



Illinois State Police

COVID-19 Resources



Volume 1
April 8, 2020

DISCLAIMER: This overview is provided to assist in identifying resources available for your agency in developing best practices for dealing with COVID-19 issues. It should not be construed as Legal or Medical advice. Be advised that the COVID-19 pandemic is a dynamic and evolving situation, and information and guidance can change rapidly. It is important to consult competent Legal and medical advice before utilizing any of this information. Please consult with your agency's legal counsel or local State's Attorney before taking any enforcement action.



Illinois State Police COVID-19 Resources

Version 1

April 8, 2020

Page	Resource Document	Date Added
3 – 4	Resource & Support Guide for Law Enforcement	04/08/20
5	COVID Public Access Information (IDPH)	04/08/20
6 – 8	Land of Lincoln Dashboard Access (STIC)	04/08/20
9 – 12	COVID-19 Quick Reference Guide for Law Enforcement (STIC)	04/08/20
13	Law Enforcement Guide (CDC)	04/08/20
14 – 15	COVID-19 Visor Card	04/08/20
16 – 20	COVID-19 FAQ (IDPH)	04/08/20
21	Quarantine Assessment (IDPH)	04/08/20
22	Wellness Resources Links	04/08/20
23 – 27	Working Around COVID-19	04/08/20
28	Decontamination AXON Products	04/08/20
29	Decontamination Motorola Radios	04/08/20
30 – 31	Donning & Doffing PPE Equipment (ISP)	04/08/20
32 – 36	PPE Recommendations (ISP)	04/08/20
37 – 45	Executive Order No.8	04/08/20
46 – 49	Essential Business Operations FAW	04/08/20
50	Essential Business Flowchart	04/08/20
51	Executive Order No.5 Overview	04/08/20
52 – 57	Executive Order No.5 Enforcement Protocol	04/08/20
58	Executive Order No.5 Overview	04/08/20
59	Cease & Desist Notice Executive Order No.8 blank	04/08/20
60	Executive Order No.8 Overview	04/08/20
61 – 69	Executive Order No.8 Enforcement Protocol	04/08/20
70 – 71	Executive Order No.8 Signed	04/08/20
72 – 75	HIPAA Privacy& Coronavirus	04/08/20
76 – 77	HIPAA Law Enforcement Guide	04/08/20
78 – 81	HIPAA & COVID-19 Disclosure to Law Enforcement	04/08/20
82	Cease & Desist Notice Signed (IL Liquor Control Commission)	04/08/20
83	Cease and Desist Executive Order No.5 blank	04/08/20
84	Cease and Desist signed (ISP)	04/08/20
85 – 86	First Responder CPR Recommendations	04/08/20
87	Concerns – Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray and Other Chemical Agents	04/08/20
88	Firearms Training Recommendations relative to COVID-19	04/08/20
89 - 90	Executive Order No.6 Signed	04/08/20
91	Executive Order No.6 Enforcement Protocol	04/08/20



Resource and Support Guide for Local Law Enforcement in Illinois

March 27, 2020

In order to provide guidance to all local law enforcement during this emergency, ISP, ILEAS and the National Guard have worked together to create three Regional Law Enforcement Support Centers. These Centers will give law enforcement agencies a place to go with questions or needs that are not emergencies and not official EMA equipment related requests. This document outlines the three pathways for local law enforcement to get support, resources, advice, guidance and help during the COVID19 emergency. The three paths for help are:

Emergencies

Resources

Information/Support

EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID

Requesting emergency mutual aid does not change. For situations such as barricaded subjects, large accidents, shootings and severe weather call Northwest Central Dispatch at 1-847-590-3500. Assistance will be dispatched as is standard procedure. Nothing changes.

COVID19 RELATED RESOURCE REQUESTS

If you have a need for equipment, significant staffing resources, assistance from some non-law enforcement State agency or other organization, then you should direct those requests to your local accredited Emergency Management Agency. That request will then be forwarded to the State Emergency Operations Center for consideration. This includes jersey barriers, IDOT trucks, PPE, Public Health resources, etc.

COVID19 RELATED ISSUES, PLANNING SUPPORT, INFORMATION, ADVICE

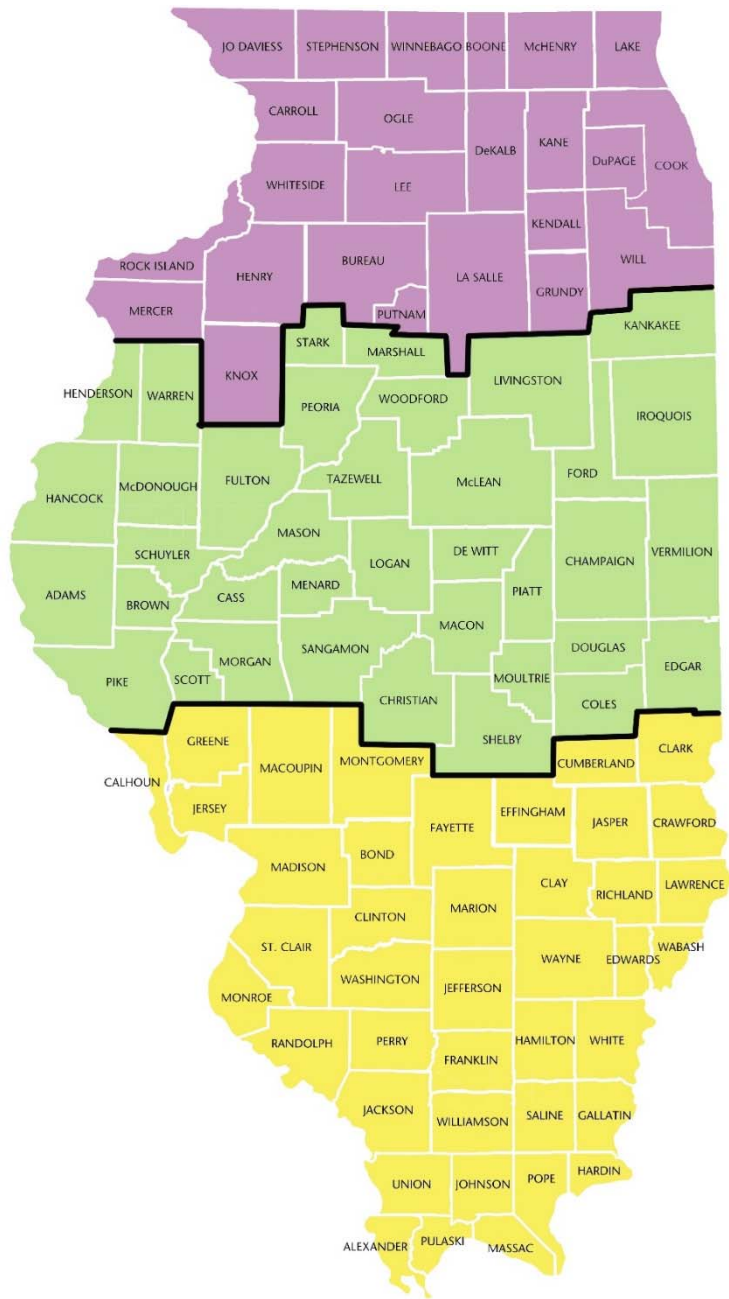
Questions for any COVID19 related issue that local law enforcement may have, Regional Law Enforcement Support Centers (LESC) have been established to work with agencies to solve them. The LESC is staffed by an ILEAS Regional Planning Coordinator, an Illinois State Police command-level officer and a National Guard representative. There are three located North, Central and South. They are designed to assist you with issues that include but are not limited to:

- Sources about Executive Order enforcement
- Where to find documents, links & resources to educate your agency and answer questions
- A COVID19 related event is going to happen in your jurisdiction - for instance a testing center opening up – and you need advice or planning support or liaison to other agencies to coordinate a local response
- A communications related issue – radios, PSAP support thru the 9-1-1 ISP office, potential need for ILTERT, etc.
- A shortage of staffing due to sickness, quarantine, etc. that will affect your ability to provide police services
- Corrections related issues
- Any other non-emergency related requests for information.

Requests for support from the Law Enforcement Support Centers can be accessed by contacting your ILEAS Regional Planning Coordinator, your ISP District Command or directly using the information on the LESC map.



REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT CENTER LOCATIONS & CONTACT INFORMATION



LESC North 217.801.6993

isp.lesc.north@illinois.gov

**ISP Major Robert Meeder
ISP Captain Jason Lococo
ILEAS RPC Tom Gallahue
ILEAS RPC Mike D'Amico**

LESC Central 217.801.6579

isp.lesc.central@illinois.gov

**ISP Major Clay Cushman
ISP Captain John Price
ILEAS RPC Randy Wilson**

LESC South 217.801.7004

isp.lesc.south@illinois.gov

**ISP Major William Sons
ISP Captain Mark Doiron
ILEAS RPC Calvin Stearns**



For general questions about COVID-19 and Illinois' response and guidance, call 1-800-889-3931 or email DPH.SICK@ILLINOIS.GOV.

or visit

<https://www.dph.illinois.gov/covid19>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>



To join “The LID” group, please follow the steps below. If you encounter any problems, please email ISP.Emergency.Services@illinois.gov

1. <https://gii.dhs.gov/>
2. Log in using your HSIN credentials
3. Select Groups



4. Search LID



5. Select LID



Home Gallery Map Scene Groups My Content My Organization

Johnathon

QLID



Search Results

Related Searches

Find items related to "LID"

Find items published by Esri related to "LID"

Search External Sites

- Geospatial Platform (Data.gov)
- ArcGIS Online

1 result



LID

Provide location based special events to the emergency services sector within Illinois. This will provide key stakeholders better situational awareness of special events in Illinois.

owned by ALANA.SORRENTINO2 on June 8, 2017

Relevance Title Owner Date

More Information

What types of items can I find here?

Advanced search options

Finding layer packages and other ArcGIS desktop content.

6. Select "JOIN THIS GROUP"

Home Gallery Map Scene Groups My Content My Organization

Johnathon



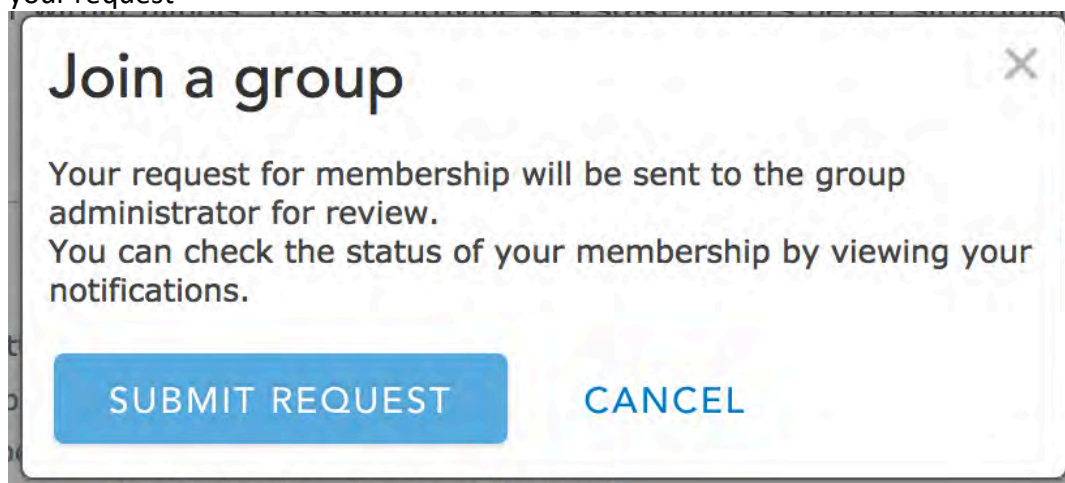
LID

JOIN THIS GROUP

SHARE

Provide location based special events to the emergency services sector within Illinois. This will provide key stakeholders better situational awareness of special events in Illinois.

7. Submit Request and email ISP.Emergency.Services@illinois.gov that you have submitted your request



Once you have been added to LID, there are two options to access the information. STIC recommends the short link provided below that will take you directly to the dashboard.

<http://arcg.is/2rA9veS>



If you log into the GII portal, you will need to access the LID through groups. Within LID search for the STIC Public Safety Partners App within the group content.

As a part of the group, we encourage you to use this platform daily and provide STIC with feedback and suggestions for improvement. If there are areas or information that would benefit the public safety community within Illinois, please let us know.

If you encounter any problems within the system, please reach out to your program manager for assistance.

Thank you!



Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Note
March 25, 2020

****UNCLASSIFIED// FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY****

The material contained in this document should be treated as UNCLASSIFIED/FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (U//FOUO) and restricted to members of public safety organizations and vetted private sector partners. Under no circumstances should this material be released to media sources.

(U) COVID-19 Quick Reference Guide for Law Enforcement

(U) The Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC) has compiled a list of resources available to law enforcement to learn more about Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19), how agencies can prepare, and where to report information.

(U) COVID-19

- (U) The International Association of Chiefs of Police has a law enforcement resources page dedicated to COVID-19 and can be found here: <https://www.theiacp.org/resources/document/law-enforcement-information-on-covid-19>.¹
- (U) The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police has established a COVID-19 resource center online for Illinois chiefs. The online center can be accessed here: <https://www.ilchiefs.org/covid-19-resource-center>.²
- (U) The National Sheriffs' Association provides COVID-19 information online for law enforcement and can be accessed here: <https://www.sheriffs.org/coronavirus/jails>.³
- (U) The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) has provided COVID-19 resources for member agencies behind password login.⁴
- (U) The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has a site dedicated to COVID-19 and also provides a link to access the daily press briefings from the governor. The IDPH site can be accessed here: <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/coronavirus>.⁵
- (U) The State of Illinois has created a COVID-19 response page. It can be found here: <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/coronavirus/Pages/default.aspx>.⁶
- (U) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has provided information for what law enforcement personnel need to know about the disease: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-law-enforcement.html>.⁷
- (U) The World Health Organization (WHO) has provided rolling updates about COVID-19: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>.⁸
- (U) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has published their Pandemic Influenza Continuity of Operations Annex Template Instructions online and it can be accessed here: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1396880633531-35405f61d483668155492a7cccd1600b/Pandemic_Influenza_Template.pdf.⁹
- (U) A world map from Johns Hopkins University and Resource Center tracks the number of COVID-19 cases and it can be accessed here: <https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>.¹⁰



(U) Suspected Fraud

- (U) The public is urged to report suspected fraud schemes related to COVID-19 by calling the National Center for Disaster Fraud (NCDF) hotline at 1-866-720-5721 or NCDF e-mail address disaster@leo.gov.¹¹
- (U) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Internet Crimes Complaint Center (IC3) accepts complaints from either the actual victim or from a third party to the complainant.¹² The complaints can be reported here: <https://www.ic3.gov/default.aspx>.¹³

(U) Price Gouging

- (U) The Illinois Attorney General is collecting information on price gouging. Claims can be submitted here: <https://ccformsubmission.ilattorneygeneral.net/>.¹⁴ A printable form can be accessed here: <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/consumers/conscomp.pdf>.¹⁵

(U) Determination of Essential Business or Complaints

- (U) The State of Illinois has established an Essential Business Determination Hotline, which can be reached by calling 1-800-252-2923 or submit questions by sending an email to CEO.support@illinois.gov.¹⁶
- (U) Details of the executive order to expand the telehealth services and protect health care providers in response to COVID-19 can be located here: <https://www2.illinois.gov/Pages/Executive-Orders/ExecutiveOrder2020-10.aspx>.¹⁷
- (U) Frequently asked questions regarding the executive order can be found here: https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/Documents/Stay%20at%20Home%20EO%20FAQ_.pdf.¹⁸
- (U) The Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity (IDCEO) has created a flowchart to aid in determining essential businesses and can be found here: <https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/Documents/Essential%20Business%20Flowchart.pdf>.¹⁹
- (U) The IDCEO has also created a checklist to aid in determining essential businesses and can be found here: <https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/SmallBizAssistance/Documents/Essential%20Business%20Checklist3-22.pdf>.²⁰
- (U) The press release for the stay at home order effective on March 21, 2020 can be located here: <https://www2.illinois.gov/Pages/news-item.aspx?ReleaseID=21288>.²¹

(U) School Closures

- (U) Children could experience an increased risk of child exploitation due to school closings.²² Information can be found here: <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/school-closings-due-to-covid-19-present-potential-for-increased-risk-of-child-exploitation>.²³
- (U) More information about school closures related to COVID-19 can be found on the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) site: <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/covid19.aspx>.²⁴

(U) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Guidance for Law Enforcement

- (U) Law enforcement that makes contact with someone who is suspected to or has COVID-19 should follow the CDC's guidance for emergency services.²⁵ The guidance can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html>.²⁶
- (U) The CDC has provided tips for first responder self-care.²⁷ The tips can be found here: <https://emergency.cdc.gov/coping/responders.asp>.²⁸



- (U) For first responders who have facial hair information about how to correctly wear a respirator can be located here:

<https://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/2017/11/02/noshave/>.²⁹

(U//FOUO) This informational is being provided for situational awareness. If there are any questions, please direct them to stic@illinois.gov or 877-455-7842.

(U) This document addresses HSEC Codes 6.1 and 6.2.

¹ (U) Law Information on COVID-19 Resources. (2020, March 9). International Association of Chiefs of Police.

