



**KCHD COVID-19 INTERIM SCHOOL AND EARLY  
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION CENTER GUIDANCE**

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# Introduction

Greetings,

COVID-19 continues to circulate in our community as we enter the 2022-2023 school year. The availability of improved therapeutic treatments and effective vaccination campaigns have dramatically reduced hospitalizations and deaths from the disease, but rapidly emerging variants require continued vigilance. The Kane County Health Department (KCHD) is dedicated to working with educators to create a safe learning environment for continued in-person learning.

This guidance is designed to support all Kane County public and private schools and Early Childhood Education (ECE) centers to:

- Maintain a safe environment in Kane County utilizing guidance from the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), the Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Guide the implementation of measures to reduce COVID-19 transmission in school and ECE settings, while meeting the educational needs of all students.
- Help personnel to understand what processes to follow to report potential COVID-19 outbreaks to the KCHD.

To protect students and staff, layering multiple prevention strategies, as described in this guidance, will continue to be the best way to reduce disease transmission.

Thank you for partnering with KCHD to provide a safer learning environment for children in Kane County.

**Michael Isaacson, MPH**

Executive Director

Kane County Health Department

A large, out-of-focus crowd of people is shown from a high-angle perspective, filling the frame. The individuals are dressed in casual summer attire, and the scene is brightly lit, suggesting an outdoor public gathering or festival.

# CDC COVID-19 Community Levels

# CDC COVID-19 Community Levels

COVID-19 Community Levels are a new tool to help communities decide what prevention steps to take based on the latest data. Levels are updated weekly, and can be low, medium, or high and are determined by looking at hospital beds being used, hospital admissions, and the total number of new COVID-19 cases in an area.

Administrators can use the CDC COVID-19 Community Levels to make decisions to add or remove mitigations.

## [Kane County COVID-19 Community Levels](#)

### What Prevention Steps are Recommended Based on COVID-19 Community Levels?

#### LOW

- Stay [up to date](#) with COVID-19 vaccines
- [Get tested](#) if you have symptoms

#### MEDIUM

- If you are [at high risk for severe illness](#), talk to your healthcare provider about whether you need to wear a mask and take other precautions
- Stay [up to date](#) with COVID-19 vaccines
- [Get tested](#) if you have symptoms

#### HIGH

- Wear a [mask](#) indoors in public
- Stay [up to date](#) with COVID-19 vaccines
- [Get tested](#) if you have symptoms
- Additional precautions may be needed for people [at high risk for severe illness](#)



# Strategies for Everyday Operations

# Strategies for Everyday Operations

KCHD encourages schools and ECE centers to adopt a layered approach to COVID-19 mitigation. Multiple layers of protection slow the spread of COVID-19.

Schools and ECE centers should closely monitor [community transmission](#) of COVID-19, vaccination coverage, and outbreaks to lead their decisions about the implementation of layered prevention strategies for in-person learning as outlined in the [IDPH & ISBE Joint Guidance for COVID-19 Prevention in Schools](#) and [DCFS Licensed Daycare Guidance](#).

Strategies for everyday operations for schools and ECE centers include:

- **Vaccines** - Staying up to date on [routine vaccinations](#) is essential to prevent illness from many different infections. COVID-19 vaccination helps protect eligible people from getting severely ill with COVID-19. For COVID-19, staying [up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations](#) is the leading public health strategy to prevent severe disease. CDC recommends COVID-19 primary series vaccines for everyone ages 6 months and older, and COVID-19 boosters for everyone ages 5 years and older, if eligible. To maintain in-person learning and keep ECE centers open, it is beneficial to promote COVID-19 vaccination.
- **Staying home when sick** - People who have symptoms of respiratory or gastrointestinal infections, such as cough, fever, sore throat, vomiting, or diarrhea, should stay home. Testing is recommended for people with [symptoms of COVID-19](#) as soon as possible after symptoms begin.
- **Ventilation** - Schools and ECE programs can optimize [ventilation](#) and maintain improvements to indoor air quality to reduce the risk of germs and contaminants spreading through the air.
- **Hand Hygiene and Respiratory Etiquette** - Washing hands can prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Schools and ECE programs should teach and reinforce proper [handwashing](#) to lower the risk of spreading viruses, including the virus that causes COVID-19.

