

BISHOP'S OFFICE

Covid-19 Updates as of October 27, 2021: Attached are two documents: 1) *Diocese of Davenport Protocols for the COVID-19 Pandemic* and 2) *Music and Covid-19 Background Information*.

ADDRESS CHANGES

SS. Joseph and Cabrini Parish, Richland has moved its parish office. The new location is at St. Joseph Church, 1174 Reed Ave. in Brighton/East Pleasant Plain. Mailing Address: PO Box 37, Brighton 52540-0037. Phone: 319-694-3672, remove the fax number.

Fr. David Steinle: Effective Nov. 10: The Summit-Apt. 105, 4699 53rd Ave., Bettendorf 52722

LITURGY OFFICE

The November *LiturgyNotes* is available [here](#).

The 2021-2022 Liturgical Calendar is available [here](#) and on the [Liturgy Events webpage](#).

SAFE ENVIRONMENT

Protecting God's Children Brochure: Virtus has created a new up-to-date Protecting God's Children Brochure available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#), both versions are attached. It has the important numbers and contacts on the back if someone needs help. Please discard all previous versions.

Local coordinators at each entity are responsible for making sure all people in active ministry are compliant with diocesan policy. We realize and appreciate the time that the administrators, educators, DREs and Youth Ministers contribute to the maintenance of a safe environment for all of our children and vulnerable adults. We are grateful to those who work so diligently for the safety of our children, youth and vulnerable adults.

DEVELOPMENT AND STEWARDSHIP OFFICE

The Stewardship Commission has been very busy working to provide a complete Toolkit to assist each parish in its stewardship efforts. [Establishing a Stewardship Committee](#), in both MS Word and PDF, has been added to the diocesan website under Stewardship in the Toolkit section. If parishes would like assistance in enhancing their stewardship efforts or starting a stewardship committee please reach out to [Michael Hoffman](#), 563-888-4252.

VOCATIONS OFFICE

National Vocation Awareness Week is November 7-13. To celebrate, we are pleased to present "Our Seminarians, In Their Own Words". This video will be premiered on Facebook and YouTube on Sunday, November 7 at noon. Please share it with your parishes and schools to hear our seminarians talk about their journey through formation. We will also be releasing a brief study/discussion guide to accompany the video to be used at discernment events. For more information and to get video reminders, please follow Davenport Vocations on [Facebook](#) or visit our [website](#).

Project Andrew Dinner: Nov. 30, St. Ambrose University. We will begin with 4:30 p.m. Mass in Christ the King Chapel, followed by dinner and conversation. Do you have young men in your parish, high school, college, who might benefit from learning more about the priesthood? Please give this some thoughtful prayer as you consider who you might personally invite. Priests who do invite young men are encouraged to join us for the evening if they can. For more information contact [Fr. Ross Epping](#), 563-333-6151.

SOCIAL ACTION OFFICE

Social Action Lunch & Learn: *Faith in the Future: Young Adults and Catholic Social Teaching*, Nov. 4, 12:00 - 1:00 PM. Our presenters will speak about the engagement of young adult Catholics in Catholic Social Teaching: how they live their faith through CST and what it can mean for the future of our Church. To register go [here](#).

Theology of the Good Samaritan: Putting Fratelli Tutti into Action: Nov.11, 2:00 p.m. This webinar will explore Pope Francis' new encyclical, *Fratelli tutti*, and its invitation to renew our commitment to caring for our neighbors and global society through actions of justice, solidarity, and dignity. It will incorporate the methodology of see, judge, and act to discern the "signs of the times" in the service of solidarity, the promotion of justice, and pursuit of the common good. The presenter is Mr. Yohan Garcia, Catholic Social Teaching coordinator for the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' Department of Justice, Peace, and Human Development. [Register in advance here](#).

[Catholic Campaign for Human Development \(CCHD\) Annual Collection November 20-21](#): For 50 years, CCHD has been working in partnership with community organizations to address the root causes of poverty in the United States. Your support for this collection brings change to communities across the country and empowers those living in poverty. There are 40 million people in the United States living in poverty, over 350,000 of them in Iowa. Of the funds collected, 25% remain in our diocese to fund local anti-poverty projects. Parishes have received bulletin inserts that we ask to be used the weekend prior to the collection, Nov. 13-14. Please promote on your social media and website. [Go here for promotional materials](#). For questions contact [Kent Ferris](#), 563-488-4211.

Solemnity of Christ the King, November 21: Materials are available [here](#).

Give the Gift of Hope: The Advent season will be here before we know it - choose a gift that will help save, protect and transform the lives of our most vulnerable brothers and sisters with a gift from the CRS Gift Catalog. [Learn More...](#)

[Catholic Social Ministry Gathering](#): This virtual gathering will be held January 29 - February 1, 2022. The program will be bilingual (English and Spanish), with translation available for plenary sessions and unique Spanish-only workshops. Registration is \$50. Financial assistance is available for leaders from under-represented ethnic, cultural, or disability communities.

CRS Rice Bowl Collection starts Ash Wednesday, March 2. Now is the time place your order for your FREE CRS Rice Bowl 2022 materials. Materials will be shipped early January. Place your order by calling 800-222-0025, or by sending back the postcard that was mailed to your parish. The postcard will already have the quantity listed from what you ordered last year, if you don't have any changes just mail the postcard back to CRS. Please do not use the same materials as last year since each year the Featured Countries are different. [Go here for more info](#).

Tools to keep you informed of relevant issues and activities:

- **Two Feet Newsletter**, distributed monthly via email. To read previous issues or subscribe go to <http://bit.ly/TwoFeetNewsletter>.
- **Google Groups**:
 - **Social Action Advocacy**: Addressing legislative advocacy on social issues of concern to the Catholic Church and encouraging faithful citizenship.
 - **Parish Social Action**: Provide resources, ideas and opportunities for parishioners to live out their faith working for charity and justice.
 - **Voices for Rural Life**: Educate, share concerns and suggest advocacy opportunities related to life in rural Iowa.

For more information contact Amy Kersten, kerstena@diodav.org or call 563-888-4210.

[Project Rachel](#): Project Rachel is a confidential, post-abortion healing ministry of the Catholic Church offering hope and healing to women and men hurting from past abortions. Project Rachel staff understand the emotional pain that follows an abortion. Financial support can be sent to: Diocese of Davenport, Project Rachel, 780 West Central Park Ave., Davenport, IA 52804-1901.

