

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

EVAN J. POWER,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO.: 2020-CA-001200

vs.

LEON COUNTY, a political
subdivision of the State of Florida,

Defendant.

_____ /

LEON COUNTY'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

The Defendant, Leon County, Florida (the "County"), a political subdivision of the State of Florida, pursuant to sections 90.202 and 90.203, Florida Statutes, submits the following Motion for Judicial Notice (the "Motion") and requests that this Court take judicial notice of facts and items identified below. In support thereof the County states as follows:

1. Plaintiff Evan J. Power ("Plaintiff" or "Power") initiated this action on June 25, 2020, by filing the Verified Complaint for Emergency Injunctive Relief and Declaratory Judgment (the "Complaint").

2. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin Emergency Ordinance 20-15 (the "Ordinance") issued by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners on June 23, 2020, which implements a face covering requirement in limited circumstances for visitors and residents of Leon County in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. *See generally* Compl. Specifically, Plaintiff challenges the constitutionality of the Emergency Order, claiming it violates the privacy clause, due process

clause, equal protection clause, and freedom of religion clause of the Florida Constitution. Compl. ¶¶ 12-16.

3. By separate motion, the County has sought dismissal of the Complaint. In furtherance of its motion to dismiss, the County requests that this Court take judicial notice of certain facts and documents enumerated herein.

4. First, the COVID-19 pandemic has been ongoing for months, resulting in executive orders from both the President of the United States and Florida's Governor DeSantis. In addition, other Florida agencies and local governments have issued orders and announcements related to the pandemic. The County requests that this Court take judicial notice of the fact that President Trump, Governor DeSantis, and the Leon County Board of County Commissioners have declared an emergency concerning COVID-19, as evidenced by the following documents:

a. President Donald J. Trump's Proclamation 9994 of March 13, 2020, Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak, attached as **Exhibit A**;

b. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-52 of March 9, 2020 (Emergency Management – COVID-19 Public Health Emergency), attached as **Exhibit B**;

c. Leon County Board of County Commissioners (the "Board") Emergency Orders ("Proclamations") for each week since March 16, 2020, attached as **Exhibit C**;

d. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-91 of April 1, 2020 (Essential Services and Activities During COVID-19 Emergency), attached as **Exhibit D**;

e. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-112 of April 29, 2020 (Phase 1: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery), attached as **Exhibit E**;

f. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-114 of May 8, 2020 (Extending Executive Order 20-52 for 60 days), attached as **Exhibit F**;

g. Leon County Emergency Ordinance 20-15, attached as **Exhibit G**;

h. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-123 of May 15, 2020 (Full Phase I: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery), attached as **Exhibit H**;

i. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-139 of June 3, 2020 (Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery), attached as **Exhibit I**;

j. Governor DeSantis' Executive Order 20-166 of July 7, 2020 (Extending Executive Order 20-52 for an additional 60 days), attached as **Exhibit J**;

k. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation Emergency Order 2020-09 of June 26, 2020, attached as **Exhibit K**.

5. Judicial notice of the above items is appropriate. Specifically, section 90.202(5), Florida Statutes, permits a court to take judicial notice of "[o]fficial actions of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of . . . any state, territory, or jurisdiction of the United States." Indeed, Courts have frequently taken judicial notice of orders or proclamations from the executive branch. *See, e.g., Johns v. State*, 197 So. 791 (Fla. 1940) (taking judicial notice of executive orders signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State under seal of the state); *Advisory Opinion to the Governor*, 206 So. 2d 641, 642 (Fla. 1968) (taking judicial notice of the Governor's proclamation that limited the extra session to a period of ten days); *see also United States v. Holmes*, 414 F. Supp. 831, 839 (D. Md. 1976) (taking judicial notice of a presidential proclamation); *Stankus v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 44 N.E. 2d 687 (Mass. 1942) (taking judicial notice of presidential proclamations stating a state of war existed between the United Kingdom

and Germany and Italy); *Green v. State Health Benefits Comm'n*, 861 A.2d 867 (N.J. App. Div. 2004) (taking judicial notice of Governor's Executive Order).

6. Second, the County requests that this Court take judicial notice of information published by the Florida Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and the Mayo Clinic, regarding the use of face covering to slow the spread of COVID-19, as well as the increasing number of cases in Florida, as evidenced on the following publicly available websites:

a. State of Florida, Department of Health, Public Health Advisory, In re: Updated Measures to Ensure Protection of Public Health in Response to COVID-19 (June 22, 2020) attached as **Exhibit L**;

b. Mayo Clinic, *COVID-19: How much protection do face masks offer?*, <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/coronavirus/in-depth/coronavirus-mask/art-20485449>, attached as **Exhibit M**;

c. Centers for Disease Control Prevention, *About Cloth Face Coverings*; <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html>, attached as **Exhibit N**;

d. Centers for Disease Control Prevention, *Considerations for Wearing Cloth Face Coverings* (June 20, 2020), https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fprevent-getting-sick%2Fcloth-face-cover.html, attached as **Exhibit O**;

e. World Health Organization, *Advice on the use of masks in the context of Covid-19*, <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the->

community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)-outbreak, attached as **Exhibit P**;

f. Florida Department of Health, *Florida's COVID-19 Data and Surveillance Dashboard, County Report, dated July 6, 2020*,
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/96dd742462124fa0b38ddedb9b25e429>,
attached as **Exhibit Q**.

7. Pursuant to section 90.202(12), Florida Statutes, a court may take judicial notice of “[f]acts that are not subject to dispute because they are capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot be questioned.” Courts have taken judicial notice of internet sites similar to those listed above. *See, e.g., Hoyte v. Stauffer Chem. Co.*, No. 98-3024-CI-7, 2002 WL 31892830 (Fla. Cir. Ct. Pinellas Cty. Nov. 6, 2002); *McCoy v. S. Baptist Hosp. of Fla., Inc.* No. 16-2009-CA-008975-XX, 2010 WL 4920639 (Fla. 4th Cir. May 6, 2010) (taking judicial notice of portions of the official internet websites of the American Board of Medical Specialties, the American Board of Emergency Medicine, the American Board of Family Medicine, and others); *see also Daniels-Hall v. Nat’l Ed. Assoc.*, 629 F. 3d 992, 999 (9th Cir. 2010) (taking judicial notice of information on two school districts’ websites); *Denius v. Dunlap*, 330 F. 3d 919, 926 (7th Cir. 2003) (taking judicial notice of information on official government website)¹; *Rogers v. State*, 957 So. 2d 538, 551 n. 15 (Fla. 2007) (citing a United States Department of Justice website to establish that an investigative report describing poor lab conditions at the FBI crime lab was released in 1997).

¹ The Federal Rule Counterpart (Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b)(2)) is similar to section 90.202(12), Florida Statutes. In Florida, interpretations of a federal rule of procedure is considered persuasive when examining Florida’s counterpart). *See Zuberhuler v. Div. of Admin.*, 344 So. 2d 1304 (Fla. 2d DCA 1977).

8. Third, the County requests that this Court take judicial notice of the following news articles available on-line and the fact that the number of COVID-19 cases in America will increase throughout the remainder of 2020 and the fact that wearing face masks could mitigate the spread of COVID-19:

a. Sarah Krouse, Anthony DeBarros, & Brianna Abbott, *Coronavirus Cases Are Accelerating Across U.S.*, The Wall Street Journal (June 24, 2020), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/coronavirus-numbers-are-accelerating-across-u-s-11593018754>, attached as **Exhibit R**;

b. John Kennedy, *As Florida Begins Third Reopened Month, Future Clouded by Rising COVID-19 Caseloads*, USA Today Network (June 30, 2020), <https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/2020/06/30/florida-begins-third-reopened-month-future-clouded-rising-caseloads/5352276002>, attached as **Exhibit S**;

c. *Coronavirus: WHO advises to wear masks in public areas*, BBC (June 6, 2020), <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-52945210>, attached as **Exhibit T**;

d. Holly Yan, *7 myths are fueling new Covid-19 surges. Avoiding these will help save the economy and save lives*, CNN (July 6, 2020), <https://www.cnn.com/2020/07/01/health/reopening-economy-false-sense-of-security/index.html>, attached as **Exhibit U**;

e. Nina Bai, *Still Confused About Masks? Here's the Science Behind How Face Masks Prevent Coronavirus*, University of California, San Francisco (June 26, 2020), <https://www.ucsf.edu/news/2020/06/417906/still-confused-about-masks-heres-science-behind-how-face-masks-prevent>, attached as **Exhibit V**.

9. These internet news sites are appropriate for judicial notice. *See, e.g., Hoyte, v.* 2002 WL 31892830 (taking judicial notice of a May 1998 article appearing in the St. Petersburg Times that discussed the pending suit); *see also Chase v. Nova Se. Univ., Inc.*, Case No. 11-61290-CIV, 2012 WL 13005597, at *13 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 14, 2012) (taking judicial notice of information within articles from the N.Y. Times); *In re Sony Gaming Networks & Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 903 F. Supp. 2d 942, 954055 (S.D. Cal. 2012) (taking judicial notice of a CNET Article); *In re Am. Funds Sec. Litig.*, 556 F. Supp. 2d 1110 (C.D. Cal. 2008), *vacated on other grounds*, *In re Am. Funds Sec. Litig.*, 395 Fed. App'x 485, 486 (9th Cir. 2010) (taking judicial notice of news articles reporting SEC investigation of mutual fund companies' alleged improper sales practices).

WHEREFORE, Defendant, Leon County, respectfully requests that this Court enter an Order taking judicial notice of the facts and documents delineated herein and attached hereto.

/s/Marion Drew Parker

Marion Drew Parker (FBN: 676845)

Primary email: dparker@radeylaw.com

Secondary email: dgueltzow@radeylaw.com

Karen Asher-Cohen (FBN: 346969)

Primary email: karen@radeylaw.com

Secondary email: lsmith@radeylaw.com

Laura Dennis (FBN: 091549)

Primary email: ldennis@radeylaw.com

Radey Law Firm

301 S. Bronough Street, Suite 200

Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Telephone: 850-425-6654

Counsel for Leon County, Florida

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that the foregoing document was filed electronically and E-Served by the Florida Court's E-Filing Portal to the following parties of record on this 7th day of July, 2020.

Anthony F. Sabatini
anthony@sabatinilegal.com
Sabatini Law Firm, PA
1172 S. Grand Highway Ste #2
Clermont, FL 34711

Richard E. Coates
rcoates@coateslaw.com
Coates Law Firm, PL
115 East Park Ave., Suite 1
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Chasity H. O'Steen
osteenc@leoncountyfl.gov
Leon County Attorney's Office
301 S. Monroe Street, Room 202
Tallahassee, FL 32301-1861
Attorney for Defendant Leon County

/s/Marion Drew Parker
MARION DREW PARKER

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 9994 of March 13, 2020

Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In December 2019, a novel (new) coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2 (“the virus”) was first detected in Wuhan, Hubei Province, People’s Republic of China, causing outbreaks of the coronavirus disease COVID-19 that has now spread globally. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) declared a public health emergency on January 31, 2020, under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), in response to COVID-19. I have taken sweeping action to control the spread of the virus in the United States, including by suspending entry of foreign nationals seeking entry who had been physically present within the prior 14 days in certain jurisdictions where COVID-19 outbreaks have occurred, including the People’s Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Schengen Area of Europe. The Federal Government, along with State and local governments, has taken preventive and proactive measures to slow the spread of the virus and treat those affected, including by instituting Federal quarantines for individuals evacuated from foreign nations, issuing a declaration pursuant to section 319F-3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6d), and releasing policies to accelerate the acquisition of personal protective equipment and streamline bringing new diagnostic capabilities to laboratories. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced that the COVID-19 outbreak can be characterized as a pandemic, as the rates of infection continue to rise in many locations around the world and across the United States.

The spread of COVID-19 within our Nation’s communities threatens to strain our Nation’s healthcare systems. As of March 12, 2020, 1,645 people from 47 States have been infected with the virus that causes COVID-19. It is incumbent on hospitals and medical facilities throughout the country to assess their preparedness posture and be prepared to surge capacity and capability. Additional measures, however, are needed to successfully contain and combat the virus in the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) and consistent with section 1135 of the Social Security Act (SSA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5), do hereby find and proclaim that the COVID-19 outbreak in the United States constitutes a national emergency, beginning March 1, 2020. Pursuant to this declaration, I direct as follows:

Section 1. Emergency Authority. The Secretary of HHS may exercise the authority under section 1135 of the SSA to temporarily waive or modify certain requirements of the Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children’s Health Insurance programs and of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act Privacy Rule throughout the duration of the public health emergency declared in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Sec. 2. *Certification and Notice.* In exercising this authority, the Secretary of HHS shall provide certification and advance written notice to the Congress as required by section 1135(d) of the SSA (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(d)).

Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

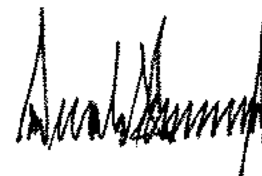
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This proclamation shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This proclamation is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-fourth.



STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-52

(Emergency Management - COVID-19 Public Health Emergency)

WHEREAS, Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a severe acute respiratory illness that can spread among humans through respiratory transmission and presents with symptoms similar to those of influenza; and

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

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization previously declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern; and

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

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, I issued Executive Order number 20-51 directing the Florida Department of Health to issue a Public Health Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, the State Surgeon General and State Health Officer declared a Public Health Emergency exists in the State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 7, 2020, I directed the Director of the Division of Emergency Management to activate the State Emergency Operations Center to Level 2 to provide coordination and response to the COVID-19 emergency; and

WHEREAS, as of March 9, 2020, eight counties in Florida have positive cases for COVID-19, and COVID-19 poses a risk to the entire state of Florida; and

WHEREAS, the CDC currently recommends community preparedness and everyday prevention measures be taken by all individuals and families in the United States, including voluntary home isolation when individuals are sick with respiratory symptoms, covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue and disposal of the tissue immediately thereafter, washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, using of alcohol-based hand sanitizers with 60%-95% alcohol if soap and water are not readily available and routinely cleaning frequently touched surfaces and objects to increase community resilience and readiness for responding to an outbreak; and

WHEREAS, the CDC currently recommends mitigation measures for communities experiencing an outbreak including staying at home when sick, keeping away from others who are sick, limiting face-to-face contact with others as much as possible, consulting with your healthcare provider if individuals or members of a household are at high risk for COVID-19 complications, wearing a facemask if advised to do so by a healthcare provider or by a public health official, staying home when a household member is sick with respiratory disease symptoms if instructed to do so by public health officials or a health care provider; and

WHEREAS, as Governor, I am responsible for meeting the dangers presented to this state and its people by this emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order to take immediate effect:

Section 1. Because of the foregoing conditions, I declare a state of emergency exists in the State of Florida.