<https://www.theiacp.org/resources/document/law-enforcement-information-on-covid-19>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

² (U) COVID-19 Resource Center for Illinois Chiefs. (2018). Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. <https://www.ilchiefs.org/covid-19-resource-center>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

³ (U) Coronavirus Information. (2019). Illinois Sheriffs' Association. <https://www.sheriffs.org/coronavirus/jails>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

⁴ (U) COVID19 Resources. (2020). Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System. <https://www.ileas.org/>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

⁵ (U) Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). (2020). Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/coronavirus>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

⁶ (U) Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). (2020). State of Illinois. <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/coronavirus/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

⁷ (U) What Law Enforcement Personnel Need to Know about Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). (2020, March 14). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-law-enforcement.html>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

⁸ (U) Rolling updates on coronavirus disease (COVID-19). (2020, March 23). World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

⁹ (U) Pandemic Influenza Continuity of Operations Annex Template Instructions. (n.d.). Federal Emergency Management Agency.

https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1396880633531-35405f61d483668155492a7cccd1600b/Pandemic_Influenza_Template.pdf, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹⁰ (U) Coronavirus COVID-19 Global Cases by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University. (2020, March 25). Johns Hopkins University and Resource Center. <https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹¹ (U) National Center for Disaster Fraud. (n.d.). The United States Department of Justice. <https://www.justice.gov/disaster-fraud>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹² (U) Filing a Complaint with the IC3. (n.d.). Federal Bureau of Investigation Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3). <https://www.ic3.gov/default.aspx>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹³ (U) Ibid.

¹⁴ (U) Consumer Complaint On-Line Submission Form. (2019). Illinois Attorney General. <https://ccformsubmission.ilattorneygeneral.net/>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹⁵ (U) Illinois Attorney General Printable Form. (n.d.). <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/consumers/conscomp.pdf>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹⁶ (U) Here's How You Can Find Out if an Illinois Business is Essential. (2020, March 23). NBC 5 Chicago. <https://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local/heres-how-you-can-find-out-if-a-business-is-essential/2243164/>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹⁷ (U) Executive Order 2020-10. (2020, March 20). State of Illinois. <https://www2.illinois.gov/Pages/Executive-Orders/ExecutiveOrder2020-10.aspx>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹⁸ (U) State of Illinois. (n.d.) https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/Documents/Stay%20at%20Home%20EO%20FAQ_.pdf, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

¹⁹ (U) Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity. (n.d.). State of Illinois.

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/Documents/Essential%20Business%20Flowchart.pdf>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²⁰ (U) Essential Businesses & Operations. (n.d.). Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity. <https://www.iml.org/file.cfm?key=18415>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²¹ (U) Office of the Governor. (2020, March 20). Gov. Pritzker Announces Statewide Stay At Home Order to Maximize COVID-19 Containment, Ensure Health Care System Remains Fully Operational. State of Illinois. <https://www2.illinois.gov/Pages/news-item.aspx?ReleaseID=21288>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²² (U) School Closings Due to COVID-19 Present Potential for Increased Risk of Child Exploitation. (2020, March 23). Federal Bureau of Investigation. <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/school-closings-due-to-covid-19-present-potential-for-increased-risk-of-child-exploitation>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²³ (U) Ibid.

²⁴ (U) Coronavirus. (2019). Illinois State Board of Education. <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/covid19.aspx>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²⁵ (U) Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). (2020, March 20). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²⁶ (U) Ibid

²⁷ (U) Emergency Responders: Tips for taking care of yourself. (2018, March 19). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/coping/responders.asp>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.

²⁸ (U) Ibid.

²⁹ (U) Krah Cichowicz, MA, Jaclyn; Shaffer, PhD, Ron; and Shamblin, Markee. (2020, March 9). To Beard or not to Beard? That's a good Question! U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/2017/11/02/noshave/>, Accessed on 03/25/2020.





What law enforcement personnel need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The outbreak first started in China, but cases have been identified in a growing number of other areas, including the United States.

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness.

- Data suggests that symptoms may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19.
- Symptoms can include fever, cough, difficulty breathing, and shortness of breath.
- The virus causing COVID-19 is called SARS-CoV-2. It is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person via respiratory droplets among close contacts. Respiratory droplets are produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes and can land in the mouths or noses, or possibly be inhaled into the lungs, of people who are nearby.
 - Close contact increases your risk for COVID-19, including:
 - » Being within approximately 6 feet of an individual with COVID-19 for a prolonged period of time.
 - » Having direct contact with body fluids (such as blood, phlegm, and respiratory droplets) from an individual with COVID-19.

To protect yourself from exposure

- **If possible, maintain a distance of at least 6 feet.**
- **Practice proper hand hygiene.**
Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available and illicit drugs are NOT suspected to be present, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Do not touch your face with unwashed hands.
- Have a trained Emergency Medical Service/Emergency Medical Technician (EMS/EMT) assess and transport anyone you think might have COVID-19 to a healthcare facility.
- Ensure only trained personnel wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) have contact with individuals who have or may have COVID-19.
- Learn your employer's plan for exposure control and participate in all-hands training on the use of PPE for respiratory protection, if available.

Recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Law enforcement who must make contact with individuals confirmed or suspected to have COVID-19 should follow CDC's Interim Guidance for EMS. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html>.

Different styles of PPE may be necessary to perform operational duties. These alternative styles (i.e., coveralls) must provide protection that is at least as great as that provided by the minimum amount of PPE recommended.

The minimum PPE recommended is:

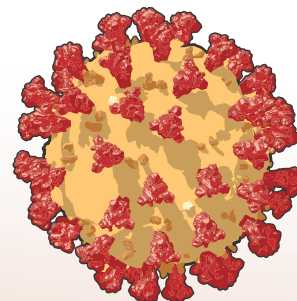
- A single pair of disposable examination gloves,
- Disposable isolation gown or single-use/disposable coveralls*,
- Any NIOSH-approved particulate respirator (i.e., N-95 or higher-level respirator); facemasks are an acceptable alternative until the supply chain is restored, and
- Eye protection (i.e., goggles or disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of the face).

*If unable to wear a disposable gown or coveralls because it limits access to duty belt and gear, ensure duty belt and gear are disinfected after contact with individual.

If close contact occurred during apprehension

- Clean and disinfect duty belt and gear prior to reuse using a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the product label.
- Follow standard operating procedures for the containment and disposal of used PPE.
- Follow standard operating procedures for containing and laundering clothes. Avoid shaking the clothes.

For law enforcement personnel performing daily routine activities, the immediate health risk is considered low. Law enforcement leadership and personnel should follow CDC's Interim General Business Guidance. Search "Interim Guidance for Businesses" on www.cdc.gov.



cdc.gov/COVID-19



2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Quick Reference for Law Enforcement

quick reference is intended as a guide for law enforcement personnel who may respond to, or come in contact with, individuals potentially exposed to and/or infected with the COVID-19 virus.

History

CDC is closely monitoring an outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus (named "COVID-19") that was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and which continues to expand.

Transmission

COVID-19 is a viral illness and can be spread from person-to-person among close contacts (about 6 feet). Person-to-person spread is thought to occur mainly via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. It's currently unclear if a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.

Symptoms

Patients with COVID-19 have reportedly had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

Rules of Thumb

Officer safety is the most important consideration

- Be smart, be careful
- Respiratory droplets can infect you
- Fear and ignorance about COVID-19 is widespread
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick

Basic Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Recommendations for Infection Control

- Contact: gloves
- Airborne: N95 filtering face piece respirator
- Eye protection (goggles or face shield)

When is PPE recommended

- For lifesaving medical treatment
- Direct contact with an individual experiencing symptoms
- Per department policy and protocol

For more information

CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

IDPH: <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/coronavirus>

Illinois 24/7 Hotline: 1-800-889-3931 or email dph.sick@illinois.gov

2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Quick Reference for Law Enforcement

This quick reference is intended as a guide for law enforcement personnel who may respond to, or come in contact with, individuals potentially exposed to and/or infected with the COVID-19 virus.

History

CDC is closely monitoring an outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus (named "COVID-19") that was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and which continues to expand.

Transmission

COVID-19 is a viral illness and can be spread from person-to-person among close contacts (about 6 feet). Person-to-person spread is thought to occur mainly via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. It's currently unclear if a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.

Symptoms

Patients with COVID-19 have reportedly had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

Rules of Thumb

Officer safety is the most important consideration

- Be smart, be careful
- Respiratory droplets can infect you
- Fear and ignorance about COVID-19 is widespread
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick

Basic Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Recommendations for Infection Control

- Contact: gloves
- Airborne: N95 filtering face piece respirator
- Eye protection (goggles or face shield)

When is PPE recommended

- For lifesaving medical treatment
- Direct contact with an individual experiencing symptoms
- Per department policy and protocol

For more information

CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

IDPH: <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/coronavirus>

Illinois 24/7 Hotline: 1-800-889-3931 or email dph.sick@illinois.gov



2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Quick Reference for Law Enforcement

Assessment Questions

PSAP (911/Dispatch) has not made an initial COVID-19 assessment, responding law enforcement personnel should attempt to determine the following, if you suspect the individual displays any of the symptoms of COVID-19, while utilizing protective guidelines provided on the front of this quick reference.

- Have you traveled out of the country to a geographic area affected with COVID-19 in the last 14 days?
- Have you had contact with anyone who has traveled to an area that is experiencing an active COVID-19 outbreak?
- Have you had any contact with a COVID-19 patient?
- Are you feeling ill? What are your symptoms? How long have you been ill or had symptoms?

If the answer to any of these questions is YES, notify PSAP (911/Dispatch) secure the scene and minimize additional exposure pending EMS arrival.

Response Considerations (WHAT TO DO)

- Most response situations will warrant the usual level of precaution against respiratory pathogens. Follow department protocol/policy.
- If PSAP call takers advise that the individual is suspected of having COVID-19 law enforcement personnel should wear recommended PPE.
- Avoid direct contact with a symptomatic individual's body fluid and secretions.
 - To minimize potential exposure, it may be prudent to perform the initial screening from at least 6 feet away from the individual.
- If direct contact with a symptomatic individual or their respiratory secretions is necessary, follow the department's First Responder Blood-borne Pathogen policy/protocol.
- Wash hands vigorously with soap and water for at least 20 seconds (or hand sanitizer \geq 60% alcohol) after removing PPE or after close contact with an ill person and/or with body fluids or surfaces that may be contaminated.
- Report potential exposure following department policy/protocol.

Officer Safety is the Most Important Considerations

- Emergency medical treatment should be provided through local EMS/911 services.
- If an officer is confronted with a medical situation requiring immediate life-saving attention (i.e., CPR, trauma, etc.) follow the department's medical policy/protocol.
- If an officer comes into direct contact with respiratory droplets from an individual with suspected COVID-19, the officer should wash the affected skin surfaces immediately with soap and water for at least 20 seconds and contact his/her direct supervisor.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Report exposure to on-scene EMS personnel and follow department policy/protocol as appropriate.

Developed by the Illinois Department of Public Health

2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Quick Reference for Law Enforcement

Risk Evaluation Questions

If PSAP (911/Dispatch) has not made an initial COVID-19 assessment, responding law enforcement personnel should attempt to determine the following, if you suspect the individual displays any of the symptoms of COVID-19, while utilizing protective guidelines provided on the front of this quick reference.

- Have you traveled out of the country to a geographic area affected with COVID-19 in the last 14 days?
- Have you had contact with anyone who has traveled to an area that is experiencing an active COVID-19 outbreak?
- Have you had any contact with a COVID-19 patient?
- Are you feeling ill? What are your symptoms? How long have you been ill or had symptoms?

If the answer to any of these questions is YES, notify PSAP (911/Dispatch) secure the scene and minimize additional exposure pending EMS arrival.

Response Considerations (WHAT TO DO)

- Most response situations will warrant the usual level of precaution against respiratory pathogens. Follow department protocol/policy.
- If PSAP call takers advise that the individual is suspected of having COVID-19 law enforcement personnel should wear recommended PPE.
- Avoid direct contact with a symptomatic individual's body fluid and secretions.
 - To minimize potential exposure, it may be prudent to perform the initial screening from at least 6 feet away from the individual.
- If direct contact with a symptomatic individual or their respiratory secretions is necessary, follow the department's First Responder Blood-borne Pathogen policy/protocol.
- Wash hands vigorously with soap and water for at least 20 seconds (or hand sanitizer \geq 60% alcohol) after removing PPE or after close contact with an ill person and/or with body fluids or surfaces that may be contaminated.
- Report potential exposure following department policy/protocol.

Officer Safety is the Most Important Considerations

- Emergency medical treatment should be provided through local EMS/911 services.
- If an officer is confronted with a medical situation requiring immediate life-saving attention (i.e., CPR, trauma, etc.) follow the department's medical policy/protocol.
- If an officer comes into direct contact with respiratory droplets from an individual with suspected COVID-19, the officer should wash the affected skin surfaces immediately with soap and water for at least 20 seconds and contact his/her direct supervisor.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Report exposure to on-scene EMS personnel and follow department policy/protocol as appropriate.

Developed by the Illinois Department of Public Health



Q: What is 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)?

A: There are many types of human coronaviruses including some that commonly cause mild upper-respiratory tract illnesses. COVID-19 is a new disease, caused by a novel (or new) coronavirus not previously seen in humans. COVID-19 was identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness first detected in Wuhan, China, that has spread around the world, including the United States and all 50 states. The latest situation summary updates are available on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention web page [2019 Novel Coronavirus](#).

Q: What is the source of the virus?

A: Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in people and many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats and bats. Early on, many of the patients at the epicenter of the COVID-19 outbreak in China had some link to a large seafood and live animal market, suggesting animal-to-person spread. Later, a growing number of patients reportedly did not have exposure to animal markets, indicating person-to-person spread. Person-to-person spread was subsequently reported outside China, including the United States.

Q. What does it mean that COVID-19 is a Global Pandemic?

A: A pandemic is a global outbreak of disease. Pandemics happen when a new virus emerges to infect people and can spread between people. Because there is little to no pre-existing immunity against the new virus, it spreads worldwide. The virus that causes COVID-19 is infecting people and spreading easily from person-to-person. Cases have been detected in most countries worldwide, including the United States, which has recorded cases in all 50 states.

Q: What are the symptoms of COVID-2019?

A: People who are infected with COVID-19 have developed mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms including fever, cough, shortness of breath, and potentially respiratory distress 2-14 days after exposure. Call your health care provider for medical advice if you think you have been exposed to COVID-19 and develop a fever and symptoms, such as cough or difficulty breathing.

Q: How does COVID-19 spread?

A: COVID-19 has been shown to spread between people. Someone who is actively sick with COVID-19 can spread the illness to others, so CDC recommends these patients be isolated either in the hospital or at home (depending on the severity of their illness) until they are better and no longer pose a risk of infecting others. Human coronaviruses typically spread through the air by coughing and sneezing. How long someone is actively sick can vary so the decision on when to release someone from isolation is made on a case-by-case basis in consultation with doctors, infection prevention and control experts, and public health officials and involves considering specifics of each situation, including disease severity, illness signs and symptoms, and results of laboratory testing for that patient.



ent [CDC guidance for when it is OK to release someone from isolation](#) is made on a case by case basis and includes meeting all of the following requirements:

- The patient is free from fever without the use of fever-reducing medications for at least 72 hours.
- The patient is no longer showing symptoms, including cough.
- It has been at least 7 days since the onset of the patient's illness.

This recommendation is to help prevent most, but may not prevent all, instances of secondary spread. According to CDC, the risk of transmission after recovery is likely very substantially less than that during illness.

Someone who has been released from isolation is not considered to pose a risk of infection to others.

Q: How is COVID-19 diagnosed?

A: Diagnosis occurs through laboratory testing of respiratory specimens. Some coronavirus strains cause the common cold and patients tested by their health care provider may test positive for these types.

Q: Can someone spread the virus without being sick?

A: People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest). Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms. There have been reports of this occurring with COVID-19, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

Q: Will warm weather stop the outbreak of COVID-19?

It is not yet known whether weather and temperature impact the spread of COVID-19. Some other viruses, like the common cold and flu, spread more during cold weather months but that does not mean it is impossible to become sick with these viruses during other months. At this time it is not known whether the spread of COVID-19 will decrease when weather becomes warmer. There is much more to learn about the transmissibility, severity and other features associated with COVID-19 and investigations are ongoing.

Q: What is social distancing?

A: Social distancing is deliberately increasing the physical space between people to avoid spreading illness. Staying at least 6 feet away from other people reduces the chances of catching COVID-19. Other examples of social distancing with the goal of avoiding crowds, crowded spaces and mass gatherings include working from home instead of the office, closing schools and switching to on-line classes, visiting loved ones by electronic devices instead of in person, suspending worship services, and canceling or postponing large meetings.

What is the state recommending for social distancing?



JB Pritzker has prohibited public and private gatherings of 50 or more people through May 1. This includes community, civic, public leisure, faith-based events, sporting events with spectators, concerts, conventions and any similar event or activity that brings together 50 or more people in a room or space at the same time (CDC guidelines call for Americans to avoid groups of more than 10 people). The governor also, by Executive Order, closed schools, bars and restaurants through March 30. Restaurant kitchens can remain open and put in place drive-thru, curbside pickup and delivery options. The Illinois Gaming Board has suspended video gaming through March 30.

Q: Can I go outdoors?

A: Yes, go outdoors for fresh air and exercise. Ride a bike, walk the dog, go for a hike, jog. Social distancing does not mean staying indoors, it means avoiding close contact with people. Remember to wash your hands any time you enter from outdoors and before you eat.

Q: Can I go to the supermarket?

A: Yes. Buy as much as you need to lessen the number of trips and try and shop when the store is least likely to be crowded. Some grocery stores have designated special hours for the elderly (over age 60), pregnant women and those with compromised immune systems to lessen their exposure to large crowds and possible exposure to COVID-19.

Q: How can I help protect myself?

A: Follow these tips to help prevent COVID-19:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick with respiratory symptoms.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.
- If you have not already done so, discuss influenza vaccination with your health care provider to help protect you against seasonal influenza.

Q: Should I wear a facemask?

A: **If you are sick:** You should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) and before you enter a health care provider's office. If you are unable to wear a facemask (for example, because it causes trouble breathing), then you should do your best to cover your coughs and sneezes, and people who are caring for you should wear a facemask if they enter your room.

