



PA Position Statements for the FCCERS-R

These position statements are the result of the need to consider the impact of Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (DHS) Certification Regulations and other Pennsylvania program specific expectations on the scoring of the items in the FCCERS-R scale. In the case of each statement input from multiple sources including the FCCERS-R scale authors, DHS Certification, OCDEL and other experts were considered in the creation of the statement.

General PA Position Statement:

The FCCERS-R will be the assessment tool in Family child care homes, Group child care homes operating within residence, Group child care homes operating out of residence serving mixed ages.

Group child care homes which are not located in a residence AND serve only one age group, or physically separate children into age-based groupings (i.e., separate classrooms), will be assessed using the tool that matches the ages of the majority of the children enrolled.

The following age guidelines will be used:

Infant-Birth through 11 months

Toddlers-12 months through 36 months

Preschool-37 months through entrance into kindergarten

School-age-Kindergarten through 15 years

7/1/2016

Pennsylvania Early Learning Keys to Quality

Item	Indicator	Indicator Description	Position Statement	Supporting Guidance/Resources
General Statement regarding hand washing and use of hand sanitizers			<p><u>General Statement regarding hand washing and use of hand sanitizers</u></p> <p>Child and adult hand washing is required by regulation before meals and snacks, after toileting and diapering, and when visibly soiled. As per ELS/PKC #63, issued September 25, 2009 the use of a hand sanitizer is not a substitute for hand washing in these instances.</p> <p>Hand sanitizers may be used with children ages 24 months and older for hand washing unrelated to meals/snacks, toileting/diapering and when not visibly soiled (such as after blowing noses, before sensory play, and other times hand washing is expected in the environment rating scales)The program must follow the guidelines below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the label before using a hand sanitizer. If the instructions on the hand sanitizer prohibit its use for children, the hand sanitizer should not be in the facility. Also, note any age restrictions on the label and follow those restrictions. At all times, follow the directions on the product label. • The provider must obtain written parental permission for a child to use a hand sanitizer prior to permitting a child to use a hand sanitizer. The signed parental permission must be kept on file in the child’s record at the facility. • Hand sanitizers must be inaccessible to children when not in immediate use. • A staff person must be physically present with and supervising a child who is using a hand sanitizer. The staff person must remain with the child until the hand sanitizer has dried on the child’s hands. 	<p>ELS/PKC #63</p> <p>Caring for Our Children (CFOC)</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steps for using a hand sanitizer are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply an appropriate amount of the product to the palm of one hand (refer to the directions on the label of the hand sanitizer). 2. Rub hands together. 3. Rub the product over all surfaces of hands and fingers until hands are dry. 	
#7 Greeting/ departure	3.2	Expects that departure is safe and well organized.	<p>Release of children:</p> <p>(a) A child shall be released only to the child’s parent or to an individual designated in writing by the enrolling parent.</p> <p>(b) In an emergency, a child may be released to an individual upon the oral designation of the parent, if the identity of the individual can be verified by the operator or a staff person.</p> <p>(c) If a child is released upon the oral designation of the parent, the following information shall be logged in the child’s record:</p> <p>(1) The name of the parent making the request. (2) The date and time of the request. (3) The name of the individual to whom the child is to be released.</p> <p>(4) The name of the staff person taking the call. (5) The name of the staff person releasing the child.</p>	This indicator will be scored in accordance with certification regulations §3290.116 Family Child Day Care Homes and §3280.117 Group Child Day Care Homes.
#8 Nap /rest	1.2	Takes into consideration crowding in nap/rest areas, provides guidance on separation requirements and expect that linens are cleaned regularly.	<p>At least 24 inches of open space from other napping children or furniture/equipment is required on three sides of nap equipment. The expectation is for all children to be separated in this manner to prevent the spread of germs during sleep as well as to ensure adequate space for access in case of an emergency. The ends of cribs are no longer accepted as solid barriers.</p>	<p>PA DHS Certification Regulations</p> <p>CFOC 5.4.5 Sleep and Rest Areas STANDARD 5.4.5.1</p> <p>CFOC 3.1.4 Safe Sleep</p>

