

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
 FOR THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
 SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

Riley Craig, Keith Ayre, Chris Schmulbach,	)	
	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	Case No. 2020-MR-_____
	)	
Governor Jay Robert Pritzker,	)	2020MR000589
in his official capacity.	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
 AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

COMES NOW Plaintiffs, Riley Craig, Keith Ayre and Chris Schmulbach, (“Plaintiffs”),
 by and through their attorney, Thomas DeVore, and for their Complaint for Declaratory
 Judgment and Injunctive Relief against Defendant, Governor Jay Robert Pritzker (hereinafter
 referred to as “Pritzker”), in his official capacity, hereby alleges as follows:

1. Pritzker is currently the duly elected Governor of the State of Illinois.
2. Plaintiffs are citizens and lawful residents of Sangamon County Illinois.
3. On March 09, 2020, Pritzker issued a proclamation declaring, as of that date, a public health emergency existed within Sangamon County as a result of the COVID-19 virus. (See Exhibit 1)
4. On April 01, 2020, Pritzker issued a proclamation declaring, as of that date, a public health emergency existed within Sangamon County as a result of the COVID-19 virus. (See Exhibit 2)

5. On April 30, 2020, Pritzker issued a proclamation declaring, as of that date, a public health emergency existed within Sangamon County as a result of the COVID-19 virus. (See Exhibit 3)

6. On May 29, 2020, Pritzker issued a proclamation declaring, as of that date, a public health emergency existed within Sangamon County as a result of the COVID-19 virus. (See Exhibit 4)

7. On June 26, 2020, Pritzker issued a proclamation declaring, as of that date, a public health emergency existed within Sangamon County as a result of the COVID-19 virus. (See Exhibit 5)

8. Upon information on belief, on or before July 26, 2020, Pritzker will issue another disaster proclamation declaring a public health emergency exists in Sangamon County.

9. Pritzker issues disaster proclamations pursuant to the authority granted him under the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act. (See 20 ILCS 3305 *et seq.*, hereinafter referred to as the “IEMAA”)

10. Section 4 of the IEMAA defines a “Public Health Emergency” as an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that:

- (a) is believed to be caused by any of the following:
 - (i) bioterrorism;
 - (ii) the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin;
 - (iii) a natural disaster;
 - (iv) a chemical attack or accidental release; or
 - (v) a nuclear attack or accident; and
- (b) poses a high probability of any of the following harms:
 - (i) a large number of deaths in the affected population;
 - (ii) a large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population;or

- (iii) widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of people in the affected population.

11. Section 4 of The IEMAA defines a disaster as follows:

"Disaster" means an occurrence or threat of widespread or severe damage, injury or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or technological cause, including but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, hazardous materials spill or other water contamination requiring emergency action to avert danger or damage, epidemic, air contamination, blight, extended periods of severe and inclement weather, drought, infestation, critical shortages of essential fuels and energy, explosion, riot, hostile military or paramilitary action, public health emergencies, or acts of domestic terrorism. (See 20 ILCS 3305/4)

12. As such if an occurrence or a threat, such as a public health emergency as defined under the IEMAA exists in Sangamon County, Pritzker may declare a disaster exists in the county.

13. Section 7 of the IEMAA states that upon such proclamation of disaster, the Governor shall have certain enumerated emergency powers.... (See 20 ILCS 3305/7)

14. Upon the issuance of Pritzker's most recent proclamation of disaster (See Exhibit 5), Pritzker exercised emergency power and, *inter alia*, promulgated executive orders #43 and #44. (See attached Exhibits 6 and 7)

15. As of July 22, 2020, the entire population of Sangamon County has had 33 deaths resulting from COVID#19. (See <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/covid19/covid19-statistics>)

16. As of July 22, 2020, the entire population of Sangamon County has had 717 positive tests resulting from COVID#19. (See <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/covid19/covid19-statistics>)

17. As of July 22, 2020, the entire population of Sangamon County had tested 44,951 people for COVID#19.

18. As of the most recent census, Sangamon County had a population of 197,465. (See <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/Sangamoncountyillinois>)

19. Using IDPH facts and science, the statistics of Sangamon County are:

- a) As of July 22, 2020, 1.595% of those tested were positive for COVID#19.
- b) As of July 22, 2020, .363% of the county population had tested positive for COVID#19.
- c) As of July 22, 2020, .017% of the county population passed away from COVID#19.

20. In Sangamon County, as of June 26, 2020, the number of tested citizens, positive cases, and deaths, as it relates to COVID#19, would have been no less than the current statistics of July 22, 2020.

21. Pritzker's June 26, 2020 proclamation of disaster is only valid in Sangamon County if a public health emergency existed in the county as defined by the IEMAA.

22. Section 4 of the IEMAA defines a "Public Health Emergency" as an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that:

- (a) is believed to be caused by any of the following:
 - (i) bioterrorism;
 - (ii) the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin;
 - (iii) a natural disaster;
 - (iv) a chemical attack or accidental release; or
 - (v) a nuclear attack or accident; and
- (b) poses a high probability of any of the following harms:
 - (i) a large number of deaths in the affected population;
 - (ii) a large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population;
 - or
 - (iii) widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of people in the affected population.

23. As for subsection (a) of the definition of a public health emergency, subpart (ii) is seemingly satisfied as there was an appearance of a novel infectious agent in Sangamon County.

24. As for subsection (b) of the definition of a public health emergency subpart (i) is not satisfied as there is no high probability of a large number of deaths in Sangamon County as a result of COVID#19.

25. As for subsection (b) of the definition of a public health emergency subpart (ii) is not satisfied as there is no high probability of a large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population as a result of COVID#19.

26. As for subsection (b) of the definition of a public health emergency subpart (iii) is not satisfied as there is no high probability of a widespread exposure to COVID#19 in Sangamon County that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to its population.

27. Upon information and belief, given the present day IDPH data, any subsequent disaster proclamations to be issued including Sangamon County, would also fail to meet the definition of a public health emergency.

COUNT 1
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

28. Plaintiff's restate paragraphs 1 through 27 as if more fully restated herein.

29. Plaintiffs, as citizens of Sangamon County, have a right to insist Pritzker's disaster proclamations, and accompany emergency powers, are within the authority granted Pritzker by the legislature under the IEMAA.

30. An actual controversy exists between the parties in regard to the authority of Pritzker to issue his disaster proclamations in Sangamon County when the facts present do not satisfy the IEMAA's definition of a public health emergency.

31. An actual controversy exists between the parties in regard to the authority of Pritzker to issue emergency executive orders to be enforced in Sangamon County when his disaster proclamations fail to satisfy the IEMAA's definition of a public health emergency.

32. An immediate and definitive determination is necessary to clarify the rights and interests of the parties.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, Riley Craig, Keith Ayre and Chris Schmulbach herein request that this court enter an Order:

- A. Declaring no public health emergency existed in Sangamon County on June 26, 2020 as defined by Section 4 of the IEMAA;
- B. Declaring Pritzker has no emergency power as defined in Section 7 of the IEMAA in Sangamon County given no valid proclamation of disaster issued on June 26, 2020;
- C. Declaring any subsequent disaster proclamation issued by Pritzker for Sangamon County on or before July 26, 2020 be invalid as no public health emergency as defined in Section 4 of the IEMAA presently exists;
- D. Declaring any emergency powers which Pritzker might proclaim in Sangamon County, pursuant to any subsequent disaster proclamations issued on or before July 26, 2020, are invalid as no disaster due to a public health emergency as defined in Section 4 of the IEMAA presently exists;
- E. Awarding Plaintiffs their costs incurred in this matter as may be allowed by law;
- F. That the Court grant such other and further relief as is just and proper.

COUNT II
COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION

33. Plaintiffs restate and reallege the facts and allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 32, inclusive, as if more fully restated herein.

34. Plaintiffs have a right to insist Pritzker declare a disaster due to a public health emergency existing in Sangamon County only as provided within the confines of Illinois law.

35. Plaintiffs have a right to insist Pritzker issue executive orders which impact Sangamon County only as provided within the confines of Illinois law.

36. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injuries due to their being subjected to unlawful disaster proclamations and executive orders of Pritzker within Sangamon County which are not authorized by Illinois law.

37. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law beyond injunctive relief to protect themselves from Pritzker's unlawful acts.

38. Plaintiffs have proven Pritzker has no lawful authority under the IEMAA to declare a public health emergency exists in Sangamon County.

39. Plaintiffs have proven Pritzker has no lawful authority under the IEMAA to issue executive orders to be enforced in Sangamon County.

40. Absent this permanent injunction, there is a sufficient probability that future conduct of the Pritzker will violate the rights of Plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Riley Craig, Keith Ayre and Chris Schmulbach, respectfully pray this Honorable Court enter an order in their favor and against Pritzker that grants the following relief:

- (a) Plaintiffs have a right to insist Pritzker only issue disaster proclamations in Sangamon County as provided by law;
- (b) Plaintiffs have a right to insist Pritzker only issue executive orders under the IEMAA, to be enforced in Sangamon County, as provided by Illinois law;
- (c) Find Plaintiffs are being irreparably harmed each day they are subjected to the ultra vires disaster proclamations and executive orders of Pritzker within Sangamon County;

- (d) Find Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to protect themselves from these ultra vires and otherwise unlawful disaster proclamations and executive orders beyond injunctive relief.
- (e) Find Plaintiffs have succeeded in proving Pritzker exceeded his authority in issuing a disaster declaration and executive orders for Sangamon County due to their being no public health emergency in Sangamon County.
- (f) Entering a permanent injunction barring the Pritzker, or anyone under his authority, from taking any action within Sangamon County finding its authority under Pritzker's disaster proclamations or resulting emergency orders;
- (g) An award of costs; and
- (h) Such other relief as this Court deems to be equitable and just.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Thomas Devore
Thomas G. DeVore
IL Bar Reg. No. 6305737
DeVore Law Offices, LLC
Attorneys for Plaintiff
118 N. 2nd St.
Greenville, IL 62246
Telephone - 618-664-9439
tom@silverlakelaw.com

VERIFICATION

Under penalties of perjury as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief, if any, and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that the undersigned verily believes the same to be true.

Date: July 22, 2020

By: /s/ Riley Craig
RILEY CRAIG

VERIFICATION

Under penalties of perjury as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief, if any, and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that the undersigned verily believes the same to be true.

Date: July 22, 2020

By: /s/ Keith Ayre
KEITH AYRE

VERIFICATION

Under penalties of perjury as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief, if any, and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that the undersigned verily believes the same to be true.