## Strategies for Everyday Operations, continued

- **Cleaning** - Schools and ECE programs should clean surfaces at least once a day to reduce the risk of germs spreading by touching surfaces. For more information, see [Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility](#).
- **Screening Testing** - [Screening testing](#) identifies people with COVID-19 who do not have symptoms or known or suspected exposures, so that steps can be taken to prevent further spread of COVID-19. At all COVID-19 Community Levels, consider implementing screening testing in schools and ECE programs when an outbreak has been determined. Schools can also consider implementing screening testing for high-risk activities such as indoor close contact sports, band or chorus; before or after large events like prom or group trips, and returning from breaks (for example, holidays, spring break, at the beginning of the school year).
- **Recess** - Utilizing a rotating schedule of playground areas and equipment for classes or groups can help reduce exposure. For example, on Tuesday, classroom A is assigned swings, classroom B is playing at basketball court while classroom C is using the merry-go-round.





A young woman with dark curly hair and gold-rimmed glasses is smiling warmly. She is wearing a white sleeveless top and a pink scarf. She is holding a stack of papers and a silver tablet. The background is a red brick wall.

# National, State and Local Guidance

# National, State and Local Guidance

[Operational Guidance for K-12 Schools and Early Care and Education Programs to Support Safe In-Person Learning](#) - Presents best practices for reducing the spread of COVID-19 in schools and ECE centers. IDPH/ISBE, DCFS, and the KCHD have adopted the CDC guidance.

## [IDPH & ISBE Joint Guidance for COVID-19 Prevention in Schools](#)

- [Decision Tree for Symptomatic Individuals in Pre-K, K-12 Schools and Day Care Programs](#)
- [Post-Vaccination Considerations for P-12 Schools](#)
- [Interim Guidance on Testing for COVID-19 in Community Settings and Schools](#)

## [DCFS Licensed Daycare Guidance](#)

[Section 690.30, Control of Communicable Disease Code](#) - The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules details implementations required to control the spread of communicable diseases in section 690.30 part C:

*Schools, Child Care Facilities, and Colleges/Universities*

*1. Except in an emergency, the occurrence of a case of a communicable disease in a school, child care facility or college/university should not be considered a reason for closing the school, facility or college/university.*

*2. Persons suspected of being infected with a reportable infectious disease for which isolation is required, or persons with diarrhea or vomiting believed to be infectious in nature, shall be refused admittance to the school or child care facility while acute symptoms are present.*

*3. School, child care facility, and college/university authorities shall handle contacts of infectious disease cases as prescribed in this Part, or as recommended by the local health authority.*

*4. When outbreaks of disease occur in any child care facility, staff and attendees of the facility may be considered to be contacts to cases and may be required by the local health authority to submit specimens for testing*

[Kane County Health Department](#) - Resources for schools, webinars, links to relevant research and more.

# Responding to Positive COVID-19 Cases

Schools and ECE centers should respond to positive COVID-19 cases per the CDC guidelines for [Responding to COVID-19 Cases in K-12 Schools: Resources for School Administrators](#).

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, it is important to follow the [CDC Overview of COVID-19 Isolation for K-12 Schools](#), including masking on days 6-10. CDC continues to recommend indoor masking in K-12 schools for all individuals ages 2 years and older, including students, teachers, staff, and visitors, regardless of vaccination status.

Individual COVID-19 cases are still reportable, but the priority is reporting outbreaks.

## Masking and Testing

The following IDPH/ISBE chart summarizes masking and testing recommendations at the three Community Levels. Masks continue to be federally required in healthcare settings and for healthcare personnel, including school nurse offices.

COVID-19 Community Level	Prevention Strategy for Masking	Prevention Strategy for Testing
Low	Support those who choose to continue to mask.	Ensure access to diagnostic testing for symptomatic persons and those exposed, and for continuity, schools may choose to continue to implement screening testing.
Medium	Persons who are immunocompromised, at high risk for severe disease or have household or social contacts at high risk for severe disease, should be encouraged to talk to their healthcare providers about whether they need to wear a mask.	Ensure access to diagnostic testing for close contacts and those exposed. For continuity, schools may choose to continue to use screening testing.
High	Universal masking indoors in public, regardless of vaccination status, should be promoted. Persons who are immunocompromised should be encouraged to wear a mask or respirator that provides greater protection.	Ensure access to diagnostic testing for close contacts and those exposed, and for continuity, schools may choose to continue to use screening testing.