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	3.2	Takes into consideration crowding in nap/rest areas, provide guidance on separation requirements and expect that linens are cleaned regularly.	<p>All nap bedding is cleaned weekly. Soiled bedding shall be cleaned before it is reused.</p> <p>As per CFOC STANDARD 3.1.4.1: <i>Safe Sleep Practices and SIDS/Suffocation Risk</i>- Soft or loose bedding should be kept away from sleeping infants and out of safe sleep environments., Blankets/items should not be hung on the sides of cribs. Swaddling infants when they are in a crib is not necessary or recommended.</p> <p>At least 36 inches of open space from other napping children or furniture/equipment is required on three sides of nap equipment. The expectation is for all children to be separated in this manner to prevent the spread of germs during sleep as well as to insure adequate space for access in case of an emergency. The ends of cribs are no longer accepted as solid barriers. All nap bedding is cleaned weekly. Soiled bedding shall be cleaned before it is reused.</p>	<p>STANDARD 3.1.4.1: Safe Sleep Practices and SIDS/Suffocation Risk Reduction</p> <p>CFOC 5.4.5 Sleep and Rest Areas STANDARD 5.4.5.1</p>
	1.3 and 3.3	Takes into consideration supervision of children when they are sleeping.	<p>When children are sleeping, the provider visually checks on babies (typically developing) age 12 months and younger every 15 minutes and can hear toddlers and preschool children (monitors are permitted.) The provider's own children may sleep in their own beds regardless of age.</p>	
#9 Meals and Snacks	1.2	Addresses food that is served being of unacceptable nutritional value.	<p>Foods served at meal/snack must meet at least 50% of the meal/snack component requirements of CACFP or USDA.</p>	CACFP/USDA Guidelines
	1.2	Assesses basic sanitary procedures.	<p>Tables and high chair trays should be cleaned and sanitized before and after food service.</p>	CFOC STANDARD 4.9.0.9: Cleaning Food Areas and Equipment

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	1.3,3.3,5.3		<p>All containers/spray bottles used for sanitizing must be labeled with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product EPA registration number • Dilution recipe • Contact time required to effectively sanitize or disinfect • Other directions relevant to proper usage <p>Bleach/Water: It is no longer possible to provide a generic bleach recipe for sanitizing in early care and education programs. Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered bleach. Follow label instructions for use. When label instructions are not provided, use the following link to enter the EPA number of the product. http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1. These instructions may also be found in the online (updated version) of <i>Caring for Our Children</i>, 3rd edition in Appendix J at http://cfoc.nrckids.org/WebFiles/AppedicesUpload/AppendixJ.pdf.</p>	<p>CFOC Appendix J “Selecting an Appropriate Sanitizer or Disinfectant” Definitions: Sanitizer is a product that reduces germs on inanimate surfaces to levels considered safe by public health codes or regulations. A sanitizer may be appropriate to use on food contact surfaces (dishes, utensils, cutting boards, high chair trays), toys that children may place in their mouths, and pacifiers. Commercial Products: Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered product for sanitizing and disinfecting. Follow label instructions for use.</p>
	3.2	States that well balanced -meals and snacks are served.	Foods served at meal/snack must meet all components of CACFP or USDA.	CACFP/USDA Guidelines

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	3.5	Expects that children’s allergies are posted, but this creates a confidentiality issue.	In order to post medical/allergy information about children, staff must obtain written permission from the parent. This is the preferred method and staff is encouraged to obtain written permission. However, if parents do not consent to posting this information, staff is required to maintain this information in a more confidential manner which may include keeping a notebook with known medical information which all staff are required to check or by posting the information in some other manner that protects confidentiality.	
#10 Diapering/ toileting	1.1,3.1,5.1, 7.1	Assesses sanitary procedures.	<p>Diaper changing tables/ pads should be <u>disinfected</u> after each diaper change.</p> <p>All containers/spray bottles used for disinfecting must be labeled with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Product EPA registration number ● Dilution recipe ● Contact time required to effectively disinfect ● Other directions relevant to proper usage <p>Bleach/Water: It is no longer possible to provide a generic bleach recipe for disinfecting in early care and education programs. Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered bleach. Follow label instructions for use. When label instructions are not provided, use the following link to enter the EPA number of the product. http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1. These instructions may also be found in the online (updated version) of <i>Caring for Our Children</i>, 3rd edition in Appendix J at</p>	<p>CFOC STANDARD 3.2.1.4: Diaper Changing Procedure</p> <p>CFOC Appendix J “Selecting an Appropriate Sanitizer or Disinfectant” Definitions:</p> <p>Disinfectant is a product that destroys or inactivates germs on an inanimate object. A disinfectant may be appropriate to use on non-porous surfaces such as diaper change tables, counter tops, door and cabinet handles, and toilets and other bathroom surfaces.</p>