Date: July 22, 2020

By: /s/ Chris Schmulbach
CHRIS SCHMULBACH

GUBERNATORIAL DISASTER PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, in late 2019, a new and significant outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged in China; and,

WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a novel severe acute respiratory illness that can spread among people through respiratory transmissions and present with symptoms similar to those of influenza; and,

WHEREAS, certain populations are at higher risk of experiencing more severe illness as a result of COVID-19, including older adults and people who have serious chronic medical conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, or lung disease; and,

WHEREAS, we are continuing our efforts to prepare for any eventuality given that this is a novel illness and given the known health risks it poses for the elderly and those with serious chronic medical conditions; and,

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared that COVID-19 presents a public health emergency on January 27, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization has reported 109,578 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 3,809 deaths attributable to COVID-19 globally as of March 9, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, in response to the recent COVID-19 outbreaks in China, Iran, Italy and South Korea, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") has deemed it necessary to prohibit or restrict non-essential travel to or from those countries; and,

WHEREAS, the CDC has advised older travelers and those with chronic medical conditions to avoid nonessential travel, and has advised all travelers to exercise enhanced precautions; and,

WHEREAS, the CDC currently recommends community preparedness and everyday prevention measures be taken by all individuals and families in the United States, including voluntary home isolation when individuals are sick with respiratory symptoms, covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue, washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not readily available, and routinely cleaning frequently touched surfaces and objects to increase community resilience and readiness for responding to an outbreak; and,

WHEREAS, a vaccine or drug is currently not available for COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, in communities with confirmed COVID-19 cases, the CDC currently recommends mitigation measures, including staying at home when sick, when a household



member is sick with respiratory disease symptoms or when instructed to do so by public health officials or a health care provider and keeping away from others who are sick; and,

WHEREAS, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the World Health Organization and the CDC indicate that it is expected to spread; and,

WHEREAS, there are currently 11 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and an additional 260 persons under investigation in Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, one of the confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Illinois has not been linked to any travel activity or to an already-confirmed COVID-19 case, which indicates community transmission in Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, the circumstances surrounding COVID-19 constitute a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State of Illinois that the State will be prepared to address any disasters and, therefore, it is necessary and appropriate to make additional State resources available to ensure that the effects of COVID-19 are mitigated and minimized and that residents and visitors in the State remain safe and secure; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist Illinois agencies in coordinating State and Federal resources, including the Strategic National Stockpile of medicines and protective equipment, to support local governments in preparation for any action that may be necessary related to the potential impact of COVID-19 in the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, these conditions provide legal justification under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act for the issuance of a proclamation of disaster;

NOW, THEREFORE, in the interest of aiding the people of Illinois and the local governments responsible for ensuring public health and safety, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of the State of Illinois, hereby proclaim as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, I find that a disaster exists within the State of Illinois and specifically declare all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area.

Section 2. The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency are directed to coordinate with each other with respect to planning for and responding to the present public health emergency.

Section 3. The Illinois Department of Public Health is further directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities, including local public health authorities, in the development of strategies and plans to protect the public health in connection with the present public health emergency.

Section 4. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency is directed to implement the State Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate State resources to support local governments in disaster response and recovery operations.

Section 5. To aid with emergency purchases necessary for response and other emergency powers as authorized by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code that would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster are suspended to the extent they are not required by federal law. If necessary, and in accordance with Section 7(1) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(1), the Governor may take appropriate executive action to suspend additional statutes, orders, rules, and regulations.

Section 6. Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(3), this proclamation activates the Governor's authority, as necessary, to transfer the direction, personnel or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency response programs.

Section 7. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Insurance and the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services are directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to ensure consumers do not face financial barriers in accessing diagnostic testing and treatment services for COVID-19.

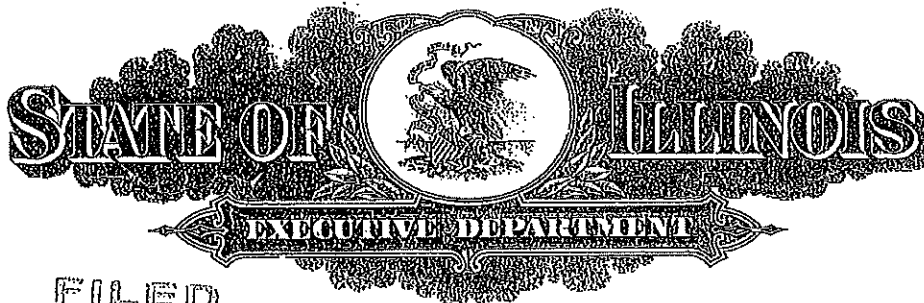
Section 8. The Illinois State Board of Education is directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to address chronic absenteeism due to transmission of COVID-19 and to alleviate any barriers to the use of e-learning during the effect of this proclamation that exist in the Illinois School Code, 105 ILCS 5/1-1 et. seq.

Section 9. Pursuant to Section 7(14) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(14), increases in the selling price of goods or services, including medical supplies, protective equipment, medications and other commodities intended to assist in the prevention of or treatment and recovery of COVID-19, shall be prohibited in the State of Illinois while this proclamation is in effect:

Section 10. This proclamation can facilitate a request for Federal emergency and/or disaster assistance if a complete and comprehensive assessment of damage indicates that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments.

Section 11. This proclamation shall be effective immediately and remain in effect for 30 days.

Issued by the Governor March 9, 2020
Filed by the Secretary of State March 9, 2020



FILED
INDEX DEPARTMENT

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

APR 9 2020

IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE

Proclamation

WHEREAS, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a novel severe acute respiratory illness that can spread among people through respiratory transmissions and present with symptoms similar to those of influenza; and,

WHEREAS, certain populations are at higher risk of experiencing more severe illness as a result of COVID-19, including older adults and people who have serious chronic medical conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, or lung disease; and,

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois is continuing its efforts to prepare for any eventuality given that this is a novel illness and given the known health risks it poses for the elderly and those with serious chronic medical conditions; and,

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared that COVID-19 presents a public health emergency on January 27, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, and has reported more than 750,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 36,500 deaths attributable to COVID-19 globally as of March 31, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently recommends that all United States residents take precautions to contain the spread of COVID-19, including that they: (1) practice social distancing by maintaining 6 feet of distance from others and avoiding all gatherings; (2) be alert for symptoms such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath, and take their temperature if symptoms develop; and (3) exercise appropriate hygiene, including covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue, washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, using of alcohol-based hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not readily available, and routinely cleaning frequently touched surfaces and objects to increase community resilience and readiness for responding to an outbreak; and,

WHEREAS, the CDC also recommends the following precautions for household members, caretakers and other persons having close contact with a person who is symptomatic, during the period from 48 hours before onset of symptoms until the symptomatic person meets the criteria for discontinuing home isolation: (1) stay home until 14 days after last exposure and maintain social distance (at least 6 feet) from others at all times; (2) self-monitor for symptoms, including checking their temperature twice a day and watching for fever, cough, or shortness of breath; and (3) avoid contact with people at higher risk for severe illness (unless they live in the same home and had the same exposure); and,

WHEREAS, a vaccine or drug is currently not available for COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the World Health Organization and the CDC indicate that it is expected to continue spreading; and,

WHEREAS, as of March 31, 2020, there were 5,994 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 99 deaths in Illinois resulting from COVID-19; and,

EXHIBIT

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2

WHEREAS, the outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in significant negative economic impact, including loss of income and wages, that threatens to undermine housing security and stability and overall financial stability and security for individuals and businesses throughout Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President declared a nationwide emergency pursuant to Section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the "Stafford Act"), covering all states and territories, including Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, on March 26, 2020, the President declared a major disaster in Illinois pursuant to Section 401 of the Stafford Act; and,

WHEREAS, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of Illinois, declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area on March 9, 2020 in response to the outbreak of COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, the circumstances surrounding COVID-19 constitute a continuing public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, the circumstances surrounding COVID-19 have resulted in the occurrence and threat of widespread and severe damage, injury, and loss of life and property under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State of Illinois that the State will be prepared to address any disasters and, therefore, it is necessary and appropriate to make additional State resources available to ensure that the effects of COVID-19 are mitigated and minimized to the greatest extent possible and that Illinoisans remain safe and secure; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist Illinois agencies in coordinating State and Federal resources, including the Strategic National Stockpile of medicines and protective equipment, to support local governments in preparation for any action that may be necessary related to the potential impact of COVID-19 in the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, these conditions provide legal justification under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act for the issuance of a proclamation of disaster;

NOW, THEREFORE, in the interest of aiding the people of Illinois and the local governments responsible for ensuring public health and safety, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of the State of Illinois, hereby proclaim as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, I find that a continuing disaster exists within the State of Illinois and specifically declare all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area. This proclamation continues the Governor's authority to exercise all of the emergency powers provided in Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, including but not limited to those specific emergency powers set forth below.

Section 2. The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency are directed to continue to coordinate with each other with respect to planning for and responding to the present public health emergency.

Section 3. The Illinois Department of Public Health is further directed to continue to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities, including local public health authorities, in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to protect the public health in connection with the present public health emergency.

Section 4. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency is directed to continue to implement the State Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate State resources to support local governments in disaster response and recovery operations.

Section 5. To aid with emergency purchases necessary for response and other emergency powers as authorized by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the provisions of the Illinois

Procurement Code that would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster are suspended to the extent they are not required by federal law. If necessary, and in accordance with Section 7(1) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(1), the Governor may take appropriate executive action to suspend additional statutes, orders, rules, and regulations.

Section 6. Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(3), this proclamation continues the Governor's authority, as necessary, to transfer the direction, personnel or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency response programs.

Section 7. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Insurance and the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services are directed to continue to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to ensure consumers do not face financial barriers in accessing diagnostic testing and treatment services for COVID-19.

Section 8. The Illinois State Board of Education is directed to continue to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to address chronic absenteeism due to transmission of COVID-19 and to alleviate any barriers to the use of e-learning during the effect of this proclamation that exist in the Illinois School Code, 105 ILCS 5/1-1 et. seq.

Section 9. All State agencies are directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to cope with and recover from the economic impact of COVID-19.

Section 10. Pursuant to Section 7(14) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(14), increases in the selling price of goods or services, including medical supplies, protective equipment, medications and other commodities intended to assist in the prevention of or treatment and recovery of COVID-19, shall be prohibited in the State of Illinois while this proclamation is in effect.

Section 11. This proclamation can facilitate requests for federal emergency and/or disaster assistance if a complete and comprehensive assessment of damage indicates that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments.

Section 12. This proclamation shall be effective immediately and remain in effect for 30 days.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.



