

A change in daily routine,
lack of sleep, stress,
fatigue, cell phone use, and
simple distractions are some
things parents experience and
can be contributing factors as
to why children have been left
unknowingly in vehicles...



For additional information, please visit
www.myflfamilies.com/childcare or contact
your local licensing office.

This brochure was created by the
Department of Children and Families in
consultation with the Department of Health.

**WHEN LIFE
HAPPENS...
DON'T BE A
DISTRACTED
ADULT**





Distraction Prevention Tips:

- **Never** leave your child alone in a car and **call 911** if you see any child locked in a car!
- **Make a habit** of checking the front and back seat of the car before you walk away.
- **Be especially mindful** during hectic or busy times, schedule or route changes, and periods of emotional stress or chaos.
- **Create reminders** by putting something in the back seat that you will need at work, school or home such as a briefcase, purse, cell phone or your left shoe.
- **Keep a stuffed animal** in the baby's car seat and place it on the front seat as a reminder when the baby is in the back seat.
- **Set a calendar reminder** on your electronic device to make sure you dropped your child off at child care.
- **Make it a routine** to always notify your child's child care provider in advance if your child is going to be late or absent; ask them to contact you if your child hasn't arrived as scheduled.

During the 2018 legislative session, a new law was passed that requires child care facilities, family day care homes and large family child care homes to provide parents, during the months of April and September each year, with information regarding the potential for distracted adults to fail to drop off a child at the facility/home and instead leave them in the adult's vehicle upon arrival at the adult's destination.



Facts About Heatstroke:

⚠️ It only takes a car **10 minutes** to heat up 20 degrees and become deadly.

⚠️ Even with a window cracked, the **temperature inside a vehicle** can cause heatstroke.

⚠️ The body temperature of a child increases **3 to 5 times faster** than an adult's body.



What is the influenza (flu) virus?

Influenza ("the flu") is caused by a virus which infects the nose, throat, and lungs. According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the flu is more dangerous than the common cold for children. Unlike the common cold, the flu can cause severe illness and life threatening complications in many people. Children under 5 who have the flu commonly need medical care. Severe flu complications are most common in children younger than 2 years old. Flu season can begin as early as October and last as late as May.

How can I tell if my child has a cold, or the flu?

Most people with the flu feel tired and have fever, headache, dry cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, and sore muscles. Some people, especially children, may also have stomach problems and diarrhea. Because the flu and colds have similar symptoms, it can be difficult to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone. In general, the flu is worse than the common cold, and symptoms such as fever, body aches, extreme tiredness, and dry cough are more common and intense. People with colds are more likely to have a runny or stuffy nose. Colds generally do not result in serious health problems, such as pneumonia, bacterial infections, or hospitalizations.



THE FLU

A Guide for Parents



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What should I do if my child gets sick?

Consult your doctor and make sure your child gets plenty of rest and drinks a lot of fluids. Never give aspirin or medicine that has aspirin in it to children or teenagers who may have the flu.

Call or take your child to a doctor right away if your child:



- Has a high fever or fever that lasts a long time
- Has trouble breathing or breathes fast
- Has skin that looks blue
- Is not drinking enough
- Seems confused, will not wake up, does not want to be held, or has seizures (uncontrolled shaking)
- Gets better but then worse again
- Has other conditions (like heart or lung disease, diabetes) that get worse

How can I protect my child from the flu?



A flu vaccine is the best way to protect against the flu. Because the flu virus changes year to year, annual vaccination against the flu is recommended. The CDC recommends that all children from the ages of 6 months up to their 19th birthday receive a flu vaccine every fall or winter (children receiving a vaccine for the first time require two doses). You also can protect your child by receiving a flu vaccine yourself.



What can I do to prevent the spread of germs?

The main way that the flu spreads is in respiratory droplets from coughing and sneezing. This can happen when droplets from a cough or sneeze of an infected person are propelled through the air and infect someone nearby. Though much less frequent, the flu may also spread through indirect contact with contaminated hands and articles soiled with nose and throat secretions.

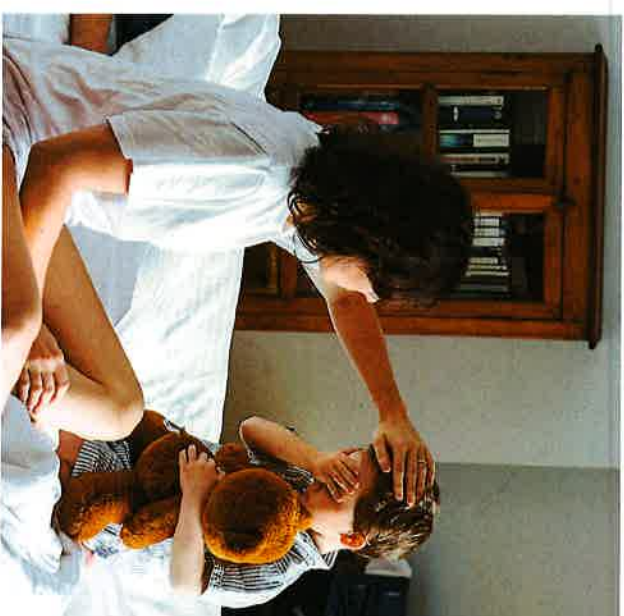
To prevent the spread of germs:

- Wash hands often with soap and water.
- Cover mouth/nose during coughs and sneezes. If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.
- Limit contact with people who show signs of illness.
- Keep hands away from the face. Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.



