

Michigan Child Care Matters

Potpourri Issue 92

From the Division Director

We've got a new look!

The Child Care Licensing Division has been publishing this newsletter for providers since 1983. Over time, there have been few changes to the format. With this issue of Michigan Child Care Matters we are introducing an updated format that we hope you find easier to read.

Michigan Child Care Matters will begin to focus more closely on the rules and laws that directly impact you as a licensed or registered child care provider. We will also share technical assistance and best practice suggestions with you.

This issue is a Potpourri of topics from licensing consultants. There is information on hand washing, child care records, ratio and capacity, and primary caregiving.

Each issue will have a "Questions" section that will address issues and questions that licensing consultants are frequently being asked.

We will continue to provide you with upcoming conferences and other professional development opportunities.

As in the past, the back page of Michigan Child Care Matters provides you with an updated list of product recalls from the Consumer Product Safety Commission. By posting this list in your home or center, you will be in compliance with the Children's Product Safety Act and the administrative rules.

Remember, Michigan Child Care Matters is one of your direct links to licensing. If you have a question or concern that you would like an answer to, email it to us at nelsonc7@michigan.gov or sinnamonj@michigan.gov.

So, what do you think?



James S. Sinnamon
Child Care Licensing Division Director



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
Bureau of Children and Adult Licensing
Child Care Licensing Division
www.michigan.gov/michildcare

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Hand Washing 101

Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The following procedures are considered best practice for hand washing:

- Have a clean, disposable paper or single-use cloth towel available.
- Turn on the water to a comfortable temperature, not to exceed 120° F.
- Moisten hands with water and apply soap.
- Rub hands together vigorously until a soapy lather appears and continue for at least 20 seconds.
- Rub areas between fingers, around nail beds, under fingernails and jewelry, and on the back of hands.
- Rinse hands under running water until they are free of soap and dirt. Leave the water running while drying hands.
- Turn the water off with the disposable paper or single-use cloth towel if the water faucet does not shut off automatically.
- Dispose of the single-use paper towel or place the cloth towel in a laundry hamper.



The following best practices can be added to your policy of when to wash hands:

- Before, during and after preparing food.
- Before eating food.
- Before and after handling medications.
- Before and after treating a cut or wound.
- Before holding young infants.
- After using the bathroom, changing diapers or helping a child use the bathroom.
- After blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing.
- After playing outside.
- After touching pets or other animals.
- After cleaning up potentially hazardous materials, including bodily fluids.
- After taking out or touching garbage.

Who should wash their hands? Everyone! This includes infants, toddlers, preschoolers, school-agers, and of course, all adults. See your licensing rule book for when hand washing is required. ❖

What is Primary Caregiving?

Jessica Coates, Licensing Consultant
Eaton County

The child care center licensing rules define primary care as the continuity of a relationship so that a child has as few primary caregivers, including substitute caregivers, as possible during any given day, within any given week and over an extended period of time. This allows children and their primary caregiver to develop a nurturing relationship over time.

Studies of infant behavior show that infants have difficulty forming trusting relationships in settings where they interact with many adults. An infant's social-emotional development is enhanced when a secure relationship is formed with a caregiver. Critical brain connections in the early years are primarily formed by attentive care and nurturing stimulation by caregivers.

While children can form primary attachments with more than one person, the three critical benefits of primary caregiving - continuity of care, consistency and appropriate social interaction - cannot happen if there are constant changes in caregivers. Continuity of care means that caregiving practices are consistent between caregivers so that children experience structure and routine in their environment, have their needs met in a consistent manner by all caregivers and are assured a smooth transition between primary caregivers throughout the day regardless of shift changes.

Child care centers are required to implement a primary care system so that each infant, young toddler and older toddler has a primary caregiver. Centers are also required to ensure that each of these children have no more than four primary caregivers in a week, excluding the first hour after the center opens and the hour prior to closing for centers that operate less than 24 hours a day.

