we could work to prevent transmission of the virus.

Ultimately, the data showed that the impact of the Coronavirus on otherwise healthy kids and younger staff was low. The American Academy of Pediatrics and Children’s Hospital Association puts out a comprehensive report each month of COVID-19 data in children. When children get COVID-19, their symptoms are generally mild. Only 0.012% of child COVID-19 cases result in hospitalizations (about 12 in every 100,000 people age 5-17), and 0.02% COVID-19 deaths in the US have been children 5-14 (as of November 2020).

Children who have existing comorbidities (one or more additional conditions occurring at the same time) have higher risk of more severe COVID-19 reactions. As mentioned previously, it is imperative that any person who has a higher risk of concern consults his or her medical professional to make a determination about whether attending camp is worth the risk.

Due to their ages, staff members have an increased risk of hospitalization and death from COVID-19, though young staff members in their teens and twenties still have relatively low risks of complications. All staff members should consider their own health prior to deciding whether or not to work at camp.

Taking into consideration the low risk of hospitalizations and deaths in children, combined with the health center policies and procedures at Camp Scully already in place, we felt confident that if COVID-19 did enter camp, we would be able to contain an outbreak, as well as provide care for infected campers and staff.

CAMP SCULLY 2021 - COVID-19 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Camp Scully will adopt ten guiding principles in our approach to COVID-19. They are:

- Outdoors
- Masking
- Cohorting
- Distancing
- Quarantining
- Testing
- Protect the Bubble
- Sanitizing
- Rethinking & Empowering
- Communicating

If you have any questions regarding anything in this document or COVID-19 at camp, please contact:

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A NOTE TO OUR CAMP SCULLY FAMILIES

While we are confident in our ability to run camp during a pandemic, it is being done with many changes to camp protocols and the overall program. Because of those changes, camp may not be appropriate for some individual campers and staff during a pandemic. Each individual and family must decide if camp, modified as detailed in the pages to follow, is the right fit.

BEFORE CAMP

In order to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 being brought into camp, we will ask all campers and staff to take additional safety measures in the two weeks prior to their arrival. We may change these procedures at any time as we continue to review the latest data and guidance from public health officials.

Reasonable Safety Precautions

During the two weeks prior to camp, we ask campers and staff to take appropriate social distancing & preventative measures including but not limited to:

- Wearing a mask
- Staying 6 feet away from other people
- Utilizing curbside store/restaurant services only
- Washing hands with soap and water frequently
- Limiting non-essential travel

Symptom Monitoring & Contact Tracing

Campers and staff members should self-screen for COVID-19 symptoms. There will be a Symptom Monitoring and Contact Tracing form to bring to Camp during check-in that will be reviewed by our Camp Nurse to ensure compliance with this policy.

This form will document anyone the camper has been in contact with during the two week period prior to their camp session, ensure that nobody in the household has had any known exposures, and was free from symptoms during that time.

Non-Essential Travel

All campers and staff should avoid any non-essential travel for the 14 days of self-quarantine. If travel outside of the home is absolutely necessary, a face mask should be worn at all times.

If a member of the Camp Scully community exhibits COVID-19 symptoms in the 14 days prior to camp, tests positive for COVID-19, or has COVID-19 symptoms during their arrival at camp, they will not be permitted to join us at camp. We understand how much campers love camp and we want to share the Camp Scully experience with them, but it is critical that anyone who exhibits symptoms or tests positive stays home for the safety of the entire Camp Scully community.

Screening Questions

Overnight Campers will be asked the following COVID-19 screening questions on Sunday during check-in. Day Campers will be asked this each day they arrive at camp.

1. Since your last visit here, has your child tested positive for COVID-19?
2. Since your last visit here, has your child had any symptoms of COVID-19 that is not attributable to another condition?
3. Since your last visit here, has your child been in close proximity of a person with who has COVID-19 or has tested positive for COVID-19?

Arrival At Camp

Upon arrival at camp you will be greeted in your car by a staff member. That staff member will ask you for the Symptom Monitoring & Contact Tracing form and ask you the screening questions. If you do not have the form or answer positively to one of the question they will not be permitted to join us at camp.

Upon passing inspection, the camper can exit the vehicle and a staff will direct campers and/or parents to wash their hands. In order to maintain a safe environment at camp itself, we ask that only one parent accompany their camper for overnight check-in. All others stay in their cars at all times, including to say goodbye to the camper. There will be no restroom facilities available to non-campers while at camp.