When should my child stay home from child care?

A person may be contagious and able to spread the virus from 1 day before showing symptoms to up to 5 days after getting sick. The time frame could be longer in children and in people who don't fight disease well (people with weakened immune systems). When sick, your child should stay at home to rest and to avoid giving the flu to other children and should not return to child care or other group settings until his or her temperature has been normal and has been sign and symptom free for a period of 24 hours.



During the 2009 legislative session, a new law was passed that requires child care facilities, family day care homes and large family child care homes provide parents with information detailing the causes, symptoms, and transmission of the influenza virus (the flu) every year during August and September.

For additional helpful information about the dangers of the flu and how to protect your child, visit: www.cdc.gov/flu/ or www.immunizeflorida.org/



Parent's Role

A parent's role in quality child care is vital:

- Inquire about the qualifications and experience of child care staff, as well as staff turnover.
- Know the facility's policies and procedures.
- Communicate directly with caregivers.
- Visit and observe the facility.
- Participate in special activities, meetings, and conferences.
- Talk to your child about their daily experiences in child care.
- Arrange alternate care for your child when they are sick.
- Familiarize yourself with the child care standards used to license the child care facility.

Quality Child Care

Quality child care offers healthy, social, and educational experiences under qualified supervision in a safe, nurturing, and stimulating environment. Children in these settings participate in daily, age-appropriate activities that help develop essential skills, build independence and instill self-respect. When evaluating the quality of a child care setting, you should consider the facility's quality indicators related to activities, caregivers, and environment.

Quality Activities

- Activities are children initiated and teacher facilitated.
- Activities include social exchanges with all children.

Quality Caregivers

- Caregivers are friendly and eager to care for children.
- Caregivers accept family cultural and ethnic differences.

Quality Environments

- Environments are clean, safe, inviting, comfortable, and child-friendly.
- Environments provide easy access to age-appropriate toys.

www.myffamilies.com/childcare



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KNOW YOUR CHILD CARE FACILITY

Know Your Child Care Facility - General Requirements

Every licensed child care facility must meet the minimum state child care licensing standards pursuant to s. 402.305, F.S., and ch. 65C-22, F.A.C., which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Valid license posted for parents to see.
- All staff appropriately screened.
- Maintain appropriate transportation practices (if transportation is provided).
- Provide parents with written disciplinary and expulsion practices used by the facility.
- Provide access to the facility during normal hours of operation.
- Maintain minimum staff-to-child ratios.

Health Related Requirements

Emergency procedures that include:

- Posting Florida Abuse Hotline number along with other emergency numbers.
- Staff trained in first aid and pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) on the premises at all times.
- Fully stocked first aid kit.
- A working fire extinguisher and documented monthly fire drills with children and staff.
- Medication and hazardous materials are inaccessible and out of children's reach.



Ratios

Age of Child	Child: Teacher Ratio
Infant	4:1
1 year old	6:1
2 year old	11:1
3 year old	15:1
4 year old	20:1
5 year old and up	25:1

Training Requirements

- 40-hour introductory child care training.
- 10-hour in-service training annually.
- 0.5 continuing education unit of approved training or 5 clock hours of training in early literacy and language development.
- Director Credential for all facility directors.

Food and Nutrition

Post a meal and snack menu that provides daily nutritional needs of the children (if meals are provided).

Record Keeping

Maintain accurate records that include:

- Children's health exam/immunization record.
- Medication records.
- Enrollment information.
- Personnel records.
- Daily attendance.
- Accidents and incidents.
- Parental permission for field trips and administration of medications.

Physical Environment

- Maintain sufficient usable indoor floor space for playing, working, and napping.
- Provide space that is clean and free of litter and other hazards.
- Provide sufficient outdoor play area.
- Maintain sufficient lighting and inside temperatures.
- Equipped with age and developmentally appropriate toys.
- Provide appropriate bathroom facilities and other furnishings.
- Provide isolation area for children who become ill.
- Practice proper hand washing, toileting, and diapering activities.



Remember:

It is NOT safe

to put anything your baby's bed, such as sheepskins, stuffed animals, baby positioners, crib wedges, comforters, pillows, heavy blankets, or bumper pads.

It is NOT safe

to smoke around your baby or in a room where your baby spends time.