Centers must ensure that each infant, young toddler and older toddler enrolled in their care has been assigned a primary caregiver. If the primary caregiver assigned to a child is not present the entire time that child is in care, then additional primary caregivers must be assigned. Although each child can have up to four primary caregivers in one week, staff schedules should be arranged so that each child has the least amount of primary caregivers possible.

Primary caregiving assignments must be documented in writing. This can be done by posting the assignment in the child's classroom, writing it on the child's written daily record or by using the Infant/Toddler Primary Caregiving Documentation form or similar form. This form is located on the licensing website at www.michigan.gov/michildcare-forms. Primary caregiving assignments must also be provided to parents. This can be done verbally or in writing.

If a child has more than one primary caregiver, information regarding that child's food intake, health and temperament must be shared between caregivers. Arranging schedules so that there is an overlap between the arrival and departure of caregivers ensures that they have time to share this information with their replacement prior to leaving.

The primary caregiver assigned to a child is responsible for greetings and departures, comforting,

Continued on page 11

Everyone's Worst Nightmare: A Missing Child

Katrice Sweet, Licensing Consultant
Eaton County

You are caring for the most precious commodity - a child. This is a tremendous responsibility that cannot be taken lightly. You must assure that the children you care for are safe and accounted for at all times. Understanding the significance of your responsibility and having proper accountability procedures in place will prevent you from losing a child.

Before bringing children into your home or center, walk through your facility to determine if there are any potential hiding places. Check to see how easily doors can be opened, allowing children to enter another area of the home or center or the outdoors. You may want to put chimes or bells on doors that lead outside to alert you when a door opens. This will prevent a child from leaving without your knowledge.

Review your daily schedule and program before bringing children into your facility. Analyze how elements such as transitions, bathroom usage, meal preparation and service, transportation, staff shift changes, emergency evacuation will be managed. Create written policies and procedures for appropriate supervision of children during all hours of the day and all aspects of your program. If you have assistant caregivers, make sure they understand your expectations. Once children are in attendance, make sure your policies and procedures are effective for the group that is in care. There will be times when you will need to update and change them to complement the personalities of the children. It is important to re-evaluate your programming as children enroll and existing children experience different milestones and developmental changes.

Another general safety measure to prevent losing a child is to stay within your licensed capacity and maintain required caregiver-to-child ratios at all times. Maintain accurate daily attendance by recording times immediately upon arrival. Your arrival/departure policy for parents could state that the parent must sign the child in and out and physically talk with the child's caregiver so that the caregiver is aware the child is now in their care or is now leaving their care. Be sure that you and your assistant caregivers know which children each person is accountable for at all times.

Count the number of children in your care often. There should never be a question as to how many children are present. Count children before, during and after transitions, especially if you are entering or leaving the facility or playground. If you have a playground that is not fenced, it is extremely important to count the children often while you are outside to ensure no one has wandered away. ❖



If you take field trips away from your facility, there are a number of things you can do to ensure a child is not lost. Here are a few tips:

- Do head counts frequently – every 10 to 15 minutes.
- Have children wear the same bright, colored T-shirt and a name tag identifying the name and phone number of your child care facility.
- Have caregivers carry cell phones or walkie talkies so they can stay in constant contact with each other.
- Increase caregiver-to-staff ratios or request parent volunteers to assist on field trips.
- Implement a buddy system.
- Have a meeting spot if a child gets separated from the group.

Ongoing supervision is essential! Always know where your children are and what they are doing. As a caregiver, you can never let your guard down, not even during nap time. Your attention must always be on the children. There isn't time for socializing with your assistants, planning after-hour activities or completing lesson plans, if your responsibility at the time is caring for and supervising children. It seems to never fail, as soon as you feel comfortable in the role as a caregiver, confident in your ability to supervise children, you start to slack on constant supervision. That is precisely when, all of the sudden, you notice a child is missing. Or worse yet, you don't notice. Imagine the horrendous consequences that could follow. There is never an acceptable excuse for losing track of a child.

If you lose a child, immediately call 9-1-1. Do not spend time looking for the child first. ❖

DHS Subsidy Payments

If you receive payments for a DHS subsidy-eligible child and have questions regarding billing or PIN resets, you can call (866) 990-3227. You can also find a wealth of information in the Child Development and Care (CDC) Handbook (DHS-Pub 230). You can obtain a copy of the handbook and more information on subsidy payments online at the CDC website at www.michigan.gov/childcare.

