

# EXTREME COLD WATCH

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An Extreme Cold Watch is issued when dangerously cold air, with or without wind, is **possible**.

Check the forecast, and be prepared in case a Warning is issued.

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## Be Prepared

# EXTREME COLD WARNING

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An Extreme Cold Warning is issued when dangerously cold air, with or without wind, is **expected**.

Conditions could lead to frostbite or hypothermia. Limit time outside, dress in layers, and cover up exposed skin.

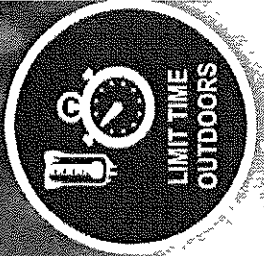
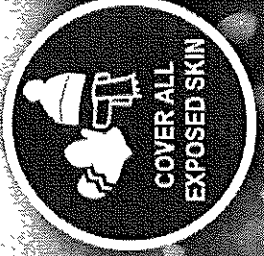
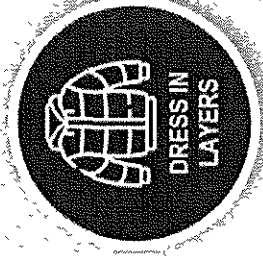
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## Take Action!

weather.gov



# Prepare for Extreme Cold



*Whether it's the wind chill  
or air temperature...*

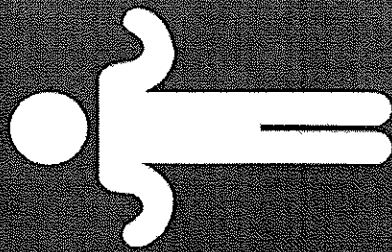
**Extreme cold is dangerous.  
Take it seriously.**



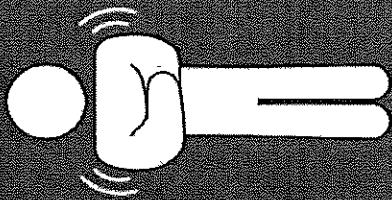
[weather.gov](http://weather.gov)

# Warning Signs of Hypothermia

?



Confusion

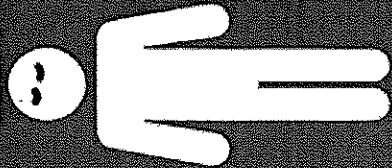


Shivering



Difficulty  
Speaking

ZZZ...



Sleepiness



Stiff  
Muscles



[weather.gov/cold](http://weather.gov/cold)

# SPECIAL EDUCATION FAMILY NIGHT

*interest survey*



We're excited to share that we're planning our first Special Education Family Night, with the hope of making this a monthly opportunity to connect, learn, and support our families. Our goal is to host events that feel helpful, practical, and relevant to your real-life questions and needs.

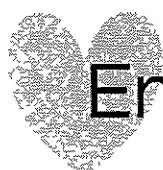
To help make these evenings as accessible and meaningful as possible, we plan to provide dinner and childcare during the event. Childcare will be provided by trusted school staff your child already knows, so parents can feel comfortable and make the most of this opportunity.

The planned dates for the rest of the school year are:

- Wednesday, February 25th | 5–7 PM
- Wednesday, March 25th | 5–7 PM
- Wednesday, April 29th | 5–7 PM
- Wednesday, May 27th | 5–7 PM

To ensure we're planning topics and formats that matter most to you, we'd love your input. This short Google Form will help guide what we offer during future family nights. Your feedback is incredibly valuable and will directly shape how these evenings look moving forward.

Thank you for taking a few minutes to share your thoughts—we truly appreciate your partnership and support.



Engleburg SPED Team



**SCAN ME**



# CITYWIDE KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT FAIRS

**SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 2026**

**9AM – NOON**

*at* **SOUTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL**  
1515 W. LAPHAM BLVD., MKE 53204

**SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 2026**

**9AM – NOON**

*at* **NORTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL**  
1011 W. CENTER ST., MKE 53206

**Do you have a child turning 3, 4, or 5 by September 1, 2026?**

**Attend our Kindergarten Enrollment Fair!**

- Find schools and programs that are best for your child
- Learn about transportation and before/after-school care
- Meet school leaders and teachers
- Enjoy children's activities, classroom demonstrations, and more
- Hear more about MPS's new way of teaching reading
- Learn about MPS family resources, careers, and more

For more information, call (414) 475-8159. Interpreters will be available. **Apply by March 9 for the best opportunity at your first-choice school.**



MILWAUKEE  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS



A Division of MPS

- Neighborhood Schools
- Montessori
- International Baccalaureate
- Art and Music
- Special Education
- Bilingual
- Language Immersion

**[mpsmke.com/enrolltoday](https://mpsmke.com/enrolltoday)**



# Families as Partners

*Join us to learn how to improve your child's success in school!*

Attend a four-part educational workshop to support children with special needs. Adult MPS family members and guardians are invited.