Done at the Capitol in the City of Springfield this first day of April in the Year of Our Lord two thousand and twenty, and the State of Illinois two hundred and second.

Deese White

Secretary of State

FILED
INDEX DEPARTMENT

APR 01 2020

IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE

RBPA

Governor



Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation

WHEREAS, protecting the health and safety of Illinoisans is among the most important functions of State government; and,

WHEREAS, it is critical that Illinoisans who become sick are able to be treated by medical professionals, including when a hospital bed, emergency room bed, or ventilator is needed; and,

WHEREAS, it is also critical that the State's health care and first responder workforce has adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to safely treat patients, respond to public health disasters, and prevent the spread of communicable diseases; and,

WHEREAS, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a novel severe acute respiratory illness that has spread among people through respiratory transmissions, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared that COVID-19 presents a public health emergency on January 27, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, and has reported more than 3 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 200,000 deaths attributable to COVID-19 globally as of April 30, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, a vaccine or treatment is not currently available for COVID-19 and, on April 24, 2020, the World Health Organization warned that there is currently no evidence that people who have recovered from COVID-19 and have antibodies are protected from a second infection; and,

WHEREAS, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the World Health Organization and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicated that the virus was expected to continue spreading and it has, in fact, continued to spread rapidly, resulting in the need for federal and State governments to take significant steps; and,

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of Illinois, declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area in response to the outbreak of COVID-19 (First Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation); and,

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President declared a nationwide emergency pursuant to Section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the "Stafford Act"), covering all states and territories, including Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, on March 26, 2020, the President declared a major disaster in Illinois pursuant to Section 401 of the Stafford Act; and,

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, due to the exponential spread of COVID-19 in Illinois, I again declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area (Second Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation); and,

EXHIBIT

3

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WHEREAS, as circumstances surrounding COVID-19 rapidly evolve, there have been frequent changes in information and guidance from public health officials as a result of emerging evidence; and,

WHEREAS, from the outset, data suggested that older adults and those with serious underlying health conditions are more likely to experience severe and sometimes fatal complications from COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, emerging evidence has shown that young people, including infants and toddlers, are also at risk for such complications; and,

WHEREAS, as of March 16, 2020, an analysis by the CDC showed that 38 percent of hospitalized COVID-19 patients were between the ages of 20 and 54, and there is evidence that COVID-19 causes blood clots and strokes, and has caused deadly strokes in young and middle-aged patients who exhibited few symptoms; and,

WHEREAS, the understanding on spread from infected individuals who have not shown symptoms has changed and, on April 12, 2020, the CDC changed the period of exposure risk from "onset of symptoms" to "48 hours before symptom onset"; and,

WHEREAS, previously, the CDC recommended against wearing cloth face coverings or masks as protection and, now, in light of new research on asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission, the CDC now recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; and,

WHEREAS, as COVID-19 has spread in Illinois over the course of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamations, the circumstances causing a disaster throughout the State have changed; and,

WHEREAS, at the time I issued the First Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, there were 11 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in one Illinois county; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, April 30, 2020, there have been nearly 53,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in 97 Illinois counties; and,

WHEREAS, the first death attributed to COVID-19 in Illinois was announced on March 17, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, as of April 30, 2020, Illinois has had more than 2,350 deaths resulting from COVID-19, including 141 deaths reported over a 24-hour period on April 30; and,

WHEREAS, studies suggest that for every confirmed case there are many more unknown cases, some of which are asymptomatic individuals, meaning that individuals can pass the virus to others without knowing; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Public Health activated its Illinois Emergency Operations Plan and its Emergency Support Function 8 Plan to coordinate emergency response efforts by hospitals, local health departments, and emergency management systems in order to avoid a surge hospital resources and capacity; and,

WHEREAS, as the virus has progressed through Illinois, the crisis facing the State has developed and now requires an evolving response to ensure hospitals, health care professionals and first responders are able to meet the health care needs of all Illinoisans and in a manner consistent with CDC guidance that continues to be updated; and,

WHEREAS, in order to ensure that health care professionals, first responders, hospitals and other facilities are able to meet the health care needs of all residents of Illinois, the State must have critical supplies, including PPE, such as masks, face shields, gowns, and gloves; and,

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois maintains a stockpile that supports the existing PPE supply chains and stocks at various healthcare facilities; and,

WHEREAS, across the State, hospitals and long-term care facilities use approximately 1.5 million N95 masks, 25 million gloves, 4.4 million gowns, and 700,000 surgical masks during a 10-day period; and,

WHEREAS, the State had distributed among all 102 Illinois counties millions of surgical masks and N95 masks, tens of thousands of gowns, millions of pairs of gloves, and hundreds of thousands of face shields from the State stockpile; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Public Health has provided guidance to all hospitals and EMS providers recommending the immediate elevation of their conservation and contingency strategies as it relates to PPE; and,

WHEREAS, while the State is making every effort to procure additional PPE, if those procurement efforts are disrupted or Illinois experiences a surge in COVID-19 cases, the State faces a life-threatening shortage of respirators, masks, protective eyewear, face shields, gloves, gowns, and other protective equipment for health care workers and first responders; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois is using a high percentage of hospital beds, ICU beds, and ventilators as a result of the number of COVID-19 patients that require hospitalization and, if cases were to surge higher, the State would face a shortage of these critical health care resources; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois currently has a total of 32,010 hospital beds with 3,631 ICU beds, of which, as of April 30, 2020, only 33% of hospital beds and 25% of ICU beds were available statewide, and only 17% of ICU beds were available in the Chicago region; and,

WHEREAS, the State worked with top researchers from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the Northwestern School of Medicine, the University of Chicago, the Chicago and Illinois Departments of Public Health, along with McKinsey and Mier Consulting Group, and Civis Analytics, to analyze two months' worth of daily data on COVID-19 deaths and ICU usage and model potential outcomes; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling shows that its health care resource utilization will not peak until May, and that health care resources will continue to be limited after the peak; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling shows that without extensive social distancing and other precautions, the State will not have sufficient hospital beds, ICU beds or ventilators; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois currently has a total of 32,010 hospital beds, and the State's modeling shows that without a "stay at home" order, more than 100,000 hospital beds would be necessary; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois currently has a total of 3,631 ICU beds, and the State's modeling shows that without a "stay at home" order, more than 25,000 ICU beds would be necessary; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois currently has a total of 3,378 ventilators, and the State's modeling shows that without a "stay at home" order, upwards of 20,000 ventilators would be necessary; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling shows that without a "stay at home" order, the number of deaths from COVID-19 would be between 10 to 20 times higher than with a "stay at home" order in place; and,

WHEREAS, the epidemiology concept of R_0 (R-naught) – which represents the number of cases, on average, an infected person will cause during their infectious period – is an important measure of progress in combatting a virus like COVID-19, and that an R_0 of below 1 is a critical milestone because it suggests that the disease is declining rather than spreading; and,

WHEREAS, the State's estimated effective R_0 was approximately 3.5 at the beginning of the outbreak, but the number has improved to approximately 1.25 based on the State's emergency measures, including the "stay at home" order; and,

WHEREAS, hospital beds, ICU beds, and ventilators are needed not for just patients with COVID-19, but also for any number of additional illnesses and injuries; and,

WHEREAS, fewer Illinoisans have sought non-COVID-19 related medical care and emergency care in recent weeks and it is critical that Illinoisans are able to and willing to seek non-COVID-19 related medical care and emergency care; and,

WHEREAS, Illinoisans will be able to and willing to seek non-COVID-19 related medical care and emergency care if there are sufficient hospital beds, ventilators, and if medical personnel are able to protect themselves with PPE; and,

WHEREAS, the State has been limited in the number of COVID-19 tests that can be taken and processed due to a limited number of testing sites and labs, as well as a shortage of necessary supplies, including the swabs needed to take samples; and,

WHEREAS, at the time I issued the First Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, Illinois had capacity to test no more than a few hundred people per day for COVID-19 at a small number of testing sites; and,

WHEREAS, the State has developed testing sites throughout the State and now has increased the COVID-19 tests per day to more than 10,000; and,

WHEREAS, as of April 30, 2020, Illinois has tested nearly 270,000 total specimens for COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, national projections adjusted for Illinois' population suggest the state may need to process several thousand more tests per day as part of the effort to permanently slow and reduce the spread of COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization has identified a positive test rate of 10% as a benchmark for adequate testing but currently over 20% of the COVID-19 tests administered in Illinois have positive results, suggesting that Illinois must continue increasing testing; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing facts, and considering the expected continuing spread of COVID-19 and the resulting health impacts that will be felt over the coming month by people across the State, the current circumstances in Illinois surrounding the spread of COVID-19 constitute an epidemic emergency and a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, the new circumstances surrounding the threatened shortages of hospital beds, ICU beds, ventilators, and PPE, and critical need for increased COVID-19 testing capacity constitute a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State of Illinois that the State will be prepared to address any disasters and, therefore, it is necessary and appropriate to make additional State resources available to ensure that that our healthcare delivery system is capable of serving those who are sick and that Illinoisans remain safe and secure and able to obtain medical care; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist Illinois agencies in coordinating State and Federal resources, including materials needed to test for COVID-19, personal protective equipment, and medicines, in an effort to support the State responses as well as the responses of local governments to the present public health emergency; and,

WHEREAS, these conditions provide legal justification under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act for the new issuance of a proclamation of disaster; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Constitution, in Article V, Section 8, provides that "the Governor shall have the supreme executive power, and shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws," and states, in the Preamble, that a central purpose of the Illinois Constitution is "provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the people";

NOW, THEREFORE, in the interest of aiding the people of Illinois and the local governments responsible for ensuring public health and safety, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of the State of Illinois, hereby proclaim as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, I find that a disaster exists within the State of Illinois and specifically declare all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area. The proclamation authorizes the exercise of all of the emergency powers provided in Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, including but not limited to those specific emergency powers set forth below.

Section 2. The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency are directed to coordinate with each other with respect to planning for and responding to the present public health emergency.

Section 3. The Illinois Department of Public Health is further directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities, including local public health authorities, in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to protect the public health in connection with the present public health emergency.

Section 4. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency is directed to implement the State Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate State resources to support local governments in disaster response and recovery operations.

Section 5. To aid with emergency purchases necessary for response and other emergency powers as authorized by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code that would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster are suspended to the extent they are not required by federal law. If necessary, and in accordance with Section 7(1) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(1), the Governor may take appropriate executive action to suspend additional statutes, orders, rules, and regulations.

Section 6. Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(3), this proclamation activates the Governor's authority, as necessary, to transfer the direction, personnel or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency response programs.