## KCHD Role

The KCHD is available to consult with and support schools and ECE centers in slowing the spread of COVID-19 by adhering to the CDC, IDPH, ISBE and DCFS guidelines, assist in the investigation and management of COVID-19 outbreaks, and reporting COVID-19 outbreaks to IDPH.

A photograph of two young girls walking away from the camera on a paved path. The girl on the left has curly hair and is wearing a pink backpack, a pink top, and white shorts. The girl on the right has long dark hair and is wearing a red backpack, a white top, and blue pants. The background shows a brick building and green trees under bright sunlight.

# Managing COVID-19 Outbreaks

# Outbreak Criteria

## **K - 12 School Outbreak Criteria**

A school outbreak is defined as :

A. “multiple cases comprising at least 10% of students, teachers, or staff within a specified core group” (e.g., extracurricular activity, cohort group, classroom, before/after school care, etc.)

OR

B. “at least three cases within a specified core group that meets criteria for a probable or confirmed school-associated COVID-19 case (laboratory-positive by PCR or antigen testing) with symptom onset or positive test within 14 calendar days of each other; who were not identified as close contacts of each other in another setting outside of the school setting (e.g., household); and that are epidemiologically linked in the school setting or a school-sanctioned activity.”

### Example of Criteria A

- A high school has a junior varsity wrestling team with 20 athletes. The school nurse notices that 4 of the team members have tested positive in the past few days. None of the athletes report household exposure. Since >10% of this group are cases, this meets outbreak criteria A.

### Example of Criteria B

- An elementary school has 4 cases in the same 5th grade classroom. Three of the students had known exposure to one another within the classroom. None of the students had household exposure or known social activity outside of the classroom.

## **ECE Center Outbreak Criteria**

An outbreak at an ECE center is defined as:

- Two or more individuals who are laboratory positive for COVID-19 by antigen or PCR testing.

AND

- Are epidemiologically linked to the outbreak setting,
- Have onsets of illness or positive COVID-19 test (if asymptomatic) within a 14- day period,
- Do not share a household,
- Were not exposed to each other outside of the outbreak setting.

# Identifying Outbreaks

1. Review cases regularly.
2. Determine if there has been a sudden increase in the number of cases.
3. Look for links in the cases:
  - Same classroom(s)/office space(s) (e.g., the math department has 6 teachers who recently tested positive).
  - Review seating charts for proximity in the main classroom and specials (e.g., cases don't sit near each other in the main classroom but they do during art class).
  - Band/orchestra/choir (e.g., multiple cases are in the same 4th period choir class).
  - Sports (e.g., multiple cases on a swimming team).
  - Extracurricular activities (e.g., multiple cases are reported on the varsity cheer squad).
  - Bus routes (e.g., multiple cases are identified as riding on bus route 123).



# Reporting a Potential Outbreak

School or ECE center personnel should promptly report a potential outbreak to KCHD by phone or electronically at:

[redcap.link/kaneoutbreakreport](https://redcap.link/kaneoutbreakreport)

Once the KCHD receives the REDCap Potential Outbreak report, the Outbreak team will review the report and confirm the outbreak. If the KCHD Outbreak Investigator has determined the cases to be an outbreak, we will follow up by email with resources and next steps.

The KCHD will then report the outbreak to IDPH and monitor the outbreak, providing support to the school or ECE center. The school or ECE center point of contact will receive a REDCap survey via email each Monday through Friday asking if any new cases have been identified. Please ensure the survey is completed each day. New cases should be added to the line list. The line list is continuous and school or ECE center personnel will continue to add additional cases to the line list and upload the updated line list for each new case in the survey throughout the outbreak.

For example, three cases are initially reported as part of an outbreak. Two days later, there are two additional cases identified. Those two cases will be added to the original line list with three cases and the updated line list will then be uploaded with that day's survey.