FAITH FORMATION OFFICE

Youth and Young Adult

NCYC 2021: Please keep the 392 high school youth and their adult leaders in your prayers November 18-21 as they pilgrimage to and return home from Indianapolis for the 2021 National Catholic Youth Conference. Pilgrims in 18 groups representing some 24 parishes, along with two other parishes from our diocese also traveling to Indianapolis on their own, will spend three days with some 12,000 other young pilgrims from all over the U.S. in an exciting and powerful encounter with Jesus and his Church. Pray that our young people may truly encounter our Lord, that they hear his voice, feel his presence, and come to know a bit more deeply the path for their life as disciples.

Confirmation Survey: In late fall of 2019, Bishop Zinkula approved the creation of a special committee to assess the present state of Confirmation of youth within the diocese and to determine what, if any, changes might be needed to our practice. The committee completed Phase I of its work, and then the pandemic put the brakes on its work for a while. Phase II has begun, and it begins with a survey to obtain a comprehensive look at how parishes prepare young people to receive the sacrament. If you are a pastor, parochial vicar, a deacon, or a Faith Formation or Youth Ministry leader who is either responsible for or involved in Confirmation preparation, you will within a week or so receive an invitation to complete this survey and provide information on the practice of confirming young people in your parish. Please respond in a timely manner to the invitation if you receive it.

Catholic Faith Formation in a Post-Pandemic World: We realized well before this pandemic that our models and practices of forming our people in faith were showing their age. Created for a different era, the tried and true methods of the past were seen as less and less effective. Change has been necessary for some time, and this pandemic has only accelerated the urgency surrounding this need.

Beginning in January 2022 and continuing through April 2022, the Office of Faith Formation is joining with Lifelong Faith Associates in presenting a 5-part series entitled “Catholic Faith Formation in a Post-Pandemic World.” This series consists of two day-long in-person workshops and three webinars. It invites faith formation leaders and those volunteers that support and assist them to join together in a comprehensive examination of their faith formation efforts in each age group. The series will share lessons learned from creative adaptations of faith formation during the pandemic along with the best of new and creative approaches, practices and models of faith formation, providing parish teams with the opportunity to develop a plan to build a more resilient, responsive, adaptive and collaborative faith formation for this time and this era. Watch for more information to hit your mailbox in the coming month. In the meantime, if you would like more information, contact [Don Boucher](#), 563-888-4243.

Adult Formation

Online Formation through STEP at Notre Dame: The Diocese has partnered with STEP at the University of Notre Dame to offer online formation for parishioners. Courses are offered on a variety of topics and no prior formation is necessary. Core Course: Introduction to the Catholic Faith is a great course for catechists and adults desiring to deepen their knowledge of the faith. Some courses are also available in Spanish [here](#). The next session of courses begins January 10, 2022. [Click here for a list of courses](#). Cost is \$74.25 per course after diocesan discount. Additional scholarships are available. For more information on the courses or scholarship opportunities, contact [Colleen Darland](#), 563-888-4378 or visit our [website](#).

Media Library Enrichment Resources Available: The Office of Faith Formation has a number of resources available for checkout by parish leaders for small group study, leader formation, support groups, and many other topics. Please [visit our website](#) for a complete listing of offerings by topic. To check out an item, please complete the [Media Request Form here](#). If you have questions about media availability, please contact [Colleen Darland](#), 563-888-4378.

Marriage and Family

November is National Caregiver Month: Almost everyone will care for a loved one at some time in their life. Though rewarding, the role of caregiver is often challenging and isolating. *NOURISH – For Caregivers* is a Catholic faith-based program developed for churches and healthcare organizations to address the practical, emotional, and spiritual needs of family caregivers. Church ministers are encouraged to help support the caregivers in their parishes by directing them to [House Calls](#) and additional resources accessible on the [NOURISH](#) website. Materials are now available in both English and Spanish. Contact [Marianne Agnoli](#) if you are interested in learning more about establishing a NOURISH support group (in- person or virtual) in your parish/cluster.

Two Become One – Embracing the Sacrament of Remarriage: The Diocese of Davenport and Archdiocese of Dubuque offer this marriage preparation program to meet the unique needs of couples in which one or both of the individuals have been previously married. Contact [Marianne Agnoli](#). Upcoming Dates:

- January 22, 2022 - Virtual via Zoom - [Information & Registration](#)
- March 26, 2022 - Cedar Falls, Iowa - [Information & Registration](#)

Marriage Preparation Workshops: In person gathered preparation workshops for first time marriages are scheduled for [February 19, 2022](#) and [March 26, 2022](#) at St. John Vianney, Bettendorf. Additional 2022 workshop dates will be forthcoming. Unvaccinated participants will be required to wear masks and social distance until further notice. Registration information can be found on the diocesan [Marriage Preparation webpage](#).

DEACON FORMATION OFFICE

The Diocese of Davenport will be holding a number of information/orientation sessions across the diocese for those interested in the diaconate. Applications to the Deacon Formation Program will only be distributed at these sessions. The information sessions will be offered in English and Spanish. The next class will begin formation in August 2022; both an English and a Spanish track will be offered. For more information, or if you are interested in attending one of these sessions, please contact Deacon Agnoli at 563-888-4257 or agnoli@davenportdiocese.org, or visit <https://www.davenportdiocese.org/class-ix>.

In order to prepare for each session, we ask that those interested register for the session they wish to attend (also at <https://www.davenportdiocese.org/class-ix>).

We also ask that, in keeping with diocesan COVID protocols, if you are not vaccinated, please wear a mask to these sessions.

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
Sunday, November 21 (1-5pm)	English Program Inquiry	DeWitt – St. Joseph (417 6 th Ave)
Sunday, December 19 (1-5pm)	English Program Inquiry	Chancery (780 W. Central Park)
Sunday, January 16, 2022 (1-5 pm)	Spanish Program Inquiry	Davenport – St. Anthony (417 N. Main)
Sunday, February 27 (1-5pm)	Spanish Program Inquiry	Iowa City – St. Patrick (4330 St. Patrick Dr.)
Sunday, April 3 (1-5pm)	Spanish Program Inquiry	Ottumwa – St. Mary (216 N Court St)

PROTECTING GOD’S CHILDREN

To report child abuse call the Iowa Attorney General Clergy Abuse hotline at 855-620-7000 (M-F, 8 am.-4:30 pm.) to speak with a trained advocate or the Iowa Department of Human Services Child Abuse Hotline: 800-362-2178. If it involves clergy or church personnel also notify Alicia Owens, Victim Assistance Coordinator: 563-349-5002, vac@diodav.org or PO Box 232, Bettendorf, IA 52722-0004.

OUR LADY OF THE PRAIRIE RETREAT, WHEATLAND

To register by email contact: olpretreat@gmail.com or call 563-336-8414. To register online and learn more about Our Lady of the Prairie Retreat visit www.theprairieretreat.org. Scholarships available.