Section 2. I designate the Director of the Division of Emergency Management (“Director”) as the State Coordinating Officer for the duration of this emergency and direct him to execute the State’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other response, recovery, and mitigation plans necessary to cope with the emergency. Additionally, I designate the State Health Officer and Surgeon General as a Deputy State Coordinating Officer and State Incident Commander.

Pursuant to section 252.36(1)(a), Florida Statutes, I delegate to the State Coordinating Officer the authority to exercise those powers delineated in sections 252.36(5)-(10), Florida Statutes, which he shall exercise as needed to meet this emergency, subject to the limitations of section 252.33, Florida Statutes. In exercising the powers delegated by this Order, the State Coordinating Officer shall confer with the Governor to the fullest extent practicable. The State Coordinating Officer shall also have the authority to:

A. Seek direct assistance and enter into agreements with any and all agencies of the United States Government as may be needed to meet the emergency.

B. Designate additional Deputy State Coordinating Officers, as necessary.

C. Suspend the effect of any statute, rule, or order that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay any mitigation, response, or recovery action necessary to cope with this emergency.

D. Enter orders as may be needed to implement any of the foregoing powers; however, the requirements of sections 252.46 and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, do not apply to any such orders issued by the State Coordinating Officer; however, no such order shall remain in effect beyond the expiration of this Executive Order, to include any extension.

Section 3. I order the Adjutant General to activate the Florida National Guard, as needed, to deal with this emergency.

Section 4. I find that the special duties and responsibilities resting upon some State, regional, and local agencies and other governmental bodies in responding to the emergency may require them to suspend the application of the statutes, rules, ordinances, and orders they administer. Therefore, I issue the following authorizations:

A. Pursuant to section 252.36(1)(a), Florida Statutes, the Executive Office of the Governor may suspend all statutes and rules affecting budgeting to the extent necessary to provide budget authority for state agencies to cope with this emergency. The requirements of sections 252.46 and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, do not apply to any such suspension issued by the Executive Office of the Governor; however, no such suspension shall remain in effect beyond the expiration of this Executive Order, to include any extension.

B. Each State agency may suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business or the orders or rules of that agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any such statute, order, or rule would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency. This includes, but is not limited to, the authority to suspend any and all statutes, rules, ordinances, or orders which affect leasing, printing, purchasing, travel, and the condition of employment and the compensation of employees. For the purposes of this Executive Order, "necessary action in coping with the emergency" means any emergency mitigation, response, or recovery action: (1) prescribed in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan ("CEMP"); or (2) ordered by the State Coordinating Officer. The requirements of sections 252.46 and 120.54, Florida Statutes, shall not apply to any such suspension issued by a State agency; however, no such suspension shall remain in effect beyond the expiration of this Executive Order, to include any extensions.

C. In accordance with section 465.0275, Florida Statutes, pharmacists may dispense up to a 30-day emergency prescription refill of maintenance medication to persons who reside in an area or county covered under this Executive Order and to emergency personnel who have been activated by their state and local agency but who do not reside in an area or county covered by this Executive Order.

D. In accordance with section 252.38, Florida Statutes, each political subdivision within the State of Florida may waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of the political subdivision by law pertaining to:

- 1) Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community;
- 2) Entering into contracts; however, political subdivisions are cautioned against entering into time and materials contracts without ceiling as defined by 2 CFR 200.318(j) or cost plus percentage contracts as defined by 2 CFR 200.323(d);
- 3) Incurring obligations;
- 4) Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
- 5) Utilization of volunteer workers;
- 6) Rental of equipment;
- 7) Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials, and facilities; and,
- 8) Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

E. All State agencies responsible for the use of State buildings and facilities may close such buildings and facilities in those portions of the State affected by this emergency, to the extent necessary to meet this emergency. I direct each State agency to report the closure of any State

building or facility to the Secretary of the Department of Management Services. Under the authority contained in section 252.36, Florida Statutes, I direct each County to report the closure of any building or facility operated or maintained by the County or any political subdivision therein to the Secretary of the Department of Management Services. Furthermore, I direct the Secretary of the Department of Management Services to:

- 1) Maintain an accurate and up-to-date list of all such closures; and,
- 2) Provide that list daily to the State Coordinating Officer.

Section 5. I find that the demands placed upon the funds appropriated to the agencies of the State of Florida and to local agencies are unreasonably great and the funds currently available may be inadequate to pay the costs of coping with this emergency. In accordance with section 252.37(2), Florida Statutes, I direct that sufficient funds be made available, as needed, by transferring and expending moneys appropriated for other purposes, moneys from unappropriated surplus funds, or from the Budget Stabilization Fund.

Section 6. All State agencies entering emergency final orders or other final actions in response to this emergency shall advise the State Coordinating Officer contemporaneously or as soon as practicable.

Section 7. Medical professionals and workers, social workers, and counselors with good and valid professional licenses issued by states other than the State of Florida may render such services in Florida during this emergency for persons affected by this emergency with the condition that such services be rendered to such persons free of charge, and with the further condition that such services be rendered under the auspices of the American Red Cross or the Florida Department of Health.



March, 2020



RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

Laurel M. Lee
SECRETARY OF STATE

S

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A LOCAL STATE OF
EMERGENCY COVID-19**

WHEREAS, in December 2019 a novel coronavirus, COVID-19, was detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Outcomes have ranged from mild to severe illness, and in some cases death; and

WHEREAS, on January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization Director General declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), advising countries to prepare for the containment, detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of the disease; and

WHEREAS, on January 31, 2020, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the identification of "community spread" cases of COVID-19 in the United States signaled that transmission of the virus is no longer limited to travel to affected geographic areas with widespread or sustained community transmission including China, Iran, Italy, Japan, and South Korea, or contact with travelers who had visited affected geographic regions; and

WHEREAS, on February 28, 2020, the World Health Organization officials upgraded its global risk assessment of the novel coronavirus' potential for spread and impact from "high" to "very high;" and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, the Governor of Florida issued Executive Order 20-51 to permit a statewide response to COVID-19, naming the Florida Department of Health as the lead agency to coordinate and administer emergency responses and directing the State Health Officer and Surgeon General to declare a public health emergency in the State of Florida; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, the State Health Officer and Surgeon General declared a public health emergency after two Florida residents tested "presumptively positive" for COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 7, 2020, the Governor of Florida directed the Florida Division of Emergency Management to activate the State Emergency Operations Center to Level 2 to provide coordination and response to the COVID-19 emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, the Governor of Florida issued Executive Order 20-52 declaring a state of emergency exists in the State of Florida, designating the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management as the State Coordinating Officer, directing the State Coordinating Officer to execute the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and designating the State Health Officer and Surgeon General as Deputy State Coordinating Officer and State Incident Commander, and

WHEREAS, on March 10, 2020, the Leon County Emergency Operations Center was partially activated by request of the Florida Department of Health in Leon County to assist in convening agencies, providing coordination, and aligning public information efforts; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency pursuant to section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 68, sections 5121-5207), known as the "Stafford Act," which provides legal authority for the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to states during declared major disasters and emergencies; and

1 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has
2 adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, No. 93-16, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII,
3 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, providing authorization for the designation of a county
4 official to declare a state of emergency where a quorum of the Board is unable to meet; and
5

6 WHEREAS, Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, provides authority for the waiver by the Board
7 of procedures and formalities otherwise required of Leon County under the circumstance of a local
8 State of Emergency; and
9

10 WHEREAS, there currently exists in Leon County the potential for a local disaster or
11 emergency as defined in Leon County Ordinance No. 93-16, as codified in Chapter 2, Articles VIII, of
12 the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida; and
13

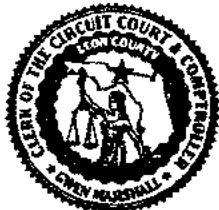
14 WHEREAS, there is a necessity for a prompt and efficient response in order to safeguard lives
15 and continue the provision of services during the local public health emergency and/or disaster; and
16

17 WHEREAS, a declaration of a local emergency, due to a public health emergency, includes
18 the ability to reduce the possibility of exposure to disease, control the risk, promote health, compel
19 persons to undergo additional health measures that prevent or control the spread of the disease,
20 including social distancing, isolation, surveillance, quarantine, or placement of persons under public
21 health observation; and
22

23 NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes,
24 and Leon County Ordinance Number 93-16, as codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws
25 of Leon County, Florida, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and
26 pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local
27 authorities that public health conditions require immediate and expeditious action as a result of a threat
28 of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, I hereby declare that a local
29 state of emergency exists in Leon County effective at 2 p.m. on March 16, 2020, and will continue to
30 exist until further notice in accordance with Section 2-307, Leon County Code of Laws.
31

32 THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the activation of the Leon County Comprehensive
33 Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes,
34 and Leon County Ordinance 93-16, as codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon
35 County, Florida, and ratifies the actions previously taken by Leon County in response to the threat of a
36 public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties.
37

38 Dated, this 16th day of March, 2020.
39



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

47 By: _____

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

48 ATTESTED BY:

49 Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
50 & Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

51 By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leon County Attorney's Office

52 By: _____

Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, there currently exists in Leon County an emergency as defined in the Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find that a local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 2:00 p.m. on March 23, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



By: _____

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: _____

Gwendolyn Marshall

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: _____

Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

**AMENDED PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-3
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-68, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages at certain establishments and placing certain limitations on gatherings for bars and restaurants; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directs the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have implemented curfews in an attempt to limit gatherings in compliance with CDC recommendations to limit community spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 2-309 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Leon County is authorized to implement curfews in times of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, there currently exists in Leon County an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 2:00 p.m. on March 23, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Stay at home. Members of the public are encouraged to remain in their homes except for activities related to the provision of essential commodities and services, such as:

- 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, limiting gatherings to no more than 10 people, and all other measures as advised by the CDC, 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 that are open to the public.
 - d. For work. To work, and travel to and from a place of work.
 - e. To take care of others. To care for a family member, friend, or pet in another household.
 - f. For worship. To attend religious services in places of worship, and travel to and from a place of worship.
3. Business operations. All businesses are encouraged to implement and practice CDC recommendations, including maintaining six-foot distancing between employees and members of the public. Persons who frequent business establishments are subject to the provisions of Section 4 below.
4. Gatherings of 10 or more persons. Social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more persons are prohibited in Leon County. Local law enforcement is authorized to disperse gatherings of 10 or more persons and treat violations of this emergency measure as a County ordinance violation, punishable in accordance with Section 1-9 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida. This provision does not prohibit the gathering of a members of a household or residence. A "social or recreational gathering" does not include a group of persons at the following locations:
- a. Office space, child care facilities, residential buildings, or any type of temporary shelter or housing;
 - b. Hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and other health care facilities;
 - c. Places of worship;
 - d. Grocery stores and pharmacies;
 - e. Airport;
 - f. Any other location at which persons purchase supplies and services in furtherance of their employment.
5. Curfew.
- a. In order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus, a curfew is hereby established in all of Leon County, Florida, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on March 25, 2020.

- b. The curfew applies to all pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing and parking, except for: individuals participating in, going to, or returning from employment, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local government employees, judicial personnel, those providing hospital and other health care services, first responder and correctional personnel, child protection and child welfare personnel, housing and shelter personnel, postal and shipping services personnel, airline and airport personnel, and those performing utility and telecommunications repairs. Medical patients in need of transport, and others seeking medical care, are also excluded from the curfew. The curfew does not prohibit a person from walking a pet animal in the vicinity of the residence at which the animal is being maintained.
- c. Refusal to comply with the curfew shall be punishable in accordance with Section 1-9, of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 25th day of March, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



By: _____

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: _____

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gwendolyn Marshall", written over a horizontal line.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leon County Attorney's Office

By: _____

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Herbert W.A. Thiele", written over a horizontal line.

Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-4
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-68, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages at certain establishments and placing certain limitations on gatherings for bars and restaurants; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directs the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have implemented curfews in an attempt to limit gatherings in compliance with CDC recommendations to limit community spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 2-309 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Leon County is authorized to implement curfews in times of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3;

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 2:00 p.m. on March 30, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Stay at home. Members of the public are encouraged to remain in their homes except for activities related to the provision of essential commodities and services, such as:

- 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, limiting gatherings to no more than 10 people, and all other measures as advised by the CDC, 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 that are open to the public.
- d. For work. To work, and travel to and from a place of work.
- e. To take care of others. To care for a family member, friend, or pet in another household.
- f. For worship. To attend religious services in places of worship, and travel to and from a place of worship.

3. Business operations. All businesses are encouraged to implement and practice CDC recommendations, including maintaining six-foot distancing between employees and members of the public. Persons who frequent business establishments are subject to the provisions of Section 4 below.

4. Gatherings of 10 or more persons. Social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more persons are prohibited in Leon County. Local law enforcement is authorized to disperse gatherings of 10 or more persons and treat violations of this emergency measure as a County ordinance violation, punishable in accordance with Section 1-9 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida. This provision does not prohibit the gathering of a members of a household or residence. A "social or recreational gathering" does not include a group of persons at the following locations:

- a. Office space, child care facilities, residential buildings, or any type of temporary shelter or housing;
 - b. Hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and other health care facilities;
 - c. Places of worship;
 - d. Grocery stores and pharmacies;
 - e. Airport;
 - f. Any other location at which persons purchase supplies and services in furtherance of their employment.
5. Curfew.