# Prevention Strategies During Outbreaks

If a school or ECE center is experiencing a COVID-19 outbreak, they should consider adding prevention strategies regardless of the COVID-19 Community Level. For example, those with an existing screening testing program may increase the frequency of testing, regardless of the vaccination status of the population. They may also put in place prevention strategies recommended at medium and high COVID-19 Community Levels (for example, masks) even if the community the school or ECE center is located in is at a lower COVID-19 Community Level.

## Prevention Strategies During Outbreaks, continued

### Outbreak Testing

Outbreak testing is strongly recommended for staff and students in schools and ECE centers in outbreak status, and twice weekly testing of school personnel who are not fully vaccinated and linked to an outbreak is required. Additionally, schools should conduct twice weekly testing of students linked to the impacted classroom(s), grade(s), extracurricular participants, or entire student body, depending on the circumstances. Students who have been identified as part of an outbreak should not participate in extracurricular activities unless participating in outbreak testing.

If screening testing is not already in place, schools and ECE centers should make plans to deploy outbreak testing when needed. Implementation of outbreak testing should begin as soon as possible from the date the outbreak is identified and at least within three days. Testing should continue until the school or ECE center has gone two incubation periods, or 28 days, from the most recent case's symptom onset date (or the testing date, if asymptomatic), without identifying any new cases.

Individuals who tested positive for COVID-19 within the prior 90 days and are currently asymptomatic may be exempted from testing during outbreaks, unless otherwise directed.

- A list of free testing sites is available at: [dph.illinois.gov/testing](https://dph.illinois.gov/testing)
- Shield testing is available to public and private K-12 schools. IDPH has made Shield testing available for public schools at no charge. Learn more and sign up at: [shieldillinois.com/for-school/](https://shieldillinois.com/for-school/)
- Midwest COVID-19 Testing Coordination Center (MCC)- A partnership between IDPH and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that provides private schools and ECE centers with testing assistance at no cost. Register at: [testedandprotected.org](https://testedandprotected.org)
- Public and private schools, and ECE centers may be able to receive rapid antigen test kits from IDPH by emailing: [dph.antigentesting@illinois.gov](mailto:dph.antigentesting@illinois.gov)

### Contact Tracing

Contact tracing is used to provide instructions and support to people who have COVID-19 and those who have been exposed to positive cases. For contact tracing to be effective, schools need protocols to quickly and confidentially identify people with COVID-19 and notify those exposed. Investigations should focus on people who started having symptoms or tested positive for COVID-19 in the last 5 days. Schools should ensure that people identified with COVID-19 are isolated per the [CDC Overview of COVID-19 Isolation for K-12 Schools](#). Notification should focus on those who were exposed in the last 5 days. A template letter for notifying parents of exposure to a positive COVID-19 case is in the Resources section.





# Resources

# Definitions

- **Asymptomatic:** An individual who does not report or appear to have any symptoms or signs of illness. To be responsible, everyone should act as if they are carriers of COVID-19. (CDC)
- **Community spread:** The spread of a contagious disease to individuals in a particular geographic location who have no known contact with other infected individuals. (CDC)
- **Disease cluster:** An increased incidence of a disease occurring around the same time, and in the same geographic area. (CDC)
- **Face coverings:** To prevent infection, it is recommended that the nose and mouth be covered with a mask or cloth face covering. Face coverings slow the spread of COVID-19 by limiting the release of the virus into the air.
- **Fully Vaccinated:** The term "up-to-date" is preferred when referring to vaccination status. For the criteria for an individual to be up-to-date on vaccinations, see [vaccination information from the CDC](#).
- **Handwashing guidelines:** Proper handwashing reduces the spread of COVID-19. Hands should be washed frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available, use of a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol is appropriate. Hand sanitizer should be applied to all surfaces of both hands and rubbed together until they feel dry. (CDC)
- **Higher risk populations:** Individuals who are at a higher risk for developing severe illness from COVID-19 include those with underlying conditions such as cancer, chronic kidney disease, lung disease, serious heart conditions, sickle cell disease, diabetes, obesity, hypertension, or those who are immunocompromised. (CDC)
- **Infectious Period:** The period of time when an infected person can spread SARS-CoV-2 to others. The infectious period starts from 2 days before onset of symptoms (or 2 days before the positive specimen collection date, if asymptomatic) until they meet criteria for discontinuing home isolation. (CDC)