[Go here](#) to learn more about the following offerings:

- **Mass of Thanksgiving at the Prairie:** Wed, Nov 10 | 10:00am
- **Pause and Refresh:** Nov 12-13 | Fri 5:00pm-Sat 3:00pm
- **Advent Retreat: Dwelling Within, Bursting Forth Retreat:** Dec 3-5 | Fri 5:00pm- Sun 11:00am
- **Come to the Quiet:** Tues, Dec 7 | 9:30am-3:30pm
- **Celebrate Winter Solstice:** Dec 18-19 | Sat 4:00pm-Sun 9:00am
- **Online: Ecumenical Prayer Service: Winter Solstice:** Tues, Dec 21 | 7:00pm-8:00pm

EAGLES' WINGS HOUSE OF PRAYER, DAVENPORT

To register or for more information contact marcia@eagleswings.ws, 563-324-7263 (leave a message).
5816 Telegraph Rd., Davenport 52804.

Marian Movement of Priests Cenacles: Thursday mornings, 9 to 11 on November 4, 18 and Thursday evenings 6 - 8 p.m. Pray the Rosary, read a selection from the book by Fr. Gobbi followed by meditation, a teaching and personal prayers. Mary and the Holy Spirit will be present!

“Holidays, Holy Days, Celebrations or ????”: November 6, 9:30 – 11:30 a.m. In just a few short weeks we are entering into what can be the most joyful time of the year OR for many, the most stressful. Come and join us for the morning of sharing traditions, learning how to juggle family events and navigate through difficult dynamics. Prayers, treats and a little creative surprise included! Suggested donation: \$20.

Monthly Mass: November 11, 1:00 p.m. Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament at noon. Reconciliation available before Mass and prayers for healing following.

BENET HOUSE RETREAT CENTER, ROCK ISLAND, IL

Contact Sr. Jackie Walsh, OSB at 309-283-2108, retreats@smmsisters.org or online at <https://smmsisters.org/retreats> to register for the programs mentioned below.

3 or 5-Day Directed Retreat (On-site only): Thurs. Nov. 11-Sun. Nov. 14 (3-day) or Thurs. Nov. 11-Tues. Nov. 16 (5-day). Participant will meet daily for an hour with a spiritual director who will guide your experience. Space is limited so register soon! Spiritual Directors: Elaine Olson and Mary Kay Henson. Arrival: after 2 pm; Begins at 5:30 pm with Soup Supper-ends 4 pm on the last day. 3-Day Fee: Register/pay in full: \$390 (private room, all meals, all direction sessions). 5-Day Fee: Register/pay in full: \$530 (private room, all meals, all direction sessions).

INVEST in Your Marriage (On-site only): Saturday, November 13, 9:30 am-3:30 pm. Are you looking to put a little pep in your marriage step? Come INVEST in the time to be with your spouse. This is a day of fun, intimate conversations, thought provoking activities, and deeper relationship building. Presenters: Tony and Lorene Knobbe who are dedicated to building stronger Christian Marriages, the core component of every faith community. Register/pay in full: \$95/Couple.

To support the ministry of your parish, school and the diocese these groups automatically receive the *Mini-Messenger*:

Deacons	Diocesan Corporate Board	Youth Ministers	Pastoral Associates	Directors/Coordinators of Faith Formation
Parishes	Catholic Foundation Board	Sisters	RCIA Parish Contacts	Diocesan Liturgical Commission
Priests	Parish Lay Directors	Bookkeepers	Diocesan Board of Education	
Seminarians	Diocesan Pastoral Council	Principals	Parish Life Coordinators	

Other interested persons are welcome to subscribe. If you have questions regarding your subscription contact Laurie Hoefling, hoefling@davenportdiocese.org.



Diocese of Davenport

Office of the Bishop

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Update to Diocese of Davenport Protocols – October 27, 2021

The number of deaths and new hospitalizations of adults infected with COVID-19 continues to decrease. This trend is expected to continue over the next four weeks. Progress is being made in reducing the risk of infection from the COVID-19 virus. Booster vaccinations are currently available for adults 65 years and older, and for adults age 18 and older who live in long-term settings, or have underlying medical conditions, or live in high-risk settings. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is expected to authorize a COVID-19 vaccine for children 5 to 11 years of age in the first or second week of November. Soon after this occurs, additional relaxation of some safety protocols by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) is expected. Until then, a change is being made to the protocols for singing in parishes and school-related liturgies and other events.

Effective immediately, the following safety protocols are in effect for the parishes, schools, and chancery in the Diocese of Davenport.

1. It is urged that masks be worn by everyone (over the age of 2) at any indoor gathering or public space, including the liturgy. Priests, deacons, and other ministers are urged to set a good example in this regard.
 - a. At the liturgy, masks must be worn by those distributing communion.
 - b. If any gathering consists only of those vaccinated, masks may be omitted.
2. Parishes should practice social distancing measures in a manner that works best for their community. There should be regular cleaning and disinfecting of spaces, and hand sanitizer should be readily available.
3. Regarding music ministry, the keys to preventing spread include: vaccination, masking, good ventilation, volume (loudness), limiting time, and distance apart. Therefore, at this time:
 - a. One or two cantors may be used. They must be masked. It is strongly encouraged that they be vaccinated. Volume should be kept to a minimum with the use of amplification.
 - b. The assembly may sing, as long as those singing are masked and sing softly (no louder than a normal speaking voice). Those not vaccinated and/or not masked ought not to sing. Congregational singing may include the Mass parts and responses/antiphons. The singing of the Gloria and of hymns remains limited to the cantor(s) at this time.
 - c. Music rehearsals may take place, with proper precautions (see background document).
4. Parish and school events should reduce the risk of infection as much as possible. In addition to masking and social distancing, “carry-out” food is safer than “eating-in.” Maintain good ventilation and shorten the amount of time large groups are gathered. Groups renting parish spaces must be made aware of this policy.
5. The sign of peace continues to not be exchanged physically and the chalice is not shared. Altar servers are permitted, but must be masked and should be vaccinated if eligible. The gifts may be presented in procession by bearers who are masked.
6. Those ministering to the sick and dying should be vaccinated and must be masked. Those ministering to patients with COVID-19 must be vaccinated and masked. An anointing that involves a group ought to be done with an instrument. Small confessionals, as well as reconciliation chapels with poor ventilation, should not be used.
7. Everyone who is medically able should be vaccinated as soon as possible.