- a. In order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus, a curfew was established in all of Leon County, Florida, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on March 25, 2020.
- b. The curfew applies to all pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing and parking, except for: individuals participating in, going to, or returning from employment, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local government employees, judicial personnel, those providing hospital and other health care services, first responder and correctional personnel, child protection and child welfare personnel, housing and shelter personnel, postal and shipping services personnel, airline and airport personnel, and those performing utility and telecommunications repairs. Medical patients in need of transport, and others seeking medical care, are also excluded from the curfew. The curfew does not prohibit a person from walking a pet animal in the vicinity of the residence at which the animal is being maintained.
- c. Refusal to comply with the curfew shall be punishable in accordance with Section 1-9, of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 30th day of March, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



By: _____

Bryan Dosloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: _____

Gwendolyn Marshall

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: _____

Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

**AMENDED PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-5
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, supersedes any conflicting official action or order issued by local officials in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, are effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of three days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

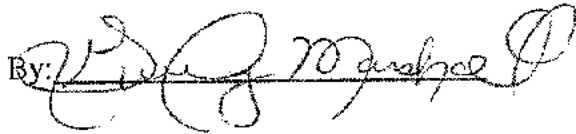
THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 2020.



ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: 

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leon County Attorney's Office

By: 

Chasity H. O'Steen, Esq.
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-6
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, supersedes any conflicting official action or order issued by local officials in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, are effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County

and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 6, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

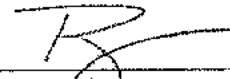
2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 6th day of April, 2020.



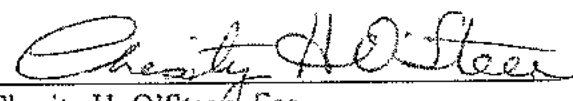
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 
Bryan Dasloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: 

By: 
Chasity H. O'Steen, Esq.
County Attorney

**AMENDED PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-7
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of five days, effective 12:00 p.m. on April 8, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to continue to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in

advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

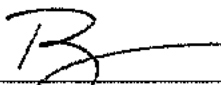
4. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

5. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 8th day of April, 2020.

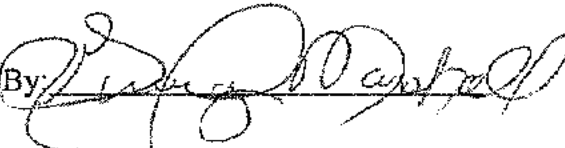
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

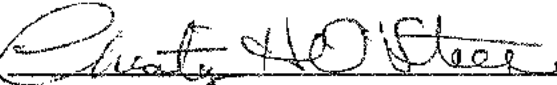
By: 
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: 
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: 
Chasity H. O'Steen, Esq.
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-8
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to continue to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

(a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such

notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

5. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 10th day of April, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



By: _____

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By:

By:
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

**AMENDED PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-9
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency and have implemented curfews or stay at home/safer at home orders to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 2-309 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Leon County is authorized to implement curfews in times of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting on April 14, 2020, the Board of County Commissioners expressed that it had received feedback from constituents that people are confused by and not complying with Executive Order 20-91 and that there is a need to implement a curfew; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County

and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of five days, effective 11:00 p.m. on April 15, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to continue to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Curfew.

- (a) In order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus, a curfew is established in all of Leon County, Florida, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020.
- (b) The curfew applies to all pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing and parking, except for: individuals participating in, going to, or returning from employment, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local government employees, judicial personnel, those providing hospital and other health care services, first responder and correctional personnel, child protection and child welfare personnel, housing and shelter personnel, veterinary services personnel, postal and shipping services personnel, airline and airport personnel, and those performing utility and telecommunications repairs. Medical patients in need of transport, persons seeking medical care, and persons seeking emergency veterinary services for a pet animal are also excluded from the curfew. The curfew does not prohibit a person from walking a pet animal in the vicinity of the residence at which the animal is being maintained.
- (c) Refusal to comply with the curfew shall be punishable in accordance with Section 1-9, of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

4. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the

public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

5. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

6. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

7. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 15th day of April, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bryan Desloge".

By:

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Gwendolyn Marshall".

By: A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Chasity H. O'Steen".
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-10
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency and have implemented curfews or stay at home/safer at home orders to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 2-309 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Leon County is authorized to implement curfews in times of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting on April 14, 2020, the Board of County Commissioners expressed that it had received feedback from constituents that people are confused by and not complying with Executive Order 20-91 and that there is a need to implement a curfew; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to continue to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Curfew.

(a) In order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus, a curfew will continue to exist in all of Leon County, Florida, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m.

(b) The curfew applies to all pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing and parking, except for: individuals participating in, going to, or returning from employment, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local government employees, judicial personnel, those providing hospital and other health care services, first responder and correctional personnel, child protection and child welfare personnel, housing and shelter personnel, veterinary services personnel, postal and shipping services personnel, airline and airport personnel, and those performing utility and telecommunications repairs. Medical patients in need of transport, persons seeking medical care, and persons seeking emergency veterinary services for a pet animal are also excluded from the curfew. The curfew does not prohibit a person from walking a pet animal in the vicinity of the residence at which the animal is being maintained.

(c) Refusal to comply with the curfew shall be punishable in accordance with Section 1-9, of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

4. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

(a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in

advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

5. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

6. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

7. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 17th day of April, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bryan Desloge".

By:
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Gwendolyn Marshall".

By: A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Chasity H. O'Steen".
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-11
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency and have implemented curfews or stay at home/safer at home orders to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 2-309 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, Leon County is authorized to implement curfews in times of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting on April 14, 2020, the Board of County Commissioners expressed that it had received feedback from constituents that people are confused by and not complying with Executive Order 20-91 and that there is a need to implement a curfew; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting on April 14, 2020, the Board of County Commissioners scheduled an attorney-client meeting with the County Attorney to discuss pending litigation pursuant to section 286.011(8), Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the virtual attorney-client meeting to discuss pending litigation will be held virtually on April 28, 2020, at 12:30 p.m., by utilizing communications media technology; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article 1, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its

advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safer at Home. All persons in Leon County are to continue to abide by the Safer at Home directives issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order Number 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Curfew.

(a) In order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus, a curfew will continue to exist in all of Leon County, Florida, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m.

(b) The curfew applies to all pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing and parking, except for: individuals participating in, going to, or returning from employment, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local government employees, judicial personnel, those providing hospital and other health care services, first responder and correctional personnel, child protection and child welfare personnel, housing and shelter personnel, veterinary services personnel, postal and shipping services personnel, airline and airport personnel, and those performing utility and telecommunications repairs. Medical patients in need of transport, persons seeking medical care, and persons seeking emergency veterinary services for a pet animal are also excluded from the curfew. The curfew does not prohibit a person from walking a pet animal in the vicinity of the residence at which the animal is being maintained.

(c) Refusal to comply with the curfew shall be punishable in accordance with Section 1-9, of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

4. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily

modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.

- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

5. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

6. Virtual attorney-client meetings to discuss pending litigation. Attorney-client meetings between the Board of County Commissioners, County Administrator, and attorneys for the Board to discuss pending litigation may be held virtually by utilizing CMT, specifically the Zoom platform. The virtual attorney-client meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in section 286.011(8), Florida Statutes.

7. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

8. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 24th day of April, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bryan Desloge".

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

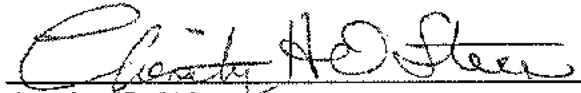
ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: 

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leon County Attorney's Office

By: 
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-12
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the “15-Days to Slow the Spread” guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-112, with the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, which supersedes the Safer at Home directives previously issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92.

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-112 extended Executive Order 20-69; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the

meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.

- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

6. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112, and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 1st day of May, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: Bryan Desloge
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: Gwendolyn Marshall

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, ou=Leon County Board of
County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's Office,
email=chasity@leoncountyfla.gov, c=US
Date: 2020.05.01 14:14:16 -0400

**AMENDED PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-13
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the “15-Days to Slow the Spread” guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-112, with the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, which supersedes the Safer at Home directives previously issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-112 extended Executive Order 20-69; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Amended Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Amended Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received

by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.

- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Informal Quasi-Judicial Proceedings. The Board may conduct informal quasi-judicial proceedings using CMT and may provide CMT access to such proceedings for purposes of taking evidence, testimony, or argument. All applicable provisions of the Leon County Code, Board policies, and/or bylaws are hereby temporarily modified to allow for the use of CMT to conduct virtual informal quasi-judicial proceedings, as provided in this Section 5. As used herein, "quasi-judicial proceeding" means a proceeding that results in a decision having an impact on a limited number of persons or property owners, on identifiable parties and interests, where the decision is contingent on a fact or facts arrived at from distinct alternatives presented at a hearing, and where the decision can be viewed as policy application rather than setting policy. The term "quasi-judicial proceeding" is limited to informal quasi-judicial proceedings before the Board.

- (a) Notice of Electronic Quasi-Judicial Proceedings. When the Board chooses to conduct a quasi-judicial proceeding using CMT, it shall provide notice in the same manner as required for a non-CMT proceeding. The notice shall also plainly state that such quasi-judicial proceeding is to be conducted utilizing CMT and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. The notice shall plainly state how interested parties may submit comment for consideration and also how persons needing assistance may contact the County to obtain assistance in providing comments.
- (b) Disruptions and Adjournment. No quasi-judicial proceeding otherwise subject to section 286.011, Florida Statutes, shall be conducted exclusively by means of CMT if the available technology is insufficient to permit all interested persons to participate. If, during the conduct of the quasi-judicial proceeding utilizing CMT, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair shall recess the proceeding until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the quasi-judicial proceeding shall be continued to another date and time. The temporary recess or continuation of a quasi-judicial proceeding is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.
- (c) Ex Parte Disclosures. Each Board member shall disclose any ex parte communications prior to consideration of the item.
- (d) Evidence, testimony, and argument.
 - (i) Any evidence, testimony, and argument that is offered utilizing CMT shall be afforded equal consideration as if it were offered in person, and shall be subject to the same objections.
 - (ii) Oral evidence shall be taken only on oath or affirmation. Persons offering sworn testimony shall be responsible for making appropriate arrangements for offering such testimony, including securing the services of a notary public or other person qualified to administer an oath in the State of Florida. The notary public or other person qualified to administer an oath in the State of Florida shall provide a written certification to be filed with the presiding officer confirming the identity of the witness, and confirming the affirmation or oath by the witness.
 - (iii) If a party cross-examining the witness desires to have the witness review documents or other items not reasonably available for the witness to review at that time, then the party shall be given a reasonable opportunity to complete the cross-examination at a later time or date for the purpose of making those documents or other items available to the witness.
 - (iv) If a party or participant wishes to submit documents, evidence, and/or materials for consideration by a Board in connection with a quasi-judicial proceeding, all such documents, evidence, and materials must be submitted at least one (1) day prior to the date of the meeting.

6. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.


7. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112, and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 8th day of May, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida



APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County Board of
County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's
Office, email=chastyo@leoncountygov.com, c=US
Date: 2020.05.08 17:15:37 -0400

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-14
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-112, with the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, which supersedes the Safer at Home directives previously issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-112 extended Executive Order 20-69; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Order 20-120, and as further modified by Executive Order 20-123, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

6. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings

will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112, and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 15th day of May, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

B

By: _____

Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: *Gwendolyn Marshall*

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

Chasity H. O'Steen

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County Board of
County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's
Office, email=chosteen@leoncountyfl.gov, c=US
Date: 2020.05.14 16:05:00 -0400

By: _____

Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-15
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-14, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-112, with the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, which supersedes the Safer at Home directives previously issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-112 extended Executive Order 20-69; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Order 20-120, and as further modified by Executive Order 20-123, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the

additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

6. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112, and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 21st day of May, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: Bryan Desloge
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: Gwendolyn Marshall

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original as filed with me.
Chasity H. O'Steen, Leon County Attorney's Office
Office: 900 South Highway 17, Suite 100
Date: 2020.05.22 10:23:43 AM

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-16
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing of at least six feet between persons in smaller gatherings; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory to all persons over 65 years of age and to persons with certain underlying medical conditions that place them high risk of serious illness from COVID-19 to urge them to stay home and take measures to limit their exposure to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-83 further directed the Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory against all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people; and

WHEREAS, public health experts have urged governmental entities to mandate stricter adherence to CDC social distancing guidelines of at least six feet between persons to mitigate further spread of COVID-19, and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida and Georgia have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the continuing operation of essential businesses is required to provide goods and services to the public; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida and Georgia are experiencing it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, President Donald J. Trump announced that the "15-Days to Slow the Spread" guidelines will continue until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-91, providing Safer at Home directives for all persons in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-92, which amended Executive Order 20-91; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92, became effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5, which became effective and mandated compliance with Executive Order 20-91, as amended by Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-14, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-15, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2020; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-112, with the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, which supersedes the Safer at Home directives previously issued by Governor DeSantis in Executive Order 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-112 extended Executive Order 20-69; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69 nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 29, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Order 20-120, as further modified by Executive Order 20-123, and as extended and further modified by Executive Order 20-131, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in

advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.

- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.
- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.


6. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112, and this Amended Proclamation. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

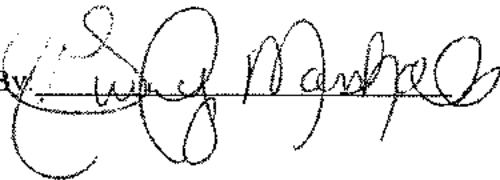
Dated this 29th day of May, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: 

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County Board of
County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's Office,
email=chosteen@leoncountypa.gov, c=US
Date: 2020.05.29 12:14:00 -0400

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-17
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the issuance of the State of Emergency on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis has issued a series of executive orders to provide guidelines and recommendations to govern the conduct of visitors to and residents of the state and to impose restrictions and requirements on businesses within the State of Florida in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures, and subsequently extended the guidelines until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health have recommended the implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida, Georgia, and other states have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, as authorized by Executive Order 20-69, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69, as extended, nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-14, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-15, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 29, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-16, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 29, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-139, with the Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-139 further extends Executive Order 20-69 until June 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida, Georgia, and some other states have experienced it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 5, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Orders 20-120, 20-123, and 20-131, and as further modified and extended by Executive Order 20-139, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made

available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.

- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

6. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112 and Executive Order 20-139, and this Continuing Proclamation. Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 5th day of June, 2020.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bryan Desloge", written over a horizontal line.

By: _____
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:

Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Gwendolyn Marshall", written over a horizontal line.

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, ou=Leon County Board
of County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's
Office, email=choosten@leoncountyfl.gov, c=US
Date: 2020.06.05 17:00:34 -0400

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-18
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the issuance of the State of Emergency on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis has issued a series of executive orders to provide guidelines and recommendations to govern the conduct of visitors to and residents of the state and to impose restrictions and requirements on businesses within the State of Florida in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures, and subsequently extended the guidelines until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health have recommended the implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida, Georgia, and other states have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, as authorized by Executive Order 20-69, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69, as extended, nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-14, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-15, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 29, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-16, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 29, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-139, with the Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-139 further extends Executive Order 20-69 until June 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-17, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 5, 2020; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida, Georgia, and some other states have experienced it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and

pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 12, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Orders 20-120, 20-123, and 20-131, and as further modified and extended by Executive Order 20-139, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall continue to be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines

that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.

- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Amended Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Amended Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Additional Temporary Modification of Board Policy No. 01-05. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be further temporarily modified to provide that virtual public hearings may be scheduled and heard at 3:00 p.m. or thereafter.

5. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Amended Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation.

6. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Amended Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112 and Executive Order 20-139, and this Continuing Proclamation. Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 12th day of June, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: Bryan Desloge
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Gwendolyn Marshall

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County Board of
County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's Office,
email=chastee@leoncountyfl.gov, c=US
Date= 2020.06.11 08:16:29 -0400

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-19
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the issuance of the State of Emergency on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis has issued a series of executive orders to provide guidelines and recommendations to govern the conduct of visitors to and residents of the state and to impose restrictions and requirements on businesses within the State of Florida in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures, and subsequently extended the guidelines until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health have recommended the implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida, Georgia, and other states have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, as authorized by Executive Order 20-69, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69, as extended, nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-14, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-15, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 29, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-16, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 29, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-139, with the Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-139 further extends Executive Order 20-69 until June 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-17, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 5, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 12, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-18, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 12, 2020; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida, Georgia, and some other states have experienced it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County; and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 19, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Orders 20-120, 20-123, and 20-131, and as further modified and extended by Executive Order 20-139, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which was revised June 16, 2020, and governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the

meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.

- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Continuing Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Continuing Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Continuing Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation.

5. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112 and Executive Order 20-139, and this Continuing Proclamation. Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

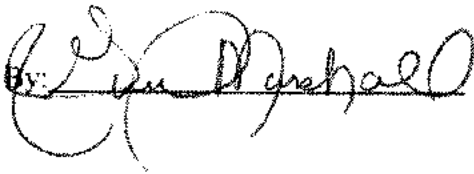
THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 19th day of June, 2020.




ATTESTED BY:

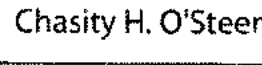
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: 

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Chasity H. O'Steen

Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County Board
of County Commissioners, ou=County Attorney's
Office, email=chosteen@leoncountyfl.gov, c=US
Date: 2020.06.18 11:26:38 -0400

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING A CONTINUING
LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
PROCLAMATION NO. 2020-20
COVID-19**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the "Board") has adopted the Emergency Management Ordinance, being codified in Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida (the "Ordinance"), providing authorization for the Board or its designee to declare an extension to a previously issued declaration of local State of Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the issuance of the State of Emergency on March 9, 2020, Governor DeSantis has issued a series of executive orders to provide guidelines and recommendations to govern the conduct of visitors to and residents of the state and to impose restrictions and requirements on businesses within the State of Florida in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures, and subsequently extended the guidelines until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the CDC and the Florida State Department of Health have recommended the implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, multiple local jurisdictions in Florida, Georgia, and other states have declared local states of emergency to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, Leon County declared a local State of Emergency effective March 16, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days, to authorize continued coordination with state and other local authorities and to take all actions necessary to address the threat of a public health crisis resulting from COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, Leon County extended the local State of Emergency effective March 23, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-3; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-4; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-5; and

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-6, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution guarantees a right of public access to all meetings of any collegial public body of the County, and section 286.011, Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as Florida's "Sunshine Law," requires meetings of the County to be publicly noticed in advance, open to the public, and documented by minutes that are promptly recorded; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the compelling need to protect life while at the same time maintain the functionality and continuity of government, the Governor took the extraordinary measure of issuing Executive Order 20-69, which suspends the requirement that local governing bodies have a quorum physically present in a specific public place to conduct public meetings; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-69 specifically authorizes the use of communications media technology, as provided in section 120.54(5)(b)2., Florida Statutes, to conduct meetings of local governing bodies; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2020, as authorized by Executive Order 20-69, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-7, to provide for the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees; and

WHEREAS, the use of communications media technology during the declared Local State of Emergency due to COVID-19 to conduct meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and its advisory boards, councils, and committees will allow governance to continue while protecting the health and safety of elected officials, staff, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, neither Executive Order 20-69, as extended, nor this Proclamation suspend the requirements of Florida's public records laws in any way or the Sunshine Law beyond the specific, discrete parameters set forth in Executive Order 20-69 and this Proclamation.

WHEREAS, on April 10, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-8, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-9, establishing a curfew in all of Leon County, from the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., commencing on April 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-10, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 20, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-11, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on April 27, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-12, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-13, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 8, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-14, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-15, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on May 29, 2020, Leon County issued Amended Proclamation No. 2020-16, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on May 29, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-139, with the Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-139 further extended Executive Order 20-69 until June 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-17, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 5, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 12, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-18, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 12, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 19, 2020, Leon County issued Proclamation No. 2020-19, extending the Local State of Emergency for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 19, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 23, 2020, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-150, which further extends Executive Order 20-69 until August 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

WHEREAS, should COVID-19 spread in Leon County at a rate close to what some other communities in Florida, Georgia, and some other states have experienced it would strain local resources and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency as defined in the Ordinance continues to exist in Leon County;
and

WHEREAS, a prompt and efficient response and recovery is necessary to safeguard lives and property affected by the Emergency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, PURSUANT to the authority conferred by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Ordinance, as Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, and pursuant to Section 2-306 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, after consultation with state and local authorities, I find as follows:

1. State of Emergency. A local State of Emergency continues to exist requiring immediate and expeditious action as a result of the threat of a public health crisis within Leon County and neighboring counties, and will continue to exist for a period of seven days, effective 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2020, in accordance with Section 2-307 of the Code of Laws of Leon County.

2. Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery. All persons in Leon County are to abide by Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Orders 20-120, 20-123, and 20-131, and as further modified and extended by Executive Order 20-139, and any subsequent amendments or extensions issued thereto.

3. Temporary Rules of Procedure for Use of CMT to Conduct Virtual Meetings. Board Policy No. 01-05, entitled "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners," which was revised June 16, 2020, and governs all official meetings of the Board, shall be temporarily modified to allow for the use of communications media technology to conduct virtual meetings, as follows:

- (a) Notice of Electronic Public Meetings. The County will post notice of its electronic public meetings in a manner consistent with section 286.011, Florida Statutes. Such notice shall plainly state that a virtual meeting is to be conducted using communications media technology (CMT) and identify the specific type(s) of CMT to be used. Such notice will identify the various platforms available to the public to view the meeting. If a public meeting provides for the opportunity for public comment in general or on a specific item, the notice shall also include instructions regarding how members of the public may submit written comments in a form to be provided by the County on its website, distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and made a part of the meeting record. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, the meeting notice will include instructions to the public regarding how members of the public may provide comment using the additional technological means. The meeting notice shall provide the deadline for the submission of public comment in advance of the public meeting, if any.
- (b) Public Comment. An online form will be available through the County's website for citizens to provide written public comment prior to a virtual meeting. The online form will be open and available for members of the public to submit comment until a

timeframe specified in the meeting notice, if any. The written comments will be compiled and provided to the members of the County Commission in advance of the meeting and entered into the record at the public meeting. Written comments received by the public will be posted on the County's website in advance of the virtual meeting. Public comment received after the deadline for submission will be made available to the members of the County Commission and entered into the record during the meeting, though the County cannot guarantee that the written comments will be posted on the County website prior to the virtual meeting. If the County determines that additional technological means are feasible, practicable, and available for the public to provide comment, such public comment, in whatever format, shall be made available to the members of the County Commission before action is taken on the matter for which public comment was submitted.

- (c) Supplemental Procedures of Advisory Boards, Councils, and Committees. Each advisory board, council, or committee of the County may supplement the minimum procedures provided in this Continuing Proclamation with additional procedures that promote and preserve the decorum and civility and that enable the expeditious conduct of County business and provide the procedural due process and right of public participation required by law as applied to the nature of the specific hearing or matter. Each such board, council, or committee seeking to adopt supplemental procedures will submit them to the County Administrator for ratification by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) Disruptions and Adjournment. If, during the conduct of a public meeting utilizing CMT pursuant to this Continuing Proclamation, the meeting is interrupted through disruptions or glitches in the technology being used, the Chair will recess the meeting until the interruption is resolved. If the interruption cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, the meeting shall be adjourned. The temporary recess or termination of a meeting is to assure compliance with the Sunshine Law.

4. Public Education. Due to the extraordinary nature of the Continuing Proclamation and the paramount right of the public to participate in the decision-making process of its local government, the County will make reasonable efforts to publicize the subject matter being considered at its meetings and publicize the requirements of Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation.


5. Applicability, Limitation, and Termination. Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation shall apply to all meetings of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and any of its advisory boards, councils, or committees which operate under the Sunshine Law. Public meetings will comply with all requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and, for the County Commission, Policy No. 01-05, which have not otherwise been suspended or waived pursuant to Executive Order 20-69, as extended by Executive Order 20-112, Executive Order 20-139 and Executive Order 20-150, and this Continuing Proclamation. Section 3 of this Continuing Proclamation shall remain in effect until superseded by action of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners, until modified or terminated by a subsequent proclamation, or until Executive Order 20-69 expires or is rescinded, whichever first occurs.

THIS PROCLAMATION authorizes the continued activation of the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the exercise of all powers provided by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida.

Dated this 26th day of June, 2020.



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 
Bryan Desloge, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTESTED BY:
Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
& Comptroller, Leon County, Florida

By: 

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney's Office

By: Chasity H. O'Steen
Chasity H. O'Steen
County Attorney

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County Board of
County Commissioners, c=FL, email=chosteen@leoncountyfl.gov, c=US
Date: 2020.06.25 18:25:42 -0400

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-91

(Essential Services and Activities During COVID-19 Emergency)

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-51 directing the Florida Department of Health to issue a Public Health Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, the State Surgeon General and State Health Officer declared a Public Health Emergency exists in the State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52 declaring a state of emergency for the entire State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures, such as avoiding gatherings of more than 10 people, and in states with evidence of community spread, recommending restrictions to certain establishments conducive to mass gatherings and congregations; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, the President extended such guidance to be in effect until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, on March 31, 2020, the President updated the guidance, renaming it "30 Days to Slow the Spread", and along with the White House Coronavirus Task Force urged Americans to continue to adhere to the guidelines and expand community mitigation efforts; and

EXHIBIT D

WHEREAS, the majority of individuals in Florida that have tested positive for COVID-19 have been concentrated in its southeastern counties and other urban cores; and

WHEREAS, positive cases of COVID-19 have continued to rise in other states in close proximity to Florida, resulting in increased risk to counties in northern Florida; and

WHEREAS, many thousands of people fled the New York City region to Florida following New York State issuing a “shelter-in-place” order, thereby jeopardizing the health and safety of Floridians; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-80, requiring all individuals that fly into Florida from states with substantial community spread to self-isolate in Florida for 14 days or the duration of their trip, whichever is shorter; and

WHEREAS, on March 27, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-86, requiring all individuals that drive into Florida from states with substantial community spread to self-isolate in Florida for 14 days or the duration of their trip, whichever is shorter; and

WHEREAS, persistent interstate travel continues to pose a risk to the entire state of Florida; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-83, directing the State Surgeon General and State Health Officer to issue a public health advisory urging the public to avoid all social or recreational gatherings of 10 or more people and urging those who can work remotely to do so; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and appropriate to take action to ensure that the spread of COVID-19 is slowed, and that residents and visitors in Florida remain safe and secure.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution Chapter

252, Florida Statutes, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order to take immediate effect:

Section 1. Safer At Home

A. Senior citizens and individuals with a significant underlying medical condition (such as chronic lung disease, moderate-to-severe asthma, serious heart conditions, immunocompromised status, cancer, diabetes, severe obesity, renal failure and liver disease) shall stay at home and take all measures to limit the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

B. In concert with the efforts of President Trump and the White House Coronavirus Task Force to fight COVID-19, and based on guidance provided by Florida Surgeon General and State Health Officer, Dr. Scott Rivkees, all persons in Florida shall limit their movements and personal interactions outside of their home to only those necessary to obtain or provide essential services or conduct essential activities.

Section 2. Essential Services

A. For purposes of this Order and the conduct it limits, "essential services" means and encompasses the list detailed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in its Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce, v. 2 (March 28, 2020) (attached) and any subsequent lists published.

B. Essential services also include those businesses and activities designated by Executive Order 20-89 and its attachment which consists of a list propounded by Miami-Dade County in multiple orders.

C. Other essential services may be added under this Order with the approval of the State Coordinating Officer, in close coordination with the State Health Officer. The State Coordinating Officer shall maintain an online list of essential services, as specified in this Order along with any approved additions. The online list shall be available on the Division of

Emergency Management's website at www.floridadisaster.org and the Florida Department of Health's website at www.floridahealth.gov.

D. Nothing in this order prohibits individuals from working from home; indeed, this Order encourages individuals to work from home.