Section 7. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Insurance and the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services are directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to ensure expanded access to testing for COVID-19 and that consumers do not face financial barriers in accessing diagnostic testing and treatment services for COVID-19.

Section 8. The Illinois State Board of Education is directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to address any impact to learning associated with the present public health emergency and to alleviate any barriers to the use of remote learning during the effect of this proclamation that exist in the Illinois School Code, 105 ILCS 5/1-1 et. seq.

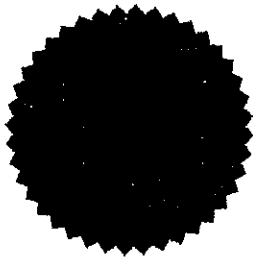
Section 9. All State agencies are directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to cope with and recover from the economic impact of the present public health emergency.

Section 10. Pursuant to Section 7(14) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(14), increases in the selling price of goods or services, including medical supplies, protective equipment, medications and other commodities intended to assist in the prevention of or treatment and recovery of COVID-19, shall be prohibited in the State of Illinois while this proclamation is in effect.

Section 11. This proclamation can facilitate requests for federal emergency and/or disaster assistance if a complete and comprehensive assessment of damage indicates that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments.

Section 12. This proclamation shall be effective immediately and remain in effect for 30 days.

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal
of the State of Illinois to be affixed.*



*Done at the Capitol in the City of
Springfield this 30th day of April in the
Year of Our Lord one thousand and
twenty, and of the State of Illinois two
hundred and second.*

Deese Whitt
SECRETARY OF STATE

BRA
GOVERNOR



Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation

WHEREAS, since early March 2020, Illinois has been faced with a disaster caused by a pandemic that has taken the lives of thousands of residents, infecting over 100,000 and growing, resulting in extraordinary sickness and loss of life; and,

WHEREAS, at all times but especially during a public health crisis, protecting the health and safety of Illinoisans is among the most important functions of State government; and,

WHEREAS, it is critical that Illinoisans who become sick are able to be treated by medical professionals, including when a hospital bed, emergency room bed, or ventilator is needed; and,

WHEREAS, it is also critical that the State's health care and first responder workforce has adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to safely treat patients, respond to public health disasters, and prevent the spread of communicable diseases; and,

WHEREAS, as Illinois enters the fourth month of responding to the public health disaster caused by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a novel severe acute respiratory illness that has spread and continues to spread rapidly among people through respiratory transmissions and that continues to be without an effective treatment or vaccine, the burden on residents, healthcare providers, first responders, and governments throughout the State is unprecedented; and,

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared that COVID-19 presents a public health emergency on January 27, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, and has now reported more than 5.5 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 350,000 deaths attributable to COVID-19 globally; and,

WHEREAS, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the World Health Organization and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicated that the virus was expected to continue spreading and it has, in fact, continued to spread rapidly, resulting in the need for federal and State governments to take significant steps; and,

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of Illinois, declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area in response to the outbreak of COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President declared a nationwide emergency pursuant to Section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the "Stafford Act"), covering all states and territories, including Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, on March 26, 2020, the President declared a major disaster in Illinois pursuant to Section 401 of the Stafford Act; and,

EXHIBIT

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4

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, due to the exponential spread of COVID-19 in Illinois, I again declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area; and,

WHEREAS, on April 30, 2020, due to the continued spread of COVID-19 in Illinois, the threatened shortages of hospital beds, ER beds, and ventilators, and the inadequate testing capacity, I again declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area; and,

WHEREAS, as circumstances surrounding COVID-19 rapidly evolve and new evidence emerges, there have been frequent changes in information and public health guidance; and,

WHEREAS, the unprecedented nature of COVID-19, including the variety of health effects it has on not just the respiratory system but the heart, brain, kidneys, and the body's immune response, has made the virus's effects and its path difficult to predict; and,

WHEREAS, from the outset, data suggested that older adults and those with serious underlying health conditions are more likely to experience severe and sometimes fatal complications from COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, emerging evidence has shown that young people, including infants and toddlers, are also at risk of such complications; and,

WHEREAS, young and middle-aged people have comprised a significant proportion of hospitalized COVID-19 patients, and there is evidence that COVID-19 causes blood clots and strokes, and has caused deadly strokes in young and middle-aged people who exhibited few symptoms; and,

WHEREAS, the understanding of spread from infected individuals who have not shown symptoms has changed and, on April 12, 2020, the CDC changed the period of exposure risk from "onset of symptoms" to "48 hours before symptom onset"; and,

WHEREAS, some people infected by the virus remain asymptomatic but nonetheless may spread it to others; and,

WHEREAS, although the CDC initially recommended against wearing cloth face coverings or masks as protection, as a result of emerging research on asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission, the CDC has revised its conclusions and recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; and,

WHEREAS, as COVID-19 has spread in Illinois over the course of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamations, the circumstances causing a disaster throughout the State have changed and continue to change, making definitive predictions of the course the virus will take over the coming months extremely difficult; and,

WHEREAS, at the time I issued the first Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, there were 11 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in one Illinois county; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, May 29, 2020, there have been over 115,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in 100 Illinois counties; and,

WHEREAS, the first death attributed to COVID-19 in Illinois was announced on March 17, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, May 29, 2020, Illinois has had more than 5,180 deaths resulting from COVID-19, and many days, more than 100 Illinoisans lose their lives to the virus; and,

WHEREAS, studies suggest that for every confirmed case there are many more unknown cases, some of which are asymptomatic individuals who can pass the virus to others without knowing; and,

WHEREAS, although the number of new COVID-19 cases has stabilized and potentially begun to decrease in recent weeks, the virus continues to infect thousands of individuals and claim the lives of too many Illinoisans each day; and,

WHEREAS, COVID-19 has claimed the lives of and continues to impact the health of Black and Hispanic Illinoisans at a disproportionately high rate – magnifying significant health disparities and inequities; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Public Health activated its Illinois Emergency Operations Plan and its Emergency Support Function 8 Plan to coordinate emergency response efforts by hospitals, local health departments, and emergency management systems in order to avoid a surge in the use of hospital resources and capacity; and,

WHEREAS, as the virus has progressed through Illinois, the crisis facing the State continues to develop and requires an evolving response to ensure hospitals, health care professionals and first responders are able to meet the health care needs of all Illinoisans and in a manner consistent with CDC guidance that continues to be updated; and,

WHEREAS, in order to ensure that health care professionals, first responders, hospitals and other facilities are able to meet the health care needs of all residents of Illinois, the State must have critical supplies, including PPE, such as masks, face shields, gowns, and gloves; and,

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois maintains a stockpile that supports the existing PPE supply chains and stocks at various healthcare facilities; and,

WHEREAS, while the State is making every effort to procure additional PPE, if those procurement efforts are disrupted or Illinois experiences a surge in COVID-19 cases, the State faces a life-threatening shortage of respirators, masks, protective eyewear, face shields, gloves, gowns, and other protective equipment for health care workers and first responders; and,

WHEREAS, while hospitalizations have very recently stabilized, Illinois is using a significant percentage of hospital beds, ICU beds, and ventilators to treat COVID-19 patients that require hospitalization and, if cases were to surge higher, the State could face a shortage of one or more of these critical health care resources; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois currently has a total of 33,662 hospital beds with 3,749 ICU beds, of which, only 34% of hospital beds and 34% of ICU beds currently are available statewide; and,

WHEREAS, the State worked with top researchers from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the Northwestern School of Medicine, the University of Chicago, the Chicago and Illinois Departments of Public Health, along with McKinsey and Mier Consulting Group, and Civis Analytics, to analyze daily data on COVID-19 deaths and ICU usage and model potential outcomes; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling showed that its health care resource utilization would peak in May, and that health care resources would continue to be limited after the peak; and updated modeling now shows that the peak may have been delayed, with the tail extending several more weeks; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling continues to show that without extensive social distancing and other precautions, the State will face a shortage of hospital beds, ICU beds and/or ventilators; and,

WHEREAS, the epidemiology concept of R_0 (R-naught) -- which represents the number of cases, on average, an infected person will cause during their infectious period -- is an important measure of progress in combatting a virus like COVID-19, and that an R_0 of below 1 is a critical milestone because it suggests that the disease is declining rather than spreading; and,

WHEREAS, the State's estimated effective R_0 was approximately 3.5 at the beginning of the outbreak, but the number has improved to approximately 1.13 based on the State's emergency measures, including, most importantly, the "stay at home" order; and,

WHEREAS, hospital beds, ICU beds, and ventilators are needed not for just patients with COVID-19, but also for any number of additional illnesses and injuries; and,

WHEREAS, fewer Illinoisans have sought non-COVID-19 related medical care and emergency care in recent weeks and it is critical for public health that Illinoisans are able to and willing to seek non-COVID-19 related medical care and emergency care; and,

WHEREAS, Illinoisans will be able to and willing to seek non-COVID-19 related medical care and emergency care if there are sufficient hospital beds, ventilators, and if medical personnel are able to protect themselves with PPE; and,

WHEREAS, over the course of the COVID-19 crisis, the State has been constrained in the number of COVID-19 tests that can be taken and processed due to a limited number of testing sites and labs, as well as a shortage of necessary supplies, including the swabs needed to take samples; and,

WHEREAS, at the time I issued the first Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, Illinois had capacity to test no more than a few hundred people per day for COVID-19 at a small number of testing sites; and,

WHEREAS, the State has developed testing sites throughout Illinois and now routinely exceeds 20,000 COVID-19 tests per day, and testing capacity continues to increase; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois now has tested over 829,000 total specimens for COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, national projections adjusted for Illinois' population suggest the State must continue to increase the number of tests processed per day as part of an effective effort to permanently slow and reduce the spread of COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to causing the tragic loss of 5,186 Illinoisans and wreaking havoc on the physical health of tens of thousands more, COVID-19 has caused extensive economic loss and continues to threaten the financial welfare of a significant number of individuals and businesses across the nation and the State; and,

WHEREAS, nationwide, 40 million people have filed unemployment claims since the start of the pandemic – representing one in four U.S. workers; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security announced that the State's unemployment rate rose to 16.4% in April, with 762,000 jobs lost during that month; and,

WHEREAS, over 180,000 small businesses in Illinois have received over \$22 billion in COVID-19 related financial support through the federal Paycheck Protection Program in an effort to prevent these businesses from closing; and,

WHEREAS, the economic loss and insecurity caused by COVID-19 threatens the viability of business and the access to housing, medical care, food, and other critical resources that impact the health and safety of residents; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing facts, and considering the expected continuing spread of COVID-19 and the resulting health and economic impacts that will be felt over the coming month by people across the State, the current circumstances in Illinois surrounding the spread of COVID-19 constitute an epidemic emergency and a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, the continuing burden on hospital resources, the potential shortages of these resources in the event of a surge in infections, and the critical need to increase the purchase and distribution of PPE as well as to expand COVID-19 testing capacity constitute a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State of Illinois that the State will be prepared to address any disasters and, therefore, it is necessary and appropriate to make additional State resources available to ensure that our healthcare delivery system is capable of serving those who are sick and that Illinoisans remain safe and secure and able to obtain medical care; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist the State in facilitating economic recovery for individuals and businesses in an effort to prevent further devastating consequences from economic instability; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist Illinois agencies in coordinating State and Federal resources, including materials needed to test for COVID-19, personal protective equipment, and medicines, in an effort to support the State responses as well as the responses of local governments to the present public health emergency; and,

WHEREAS, these conditions provide legal justification under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act for the new issuance of a proclamation of disaster; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Constitution, in Article V, Section 8, provides that "the Governor shall have the supreme executive power, and shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws," and states, in the Preamble, that a central purpose of the Illinois Constitution is "provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the people";

NOW, THEREFORE, in the interest of aiding the people of Illinois and the local governments responsible for ensuring public health and safety, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of the State of Illinois, hereby proclaim as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, I find that a disaster exists within the State of Illinois and specifically declare all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area. The proclamation authorizes the exercise of all of the emergency powers provided in Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, including but not limited to those specific emergency powers set forth below.