These protocols are in keeping with the CDC guidelines and the encouragement of the Holy Father, Pope Francis, who stated: "Being vaccinated with vaccines authorized by the competent authorities is an act of love. And contributing to ensure the majority of people are vaccinated is an act of love. Vaccination is a simple but profound way of promoting the common good and caring for each other, especially the most vulnerable."

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)

Review

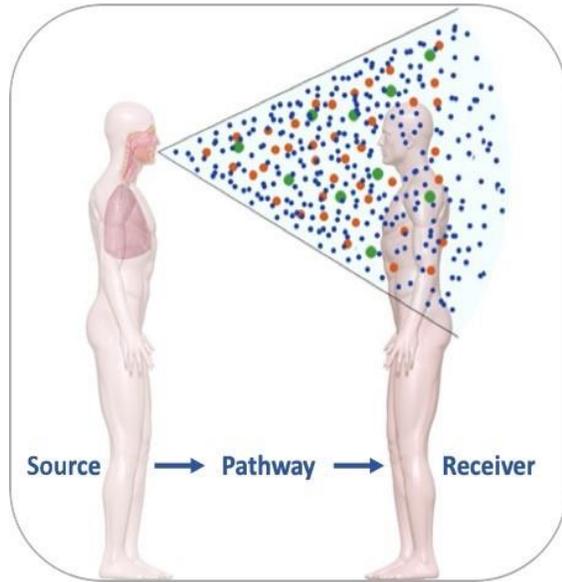


Image: CIDRAP

The SARS-CoV-2 virus is spread mainly through the air. As an airborne virus, it's spread by the tiny droplets that we make every time we talk or breathe. While larger droplets don't stay airborne very long, finer mists stay airborne for hours (think of dust in the sunlight, or smelling perfume or smoke from across the room) and contribute the most to the spread of COVID-19. Therefore, when we think about preventing the spread of this virus, we have to pay attention to (1) the source, (2) the environment or pathway, and (3) the receiver. In other words, when it comes to trying to reduce the risk of spreading / catching COVID-19, we have to think in layers... there isn't one thing that we can do that is going to be 100% effective (though vaccination is REALLY close!).

Think of a slice of Swiss cheese. If you are trying to block something with Swiss cheese, the holes are going to be a problem. But, the more slices of cheese that you stack together, the greater the chance that most of the holes will either be covered or made a lot smaller.

On the other hand, there are lots of things that are known to increase the chance of spread taking place; such as:

- Not being vaccinated.
- Being indoors – especially with lots of people, for a long period of time, and with poor ventilation.
- Not masking properly (both in terms of the kind of mask used and how they are worn).
- Not being careful with handwashing and hygiene.
- The louder the voice, the more aerosols are spread. Singing potentially spreads more aerosols than speaking.

Table 2. Source, Pathway, and Receiver Controls for the Public to Prevent Infectious Aerosol Inhalation

Source (infected person)	Pathway (infectious particles in air)	Receiver (uninfected person)
Do these first and use as many as possible Limit the number of sources or time spent in shared spaces	Do these second in combination with source controls Limit the movement of infectious particles from source to receiver	Do these last after using all possible source and pathway controls Limit receiver's inhalation of infectious particles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Consider immediate testing and isolation for 5-10 days when in contact with sources who are infected or whose infectious status is unknown • Masks or non-fit-tested respirators to limit outward emission of particles* • Limit number of people inside • Limit time spent with people indoors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move activities outdoors • Increase distance between source and receiver (will work for only a short time) • Remove, replace, and clean the air to lower particle concentrations (e.g., portable air cleaners) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masks or respirators to limit inhalation of particles*

*Refer to Table 1 for information on how long it will take for an uninfected person to receive an infectious dose when the source and the receiver are wearing a cloth face covering, surgical mask, or respirator.

Table: CIDRAP

There are a couple of other things we need to keep in mind, too. First, even those without symptoms can spread the virus. So, while those who are feeling sick or have symptoms of COVID should definitely stay home, that is not a guarantee that spread won't happen. People can start spreading the virus *before* symptoms appear – and it is even possible for those who *never* get sick to spread it.

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)

Second, we're dealing with the Delta variant – which is incredibly more contagious than earlier variants. Infection can take place within minutes. Even the 15 minutes in Table 1 below is generous.

What about singing?

Aerosols are generated whenever we breathe, speak, or sing, as well as when we cough or sneeze.

A number of studies have tried to look at the question of what effect singing (vs. speaking) and volume has on the generation of respiratory particles. Trying to put these studies together, we can say:

1. Volume has the biggest effect. The louder the voice, the more particles are generated.
2. At a given volume, singing produces more particles (number and mass) than speaking. However, this is a smaller effect than volume, and varies among studies and between individuals.
3. Proper masking reduces particle emission.

There is also the question of “viral load” – how much virus is spread by these activities. It seems that, as compared to breathing, singing produces somewhat larger particles – which raises the possibility of more virus being transmitted. At the same volume, speaking and singing are the same in this regard. In one specific study of viral loads (using infected patients), singing and talking generated higher viral loads than breathing alone. The results were slightly higher with singing than with speaking, but with a lot of variation between persons. Of course, the most important thing we can do to reduce viral load is to get vaccinated (and stay away if we're sick!).

Putting it together

Research into the question of singing and the spread of COVID-19 has taken many different approaches, and much remains unknown. There are case-studies of spread taking place in choirs or church or church-like settings (such as weddings or funerals). There are laboratory studies of aerosol dynamics, and other studies that focus on viral loads. There are mathematical modelling studies of what aerosols do in enclosed spaces. Much of this research has taken place under carefully controlled conditions.

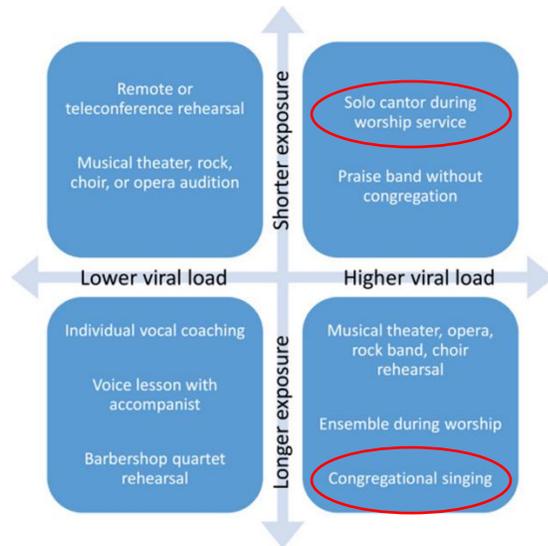
But that's not what we have in a parish. There are many variables that we have to take into consideration, as noted in Table 2 above:

- Source: Who is singing? A cantor, schola, choir, or an entire congregation? Are they vaccinated? Are they wearing an appropriate mask, and is it being worn properly? For how long are they singing?
- Pathway: In what space is the singing taking place? Is there good ventilation (5-6 air exchanges per hour) or are other modes of air filtration/purification being used (such as HEPA filters or UV filters)?
- Receiver: Are others masked and vaccinated as well?