DURING CAMP

In order to create as safe an environment as possible and mitigate the risk of COVID-19 in camp, we will be making adjustments to camp procedures and policies in a variety of areas. We may change any or all of these procedures at any time as we continue to review the latest data and guidance from public health officials.

When possible (and weather permitting), camp activities will be held outdoors. We will have more picnics and meals eaten outside throughout the summer. All modified camp rules and procedures will be announced to all campers during the first day of camp, including hand washing and sanitizing procedures, ground rules for cabin groups, when masks will be required, etc.

Outside, Masked & Distanced - 2 of 3

The most important philosophy that we have adopted to mitigate the potential spread of COVID-19 at camp is to be two of three: Outside, Masked & Distanced. For any mixed group interactions, campers and staff should aim to observe at least two of the three following rules: wear a mask, be outdoors, be socially distanced (at least 6 feet apart). There will be times when doing all three is not possible -- but in that event, it is critically important that the other two options are observed.

Not all three options are created equal. Being outdoors is the most important if possible and we will try to be outdoors as much as possible. This shouldn't be too difficult as Camp has traditionally been mostly outdoors.

Cabin-based Precautions

One counselor per cabin will carry a backpack at all times that will contain hand sanitizer as well as disinfectant spray to wipe down commonly used equipment. Under no circumstances shall campers or staff go into another cabin. Additionally, personal items, personal equipment, or clothing must not be shared with campers from another cabin.

When other cabin groups are present, each cabin should put on their masks and observe social distancing guidelines as much as possible. If a cabin is being instructed at an activity by someone outside of their cabin, that person will be masked and distanced.

For overnight campers and staff, daily temperature checks will be taken before breakfast as listed in the "Meals" area in this section. Camp Scully has touchless thermometers which will be kept at multiple locations to take each camper and staff member's temperature before breakfast.

Any camper or staff member who is not feeling well should go to the Health Center immediately as usual, especially if they are exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms.

Mask Wearing Policy

In order to contain possible exposure and spread of COVID-19, we are requiring face masks that cover both the nose and mouth when campers and staff are in the following non-outdoor areas:

- Dining Hall (except for when seated at their table and eating)

- The Chapel

- Day Camp Center & Arts and Crafts

- Nurse's Nest Health Center

- The Shower House and Toilet Area

- Snack Shack

Masks will NOT be required when:

- Overnight Campers and/or staff are located inside their own cabins.

- Campers and/or staff are outdoors and more than 6 feet apart from members of other cabins.

- Campers and/or staff are seated at their table in the Dining Hall and eating.

- Campers and/or staff are taking showers.

- Campers and/or staff are taking part in waterfront activities (swimming, canoeing, etc.)

Cleaning, Handwashing, and Sanitization Procedures

Camp Scully will significantly increase its cleaning, handwashing and sanitization procedures this summer. Every table in the Lodge and picnic tables will have a pump of hand sanitizer. Door knobs, handles and other commonly touched areas will be wiped with disinfecting spray frequently.

Bathrooms and shared spaces will be cleaned and sanitized multiple times per day. We will follow the concept of "sanitize in and sanitize out". One counselor per cabin will carry a backpack at all times that contains hand sanitizer and disinfectant spray to sanitize activity equipment before AND after use, especially shared camp equipment like life jackets, canoe paddles, baseball bats, fishing poles, bows and arrows, etc. Campers also will use the disinfectant spray to sanitize their hands after using shared camp equipment.

Every building around camp where an activity is held, as well as high use outdoor equipment, will have a spray bottle of disinfectant and/or a hand sanitizer pump.

Cabin spaces will be sanitized approximately daily. Other common spaces, like the office and Health Center will be sanitized on a regular basis as well.

MEALS

This summer, there will be a handful of changes to Camp Scully's meal procedures. Each group will have their own outside picnic area. As many meals as possible will be eaten outdoors. In the dining hall tables will be sufficiently distanced so that campers and staff can travel between tables and remain appropriately distanced.