Questions, Questions, Questions...



Licensing consultants receive many questions from registrants and licensees. Here are a few of the most common ones. You can find more frequently asked questions on the child care licensing website at www.michigan.gov/michildcare > FAQs (under Alerts).

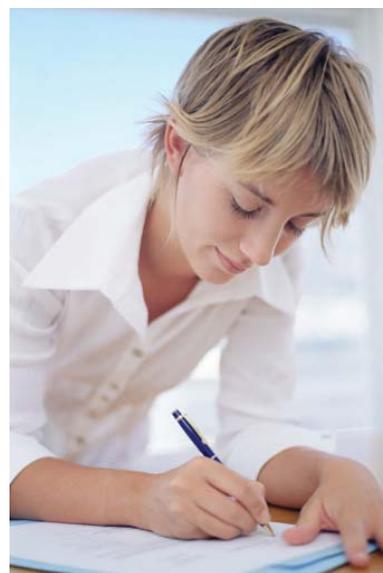
? When is a new registration/license needed?

A A registration/license is issued to a specific person/organization at a specific location. It is non-transferrable. A new registration/license is required if you:

- Move or relocate.
- Change the organizational sponsor or licensee.
- Add someone to the registration/license.
- Remove someone from the registration/license.

If you are planning to move, notify your licensing consultant as soon as possible and submit a new application on the new location **before** moving. You cannot operate at the new location until you obtain a new registration/license.

To obtain an application packet, go to the licensing website at www.michigan.gov/michildcare >How Do I.



? What are my responsibilities regarding the renewal of my registration/license?

A The renewal packet is sent 90 days prior to expiration of your registration/license. This is to provide you more than ample time to return the materials prior to expiration of your registration/license. The renewal packet clearly outlines what materials must be submitted as part of a complete application. It is expected that you submit your renewal materials within 45 days of your expiration date. This allows time for processing and on-site inspections to be completed before your registration/license expires. Submitting your application at the last minute does not guarantee that your licensing consultant will come out prior to or near your expiration date. All renewal on-site inspections are unannounced. If materials are not received within 45 days of your expiration date, you will receive a reminder letter. If materials are not received by your expiration date, your registration/license may be closed.

? What do I address in a Corrective Action Plan?

A A corrective action plan is a written document prepared, signed and dated by the registrant/licensee/licensee designee that addresses:



- How compliance with the cited rule violation will be achieved. This statement will explain the procedure that will be used to correct the rule violation.
- Who is directly responsible for implementing the corrective action. This may be the registrant/licensee/licensee designee, another staff member, janitorial staff, or any other person that will correct or assist in correcting the rule violation.
- Specific time frames as to when the correction will be completed or implemented.
- How continuing compliance will be maintained once it is achieved. The correction of a rule violation should be implemented in a way that keeps the facility from being in non-compliance with the rule in the future.

? A mother has asked me to not release their child to the father. Can I refuse a parent access to their child?

A No. It is important to know that in both child care homes and centers either parent has the right to pick up their child unless there is a court order prohibiting the release of the child to a certain parent. For centers, a copy of the court order is required to be on file prior to denying one parent access. If you think this may be an issue with a family, it is best practice to ask for a copy of the court order so you have it prior to it becoming an issue.

? What are my responsibilities for providing nutritious meals and snacks?

A Licensing rules require that you follow the meal pattern requirements of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). You can find the meal pattern requirements on the CACFP website at www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/Meal_Pattern_Requirements_203318_7.doc.

The CACFP provides federal funds to child care facilities to serve nutritious meals and snacks. In addition to receiving reimbursement for serving nutritious meals, the CACFP program staff conduct ongoing training and provide consultation and resources on various topics such as nutrition, meal planning and menus, record keeping, and budgeting. If you are interested in participating in the CACFP, go the CACFP website at www.michigan.gov/mde > Child and Adult Care Food Program.