# Definitions

- **Immunocompromised:** Individuals with a weakened immune system. Immunocompromised individuals “have a reduced ability to fight infections and other diseases” and are more likely to experience severe illness from COVID-19. (NIH)
- **Incubation period:** The time from exposure to when the first symptoms develop. Recent studies have found the incubation period of COVID-19 to be 2-14 days and is most commonly around 5 days. (CDC)
- **Isolation:** The separation of a person or group of people known or reasonably believed to be infected with a communicable disease and potentially infectious from those who are not infected to prevent spread of the communicable disease. Isolation for public health purposes may be voluntary or compelled by federal, state, or local public health order. (CDC)
- **Outbreak:**
  - **School outbreak:** 10% or three or more individuals who are laboratory positive for SARS-CoV-2 by antigen or PCR testing AND are epidemiologically linked to the outbreak setting, have onsets of illness or positive SARS-CoV-2 test (if asymptomatic) within a 14 day period, do not share a household, and were not exposed to each other outside of the outbreak setting. (IDPH)
  - **ECE Center outbreak:** Two or more individuals who are laboratory positive for SARS-CoV-2 by antigen or PCR testing AND are epidemiologically linked to the outbreak setting, have onsets of illness or positive SARS-CoV-2 test (if asymptomatic) within a 14 day period, do not share a household, and were not exposed to each other outside of the outbreak setting. (IDPH)
- **Pandemic:** A global spread of disease to several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people. A pandemic affects a greater geographical area and a greater number of people than an outbreak or epidemic. (WHO)
- **Underlying conditions:** Individuals with serious pre-existing medical conditions, as well as older adults, are more at risk of developing serious illness from COVID-19 than others. Serious underlying health conditions that make a person more at risk for developing severe illness include: chronic lung disease, moderate to severe asthma, heart disease with complications, hypertension, diabetes, BMI > 30, renal disease, liver disease, or those who are immunocompromised due to conditions such as receiving cancer treatment. (CDC)

# Useful Links

[CDC General COVID-19 Information](#)

[CDC COVID-19 Community Levels](#)

[CDC COVID-19 Data Tracker](#)

[CDC COVID-19 Testing Guidance for Schools](#)

[CDC Print Resources for Schools](#)

[CDC Travel Guidance](#)

[CDC Up-To-Date Vaccination Definition](#)

[CDC Vaccination Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces for COVID-19](#)

[Coronavirus Testing Basics](#)

[COVID-19 County & School Metrics](#)

[COVID-19 Travel Recommendations by Destination](#)

[Myths and Facts About COVID-19 Vaccine](#)

Rapid Test vs RT-PCR (how to read results):

- [Interim Guidance for Rapid Antigen Testing for SARS-CoV-2 \(CDC\)](#)
- [Guidance for SARS-CoV-2 Point-of-Care Testing \(CDC\)](#)

["What Mask Should I Wear" Sharable Graphic](#)

# Sample Letter to Parents in Response to Single Case - Free Home Tests

Dear Parents,

This letter is to inform you that a case of COVID-19 has been reported from [enter name of school and additional details about the cohort; e.g., 7th grade or baseball team]. We are following guidance from the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to protect the health and safety of our students and staff. This includes recommending that any staff or student exposed to the case wear a mask when around others for the next [X] days (enter 10 days from date of last exposure).

To identify additional COVID-19 cases among those exposed and prevent further spread of the disease, we are providing you with home testing kits as your child had potential exposure to the case. The home testing kits are free, quick, and easy to use. Parents should assist their child and follow the instructions provided with the test kit. The test involves gently swabbing the inside of the lower nostril and is not painful. The CDC has recommended that exposed persons be tested two times over the next seven days with the second test performed 24-48 hours after the first.

If the test is positive, please inform the school and isolate for five days. If symptoms improve and your child is fever-free for 24 hours without taking fever-reducing medicine, they may return wearing a mask for days 6 through 10. If they are unable to wear a mask, they should stay home for an additional five days.