It is NOT safe

to let your baby sleep on an adult bed, air mattress, beanbag, reclining chair, sofa, waterbed, or on any furniture not made for babies.

**Sleeping
with your
baby is
dangerous.**



For more information about safe sleep for babies, visit PreventChildAbuseFL.org or scan the QR code.



**SAFE SLEEP
FOR YOUR BABY**

PreventChildAbuseFL.org



The only way to protect your baby from higher risk is to have your baby sleep in a crib.

Helping you reduce the risk of sleep-related death

"The safest place for an infant to sleep is alone in a crib, in the parents' room for the first year of life."
-American Academy of Pediatrics

Some parents believe sleeping with their baby will protect the baby from harm, but **sleeping with a baby is dangerous and actually raises the risk of infant death.**

Important Information

Consider these facts before you decide where your baby will sleep:

- Suffocation and strangulation in an adult bed is the leading cause of injury-related death for infants under one year of age in the state of Florida.
- The risk of sleeping-related infant death is 40 times higher for babies who sleep in adult beds compared to babies who sleep in their own cribs.



Keep your baby safe during sleep.

To lower the risk of sleep-related death and suffocation and keep your baby safe while they sleep, it is important to:

- Make sure baby's crib, bassinet, cradle, or portable crib is undamaged and meets current standards (www.cpsc.gov).
- Put baby's crib, cradle, or bassinet close to your bed for their first year of life.
- Place your baby face-up to sleep. Sleeping on the stomach or side increases the risk of suffocation.
- Tell everyone who takes care of your baby how to keep your baby safe during sleep.
- Make sure the baby's mattress is firm, flat (not inclined), and fits snugly in its frame. Use only the mattress that comes with the crib.
- Make sure the baby's sheet fits tightly around the mattress.
- Keep the baby's sleeping area away from all loose strings (e.g., blind cords, electrical cords, and clothing).
- Respond to your baby's cries during the night.
- Avoid exposing your baby to smoke, alcohol, or drugs.
- Offer your baby a pacifier (never a bottle) when placing your baby down to sleep. The pacifier should not be put back if it is spit out during sleep. If the baby does not want the pacifier, do not force it and never hold it in place. If breastfeeding, do not use a pacifier until the baby is one month old.
- To keep baby from overheating, make the temperature in baby's room comfortable enough for a lightly clothed adult.
- Always hold the bottle when feeding your baby, since propping a bottle can lead to choking or death.
- Hang the baby's mobile out of reach and remove it once they learn to sit up.
- Lower the baby's mattress when your baby learns to sit, and again when they learn to stand to prevent falling out of the crib.

Rilya Wilson Act

Pursuant to s. 39.604, Florida Statutes, a child from birth to the age of school entry, who is under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care and is enrolled in an early education or child care program must attend the program 5 days a week unless the court grants an exemption. A child enrolled in an early education or child care program who meets the requirements of this act may not be withdrawn from the program without prior written approval of the Department or community-based care lead agency. If a child covered by this act is absent, the program shall report any unexcused absence or seven excused absences to the Department or the community-based care lead agency by the end of the business day following the unexcused absence or seventh consecutive excused absence.

Educational stability and transition are key components of this act to minimize disruptions, secure attachments and maintain stable relationships with supportive caregivers of children from birth to school age. Successful partnerships are imperative to ensure that these attachments are not disrupted due to placement in out-of-home care or subsequent changes in out-of-home placement. A child must be allowed to remain in the child care or early education setting that he/she attended before entry into out-of-home care, unless the program is not in the best interest of the child. If a child from birth to school-age leaves a child care or early education program, a transition plan needs to be developed that involves cooperation and sharing of information among all persons involved, respects the child's developmental stage and associated psychological needs, and allows for a gradual transition from one setting to another.

This law provides priority for child care services for specified children who are at risk of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. *These children are also known as Protective Services children.*

Rilya Wilson Act Requirements:

- ✓ Protective services children **MUST** be enrolled to participate 5 days per week.
- ✓ Protective services children **MAY NOT** be withdrawn without prior written approval from the Department of Children and Families (DCF) or Community Based Care (CBC).
- ✓ If a Protective Services child has 7 consecutive excused or any unexcused absence, the child care provider **MUST** notify the appropriate community based care staff.
- ✓ The Department and child care providers **MUST** follow local protocols set up by the CBC to ensure continuity.
- ✓ If it is not in the best interest of the child to remain at the child care or early education program, the caregiver **MUST** work with the Case Manager, Guardian Ad Litem, child care and educational staff, and educational surrogate, if one has been appointed, to determine the best setting for the child.

Community-Based Care Lead Agencies Contact Information:

<https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/community-based-care/docs/leadagencycontacts.pdf>

**** If you have concerns regarding any child that you may care for, please contact the Florida Abuse Hotline at 1-800-96-ABUSE****