If you are not sick: You do not need to wear a facemask unless you are caring for someone who is sick (and they are not able to wear a facemask). Facemasks may be in short supply and they should be saved for caregivers.



Q: What steps should parents take to protect children?

A: This is a new virus and we are still learning about it, but so far, there does not seem to be a lot of illness in children. Most illness, including serious illness, is happening in adults of working age and older adults. Discourage children and teens from gathering in other public places while school is dismissed to help slow the spread of COVID-19 in the community. Encourage frequent handwashing and follow other prevention tips.

Q: Who is at higher risk?

A: COVID-19 is a new disease and we are learning more about it every day. Older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions may be at higher risk for more serious complications from COVID-19. Based upon available information to date, the CDC has said those most at risk include:

- People 65 years and older
- People who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility
- People who are pregnant
- People of any age with the following underlying medical conditions, particularly those that are not well controlled:
 - Chronic lung disease or asthma
 - Congestive heart failure or coronary artery disease
 - Diabetes
 - Neurologic conditions that weaken the ability to cough
 - Weakened immune system
 - Chemotherapy radiation for cancer (currently or in recent past)
 - Sickle cell anemia
 - Chronic kidney diseases requiring dialysis
 - Cirrhosis of the liver
 - Lack of spleen or a spleen that doesn't function correctly
 - Extreme obesity (body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 40)

Q: Should I clean “high touch” surfaces?

A: Yes. Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces, such as tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets and sinks. If surfaces are dirty, clean them using detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection. To disinfect, most common EPA-registered household disinfectants will work.

Q: Is there a vaccine?

A: No. Currently, there is not a vaccine for COVID-19.

Q: What are the treatments for COVID-19?

A: Currently, there are no specific treatments recommended for illnesses caused by COVID-19. Medical care is supportive to help relieve symptoms.



Q. What should health care providers, laboratories and health departments do?

A: Health care providers and laboratories should report suspect COVID-19 cases immediately (within 3 hours) to their local health department, who should report cases to IDPH within the same time frame. For recommendations and guidance, see the [IDPH Coronavirus Page](#) or the CDC's web page [2019 Novel Coronavirus](#).

Q: What are public health departments in Illinois doing about this situation?

A: IDPH and local health departments have implemented heightened surveillance to identify and test patients most likely to have COVID-19. Public health experts are communicating with and educating health care providers and other public health partners about the current situation. Measures are being developed to prevent the spread of illness in Illinois. Frequent communication with the public will be available through the [IDPH Coronavirus Page](#).

RELEASING COVID-19 CASES AND CONTACTS FROM ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE



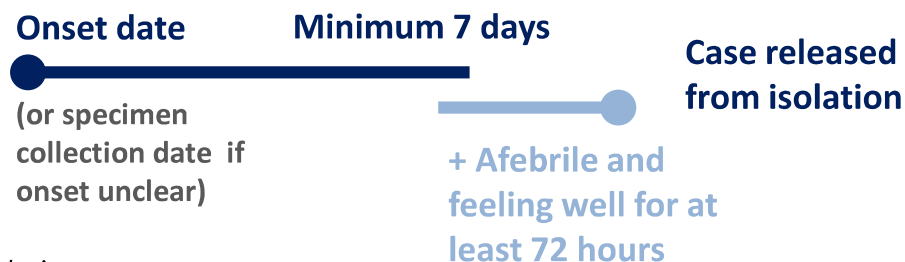
CASES

Must be isolated for a minimum of 7 days after symptom onset and can be released after afebrile and feeling well (without fever-reducing medication) for at least 72 hours.

Note: Lingering cough should not prevent a case from being released from isolation.

Examples:

- A case that is well on day 3 and afebrile and feeling well for 72 hours must remain isolated until day 7.
- A case that is still symptomatic on day 7, and symptoms last until day 12, cannot be released until day 15.



HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS

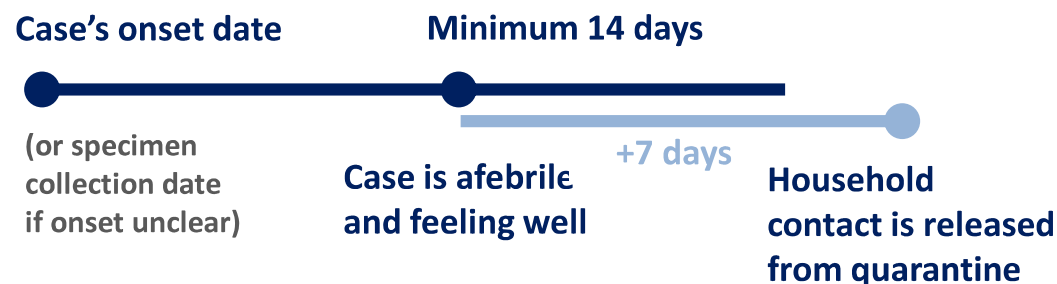
Must be quarantined for 7 days after the case has been afebrile and feeling well (because exposure is considered ongoing within the home) and for a minimum of 14 days.

If a household contact develops symptoms, they should be tested.

This means that household contacts may need to remain at home longer than the initial case.

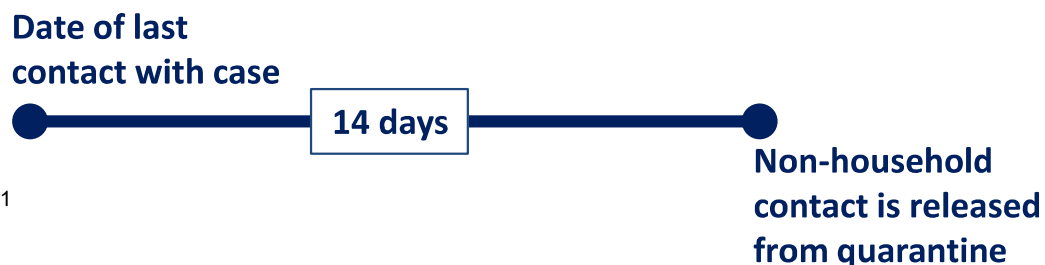
Examples:

- A case is well 3 days after onset. The household contact must remain quarantined until day 14.
- A case is well 7 days after onset. The household contact can be released on day 14.
- A case is well 14 days after onset. The household contact can be released on day 21.



NON-HOUSEHOLD CLOSE CONTACTS

Must be quarantined for 14 days from the date of last contact with the case.





<https://www.planetfitness.com/>
<https://makeyourbodywork.com/how-to-exercise-at-home/>
https://www.huffpost.com/entry/free-online-workout_b_7722024
<https://www.afscme.org/covid-19/resources>
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>
<https://www2.illinois.gov/cms/Pages/COVID-19.aspx>
<https://www.coronavirus.gov/>
<https://depression.org.nz/covid-19/>
<https://www.stress.org/coping-with-covid-19-stress-anxiety-from-home>



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

Working With and Around COVID-19 March 24, 2020

This document is intended to provide strategies for identifying personnel who should be at work, those who should not be, and the current best practice for returning personnel to work.

Definitions:

Signs: Fever (100.0 and above)

Symptoms: Acute respiratory illness (e.g. cough, difficulty breathing). The full spectrum of the illness remains unclear.

Exposure/Close contact is defined as:

- Being within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) of a person infected with COVID-19 for a prolonged period of time;
- Close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare waiting area or other public space with a person infected with COVID-19.

Or

- Having direct contact with infectious secretions from a person infected with COVID-19 (e.g., being coughed on, sneezed on, spit on).

Incubation time: Signs and symptoms may appear any time from 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. Median incubation time is approximately 5 days, but range from 2-24 days.

Self-monitoring:

- For fever: temperature should be taken twice daily
- For symptoms: pay attention to coughing or difficulty breathing



DO NOT REPORT TO WORK: Symptomatic employees who exhibit signs and symptoms of an upper respiratory tract infection (cough, difficulty breathing), fever (documented or perceived) should not be permitted in the work place.

REPORT TO WORK:

- Any employee who remains without signs or symptoms as noted above.
- Any employee who has had direct exposure/close contact with a person suspected to have COVID 19 or a person who has traveled domestically or internationally within 14 days, **CAN** report to work, provided employee does the following:
 - Self-monitors for fever and maintains a daily log including with the date, time, temperature (twice per day, a.m./p.m.), and notes on general health including presence/absence of cough, difficulty breathing, or other symptoms of upper respiratory infection;
 - Wears a surgical mask at all times;
 - Maintains social distancing of 6 feet;
 - Avoids touching face and eyes;
 - Washes hands immediately after touching face and eyes;
 - Washes hands frequently and exercises good hand hygiene.

IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP WHILE AT WORK:

- Put on surgical mask
- Isolate yourself from others
- Notify your supervisor
- Leave work
- Self-isolate at home
- Contact your Primary Care Physician
- If you are experiencing serious illness, seek care at the closest Emergency Department
- Seek testing for COVID.
 - First Responder test sites are available.
 - Through any drive through testing site near you.



RETURN TO WORK:

Two strategies for managing the public safety workforce:

A) *Non-test-based strategy*

Exclude from work until:

- At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed *since recovery* defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
- At least 7 days have passed *since symptoms first appeared*.

Or

B) *Test-based strategy*

Exclude from work until:

- Resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications; and,
- Improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
- Negative results of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized molecular assay for COVID-19 from at least two consecutive nasopharyngeal swab specimens collected at least 24 hours apart (total of two negative specimens).

If Strategy A is utilized:

- Employees must obtain authorization from an immediate supervisor before returning to work.

If Strategy B is utilized:

- Employees must obtain written confirmation that return to work is appropriate that is signed by a physician before returning to work. This includes official test results.

If HCP/First Responder was never tested for COVID-19 but has an alternate diagnosis (e.g., tested positive for influenza), criteria for return to work should be based on that diagnosis.



Testing: COVID-19 testing is done using a nasal or throat swab. Virus RNA is extracted. Presence of virus RNA indicates a positive test.

- A positive test result for COVID-19 indicates that virus RNA was detected, and the patient is presumptively infected with the virus and considered contagious.
 - False positive test results are unlikely.
- A negative test result means that the virus RNA was not detected in the specimen.
 - A negative result does not rule out COVID-19.
 - A negative result does not exclude the possibility of COVID-19.
 - A false negative must be considered with every negative test.
 - A negative test can lead to a false sense of security. This is especially true for asymptomatic individuals who receive testing.

Decisions about testing are at the discretion of state and local health departments and/or individual clinicians.

Who should be tested: At this time, Illinois is recommending only those who are symptomatic be tested. This is important so that contacts can be identified and monitored. It is also important because a testing based strategy can be employed to return the individual to work.

Priorities for Testing: Any symptomatic persons who, within 14 days of symptom onset, had close contact with person suspected of having COVID-19 or laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patient, or who have a history of [travel from affected geographic areas](#) within 14 days of their symptom onset.

First Responder Testing: First responders should be symptomatic if seeking testing. Check with your supervisor or other resources for testing locations. Please note, this is an invasive nasal swab of **both** nostrils or your throat.

Documents Required for First Responders to Get Tested:

- Driver's License
- Insurance Card
- LEO Identification Card



Special circumstances:

- **Pregnancy:** At this time there are no American College of Obstetrics and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommendations surrounding COVID-19 and pregnancy. This is due to a lack of adequate data. Recommendations at this time are as follows:
 - Pregnant women may remain at work without work restriction.
 - Pregnant women should practice social distancing.
 - Pregnant women should avoid contact with confirmed COVID-19 individuals.
 - PPE should be used as recommended per ISP guidelines.
 - Consultation with their obstetrician gynecologist is recommended.



RE: Decontamination of COVID-19 Exposed Axon Products

Law enforcement officers around the world are at risk of exposure to COVID-19 as they interact with the public. Each law enforcement agency should develop and follow its own policies and procedures for cleaning and decontaminating products manufactured by Axon Enterprise, Inc. ("Axon"). However, due to the recent categorization of COVID-19 as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), Axon provides the following guidance on the decontamination of Axon's body worn cameras ("BWCs"), sensors, TASER® conducted energy weapons ("CEWs"), and all product accessories from potential COVID-19 exposure. Current evidence suggests that the COVID-19 virus may remain viable for hours to days on surfaces made from a variety of materials.¹

Check the recommended cleaning and disinfecting agents deemed suitable by medical authorities in your country for cleaning and disinfecting items suspected of having been exposed to COVID-19, and in line with your agency's biohazard risk reduction strategy.

In addition to regularly cleaning and disinfecting equipment and surfaces, the United States' Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends disinfecting material and surfaces potentially exposed to COVID-19 with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant. Axon has performed testing on several EPA registered PDI Sani-Cloth® wipes, including: PDI Sani-Cloth HB, PDI Sani-Cloth AF3, PDI Sani-Cloth Plus, PDI Sani-Cloth Bleach, and PDI Super Sani-Cloth. The testing resulted in no negative effects to the plastic, rubber, metal, and glass materials of Axon's products. Axon recommends PDI Sani-Cloth products because of their ease of use and ability to control the amount of moisture exposed to the device. Axon products should be wiped with the Sani-Cloth (or a cloth dampened with an equivalent disinfectant, such as a 10:1 mixture of water and bleach), but not immersed or soaked with risk of allowing moisture to seep into the device. Allow the device to dry before use. When handling CEW's during this process, they should be placed on safe, all live cartridges removed and wiped separately. Use caution when disinfecting CEW cartridges, pointing the cartridge in a safe direction, and using only a damp disinfecting cloth to prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD). Allow CEW cartridges to dry before reinserting them into the CEW. The dry time will vary depending on humidity and airflow around the device.

Each law enforcement agency should establish its own policies and procedures for CEW probe removal and collection; however, as a general rule, probes that have penetrated the body should be treated as contaminated needles (biohazard), regardless of whether the person is suspected of being infected with COVID-19 or not. During and after probe removal from a subject, follow all agency policies and procedures for handling biohazards and all current recommendations for COVID-19 risk mitigation.

Additional information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention "What Law Enforcement Personnel Need to Know about Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)":

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-law-enforcement.html>

Sani-Cloth is a trademark of Professional Disposables International, Inc.

▲, ▲ AXON, Axon, and TASER are trademarks of Axon Enterprise, Inc., some of which are registered in the US and other countries. For more information, visit www.axon.com/legal. All rights reserved. © 2020 Axon Enterprise, Inc.

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/home/cleaning-disinfection.html>



Motorola Solutions Technical Notification (MTN)

TITLE: Recommended general Motorola Solutions radio, body-worn camera and accessory cleaning and disinfecting guidelines in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

TECHNOLOGY: Motorola Solutions Radio, Body-Worn Camera and Accessory

SUMMARY:

In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, Motorola Solutions is providing recommended cleaning and disinfecting guidelines for our radios, body-worn cameras and accessories based on our current and best understanding of radio hygiene. Per global health authorities, removing germs, dirt and impurities from surfaces lowers the risk of spreading infection. Using chemical disinfectants may kill germs that remain on surfaces after cleaning, which further lowers the risk of spreading infection.

Information from the WHO website: [Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19](#)

Information from the US CDC website: [Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)

General Cleaning:

- Apply **0.5%** detergent-water solution with a cloth, then use a stiff, non-metallic, short-bristled brush to work all loose dirt away from the device. Use a soft, absorbent, lintless cloth or tissue to remove the solution and dry the device.
- Make sure that no solution remains entrapped near any connectors, cracks or crevices.

Disinfecting:

- Devices may be disinfected by wiping them down with over-the-counter isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol) with at least **70%** alcohol concentration.
- When cleaning with isopropyl alcohol, **the alcohol should never be applied directly to the device**. It should be applied to a cloth, which is then used to wipe down the device.
- The effects of certain chemicals and their vapors can have detrimental effects on plastics and the metal platings.

Do not use bleach, solvents or cleaning sprays to cleanse or disinfect your device.

IMPORTANT:

Motorola Solutions, Inc. is unable to, and did not, determine whether any particular cleaning product is effective in removing specific foreign substances (including viruses) from the device, nor whether any disinfectant will remove all germs or viruses. However, the above cleaners, disinfectants and processes have been approved for use by Motorola Solutions, Inc. related to their less degrading effect on the physical device. Please consult the chemical manufacturers' documentation for specifics on cleaning product efficacy with regards to foreign substances (such as viruses).

For assistance with this bulletin please contact your MSI Technical Support Center:

In NALA https://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_us/support.html

In EMEA https://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_xu/support.html

In Asia http://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_xp/support.html



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



1



THOROUGHLY WASH HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER FOR AT LEAST 20 SECONDS. USE YOUR ELBOW OR A PAPER TOWEL TO TURN OFF THE FAUCET

OR



USE A HAND SANITIZER THAT IS AT LEAST % 60 ALCOHOL

2



CHECK GLOVES FOR HOLES, TEARS, ETC. THEN PUT GLOVE ON, ENSURE THAT THE CUFF IS FULLY COVERING YOUR WRIST

3



ENSURE THAT THE GLOVES ARE SNUG, BUT NOT TOO TIGHT

4



HOLD THE FACE MASK ON THE OUTSIDE, WITH THE METAL NOSE STRIP UP, STAGE THE STRAPS, AND BRING IT TO YOUR FACE

5



BRING EACH STRAP OVER AND ADJUST TO COMFORT

6



TOUCHING ONLY THE OUTSIDE, ADJUST THE MASK TO YOUR FACE

7



PINCH THE NOSE BAR TO CONFORM TO YOUR NOSE AND FORM A SEAL AT THE TOP OF THE MASK

8



HOLD THE NOSE AND THE BOTTOM OF THE MASK GENTLY AND BREATHE IN AND OUT TO CHECK FIT

9



IF USING GOGGLES, HOLD THE GOGGLES ON THE OUTSIDE, STAGE THE STRAP, PLACE THE GOGGLES TO THE FACE AND PULL THE STRAP OVER

10



IF USING A FACE SHIELD, HOLD THE SHIELD BY THE EDGES, PLACE THE PAD TO YOUR FOREHEAD AND PULL THE STRAP OVER. THEN POSITION TO COMFORT BY HOLDING THE EDGES.