If a parent chooses to provide his/her child's meals and snacks, he/she doesn't have to follow the food program requirements. However, parents should be encouraged to provide nutritious food for their children.

? What are the current laws regarding car seats and booster seats?

A The Michigan Vehicle Code requires the use of child-passenger restraint devices such as car seats, booster seats and seat belts. Each vehicle has a manufacturer's rated seating capacity which dictates the number of places or spaces for the driver and passengers to sit. Each child being transported must have his or her own seat/place and must remain seated and properly restrained by a child-passenger restraint device in good working condition. Michigan law requires:



Type of Seat	Age Guidelines	Safety Tips
Rear-facing car seat	Until one year old and 20 pounds	Never put a rear-facing car seat in the front seat. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children remain rear-facing until age two.
Forward-facing car seat	Must be at least one year old and 20 pounds	Toddlers are safest when placed in a back seat.
Booster seat	Until a child is 8 years old or 4' 9"	All booster seats are safest when used in a back seat.

Additional information can be found on the Michigan State Police website at www.michigan.gov/msp and the National Highway Traffic Administration website at www.nhtsa.gov.

? What is the difference between routine and non-routine transportation?

A Routine transportation is defined as regularly scheduled travel on the same day, at the same time, to the same destination. This would be providing transportation to a child's school every morning at 8 a.m. or going to story time at the library every Tuesday at 10 a.m. Routine transportation requires a parent's written permission at least annually. Therefore, the permission for school transportation should indicate the days of travel, times, destination and school year. If the routine transportation is to story time for the next three months, then you must add the date transportation starts and when it will be finished.

Now let's say that this Tuesday after story time, you decide to stop at the store real quick to grab a gallon of milk. This is no longer considered routine transportation and would require new written permission. The problem is that, according to licensing rules, non-routine transportation permission must be signed by the parent before a child is transported in a vehicle. Therefore, stopping for milk, taking the children to the zoo or other field trip, without prior parental written permission, is a rule violation. It is very important that you plan ahead and receive proper parent permission before you provide transportation of any type.

? What is the difference between an assistant caregiver and an emergency person in a child care home?

A An assistant caregiver (helper, aide, etc.) is any person that assists in the care of children on a regular basis or intermittent basis, such as when the caregiver has a doctor's appointment or needs to run an errand. All assistant caregivers need a physical, a tuberculosis test, Children's Protective Services clearance, criminal history check, and valid CPR and First Aid certification and blood-borne pathogen training within 90 days of hire and safe sleep and shaken baby syndrome training prior to caring for children.

An emergency person is an adult that assists in the care of children in an emergency situation such as when the caregiver has to take an injured or ill child to the emergency room. The emergency person must be used for emergencies only, not for routine medical or personal appointments, staff issues, etc. The emergency person is not required to meet all the requirements of an assistant caregiver because it is anticipated that he/she will rarely, if ever, be used and will only be caring for children for a short period of time. A written and signed agreement is required to be on file to ensure the individual is aware of and willing to assist when necessary.



Telephone Numbers for Home Child Care Providers

Many home child care providers are disconnecting their land lines and are just using cell phones. Make sure you notify your licensing consultant of any telephone number changes.

? What is required for someone to volunteer at a child care center?

A A volunteer at a child care center cannot have unsupervised contact with children in care if:

- He or she has been convicted of child abuse or neglect.
- He or she has been convicted of a felony involving harm or threatened harm within the last 10 years.
- He or she has been placed on Central Registry as a perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect.

Prior to having unsupervised contact with children, the center must have on file either a criminal history check or a signed statement from the volunteer indicating that he/she has not been convicted of the above crimes **and** a Central Registry clearance from DHS indicating that he/she is not on the Central Registry as a perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect.

Volunteers who cannot comply with the criminal history check/signed statement or Central Registry clearance from DHS cannot have unsupervised contact with children in care and must be supervised by a staff member at all times when they are around children at the center.

If a volunteer has contact with children at least four hours per week for more than two consecutive weeks, he or she must have a physical and negative TB test results on file. The

physical must be done within 30 days of the volunteer's start date while the negative TB test results must be on file at the center before the volunteer can be around children.

