Information about COVID-19 Contact Tracing:
Frequently Asked Questions for Camp and Childcare Directors

June 29, 2020

Camps and health departments need to work together to help slow the spread of COVID-19. Contact tracing and self-isolation of people with COVID-19 and quarantining of close contacts are critical to help slow transmission of COVID-19 in our communities.

Some Helpful Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infectious</td>
<td>Able to give the COVID-19 virus to someone else. Usually this is a time period starting 2 days before symptoms started, or if the person didn’t have symptoms, then 2 days before they had a positive test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed</td>
<td>Being in close enough contact with someone who was infectious with COVID-19, that they could also get infected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Contact</td>
<td>People who have been within 6 feet of the infected person for more than 10 minutes while the infected person was not wearing a mask, such as eating or sitting close together, socializing closely, or participating in the same carpool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine</td>
<td>After someone has been exposed to COVID-19, they should stay home and away from other people for a recommended period, usually at least 14 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is contact tracing and why is it important?

- COVID-19 spreads easily between people. The spread can be slowed down or prevented by separating the people who are infected from those who are not infected.
- Contact tracing is a process that happens after someone gets infected.
- Contact tracing means talking to the infected person and having them tell you who were all the people that they were recently in close contact with and who were probably exposed to COVID-19 during the time that the infected person was infectious to others.
- Sometimes it is helpful to talk to other people in addition to the infected person, in order to get information about who they were in close contact with.
- San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) has a Case Investigation and Contact Tracing Team that reaches out to the infected person (and others, if needed) to determine who they were in contact with, then reaches out to each close contact to ensure they are safely quarantining and referred for testing.

What is the contact tracing process if there is a case of COVID-19 at camp?

- SFDPH and Camp Management discuss the situation when someone at camp is found to be positive with COVID-19 infection.
- SFDPH does an interview with the infected person to find out who else may have interacted with them and might have been exposed to COVID-19.

- Camp Management helps by contacting those at camp as directed by SFDPH, who might have been exposed and telling them that a Contact Tracer from SFDPH will be calling them soon. This way, nobody is surprised or suspicious when they get the call shortly thereafter.

- Camp Management also helps by giving the contact information (e.g. names, phone numbers, etc.) of the people who may have been exposed to the SFDPH Contract Tracing Team.

- Contact Tracing Team then calls the people who may have been exposed (e.g. campers, or their parents). They give guidance on what to expect, and what to do next and helps refer them to testing for COVID-19 and support resources.

**How does Contact Tracing protect the identity of the person who tests positive for COVID-19?**

- Contact Tracing keeps the identity of the person private based on standard US medical privacy laws. The law is called the Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and every health department and health care provider must follow it.

- The camp management is required to know the identity of the person with COVID-19 in order to take action to protect everyone else.

- SFDPH will not reveal the identity of the person with COVID-19 to the other staff or families who are contacted about it. Any information about the person with COVID-19 and their close contacts will be kept in a secure database and only individuals at SFDPH who need access will be able to see their records. The families will be told that their child was exposed to someone with COVID-19, but no name will be given.

**Who is considered a Close Contact?**

- In general, close contacts are people who have been within 6 feet of the infected person for more than 10 minutes while the infected person was not wearing a mask. In order to be considered a close contact, this interaction had to take place while the infected person was infectious.

- Close contact can also occur by being coughed or sneezed on, or spit or drooled on, or kissing.

- Some situations that involve close contact at camp could include being in the same carpool, eating or sitting close together, or socializing closely.

- The SFDPH Case Investigation and Contact Tracing Team will help determine who was exposed or were close contacts.

**Who will need to quarantine in the event of a positive COVID-19 case at summer camp?**

- SFDPH will do a risk assessment, including interviews of the infected person and possibly others as well. Together with the camp manager, SFDPH will recommend who are close contacts who will need to quarantine for 14 days.
Note: the person with COVID-19 infection will also need to stay at home, self-isolate, and not come to camp for at least 10 days after their symptoms started (or date of positive test result if no symptoms).

What does it mean for a child camper (under age 18) to quarantine?

- Quarantine is used to keep someone who might have been exposed to COVID-19 away from others. This helps prevent spread of COVID-19 disease that can occur before a person knows they are sick or if they are infected with the virus but not feeling any symptoms.
- Quarantine means staying home for 14 days from the date of last contact or exposure with the person who is infected with COVID-19.
- For child campers, this quarantine period means the child will not be allowed to attend childcare or camp during the 14-day quarantine period. Children can play outside within the home (i.e. backyard) but cannot go out to public spaces such as parks or playgrounds.
- All close contacts are encouraged to get tested and the SFDPH Contact Tracing Team will connect close contacts to testing. However, getting a COVID-19 test during the quarantine period does not shorten the 14-day quarantine.
- SFDPH can provide resources such as food and cleaning supplies to support ability to quarantine.

Who is considered at general exposure risk?

- Campers and staff who were present at camp, but not identified by SFDPH as close contacts. These people have a much lower risk of getting infected, compared with the close contacts.
- In general, others at the camp who were not close contacts, should still be notified that they were not identified as a close contact, but that someone at camp has COVID-19.
- As standard daily routine, all participants who are not close contacts will be monitoring for symptoms. Any parent may choose to have their child tested.