Section 2. The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency are directed to coordinate with each other with respect to planning for and responding to the present public health emergency.

Section 3. The Illinois Department of Public Health is further directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities, including local public health authorities, in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to protect the public health in connection with the present public health emergency.

Section 4. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency is directed to implement the State Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate State resources to support local governments in disaster response and recovery operations.

Section 5. To aid with emergency purchases necessary for response and other emergency powers as authorized by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code that would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster are suspended to the extent they are not required by federal law. If necessary, and in accordance with Section 7(1) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(1), the Governor may take appropriate executive action to suspend additional statutes, orders, rules, and regulations.

Section 6. Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(3), this proclamation activates the Governor's authority, as necessary, to transfer the direction, personnel or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency response programs.

Section 7. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Insurance and the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services are directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to ensure expanded access to testing for COVID-19 and that consumers do not face financial barriers in accessing diagnostic testing and treatment services for COVID-19.

Section 8. The Illinois State Board of Education is directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to address any impact to learning associated with the present public health

emergency and to alleviate any barriers to the use of remote learning during the effect of this proclamation that exist in the Illinois School Code, 105 ILCS 5/1-1 et. seq.

Section 9. All State agencies are directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to cope with and recover from the economic impact of the present public health emergency.

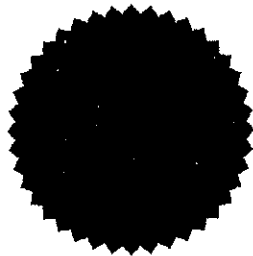
Section 10. Pursuant to Section 7(14) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(14), increases in the selling price of goods or services, including medical supplies, protective equipment, medications and other commodities intended to assist in the prevention of or treatment and recovery of COVID-19, shall be prohibited in the State of Illinois while this proclamation is in effect.

Section 11. This proclamation can facilitate requests for federal emergency and/or disaster assistance if a complete and comprehensive assessment of damage indicates that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments.

Section 12. For purposes of Senate Bill 2135 (101st General Assembly), Article 15, section 15-5, amending the Open Meetings Act, new section 5 ILCS 120/7(e)(4), I find that the public health concerns at issue in this proclamation render in-person attendance of more than ten people at the regular meeting location not feasible.

Section 13. This proclamation shall be effective immediately and remain in effect for 30 days.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.



Done at the Capitol in the City of Springfield this 29th day of May in the Year of Our Lord two thousand and twenty, and of the State of Illinois two hundred and second.

Deese Whitt
SECRETARY OF STATE

BRP
GOVERNOR



IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE

Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation

WHEREAS, since early March 2020, Illinois has faced a pandemic that has caused extraordinary sickness and loss of life, infecting over 140,000 and growing, and taking the lives of thousands of residents; and,

WHEREAS, at all times but especially during a public health crisis, protecting the health and safety of Illinoisans is among the most important functions of State government; and,

WHEREAS, it is critical that Illinoisans who become sick are able to be treated by medical professionals, including when a hospital bed, emergency room bed, or ventilator is needed; and,

WHEREAS, it is also critical that the State's health care and first responder workforce has adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to safely treat patients, respond to public health disasters, and prevent the spread of communicable diseases; and,

WHEREAS, as Illinois enters the fifth month of responding to the public health disaster caused by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a novel severe acute respiratory illness that spreads rapidly through respiratory transmissions and that continues to be without an effective treatment or vaccine, the burden on residents, healthcare providers, first responders, and governments throughout the State is unprecedented; and,

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared that COVID-19 presents a public health emergency on January 27, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, and has now reported more than 9 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 475,000 deaths attributable to COVID-19 globally; and,

WHEREAS, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the World Health Organization and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicated that the virus was expected to continue spreading and it has, in fact, continued to spread rapidly, resulting in the need for federal and State governments to take significant steps; and,

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of Illinois, declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area in response to the outbreak of COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President declared a nationwide emergency pursuant to Section 501(c) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the "Stafford Act"), covering all states and territories, including Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, on March 26, 2020, the President declared a major disaster in Illinois pursuant to Section 401 of the Stafford Act; and,

EXHIBIT

5

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, due to the exponential spread of COVID-19 in Illinois, I declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area; and,

WHEREAS, on April 30, 2020, due to the continued spread of COVID-19 in Illinois, the threatened shortages of hospital beds, ER beds, and ventilators, and the inadequate testing capacity, I declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area; and,

WHEREAS, on May 29, 2020, due to the continued spread of COVID-19 in Illinois, and the resulting health and economic impacts of the virus, and the need to increase testing capacity, I declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area; and,

WHEREAS, as circumstances surrounding COVID-19 rapidly evolve and new evidence emerges, there have been frequent changes in information and public health guidance; and,

WHEREAS, the unprecedented nature of COVID-19, including the health consequences it has on not just the respiratory system but the heart, brain, kidneys, and the body's immune response, has made the virus's effects and its path difficult to predict; and,

WHEREAS, from the outset, data suggested that older adults and those with serious underlying health conditions are more likely to experience severe and sometimes fatal complications from COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, emerging evidence has shown that young people, including infants and toddlers, are also at risk of such complications; and,

WHEREAS, young and middle-aged people have comprised a significant proportion of hospitalized COVID-19 patients, and there is evidence that COVID-19 causes blood clots and strokes, and has caused deadly strokes in young and middle-aged people who exhibited few symptoms; and,

WHEREAS, the understanding of spread from infected individuals who have not shown symptoms has changed and, on April 12, 2020, the CDC changed the period of exposure risk from "onset of symptoms" to "48 hours before symptom onset"; and,

WHEREAS, some people infected by the virus remain asymptomatic but nonetheless may spread it to others; and,

WHEREAS, although the CDC initially recommended against wearing cloth face coverings or masks as protection, as a result of research on asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission, the CDC revised its conclusions and recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; and,

WHEREAS, public health research and guidance increasingly supports wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain, and indicates that the risk of transmission outdoors is less than the risk of transmission indoors; and,

WHEREAS, as COVID-19 has spread in Illinois over the course of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamations, the circumstances causing a disaster throughout the State have changed and continue to change, making definitive predictions of the course the virus will take over the coming months extremely difficult; and,

WHEREAS, at the time I issued the first Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, there were 11 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in one Illinois county; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, June 26, 2020, there have been over 140,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in 101 Illinois counties; and,

WHEREAS, the first death attributed to COVID-19 in Illinois was announced on March 17, 2020; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, June 26, 2020, more than 6,800 residents of Illinois have died due to COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, from the outset, studies have suggested that for every confirmed case there are many more unknown cases, some of which are asymptomatic individuals who can pass the virus to others without knowing; and,

WHEREAS, the CDC now estimates that for every reported case of COVID-19, there are 10 unreported infections, resulting in a number of total cases in the country that may be 10 times higher than currently reported; and,

WHEREAS, although the number of new COVID-19 cases has decreased in recent weeks, the virus continues to infect thousands of individuals and claim the lives of too many Illinoisans each day; and,

WHEREAS, while the precautions taken by Illinoisans have led to a steep decline in the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the State in recent weeks, other states that have resisted taking public health precautions or that lifted those precautions earlier are now experiencing exponential growth and record high numbers of cases; and,

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2020, the U.S. reported more than 40,000 new COVID-19 cases, a record number; and,

WHEREAS, public health experts have warned of a "second wave" of COVID-19 cases; and,

WHEREAS, COVID-19 has claimed the lives of and continues to impact the health of Black and Hispanic Illinoisans at a disproportionately high rate – magnifying significant health disparities and inequities; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Public Health activated its Illinois Emergency Operations Plan and its Emergency Support Function 8 Plan to coordinate emergency response efforts by hospitals, local health departments, and emergency management systems in order to avoid a surge in the use of hospital resources and capacity; and,

WHEREAS, as the virus has progressed through Illinois, the crisis facing the State continues to develop and requires an evolving response to ensure hospitals, health care professionals and first responders are able to meet the health care needs of all Illinoisans and in a manner consistent with CDC guidance that continues to be updated; and,

WHEREAS, in order to ensure that health care professionals, first responders, hospitals and other facilities are able to meet the health care needs of all residents of Illinois, the State must have critical supplies, including PPE, such as masks, face shields, gowns, and gloves; and,

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois maintains a stockpile that supports the existing PPE supply chains and stocks at various healthcare facilities; and,

WHEREAS, while the State continues to make every effort to procure PPE, if those procurement efforts are disrupted or Illinois experiences a surge in COVID-19 cases, the State faces a life-threatening shortage of respirators, masks, protective eyewear, face shields, gloves, gowns, and other protective equipment for health care workers and first responders; and,

WHEREAS, while hospitalizations have declined, Illinois is using a significant percentage of hospital beds and ICU beds, and, if COVID-19 cases were to surge, the State could face a shortage of critical health care resources; and,

WHEREAS, the State worked with top researchers from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the Northwestern School of Medicine, the University of Chicago, the Chicago and Illinois Departments of Public Health, along with McKinsey and Mier Consulting Group, and Civis Analytics, to analyze daily data on COVID-19 deaths and ICU usage and model potential outcomes; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling shows the tail of the COVID-19 epi curve extending several more weeks; and,