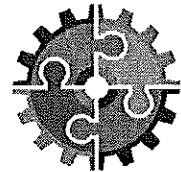
**Families will discover how to:**

- ❶ Develop confidence to support your children's education and know what questions to ask.
- ❷ Learn to make connections with school staff, agencies, and other families.
- ❸ Become a partner with school staff to promote high expectations for your children.
- ❹ Gain knowledge and skills to support and advocate for children with special needs.
- ❺ Take positive steps by developing a Family Action Plan.

*Light breakfast and lunch are included!*

**January 24**  
**February 7 & 21, 2026**  
**9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.**

Child care available for ages 3 and up. Registration required.



**STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS & CUSTOMER SERVICE**



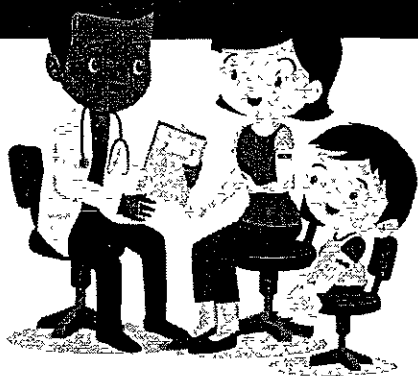
**Central Services Room 206-208**  
**5225 W. Vliet St., Milwaukee, WI 53208**

Registration is limited to 25 participants. *This event is free!*

**Register with the QR Code or use this link:**

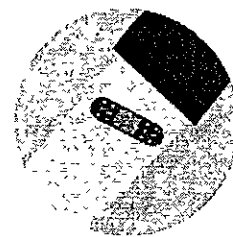
**[mpsmke.com/43j7VOy](https://mpsmke.com/43j7VOy)**





# The Flu:

## A Guide for Parents



Influenza (also known as flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat and lungs. Flu is different from a cold, and usually comes on suddenly. Each year flu viruses cause millions of illnesses, hundreds of thousands of hospital stays and thousands or tens of thousands of deaths in the United States.

Flu can be very dangerous for children. CDC estimates that between 6,000 and 26,000 children younger than 5 years have been hospitalized each year in the United States because of influenza. The flu vaccine is safe and helps protect children from flu.

### What parents should know

#### How serious is flu?

While flu illness can vary from mild to severe, children often need medical care because of flu. Children younger than 5 years and children of any age with certain long-term health problems are at high risk of flu complications like pneumonia, bronchitis, sinus and ear infections. Some health problems that are known to make children more vulnerable to flu include asthma, diabetes and disorders of the brain or nervous system.

#### How does flu spread?

Flu viruses are thought to spread mainly by droplets made when someone with flu coughs, sneezes or talks. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people nearby. A person also can get flu by touching something that has flu virus on it and then touching their mouth, eyes, or nose.

#### What are flu symptoms?

Flu symptoms can include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills, feeling tired and sometimes vomiting and diarrhea (more common in children than adults). Some people with the flu will not have a fever.



### Protect your child

#### How can I protect my child from flu?

The first and best way to protect against flu is to get a yearly flu vaccine for yourself and your child.

- Flu vaccination is recommended for everyone 6 months and older every year. Flu shots and nasal spray flu vaccines are both options for vaccination.
- It's especially important that young children and children with certain long-term health problems get vaccinated.
- Caregivers of children at high risk of flu complications should get a flu vaccine. (Babies younger than 6 months are at high risk for serious flu complications, but too young to get a flu vaccine.)
- Pregnant women should get a flu vaccine to protect themselves and their baby from flu. Research shows that flu vaccination protects the baby from flu for several months after birth.
- Flu viruses are constantly changing and so flu vaccines are updated often to protect against the flu viruses that research indicates are most likely to cause illness during the upcoming flu season.

#### Is flu vaccine safe?

Flu vaccines are made using strict safety and production measures. Millions of people have safely received flu vaccines for decades. Flu shots and nasal spray flu vaccines are both options for vaccination. Different types of flu vaccines are licensed for different ages. Each person should get one that is appropriate for their age. CDC and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend an annual flu vaccine for all children 6 months and older.

#### What are the benefits of getting a flu vaccine?

- A flu vaccine can keep you and your child from getting sick. When vaccine viruses and circulating viruses are matched, flu vaccination has been shown to reduce the risk of getting sick with flu by about half.
- Flu vaccines can keep your child from being hospitalized from flu. One recent study showed that flu vaccine reduced children's risk of flu-related pediatric intensive care unit admission by 74%.