As always, everyone should monitor their health and stay at home if they develop symptoms and get tested. Anyone who develops severe symptoms should seek medical care immediately.

We are committed to providing your child and our staff with a safe and healthy environment. Thank you for your ongoing cooperation with our COVID-19 mitigation policies and procedures.

For any questions or concerns, please contact [designated contact person].

Resources:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/quarantine-isolation.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-childcare-guidance.html>

# Sample Letter to Parents in Response to Outbreak - Free Home Tests

Dear Parents,

This letter is to inform you that [*enter name of school and additional details about the cohort; e.g., 7th grade or baseball team*] is responding to a COVID-19 outbreak in consultation with the Kane County Health Department. We are following guidance from the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to protect the health and safety of our students and staff. This includes recommending that your child wear a mask when around others for the next [X] days (*enter 10 days from date of last exposure*).

To identify COVID-19 cases and prevent further spread of the disease, we are providing you with home testing kits as your child had potential exposure to the outbreak cases. The home testing kits are free, quick, and easy to use. Parents should assist their child and follow the instructions provided with the test kit. The test involves gently swabbing the inside of the lower nostril and is not painful. The CDC has recommended that exposed persons be tested two times over the next seven days with the second test performed 24-48 hours after the first.

If the test is positive, please inform the school and isolate for five days. If symptoms improve and your child is fever-free for 24 hours without taking fever-reducing medicine, they may return wearing a mask for days 6 through 10. If they are unable to wear a mask, they should stay home for an additional five days.

As always, everyone should monitor their health and stay at home if they develop symptoms and get tested. Anyone who develops severe symptoms should seek medical care immediately.

We are committed to providing your child and our staff with a safe and healthy environment. Thank you for your ongoing cooperation with our COVID-19 mitigation policies and procedures. For any questions or concerns, please contact [*designated contact person*].

Resources:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/quarantine-isolation.html>  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-childcare-guidance.html>

# COUNTING DAYS OF ISOLATION

For current guidelines on isolation and precautions for people with COVID-19, visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/isolation.html>

Para información en Español:

<https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/isolation.html>

If you have COVID-19, you can spread the virus to others. There are precautions you can take to prevent spreading it to others: isolation, masking, and avoiding contact with people who are at high risk of getting very sick. Isolation is used to separate people with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 from those without COVID-19.

These recommendations do not change based on [COVID-19 Community Levels](#). [If you were exposed to COVID-19](#), you should start taking precautions. If you have COVID-19, also see additional information on [treatments](#) that may be available to you.

## When to isolate

Regardless of vaccination status, you should isolate from others when you have COVID-19. You should also isolate if you are sick and suspect that you have COVID-19 but do not yet have [test](#) results. If your results are positive, follow the full isolation recommendations below. If your results are negative, you can end your isolation.

## Counting days of isolation

If you had no [symptoms](#), Day 0 is the day you were tested (not the day you received your positive test result). Day 1 is the first full day following the day you were tested. If you develop symptoms within 10 days of when you were tested, the clock restarts at day 0 on the day of symptom onset.



If you had symptoms, Day 0 of isolation is the day of symptom onset, regardless of when you tested positive. Day 1 is the first full day after the day your symptoms started. You may end isolation after day 5 if you are fever-free for 24 hours (without the use of fever-reducing medication), and your symptoms are improving.



## Removing your mask

After you have ended isolation, when you are feeling better (no fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and symptoms improving), wear your mask through day 10. Alternatively, if you have access to antigen tests, you should consider using them. With two sequential negative tests 48 hours apart, you may remove your mask sooner than day 10.

# Contact Us

Visit us at:

[kanehealth.com/Pages/COVID-Schools.aspx](http://kanehealth.com/Pages/COVID-Schools.aspx)

01



Reporting potential outbreaks  
[redcap.link/kaneoutbreakreport](https://redcap.link/kaneoutbreakreport)

02



Questions or concerns  
[school@co.kane.il.us](mailto:school@co.kane.il.us)

03



Kane County  
Health Department  
(630) 208-3801