THIS IS A PROPERLY APPLIED PPE PACKAGE



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

TAKING OFF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



1



REMOVE USED GLOVES (SEE STEPS #7-9) REPLACE WITH A NEW PAIR

2



WITH FRESH GLOVES ON, REMOVE THE GOGGLES, PULLING THEM AWAY FROM YOUR FACE

3



IF YOU'RE WEARING A FACE SHIELD, REMOVE IT THE SAME WAY, PULLING IT AWAY FROM YOUR FACE

4



WITH GLOVES ON, HOLD THE OUTSIDE OF THE MASK AND REMOVE THE STRAPS, PLACING THEM IN FRONT OF THE MASK

5



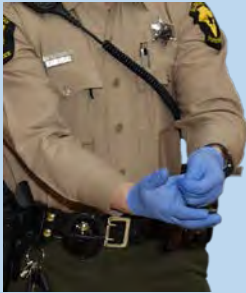
HOLDING IT FROM THE OUTSIDE, CLOSE THE MASK

6



HOLDING IT FROM THE OUTSIDE, PLACE IT INTO A PAPER BAG, ENSURE THAT YOUR INITIALS ARE ON THE MASK AND THE BAG

7



TO REMOVE GLOVES, USE GRASP ONE GLOVE BELOW THE CUFF AND PULL DOWN AND AWAY, ABOUT HALF WAY DOWN

8



GRASP THE OTHER GLOVE BELOW THE CUFF AND PULL IT OFF

9

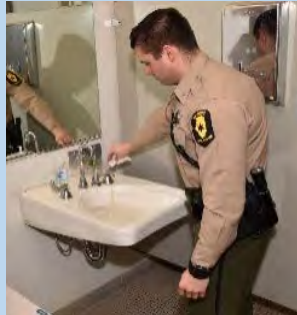


FULLY REMOVE THE GLOVES TOUCHING ONLY THE INSIDE, DISPOSE PROPERLY

10



THOROUGHLY WASH HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER FOR AT LEAST 20 SECONDS



USE YOUR ELBOW OR A PAPER TOWEL TO TURN OF THE FAUCET

OR



OR USE A HAND SANITIZER THAT IS AT LEAST % 60 ALCOHOL



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

Office of the Director

JB Pritzker
Governor

MEMORANDUM

Brendan F. Kelly
Director

TO: Brendan Kelly
Director

FROM: Andrew Dennis DO, FACS, FACOS
ISP Medical Director

DATE: Universal Masking and Update to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Recommendations for ISP Employees

SUBJECT: April 5, 2020

The protection of the essential public safety workforce is critical and must be sustained. This includes all sworn and code essential employees performing their duties at an ISP facility.

The memorandum supersedes my previous one dated March 25, 2020 and adds additional guidelines relating to universal masking for all ISP employees. The following additional measures shall be implemented.

Effective immediately:

ISP Employees Performing Administrative Duties

- 1) All essential employees reporting to work at an ISP facility will be issued a commercial procedural mask.
- 2) Employees shall wear this mask at all times while at work.
 - a. Exceptions include:
 - i. Telecommunications employees who are actively transmitting radio traffic.
 - ii. While alone in an individual assigned office with the door closed.
- 3) The mask should be labeled with the employee's initials and may be re-used until it loses its integrity or becomes soiled.
 - a. Preservation of the mask should be done in a paper bag labeled with the employee's name.
- 4) Application of the mask:
 - a. Touch only the sides of the mask when applying
 - b. Ensure a good and comfortable fit with minimal gaps
 - c. Facial hair is discouraged as it can impede a good mask fit



- d. Avoid touching the mask or face while wearing. If this occurs, sanitize hands immediately.
- 5) Hand washing before and after applying the mask is mandatory
 - a. Using soap and water for a minimum of 20 sec, or
 - b. Thorough application of sanitizing hand gel ($\geq 60\%$ alcohol)
- 6) Workplace prevention measures are a team effort.
 - a. Police each other for compliance
 - i. See something: Say Something
 - b. Assist each other
 - i. Hand washing reminders
 - ii. Reminders to avoid contact with face
 - iii. Maintain social distance minimum 6 feet
 - iv. Wipe down surfaces frequently and after contact with others
 - v. If an employee appears ill, avoid contact, maintain distance, notify a supervisor immediately

ISP Employees Performing Law Enforcement Duties

- 1) Personnel will maintain a N95 mask on their person at all times and will utilize the mask prior to any close and/or physical contact with other employees or the general public when possible.
 - a. The N95 mask should be utilized following appropriate procedures, with attention to touching the outside of the mask with gloves when possible, and washing hands with 60% alcohol sanitizer gel/foam prior to and after contact with the mask.
 - b. This includes employees sharing a vehicle or during car to car meetings.
- 2) Eye protection should be worn whenever the mask is utilized.
 - a. Preferable and recommended eye protection creates a seal around the eyes or shields the face from the sides, top and bottom.
 - b. ISP issues eye protection includes either goggles or plastic transparent face shield.
- 3) Disposable gloves should be worn, when possible, if contact between ISP personnel and an individual is imminent or if the recommended six feet of distance cannot be maintained.
- 4) Disposable gloves should be worn when handling any items such as documentation or property.
- 5) Disposable gloves should be worn when masks and eye protection are put on and taken off.
 - a. Attention should be made to not touching one's face or head with dirty gloves when taking off the mask or eye protection. If gloves are soiled, you should remove gloves prior to removing mask.
 - b. Sanitize hands before and after taking off mask and eye protection.
- 6) Gloves, masks, and eye protection should also be worn during all medical assistance calls and where personal are likely to have physical contact with the public.
- 7) Winter Shirt Ties and other non-essential uniform items should not be worn.
 - a. If recommended or provided eye protection is unavailable, range glasses or similar eye protection is sub-optimal but acceptable. Note: some eye protection is better than no protection. Use any eye protection that is available to you.



- 8) Disposable gowns and coveralls are not universally available at this time, nor practical for day to day LE operations.
 - a. Disposable gowns, when available, should be used for all emergency medical responses where the employee is in close contact or performing aid such as CPR. (Gown may be found in the issued bio-hazard kit)
- 9) Disposable procedural/procedural masks will be issued for the following uses:
 - a. Masks should be placed on prisoners once safely in custody.
 - b. Masks should be placed on all individuals who occupy the same vehicle as the employee.
 - i. Example citizen assistance.
- 10) It is recommended that duty belt and gear, including tactical gloves, are disinfected after contact with an individual. Disposable gloves should be worn during the disinfection process.
 - a. For disinfection, diluted household bleach solutions, alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective for most gear.
 - i. Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:
 1. 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or
 2. 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
 - b. For soft (porous) surfaces such as clothing, certain types of gear, carpeted floors, rugs, and drapes, remove visible contamination if present and clean with appropriate cleaners indicated for use on these surfaces.
- 11) Launder items as appropriate in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If possible, launder items using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and dry items completely.
- 12) Hand washing cannot be done too frequently. ISP personnel must wash hands before and after all physical contacts with individuals in the public, physical structures and equipment.
- 13) Avoid touching the inside of the respirator. If inadvertent contact is made with the inside of the respirator, perform hand hygiene as described above.



Fitting Instructions

Must be followed each time respirator is worn.

1. Cup the respirator in your hand, with the nosepiece at your fingertips, allowing the headbands to hang freely below your hand (Fig. 1).
 2. Position the respirator under your chin with the nosepiece up. Pull the top strap over your head resting it high at the top back of your head. Pull the bottom strap over your head and position it around the neck below the ears (Fig. 2).
 3. Place your fingertips from both hands at the top of the metal nosepiece. Using two hands, mold the nose area to the shape of your nose by pushing inward while moving your fingertips down both sides of the nosepiece (Fig. 3).
 4. Perform a User Seal Check prior to each wearing. To check the respirator-to-face seal, place both hands completely over the respirator and inhale sharply. Be careful not to disturb the position of the respirator. A negative pressure should be felt inside the respirator. If air leaks around nose, readjust the nosepiece as described in step 3. If air leaks at the respirator edges, work the straps back along the sides of your head.
- ▲ Pinching the nosepiece using one hand may result in improper fit and less effective respirator performance. Use two hands.
- If you CANNOT achieve a proper seal, DO NOT enter the contaminated area. See your supervisor.**

Removal Instructions

See step 2 of Fitting Instructions and cup respirator in hand to maintain position on face. Pull bottom strap over head. Still holding respirator in position, pull top strap over head and remove respirator.

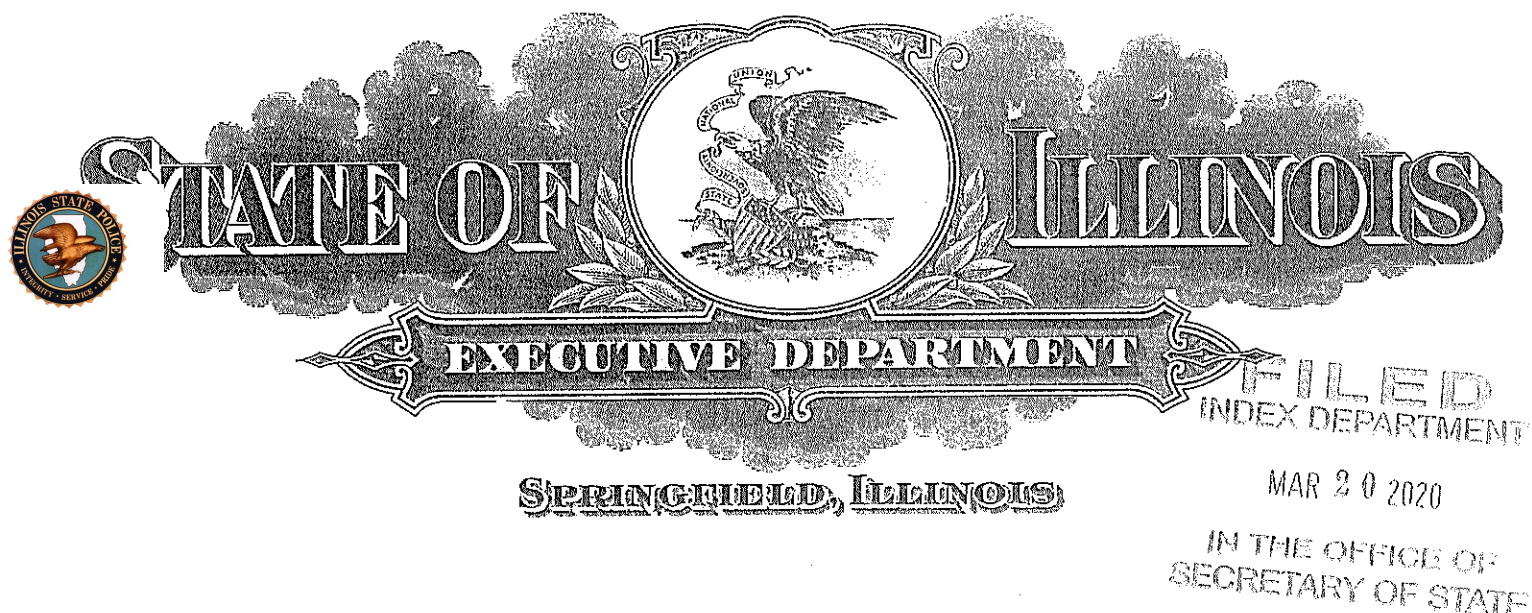
PPE Extended Use Recommendations:

- Put your initials on the mask and preserve, as supply is limited.
- Cover the N95 with a procedural mask during emergency lifesaving procedures such as CPR or other airway emergencies. Dispose of the procedural mask when no longer in the presence of the patient. The N95 may be re-used if not grossly contaminated.
- Store the N95 mask in a paper bag when not in use.
- Limit facial hair to provide for best seal. No beards may be worn with the N95 mask.
- If used in the rain, try to protect the N95 mask with a procedural mask over the top if possible. If you cannot cover the N95 mask with a procedural mask, avoid getting wet as much as possible.
- If the mask gets externally wet or soiled it should be replaced.
- Let the mask dry inside out between shifts.



- If the N95 mask is not soiled, the mask can be reused.
- Discard N95 respirators, if used without procedural mask as protective cover, following use during close proximity to aerosol generating procedures such as emergent airway procedures, CPR, or if in close proximity to a nebulizer treatment.
- Discard any respirator that is obviously damaged or becomes hard to breathe through.
- Discard N95 respirators contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids from patients.
- Consider use of a cleanable face shield (preferred) or procedural mask over an N95 respirator and/or other steps (e.g., masking patients) to reduce surface contamination.
- Perform hand hygiene with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer before and after touching or adjusting the respirator (if necessary for comfort or to maintain fit).
- Plastic face shields may be cleaned with any disinfecting spray that kills bacteria and viruses. Gloves should be used when disinfecting. Both sides of the plastic should be disinfected.
- We do NOT recommend cleaning either procedural masks or N95 masks. If they are soiled they must be disposed of.

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hcwcontrols/recommendedguidanceextuse.html>



March 20, 2020

Executive Order 2020-10

EXECUTIVE ORDER IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19
(COVID-19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8)

WHEREAS, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of Illinois, declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area on March 9, 2020 (Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation) in response to the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19); and,

WHEREAS, in a short period of time, COVID-19 has rapidly spread throughout Illinois, necessitating updated and more stringent guidance from federal, state, and local public health officials; and,

WHEREAS, for the preservation of public health and safety throughout the entire State of Illinois, and to ensure that our healthcare delivery system is capable of serving those who are sick, I find it necessary to take additional measures consistent with public health guidance to slow and stop the spread of COVID-19;

WHEREAS, COVID-19 has resulted in significant economic impact, including loss of income and wages, that threaten to undermine housing security and stability;

WHEREAS, the enforcement of eviction orders for residential premises is contrary to the interest of preserving public health and ensuring that individuals remain in their homes during this public health emergency;

THEREFORE, by the powers vested in me as the Governor of the State of Illinois, and pursuant to Sections 7(1), 7(2), 7(8), 7(10), 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 March 21, 2020 at 5:00 pm and for the remainder of the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, which currently extends through April 7, 2020:

Section 1. Stay at Home; Social Distancing Requirements; and Essential Businesses and Operations

1. **Stay at home or place of residence.** With exceptions as outlined below, all individuals currently living within the State of Illinois are ordered to stay at home or at their place of residence except as allowed in this Executive Order. To the extent individuals are using shared or outdoor spaces when outside their residence, they must at all times and as much as reasonably possible maintain social distancing of at least six feet from any other person, consistent with the Social Distancing Requirements set forth in this Executive Order. All persons may leave their homes or place of residence only for Essential Activities, Essential Governmental Functions, or to operate Essential Businesses and Operations, all as defined below.

Individuals experiencing homelessness are exempt from this directive, but are strongly urged to obtain shelter, and governmental and other entities are strongly urged to make



such shelter available as soon as possible and to the maximum extent practicable (and to use in their operation COVID-19 risk mitigation practices recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)). Individuals whose residences are unsafe or become unsafe, such as victims of domestic violence, are permitted and urged to leave their home and stay at a safe alternative location. For purposes of this Executive Order, homes or residences include hotels, motels, shared rental units, shelters, and similar facilities.

2. **Non-essential business and operations must cease.** All businesses and operations in the State, except Essential Businesses and Operations as defined below, are required to cease all activities within the State except Minimum Basic Operations, as defined below. For clarity, businesses may also continue operations consisting exclusively of employees or contractors performing activities at their own residences (i.e., working from home).

All Essential Businesses and Operations are encouraged to remain open. To the greatest extent feasible, Essential Businesses and Operations shall comply with Social Distancing Requirements as defined in this Executive Order, including by maintaining six-foot social distancing for both employees and members of the public at all times, including, but not limited to, when any customers are standing in line.


3. **Prohibited activities.** All public and private gatherings of any number of people occurring outside a single household or living unit are prohibited, except for the limited purposes permitted by this Executive Order. Pursuant to current guidance from the CDC, any gathering of more than ~~ten~~ people is prohibited unless exempted by this Executive Order. Nothing in this Executive Order prohibits the gathering of members of a household or residence.

All places of public amusement, whether indoors or outdoors, including but not limited to, locations with amusement rides, carnivals, amusement parks, water parks, aquariums, zoos, museums, arcades, fairs, children's play centers, playgrounds, funplexes, theme parks, bowling alleys, movie and other theaters, concert and music halls, and country clubs or social clubs shall be closed to the public.

This Executive Order supersedes Section 2 of Executive Order 2020-07 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 5), which prohibited gatherings of 50 people or more.

4. **Prohibited and permitted travel.** All travel, including, but not limited to, travel by automobile, motorcycle, scooter, bicycle, train, plane, or public transit, except Essential Travel and Essential Activities as defined herein, is prohibited. People riding on public transit must comply with Social Distancing Requirements to the greatest extent feasible. This Executive Order allows travel into or out of the State to maintain Essential Businesses and Operations and Minimum Basic Operations.
5. **Leaving the home for essential activities is permitted.** For purposes of this Executive Order, individuals may leave their residence only to perform any of the following Essential Activities:
 - a. **For health and safety.** To engage in activities or perform tasks essential to their health and safety, or to the health and safety of their family or household members (including, but not limited to, pets), such as, by way of example only and without limitation, seeking emergency services, obtaining medical supplies or medication, or visiting a health care professional.
 - b. **For necessary supplies and services.** To obtain necessary services or supplies for themselves and their family or household members, or to deliver those services or supplies to others, such as, by way of example only and without limitation, groceries and food, household consumer products, supplies they need

to work from home, and products necessary to maintain the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences.