Volunteers may be counted in the caregiver-to-child ratio only if he or she is at least 18 years of age and the center obtains a criminal history check and Central Registry clearance on the volunteer.

? When do we need a lead caregiver and what are the educational requirements?

A Lead caregivers are required for all classrooms that serve children from birth through preschool. They are not required for school-age classrooms. One lead caregiver must be assigned to each group of children in a self-contained or well-defined space.

A self-contained space is generally a single classroom, and a well-defined space is an area designed and used exclusively for a specific group of children. A classroom could be one space by itself or be divided into multiple well-defined spaces by using moveable room dividers, equipment, shelves, or different floor coverings to distinguish the different spaces. When an area is divided into more than one well-defined space, the square footage, equipment and caregiver-to-child ratio requirements must be maintained for each separate space.

Lead caregivers are responsible for overseeing the planning, implementation and evaluation of the classroom program and child assessments. They also oversee the caregiving staff and overall care and supervision of the children in their group. All lead caregivers must have a minimum of a high school diploma or GED, at least 90 clock hours of training and at least two years of experience working with children.

? When is a fire safety inspection needed?

A Fire safety inspections are required prior to:

- Issuance of the original license.
- Issuance of every other renewal license (every four years).
- Expansion or renovation of a licensed child care center or changes in child use areas.
- Resolution of complaints related to fire safety beyond the expertise of the licensing consultant.



Fire safety inspections are completed by the Bureau of Fire Services (BFS) or a Qualified Fire Inspector (QFI). Information on BFS and QFIs can be found on the child care licensing website at www.michigan.gov/michildcare.

If a child care center is located in a building currently operating as a school that has been approved by the state fire marshal or similar authority, the Child Care Organizations Act (1973 PA 116) and licensing rule R 400.5870 exempt the center from the fire safety rules. This exemption applies to the following:

- Centers established and operated by public or private schools.

- A person or entity with whom the school contracts for child care services.
- A person or entity who leases space to provide child care services.

For all programs located in public or private school buildings operating as schools, regardless of the sponsor or age groups served, the applicant/licensee must provide one of the following:

- A copy of previous approval from BFS or the state fire marshal based on the 1973 school fire safety codes.
- A statement from the school district superintendent using the Certification of School Building Compliance with Fire Safety Provisions (BCAL-5043) form.
- A fire safety inspection. Note: If a fire safety inspection is obtained, the center is required to correct any violations noted in the inspection report. Once a fire safety inspection is obtained, the superintendent's statement can no longer be used.

? Is Little Tikes or Step 2-type playground equipment allowed on playgrounds at Child Care Centers?

A Most Little Tikes and Step 2-type playground equipment is rated for residential use and does not meet the guidelines in the Consumer Product Safety Commission's 1997 Edition of the Handbook for Public Playground Safety. Therefore, this equipment cannot be used on child care center playgrounds unless:

- It is commercial grade equipment and meets the guidelines of the handbook.
- It is manufactured for and only used by children under the age of two. This equipment must be separate from the other playground equipment.

Examples of both prohibited and allowed playground equipment can be found in the Child Care Center Technical Assistance and Consultation manual at www.michigan.gov/michildcare-ta under rule 400.5117(7). ❖



Primary Caregiving, from page 3

feeding, diapering, napping, tracking individual milestones, and indoor and outdoor play. They also ensure appropriate social-emotional interaction, such as smiling, holding, talking to, rocking, cuddling, making eye-contact, interacting with the child during routines and play activities, and providing guidance that helps the child develop social skills and emotional well-being. Primary caregiving also fosters the caregiver's understanding of communication cues that are unique to each child. Understanding each individual child's communication cues leads to a caregiver providing better individual care to each child. This can be accomplished by having as few primary caregivers as possible. ❖

How to Market Your Small Business Using Great Start CONNECT

If you are a regulated early learning and care provider – a child care center or group child care home or a registered family child care home – there's a great service that can help you reach out to parents needing your services. Consider it advertising – free of charge.