Those who have underlying medical conditions that put them at higher risk, as well as those who are not vaccinated, should consider staying home.

Regarding interventions, we're talking about comparing relative risk, not absolute risk. As we think in these terms, of mitigating risk, a couple of images may help. The first comes from a 2020 article in the *Journal of Voice*; the second comes from an article from the same year published by the *British Medical Journal*:

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)



Journal of Voice

Type and level of group activity	Low occupancy			High occupancy		
	Outdoors and well ventilated	Indoors and well ventilated	Poorly ventilated	Outdoors and well ventilated	Indoors and well ventilated	Poorly ventilated
Wearing face coverings, contact for short time						
Silent	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Speaking	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Shouting, singing	Low	Low	High	High	High	High
Wearing face coverings, contact for prolonged time						
Silent	Low	Low	High	High	High	High
Speaking	Low	Low	High	High	High	High
Shouting, singing	Low	High	High	High	High	High
No face coverings, contact for short time						
Silent	Low	Low	High	High	High	High
Speaking	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Shouting, singing	High	High	High	High	High	High
No face coverings, contact for prolonged time						
Silent	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Speaking	High	High	High	High	High	High
Shouting, singing	High	High	High	High	High	High

Risk of transmission
 Low Medium High

* Borderline case that is highly dependent on quantitative definitions of distancing, number of individuals, and time of exposure

British Medical Journal

So, what can we say at this point? While singing can generate more particles than speaking, it is volume that seems to have the greatest effect. So it isn't just a simple question of singing vs. not singing, but how we do it. And that involves attention to all the other ways we try to reduce spread as well: limiting the number of potentially infectious singers, attending to ventilation, limiting time together, and so on.

What about brass and woodwind instruments? Researchers have looked at a variety of mitigation strategies, specific to each instrument (windfender for flute; mute for French Horn; cloth bell covers for others). In general, performing with such devices reduced aerosol production (the flute data seemed faulty and the researchers plan on looking at it again). Using a mute on the French Horn did not have as much an effect on aerosol reduction as using bell covers did on other instruments. The latest research suggests that even if masked the use of such instruments should be limited to 30 minutes indoors.

One last factor. Community transmission also needs to be taken into account. Studies done in regards to singing are lab- not community-based. Community-based studies show that if there is high community transmission, group settings (such as schools, camps, etc.) become centers for transmission.

Applying it to Parish Music Ministry

If we want to sing, what can we do to mitigate the risk?

1. It is most important that everyone who is eligible and is able to do so be vaccinated.
2. Limit the number of people singing, the number of people present, and the time spent together.
3. Proper masking (see table 1 below) of singers (and of instruments)
4. Move activities outdoors if possible. Increasing distances indoors will work for a short time.
5. Increase ventilation (remove, replace, and clean the air)

While there can be some regulation of what a choir or music ministers do, in any congregation there will be a mix of those vaccinated and unvaccinated, those willing to mask and those refusing to do so, and those who will follow instructions to limit the volume of their singing and those who will ignore such a request.

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In addition, churches vary in the quality of their ventilation and ability to filter/purify/exchange the air in their space. Finally, the degree of community spread should also be taken into consideration. A sustained trend is more important than the reported rate of transmission on any given day or week (due to reporting issues).

Given all these variables, what ought we to do? What does caring for the most vulnerable among us look like? Putting all these factors together, we propose the following guidance on how to begin making our way back to a sung Mass. Vaccination and ventilation are crucial. As regards singing itself, the keys are limiting volume and time singing, volume, and ensuring proper masking.

	Rehearsal	Music Ministry at Liturgy	Congregation*
HIGH	<p>Consider “virtual” rehearsals or rehearsals in smaller groups, for shorter periods of time.</p> <p>Consider postponing the addition of brass and woodwind instruments until down to sustained transmission. Limit their use to 30 minutes maximum.</p> <p>See protocols below.</p>	<p>Single masked cantor.</p> <p><i>Once transmission is decreasing, a second cantor may be added.</i></p> <p>See protocol below.</p>	<p><i>If transmission is increasing, the Bishop may suspend all congregational singing.</i></p> <p><i>Once transmission is decreasing:</i></p> <p>Congregational singing limited to responses and acclamations (Mass parts), as well as antiphons (entrance, communion; responsorial psalm) and litanies is permitted.</p> <p>See protocol below.</p>
SUSTAINED	<p>See protocols below.</p> <p>May rehearse with brass and woodwinds.</p>	<p>May add a small schola.</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>The Gloria may be added.</p> <p>Limited hymn use: a single verse or the refrain may be sung by the assembly.</p>
MODERATE	<p>See protocols below.</p> <p>Those unvaccinated must mask. Those vaccinated are still strongly encouraged to mask, and the director or pastor may make this a requirement.</p>	<p>Choir may be used.</p> <p>Brass/woodwinds may be used.</p> <p>See protocols below.</p> <p>Those unvaccinated must mask. Those vaccinated are still strongly encouraged to mask, and the director or pastor may make this a requirement.</p>	<p>Full hymns may be added.</p> <p>Those unvaccinated must mask. Those vaccinated are still encouraged to mask, especially if they choose to sing.</p>
LOW	<p>As above. May sing at normal volume. No need for the vaccinated to mask.</p>		

*If ventilation/air filtration/purification is not adequate, make decisions as if transmission was one category higher. So, if high transmission and poor ventilation, there should be no congregational singing. Relatively closed communities (such as religious communities or SAU) may make decisions as if they were one category lower.