E. All businesses or organizations are encouraged to provide delivery, carry-out or curbside service outside of the business or organization, of orders placed online or via telephone, to the greatest extent practicable.

Section 3. Essential Activities

A. For purposes of this Order and the conduct it limits, "essential activities" means and encompasses the following:

- i. Attending religious services conducted in churches, synagogues and houses of worship; and
- ii. Participating in recreational activities (consistent with social distancing guidelines) such as walking, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, running, or swimming; and
- iii. Taking care of pets; and
- iv. Caring for or otherwise assisting a loved one or friend.

B. Other essential activities may be added to this list with the approval of the State Coordinating Officer, in close coordination with the State Health Officer. The State Coordinating Officer shall maintain an online list of essential activities, as specified in this Order along with any approved additions.

C. A social gathering in a public space is not an essential activity. Local jurisdictions shall ensure that groups of people greater than ten are not permitted to congregate in any public space.

Section 4. Local Orders in Response to COVID-19

This Order shall supersede any conflicting official action or order issued by local officials in response to COVID-19 but only to the extent that such action or order allows essential services or essential activities prohibited by this Executive Order.

Section 5. Previous Executive Orders

This Executive Order does not supersede any Executive Order related to COVID-19.

Section 6. Effective Date and Expiration Date

This Order is effective 12:01 am on April 3, 2020. This Order shall expire on April 30, 2020 unless extended by subsequent order. Executive Order 20-68 (bars, restaurants) and Executive Order 20-71 (alcohol sales, restaurants) shall remain in effect through the duration of Executive Order 20-52, including any extensions.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the
State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this
1st day of April, 2020


RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

APR 1 2020



CISA
CYBER+INFRASTRUCTURE

March 28, 2020

**ADVISORY MEMORANDUM ON IDENTIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL CRITICAL
INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS DURING COVID-19 RESPONSE**

FROM: Christopher C. Krebs
Director
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

As the Nation comes together to slow the spread of COVID-19, on March 16th the President issued updated Coronavirus Guidance for America that highlighted the importance of the critical infrastructure workforce.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) executes the Secretary of Homeland Security's authorities to secure critical infrastructure. Consistent with these authorities, CISA has developed, in collaboration with other federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector, an "Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce" advisory list. This list is intended to help State, local, tribal and territorial officials as they work to protect their communities, while ensuring continuity of functions critical to public health and safety, as well as economic and national security. Decisions informed by this list should also take into consideration additional public health considerations based on the specific COVID-19-related concerns of particular jurisdictions.

This list is advisory in nature. It is not, nor should it be considered, a federal directive or standard. Additionally, this advisory list is not intended to be the exclusive list of critical infrastructure sectors, workers, and functions that should continue during the COVID-19 response across all jurisdictions. Individual jurisdictions should add or subtract essential workforce categories based on their own requirements and discretion.

The advisory list identifies workers who conduct a range of operations and services that are typically essential to continued critical infrastructure viability, including staffing operations centers, maintaining and repairing critical infrastructure, operating call centers, working construction, and performing operational functions, among others. It also includes workers who support crucial supply chains and enable functions for critical infrastructure. The industries they support represent, but are not limited to, medical and healthcare, telecommunications, information technology systems, defense, food and agriculture, transportation and logistics, energy, water and wastewater, law enforcement,

and public works.

State, local, tribal, and territorial governments are responsible for implementing and executing response activities, including decisions about access and reentry, in their communities, while the Federal Government is in a supporting role. Officials should use their own judgment in issuing implementation directives and guidance. Similarly, while adhering to relevant public health guidance, critical infrastructure owners and operators are expected to use their own judgement on issues of the prioritization of business processes and workforce allocation to best ensure continuity of the essential goods and services they support. All decisions should appropriately balance public safety, the health and safety of the workforce, and the continued delivery of essential critical infrastructure services and functions. While this advisory list is meant to help public officials and employers identify essential work functions, it allows for the reality that some workers engaged in activity determined to be essential may be unable to perform those functions because of health-related concerns.

CISA will continue to work with our partners in the critical infrastructure community to update this advisory list if necessary as the Nation's response to COVID-19 evolves.

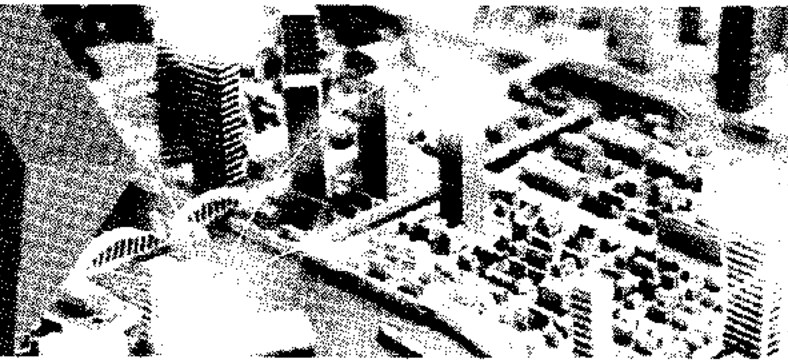
Should you have questions about this list, please contact CISA at CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov.

Attachment: "Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience in COVID-19 Response Version 2.0"



CISA
CYBER+INFRASTRUCTURE

DEFEND TODAY. SECURE TOMORROW



Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce: Ensuring Community and National Resilience In COVID-19 Response

Version 2.0 (March 28, 2020)

THE IMPORTANCE OF ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations.

This advisory guidance and accompanying list are intended to support state, local, tribal, territorial and industry partners in identifying the critical infrastructure sectors and the essential workers needed to maintain the services and functions Americans depend on daily and that need to be able to operate resiliently during the COVID-19 pandemic response.

This document gives advisory guidance on defining essential critical infrastructure workers. Promoting the ability of such workers to continue to work during periods of community restriction, access management, social distancing, or closure orders/directives is crucial to community resilience and continuity of essential functions.

CISA will continually solicit and accept feedback on the list and will evolve the list in response to stakeholder feedback. We will also use our various stakeholder engagement mechanisms to work with partners on how they are using this list and share those lessons learned and best practices broadly. Feedback can be sent to CISA.CAT@CISA.DHS.GOV.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

This list was developed in consultation with federal agency partners, industry experts, and State and local officials, and is based on several key principles:

1. Response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic are locally executed, state managed, and federally supported.
2. Everyone should follow guidance from the CDC, as well as State and local government officials, regarding strategies to limit disease spread.
3. Workers should be encouraged to work remotely when possible and focus on core business activities. In-person, non-mandatory activities should be delayed until the resumption of normal operations.
4. When continuous remote work is not possible, businesses should enlist strategies to reduce the likelihood of spreading the disease. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, separating staff by off-setting shift hours or days and/or social distancing. These steps can preserve the workforce and allow operations to continue.
5. All organizations should implement their business continuity and pandemic plans or put plans in place if they do not exist. Delaying implementation is not advised and puts at risk the viability of the business and the

CONNECT WITH US
www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert_gov](https://twitter.com/uscert_gov)



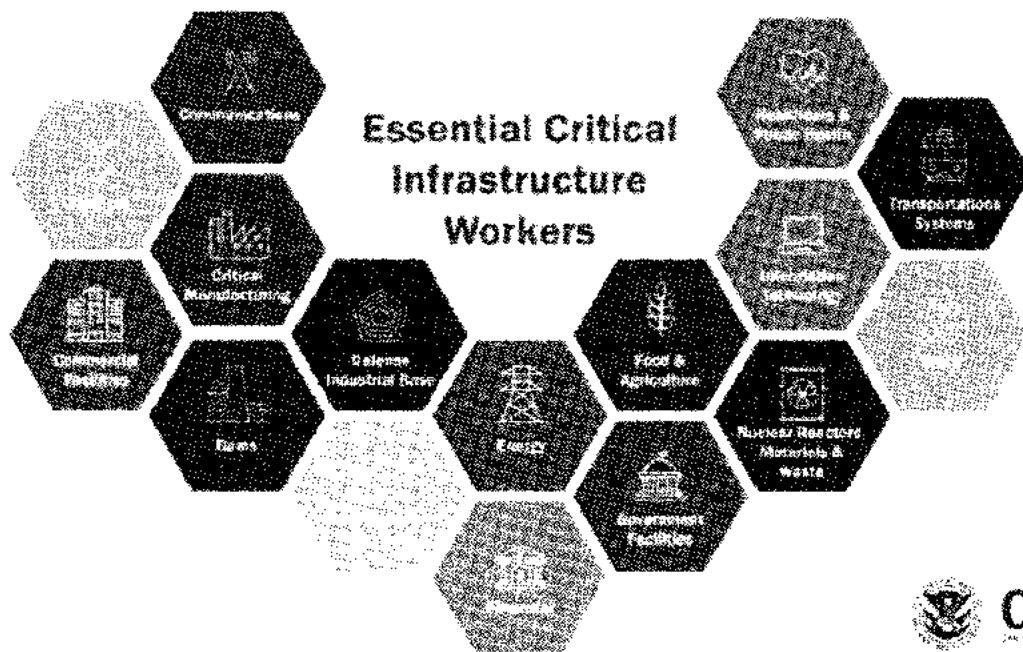
[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

health and safety of the employees.

6. Reliance on technology and just-in-time supply chains means that certain workers must be able to access certain sites, facilities, and assets to ensure continuity of functions.
7. Government employees, such as emergency managers, and the business community need to establish and maintain lines of communication.
8. When government and businesses engage in discussions about essential critical infrastructure workers, they need to consider the implications of business operations beyond the jurisdiction where the asset or facility is located. Businesses can have sizeable economic and societal impacts as well as supply chain dependencies that are geographically distributed.
9. Whenever possible, jurisdictions should align access and movement control policies related to critical infrastructure workers to lower the burden of workers crossing jurisdictional boundaries.

IDENTIFYING ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

The following list of identified essential critical infrastructure workers is intended to be overly inclusive reflecting the diversity of industries across the United States.



CONNECT WITH US
www.cisa.gov

For more information,
 email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@usccen_gov](https://twitter.com/usccen_gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

HEALTHCARE / PUBLIC HEALTH

- Workers who perform critical clinical research, development, and testing needed for COVID-19 response.
- Healthcare providers and Caregivers including physicians, dentists, psychologists, mid-level practitioners, nurses and assistants, infection control and quality assurance personnel, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists and assistants, social workers, optometrists, speech pathologists, chiropractors, and diagnostic and therapeutic technicians and technologists.
- Hospital and laboratory personnel (including accounting, administrative, admitting and discharge, engineering, epidemiological, source plasma and blood donation, food service, housekeeping, medical records, information technology and operational technology, nutritionists, sanitarians, respiratory therapists, etc.).
- Workers in other medical and biomedical facilities (including Ambulatory Health and Surgical, Blood Banks, Clinics, Community Mental Health, Comprehensive Outpatient rehabilitation, End Stage Renal Disease, Health Departments, Home Health care, Hospices, Hospitals, Long Term Care, Nursing Care Facilities, Organ Pharmacies, Procurement Organizations, Psychiatric Residential, Rural Health Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers, and retail facilities specializing in medical good and supplies).
- Manufacturer workers for health manufacturing (including biotechnology companies), materials and parts suppliers, logistics and warehouse operators, distributors of medical equipment (including those who test and repair), personal protective equipment (PPE), isolation barriers, medical gases, pharmaceuticals (including materials used in radioactive drugs), dietary supplements, blood and blood products, vaccines, testing materials, laboratory supplies, cleaning, sanitizing, disinfecting or sterilization supplies, and tissue and paper towel products.
- Public health / community health workers, including those who compile, model, analyze and communicate public health information.
- Blood and plasma donors and the employees of the organizations that operate and manage related activities.
- Workers who manage health plans, billing, and health information, who cannot practically work remotely.
- Workers who conduct community-based public health functions, conducting epidemiologic surveillance, compiling, analyzing and communicating public health information, who cannot practically work remotely.
- Workers performing information technology and cybersecurity functions at healthcare and public health facilities, who cannot practically work remotely.
- Workers performing security, incident management, and emergency operations functions at or on behalf of healthcare entities including healthcare coalitions, who cannot practically work remotely.
- Pharmacy employees necessary to maintain uninterrupted prescription filling.
- Workers performing mortuary funeral, cremation, burial, cemetery, and related services, including funeral homes, crematoriums, cemetery workers, and coffin makers.
- Workers who coordinate with other organizations to ensure the proper recovery, handling, identification, transportation, tracking, storage, and disposal of human remains and personal effects; certify cause of death; and facilitate access to mental/behavioral health services to the family members, responders, and survivors of an incident.

CONNECT WITH US
www.cisa.gov

For more information,
 email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert_gov](https://twitter.com/uscert_gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

LAW ENFORCEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND OTHER FIRST RESPONDERS

- Public, private, and voluntary personnel (front line and management) in emergency management, law enforcement, fire and rescue services, emergency medical services, and private security, to include public and private hazardous material responders, air medical service providers (pilots and supporting technicians), corrections, and search and rescue personnel.
- 911 call center employees and Public Safety Answering Points who can't perform their duties remotely.
- Fusion Center employees.
- Workers – including contracted vendors – who maintain, manufacture, or supply equipment and services supporting law enforcement emergency service and response operations (to include electronic security and life safety security personnel).
- Workers supporting the manufacturing of safety equipment and uniforms for law enforcement, public safety personnel, and first responder.
- Workers supporting the operation of firearm or ammunition product manufacturers, retailers, importers, distributors, and shooting ranges.
- Public agency workers responding to abuse and neglect of children, elders, and dependent adults.
- Workers who support weather disaster / natural hazard mitigation and prevention activities.
- Security staff to maintain building access control and physical security measures.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

- Workers supporting groceries, pharmacies, convenience stores, and other retail (including unattended and vending) that sells human food, animal/pet food and pet supply, and beverage products, including retail customer support service and information technology support staff necessary for online orders, pickup and delivery.
- Restaurant carry-out and quick serve food operations, including dark kitchen and food prep centers, and carry-out and delivery food employees.
- Food manufacturer employees and their supplier employees—to include those employed in food ingredient production and processing facilities; livestock, poultry, seafood slaughter facilities; pet and animal feed processing facilities; human food facilities producing by-products for animal food; beverage production facilities; and the production of food packaging.
- Farmers, farm workers, and agribusiness support services to include those employed in auction and sales; grain and oilseed handling, processing and distribution; animal food, feed, and ingredient production, packaging, and distribution; manufacturing, packaging, and distribution of veterinary drugs; truck delivery and transport; farm and fishery labor needed to produce our food supply domestically and for export.
- Farmers, farm workers, support service workers, and their supplier employees to include those engaged in producing and harvesting field crops; commodity inspection; fuel ethanol facilities; biodiesel and renewable diesel facilities; storage facilities; and other agricultural inputs.
- Employees and firms supporting the distribution of food, feed, and beverage and ingredients used in these products, including warehouse workers, vendor-managed inventory controllers and blockchain managers.
- Workers supporting the sanitation and pest control of all food manufacturing processes and operations from wholesale to retail.
- Employees in cafeterias used to feed employees, particularly employee populations sheltered against COVID-19.
- Workers in animal diagnostic and food testing laboratories in private industries and in institutions of higher education.