Meal process:

- All groups will gather at the flagpole by their assigned meal time.
- Groups will be called up by an assigned leadership staff member once all campers and staff of the cabin are at the table. There is no set order for calling up groups, just that all members are present. Having to call up groups more than once to account for late campers and staff delays the mealtime.
- Group will mask up when called and then will proceed to the handwashing stations and will wash their hands with soap and water for 20 seconds.
- Camp Scully staff will take everyone's temperature before entering the dining hall for the breakfast meal.
- Campers and staff will enter the Dining Hall and receive plates and silverware from a member of the kitchen staff.
 - All meals will be served non-self service buffet style. Kitchen staff and other assigned staff members all wearing masks and gloves, will serve campers and staff the meal.
 - There will be no self-serve areas, including the soynut butter & jelly station (alternative meal) and the salad bar or soup station. Each buffet line will have pre-made soynut butter & jelly sandwiches. Only kitchen staff members and helpers will be permitted to touch the serving utensils and distribute food to the rest of camp.
- Groups will sit together at all meals. Once food is received, campers and staff should proceed to their table. Once they sit down, they can remove masks and must sanitize hands before eating.
- If food is still available, a Leadership Staff will call up each table to get seconds.
 - Campers and staff must sanitize their hands prior to getting seconds.
- Every camper and staff will self-hop their plate, silverware, and bowl at the end of the meal. A Leadership Staff will call each table up one by one to hop.
 - There will be a hop station with buckets for plates, bowls and utensils located in front of the dishroom window, as well as garbage for foodwaste.
 - Once their meal is hopped in the proper bucket, every camper and staff from that group will leave together and must wash their hands with soap and water.
- Miscellaneous outdoor meal notes
 - Out of cabin staff will be called up to get their food (as a group) both before and after cabin groups.
 - Staff that are on time off do not need to eat with their groups. However, if they wish to eat camp meals, they must get their food at the same time as their group.

- Some meals are more efficient than others and more conducive to faster meal times. Meals with more options tend to take significantly longer.
- Only one group will be allowed in the line for food service at a time to get food. While a

Water

As always, staying hydrated on a warm summer day is imperative to staying healthy and avoiding dehydration. Campers and staff are encouraged to refill their water bottles at the water stations located throughout camp.

Campers and staff should not drink directly from any water stations or faucets.

Inside The Cabin

While inside their cabin, campers and staff do not need to wear face masks. Campers in bunk beds will be required to sleep in opposite directions. The head of the camper in the top bunk will be opposite the position of the camper in the bottom bunk (head-to-toe and toe-to-head).

Campers and staff members who live in other cabins are not allowed to go into a cabin that is not their own.

Daily Schedule

AS noted previously, our schedule has traditionally been out of doors, so minimal changes to the schedule are required.

Shower Time / Wash House Use

There will be designated times for the campers to use the wash house to shower as usual. Campers should not share bathroom supplies (towels, soap, toothbrushes, etc.). Campers need to bring their own supplies and a container for toiletries to be stored in for the duration of camp.

Campers and staff will still use their designated wash house to go to the bathroom and can use them as nature calls (while wearing a mask). All campers and staff should wash their hands and sanitize after using the bathroom.

Swim Point / Waterfront Activities

There is no current evidence that COVID-19 can be spread to people through water in a pool or lake. Nevertheless, Camp Scully will implement Additional safety measures this summer, including:

- Campers and staff should follow social distancing and proper hand hygiene practices prior to using any canoes or kayaks.
- All shared use equipment (paddles, lifejackets, boats, fishing poles) should be cleaned and disinfected before AND after each use.

- All life jackets will be sprayed with disinfectant or soaked in a bucket of soap solution.
- While at the beach, the waterfront buddy system will still be enforced. All buddies must be from the same group.
- More than one group may be at the beach at a time, but will be required to be socially distant in separate areas.

HEALTH CENTER

Camp Scully has adapted its Health Center procedures and policies to help mitigate the potential spread of COVID-19 should it enter camp.

Policy and Procedure for Suspected COVID-19 Symptoms and/or Positive COVID-19 Test

Should a camper or staff member begin to exhibit COVID-19 symptoms, they will be immediately isolated and quarantined. Parents will be contacted immediately and asked to pick up their camper. The Rensselaer County Department of Health (DOH) will also be notified. We recommend taking your child to their Health Care Provider (HCP). The following scenarios will determine if your child may return to Camp Scully.