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)

Protocol: Choir Rehearsals (and use in the liturgy once allowed)

1. Anyone who has symptoms consistent with COVID must stay home.
2. Rehearsal outdoor is preferred to rehearsal indoors.
 - a. If outdoors, a canopy (no side flaps) may be used
 - b. If indoors, the largest space available should be used.
 - i. The air exchange rate should be increased, any recirculated air should pass through HEPA or MERV-13 filters in the HVAC system, or portable air purifiers should be used. Consultation with an HVAC professional is recommended.
3. Rehearsal times are limited to 30 minutes.
 - a. If outside, the rehearsal space must be allowed to “air out” for at least 15 minutes before it can be used again.
 - b. If indoors, time must be allowed for three air exchanges in the room to take place (in most cases that would be an hour).
4. Screen for symptoms; those who are sick must stay home.
5. Masks (surgical quality; ASTM Level 3 recommended) are to be worn by everyone, at all times. They must fit properly. [See Table 1 below]
6. Use conversational volume when speaking AND singing. Keep extra speech to a minimum.
7. All choir members are kept 6 feet from each other, and all face in the same direction.
8. There is no time for socializing (breaks, snacks, etc.).
9. Sheet music, hymnals, etc. are not shared.
10. All surfaces are to be cleaned and disinfected after rehearsal.
11. Plexiglass partitions are not to be used; these create “dead zones” in airflow where viral particles may accumulate.
12. The director should use a portable amplifier system to avoid having to speak loudly.
13. Consideration should be given to rehearsing in multiple small groups at different times rather than gathering an entire large choir together.
14. Consideration should be given to
 - a. Limiting music ministry to those who are vaccinated, and
 - b. who are at lower risk for complications due to COVID-19; and
 - c. Testing those who are not vaccinated or, especially during times of high or sustained transmission, all members.

Table 1. Time to Infectious Dose for an Uninfected Person (Receiver)*

		Receiver is wearing (% inward leakage)				
		Nothing	Typical cloth mask	Typical surgical mask	Non-fit-tested N95 FFR	Fit-tested N95 FFR
Source is wearing (% outward leakage)	Nothing	100%	75%	50%	20%	10%
	Typical cloth mask	15 min	20 min	30 min	1.25 hr	2.5 hr
	Typical surgical mask	20 min	26 min	40 min	1.7 hr	3.3 hr
	Non-fit-tested N95 FFR**	30 min	40 min	1 hr	2.5 hr	5 hr
	Fit-tested N95 FFR	1.25 hr	1.7 hr	2.5 hr	6.25 hr	12.5 hr
	Fit-tested N95 FFR	2.5 hr	3.3 hr	5 hr	12.5 hr	25 hr

*The data for % inward and outward leakage of cloth and surgical masks were derived from a study by Lindsley et al (2021). Data for non-fit-tested N95 FFRs come from a study by Brosseau (2020). Data for fit-tested N95 FFRs are derived from the OSHA-assigned protection factor of 10 for half-facepiece respirators. Also, times were established before wide circulation of the more transmissible Delta variant.

**FFR = filtering facepiece respirator; N95 = not oil-proof, 95% efficient at NIOSH filter test conditions

Table: CIDRAP

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)

Protocol: Adding Brass & Woodwind Instruments to Rehearsals (and to the liturgy when allowed)

1. Vaccination is strongly encouraged.
2. Maintain a 6x6 area around each musician; 6x9 for trombone
3. Instrument / bell covers/masks must be used.
 - a. Bell covers may be made of 80 denier pantyhose in 2 layers; care must be taken not to stretch the material, as this increases particle transmission through it. MERV-13 or surgical mask material may also be used.
 - b. Flute players can put the headjoint between their mouth and mask (see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A3T6h1muUic>) and use a “flute sock” attached to the foot (see <https://youtu.be/7if6TMZy5OM>).
4. When playing, the instrumentalist should wear a surgical mask with a slit cut in it for the mouthpiece.
 - a. Outside of playing, an unmodified surgical mask should be worn (coming into and out of the room, conversation)
 - b. Spit Valves: empty away from others; have an absorbent disposable pad (Puppy pad) to catch the condensation
5. Consideration should be given to limiting the number and type of instruments being used. Note above which instruments tend to generate more particles and which are more amenable to control measures. Note as well that the data for the bassoon are missing, and that flute data may be faulty.
6. Practice meticulous handwashing and cleaning/disinfecting of surfaces.
7. Limit time of use to 30 minutes indoors.

Protocol: The Use of a Cantor

1. The cantor should be vaccinated.
2. The cantor must wear a mask; at minimum, a surgical-quality mask is preferred (see table above)
3. The cantor should use a microphone and avoid “projecting” the voice
4. The cantor must be kept at least 6 feet from others; the cantor should not use the ambo but always stay in their own place / at their own music stand
5. The Mass parts and antiphons should take priority; the Gloria may be sung and hymns may be used (if limited in length).

Protocol: Congregational Singing Indoors

1. Conduct a careful risk-assessment, taking into consideration the factors listed above.
2. Anyone singing in the congregation must be wearing a mask.
3. Congregational singing should be done with the same volume as quiet speech (not projecting).
4. Mass parts / responses may be sung (ex: entrance antiphon, kyrie, psalm, alleluia, sanctus, amen, agnus dei; as a general rule, avoid singing the Gloria until Sustained transmission or less).
5. Hymns (due to length) are not sung by the assembly until we reach Moderate or lower transmission. At communion, a psalm and antiphon (or hymn) may accompany the procession if the cantor sings the verses and congregational singing is limited to a short antiphon or refrain.

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)

A Word on (School) Concerts

Schools are well-known centers of spread for COVID-19, for a number of reasons. In particular, those under 12 y/o are as of yet not eligible for vaccination, and the vaccination rate for those 12-17 remains low.

Barring any specific guidance from the IDPH or the IDE, we recommend the following:

1. Regarding the students:
 - a. Masks (of appropriate quality) ought to be worn.
 - b. Brass and woodwind instruments must be masked.
 - c. Students should be distanced from each other (6' recommended)
 - d. Anyone with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not perform.
 - e. Consider testing of performers before the performance.
2. Regarding the venue and time:
 - a. Appropriate ventilation is required. A minimum of 3 air exchanges per hour (AEH), and, better, at least 5-6 AEH, should be maintained for the duration of the concert.
 - b. Consider supplementation with portable air-purifiers/filters of appropriate quality and capacity.
 - c. Limit the length of the concert. IHSMA recommends no longer than 30-45 minutes or less.
3. Regarding the audience:
 - a. Masking ought to be encouraged.
 - b. Those who are unvaccinated, or those who are at higher risk for COVID-19 complications, ought to be encouraged to stay home.
 - c. Those with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 ought to stay home.
 - d. The audience should be seated at some distance from the performers; the further the better (a minimum of 6'). In addition, audience members should be spaced as much as possible.

From the Iowa High School Music Association

Covid-19 Guidance for Indoor Music Performances (revised 5/20/2021)

The Iowa High School Music Association (IHSMA) makes no claim that following these mitigations create a risk free environment. Following the mitigations listed below can reduce the risk of in-person performance while still moving forward with live performances.