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@usocert](https://twitter.com/usocert) | [@cisa](https://twitter.com/cisa)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

- Government, private, and non-governmental organizations' workers essential for food assistance programs (including school lunch programs) and government payments.
- Employees of companies engaged in the production, storage, transport, and distribution of chemicals, medicines, vaccines, and other substances used by the food and agriculture industry, including seeds, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, minerals, enrichments, and other agricultural production aids.
- Animal agriculture workers to include those employed in veterinary health (including those involved in supporting emergency veterinary or livestock services); raising of animals for food; animal production operations; livestock markets; slaughter and packing plants, manufacturers, renderers, and associated regulatory and government workforce.
- Transportation supporting animal agricultural industries, including movement of animal medical and reproductive supplies and materials, animal vaccines, animal drugs, feed ingredients, feed, and bedding, live animals, animal by-products, and deceased animals for disposal.
- Workers who support sawmills and the manufacture and distribution of fiber and forest products, including, but not limited to timber, paper, and other wood and fiber products.
- Employees engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and other infrastructure necessary for agricultural production and distribution.

ENERGY

- Workers supporting the energy sector, regardless of the energy source (including but not limited to nuclear, fossil, hydroelectric, or renewable), segment of the system, or infrastructure the worker is involved in, or who are needed to monitor, operate, engineer, and maintain the reliability, safety, environmental health, and physical and cyber security of the energy system.
- Energy/commodity trading/scheduling/marketing functions, who can't perform their duties remotely.
- IT and OT technology for essential energy sector operations including support workers, customer service operations, energy management systems, control systems, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition SCADA systems, and energy sector entity data centers; cybersecurity engineers; and cybersecurity risk management.
- Workers supporting the energy sector through renewable energy infrastructure (including, but not limited to wind, solar, biomass, hydrogen, ocean, geothermal, and/or hydroelectric), including those supporting construction, manufacturing, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, monitoring, and logistics.
- Workers and security staff involved in nuclear re-fueling operations.
- Providing services related to energy sector fuels (including, but not limited, petroleum (crude oil), natural gas, propane, natural gas liquids, other liquid fuels, nuclear, and coal), supporting the mining, processing, manufacturing, construction, logistics, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, security, waste disposal and storage, and monitoring of support for resources.
- Environmental remediation/monitoring, limited to immediate critical needs technicians.
- Manufacturing and distribution of equipment, supplies, and parts necessary to maintain production, maintenance, restoration, and service at energy sector facilities (across all energy sector segments).

Electricity industry:

- Workers who maintain, ensure, or restore, or are involved in the development, transportation, fuel procurement, expansion, or operation of the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power, including call centers, utility workers, engineers, retail electricity, constraint maintenance, and fleet maintenance technicians who cannot perform their duties remotely.
- Workers at coal mines, production facilities, and those involved in manufacturing, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance and monitoring at coal sites which is critical to ensuring the reliability of the electrical system.

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,

email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert](https://twitter.com/uscert) [@gov](https://twitter.com/gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

- Workers who produce, process, ship and handle coal used for power generation and manufacturing.
- Workers needed for safe and secure operations at nuclear generation to include but not limited to, the broader nuclear supply chain, parts to maintain nuclear equipment, fuel manufacturers and fuel components used in the manufacturing of fuel.
- Workers at renewable energy infrastructure (including, but not limited to wind, solar, biomass, hydrogen, geothermal, and/or hydroelectric), including those supporting construction, manufacturing, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, monitoring, and logistics.
- Workers at generation, transmission, and electric black start facilities.
- Workers at Reliability Coordinator, Balancing Authorities, and primary and backup Control Centers, including but not limited to independent system operators, regional transmission organizations, and local distribution control centers.
- Mutual assistance personnel which may include workers from outside of the state or local jurisdiction.
- Vegetation management and traffic control for supporting those crews.
- Environmental remediation/monitoring workers limited to immediate critical need technicians.
- Instrumentation, protection, and control technicians.
- Essential support personnel for electricity operations.
- Generator set support workers such as diesel engineers used in power generation including those providing fuel.

Petroleum industry:

- Workers for onshore and offshore petroleum drilling operations; platform and drilling construction and maintenance; transportation (including helicopter operations); maritime transportation, supply, and dredging operations; maritime navigation; well stimulation, intervention, monitoring, automation and control, extraction, production; processing; waste disposal, and maintenance, construction, and operations.
- Workers for crude oil, petroleum and petroleum product storage and transportation, including pipeline, marine transport, terminals, rail transport, storage facilities and racks and road transport for use as end-use fuels such as gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, and heating fuels or feedstocks for chemical manufacturing.
- Petroleum and petroleum product security operations center employees and workers who support maintenance and emergency response services.
- Petroleum and petroleum product operations control rooms/centers and refinery facilities.
- Retail fuel centers such as gas stations and truck stops, and the distribution systems that support them.
- Supporting new and existing construction projects, including, but not limited to, pipeline construction.

Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids (NGL), Propane, and other liquid fuels

- Workers who support onshore and offshore drilling operations, platform and drilling construction and maintenance; transportation (including helicopter operations); maritime transportation, supply, and dredging operations; maritime navigation; natural gas and natural gas liquid production, processing, extraction, storage and transportation; well intervention, monitoring, automation and control; waste disposal, and maintenance, construction, and operations.
- Transmission and distribution pipeline workers, including compressor stations and any other required, operations maintenance, construction, and support for natural gas, natural gas liquid, propane, and other liquid fuels.
- Natural gas, propane, natural gas liquids, and other liquid fuel processing plants, including construction, maintenance, and support operations.
- Natural gas processing plants workers, and those that deal with natural gas liquids.
- Workers who staff natural gas, propane, natural gas liquids, and other liquid fuel security operations centers, operations dispatch and control rooms/centers, and emergency response and customer emergencies (including leak calls) operations.
- Drilling, production, processing, refining, and transporting natural gas for use as end-use fuels, feedstocks for

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert_gov](https://twitter.com/uscert_gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

chemical manufacturing, or use in electricity generation.

- Dispatch and control rooms and emergency response and customer emergencies, including propane leak calls.
- Propane gas service maintenance and restoration, including call centers.
- Propane, natural gas liquids, and other liquid fuel distribution centers.
- Propane gas storage, transmission, and distribution centers.
- Supporting new and existing construction projects, including, but not limited to, pipeline construction.
- Ethanol and biofuel production, refining, and distribution.
- Workers in fuel sectors (including, but not limited to nuclear, coal, and gas types and liquid fuels) supporting the mining, manufacturing, logistics, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, and monitoring of support for resources.

WATER AND WASTEWATER

Employees needed to operate and maintain drinking water and wastewater/drainage infrastructure, including:

- Operational staff at water authorities.
- Operational staff at community water systems.
- Operational staff at wastewater treatment facilities.
- Workers repairing water and wastewater conveyances and performing required sampling or monitoring, including field staff.
- Operational staff for water distribution and testing.
- Operational staff at wastewater collection facilities.
- Operational staff and technical support for SCADA Control systems.
- Chemical and equipment suppliers to water and wastewater systems and personnel protection.
- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting water and wastewater operations.

TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

- Employees supporting or enabling transportation functions, including truck drivers, bus drivers, dispatchers, maintenance and repair technicians, warehouse workers, truck stop and rest area workers, Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) employees, towing/recovery services, roadside assistance workers, intermodal transportation personnel, and workers who maintain and inspect infrastructure (including those that require cross-jurisdiction travel).
- Workers supporting the distribution of food, pharmaceuticals (including materials used in radioactive drugs) and other medical materials, fuels, chemicals needed for water or water treatment and energy Maintenance and operation of essential highway infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and tunnels (e.g., traffic operations centers and moveable bridge operators).
- Employees of firms providing services, supplies, and equipment that enable warehouse and operations, including cooling, storing, packaging, and distributing products for wholesale or retail sale or use. Includes cold- and frozen-chain logistics for food and critical biologic products.
- Mass transit workers and providing critical transit services and/or performing critical or routine maintenance to mass transit infrastructure or equipment.
- Employees supporting personal and commercial transportation services – including taxis, delivery services, vehicle rental services, bicycle maintenance and car-sharing services, and transportation network providers.
- Workers responsible for operating and dispatching passenger, commuter and freight trains and maintaining rail infrastructure and equipment.
- Maritime transportation workers, including dredgers, port workers, mariners, ship crewmembers, ship pilots and tug boat operators, equipment operators (to include maintenance and repair, and maritime-specific medical

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,

email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscertgov](https://twitter.com/uscertgov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

providers), ship supply, chandler, and repair companies.

- Workers including truck drivers, railroad employees and contractors, maintenance crew, and cleaners supporting transportation of chemicals, hazardous, medical, and waste materials to support critical infrastructure, capabilities, functions, and services, including specialized carriers, crane and rigging industry workers.
- Bus drivers and workers who provide or support intercity, commuter and charter bus service in support of other essential services or functions.
- Automotive repair, maintenance, and transportation equipment manufacturing and distribution facilities (including those who repair and maintain electric vehicle charging stations).
- Transportation safety inspectors, including hazardous material inspectors and accident investigator inspectors.
- Manufacturers and distributors (to include service centers and related operations) of packaging materials, pallets, crates, containers, and other supplies needed to support manufacturing, packaging staging and distribution operations.
- Postal, parcel, courier, last-mile delivery, and shipping and related workers, to include private companies.
- Employees who repair and maintain vehicles, aircraft, rail equipment, marine vessels, bicycles, and the equipment and infrastructure that enables operations that encompass movement of cargo and passengers.
- Air transportation employees, including air traffic controllers and maintenance personnel, ramp workers, aviation and aerospace safety, security, and operations personnel and accident investigations.
- Workers who support the operation, distribution, maintenance, and sanitation, of air transportation for cargo and passengers, including flight crews, maintenance, airport operations, those responsible for cleaning and disinfection, and other on- and off- airport facilities workers.
- Workers supporting transportation via inland waterways such as barge crew, dredging, river port workers for essential goods.
- Workers critical to rental and leasing of vehicles and equipment that facilitate continuity of operations for essential workforces and other essential travel.
- Warehouse operators, including vendors and support personnel critical for business continuity (including HVAC & electrical engineers; security personnel; and janitorial staff) and customer service for essential functions.

PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SERVICES

- Workers who support the operation, inspection, and maintenance of essential public works facilities and operations, including bridges, water and sewer main breaks, fleet maintenance personnel, construction of critical or strategic infrastructure, traffic signal maintenance, emergency location services for buried utilities, maintenance of digital systems infrastructure supporting public works operations, and other emergent issues.
- Workers such as plumbers, electricians, exterminators, builders, contractors, HVAC Technicians, landscapers, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences, businesses and buildings such as hospitals, senior living facilities, any temporary construction required to support COVID-19 response.
- Workers who support, such as road and line clearing, to ensure the availability of and access to needed facilities, transportation, energy and communications.
- Support to ensure the effective removal, storage, and disposal of residential and commercial solid waste and hazardous waste, including landfill operations.
- Workers who support the operation, inspection, and maintenance of essential dams, locks and levees.
- Workers who support the inspection and maintenance of aids to navigation, and other government provided services that ensure continued maritime commerce.

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscent_gov](https://twitter.com/uscent_gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Communications:

- Maintenance of communications infrastructure- including privately owned and maintained communication systems- supported by technicians, operators, call -centers, wireline and wireless providers, cable service providers, satellite operations, Internet Exchange Points, Points of Presence, Network Access Points, back haul and front haul facilities, and manufacturers and distributors of communications equipment.
- Government and private sector employees (including government contractors) with work related to undersea cable infrastructure and support facilities, including cable landing sites, beach manhole vaults and covers, submarine cable depots and submarine cable ship facilities.
- Government and private sector employees (including government contractors) supporting Department of Defense internet and communications facilities.
- Workers who support radio, television, and media service, including, but not limited to front-line news reporters, studio, and technicians for newsgathering, and reporting, and publishing news.
- Network Operations staff, engineers and/or technicians to include IT managers and staff, HVAC & electrical engineers, security personnel, software and hardware engineers, and database administrators that manage the network or operate facilities.
- Engineers, technicians and associated personnel responsible for infrastructure construction and restoration, including contractors for construction and engineering of fiber optic cables, buried conduit, small cells, other wireless facilities, and other communications sector-related infrastructure. This includes construction of new facilities and deployment of new technology as these are required to address congestion or customer usage due to unprecedented use of remote services.
- Installation, maintenance and repair technicians that establish, support or repair service as needed.
- Central office personnel to maintain and operate central office, data centers, and other network office facilities, critical support personnel assisting front line employees.
- Customer service and support staff, including managed and professional services as well as remote providers of support to transitioning employees to set up and maintain home offices, who interface with customers to manage or support service environments and security issues, including payroll, billing, fraud, logistics, and troubleshooting.
- Workers providing electronic security, fire, monitoring and life safety services, and to ensure physical security, cleanliness and safety of facilities and personnel, including temporary licensing waivers for security personnel to work in other States of Municipalities.
- Dispatchers involved with service repair and restoration.
- Retail customer service personnel at critical service center locations for onboarding customers, distributing and repairing equipment and addressing customer issues in order to support individuals' remote emergency communications needs, supply chain and logistics personnel to ensure goods and products are on-boarded to provision these front-line employees.
- External Affairs personnel to assist in coordinating with local, state and federal officials to address communications needs supporting COVID-19 response, public safety, and national security.