- **Flu vaccine can prevent your child from dying from flu.**  
A study using data from recent flu seasons found that flu vaccine reduced the risk of flu-associated death by half among children with high risk medical conditions and by nearly two-thirds among children without medical conditions.
- **Flu vaccination also may make your illness milder if you do get sick.**
- **Getting yourself and your child vaccinated also can protect others who may be more vulnerable to serious flu illness, like babies and young children, older people, and people with certain long-term health problems.**

## What are some other ways I can protect my child against flu?

In addition to getting a flu vaccine, you and your child should take everyday actions to help prevent the spread of germs.

Stay away from people who are sick as much as possible to keep from getting sick yourself. If you or your child are sick, avoid others as much as possible to keep from infecting them. Also, remember to regularly cover your coughs and sneezes, wash your hands often, avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth, and clean surfaces that may be contaminated with flu viruses. These everyday actions can help reduce your chances of getting sick and prevent the spread of germs to others if you are sick. However, a yearly flu vaccine is the best way to prevent flu illness.

## If your child is sick

### What can I do if my child gets sick?

Talk to your doctor early if you are worried about your child's illness.

Make sure your child gets plenty of rest and drinks enough fluids.

If your child is 5 years or older and does not have a long-term health problems and gets flu symptoms, including a fever and/or cough, consult your doctor as needed.

Children younger than 5 years of age – especially those younger than 2 years – and children with certain long-term health problems (including asthma, diabetes and disorders of the brain or nervous system), are at high risk of serious flu complications. Call your doctor or take your child to the doctor right away if they develop flu symptoms.

### What if my child seems very sick?

Even healthy children can get very sick from flu. If your child is experiencing the following emergency warning signs, you should go to the emergency room:

- Fast breathing or trouble breathing
- Bluish lips or face

- Ribs pulling in with each breath
- Chest pain
- Severe muscle pain (child refuses to walk)
- Dehydration (no urine for 8 hours, dry mouth, no tears when crying)
- Not alert or interacting when awake
- Seizures
- Fever above 104°F
- In children less than 12 weeks, any fever
- Fever or cough that improve but then return or worsen
- Worsening of chronic medical conditions



This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptom that is severe or concerning.

### Is there a medicine to treat flu?

Yes. Antiviral drugs are prescription medicines that can be used to treat flu illness. They can shorten your illness and make it milder, and they can prevent serious complications that could result in a hospital stay. Antivirals work best when started during the first 2 days of illness. Antiviral drugs are recommended to treat flu in people who are very sick (for example, people who are in the hospital) or people who are at high risk of serious flu complications who get flu symptoms. Antivirals can be given to children and pregnant women.

### How long can a sick person spread flu to others?

People with flu may be able to infect others from 1 day before getting sick to up to 5 to 7 days after. Severely ill people or young children may be able to spread the flu longer, especially if they still have symptoms.

### Can my child go to school, day care, or camp if he or she is sick?

No. Your child should stay home to rest and to avoid spreading flu to other children or caregivers.

### When can my child go back to school after having flu?

Keep your child home from school, day care, or camp for at least 24 hours after their fever is gone. (The fever should be gone without the use of a fever-reducing medicine.) A fever is defined as 100°F (37.8°C)\* or higher.

\*Many authorities use either 100 (37.8 degrees Celsius) or 100.4 F (38.0 degrees Celsius) as a cut-off for fever, but this number can vary depending on factors such as the method of measurement and the age of the person



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention

# FOCUS ON FATHERS

## A DAD-DRIVEN SUPPORT GROUP



### Dad led, informal discussions

Focus on Fathers is an ongoing peer support group where men receive support and share their experiences in a safe, confidential environment.



Open to Health Department clients and City of Milwaukee residents.

### Topics include:

- self-care / stress reduction
- coping strategies
- life issues / challenges
- child development
- employment
- work / social life
- parenting / co-parenting
- men's health
- communication
- budgeting
- relationships
- and more!



**First Thursday of each month, 5:00 PM–7:00 PM**

• Feb. 5th • Mar. 4th • Apr. 2nd • May 7th • June 4th



**Sherman Phoenix Marketplace 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor**  
**3536 W Fond du Lac Ave.,**

**Event contact:** David Comer • [dacome@milwaukee.gov](mailto:dacome@milwaukee.gov) • 414-286-6636

*Reasonable accommodations provided for persons with disabilities upon request. Call 414-286-3475 or email [ADACoordinator@milwaukee.gov](mailto:ADACoordinator@milwaukee.gov)*