WHEREAS, the State's modeling continues to show that without extensive social distancing and other precautions, the State will face a shortage of hospital beds, ICU beds and/or ventilators; and,

WHEREAS, over the course of the COVID-19 crisis, the State has been constrained in the number of COVID-19 tests that can be taken and processed due to a limited number of testing sites and labs, as well as a shortage of necessary supplies, including the swabs needed to take samples; and,

WHEREAS, at the time I issued the first Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, Illinois had capacity to test no more than a few hundred people per day for COVID-19 at a small number of testing sites; and,

WHEREAS, the State has developed testing sites throughout Illinois and yesterday exceeded 30,000 tests in a single day, and testing capacity continues to increase; and,

WHEREAS, Illinois now has tested nearly 1.5 million total specimens for COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, national projections adjusted for Illinois' population suggest the State must continue to increase the number of tests processed per day as part of an effective effort to permanently slow and reduce the spread of COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to causing the tragic loss of more than 6,800 Illinoisans and wreaking havoc on the physical health of tens of thousands more, COVID-19 has caused extensive economic loss and continues to threaten the financial welfare of a significant number of individuals and businesses across the nation and the State; and,

WHEREAS, nationwide, more than 47 million people have filed unemployment claims since the start of the pandemic -- representing more than one in four U.S. workers; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security announced that the State's unemployment rate rose to 16.4% in April, with 762,000 jobs lost during that month; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security announced that the State's unemployment rate was 15.2% in May, and that major Illinois industries such as leisure and hospitality, transportation and utilities, and educational and health services had been particularly hard-hit during the March to May period; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security is responding to the economic crisis in a number of ways, including through the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program; and,

WHEREAS, over 180,000 small businesses in Illinois received over \$22 billion in COVID-19 related financial support through the federal Paycheck Protection Program in an effort to prevent these businesses from closing; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity is working to address the economic crisis, including through assistance programs such as the Business Interruption Grants Program for businesses that experienced a limited ability to operate due to COVID-19 related closures; and,

WHEREAS, the economic loss and insecurity caused by COVID-19 threatens the viability of business and the access to housing, medical care, food, and other critical resources that directly impact the health and safety of residents; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing facts, and considering the expected continuing spread of COVID-19 and the ongoing health and economic impacts that will be felt over the coming month by people across the State, the current circumstances in Illinois surrounding the spread of COVID-19 constitute an epidemic emergency and a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, the continuing burden on hospital resources, the potential shortages of these resources in the event of a surge in infections, and the critical need to increase the purchase and distribution of PPE as well as to expand COVID-19 testing capacity constitute

a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State of Illinois to be prepared to address any disasters and, therefore, it is necessary and appropriate to make additional State resources available to ensure that our healthcare delivery system is capable of serving those who are sick and that Illinoisans remain safe and secure and able to obtain medical care; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist the State in facilitating economic recovery for individuals and businesses in an effort to prevent further devastating consequences from the economic instability COVID-19 has caused; and,

WHEREAS, this proclamation will assist Illinois agencies in coordinating State and Federal resources, including materials needed to test for COVID-19, personal protective equipment, and medicines, in an effort to support the State responses as well as the responses of local governments to the present public health emergency; and,

WHEREAS, these conditions provide legal justification under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act for the new issuance of a proclamation of disaster; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Constitution, in Article V, Section 8, provides that "the Governor shall have the supreme executive power, and shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws," and states, in the Preamble, that a central purpose of the Illinois Constitution is "provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the people";

NOW, THEREFORE, in the interest of aiding the people of Illinois and the local governments responsible for ensuring public health and safety, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of the State of Illinois, hereby proclaim as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, I find that a disaster exists within the State of Illinois and specifically declare all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area. The proclamation authorizes the exercise of all of the emergency powers provided in Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7, including but not limited to those specific emergency powers set forth below.

Section 2. The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency are directed to coordinate with each other with respect to planning for and responding to the present public health emergency.

Section 3. The Illinois Department of Public Health is further directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities, including local public health authorities, in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to protect the public health in connection with the present public health emergency.

Section 4. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency is directed to implement the State Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate State resources to support local governments in disaster response and recovery operations.

Section 5. To aid with emergency purchases necessary for response and other emergency powers as authorized by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code that would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster are suspended to the extent they are not required by federal law. If necessary, and in accordance with Section 7(1) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(1), the Governor may take appropriate executive action to suspend additional statutes, orders, rules, and regulations.

Section 6. Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(3), this proclamation activates the Governor's authority, as necessary, to transfer the direction, personnel or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency response programs.

Section 7. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Insurance and the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services are directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to ensure expanded access to testing for COVID-19 and that consumers do not face financial barriers in accessing diagnostic testing and treatment services for COVID-19.

Section 8. The Illinois State Board of Education is directed to recommend, and, as appropriate, take necessary actions to address any impact to learning associated with the present public health emergency and to alleviate any barriers to the use of remote learning during the effect of this proclamation that exist in the Illinois School Code, 105 ILCS 5/1-1 et. seq.

Section 9. All State agencies are directed to cooperate with the Governor, other State agencies and local authorities in the development and implementation of strategies and plans to cope with and recover from the economic impact of the present public health emergency.

Section 10. Pursuant to Section 7(14) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(14), increases in the selling price of goods or services, including medical supplies, protective equipment, medications and other commodities intended to assist in the prevention of or treatment and recovery of COVID-19, shall be prohibited in the State of Illinois while this proclamation is in effect.

Section 11. This proclamation can facilitate requests for federal emergency and/or disaster assistance if a complete and comprehensive assessment of damage indicates that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments.

Section 12. For purposes of Senate Bill 2135 (101st General Assembly), Article 15, section 15-5, amending the Open Meetings Act, new section 5 ILCS 120/7(e)(4), I find that the public health concerns at issue in this proclamation render in-person attendance of more than fifty people at the regular meeting location not feasible.

Section 13. This proclamation shall be effective immediately and remain in effect for 30 days.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.



*Done at the Capital in the City of
Springfield this 26th day of June in the
Year of Our Lord two thousand and
twenty, and of the State of Illinois two
hundred and second.*

Dan R. White
SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
INDEX DEPARTMENT

JUN 26 2020

IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE

RB
GOVERNOR

View up to date information on how Illinois is handling the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) from the [State of Illinois Coronavirus Response Site](https://coronavirus.illinois.gov/) (<https://coronavirus.illinois.gov/>)

Illinois.gov (/)

SHARE

Executive Order 2020-43

June 26, 2020

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2020-43 (COVID-19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 41)

Community Revitalization Order

WHEREAS, since early March 2020, Illinois has faced a pandemic that has caused extraordinary sickness and loss of life, infecting over 140,000 and growing, and taking the lives of thousands of residents; and,

WHEREAS, at all times but especially during a public health crisis, protecting the health and safety of Illinoisans is among the most important functions of State government; and,

WHEREAS, as Illinois enters the fifth month of responding to the public health disaster caused by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a novel severe acute respiratory illness that spreads rapidly through respiratory transmissions and that continues to be without an effective treatment or vaccine, the burden on residents, healthcare providers, first responders, and governments throughout the State is unprecedented; and,

WHEREAS, as circumstances surrounding COVID-19 rapidly evolve and new evidence emerges, there have been frequent changes in information and public health guidance; and,

WHEREAS, although the CDC initially recommended against wearing cloth face coverings or masks as protection, as a result of research on asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission, the CDC revised its conclusions and recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; and,

WHEREAS, public health research and guidance increasingly supports wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain, and indicates that the risk of transmission outdoors is less than the risk of transmission indoors; and,

WHEREAS, as COVID-19 has spread in Illinois over the course of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamations, the circumstances causing a disaster throughout the State have changed and continue to change, making definitive predictions of the course the virus will take over the coming months extremely difficult; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, June 26, 2020, there have been over 140,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in 101 Illinois counties; and,

WHEREAS, as of today, June 26, 2020, more than 6,800 residents of Illinois have died due to COVID-19; and,

WHEREAS, the CDC now estimates that for every reported case of COVID-19, there are 10 unreported infections, resulting in a number of total cases in the country that may be 10 times higher than currently reported; and,

WHEREAS, social distancing, face coverings, and other public health precautions have proven to be critical in slowing and stopping the spread of COVID-19; and,

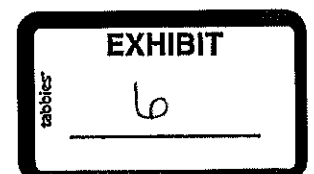
WHEREAS, although the number of new COVID-19 cases has decreased in recent weeks, the virus continues to infect thousands of individuals and claim the lives of too many Illinoisans each day; and,

WHEREAS, while the precautions taken by Illinoisans have led to a steep decline in the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the State in recent weeks, other states that have resisted taking public health precautions or that lifted those precautions earlier are now experiencing exponential growth and record high numbers of cases; and,

WHEREAS, COVID-19 has claimed the lives of and continues to impact the health of Black and Hispanic Illinoisans at a disproportionately high rate – magnifying significant health disparities and inequities; and,

WHEREAS, while hospitalizations have declined, Illinois is using a significant percentage of hospital beds and ICU beds, and, if COVID-19 cases were to surge, the State could face a shortage of critical health care resources; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to causing the tragic loss of more than 6,800 Illinoisans and wreaking havoc on the physical health of tens of thousands more, COVID-19 has caused extensive economic loss and continues to threaten the financial welfare of a significant number of individuals and businesses across the nation and the State; and,



WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security announced that the State's unemployment rate rose to 16.4% in April, with 762,000 jobs lost during that month; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security announced that the State's unemployment rate was 15.2% in May, and that major Illinois industries such as leisure and hospitality, transportation and utilities, and educational and health services had been particularly hard-hit during the March to May period; and,

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Employment Security is responding to the economic crisis in a number of ways, including through the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity is working to address the economic crisis, including through assistance programs such as the Business Interruption Grants Program for businesses that experienced a limited ability to operate due to COVID-19 related closures; and,

WHEREAS, the economic loss and insecurity caused by COVID-19 threatens the viability of business and the access to housing, medical care, food, and other critical resources that directly impact the health and safety of residents; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing facts, and considering the expected continuing spread of COVID-19 and the ongoing health and economic impacts that will be felt over the coming month by people across the State, I declared that the current circumstances in Illinois surrounding the spread of COVID-19 constitute an epidemic emergency and a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; and,

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, I declared that the continuing burden on hospital resources, the potential shortages of these resources in the event of a surge in infections, and the critical need to increase the purchase and distribution of PPE as well as to expand COVID-19 testing capacity constitute a public health emergency under Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act;

THEREFORE, by the powers vested in me as the Governor of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Illinois Constitution and Sections 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 7(8), 7(9), and 7(12) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305, and consistent with the powers in public health laws, I hereby order the following, effective immediately:

Community Revitalization Order

1. **Intent of this Executive Order.** The intent of this Executive Order is to safely and conscientiously resume and expand activities that were paused or limited as COVID-19 cases rose exponentially and threatened to overwhelm our healthcare system. As Illinoisans safely resume and expand these activities, we must not backslide on the progress we have made. We cannot risk overwhelming our healthcare system, and we must prioritize the health and lives of all Illinoisans, especially the most vulnerable among us. While protecting our communities, we will restore our economy and begin to repair the economic damage that the virus has caused. The intent of this Executive Order is to effectuate those goals.