- 
- c. **For outdoor activity.** To engage in outdoor activity, provided the individuals comply with Social Distancing Requirements, as defined below, such as, by way of example and without limitation, walking, hiking, running, or biking. Individuals may go to public parks and open outdoor recreation areas. However, playgrounds may increase spread of COVID-19, and therefore shall be closed.
 - d. **For certain types of work.** To perform work providing essential products and services at Essential Businesses or Operations (which, as defined below, includes Healthcare and Public Health Operations, Human Services Operations, Essential Governmental Functions, and Essential Infrastructure) or to otherwise carry out activities specifically permitted in this Executive Order, including Minimum Basic Operations.
 - e. **To take care of others.** To care for a family member, friend, or pet in another household, and to transport family members, friends, or pets as allowed by this Executive Order.


- 6. **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 who are sick, are urged to stay in their residence to the extent possible except as necessary to seek medical care. Nothing in this Executive Order prevents the Illinois Department of Public Health or local public health departments from issuing and enforcing isolation and quarantine orders pursuant to the Department of Public Health Act, 20 ILCS 2305.
- 7. **Healthcare and Public Health Operations.** For purposes of this Executive Order, individuals may leave their residence to work for or obtain services through Healthcare and Public Health Operations.

Healthcare and Public Health Operations includes, but is not limited to: hospitals; clinics; dental offices; pharmacies; public health entities, including those that compile, model, analyze and communicate public health information; pharmaceutical, pharmacy, medical device and equipment, and biotechnology companies (including operations, research and development, manufacture, and supply chain); organizations collecting blood, platelets, plasma, and other necessary materials; licensed medical cannabis dispensaries and licensed cannabis cultivation centers; reproductive health care providers; eye care centers, including those that sell glasses and contact lenses; home healthcare services providers; mental health and substance use providers; other healthcare facilities and suppliers and providers of any related and/or ancillary healthcare services; and entities that transport and dispose of medical materials and remains.

Specifically included in Healthcare and Public Health Operations are manufacturers, technicians, logistics, and warehouse operators and distributors of medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), medical gases, pharmaceuticals, blood and blood products, vaccines, testing materials, laboratory supplies, cleaning, sanitizing, disinfecting or sterilization supplies, and tissue and paper towel products.

Healthcare and Public Health Operations also includes veterinary care and all healthcare services provided to animals.

Healthcare and Public Health Operations shall be construed broadly to avoid any impacts to the delivery of healthcare, broadly defined. Healthcare and Public Health Operations does not include fitness and exercise gyms, spas, salons, barber shops, tattoo parlors, and similar facilities.

- 
8. **Human Services Operations.** For purposes of this Executive Order, individuals may leave their residence to work for or obtain services at any Human Services Operations, including any provider funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, or Medicaid that is providing services to the public and including state-operated, institutional, or community-based settings providing human services to the public.

Human Services Operations includes, but is not limited to: long-term care facilities; all entities licensed pursuant to the Child Care Act, 225 ILCS 10, except for day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, and day care centers licensed as specified in Section 12(s) of this Executive Order; residential settings and shelters for adults, seniors, children, and/or people with developmental disabilities, intellectual disabilities, substance use disorders, and/or mental illness; transitional facilities; home-based settings to provide services to individuals with physical, intellectual, and/or developmental disabilities, seniors, adults, and children; field offices that provide and help to determine eligibility for basic needs including food, cash assistance, medical coverage, child care, vocational services, rehabilitation services; developmental centers; adoption agencies; businesses that provide food, shelter, and social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged individuals, individuals with physical, intellectual, and/or developmental disabilities, or otherwise needy individuals.

Human Services Operations shall be construed broadly to avoid any impacts to the delivery of human services, broadly defined.

9. **Essential Infrastructure.** For purposes of this Executive Order, individuals may leave their residence to provide any services or perform any work necessary to offer, provision, operate, maintain and repair Essential Infrastructure.


Essential Infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: food production, distribution, and sale; construction (including, but not limited to, construction required in response to this public health emergency, hospital construction, construction of long-term care facilities, public works construction, and housing construction); building management and maintenance; airport operations; operation and maintenance of utilities, including water, sewer, and gas; electrical (including power generation, distribution, and production of raw materials); distribution centers; oil and biofuel refining; roads, highways, railroads, and public transportation; ports; cybersecurity operations; flood control; solid waste and recycling collection and removal; and internet, video, and telecommunications systems (including the provision of essential global, national, and local infrastructure for computing services, business infrastructure, communications, and web-based services).

Essential Infrastructure shall be construed broadly to avoid any impacts to essential infrastructure, broadly defined.

10. **Essential Governmental Functions.** For purposes of this Executive Order, 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 Essential Businesses and Operations are categorically exempt from this Executive Order.

Essential Government Functions means all 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, and including contractors performing Essential Government Functions. Each government body shall determine its Essential Governmental Functions and identify employees and/or contractors necessary to the performance of those functions.

This Executive Order does not apply to the United States government. Nothing in this Executive Order shall prohibit any individual from performing or accessing Essential Governmental Functions.

- 
11. **Businesses covered by this Executive Order.** For the purposes of this Executive Order, covered businesses include any for-profit, non-profit, or educational entities, regardless of the nature of the service, the function it performs, or its corporate or entity structure.
 12. **Essential Businesses and Operations.** For the purposes of this Executive Order, Essential Businesses and Operations means Healthcare and Public Health Operations, Human Services Operations, Essential Governmental Functions, and Essential Infrastructure, and the following:¹
 - a. **Stores that sell groceries and medicine.** Grocery stores, pharmacies, certified farmers' markets, farm and produce stands, supermarkets, convenience stores, and other establishments engaged in the retail sale of groceries, canned food, dry goods, frozen foods, fresh fruits and vegetables, pet supplies, fresh meats, fish, and poultry, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, and any other household consumer products (such as cleaning and personal care products). This includes stores that sell groceries, medicine, including medication not requiring a medical prescription, and also that sell other non-grocery products, and products necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences and Essential Businesses and Operations;
 - b. **Food, beverage, and cannabis production and agriculture.** Food and beverage manufacturing, production, processing, and cultivation, including farming, livestock, fishing, baking, and other production agriculture, including cultivation, marketing, production, and distribution of animals and goods for consumption; licensed medical and adult use cannabis dispensaries and licensed cannabis cultivation centers; and businesses that provide food, shelter, and other necessities of life for animals, including animal shelters, rescues, shelters, kennels, and adoption facilities;
 - c. **Organizations that provide charitable and social services.** Businesses and religious and secular nonprofit organizations, including food banks, when providing food, shelter, and social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals, individuals who need assistance as a result of this emergency, and people with disabilities;
 - d. **Media.** Newspapers, television, radio, and other media services;
 - e. **Gas stations and businesses needed for transportation.** Gas stations and auto-supply, auto-repair, and related facilities and bicycle shops and related facilities;
 - f. **Financial institutions.** Banks, currency exchanges, consumer lenders, including but not limited, to payday lenders, pawnbrokers, consumer installment lenders and sales finance lenders, credit unions, appraisers, title companies, financial markets, trading and futures exchanges, affiliates of financial institutions, entities that issue bonds, related financial institutions, and institutions selling financial products;
 - g. **Hardware and supply stores.** Hardware stores and businesses that sell electrical, plumbing, and heating material;

¹ On March 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, issued a *Memorandum on Identification of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers During COVID-19 Response*. The definition of Essential Businesses and Operations in this Order is meant to encompass the workers identified in that Memorandum.



- h. **Critical trades.** Building and Construction Tradesmen and Tradeswomen, and other trades including but not limited to plumbers, electricians, exterminators, cleaning and janitorial staff for commercial and governmental properties, security staff, operating engineers, HVAC, painting, moving and relocation services, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences, Essential Activities, and Essential Businesses and Operations;
- i. **Mail, post, shipping, logistics, delivery, and pick-up services.** Post offices and other businesses that provide shipping and delivery services, and businesses that ship or deliver groceries, food, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, goods or services to end users or through commercial channels;
- j. **Educational institutions.** Educational institutions—including public and private pre-K-12 schools, colleges, and universities—for purposes of facilitating distance learning, performing critical research, or performing essential functions, provided that social distancing of six-feet per person is maintained to the greatest extent possible. This Executive Order is consistent with and does not amend or supersede Executive Order 2020-05 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 3) or Executive Order 2020-06 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 4) except that affected schools are ordered closed through April 7, 2020;
- k. **Laundry services.** Laundromats, dry cleaners, industrial laundry services, and laundry service providers;
- l. **Restaurants for consumption off-premises.** Restaurants and other facilities that prepare and serve food, but only for consumption off-premises, through such means as in-house delivery, third-party delivery, drive-through, curbside pick-up, and carry-out. Schools and other entities that typically provide food services to students or members of the public may continue to do so under this Executive Order on the condition that the food is provided to students or members of the public on a pick-up and takeaway basis only. Schools and other entities that provide food services under this exemption shall not permit the food to be eaten at the site where it is provided, or at any other gathering site due to the virus's propensity to physically impact surfaces and personal property. This Executive Order is consistent with and does not amend or supersede Section 1 of Executive Order 2020-07 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 5) except that Section 1 is ordered to be extended through April 7, 2020;
- m. **Supplies to work from home.** Businesses that sell, manufacture, or supply products needed for people to work from home;
- n. **Supplies for Essential Businesses and Operations.** Businesses that sell, manufacture, or supply other Essential Businesses and Operations with the support or materials necessary to operate, including computers, audio and video electronics, household appliances; IT and telecommunication equipment; hardware, paint, flat glass; electrical, plumbing and heating material; sanitary equipment; personal hygiene products; food, food additives, ingredients and components; medical and orthopedic equipment; optics and photography equipment; diagnostics, food and beverages, chemicals, soaps and detergent; and firearm and ammunition suppliers and retailers for purposes of safety and security;
- o. **Transportation.** Airlines, taxis, transportation network providers (such as Uber and Lyft), vehicle rental services, paratransit, and other private, public, and commercial transportation and logistics providers necessary for Essential Activities and other purposes expressly authorized in this Executive Order;



- p. **Home-based care and services.** Home-based care for adults, seniors, children, and/or people with developmental disabilities, intellectual disabilities, substance use disorders, and/or mental illness, including caregivers such as nannies who may travel to the child's home to provide care, and other in-home services including meal delivery;
 - q. **Residential facilities and shelters.** Residential facilities and shelters for adults, seniors, children, and/or people with developmental disabilities, intellectual disabilities, substance use disorders, and/or mental illness;
 - r. **Professional services.** Professional services, such as legal services, accounting services, insurance services, real estate services (including appraisal and title services);
 - s. **Day care centers for employees exempted by this Executive Order.** Day care centers granted an emergency license pursuant to Title 89, Section 407.400 of the Illinois Administrative Code, governing Emergency Day Care Programs for children of employees exempted by this Executive Order to work as permitted. The licensing requirements for day care homes pursuant to Section 4 of the Child Care Act, 225 ILCS 10/4, are hereby suspended for family homes that receive up to 6 children for the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation.
 - t. **Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries.** Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, as well as products used by other Essential Businesses and Operations.
 - u. **Critical labor union functions.** Labor Union essential activities including the administration of health and welfare funds and personnel checking on the well-being and safety of members providing services in Essential Businesses and Operations – provided that these checks should be done by telephone or remotely where possible.
 - v. **Hotels and motels.** Hotels and motels, to the extent used for lodging and delivery or carry-out food services.
 - w. **Funeral services.** Funeral, mortuary, cremation, burial, cemetery, and related services.
13. **Minimum Basic Operations.** For the purposes of this Executive Order, Minimum Basic Operations include the following, provided that employees comply with Social Distancing Requirements, to the extent possible, while carrying out such operations:
- a. The minimum 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.
 - b. The minimum necessary activities to facilitate employees of the business being able to continue to work remotely from their residences.
14. **Essential Travel.** For the purposes of this Executive Order, Essential Travel includes travel for any of the following purposes. Individuals engaged in any Essential Travel must comply with all Social Distancing Requirements as defined in this Section.



- a. Any travel related to the provision of or access to Essential Activities, Essential Governmental Functions, Essential Businesses and Operations, or Minimum Basic Operations.
- b. Travel to care for elderly, minors, dependents, persons with disabilities, or other vulnerable persons.
- c. Travel to or from educational institutions for purposes of receiving materials for distance learning, for receiving meals, and any other related services.
- d. Travel to return to a place of residence from outside the jurisdiction.
- e. Travel required by law enforcement or court order, including to transport children pursuant to a custody agreement.
- f. Travel required for non-residents to return to their place of residence outside the State. Individuals are strongly encouraged to verify that their transportation out of the State remains available and functional prior to commencing such travel.

15. **Social Distancing Requirements.** For purposes of this Executive Order, Social Distancing Requirements includes maintaining at least six-foot social distancing 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.** Essential Businesses and Operations and businesses engaged in Minimum Basic Operations 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 in line 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; and
 - 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.

16. **Intent of this Executive Order.** The intent of this Executive Order is to ensure that the maximum number of people self-isolate in their places of residence to the maximum extent feasible, while enabling essential services to continue, to slow the spread of COVID-19 to the greatest extent possible. When people need to leave their places of residence, whether to perform Essential Activities, or to otherwise facilitate authorized activities necessary for continuity of social and commercial life, they should at all times and as much as reasonably possible comply with Social Distancing Requirements. All provisions of this Executive Order should be interpreted to effectuate this intent.

17. **Enforcement.** This Executive Order may be enforced by State and local law enforcement pursuant to, *inter alia*, Section 7, Section 18, and Section 19 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305.

18. **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 from ordering (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 closer of a specific location for a limited period of time, including the duration of this public health emergency. 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.

Section 2. Order ceasing evictions.

Pursuant to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7(2), (8), and (10), all state, county, and local law enforcement officers in the State of Illinois are instructed to cease enforcement of orders of eviction for residential premises for the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation. No provision contained in this Executive Order shall be construed as relieving any individual of the obligation to pay rent, to make mortgage payments, or to comply with any other obligation that an individual may have under tenancy or mortgage.

Section 3. 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 March 20, 2020

Filed by the Secretary of State March 20, 2020

FILED
INDEX DEPARTMENT
MAR. 20 2020
IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE



Essential Businesses & Operations

Executive Order 20-10 requires all non-essential businesses and operations to cease all activities except for minimum basic operations. Non-essential businesses may also continue operations consisting exclusively of employees or contractors working from home.

What businesses and operations are considered essential?

EO 20-10 identifies the following as essential businesses and operations:

- Healthcare and Public Health Operations (includes businesses in the supply chain)
- Human Services Operations
- Essential Infrastructure
 - Food production, distribution and sale; construction, building management and maintenance, airports, utilities, distribution centers, transportation.
- Essential Government Functions
 - First responders, emergency personnel, law enforcement, safety and welfare.
- Stores that sell groceries and medicine
- Food, beverage and cannabis production and agriculture
- Charitable and social services
- Media
- Gas stations and businesses needed for transportation
- Financial institutions
- Hardware and supply stores
- Critical trades
 - Plumbers, electricians, exterminators, cleaning and janitorial staff, security, etc.
- Mail, post, shipping, logistics, delivery and pick-up services
- Educational institutions
- Laundry services
- Restaurants for consumption off-premises
- Supplies to work from home
- Supplies for essential businesses and operations
- Transportation (airlines, taxis, ride-sharing)
- Home-based care and services
- Residential facilities and shelters
- Professional services (legal, accounting, insurance, real estate)
- Day care centers for employees exempted by the Executive Order
- Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries
- Critical labor union functions
- Hotels and motels
- Funeral services



My business falls within one of the categories. Can I require my employees come to work?

- The intent of the EO is to ensure that the maximum number of people self-isolate in their places of residence. Even essential businesses and operations should promote telecommuting whenever possible.
- Consider alternating work schedules to minimize the number of employees in the office at the same time.
- To the greatest extent feasible, essential businesses and operations shall comply with social distancing requirements, including maintaining six-foot social distancing for both employees and members of the public at all times. They must also take the following practice measures wherever possible:
 - Designating with signage, tape, or by other means six-foot spacing for employees and customers in line to maintain appropriate distance;
 - Having hand sanitizer and sanitizing products readily available for employees and customers;
 - Implementing separate operating hours for elderly and vulnerable customers;
 - Posting online whether a facility is open and how best to reach the facility and continue services by phone or remotely.

I'm not sure if my business falls within one of those categories

Please read the Executive Order as it provides much more information of what businesses and operations are essential. If after this review you still are not sure, you can reach out to DCEO at [contact info] and please be prepared to answer the following questions: :

- What general industry are you in?
- What products do you make/what services do you perform?
 - What is the end use and who are the end users of your products or services?
 - Which specific medical or other essential business do you supply products or provide services to?
 - Is there a pending order or a routine schedule for shipments?
 - If you produce durable equipment, has demand for that equipment by essential businesses increased?
- Can any of your business functions be performed remotely?
- How many employees do you have?
 - Can your employees work remotely?
 - If some or all of the employees must be at the place of business, can operations be modified so that employees work in shifts (one week at home; one week at the place of business)?
- What is the physical layout of the facility where people work?
 - How will you be able to ensure proper distancing?



- Do you have hand sanitizer available?
 - Are restrooms cleaned frequently and stocked with soap?
 - Where do employees eat? Is that cleaned frequently and is there room to social distance?
- Explain why you believe your business falls within one of the essential business categories.

My business is not considered an “Essential Business,” does this order require the business to shut down my facility?

- You and your employees are allowed to perform “Minimum Basic Operations” at your work place, so long as employees maintain a distance of six feet from one another to the greatest extent feasible. Minimum Basic Operations include maintaining the value of inventory, payroll, ensuring security, and ensuring that employees can work remotely. Other than to maintain “Minimum Basic Operations,” employees can only work remotely from their residences.

My technology company provides products and services that the public needs to access critical services. Is my company being completely shut down?