Newly passed state legislation (H.F. 847 - see S-3244 amendment) doesn't allow schools to require students to wear masks in the classroom. In light of that new legislation, IHSMA encourages our member schools to strongly encourage their music students to continue doing so until they have had the opportunity to become fully vaccinated.

Performers:

1. Strongly encourage all performers to wear face masks.
2. Require that all woodwind and brass instruments be masked (adhere to latest NFHS instrument masking guidance)

MUSIC AND COVID-19: Background Information (10/27/21)

3. If student performers wish to perform unmasked consider re-implementing social distancing within all performing ensembles (~6 feet apart)
4. Limit concert time to between 30-45 min or less
5. Practice good instrument water hygiene (e.g. puppy pads or paper towels folded)

Audience:

1. Strongly encourage all concert attendees to be masked.
2. Limit attendees to accommodate social distancing requirements per CDC recommendations and Iowa Governor Health Proclamations.
3. Have hand sanitizer stations available.
4. Create one-way movement in and out of the facility
5. (might need to consider multiple concerts).

Each school should consult with their local health departments in making the determination as to how and when it is appropriate to proceed with in-person indoor music performances that include a live audience and what mitigations should be employed when doing so.

Steps from *A Plan To Protect God's Children*™



1

KNOW THE WARNING SIGNS OF ADULTS

Knowing the behavioral warning signs of adults means we can recognize inappropriate and concerning actions adults exhibit—which may also be part of the grooming process.

Step 1—Warning signs of adults:

- Discourages others from participating/monitoring
- Attempts to be alone with, or isolates, children
- Seems more excited to be with children than adults
- Gives gifts, without permission
- Goes overboard touching, wrestling, tickling...
- Uses bad language, or tells inappropriate or sexual jokes to children
- Behaves or speaks as if the rules do not apply to them (ignores policy, bends rules)
- Allows young people to engage in activities parents would not allow
- Tells children to keep secrets from others
- Takes, posts or shares photos without the parent's or the organization's approval
- Shows young people sexual content or pornography (*which is also abuse*)

Step 2—Screening measures:

- Create procedures to determine who has access to children
- Regularly review and distribute guidelines and policies for adults working with minors
- Use standard employment/volunteer applications
- Identify any history or known conduct that could create future harm
- Obtain previous experience with youth-serving organizations



2

SCREEN AND SELECT EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEERS

Adopting proactive screening procedures makes it more difficult for people with bad intentions—or problematic behavior—to have access to youth.

- Complete face-to-face interviews
- Require criminal background checks (initial and refresher)
- Check personal and employment references
- Attend safe environment training
- Ensure compliance with the rules and policies
- Communicate the organization's commitment to keeping children safe
- Apply all of these measures consistently



3

MONITOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS, INCLUDING ACTIVITIES INVOLVING TECHNOLOGY

We closely supervise the entire environment with careful oversight, whether it is on-site or online.

Step 3—Monitoring environments:

Employees & volunteers can monitor in-person environments:

- Maintain a healthy caution about any environment in which children are entrusted
- Identify secluded areas, lock empty rooms
- Develop and follow policies regarding the use of any area (open, secluded, off-site, etc.)
- Don't permit children to enter staff-only areas
- Only meet with children where other adults have open access
- Perform consistent and random status checks
- Ensure enough adults are involved in programs

- Don't start new programs without approval
- Encourage parental involvement to evaluate safety, giving parents proper program access

Employees & volunteers can monitor technology, too:

- Always use sanctioned devices/accounts to communicate with youth
- Never “friend,” “follow,” or communicate with youth using personal accounts
- Always communicate with youth during appropriate timeframes
- Never take or post photos of youth without the proper approvals
- Install and use appropriate blocking/filtering software



4

BE ATTENTIVE TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH

We need to be attentive to concerning behavioral cues that children might exhibit when experiencing abuse.

And, as protectors, we need to teach them how to partner with us for their safety.

Step 4—Being attentive to youth includes:

Recognizing the concerning behavioral cues children and youth may exhibit when experiencing abuse, such as:

- Sudden behavioral change(s) (likes/dislikes, health, eating habits)
- Appearing increasingly moody or aggressive, withdrawn or depressed
- Losing interest in school, or having a sudden shift in grades/school activities
- Becoming secretive or defensive (including with technology or online activities)
- Becoming fearful, anxious, or uncomfortable around certain people
- Bathing excessively or discontinuing personal hygiene
- Showing regressive behavior, such as bed-wetting, thumb-sucking, etc.

And, we can teach children and youth the following when advocating for their safety and boundaries:

- The *Personal Boundary Safety Rules*: Say “no,” try to get away, and tell a safe adult right away
- What to do when they feel uncomfortable, violated, unsafe, or if someone tries to force them, or their friends, to see, touch, or show their private parts
- Youth have a right to be safe; it’s OK to speak up
- Being abused/victimized is never the youth’s fault
- Youth always have safe adults who will advocate for their safety and protection
- When it comes to their safety, we will believe them and work to protect them



COMMUNICATE YOUR CONCERNS

Communicate—especially when you see or hear something that looks suspicious, questionable, inappropriate or that simply makes you feel uncomfortable.

5

Step 5—Ways to communicate concerns:

- If you see or hear of a potential warning sign of inappropriate behavior, do not hesitate—speak to a supervisor right away
- If you continue to see inappropriate behavior, communicate again, or go to another supervisor
- If abuse has been disclosed to you, or you suspect that a child is being, or has been, abused, contact the child protection agency in your state
- If the suspected abuse involves a church volunteer, employee or member of the clergy, first contact civil authorities, and then also notify a church official
- If you are aware a child is in danger of imminent abuse, call emergency services right away (dial 911 immediately)
- When youth are being sexually exploited online, make a report to www.CyberTipline.org, or you can also contact law enforcement

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To report abuse in Iowa:

If you suspect a child is in imminent danger from abuse, please call **911** immediately.

To report *known* or *suspected* child abuse, contact:

Department of Human Services
1-800-362-2178
<https://dhs.iowa.gov>

For more information:

Victim Assistance Coordinator
563-349-5002
vac@diodav.org

Internet Cyber Tipline
800-843-5678



Protecting God’s Children®

4.0 Program for Adults



VIRTUS Online™
www.virtus.org

Quick Reference Guide

Pasos del Plan de Proteger a los Hijos de Dios™



1

CONOCER LAS SEÑALES DE ALERTA DE LOS ADULTOS

Conocer las señales de alerta del comportamiento de los adultos significa que podemos reconocer actos inapropiados y preocupantes de los adultos, que también pueden ser parte del proceso de captación.