A growing number of early learning and care providers in Michigan are turning to **Great Start CONNECT**, an online resource at www.greatstartconnect.org to match families searching for quality care in their neighborhoods and local communities to early learning and care that fits their needs. More than 33,000 families have searched for quality early learning and care since October 1, 2010. Do you want to know how many times your small business has been searched? Contact your Great Start Regional Child Care Resource Center at (877) 614-7328 and they can tell you.

Great Start CONNECT is simply the SINGLE SOURCE for searching for quality early learning and care providers in Michigan. As a provider, you need to be there!

Great Start CONNECT also gives you, the provider, an easy-to-use place to update your provider profile that appears to families when they search, and you can search and register for professional development opportunities and training classes to improve your quality of care.

Here's how providers across Michigan are using **Great Start CONNECT**:

- Tell your story in detail. Post pictures (up to five) of your business and include information detailing your training experiences, special services, hours, address, phone number, and more.
- Store and track on Great Start CONNECT all of your professional development and training information and career progression in one easy-to-access place.
- Learn about and register for professional development and training opportunities and statewide, regional and local quality initiatives.
- Find out about other local supports and ways community partners can help you and the families you serve.

It's easy! Visit www.greatstartconnect.org to log in using the Provider tab. You must provide an email address and password. Take advantage of the newly posted provider user guides available through a quick link on the home page. Update and outreach today! ❖



Passenger Vans with a Rated Seating Capacity of 11 or More

Effective December 8, 2010, the licensing rules for child care centers prohibited the use of passenger vans with a rated seating capacity of 11 or more. See Rule 400.5603(6) for more information.

Federal Mandatory Crib Standard Changes

In December 2010, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) approved new federal mandatory standards for full-size and non-full-size baby cribs under Section 104(c) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008. The mandatory crib standards: (1) stop the manufacture and sale of traditional drop-side cribs; (2) make mattress supports stronger; (3) make crib hardware more durable; and (4) make safety testing more rigorous.

Since June 28, 2011, all cribs sold in the United States are required to meet the new standards. It is now illegal to manufacture, sell, resell, offer, donate, provide for use, or otherwise place in the stream of commerce a crib that does not comply with the CPSC's new standards for full-size and non-full-size cribs. This includes manufacturers, retail stores, Internet retailers, resale shops, auction sites, and any individual sales.



Per the new standards, **all child care providers will have to replace all cribs not meeting the new standards by December 28, 2012.**

According to the CPSC, **all cribs made prior to July 2010 do not meet the new standards.** Non-drop side cribs manufactured between July 2010 and June 2011 may meet the new standards. To determine if the crib meets the new standards, contact the manufacturer or retailer to obtain a Certificate of Compliance (COC). The COC must:

- Describe the product.
- Give the name, full mailing address and telephone number for the importer or domestic manufacturer.
- Identify the rule for which it complies (16 CFR 1219, the new federal standard for full-size cribs or 16 CFR 1220, the new federal standard for non-full-size cribs).
- Give the name, full mailing address, email address and telephone number for the records keeper and location of testing lab.
- Give the date and location of manufacture and testing.

To determine when your crib was manufactured, check the crib. All cribs must have their date of manufacture permanently affixed to the crib.

Stackable Cribs - All stackable cribs must be replaced. Michigan licensing rules [R 400.5204(9) & (10)] require centers to replace stackable cribs with non-stackable cribs.

When disposing of cribs that do not meet the new standards, it is recommended that you dismantle them. You are prohibited from selling or donating cribs that do not meet the new standards. Crib mattresses do not need to be replaced. Home child care providers can continue to use Pack N' Plays.

For frequently asked questions regarding the new crib standards, go to the CPSC website at www.cpsc.gov/onsafety/2011/03/the-new-crib-standard-questions-and-answers. You can also go to the CPSC's Crib Information Center website at www.cpsc.gov/cribs.