- No. However, most employees of such companies will need to work from home. Anyone who must work onsite to maintain “Essential Infrastructure” for the community or to maintain “Minimum Basic Operations” as described in the Order may continue to work in the workplace so long as they are maintaining social distancing.

Are companies that sell only CDB products and/or nutritional supplements, but not medicine or other medications not requiring a prescription, considered essential businesses?

- No. Companies that only sell these products do not fall within Section 12(a) of the Executive Order and must temporarily cease operations apart from “Minimum Basic Operations.”

Can people who reside in Illinois but perform manufacturing or supply chain work outside the state (where there is no such order in place) be able to travel to their jobs?

- Yes. This order covers businesses in Illinois and their operations; it does not cover businesses that are located outside of Illinois.

Can a retail store have one person come in on a daily basis to pack up online orders and take them to the post office?

- Yes. Maintaining inventory is considered a minimum basic operation that non-essential businesses can continue to perform.

Can a personal trainer have exercise training sessions with 5 or fewer people?



- No. Professional services such as a personal trainer is not considered essential business under the restrictions contained in the executive order.

Would manufacturers that produce products for the transportation and construction sectors qualify under Sec. 12(t) of Essential Businesses? (e.g. supply products or parts for street/highway signs and construction sites)

- This depends on how directly and closely linked the manufactured products are to critical infrastructure, public health, and/or essential businesses. You will need to answer additional questions such as: what products are you producing? Do you currently have orders to supply an essential business such as a restaurant, grocery store, or health care facility? Do you currently have orders to supply firms or governments that are building or maintaining critical infrastructure such as roads, railroads, airports, or electrical power plants? If after conducting an analysis guided by the questions above you are still not sure, you can reach out to DCEO at [contact info].

Can golf courses stay open?

- No; recreational sports businesses including golf courses are not considered essential businesses under the executive order.

Are car dealerships considered essential businesses?

- Car dealerships can remain open for repair services. They can also remain open for car sales on an appointment-only basis. Showrooms must remain closed.

Can residential and commercial lawn service remain open?

- Yes. Many landscape projects will fit under an exemption such as construction, agriculture, or public works. Outdoor landscape projects generally will provide for good social distancing that poses little risk of transmission, but it still is important to ensure the ability to wash or sanitize hands and take other precautions.

Is residential remodeling an essential business?

- Generally yes, residential remodeling falls within Section 9 of the Executive Order. However, residential remodeling companies must ensure social distancing compliance during their work.

Start Here

Does your business fit into one of the five categories below?

(1) Essentials for people to eat, stay healthy and well, and work:

- Grocery/Convenience Stores/Food Production
- Restaurants (no dine-in; delivery, take-out, and pick-up only)
- Supplies to work from home

(2) Healthcare and Public Health Operations, hospitals, and clinics:

- Veterinary clinics
- Virtually all other healthcare operations

(3) Human Services

- Social service providers remain open

(4) Government Essential Function

(5) Public Infrastructure

- Construction
- Utilities
- Telecomm and internet
- Transportation

No

Non-Essential Business

Minimum business operations only (payroll, security, mail, and inventory) and telecommute, if available.

Yes

Essential Business

Can employees work from home?

No

Tasks Must Be Performed at Facility

Yes

Stop Here

Work from home and minimum business operations only (payroll, security, mail, and inventory)

I'm Not Sure

The following must be implemented:

- (1) Designate six-foot distances with signage, tape, or by other means for employees and customers in lines
- (2) Consider staggering employee shifts (e.g. one week in the facility, one week at home) to make sure employee workstations are at least 6 feet apart and to minimize the number of employees coming into contact with the same surfaces
- (3) Sanitize office spaces and facility frequently
- (4) Provide lots of available hand sanitizer and soap

Factors to consider:

- Can employees work from home?
 - If yes, stay open but have your employees work from home
- Does your company make or provide a product that is necessary for health care? Example: involved in any part of supplying a part or component of a medical supply such as the powder that coats medical gloves
 - If yes, your company is an essential business
- Is your company involved in any part of the food supply chain?
 - If yes, your company is an essential business
- Is your company part of the supply chain for critical infrastructure?
 - If yes, the answer depends on how directly you supply a company or local government that maintains or builds critical infrastructure such as roads, rail, airports, or energy production or transmission facilities.
- Is the purpose of your company entertainment or leisure?
 - If yes, your company is not an essential business

COVID-19 Executive Order #5

Enforcement Authority

State Government

County Government

Municipal Government

Executive Order #5.pdf

Governor

IDPH Documents:

1. IDPH Enforcement of CovE05_SIGNED.pdf

ILCC Document:

1. ILCC Cease and Desist Notice SIGNED.pdf

ISP Documents:

1. ISP C&D Notice Signed.pdf
2. ISP C&D Generic Notice Template.pdf
3. Enforcement Protocol Exec Order 5.pdf

Illinois Attorney General

AG Documents:
AG is providing sample pleadings and orders to State's Attorneys.

Illinois Department of Public Health

Illinois Liquor Commission

Illinois State Police

County Commissioner/ Board

Sheriff's Office

State's Attorney

County Public Health Authority

County Liquor Commission

Mayor / City Counsel

Municipal Health Commissioners

Municipal Liquor Commissioners

Municipal Police

Key:
Solid lines represent authority
Dotted lines represent communication & coordination



**EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5
DINE-IN SERVICE PROHIBITION
ENFORCEMENT**

MARCH 2020



EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5

- From March 16, 2020, and through March 30, 2020, all businesses in Illinois that offer food or beverages for on-premises consumption are ordered to suspend services.
- The Executive Order mandates that IEMA, IDPH, the State Fire Marshall, and the Illinois Liquor Commission (ILCC) cooperate with one another and use their available resources to enforce the provisions of the Executive Order. (Exec. Order No. 5, Sec. 3).
- The IDPH Act requires: “[a]ll local boards of health, health authorities and officers, police officers, sheriffs and all other officers and employees of the state or any locality shall enforce the rules and regulations so adopted and orders issued by the Department pursuant to this Section.” 20 ILCS 2305/2(a).



INCREMENTAL ESCALATION APPROACH DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE COMPLIANCE BEFORE MOVING TO ENFORCEMENT

- STEP ONE: STATEMENTS OF AUTHORITY/NOTICE ISSUED BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, LOCAL AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, LOCAL AND STATE LIQUOR LICENSING BODIES, AND OTHER LOCAL LICENSING BODIES
- STEP TWO: NOTICES TO CEASE AND DESIST ISSUED BY IDPH, ICCCL WHERE APPROPRIATE, AND ANY OF THE LOCAL LICENSING OR AUTHORATIVE BODIES ISSUED ABOVE
- STEP THREE: ENFORCEMENT
 - Rescission of necessary licenses for operation, particularly liquor licenses for most impact
 - IDPH Closure Order
 - Criminal Sanctions
 - Civil Remedies



NOTICE/STATEMENTS OF AUTHORITY

- NOTICES SHOULD NOT INDICATE THAT ESTABLISHMENTS MUST CLOSE—ONLY THAT DINE-INN SERVICE MUST CEASE
- NOTICES SHOULD DECLARE THAT CARRY OUT, CURB SIDE PICKUP, DRIVE THROUGH SERVICE AND CUSTOMER PICK UP OPTIONS ARE NOT PROHIBITED
- NOTICES SHOULD OUTLINE POTENTIAL FOR LICENSE RESCISSION, CLOSURE AND CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE
- NOTICES INTENDED TO ENCOURAGE COMPLIANCE; GRACE PERIOD IF ANY UP TO LOCAL DISCRETION



NOTICE TO CEASE AND DESIST

- IDEALLY ISSUED BY IDPH AS PRIMARY AUTHORITY BUT MAY BE ISSUED BY OTHER LICENSING ENTITIES INCLUDING ILCC AND LOCAL EQUIVALENT
- SHOULD BE PERSONALLY SERVED AT NON-COMPLIANT ESTABLISHMENT BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH ASSISTANCE FROM ISP OR OTHER ENTITIES IF NEEDED
- LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MAY ADVISE ISP ZONE COMMANDER OF NON-COMPLIANCE; ZONE COMMANDER WILL COORDINATE WITH STATE AND LOCAL DPH; STATE AND LOCAL LIQUOR COMMISSION; AND LOCAL STATE'S ATTORNEY



ENFORCEMENT OPTIONS

- 1. LICENSE RESCISSION
 - WORK WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO BEGIN RESCISSION PROCESSES
 - WORK WITH LOCAL AND STATE LIQUOR COMMISSIONS WHERE APPROPRIATE
- 2. WORK WITH LOCAL SAO TO OBTAIN CIRCUIT COURT ORDER MANDATING COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNOR'S ORDER
- 3. IDPH CLOSURE ORDER (20 ILCS 2305/3(c)).
- 4. CRIMINAL CHARGES (PROVIDED FOR IN IDPH ACT OR CRIMINAL RECKLESS CONDUCT
- 5. OTHER CIVIL REMEDIES (TRO PURSUANT TO PUBLIC NUISANCE PRINCIPLES)



The World Health Organization has declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. The President of United States has declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a national emergency. The Governor of Illinois has proclaimed COVID-19 to be a state disaster and declared all counties in the state as a disaster area. Federal, state and local public officials have been required to take extraordinary measures to protect the health, safety and welfare of citizens.

Per COVID-19 Executive Order No. 5, Section 1: Beginning March 16, 2020 at 9 p.m. through March 30, 2020, all businesses in Illinois that offer food or beverages for on-premises consumption—including restaurants, bars, grocery stores, and food halls—must suspend service for and may not permit on-premises consumption. Such businesses are permitted and encouraged to serve food and beverages so that they may be consumed off-premises, as currently permitted by law, through means such as in-house delivery, third-party delivery, drive-through, and curbside pick-up. In addition, customers may enter the premises to purchase food or beverages for carry-out; however, establishments offering carry-out service, including food trucks, must ensure an environment where patrons maintain adequate social distancing. Businesses located in airports, hospitals, and dining halls in colleges and universities are exempt from the requirements of this Executive Order. Hotel restaurants may continue to provide room service and carry-out. Catering services may continue.

Per COVID-19 Executive Order No. 5, Section 2: Beginning March 18, 2020, all public and private gatherings in the State of Illinois of 50 people or more are prohibited for the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation. A public or private gathering includes community, civic, public leisure, faith-based events, sporting events with spectators, concerts, conventions, and any similar event or activity that brings together 50 or more people in a single room or a single space at the same time. This includes venues such as fitness centers/health clubs, bowling alleys, private clubs, and theatres. This does not include venues that provide essential goods or services such as grocery stores, hospitals, pharmacies, gas stations, banks/credit unions, and shelters.

Please be advised that your establishment is required to adhere to this Executive Order immediately, and that these steps are necessary and proper to prevent further spreading of COVID-19.

If you do not adhere to this Executive Order, the Illinois Department of Public Health and Certified Local Health Departments have the authority to order that a place be closed and made off limits to the public “to prevent the probable spread of a dangerously contagious or infectious disease *** until such time as the condition can be corrected or the danger to the public health eliminated or reduced in such a manner that no substantial danger to the public's health any longer exists.” 20 ILCS 2305/2(b). The process of issuing such an order is set forth in 20 ILCS 2305/3(c). Furthermore, police officers, sheriffs and all other officers in Illinois are authorized to enforce such orders.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. E. Helms", is written over a horizontal line.



CEASE AND DESIST NOTICE

The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in the following: (1) The World Health Organization declaring a pandemic, (2) the President of United States declaring a national emergency, and (3) the Governor of the State of Illinois, JB Pritzker, proclaiming a state disaster. Public officials at the federal, state, and local levels have employed extraordinary measures to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.

Consistent with general health and safety actions taken by many public officials throughout the country, on March 20, 2020, Governor Pritzker issued an Executive Order (COVID 19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8) mandating that effective 5:00 p.m. on March 21, 2020, all businesses and operations in the State, except certain Essential Businesses and Operations that are specifically defined in the Executive Order, are required to cease all activities within the State, unless those activities involve employees working at their own residences.

Please be advised that your business does not qualify as an Essential Business or Operation as defined by Executive Order No.8 and must suspend all public business activities immediately.

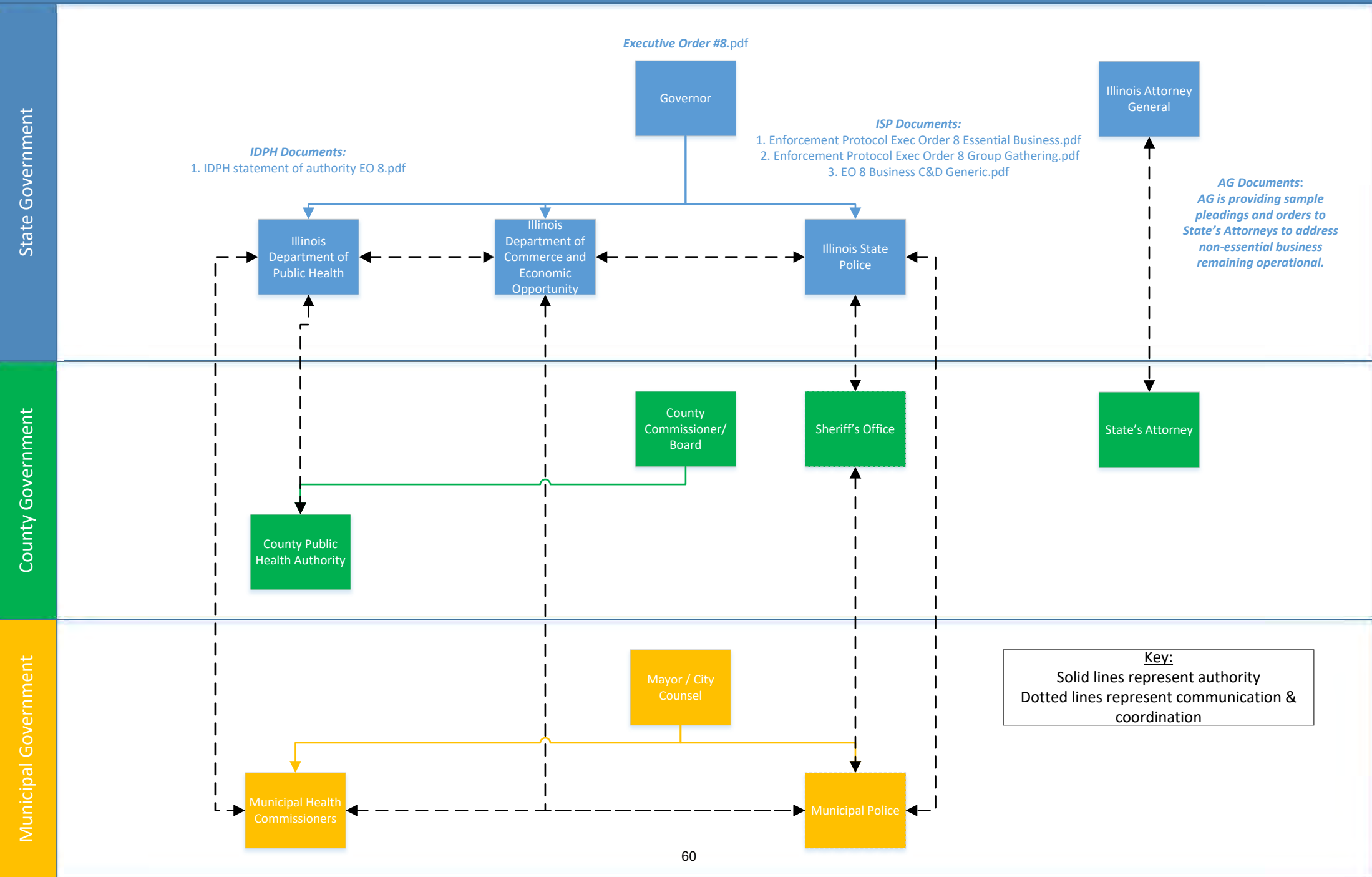
Your failure to comply with this Executive Order may result in one or all of the following: (1) the rescission of licenses necessary to operate your business, (2) an order of closure issued by the state or local health department, or (3) civil and/or criminal liability.

It is imperative that you comply to protect the safety and health of your staff as well as your customers. Should you have any questions, please contact _____.

March ____, 2020

COVID-19 Executive Order #8

Enforcement Authority





EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE ORDER
NO. 8
SHELTER IN PLACE

MARCH 2020



EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8

COVID-19 Executive Order No. 8, Section 1: Beginning March 21, 2020, at 5 p.m., all Illinois citizens are ordered to stay at home or at their residence. Citizens may leave their homes only for Essential Activities and must at all times maintain social distancing of at least six feet from any other person. Essential activities include activities in furtherance of health and safety (going to the doctor or pharmacy); obtaining necessary supplies and services (grocery store, hardware store, takeout); outdoor activity provided that social distancing is practiced; work related to essential businesses or operations (going to work); caring for family, friends, and pets; and obtaining public health or human services.

COVID-19 Executive Order No. 8, Section 3: Beginning March 21, 2020 at 5 p.m., all public and private gatherings of any number of people occurring outside a single household or living unit are prohibited, except for certain limited purposes related to essential activities or essential government or business operations. Groups of more than 10 people in a public location are prohibited.



WHAT **ARE** ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES?

- **For health and safety.** seeking emergency services, obtaining medical supplies or medication, or visiting a health care professional.
- **For necessary supplies and services.** To obtain necessary services or supplies such as groceries and food, household consumer products, supplies they need to work from home, and products necessary to maintain the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences.
- **For outdoor activity.** To engage in outdoor activity, provided the individuals comply with Social Distancing Requirements, walking, hiking, running, or biking. Individuals may go to public parks and open outdoor recreation areas.
- **For certain types of work.** To perform work providing essential products and services such as Healthcare and Public Health Operations, Human Services Operations, Essential Governmental Functions, and Essential Infrastructure
- **To take care of others.** To care for a family member, friend, or pet in another household, and to transport family members, friends, or pets



WHAT IS **NOT** AN ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY?