Paso 1—Las señales de alerta de los adultos:

- Desanima a otros adultos a participar/observar
- Trata de estar solo con los niños o los aísla.
- Parece más emocionado de estar con los niños que con los adultos
- Les da regalos a los niños, sin permiso
- Actúa de manera exagerada al tocar a los niños, forcejear con ellos, hacerles cosquillas
- Usa lenguaje grosero con los niños o les cuenta chistes sexuales o inapropiados
- Se comporta o habla como si las reglas no se aplicaran a él o a ella (no cumple con la política, cambia las reglas)
- Permite que los jóvenes participen en actividades no permitidas por los padres
- Les pide a los niños que guarden secretos de otros
- Toma, publica o comparte fotografías sin aprobación de los padres ni de la organización
- Les muestra material pornográfico o de contenido sexual a los jóvenes (*lo cual también se considera abuso sexual*)

Paso 2—Medidas de examinar:

- Cree procedimientos para determinar quién tiene acceso a los niños
- Examina y distribuye regularmente guías y políticas para adultos que trabajan con menores de edad
- Use solicitudes normales de empleo o de trabajo voluntario
- Identifica cualquier antecedente o conducta conocida que podría ser prejudicial en el futuro
- Obtenga información sobre la experiencia previa de servicio con los jóvenes



2

EXAMINAR Y SELECCIONAR A LOS EMPLEADOS Y VOLUNTARIOS

La adopción de los siguientes procedimientos proactivos de examen dificulta más el acceso a los jóvenes para las personas con malas intenciones o con un comportamiento problemático.

- Realice entrevistas personales
- Exige verificaciones de antecedentes penales (sesión inicial y de repaso)
- Verifique las referencias personales y laborales
- Asiste a capacitación sobre entornos seguros
- Asegura el cumplimiento con las reglas y políticas
- Comunica el compromiso de la organización para mantener seguros a los niños
- Aplica uniformemente todas estas medidas



3

SUPERVISAR TODOS LOS ENTORNOS, INCLUSO LAS ACTIVIDADES RELACIONADAS CON TECNOLOGÍA

Supervisamos estricta y cuidadosamente todo el entorno, ya sea *in situ* o en línea.

Paso 3—Supervisar todos los entornos:

Los empleados y voluntarios pueden supervisar los entornos personalmente:

- Mantenga una precaución sana sobre cualquier entorno en cual se le confíen los niños
- Identifique los lugares apartados y cierre con llave los cuartos vacíos
- Formule y siga políticas sobre el uso de cualquier lugar (abierto, alejado, fuera del sitio, etc.)
- No permita que los niños entren a los lugares designados solamente para el personal
- Solo reúnanse con los niños donde otros adultos puedan tener libre acceso
- Realice verificaciones de la situación de manera constante y aleatoria

- Asegúrese de que hay suficientes adultos que participen
- No comience ningún programa nuevo sin la debida aprobación
- Estimule la participación de los padres y permítale tener el debido acceso a todos los programas para evaluar la seguridad

Los empleados y voluntarios también pueden supervisar la tecnología:

- Use siempre dispositivos y cuentas sancionadas para comunicarse con los jóvenes
- Nunca “sea amigo” de los jóvenes, nunca los “siga” ni se comunique con ellos por medio de cuentas personales
- Comuníquese siempre con los jóvenes a horas apropiadas
- Nunca tome ni publique fotografías de jóvenes sin la debida autorización
- Instale y use software de bloqueo o de filtro



4

PRESTAR ATENCIÓN A LOS NIÑOS Y A LOS JÓVENES

Necesitamos estar atentos a los indicios de comportamiento preocupante que podrían presentar los menores cuando sufren abuso.

Y, como protectores, necesitamos enseñarles la forma de colaborar con nosotros por su seguridad.

Paso 4—Prestar atención a los niños y a los jóvenes incluye:

Reconocer los indicios señales de comportamiento preocupante que pueden mostrar los jóvenes cuando sufren abuso, tales como:

- Hay un cambio repentino de comportamiento relacionado con sus gustos o aversiones, sus problemas de salud o hábitos de alimentación
- Parece estar cada vez más malhumorado o agresivo, retraído o deprimido
- Pierde interés en la escuela o hay un cambio repentino en las calificaciones o las actividades escolares
- Se muestra reservado o defensivo (incluso con la tecnología o las actividades en línea)
- Demuestra sentir miedo, ansiedad o incomodidad cuando está alrededor de ciertas personas

- Se baña excesivamente o descuida la higiene personal
- Tiene una conducta regresiva, por ejemplo, se moja en la cama o se chupa el dedo.

Y, podemos enseñarles lo siguiente para defender su seguridad y sus límites personales:

- *Las reglas sobre los límites personales:* decir “no”, tratar de alejarse lo más pronto posible y contárselo a un adulto fiable de inmediato
- Qué hacer si se sienten incómodos, violados, inseguros, o, si alguien intenta forzarlos a ellos, o a sus amigos, a ver, tocar o mostrar sus partes íntimas
- Que tienen derecho a estar seguros; y está bien hablar con franqueza
- Que ser victimizados nunca es culpa de ellos
- Que tienen adultos fiables que defenderán su seguridad y los protegerán
- Que cuando se trata de su seguridad, les crearemos y trabajaremos para protegerlos



COMUNICAR SUS PREOCUPACIONES

Comuníquese, en particular cuando vea algo que parezca sospechoso, cuestionable o inapropiado o que sencillamente lo haga sentir incómodo.

5

Paso 5—Formas de comunicar sus preocupaciones:

- Si ve u oye una posible señal de alerta de un comportamiento inapropiado de un adulto—hable inmediatamente con un supervisor
- Si continúa viendo un comportamiento inapropiado, hable de nuevo, o vaya al otro supervisor
- Si se le ha revelado el abuso, o sospeche que un niño sufre o ha sufrido abuso, comuníquese con la agencia de protección infantil en su estado
- Si el abuso sospechado involucre a un voluntario, empleado o clérigo, primero comuníquese con las autoridades civiles, y entonces un funcionario de la iglesia

- Si un menor está en peligro inminente de abuso, llame al 911 inmediatamente.
- Si un menor sufre explotación sexual en línea, denuncie al www.CyberTipline.org, o puede llamar a la policía.

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Para denunciar abuso en Iowa:

Si sospecha que un menor está en peligro inminente de abuso, llame al **911** inmediatamente.

Para denunciar abuso sospechado de un menor, contacte al:

Department of Human Services
1-800-362-2178
Dhs.iowa.gov

Para más información:

Victim Assistance Coordinator
563-349-5002
vac@diodav.org

Internet Cyber Tipline
800-843-5678



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Guía de Referencia Rápida