This Executive Order supersedes Executive Order 2020-38.

2. **Public health requirements for individuals.** Individuals must take the following public health steps to protect their own and their neighbors' health and lives:
 - a. **Practice social distancing.** To the extent individuals are using shared spaces when outside their residence, including when outdoors, they must at all times and as much as reasonably possible maintain social distancing of at least six feet from any other person who does not live with them.
 - b. **Wear a face covering in public places or when working.** Any individual who is over age two and able to medically tolerate a face covering (a mask or cloth face covering) shall be required to cover their nose and mouth with a face covering when in a public place and unable to maintain a six-foot social distance. This requirement applies whether in an indoor space, such as a store, or in a public outdoor space where maintaining a six-foot social distance is not always possible.
 - c. **Elderly people and those who are vulnerable as a result of illness should take additional precautions.** People at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19, including elderly people and those with a health condition that may make them vulnerable, are urged to stay in their residence and minimize in-person contact with others to the extent possible.
 - d. **Limit gatherings.** Any gathering of more than fifty people is prohibited unless exempted by this Executive Order. Nothing in this Executive Order prohibits the gathering of members of a household or residence. Because in-person contact presents the greatest risk of transmission of COVID-19, Illinoisans are encouraged to continue limiting in-person contact with others and to expand their social contact cautiously. Gathering remotely continues to be the safest way to interact with those outside a household or residence.
 - e. **Go outdoors.** Public health guidance suggests that the risks of transmission of COVID-19 are greatly reduced outdoors as opposed to indoors. Where possible, Illinoisans are encouraged to conduct their activities outdoors.
3. **Public health requirements for businesses, nonprofits, and other organizations.** For the purposes of this Executive Order, covered businesses include any for-profit, non-profit, or educational entity, regardless of the nature of the service, the function it performs, or its corporate or entity structure. Those entities must take the following public health measures to protect their employees, their customers, and all others who come into physical contact with their operations:
 - a. **Requirements for all businesses.** All businesses must:
 - continue to evaluate which employees are able to work from home, and are encouraged to facilitate remote work from home when possible;
 - ensure that employees practice social distancing and wear face coverings when social distancing is not always possible;
 - ensure that all spaces where employees may gather, including locker rooms and lunchrooms, allow for social distancing; and
 - ensure that all visitors (customers, vendors, etc.) to the workplace can practice social distancing; but if maintaining a six-foot social distance will

not be possible at all times, encourage visitors to wear face coverings; and

- prominently post the guidance from the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and Office of the Illinois Attorney General regarding workplace safety during the COVID-19 emergency.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), in partnership with IDPH, has developed industry-specific guidance and toolkits to help businesses operate safely and responsibly. These documents are available at: <https://dceocovid19resources.com/restore-illinois/restore-illinois-phase-4/> (<https://dceocovid19resources.com/restore-illinois/restore-illinois-phase-4/>).

- b. **Requirements for retail stores.** Retail stores must ensure all employees practice social distancing and must take appropriate additional public health precautions, in accordance with DCEO guidance, which include:
 - provide face coverings to all employees who are not able to maintain a minimum six-foot social distance from customers and other employees at all times;
 - cap occupancy at 50 percent of store capacity, or, alternatively, at the occupancy limits based on store square footage set by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity;
 - communicate with customers through in-store signage, and public service announcements and advertisements, about the social distancing and face covering requirements set forth in this Order; and
 - discontinue use of reusable bags.
- c. **Requirements for manufacturers.** Manufacturers must ensure all employees practice social distancing and must take appropriate additional public health precautions, in accordance with DCEO guidance, which include:
 - provide face coverings to all employees who are not able to maintain a minimum six-foot social distance at all times;
 - ensure that all spaces where employees may gather, including locker rooms and lunchrooms, allow for social distancing; and
 - modify and downsize operations (staggering shifts, reducing line speeds, operating only essential lines, while shutting down non-essential lines) to the extent necessary to allow for social distancing and to provide a safe workplace in response to the COVID-19 emergency.
- d. **Requirements for office buildings.** Employers in office buildings must ensure all employees practice social distancing and must take appropriate additional public health precautions, in accordance with DCEO guidance, which may include:
 - provide face coverings to all employees who are not able to maintain a minimum six-foot social distance at all times;
 - consider implementing capacity limits where the physical space does not allow for social distancing;
 - allow telework where possible; and
 - develop and prominently post plans and signage to ensure social distancing in shared spaces such as waiting rooms, service counters, and cafeterias.
- e. **Requirements for meetings and events.** Indoor venues and meeting spaces can operate with the lesser of fifty attendees or fifty percent of room capacity, and in accordance with DCEO guidance.
- f. **Requirements for restaurants and bars.** All businesses that offer food or beverages for on-premises consumption—including restaurants, bars, grocery stores, and food halls—may resume service for on-premises consumption, as permitted by DCEO guidance. Such businesses continue to be permitted and encouraged to serve food and beverages so that they may be consumed off-premises, as permitted by law, through means such as in-house delivery, third-party delivery, drive-through, and curbside pick-up. Establishments offering food or beverages for on-premises consumption or for carry-out must ensure that they have an environment where patrons maintain adequate social distancing. All businesses covered in this section may permit outdoor on-premises food and beverage consumption in accordance with DCEO guidance and when permitted by local ordinances and regulations.
- g. **Requirements for fitness and exercise gyms.** Fitness and exercise gyms may be open in a manner consistent with DCEO guidance, which involves operating for member workouts at a maximum of 50 percent capacity and with social distancing and other precautions.
- h. **Requirements for personal services facilities.** Personal services facilities such as spas, hair salons, barber shops, nail salons, waxing centers, tattoo parlors, and similar facilities may be open but must ensure the use of face coverings, adherence to social distancing requirements, and use of capacity limits in accordance with DCEO guidance.
- i. **Requirements for outdoor recreation, youth day camps, and youth sports.** Businesses offering outdoor recreation, youth day camps, and youth sports may be open but must ensure the use of face coverings, adherence to social distancing requirements, and must take other public health steps in accordance with DCEO guidance.
- j. **Requirements for places of public amusement.** Places of public amusement may resume services consistent with DCEO guidance for indoor and outdoor recreation (including but not limited to arcades, bowling alleys, and driving ranges), museums and aquariums, zoos and botanical gardens, theaters and performing arts, and outdoor seated spectator events.
- k. **Requirements for film production.** Film production may operate with restrictions contained in DCEO guidance.
- l. **Minimum basic operations.** All businesses may continue to:
 - i. Perform necessary activities to maintain the value of the business's inventory, preserve the condition of the business's physical plant and equipment, ensure security, process payroll and employee benefits, or for related functions.
 - ii. Perform necessary activities to facilitate employees of the business being able to continue to work remotely.
 - iii. Fulfill online and telephonic retail orders through pick-up or delivery.

4. **Exemptions.**

- a. **Free exercise of religion.** This Executive Order does not limit the free exercise of religion. To protect the health and safety of faith leaders, staff, congregants and visitors, religious organizations and houses of worship are encouraged to consult and follow the recommended practices and guidelines from the Illinois Department of Public Health. As set forth in the IDPH guidelines, the safest practices for religious organizations at this time are to provide services online, in a drive-in format, or outdoors (and consistent with social distancing requirements and guidance regarding wearing face coverings), and to limit indoor services to 10 people. Religious organizations are encouraged to take steps to ensure social distancing, the use of face coverings, and implementation of other public health measures.

- b. **Emergency functions.** All first responders, emergency management personnel, emergency dispatchers, court personnel, law enforcement and corrections personnel, hazardous materials responders, child protection and child welfare personnel, housing and shelter personnel, military, and other governmental employees working for or to support the emergency response are exempt from this Executive Order, but are encouraged to practice social distancing and take recommended public health measures.
- c. **Governmental functions.** This Executive Order does not apply to the United States government and does not affect services provided by the State or any municipal, township, county, subdivision or agency of government and needed to ensure the continuing operation of the government agencies or to provide for or support the health, safety and welfare of the public.
- 5. **Social Distancing, Face Covering, and PPE Requirements.** For purposes of this Executive Order, social distancing includes maintaining at least six-foot distance from other individuals, washing hands with soap and water for at least twenty seconds as frequently as possible or using hand sanitizer, covering coughs or sneezes (into the sleeve or elbow, not hands), regularly cleaning high-touch surfaces, and not shaking hands.
 - a. **Required measures.** Businesses must take proactive measures to ensure compliance with Social Distancing Requirements, including where possible:
 - i. **Designate six-foot distances.** Designating with signage, tape, or by other means six-foot spacing for employees and customers to maintain appropriate distance;
 - ii. **Hand sanitizer and sanitizing products.** Having hand sanitizer and sanitizing products readily available for employees and customers;
 - iii. **Separate operating hours for vulnerable populations.** Implementing separate operating hours for elderly and vulnerable customers;
 - iv. **Online and remote access.** Posting online whether a facility is open and how best to reach the facility and continue services by phone or remotely; and
 - v. **Face Coverings and PPE.** Providing employees with appropriate face coverings and requiring that employees wear face coverings where maintaining a six-foot social distance is not possible at all times. When the work circumstances require, providing employees with other PPE in addition to face coverings.
- 6. **Enforcement.** This Executive Order may be enforced by State and local law enforcement pursuant to, *inter alia*, Section 7, Section 15, Section 18, and Section 19 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305.