If you have any additional questions, please contact your licensing consultant. ❖

Child Care Licensing Website

www.michigan.gov/michildcare

The Child Care Licensing website has a wealth of helpful information for providers and parents. Take some time to review the information on our website. You will find an Alerts section which provides a direct link to recent children's product recalls. You will also find links to resources, frequently asked questions and more. There is a section called Information for Providers. Some of the links you will find in that section are:

- **Rules and Statutes** – A link to the licensing rules and related laws.
- **Technical Assistance** – A link to the Technical Assistance and Consultation manuals. The manuals contain information on how you can comply with the licensing rules, resources, recommendations and best practices. You can also reach this page by going to www.michigan.gov/michildcare-ta.
- **Inspections for Child Care Centers** – Learn more about the types of inspections child care centers need to obtain and maintain a license. You will also find lists of the qualified persons approved to do these inspections.
- **Forms** – A link to the required and optional forms for child care providers. You will also find checklists that will help you stay in compliance with the licensing rules. You can also reach this page by going to www.michigan.gov/michildcare-forms.
- **Training** – A link to a variety of training resources including BCAL presentations, First Aid and CPR provider organizations, safe sleep and shaken baby information and other professional development opportunities. You can also reach this page by going to www.michigan.gov/michildcare-training.
- **ICHAT: Michigan Criminal History Check** – A link to the Internet Criminal History Access Tool that all child care providers must use to check an individual's criminal history prior to making an offer of employment to that person. You can also reach this page by going to www.michigan.gov/ichat.

In the Contact Us section, you will find a map of office coverage areas and a phone list of licensing consultants and links to sign up for the child care licensing listservs.

The child care licensing website is updated often. Check it occasionally to find new and helpful information. ❖



Professional Development Opportunities

Michigan Collaborative Early Childhood Conference
January 25-27, 2012
Dearborn, Michigan
www.miaeyc.org

Preschool Teacher's Association
Spring Workshop
March 1, 2012
Livonia, Michigan
www.preschoolteachersassociation.com

MiAEYC 2012 Early Childhood Administrator Institute
March 6, 2012
Clinton Township, Michigan
www.miaeyc.org

MiAEYC 2012 Early Childhood Conference
March 29-31, 2012
Amway Grand Plaza Hotel
Grand Rapids, Michigan
www.miaeyc.org

Great Start CONNECT
www.greatstartconnect.org
(877) 61GreatStart [(877) 614-7328]

HighScope Training Opportunities
www.highscope.org
(734) 485-2000, ext. 234

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Would you like to receive an email with:

- Information on a different licensing rule each week?
- Notice of training opportunities across the state?
- Notice when the Technical Assistance and Consultation Manual is updated?
- Notice when the licensing rules or PA 116 changes?
- Links to helpful articles and other child care tips?

If you answered yes to these questions, sign up for the child care listserv by sending your registration/license number and your email address to Colleen Nelson at nelsonc7@michigan.gov.

Department of Human Services
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7109 W. Saginaw, 2nd Floor
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PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Lansing, Michigan
Permit No. 1200



Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Infant/Child Product Recalls (not including toys)

These recalls have been added since Issue 91 of MCCM (September 2011):

- Dutailier Group Recalls Drop-Side Cribs Due to Entrapment and Fall Hazards
- Kiddieland Recalls Disney-branded Fairies Plastic Trikes Due to Laceration Hazard
- Target Recalls Children's Frog Masks Due to Suffocation Hazard
- LittleLife Baby Carriers Recalled by Lifemarque Due to Fall Hazard
- Jogging Strollers Recalled by B.O.B. Trailers Due to Choking Hazard
- IKEA Recalls Children's Folding Tent Due to Laceration and Puncture Hazards
- Yu Wei Recalls Drop-Side Cribs Sold Exclusively at JC Penney Due to Entrapment and Suffocation Hazards
- Shermag Recalls to Repair Drop-Side Cribs Due to Entrapment, Suffocation and Fall Hazards
- American Woodcrafters Recalls to Repair Bunk Beds Due To Fall Hazard
- Pacific Cycle Recalls Swing Sets Due to Fall Hazard; Sold Exclusively at Toys R Us

Details on these product recalls may be obtained on the CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov.

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