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			http://cfoc.nrckids.org/WebFiles/AppedicesUpload/AppendixJ.pdf .	Commercial Products: Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered product for sanitizing and disinfecting. Follow label instructions for use.
#12 Safety Practices	1.1 , 1.2, 3.1	Assess the presence of safety hazards. The authors generally state that to score a one, the situation must be extreme and at least 4 hazards exist.	<p>The score for this item will be one if any of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of 4 indoor (1.1) or 4 (1.2) outdoor safety hazards • A listed safety hazard exists that is also a certification violation • Materials labeled “keep out of reach of children” are not locked, including medicine and cleaning materials. <p>Spaces for gross motor play are expected to be safe. Scoring is based on the ERS author’s Playground Guidelines.</p> <p>For poured or installed foam or rubber surfaces, the materials must meet the ASTM F1292 requirements, which can be verified through a written statement from the manufacturer.</p>	www.ersi.info (Playground Guidelines) “Playground Information to Use with the Environment Rating Scales (revised 10-3-13)”
#22 Nature/ Science	3.3	Requires that children have daily experiences with nature or natural objects.	<p>Daily experiences with nature should be available indoors for those days when children cannot go outside. This can include plants or animals in the child care areas or unobstructed views of nature from a window or door.</p>	This term is also referenced in PA DHS Certification regulations for centers and group day care homes. It relates to children’s opportunities to

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	5.2	Expects children to have outdoor experiences with Nature, but does not provide reference to appropriate conditions to take them outdoors	Children are expected to go outside when the forecast temperature/wind chill are above 25 degrees, the forecast temperature/heat index is less than 90 degrees, there is no precipitation falling, and there is no current air quality alert. It is understood that given these parameters there may be portions of some days that do not meet the conditions of weather permitting since forecasts are generally targeted to a point in time in the day.	engage in outside play and activities. However, there is no definition in PA DHS Certification regulations of what constitutes weather permitting. Caring for Our Children Standards state that children should play outdoors unless weather poses a significant risk and includes wind chill at or below 15 degrees, heat index above 90 degrees and/or an air quality alerts exist. This term is also referenced in PA DHS Certification Regulations and Caring for Our Children Standards.

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#26 Active physical play	1.2,1.3,3.2., 3.3	Requires safe outdoor and/or indoor space and equipment for active physical play.	<p>Spaces for gross motor play are expected to be safe. Scoring is based on the ERS author’s Playground Guidelines.</p> <p>For poured or installed foam or rubber surfaces, the materials must meet the ASTM F1292 requirements, which can be verified through a written statement from the manufacturer.</p>	<p>www.ersi.info (Playground Guidelines) “Playground Information to Use with the Environment Rating Scales (revised 10-3-13)”</p>
	5.1	References the term “weather permitting”.	<p>Children are expected to go outside when the forecast temperature/wind chill are above 25 degrees, the forecast temperature/heat index is less than 90 degrees, there is no precipitation falling, and there is no current air quality alert. It is understood that given these parameters there may be portions of some days that do not meet the conditions of weather permitting since forecasts are generally targeted to a point in time in the day.</p>	<p>This term is also referenced in PA DHS Certification regulations for centers and group day care homes. It relates to children’s opportunities to engage in outside play and activities. However, there is no definition in PA DHS Certification regulations of what constitutes weather permitting. Caring for Our Children Standards state that children should play outdoors unless weather poses a significant risk and includes wind chill at or below 15 degrees, heat index above 90 degrees and/or an air quality alerts exist.</p>

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#27 Supervision of play and learning	1..1, 3.1, 5.1	The expectations of this item are based on the supervision provided by staff during indoor and outdoor times.	Provider(s) must be able to see, hear and assess the activity of children in care at all times.	Note: Since supervision for routine care is handled in the individual items (#8 Nap/rest, #9 Meals and snacks and # 10 Diapering/toileting,) it is not considered here.
#31 Schedule	3.3	References the term “weather permitting”.	Children are expected to go outside when the forecast temperature/wind chill are above 25 degrees, the forecast temperature/heat index is less than 90 degrees, there is no precipitation falling, and there is no current air quality alert. It is understood that given these parameters there may be portions of some days that do not meet the conditions of weather permitting since forecasts are generally targeted to a point in time in the day.	This term is also referenced in PA DHS Certification regulations for centers and group day care homes. It relates to children’s opportunities to engage in outside play and activities. However, there is no definition in PA DHS Certification regulations of what constitutes weather permitting. Caring for Our Children Standards state that children should play outdoors unless weather poses a significant risk and includes wind chill at or below 15 degrees, heat index above 90 degrees and/or an air quality alerts exist.

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#32 Free Play	3.1 and 5.1	Reference the term “weather permitting”.	Children are expected to go outside when the forecast temperature/wind chill are above 25 degrees, the forecast temperature/heat index is less than 90 degrees, there is no precipitation falling, and there is no current air quality alert. It is understood that given these parameters there may be portions of some days that do not meet the conditions of weather permitting since forecasts are generally targeted to a point in time in the day.	This term is also referenced in PA DHS Certification regulations for centers and group day care homes. It relates to children’s opportunities to engage in outside play and activities. However, there is no definition in PA DHS Certification regulations of what constitutes weather permitting. Caring for Our Children Standards state that children should play outdoors unless weather poses a significant risk and includes wind chill at or below 15 degrees, heat index above 90 degrees and/or an air quality alerts exist.
#34 Provisions for Children with Disabilities	Item Scoring	Item notes for clarification indicate that the item is scored only if there is a child in the group with an identified and diagnosed disability, with completed assessment and an	This item will be assessed if at least one enrolled child has an IFSP or an IEP. If there are no children with an IFSP or an IEP, the item will be scored NA	

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		IEP/IFSP is not required to score this item.		