- Essential activities **DO NOT INCLUDE** visiting places of public amusement, such as carnivals, amusement parks, water parks, aquariums, zoos, museums, arcades, fairs, children's play centers, playgrounds, theme parks, bowling alleys, movie and other theaters, concert and music halls, and country clubs or social clubs, fitness and exercise gyms, spas, salons, barber shops, tattoo parlors, and similar facilities.



COMMUNITY CARETAKING

- **STEP ONE: EXERCISE COMMUNITY CARETAKING FUNCTION**

- **Community caretaking** refers to a police act that is unrelated to the investigation of crime. Community caretaking does not require police to have reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or a warrant to engage in contact with a citizen to protect health and safety. *People v. McDonough*, 239 Ill. 2d 260, 271-75 (2010).
- Using their community caretaking authority, law enforcement is encouraged engage with citizens who are outside their residences or in public places without an obvious essential purpose to evaluate whether the person should be out; to educate the person on the purpose and guidelines of EO 8, and to direct that person to leave a certain location and/or return to his/her residence if appropriate.



LARGE GROUPS

- If a large group is gathered in a non-essential business location, or in an outdoor area, law enforcement is free to use their training to disperse the crowd for public safety purposes.



STAY SAFE

- Law enforcement should exercise safety precautions when engaging in the community caretaking function, e.g. remaining in vehicle and speaking to citizen through window; practicing social distancing, and use of in car public address system, use of PPE per department directive.



- **STEP TWO: ENFORCEMENT (LAST RESORT)**

- If a person refuses to comply with a verbal command to return to leave a public location, and/or return to his/her residence, or if a gathered crowd refuses to disburse, law enforcement should use verbal commands to facilitate disbursement;
- Stop cards or field reports can be filled out if necessary.
- In extreme circumstances of non-compliance, and with required probable cause, misdemeanor citations may be issued for offenses such as:
 - Reckless Conduct, **720 ILCS 5/12-5(a) Class misdemeanor**
 - Disorderly Conduct, **720 ILCS 5/26-1(a)(1) Class C misdemeanor**
- Citizens **should not be taken into custody** (bonding procedures should comport with department directives and directives provided local State's Attorney's Office in light of COVID protocols).



GROUP GATHERINGS

- IF A GROUP OF 10 OR MORE IS GATHERED IN VIOLATION OF EO 8:
 - LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOULD INQUIRE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE GATHERING IS AN EXCEPTION RECOGNIZED BY EO 8. IF IT IS NOT, LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOULD ADVISE GROUP OF EO8 AND PROVIDE VERBAL COMMANDS TO DISPERSE TO ENSURE PUBLIC SAFETY.
 - IF GROUPS CONTINUE TO CONGREGATE IN THE LOCATION, LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MAY ADVISE ISP ZONE COMMANDER OF NON-COMPLIANCE; ZONE COMMANDER MAY COORDINATE WITH RELEVANT STATE AGENCIES AND SAOs.



ENFORCEMENT

Executive Order 2020-10

(COVID -19 Executive Order No. 8)

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

NGOZI O. EZIKE, MD, DIRECTOR

The World Health Organization has declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. The President of United States has declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a national emergency. The Governor of Illinois has proclaimed COVID-19 to be a state disaster and declared all counties in the state as a disaster area. Federal, state and local public officials have been required to take extraordinary measures to protect the health, safety and welfare of citizens.

Per Executive Order 2020-10 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 8), Section 1: Beginning March 21, 2020, at 5 p.m., through April 7, 2020, all Illinois citizens are ordered to stay at home or at their place of residence. All persons may leave their homes or place of residence only for Essential Activities, Essential Governmental Functions, or to operate Essential Businesses and Operations, as set forth in the Executive Order, and must at all times and as much as reasonably possible maintain social distancing of at least six feet from any other person. Essential activities include activities in furtherance of health and safety; obtaining necessary supplies and services; outdoor activity provided that social distancing is practiced; work related to essential businesses or operations; caring for family, friends, and pets; and obtaining public health or human services.

Per Executive Order 2020-10 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 8), Section 2: Beginning March 21, 2020 at 5 p.m., through April 7, 2020, all businesses and operations in the State, except certain Essential Businesses and Operations that are specifically defined in the Executive Order, are required to cease all activities, unless those activities involve employees working at their own residences. Essential Businesses and Operations include the following: stores that sell groceries and medicines; producers of food, beverages, or cannabis; charitable or social service organizations; media; gas stations and businesses needed for transportation; financial institutions; hardware and supply stores; critical trades; mail, post, shipping, logistics, and delivery and pick-up services; educational institutions (for the purpose of facilitating distance learning or other essential functions); laundry services; restaurants for consumption off premises; supplies to work from home; supplies for essential business and operations; travel; home care; residential care; legal, accounting and insurance services; certain day care locations; manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries; critical labor union functions; hotels and motels; and funeral functions.

Per Executive Order 2020-10 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 8), Section 3: Beginning March 21, 2020 at 5 p.m., through April 7, 2020, all public and private gatherings of any number of people occurring outside a single household or living unit are prohibited, except for certain limited purposes. This Executive Order includes all places of public amusement, whether indoors or outdoors, including but not limited to, locations with amusement rides, carnivals, amusement parks, water parks, aquariums, zoos, museums,



ENFORCEMENT

Executive Order 2020-10

(COVID -19 Executive Order No. 8)

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

NGOZI O. EZIKE, MD, DIRECTOR

arcades, fairs, children's play centers, playgrounds, funplexes, theme parks, bowling alleys, movie and other theaters, concert and music halls, and country clubs or social clubs.

Per Executive Order 2020-10 (COVID-19 Executive Order No. 8), Section 4: Beginning March 21, 2020 at 5 p.m., through April 7, 2020, all travel, except Essential Travel, is prohibited. People riding on public transit for essential business and personal activities must comply with Social Distancing Requirements to the greatest extent feasible.

Please be advised that your establishment is required to adhere to this Executive Order, and that these steps are necessary and proper to prevent further spreading of COVID-19.

If you do not adhere to this Executive Order, the Illinois Department of Public Health has the authority to order that a place be closed and made off limits to the public "to prevent the probable spread of a dangerously contagious or infectious disease *** until such time as the condition can be corrected or the danger to the public health eliminated or reduced in such a manner that no substantial danger to the public's health any longer exists." 20 ILCS 2305/2(b). The process of issuing such an order is set forth in 20 ILCS 2305/3(c). Furthermore, police officers, sheriffs and all other officers in Illinois are authorized to enforce such orders.

Signed:



February 2020

Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

BULLETIN: HIPAA Privacy and Novel Coronavirus

In light of the Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak, the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is providing this bulletin to ensure that HIPAA covered entities and their business associates are aware of the ways that patient information may be shared under the HIPAA Privacy Rule in an outbreak of infectious disease or other emergency situation, and to serve as a reminder that the protections of the Privacy Rule are not set aside during an emergency.

The HIPAA Privacy Rule protects the privacy of patients' health information (protected health information) but is balanced to ensure that appropriate uses and disclosures of the information still may be made when necessary to treat a patient, to protect the nation's public health, and for other critical purposes.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has advised: if you were in China within the past 14 days and feel sick with fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, you should get medical care. Call the office of your health care provider before you go and tell them about your travel and your symptoms. They will give you instructions on how to get care without exposing other people to your illness. While sick, avoid contact with people, don't go out and delay any travel to reduce the possibility of spreading illness to others. More information from the CDC available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/2019-ncov-factsheet.pdf>.

Sharing Patient Information

Treatment Under the Privacy Rule, covered entities may disclose, without a patient's authorization, protected health information about the patient as necessary to treat the patient or to treat a different patient. Treatment includes the coordination or management of health care and related services by one or more health care providers and others, consultation between providers, and the referral of patients for treatment. See 45 CFR §§ 164.502(a)(1)(ii), 164.506(c), and the definition of "treatment" at 164.501.

Public Health Activities The HIPAA Privacy Rule recognizes the legitimate need for public health authorities and others responsible for ensuring public health and safety to have access to protected health information that is necessary to carry out their public health mission. Therefore, the Privacy Rule permits covered entities to disclose needed protected health information without individual authorization:

- **To a public health authority**, such as the CDC or a state or local health department, that is authorized by law to collect or receive such information for the purpose of preventing or controlling disease, injury or disability. This would include, for example, the reporting of disease or injury; reporting vital events, such as births or deaths; and conducting public health surveillance, investigations, or interventions. A "public health authority" is an agency or authority of the United States government, a State, a territory, a political subdivision of a State or territory, or Indian tribe that is responsible for public health matters as part of its official mandate, as well as a person or entity acting under a grant of authority from, or under a contract with, a public health agency. See 45 CFR §§ 164.501 and 164.512(b)(1)(i). For example, a covered entity may disclose to the CDC protected health information on an ongoing basis as needed to report all prior and prospective cases of patients exposed to or suspected or confirmed to have Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV).



- **At the direction of a public health authority, to a foreign government agency** that is acting in collaboration with the public health authority. See 45 CFR 164.512(b)(1)(i).
- **To persons at risk** of contracting or spreading a disease or condition if other law, such as state law, authorizes the covered entity to notify such persons as necessary to prevent or control the spread of the disease or otherwise to carry out public health interventions or investigations. See 45 CFR 164.512(b)(1)(iv).

Disclosures to Family, Friends, and Others Involved in an Individual's Care and for Notification A covered entity may share protected health information with a patient's family members, relatives, friends, or other persons identified by the patient as involved in the patient's care. A covered entity also may share information about a patient as necessary to identify, locate, and notify family members, guardians, or anyone else responsible for the patient's care, of the patient's location, general condition, or death. This may include, where necessary to notify family members and others, the police, the press, or the public at large. See 45 CFR 164.510(b).

- The covered entity should get verbal permission from individuals or otherwise be able to reasonably infer that the patient does not object, when possible; if the individual is incapacitated or not available, covered entities may share information for these purposes if, in their professional judgment, doing so is in the patient's best interest.
- For patients who are unconscious or incapacitated: A health care provider may share relevant information about the patient with family, friends, or others involved in the patient's care or payment for care, if the health care provider determines, based on professional judgment, that doing so is in the best interests of the patient. For example, a provider may determine that it is in the best interests of an elderly patient to share relevant information with the patient's adult child, but generally could not share unrelated information about the patient's medical history without permission.
- In addition, a covered entity may share protected health information with disaster relief organizations that, like the American Red Cross, are authorized by law or by their charters to assist in disaster relief efforts, for the purpose of coordinating the notification of family members or other persons involved in the patient's care, of the patient's location, general condition, or death. It is unnecessary to obtain a patient's permission to share the information in this situation if doing so would interfere with the organization's ability to respond to the emergency.

Disclosures to Prevent a Serious and Imminent Threat Health care providers may share patient information with anyone as necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of a person or the public – consistent with applicable law (such as state statutes, regulations, or case law) and the provider's standards of ethical conduct. See 45 CFR 164.512(j). Thus, providers may disclose a patient's health information to anyone who is in a position to prevent or lessen the serious and imminent threat, including family, friends, caregivers, and law enforcement without a patient's permission. HIPAA expressly defers to the professional judgment of health professionals in making determinations about the nature and severity of the threat to health and safety. See 45 CFR 164.512(j).

Disclosures to the Media or Others Not Involved in the Care of the Patient/Notification In general, except in the limited circumstances described elsewhere in this Bulletin, affirmative reporting to the media or the public at large about an identifiable patient, or the disclosure to the public or media of specific information about treatment of an identifiable patient, such as specific tests, test results or details of a patient's illness, may not be done without the patient's written authorization (or the written authorization of a personal representative who is a person legally authorized to make health care



decisions for the patient). See 45 CFR 164.508 for the requirements for a HIPAA authorization. Where a patient has not objected to or restricted the release of protected health information, a covered hospital or other health care facility may, upon a request to disclose information about a particular patient asked for by name, release limited facility directory information to acknowledge an individual is a patient at the facility, and may provide basic information about the patient's condition in general terms (e.g., critical or stable, deceased, or treated and released). Covered entities may also disclose information when the patient is incapacitated, if the disclosure is believed to be in the best interest of the patient and is consistent with any prior expressed preferences of the patient. See 45 CFR 164.510(a).

Minimum Necessary For most disclosures, a covered entity must make reasonable efforts to limit the information disclosed to that which is the "minimum necessary" to accomplish the purpose. (Minimum necessary requirements do not apply to disclosures to health care providers for treatment purposes.) Covered entities may rely on representations from a public health authority or other public official that the requested information is the minimum necessary for the purpose, when that reliance is reasonable under the circumstances. For example, a covered entity may rely on representations from the CDC that the protected health information requested by the CDC about all patients exposed to or suspected or confirmed to have Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is the minimum necessary for the public health purpose. In addition, internally, covered entities should continue to apply their role-based access policies to limit access to protected health information to only those workforce members who need it to carry out their duties. See 45 CFR §§ 164.502(b), 164.514(d).

Safeguarding Patient Information

In an emergency situation, covered entities must continue to implement reasonable safeguards to protect patient information against intentional or unintentional impermissible uses and disclosures. Further, covered entities (and their business associates) must apply the administrative, physical, and technical safeguards of the HIPAA Security Rule to electronic protected health information.

HIPAA Applies Only to Covered Entities and Business Associates

The HIPAA Privacy Rule applies to disclosures made by employees, volunteers, and other members of a covered entity's or business associate's workforce. Covered entities are health plans, health care clearinghouses, and those health care providers that conduct one or more covered health care transactions electronically, such as transmitting health care claims to a health plan. Business associates generally are persons or entities (other than members of the workforce of a covered entity) that perform functions or activities on behalf of, or provide certain services to, a covered entity that involve creating, receiving, maintaining, or transmitting protected health information. Business associates also include subcontractors that create, receive, maintain, or transmit protected health information on behalf of another business associate. The Privacy Rule does not apply to disclosures made by entities or other persons who are not covered entities or business associates (although such persons or entities are free to follow the standards on a voluntary basis if desired). There may be other state or federal rules that apply.

Business Associates A business associate of a covered entity (including a business associate that is a subcontractor) may make disclosures permitted by the Privacy Rule, such as to a public health authority, on behalf of a covered entity or another business associate to the extent authorized by its business associate agreement.



Other Resources

For more information on HIPAA and Public Health, please visit:

<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/special-topics/public-health/index.html>

For more information on HIPAA and Emergency Preparedness, Planning, and Response, please visit: <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/special-topics/emergency-preparedness/index.html>

General information on understanding the HIPAA Privacy Rule may be found at:

<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/index.html>

For information regarding how Federal civil rights laws apply in an emergency, please visit:

<https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/special-topics/emergency-preparedness/index.html>

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule: A Guide for Law Enforcement

What is the HIPAA Privacy Rule?

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (*HIPAA*) Privacy Rule provides Federal privacy protections for individually identifiable health information, called protected health information or PHI, held by most health care providers and health plans and their business associates. The HIPAA Privacy Rule sets out how and with whom PHI may be shared. The Privacy Rule also gives individuals certain rights regarding their health information, such as the rights to access or request corrections to their information.

Who must comply with the HIPAA Privacy Rule?

HIPAA applies to health plans, health care clearinghouses, and those health care providers that conduct certain health care transactions electronically (e.g., billing a health plan). These are known as covered entities. Hospitals, and most clinics, physicians and other health care practitioners are HIPAA covered entities. In addition, HIPAA protects PHI held by business associates, such as billing services and

others, hired by covered entities to perform services or functions that involve access to PHI.

Who is not required to comply with the HIPAA Privacy Rule?

Many entities that may have health information are not subject to the HIPAA Privacy Rule, including:

- employers,
- most state and local police or other law enforcement agencies,
- many state agencies like child protective services, and
- most schools and school districts.

While schools and school districts maintain student health records, these records are in most cases protected by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and not HIPAA. HIPAA may apply however to patient records at a university hospital or to the health records of non-students at a university health clinic.



Under what circumstances may a HIPAA covered entity disclose PHI to law enforcement?

A HIPAA covered entity may disclose PHI to law enforcement with the individual's signed HIPAA authorization.

A HIPAA covered entity also may disclose PHI to law enforcement without the individual's signed HIPAA authorization in certain incidents, including:

- To report PHI to a law enforcement official reasonably able to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of an individual or the public.
- To report PHI that the covered entity in good faith believes to be evidence of a crime that occurred on the premises of the covered entity.
- To alert law enforcement to the death of the individual, when there is a suspicion that death resulted from criminal conduct.
- When responding to an off-site medical emergency, as necessary to alert law enforcement to criminal activity.
- To report PHI to law enforcement when required by law to do so (such as reporting gunshots or stab wounds).

- To comply with a court order or court-ordered warrant, a subpoena or summons issued by a judicial officer, or an administrative request from a law enforcement official (the administrative request must include a written statement that the information requested is relevant and material, specific and limited in scope, and de-identified information cannot be used).
- To respond to a request for PHI for purposes of identifying or locating a suspect, fugitive, material witness or missing person, but the information must be limited to basic demographic and health information about the person.
- To respond to a request for PHI about an adult victim of a crime when the victim agrees (or in limited circumstances if the individual is unable to agree). Child abuse or neglect may be reported, without a parent's agreement, to any law enforcement official authorized by law to receive such reports.

For More Information

This is a summary of the relevant provisions and does not include all requirements that are found in the HIPAA Privacy Rule. For complete information, please visit the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Office for Civil Rights HIPAA web site at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy>.



COVID-19 and HIPAA: Disclosures to law enforcement, paramedics, other first responders and public health authorities

Does the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule allow a covered entity to share the name or other identifying information of an individual who has been infected with, or exposed to, the virus SARS-CoV-2, or the disease caused by the virus, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), with law enforcement, paramedics, other first responders, and public health authorities without an individual's authorization?