Businesses must follow guidance provided or published by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity regarding safety measures during Phase IV, and the Illinois Department of Public Health, local public health departments, and the Workplace Rights Bureau of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General with respect to Social Distancing Requirements. Pursuant to Section 25(b) of the Whistleblower Act, 740 ILCS 174, businesses are prohibited from retaliating against an employee for disclosing information where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of this Order.
- 7. **No limitation on authority.** Nothing in this Executive Order shall, in any way, alter or modify any existing legal authority allowing the State or any county, or local government body to order (1) any quarantine or isolation that may require an individual to remain inside a particular residential property or medical facility for a limited period of time, including the duration of this public health emergency, or (2) any closure of a specific location for a limited period of time, including the duration of this public health emergency. Nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed as an exercise of any authority to order any quarantine, isolation, or closure. Nothing in this Executive Order shall, in any way, alter or modify any existing legal authority allowing a county or local government body to enact provisions that are stricter than those in this Executive Order.
- 8. **Savings clause.** If any provision of this Executive Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, this invalidity does not affect any other provision or application of this Executive Order, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To achieve this purpose, the provisions of this Executive Order are declared to be severable. This Executive Order is meant to be read consistently with any Court order regarding this Executive Order.

JB Pritzker, Governor

Issued by the Governor June 26, 2020

Filed by the Secretary of State June 26, 2020

#1 Throughout this Executive Order, any reference to a face covering requirement excludes those two years old and younger and those for whom wearing a face covering is not medically advisable. Guidance on use of face coverings from the Illinois Department of Human Rights is available here: https://www2.illinois.gov/dhr/Documents/IDHR_FAQ_for_Businesses_Concerning_Use_of_Face-Coverings_During_COVID-19_Ver_2020511b%20copy.pdf (https://www2.illinois.gov/dhr/Documents/IDHR_FAQ_for_Businesses_Concerning_Use_of_Face-Coverings_During_COVID-19_Ver_2020511b%20copy.pdf)

#2 This guidance is available at: https://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/COVID-19_WorkplaceHealth_SafetyGuidance20200505.pdf (https://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/COVID-19_WorkplaceHealth_SafetyGuidance20200505.pdf)

#3 This guidance is available at: <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/covid19/community-guidance/places-worship-guidance> (<https://www.dph.illinois.gov/covid19/community-guidance/places-worship-guidance>)

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Executive Order 2020-44

June 26, 2020

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2020-44 (COVID-19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 42)

WHEREAS, since early March 2020, Illinois has faced a pandemic that has caused extraordinary sickness and loss of life, infecting over 140,000 and growing, and taking the lives of thousands of residents; and,

WHEREAS, at all times but especially during a public health crisis, protecting the health and safety of Illinoisans is among the most important functions of State government; and,

WHEREAS, as Illinois enters the fifth month of responding to the public health disaster caused by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a novel severe acute respiratory illness that spreads rapidly through respiratory transmissions and that continues to be without an effective treatment or vaccine, the burden on residents, healthcare providers, first responders, and governments throughout the State is unprecedented; and,

WHEREAS, as COVID-19 has spread in Illinois over the course of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamations, the circumstances causing a disaster throughout the State have changed and continue to change, making definitive predictions of the course the virus will take over the coming months extremely difficult; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to causing the tragic loss of more than 6,800 Illinoisans and wreaking havoc on the physical health of tens of thousands more, COVID-19 has caused extensive economic loss and continues to threaten the financial welfare of a significant number of individuals and businesses across the nation and the State; and,

WHEREAS, on June 26, 2020, due to the continuing burden on hospital resources, the expected continuing spread of COVID-19, and the ongoing health and economic impacts that will be felt over the coming month by people across the State, I again declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area; and,

WHEREAS, in response to the epidemic emergency and public health emergency described above, I find it necessary to re-issue Executive Orders [2020-03](#), [2020-04](#), [2020-07](#), [2020-08](#), [2020-09](#), [2020-11](#), [2020-12](#), [2020-13](#), [2020-15](#), [2020-16](#), [2020-17](#), [2020-20](#), [2020-21](#), [2020-22](#), [2020-23](#), [2020-24](#), [2020-25](#), [2020-26](#), [2020-27](#), [2020-28](#), [2020-29](#), [2020-30](#), [2020-31](#), [2020-34](#), [2020-35](#), [2020-36](#), [2020-40](#), [2020-41](#), and [2020-42](#) and hereby incorporate the WHEREAS clauses of those Executive Orders;

THEREFORE, by the powers vested in me as the Governor of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Illinois Constitution and Sections 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 7(8), 7(9), and 7(12) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305, and consistent with the powers in public health laws, I hereby order the following, effective June 26, 2020:

Part 1: Re-Issue of Executive Orders.

Executive Orders 2020-03, 2020-04, 2020-07, 2020-08, 2020-09, 2020-11, 2020-12, 2020-13, 2020-15, 2020-16, 2020-17, 2020-20, 2020-21, 2020-22, 2020-23, 2020-24, 2020-25, 2020-26, 2020-27, 2020-28, 2020-29, 2020-30, 2020-31, 2020-34, 2020-35, 2020-36, 2020-40, 2020-41, and 2020-42 hereby are re-issued by this Executive Order 2020-44 as follows:

Executive Order 2020-04 (Closure of James R. Thompson Center; waiver of sick leave requirement for State employees):

Sections 2 and 3 of Executive Order 2020-04 are re-issued and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-07 (In-person meeting requirements):

Section 6 of Executive Order 2020-07, as amended by Executive Order 2020-33 and as further amended and revised below, is re-issued and extended through July 26, 2020.

Section 6. The provision of the Illinois Finance Authority Act that "[a]ll meetings shall be conducted at a single location within the State with a quorum of members physically present at this location," 20 ILCS 3501/801-25, is suspended through July 26, 2020. The provision of the Illinois Administrative Code that a meeting of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board that requires a "quorum is in attendance at a meeting" as a condition for when "Commissioners may attend telephonically or electronically," 20 Ill. Admin. Code 2900.110(c), is suspended through July 26, 2020.



Public bodies, including those listed specifically above, are encouraged to ensure that at least one member is physically present at the location of the meeting if others are attending telephonically or electronically. Public bodies must take steps to provide video, audio, and/or telephonic access to meetings to ensure members of the public may monitor the meeting, and to update their websites and social media feeds to keep the public fully apprised of any modifications to their meeting schedules or the format of their meetings due to COVID-19, as well their activities relating to COVID-19.

Executive Order 2020-08 (Secretary of State operations):

Sections 3 and 4 of Executive Order 2020-08, as amended by Executive Order 2020-39, are re-issued and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-08 is further amended and revised as follows:

Section 5: During the duration of and for no more than thirty days following the termination of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamations, the requirements setting forth the time periods in which the Secretary must conduct hearings and issue final orders pursuant to Sections 2-118, 2-118.1 and 2-118.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code are suspended.

Executive Order 2020-09 (Telehealth):

Executive Order 2020-09 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-11 (Revisions to prior Executive Orders; Department of Corrections notification period):

Section 4 of Executive Order 2020-11 is re-issued and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-12 (Health care worker background checks; Department of Juvenile Justice notification period; Coal Mining Act):

Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Executive Order 2020-12 are re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-13 (Suspending Illinois Department of Corrections admissions from county jails):

Executive Order 2020-13 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-15 (Suspending provisions of the Illinois School Code):

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Executive Order 2020-15 are re-issued and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-16 (Repossession of vehicles; suspension of classroom training requirement for security services):

Executive Order 2020-16 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Orders 2020-03 and 2020-17 (Cannabis deadlines and applications):

Executive Orders 2020-03 and 2020-17, as modified by Executive Order 2020-18, are re-issued and shall remain in effect as specified by Executive Order 2020-18.

Executive Order 2020-20 (Public assistance requirements):

Executive Order 2020-20 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-21 (Furlough of Illinois Department of Corrections inmates):

Executive Order 2020-21 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-22 (Township meetings; Funeral Directors and Embalmers Licensing Code; placements under the Child Care Act of 1969; fingerprint submissions under Health Care Worker Background Check Act):

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and the Savings Clause of Executive Order 2020-22 are re-issued and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-23 (Actions by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation for licensed professionals engaged in disaster response):

Executive Order 2020-23 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-24 (Illinois Department of Human Services Forensic Treatment Program; investigations of Illinois Department of Human Services employees):

Executive Order 2020-24 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-25 (Garnishment and wage deductions):

Executive Order 2020-25 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-26 (Hospital capacity):

Executive Order 2020-26 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-27 (Cadavers testing positive for COVID-19):

Executive Order 2020-27 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-28 (Industrial radiography certifications):

Executive Order 2020-28 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-29 (In-person education or exams for professional insurance licenses):

Executive Order 2020-29 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-30 (Filing of residential eviction actions; enforcement of non-residential eviction orders; expired consular identification documents; electronic filings for the Illinois Human Rights Commission):

Executive Order 2020-30, as amended by Executive Order 2020-33, is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-31 (Educator licensure and student graduation requirements):

Executive Order 2020-31 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-34 (Cannabis requirements):

Executive Order 2020-34 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-35 (IDPH regulatory activities):

Executive Order 2020-35 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-36 (Marriage licenses):

Executive Order 2020-36 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-40 (Resumption of limited in-person instruction at schools):

Executive Order 2020-40, as amended below, is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Section 1. All public and nonpublic schools in Illinois serving pre-kindergarten through 12th grade students may open for in-person educational purposes, such as summer school, following the completion of the regular 2019-2020 school term. All public and nonpublic schools may continue to provide food and other non-educational services. Schools must follow IDPH guidance during Phase 4 and take proactive measures to ensure the safety of students, staff, and visitors, including, but not limited to:

1. Limiting the number of people in one space to fifty or fewer, consistent with public health guidance.
2. Ensuring compliance with social distancing requirements to the greatest extent possible. For purposes of this Executive Order, social distancing includes maintaining at least six-foot distance from other individuals and discouraging physical contact between individuals.
3. Ensuring appropriate hygienic practices, including washing hands with soap and water for at least twenty seconds as frequently as possible or using hand sanitizer, covering coughs or sneezes (into the sleeve or elbow, not hands), discouraging the sharing of personal items, and regularly cleaning high-touch surfaces.
4. Requiring the use of appropriate personal protective equipment, including the use of face coverings by students, staff, and visitors who are over age two and able to medically tolerate a face covering. Schools must provide face coverings to all employees who are not able to maintain a minimum six-foot social distance at all times and, to the extent possible, make disposable face coverings available for all students.

Executive Order 2020-41 (Sports wagering):

Executive Order 2020-41 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Executive Order 2020-42 (State fairs):

Executive Order 2020-42 is re-issued in its entirety and extended through July 26, 2020.

Part 2: Savings Clause. If any provision of this Executive Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, this invalidity does not affect any other provision or application of this Executive Order, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To achieve this purpose, the provisions of this Executive Order are declared to be severable.

JB Pritzker, Governor

Issued by the Governor June 26, 2020

Filed by the Secretary of State June 26, 2020

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