Changing Diapers, Pull-ups and Soiled Underwear

The following guidelines are for use in child care centers, group homes and family day care homes where diapering and toilet training occurs. The ERS Authors, *Caring for Our Children 3rd Edition Standards*, DHS Certification Regulations and ECELS guidance were used in the creation of this document.

Soiled/Wet Diapers*	Soiled/Wet Pull-ups and Underwear*
1. Adult washes their hands. (Only if prior to changing the diaper, pull up or underwear it is “checked” by reaching into it to see if a change is needed)	
2. Gather all supplies for the diaper change and place on or near the changing surface above the child’s head. (Enough wipes for the process removed from container, clean diaper, a plastic for soiled clothing, and clean clothes if needed) <u>If used</u> : disposable gloves, dab of diaper cream on disposable towel, changing table paper (enough to reach from child’s shoulders to their feet)	2. Gather supplies for the change process and place on or near the changing surface outside the contaminated area. (Enough wipes for the process removed from container, clean pull up or underwear, clean clothes and a plastic bag for soiled clothing if needed) <u>If used</u> : Paper liner (large enough to stand on and fold over if needed), disposable gloves
3. Place the child on the changing table and remove clothing to access diaper keeping the clothing out of the contaminated area. Never leave the child unattended on a changing table or countertop. If clothing is soiled place in a plastic bag to send home.	3. Consider whether to change the child lying down or standing up. (If child will be changed lying down follow the procedure for diapers)
4. Unfasten diaper leaving it under the child.	4. If using paper liner, have child stand on paper.
5. Use wipes to clean child’s bottom from front to back and place inside the soiled diaper or directly into a lined, hands-free covered trash can. Use each wipe for only one swipe.	5. To avoid contamination of clean shoes, socks and clothing, remove unsoiled clothing and set aside. (If the child’s shirt is clean it is helpful to have them hold their shirt up above their waist during the change.)
6. Fold the soiled surface of the diaper inward over the used wipes and place the bundle in the trash can. If gloves were used discard them at this time into the same trash can.	6. Remove soiled clothing and place in a plastic bag to send home. If a pull-up was used, remove by pulling the sides apart and discard it in a lined, hands-free covered trash can. If underwear was used remove from the child doing your best to avoid contamination of surfaces and place with clothes in the bag.
7. Use a wipe to remove soil from your hands and throw it in the trash can. Use another wipe to remove soil from the child’s hands and throw it in the trash can.	7. If paper liner was used check for soil around the child and fold paper over if needed so there is a clean surface to stand on.
8. If paper liner was used, check for soil under the child and fold paper up from the child’s feet to cover the area and create a clean surface under child’s bottom.	8. Clean the child’s skin around their pull-up/underwear area, wiping from front to back using each wipe for only one swipe. Place each used wipes in the trash can. If gloves were used discard them at this time in the trash can.
9. Put on the clean diaper and diaper cream if needed and redress the child.	9. Use a wipe to remove soil from your hands and throw it in the trash can. Use another wipe to remove soil from the child’s hands and throw it in the trash can.
10. Wash the child’s hands and return them to the group without touching other surfaces. Store bagged, soiled clothing for parents in an area inaccessible to children.	10. Assist the child, as needed, in putting on a clean pull-up or underwear and getting redressed, including socks and shoes. Supervise the washing of the child’s hands and their return to the group without touching other surfaces.
11. Dispose of paper liner in trash can if used. Clean visible soil from changing table and disinfect the surface with bleach/water solution or an EPA approved product according to directions.	11. Store bagged, soiled clothing for parents in an area inaccessible to children. Dispose of paper liner in trash can if used. Clean visible soil from changing area and disinfect the surface with bleach/water or an EPA approved product according to directions.
12. Adult washes hands. Record the change in the child’s log.	12. Adult washes hands. Record the change in the child’s log.
<u>Hand Washing Procedure:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moisten hands with water and use liquid soap 2. Rub hands together away from water for 20 seconds 3. Rinse hands free of soap under running water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Leaving water running, dry hands with a clean paper towel or an air blower 5. Turn off faucet using paper towel 6. Throw the used paper towel into a hands-free trash can

*Note: All changes must be completed on a surface that can be disinfected after use. Because changing a child from the floor level or on a chair puts the adult in an awkward position and increases the risk of contamination it is recommended that a changing table be used when possible. (CFOC, 3rd Edition).