Yes, the HIPAA Privacy Rule permits a covered entity to disclose the protected health information (PHI) of an individual who has been infected with, or exposed to, COVID-19, with law enforcement, paramedics, other first responders, and public health authorities¹ without the individual's HIPAA authorization, in certain circumstances, including the following²:

- ***When the disclosure is needed to provide treatment.*** For example, HIPAA permits a covered skilled nursing facility to disclose PHI about an individual who has COVID-19 to emergency medical transport personnel who will provide treatment while transporting the individual to a hospital's emergency department. 45 CFR 164.502(a)(1)(ii); 45 CFR 164.506(c)(2).
- ***When such notification is required by law.*** For example, HIPAA permits a covered entity, such as a hospital, to disclose PHI about an individual who tests positive for COVID-19 in accordance with a state law requiring the reporting of confirmed or suspected cases of infectious disease to public health officials. 45 CFR 164.512(a).
- ***To notify a public health authority in order to prevent or control spread of disease.*** For example, HIPAA permits a covered entity to disclose PHI to a public health authority

¹ Under HIPAA, "public health authority" means an agency or authority of the United States, a State, a territory, a political subdivision of a State or territory, or an Indian tribe, or a person or entity acting under a grant of authority from or contract with such public agency, including the employees or agents of such public agency or its contractors or persons or entities to whom it has granted authority, that is responsible for public health matters as part of its official mandate. 45 CFR 164.501 (definition of "public health authority").

² The HIPAA Privacy Rule limitations only apply if the entity or individual that is disclosing protected health information meets the definition of a HIPAA covered entity or business associate. This guidance provides examples of disclosures from certain types of entities, some of which are covered by HIPAA, and others that may not be. While the entities in the examples are covered under HIPAA, the examples are not intended to imply that all public health authorities, 911 call centers, or prison doctors, for example, are covered by HIPAA and are required to comply with the HIPAA Rules.



(such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), or state, tribal, local, and territorial public health departments) that is authorized by law to collect or receive PHI for the purpose of preventing or controlling disease, injury, or disability, including for public health surveillance, public health investigations, and public health interventions. 45 CFR 164.512(b)(1)(i); *see also* 45 CFR 164.501 (providing the definition of “public health authority”).

- ***When first responders may be at risk of infection.*** A covered entity may disclose PHI to a first responder who may have been exposed to COVID-19, or may otherwise be at risk of contracting or spreading COVID-19, if the covered entity is authorized by law, such as state law, to notify persons as necessary in the conduct of a public health intervention or investigation. For example, HIPAA permits a covered county health department, in accordance with a state law, to disclose PHI to a police officer or other person who may come into contact with a person who tested positive for COVID-19, for purposes of preventing or controlling the spread of COVID-19. 45 CFR 164.512(b)(1)(iv).
- ***When the disclosure of PHI to first responders is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of a person or the public.*** A covered entity may disclose PHI to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to a person or the public, when such disclosure is made to someone they believe can prevent or lessen the threat, which may include the target of the threat. For example, HIPAA permits a covered entity, consistent with applicable law and standards of ethical conduct, to disclose PHI about individuals who have tested positive for COVID-19 to fire department personnel, child welfare workers, mental health crisis services personnel, or others charged with protecting the health or safety of the public if the covered entity believes in good faith that the disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent or minimize the threat of imminent exposure to such personnel in the discharge of their duties. 45 CFR 164.512(j)(1).
- ***When responding to a request for PHI by a correctional institution or law enforcement official having lawful custody of an inmate or other individual,*** if the facility or official represents that the PHI is needed for:
 - providing health care to the individual;
 - the health and safety of the individual, other inmates, officers, employees and others present at the correctional institution, or persons responsible for the transporting or transferring of inmates;
 - law enforcement on the premises of the correctional institution; or
 - the administration and maintenance of the safety, security, and good order of the correctional institution.

For example, HIPAA permits a covered entity, such as a physician, located at a prison medical facility to share an inmate’s positive COVID-19 test results with correctional guards at the facility for the health and safety of all people at the facility. 45 CFR 164.512(k)(5).



General Considerations: Except when required by law, or for treatment disclosures, a covered entity must make reasonable efforts to limit the information used or disclosed under any provision listed above to that which is the “minimum necessary” to accomplish the purpose for the disclosure. 45 CFR 164.502(b).

In some cases, more than one provision of the HIPAA Privacy Rule may apply to permit a particular use or disclosure of PHI by a covered entity. The illustrative examples below involve uses and disclosures of PHI that are permitted under 45 CFR 164.512(a), 164.512(b)(1), and/or 164.512(j)(1), depending on the circumstances.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

- **Example:** A covered entity, such as a hospital, may provide a list of the names and addresses of all individuals it knows to have tested positive, or received treatment, for COVID-19 to an EMS dispatch for use on a per-call basis. The EMS dispatch (even if it is a covered entity) would be allowed to use information on the list to inform EMS personnel who are responding to any particular emergency call so that they can take extra precautions or use personal protective equipment (PPE).

Discussion: Under this example, a covered entity should not post the contents of such a list publicly, such as on a website or through distribution to the media. A covered entity under this example also should not distribute compiled lists of individuals to EMS personnel, and instead should disclose only an individual’s information on a per-call basis. Sharing the lists or disclosing the contents publicly would not ordinarily constitute the minimum necessary to accomplish the purpose of the disclosure (*i.e.*, protecting the health and safety of the first responders from infectious disease for each particular call).

- **Example:** A 911 call center may ask screening questions of all callers, for example, their temperature, or whether they have a cough or difficulty breathing, to identify potential cases of COVID-19. To the extent that the call center may be a HIPAA covered entity, the call center is permitted to inform a police officer being dispatched to the scene of the name, address, and screening results of the persons who may be encountered so that the officer can take extra precautions or use PPE to lessen the officer’s risk of exposure to COVID-19, even if the subject of the dispatch is for a non-medical situation.

Discussion: Under this example, a 911 call center that is a covered entity should only disclose the minimum amount of information that the officer needs to take appropriate precautions to minimize the risk of exposure. Depending on the circumstances, the minimum necessary PHI may include, for example, an individual’s name and the result of the screening.



Covered entities should consult other applicable laws (*e.g.*, state and local statutes and regulations) in their jurisdiction prior to using or making disclosures of individuals' PHI, as such laws may place further restrictions on disclosures that are permitted by HIPAA.

Information about HIPAA Privacy and COVID-19 is available at
<https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/february-2020-hipaa-and-novel-coronavirus.pdf>.

Information about disclosures of PHI to law enforcement officials is available in OCR's HIPAA Guide for Law Enforcement at
[https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/special/emergency/final hipaa guide law enforcement.pdf](https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/special/emergency/final%20hipaa%20guide%20law%20enforcement.pdf).

Information about uses and disclosures of PHI for public health is available at
<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/special-topics/public-health/index.html>.



CEASE AND DESIST NOTICE

Date: March 18, 2020

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the declaration of a national public emergency, federal, state and local public officials have been required to take extraordinary measures to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.

Please be advised that your establishment is unlawfully operating amidst a declared limitation on service that is necessary and proper to prevent further spreading of the COVID-19 pathogen. You must cease and desist all unlawful operations, specifically dine-in service, immediately.

Consistent with general health and safety actions taken by many public officials, and under the advice and authority of State public health officials, the Governor of the State of Illinois has ordered that dine-in service cease at establishments serving food and beverages. The Governor's order does not prohibit carry out, drive through, curbside pickup, or home delivery services.

In consideration of the Governor's order, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission ("State Commission") has the responsibility and authority to take necessary actions to protect the "health, safety, and welfare of the People of the State of Illinois." 235 ILCS 5-1-2; 235 ILCS 5/3-12(a)(2); 235 ILCS 5/3-4. Furthermore, the State Commission has the responsibility and authority to ensure that its license holders abide by all State and Federal laws. 11 Ill. Admin. Code 100.30. Your non-compliance with the Governor's order could result in rescission of licenses required to operate your business; a closure order; or other criminal and civil remedies.

Should you have any questions, please contact the Chief of Enforcement for the ILCC, Les Peterson, at Les.Peterson@Illinois.gov.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Les Peterson".

Les Peterson
Chief of Enforcement
Illinois Liquor Control Commission



CEASE AND DESIST NOTICE

The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in the following: (1) The World Health Organization declaring a pandemic, (2) the President of United States declaring a national emergency, and (3) the Governor of the State of Illinois, JB Pritzker, proclaiming a state disaster. Public officials at the federal, state, and local levels have employed extraordinary measures to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.

Consistent with general health and safety actions taken by many public officials throughout the country, on March 16, 2020, Governor Pritzker issued an Executive Order (COVID 19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5) mandating that effective 9:00 p.m. on March 16, 2020, all businesses in the State of Illinois that offer food or beverages for on-premises consumption suspend that service. The Governor's Executive Order does not prohibit service of food or beverages by other means, such as take out, in home delivery, drive through, or curbside pickup.

Please be advised that your establishment is required to suspend all on-premises dine-in service immediately as a result of this Executive Order.

Your failure to comply with this Executive Order may result in one or all of the following: (1) the rescission of licenses necessary to operate your business (e.g. liquor license), (2) an order of closure issued by the state or local health department, or (3) civil and/or criminal liability.

It is imperative that you comply to protect the safety and health of your staff as well as your customers. Should you have any questions, please contact _____.

March 18, 2020



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
Office of the Director

JB Pritzker
Governor

Brendan F. Kelly
Director

CEASE AND DESIST NOTICE

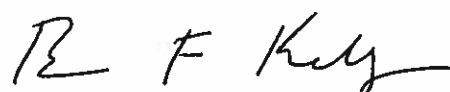
The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in the following: (1) The World Health Organization declaring a pandemic, (2) the President of United States declaring a national emergency, and (3) the Governor of the State of Illinois, JB Pritzker, proclaiming a state disaster. Public officials at the federal, state, and local levels have employed extraordinary measures to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.

Consistent with general health and safety actions taken by many public officials throughout the country, on March 16, 2020, Governor Pritzker issued an Executive Order (COVID 19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5) mandating that effective 9:00 p.m. on March 16, 2020, all businesses in the State of Illinois that offer food or beverages for on-premises consumption suspend that service. The Governor's Executive Order does not prohibit service of food or beverages by other means, such as take out, in home delivery, drive through, or curb side pickup.

Please be advised that your establishment is required to suspend all on-premises dine-in service immediately as a result of this Executive Order.

Your failure to comply with this Executive Order may result in one or all of the following: (1) the rescission of licenses necessary to operate your business (e.g. liquor license), (2) an order of closure issued by the state or local health department, or (3) civil and/or criminal liability.

It is imperative that you comply to protect the safety and health of your staff as well as your customers. Should you have any questions, please contact you ISP District Headquarters.

Signed: 

Brendan F. Kelly
Director, Illinois State Police
March 18, 2020



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

Office of the Director

JB Pritzker
Governor

MEMORANDUM

Brendan F. Kelly
Director

TO: Brendan Kelly
Director

FROM: Andrew Dennis DO, FACS, FACOS
ISP Medical Director

DATE: First Responders and Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

SUBJECT: April 2, 2020

First Responders administering cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), especially with airway management, is considered an aerosolizing procedure. As such, this procedure carries significant risk of COVID-19 exposure if the providers are not wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Until further notice, Illinois State Police (ISP) First Responders are directed to adhere to the following guidelines if engaging in CPR is necessary:

- 1) **Effective immediately all ISP personnel will perform compression ONLY CPR. No breaths should be delivered either by bag valve mask or by shielded mouth to mouth.**
- 2) The patient receiving CPR should be considered COVID-19 positive and appropriate protective steps must be taken by the Officer.
 - a. N95 mask must be worn
 - i. If possible, a disposable surgical mask should be worn over the N95 mask to protect the N95 mask and allow for re-use.
 - ii. If a disposable surgical mask is not used, the N95 mask should be disposed of after completion of the encounter and the Officer is no longer in the presence of the patient
 - b. Eye protection must be worn.
 - c. Gloves must be worn, preferably two pairs so that one may be removed and the inner glove can be used to remove PPE.
 - d. Disposable gowns (if available) should be worn over clothing.
 - i. This gown should be removed without touching the front.



- ii. The gown should be disposed of after the completion of the encounter and the Officer is no longer in the presence of the patient.
 - e. Appropriate PPE removal procedures must be followed.
- 3) The administration of CPR is a COVID-19 exposure and should be reported through the command structure and to Amy Jeffers in the EMS Office. All ISP sworn First Responders shall immediately complete a medical Field Report in TraCS to document when CPR or other medical services is administered. Post exposure protocols should be followed as outlined in prior communications (see "Working with and around COVID19203-24-20 Final" posted in the ISP Portal under the COVID-19 information tab).



Concerns – Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray and Other Chemical Agents

ISP Officers should consider de-prioritizing the use of OC spray or other chemical agents if the benefit of using these tools is outweighed by the risk of spreading or contracting COVID-19. Using OC spray or other chemical agents increases body mucus secretions and may cause a person to cough, sneeze, spit, or lacrimate. These symptoms of OC spray or other chemical agents would aerosolize the Coronavirus in microparticles and make it become airborne which greatly increases the chance of being contaminated by COVID-19.

If OC Spray or other chemical agents are used by ISP Officers, they should take into account the assessment of potential contamination which would not only include persons but the physical environment where any microparticles could land. Without proper and thorough decontamination procedures, there is a higher risk for contamination due to the Coronavirus. In addition, ISP Officers using OC spray or other chemical agents would end up going hands-on with a suspect which would further increase the risk for contamination.

As established in the guidelines set forth by ISP Medical Director, Dr. Andrew Dennis, ISP Officers are reminded to adhere to proper utilization of PPE when interacting with others.

Director Brendan F. Kelly



FIREARMS TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS

The following **COVID-19 SELF-ASSESSMENT** should be performed by all personnel before entering the training facility.

- Is your current Temperature greater than 100°F ?
- Are you currently experiencing a fever, shortness of breath, cough or sore throat?
- In the past 14 days, have you been exposed to anyone who has tested positive, or is under investigation for COVID-19?
- In the past 14 days, have you traveled internationally, or to the states of CA, MA, NY, or WA?

If you answer to any of the above is yes, contact your supervisor before entering the training facility.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

- Personnel should be practicing IDPH recommendations concerning social distancing and hand hygiene (washing with soap and water more than 20 seconds, or using a hand sanitizer that consists of at least 60% alcohol).
- Consistent with Range training protocols, do not eat or drink on the range.
- Class size (on each range or classroom) should be limited to groups of 10 or less (including instructors) with at least 6' of space between each person as often as possible.
- N95 masks should be utilized by all participants at all times.
- Care should be taken to practice frequent hand washing/sanitizing. Face touching and physical contact should be avoided.
- At this time, avoid vehicle related range training. If necessary, simulate shooting from a vehicle with a chair.
- All surfaces that are touched should be sprayed with a suitable sanitizer (i.e. Lysol). This includes door knobs, hand staplers, target holders, target controls, etc.
- Follow all other decontamination guidelines for equipment (e.g. Duty belts and outer garmets)



FILED
INDEX DEPARTMENT
MAR 17 2020
IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE

March 17, 2020

Executive Order 2020 – 08

EXECUTIVE ORDER IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19
(COVID-19 EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6)

WHEREAS, in late 2019, a new and significant outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged; 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, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the World Health Organization and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) indicate that it is expected to spread; and,

WHEREAS, in communities with confirmed COVID-19 cases, the CDC currently recommends mitigation measures, including practicing social distancing, staying at home when sick, staying home 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, State agencies have been directed to temporarily reduce activities and workforce to core mission functions and essential operations, encouraging working remotely where possible; and,

WHEREAS, I, JB Pritzker, Governor of Illinois, declared all counties in the State of Illinois as a disaster area on March 9, 2020 (“Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation”); and,

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic; and,

WHEREAS, it is necessary and appropriate for the State of Illinois to immediately take measures to protect the public’s health in response to this COVID-19 outbreak;

THEREFORE, by the powers vested in me as the Governor of the State of Illinois, and pursuant to Sections 7(1), 7(8), and 7(12) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305, I hereby order the following:



Section 1. During the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation and for a period of thirty days following its termination, the following statutory provisions are suspended: (1) provisions of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5, providing for the expiration of vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, permits, and parking decals issued by the Secretary of State; (2) provisions of the Illinois Identification Card Act, 15 ILCS 335, providing for the expiration of temporary and standard identification cards issued by the Secretary of State; and (3) hearings conducted by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Illinois Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/2-118, and the Secretary of State Merit Employment Code, 15 ILCS 310/9.

Section 2. The provisions of Article 4A of the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, 5 ILCS 420/4A, and Section IV of Executive Order 2015-09, providing for the filing of statements of economic interests are suspended during the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation and for thirty days following its termination.


JB Pritzker, Governor

Issued by the Governor March 17, 2020
Filed by the Secretary of State March 17, 2020

FILED
INDEX DEPARTMENT
MAR 17 2020
IN THE OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE



Executive Order No.6 Enforcement Protocol

Pursuant to Governor's Executive order 2020-08 (COVID-19 EO #6) the provisions of the Illinois Vehicle Code dealing with the expiration of Driver's License and Vehicle License Plate registrations (plate stickers) are suspended for the duration of the State Emergency and thirty (30) days past it.

The following sections of IVC should not be enforced for individuals whose Driver's license or registration stickers expired after February 7, 2020 (since SOS give 30 days' grace)

- 625 ILCS 5/ 3-413(f) Operation of vehicle with expired registration plates or registration sticker (Illinois only)
- 625 ILCS 5/6-101 Driver's license expired less than one year (other provisions of 6-101 may still be enforced)