If your child's HCP provides a diagnosis of a known chronic condition with unchanged symptoms, or a confirmed acute illness (examples: laboratory-confirmed influenza, strep-throat) AND COVID-19 is not suspected, then a note signed by their HCP explaining the alternate diagnosis is required before your child will be allowed to return to school. They may return to school according to the usual guidelines for that diagnosis. *Note: a signed HCP note documenting unconfirmed acute illnesses, such as viral upper respiratory illness (URI) or viral gastroenteritis will not suffice.*

If your child's symptoms are improving AND they are fever-free for at least 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medicines, your child may return to Camp Scully with:

- **A note from HCP indicating the test was negative OR**
- **Provide a copy of the negative test result.**

If a COVID-19 Diagnostic Test Recommended but Not Done and No Alternate Diagnosis **or** the child is not evaluated by a HCP then your child must remain in isolation at home and is not able to go back to school until your local health department has released them from isolation, which is typically:

- At least 10 days have passed since date of first symptoms; AND
 - Child's symptoms are improving; AND
 - Child is fever-free for at least 72 hours without use of fever reducing medicines.
- Parents/guardians/emergency contacts of the other campers and staff in the COVID-19 positive cabin will be informed immediately that someone in their cabin has tested positive. Due to HIPAA laws, the exact identity of the COVID-19 positive patient cannot be shared.
 - Contact tracing of anyone the COVID-19 patient came in contact with during the previous 48 hours will begin immediately.

- Contact traced campers or staff will be monitored closely by the Health Center staff.
- If staff members are confirmed positive for COVID-19, they will follow the same procedures for Campers and go to their home address if they live locally. If they are not local or going home is not an option they will be isolated together in the Health Center or separate cabin space.
- The health center has wifi and air conditioning. As a one-time exemption to camp policy, staff members will be allowed screen time while in COVID-19 isolation.

Camp Scully will follow the latest CDC and American Academy of Pediatrics protocols to determine when it is appropriate for the COVID-19 positive patient to rejoin their cabin. Currently, that guidance states that staff should be fever free without the use of medication for 72 hours and 10 days from the onset of their symptoms.

Health Center Sanitization Procedures

Camp Scully will be taking additional steps to disinfect and sanitize the Health Center this year:

- Doorknobs, handles, and other commonly touched areas will be wiped down with antiviral product frequently.
- When a sick patient checks out of the Health Center, their area will be fully sanitized and bedding will be changed.

Staff Time Off

Per normal camp procedures, staff members will still be able to take two evenings per week. However, in order to minimize interaction with the general public staff will be urged to modify their usual social interactions.

During time off, staff must continue to observe the “2 of 3” - Outdoors, Masked, and Distanced at all times as there may be occasions where staff members from different groups are on time off together.

Staff members are still subject to all COVID-19 protocols on time off, whether in or out of camp.

Visitors

Visitors that are necessary for the functioning of camp, including state regulators and contractors, will be limited to staying outdoors and must be masked for the duration of their time at camp. Their contact with anyone at camp will be limited to as few individuals as possible, who also must be wearing a mask while in contact with the visitors. If it is necessary for contractors or service providers to enter camp facilities or buildings, those areas will be cleared of campers and staff for the duration of the service visit.

Procedures for deliveries will be tailored to their function.

- Parcel deliveries, including USPS, UPS and FedEx will be made to the Director’s House . Signage will direct parcel delivery to this area.

- Trucks delivering large freight should be met by a camp leadership or maintenance staff member, coordinating a drop off spot with the driver that minimizes interaction between the driver and members of the camp community.
- Food deliveries will be dropped in the rear kitchen corridor where there is no interaction between staff and driver. Once delivery driver has departed, kitchen staff will organize the delivery inside to their assigned storage spaces.
- Other delivery services such as propane, will be tailored to ensure that the technician is making deliveries to their specific function area, does not enter camp buildings, and is not interacting with campers and staff.

Since delivery drivers change, we will not assume that they will automatically know camp delivery procedures. A leadership team or other appropriate staff member should periodically observe deliveries to ensure they are following camp procedures. Any time a driver is not wearing a mask, a camp staff member should request that they put one on. There may be instances where delivery drivers or other service technicians are not wearing their masks properly. In this event, they will not be allowed in any camp facilities whatsoever and camp community members should stay away from them while they are in camp.

Unannounced visitors who are not delivery drivers sometimes drive into camp. In the event this occurs, a member of the leadership team should approach their vehicle and deal with their presence appropriately.

AFTER CAMP

If your camper exhibits COVID-19 symptoms or tests positive within 14 days of returning home, please contact camp immediately so we can take appropriate measures to contact trace and inform other camp families as necessary.

RESOURCES

The following resources were used to compile this document:

- American Camp Association
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- NYS Department of Health