Information Technology:

- Workers who support command centers, including, but not limited to Network Operations Command Centers, Broadcast Operations Control Centers and Security Operations Command Centers.
- Data center operators, including system administrators, HVAC & electrical engineers, security personnel, IT managers and purchasers, data transfer solutions engineers, software and hardware engineers, and database administrators, for all industries (including financial services).

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



@CISAgov | @cyber | @uscert_gov



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

- Workers who support client service centers, field engineers, and other technicians and workers supporting critical infrastructure, as well as manufacturers and supply chain vendors that provide hardware and software, support services, research and development, and information technology equipment (to include microelectronics and semiconductors), and HVAC and electrical equipment for critical infrastructure, and test labs and certification agencies that qualify such equipment (to include microelectronics, optoelectronics, and semiconductors) for critical infrastructure, including data centers.
- Workers needed to preempt and respond to cyber incidents involving critical infrastructure, including medical facilities, SLTT governments and federal facilities, energy and utilities, and banks and financial institutions, securities/other exchanges, other entities that support the functioning of capital markets, public works, critical manufacturing, food & agricultural production, transportation, and other critical infrastructure categories and personnel, in addition to all cyber defense workers (who can't perform their duties remotely).
- Suppliers, designers, transporters and other workers supporting the manufacture, distribution and provision and construction of essential global, national and local infrastructure for computing services (including cloud computing services and telework capabilities), business infrastructure, financial transactions/services, web-based services, and critical manufacturing.
- Workers supporting communications systems and information technology- and work from home solutions- used by law enforcement, public safety, medical, energy, public works, critical manufacturing, food & agricultural production, financial services, education, and other critical industries and businesses.
- Employees required in person to support Software as a Service businesses that enable remote working, performance of business operations, distance learning, media services, and digital health offerings, or required for technical support crucial for business continuity and connectivity.

OTHER COMMUNITY- OR GOVERNMENT-BASED OPERATIONS AND ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

- Workers to ensure continuity of building functions, including but not limited to security and environmental controls (e.g., HVAC), the manufacturing and distribution of the products required for these functions, and the permits and inspections for construction supporting essential infrastructure.
- Elections personnel to include both public and private sector elections support.
- Workers supporting the operations of the judicial system.
- Federal, State, and Local, Tribal, and Territorial employees who support Mission Essential Functions and communications networks.
- Trade Officials (FTA negotiators; international data flow administrators).
- Employees necessary to maintain news and media operations across various media.
- Employees supporting Census 2020.
- Weather forecasters.
- Clergy for essential support.
- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting other critical government operations.
- Workers who support necessary credentialing, vetting and licensing operations for critical infrastructure workers.
- Customs and immigration workers who are critical to facilitating trade in support of the national emergency response supply chain.
- Educators supporting public and private K-12 schools, colleges, and universities for purposes of facilitating distance learning or performing other essential functions.
- Staff at government offices who perform title search, notary, and recording services in support of mortgage and real estate services and transactions.

CONNECT WITH US
www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert.gov](https://twitter.com/uscert.gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

- Residential and commercial real estate services, including settlement services.
- Workers supporting essential maintenance, manufacturing, design, operation, inspection, security, and construction for essential products, services, and supply chain and COVID 19 relief efforts.

CRITICAL MANUFACTURING

- Workers necessary for the manufacturing of metals (including steel and aluminum), industrial minerals, semiconductors, materials and products needed for medical supply chains, and for supply chains associated with transportation, energy, communications, information technology, food and agriculture, chemical manufacturing, nuclear facilities, wood products, commodities used as fuel for power generation facilities, the operation of dams, water and wastewater treatment, processing and reprocessing of solid waste, emergency services, and the defense industrial base. Additionally, workers needed to maintain the continuity of these manufacturing functions and associated supply chains, and workers necessary to maintain a manufacturing operation in warm standby.
- Workers necessary for the manufacturing of materials and products needed to manufacture medical equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Workers necessary for mining and production of critical minerals, materials and associated essential supply chains, and workers engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and other infrastructure necessary for mining production and distribution.
- Workers who produce or manufacture parts or equipment that supports continued operations for any essential services and increase in remote workforce (including computing and communication devices, semiconductors, and equipment such as security tools for Security Operations Centers (SOCs) or data centers).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Workers who manage hazardous materials associated with any other essential activity, including but not limited to healthcare waste (medical, pharmaceuticals, medical material production), testing operations (laboratories processing test kits), and energy (nuclear facilities) Workers at nuclear facilities, workers managing medical waste, workers managing waste from pharmaceuticals and medical material production, and workers at laboratories processing tests Workers who support hazardous materials response and cleanup.
- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting hazardous materials management operations.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

- Workers who are needed to provide, process and maintain systems for processing, verification, and recording of financial transactions and services, including payment, clearing, and settlement; wholesale funding; insurance services; consumer and commercial lending; and capital markets activities).
- Workers who are needed to maintain orderly market operations to ensure the continuity of financial transactions and services.
- Workers who are needed to provide business, commercial, and consumer access to bank and non-bank financial services and lending services, including ATMs, lending and money transmission, and to move currency, checks, securities, and payments (e.g., armored cash carriers).
- Workers who support financial operations and those staffing call centers, such as those staffing data and security operations centers, managing physical security, or providing accounting services.
- Workers supporting production and distribution of debit and credit cards.
- Workers providing electronic point of sale support personnel for essential businesses and workers.

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert_gov](https://twitter.com/uscert_gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

CHEMICAL

- Workers supporting the chemical and industrial gas supply chains, including workers at chemical manufacturing plants, workers in laboratories, workers at distribution facilities, workers who transport basic raw chemical materials to the producers of industrial and consumer goods, including hand sanitizers, food and food additives, pharmaceuticals, paintings and coatings, textiles, building materials, plumbing, electrical, and paper products.
- Workers supporting the safe transportation of chemicals, including those supporting tank truck cleaning facilities and workers who manufacture packaging items.
- Workers supporting the production of protective cleaning and medical solutions, personal protective equipment, disinfectants, fragrances, and packaging that prevents the contamination of food, water, medicine, among others essential.
- Workers supporting the operation and maintenance of facilities (particularly those with high risk chemicals and/or sites that cannot be shut down) whose work cannot be done remotely and requires the presence of highly trained personnel to ensure safe operations, including plant contract workers who provide inspections.
- Workers who support the production and transportation of chlorine and alkali manufacturing, single-use plastics, and packaging that prevents the contamination or supports the continued manufacture of food, water, medicine, and other essential products, including glass container manufacturing.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

- Workers who support the essential services required to meet national security commitments to the federal government and U.S. Military. These individuals include, but are not limited to, space and aerospace; mechanical and software engineers (various disciplines), manufacturing/production workers; IT support; security staff; security personnel; intelligence support, aircraft and weapon system mechanics and maintainers; and sanitary workers who maintain the hygienic viability of necessary facilities.
- Personnel working for companies, and their subcontractors, who perform under contract or sub-contract to the Department of Defense, as well as personnel at government-owned/contractor-operated and government-owned/government-operated facilities, and who provide materials and services to the Department of Defense, including support for weapon systems, software systems and cybersecurity, defense and intelligence communications and surveillance, space systems and other activities in support of our military, intelligence and space forces.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

- Workers who support the supply chain of building materials from production through application/installation, including cabinetry, fixtures, doors, cement, hardware, plumbing, electrical, heating/cooling, refrigeration, appliances, paint/coatings, and employees who provide services that enable repair materials and equipment for essential functions.
- Workers supporting ecommerce through distribution, warehouse, call center facilities, and other essential operational support functions.
- Workers in hardware and building materials stores, consumer electronics, technology and appliances retail, and related merchant wholesalers and distributors - with reduced staff to ensure continued operations.
- Workers distributing, servicing, repairing, installing residential and commercial HVAC systems, boilers, furnaces and other heating, cooling, refrigeration, and ventilation equipment.

RESIDENTIAL/SHELTER FACILITIES AND SERVICES

- Workers in dependent care services, in support of workers in other essential products and services.

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[LinkedIn.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert](https://twitter.com/uscert) | [@cisa](https://twitter.com/cisa)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

- Workers who support food, shelter, and social services, and other necessities of life for needy groups and individuals, including in-need populations and COVID-19 responders (including travelling medical staff).
- Workers in animal shelters.
- Workers responsible for the leasing of residential properties to provide individuals and families with ready access to available housing.
- Workers responsible for handling property management, maintenance, and related service calls who can coordinate the response to emergency "at-home" situations requiring immediate attention, as well as facilitate the reception of deliveries, mail, and other necessary services.
- Workers performing housing construction related activities to ensure additional units can be made available to combat the nation's existing housing supply shortage.
- Workers performing services in support of the elderly and disabled populations who coordinate a variety of services, including health care appointments and activities of daily living.
- Workers supporting the construction of housing, including those supporting government functions related to the building and development process, such as inspections, permitting and plan review services that can be modified to protect the public health, but fundamentally should continue and serve the construction of housing (e.g., allow qualified private third-party inspections in case of government shutdown).

HYGIENE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- Workers who produce hygiene products.
- Workers in laundromats, laundry services, and dry cleaners.
- Workers providing personal and household goods repair and maintenance.
- Workers providing disinfection services, for all essential facilities and modes of transportation, and supporting the sanitation of all food manufacturing processes and operations from wholesale to retail.
- Workers necessary for the installation, maintenance, distribution, and manufacturing of water and space heating equipment and its components.
- Support required for continuity of services, including commercial disinfectant services, janitorial/cleaning personnel, and support personnel functions that need freedom of movement to access facilities in support of front-line employees.

CONNECT WITH US

www.cisa.gov

For more information,
email CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov



[Linked in.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cybersecurity-and-infrastructure-security-agency)



[@CISAgov](https://twitter.com/CISAgov) | [@cyber](https://twitter.com/cyber) | [@uscert.gov](https://twitter.com/uscert.gov)



[Facebook.com/CISA](https://www.facebook.com/CISA)

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-89

(Emergency Management -- COVID-19 -- Miami-Dade County, Broward County, Palm Beach County, Monroe County Public Access Restrictions)

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-51 directing the Florida Department of Health to issue a Public Health Emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, the State Surgeon General and State Health Officer declared a Public Health Emergency exists in the State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52 declaring a state of emergency for the entire State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") issued the "15 Days to Slow the Spread" guidance advising individuals to adopt far-reaching social distancing measures, such as avoiding gatherings of more than 10 people, and in states with evidence of community spread, recommending restrictions to certain establishments conducive to mass gatherings and congregations; and

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2020, the President extended such guidance to be in effect until April 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, Miami-Dade County, Broward County, and Palm Beach County have already implemented orders restricting certain public access to non-essential retail and commercial establishments; and

WHEREAS, over sixty (60) percent of Florida's identified COVID-19 cases are in these neighboring southern counties, which make up a large percentage of Florida's population; and

WHEREAS, my Administration has consulted with the authorities from Miami-Dade County, Broward County, Palm Beach County and Monroe County who seek to harmonize restricted public access mandates in order to establish uniformity and consistency throughout their counties of close proximity; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and appropriate to take action to ensure that COVID-19 remains controlled, and that residents and visitors in Florida remain safe and secure,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order to take immediate effect:

Section 1. I hereby order Miami-Dade County, Broward County, Palm Beach County and Monroe County to restrict public access to businesses and facilities deemed non-essential pursuant to the guidelines established by Miami-Dade County pursuant to its March 19, 2020 Emergency Order 07-20, and as modified by subsequent amendments and orders prior to the date of this order.

Section 2. At their discretion, such county administrators may determine additional "essential" retail and commercial establishments --or other institutions providing essential services-- that shall not be subject to complete closure. No county or local authority may restrict or prohibit any "essential" service from performing a function allowed under this order.

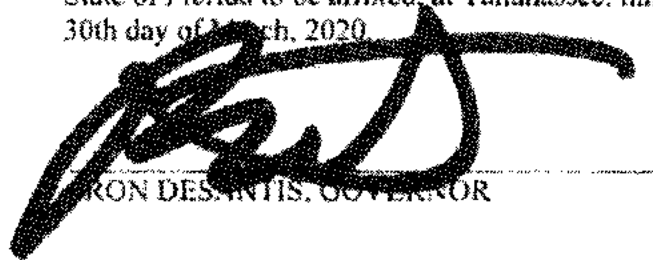
Section 3. Essential service establishments not subject to closure shall continue to determine, adopt and maintain reasonable measures to ensure sanitation and cleanliness of premises and items that may come into contact with employees and the public, and such establishments shall take reasonable action to ensure that people adhere to the CDC's social distancing guidelines.

Section 4. The above-named counties shall not institute curfews pertaining to transit to or from the essential service establishments.

Section 5. This order shall remain in effect until April 15, 2020 unless renewed or otherwise modified by subsequent order



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 30th day of March, 2020.


RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE



MIAMI-DADE COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDER 07-20

WHEREAS, Section 252.38(3)(a), Florida Statutes, gives political subdivisions the authority to declare and enact a State of Local Emergency for a period of up to seven days, thereby waiving the procedures and formalities otherwise required of the political subdivision by law; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, the Governor of Florida issued Executive Order Number 20-51, directing the State Health Officer and Surgeon General to declare a Public Health Emergency due to the discovery of COVID-19/novel Coronavirus in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, the Governor of Florida issued Executive Order Number 20-52, declaring a State of Emergency for the state of Florida related to COVID-19/novel Coronavirus; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2020, the County Mayor declared a State of Emergency for all of Miami-Dade County; and

WHEREAS, COVID-19/novel Coronavirus poses a health risk to Miami-Dade County residents, particularly elderly residents and those who are immunosuppressed or otherwise have high-risk medical conditions; and

WHEREAS, minimization of contact is necessary to avoid risk of COVID-19 infection for the residents of the County; and

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has issued guidance entitled "15 Days to Slow the Spread," encouraging social distancing and maintaining a 6 foot separation between residents to slow the spread of infection and that events with more than ten attendees either be cancelled or held virtually; and

WHEREAS, the CDC guidelines are based upon the amount of community spread within a community and become more stringent where there is minimal to moderate or substantial community spread; and

WHEREAS, section 8B-7(2)(f) of the Code authorizes the County Mayor to order the closure of any commercial establishment; and

Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency

WHEREAS, sections 8B-7(2)(e) and (o) of the Code authorize the County Mayor to limit the movement of persons inside Miami-Dade County in order to safeguard life and health,

THEREFORE, as County Mayor of Miami-Dade County, I hereby order:

1. All non-essential retail and commercial establishments are ordered closed.
2. Essential retail and commercial businesses, which may remain open, are:
 - a. Healthcare providers, including, but not limited to, hospitals, doctors' and dentists' offices, urgent care centers, clinics, rehabilitation facilities, physical therapists, mental health professionals, psychiatrists, therapists, and pharmacies;
 - b. Grocery stores, farmers' markets, farm and produce stands, supermarkets, food banks, convenience stores, and other establishments engaged in the retail sale of canned food, dry goods, fresh fruits and vegetables, pet supply, fresh meats, fish, and poultry, and any other household consumer products (such as cleaning and personal care products). This authorization includes stores that sell groceries and also sell other non-grocery products, and products necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operations of residences;
 - c. Food cultivation, including farming, livestock, and fishing;
 - d. Businesses that provide food, shelter, social services, and other necessities of life for economically disadvantaged or otherwise needy individuals;
 - e. Newspapers, television, radio, and other media services;
 - f. Gas stations and auto-supply, auto-repair, and related facilities;
 - g. Banks and related financial institutions;
 - h. Hardware stores;
 - i. Contractors and other tradesmen, appliance repair personnel, exterminators, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences and other structures;
 - j. Businesses providing mailing and shipping services, including post office boxes;
 - k. Private colleges, trade schools, and technical colleges, but only as needed to facilitate online or distance learning;
 - l. Laundromats, dry cleaners, and laundry service providers;
 - m. Restaurants and other facilities that prepare and serve food, but subject to the limitations and requirements of Emergency Order 3-20. Schools and other entities that typically

Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency

provide free food services to students or members of the public may continue to do so 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:

- n. Businesses that supply office products needed for people to work from home;
- o. Businesses that supply other essential businesses with the support or supplies necessary to operate, and which do not interact with the general public;
- p. Businesses that ship or deliver groceries, food, goods, or services directly to residences;
- q. Airlines, taxis, and other private transportation providers providing transportation services via automobile, truck, bus, or train;
- r. Home-based care for seniors, adults, or children;
- s. Assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and adult day care centers, and senior residential facilities;
- t. Professional services, such as legal or accounting services, when necessary to assist in compliance with legally mandated activities;
- u. Landscape and pool care businesses, including residential landscape and pool care services;
- v. Childcare facilities providing services that enable employees exempted in this Order to work as permitted. To the extent possible, childcare facilities should operate under the following mandatory conditions:
 - 1. Childcare must be carried out in stable groups of 10 or fewer (inclusive of childcare providers for the group).
 - 2. Children and child care providers shall not change from one group to another.
 - 3. If more than one group of children is cared for at one facility, each group shall be in a separate room. Groups shall not mix or interact with each other.
- w. Businesses operating at any airport, seaport, or other government facility, including parks and government offices;
- x. Pet supply stores;
- y. Logistics providers, including warehouses, trucking, consolidators, fumigators, and handlers;
- z. Telecommunications providers, including sales of computer or telecommunications devices and the provision of home telecommunications;

Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency

- aa. Provision of propane or natural gas;
 - bb. Office space and administrative support necessary to perform any of the above-listed activities;
 - cc. Open construction sites, irrespective of the type of building;
 - dd. Architectural, engineering, or land surveying services;
 - ee. Factories, manufacturing facilities, bottling plants, or other industrial uses;
 - ff. Waste management services, including collection and disposal of waste; and
 - gg. Any business that is interacting with customers solely through electronic or telephonic means, and delivering products via mailing, shipping, or delivery services
3. This order does not affect or limit the operations of Miami-Dade County, any public utility, any municipality, the Miami-Dade County School District, or any State or Federal office or facility, except that such entities shall abide by the restrictions of any County, Municipal, State or Federal emergency order, as applicable.
4. This order does not limit the number of persons who may be physically present performing services at any location where an essential business is being conducted except as expressly set forth herein or otherwise governed by any State or Federal order or regulation. Employers and employees are urged, but are not required, to practice social distancing, such as keeping six feet between persons and limiting group size to less than ten people.
5. This order does not limit the number of persons who may be physically present at any religious service. Persons attending religious services are urged, but are not required, to practice social distancing, such as keeping six feet between persons and limiting group size to less than ten people.
6. The County Mayor may amend the provisions of paragraph 2, 3, and 4 by written notice to the County Clerk.
7. The provisions of this order shall serve as minimum standards. Municipalities may impose more stringent standards within their jurisdictions.
8. This order shall expire upon the expiration of the existing Miami-Dade County State of Local Emergency, except that if such State of Local Emergency is extended, this order shall also be deemed to extend for the duration of such extension. This order may be cancelled earlier by action of the County Mayor.
9. This order shall be effective as of 9:00 p.m., March 19, 2020.


Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency

9. This order shall be effective as of 9:00 p.m., March 19, 2020.

10. This order shall be provided to all appropriate media consistent with the requirements of section 8B-7(2)(n) of the Code of Miami-Dade County.

Enacted:

Signed: _____


COUNTY MAYOR

Date: 3/19/2020

Time: 08:30

Witness: _____

Cancelled:

Signed: _____

COUNTY MAYOR

Date: _____

Time: _____

Witness: _____



AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDER 07-20

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020, the County Mayor issued Emergency Order 07-20; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 07-20 directed the closure of all non-essential retail and commercial establishments and included a list of essential businesses that may still operate; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 07-20 provided for amendment by filing written notice with the clerk; and

WHEREAS, hotels, motels, other commercial lodging establishments, and temporary vacation rentals provide essential business services during emergencies; and

WHEREAS, marinas and boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services provide essential business services during emergencies, including access to living space, repair services, and other vital needs; and

WHEREAS, additional retail and commercial establishments listed below provide essential business services during emergencies.

THEREFORE, as County Mayor of Miami-Dade County, I hereby order:

1. Paragraph 2 of Emergency Order 07-20 is hereby amended and restated to clarify that additional following essential businesses may remain open:

2. Essential retail and commercial businesses, which may remain open, are:

* * *

f. Gas stations>>; new and used automobile dealerships,<< and auto-supply, auto-repair, and related facilities>>, provided however that such businesses should ensure that customers practice the social distancing as advised by the CDC<<;

* * *

k. Private colleges, trade schools, and technical colleges, but only as needed to facilitate online or distance learning >>and university, college, or technical college residence halls, to the extent needed to accommodate students who cannot return to their homes<<;

Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency

* * *

ff. Waste management services, including collection and disposal of waste; ~~[[and]]~~

gg. Any business that is interacting with customers solely through electronic or telephonic means, and delivering products via mailing, shipping, or delivery services>>:<<

>>hh. Private and municipal marinas and boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services;

ii. Hotels, motels, other commercial lodging establishments and temporary vacation rentals. Notwithstanding the foregoing, restaurants, bars, and fitness center restrictions within these establishments remain as stated in Emergency Order 03-20;


jj. Veterinarians and pet boarding facilities; and

kk. Mortuaries, funeral homes, and cemeteries.<<

2. The balance of Emergency Order 07-20 remains in full force and effect and is subject to further amendment as set forth in Emergency Order 07-20.

Enacted:

Signed: _____


COUNTY MAYOR

Date: 3/19/2020

Time: 8:45 PM

Witness: _____

Cancelled:

Signed: _____

COUNTY MAYOR

Date: _____

Time: ____:____

Witness: _____



AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDER 07-20

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020, the County Mayor issued Emergency Order 07-20; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 07-20 directed the closure of all non-essential retail and commercial establishments and included a list of essential businesses that may still operate; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 07-20 provided for amendment by filing written notice with the clerk; and

WHEREAS, Governor DeSantis issued Executive Order 20-71 which promulgated standards for the sale of alcohol; and

WHEREAS, additional retail and commercial establishments listed below provide essential business services during emergencies,

THEREFORE, as County Mayor of Miami-Dade County, I hereby order:

1. Paragraph 2 of Emergency Order 07-20 is hereby amended and restated to clarify that additional following essential businesses may remain open:

2. Essential retail and commercial businesses, which may remain open, are:

* * *

hh. Private and municipal marinas and boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services;

ii. Hotels, motels, other commercial lodging establishments and temporary vacation rentals. Notwithstanding the foregoing, restaurants, bars, and fitness center restrictions within these establishments remain as stated in Emergency Order 03-20;

jj. Veterinarians and pet boarding facilities; and

kk. Mortuaries, funeral homes, and cemeteries.

>>ll. The sale of alcoholic beverages is authorized consistent with Executive Order 20-71.

mm. Firearm and ammunition supply stores.

Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency


2

an. Businesses providing services to any local, state, or Federal government, including municipalities, pursuant to a contract with such government.<<

2. The balance of Emergency Order 07-20 remains in full force and effect and is subject to further amendment as set forth in Emergency Order 07-20.

Enacted:

Signed: _____


COUNTY MAYOR

Date: 3/31/2020

Time: 09:15

Witness: _____

Cancelled:

Signed: _____

COUNTY MAYOR

Date: _____

Time: _____

Witness: _____



AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDER 07-20

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020, the County Mayor issued Emergency Order 07-20; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 07-20 directed the closure of all non-essential retail and commercial establishments and included a list of essential businesses that may still operate; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 07-20 provided for amendment by filing written notice with the clerk; and

WHEREAS, Amendment No. 1 to Emergency Order 07-20 stated that marinas and boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services provide essential business services; and

WHEREAS, large numbers of boaters congregated without observing social distancing and promoted large parties, the occurrence of which would have increased the risk of spreading COVID-19 throughout the community; and

WHEREAS, as a result it is necessary to further limit the use of marinas and boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services; and

WHEREAS, Emergency Order 06-20 as amended from time to time contains detailed information on the use of marinas, boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services for the duration of the state of emergency,

THEREFORE, as County Mayor of Miami-Dade County, I hereby order:

1. Paragraph 2 of Emergency Order 07-20 as amended is hereby amended and restated to clarify that additional following essential businesses may remain open:

2. Essential retail and commercial businesses, which may remain open, are:

* * *

~~[[hh. Private and municipal marinas and boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services]]~~

>>hh. Marinas, boat launches, docking, fueling, marine supply and other marina services only as set forth in Emergency Order 06-20 as amended from time to time.<<

Miami-Dade County Declaration of Local State of Emergency

* * *

2. The balance of Emergency Order 07-20 as amended remains in full force and effect and is subject to further amendment as set forth in Emergency Order 07-20.

Enacted:

Signed: _____


COUNTY MAYOR

Date: 3/23/2020

Time: 12:20

Witness: [Signature]

Cancelled:

Signed: _____

COUNTY MAYOR

Date: _____

Time: ____:____

Witness: _____

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-112

(Phase 1: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery)

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52 declaring a state of emergency for the entire State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on April 3, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-91 and Executive Order 20-92 directing all persons in Florida to limit their movements and personal interactions outside of their home only to those necessary to obtain or provide essential services or conduct essential activities; and

WHEREAS, my administration has implemented a data-driven strategy devoted to high-volume testing and aggressive contact tracing, as well as strict screening protocols in long-term care facilities to protect vulnerable residents; and

WHEREAS, data collected by the Florida Department of Health indicates the State has achieved several critical benchmarks in flattening the curve, including a downward trajectory of hospital visits for influenza-like illness and COVID-19-like syndromic cases, a decrease in percent positive test results, and a significant increase in hospital capacity since March 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, during the week of April 20, 2020, I convened the Task Force to Re-Open Florida to evaluate how to safely and strategically re-open the State; and

WHEREAS, the path to re-opening Florida must promote business operation and economic recovery while maintaining focus on core safety principles.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution and Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order:

Section 1. Phase I Recovery

In concert with the efforts of President Donald J. Trump and the White House Coronavirus Task Force, and based on guidance provided by the White House and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Florida Surgeon General and State Health Officer, Dr. Scott Rivkees, I hereby adopt the following in response to the recommendations in Phase I of the plan published by the Task Force to Re-Open Florida.

Section 2. Responsible Individual Activity

A. All persons in Florida shall continue to limit their personal interactions outside the home; however, as of the effective date of this order, persons in Florida may provide or obtain:

1. All services and activities currently allowed, *i.e.*, those described in Executive Order 20-91 and its attachments, which include activities detailed in Section 3 of Executive Order 20-91, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in its Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce and a list propounded by Miami-Dade County in multiple orders (as of April 1, 2020), as well as other services and activities approved by the State Coordinating Officer. Such services should continue to follow safety

guidelines issued by the CDC and OSHA. If necessary, employee screening or use of personal protective equipment should continue.

2. Additional services responsibly provided in accordance with Sections 3 and 4 of this order in counties other than Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach. In Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties, allowances for services and activities from Sections 3 and 4 of this order will be considered in consultation with local leadership.

B. Except as provided in Section 2(A)(1) of this order, senior citizens and individuals with a significant underlying medical condition (such as chronic lung disease, moderate-to-severe asthma, serious heart conditions, immunocompromised status, cancer, diabetes, severe obesity, renal failure and liver disease) are strongly encouraged to stay at home and take all measures to limit the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

C. For the duration of this order, all persons in Florida should:

1. Avoid congregating in large groups. Local jurisdictions shall ensure that groups of people greater than ten are not permitted to congregate in any public space that does not readily allow for appropriate physical distancing.
2. Avoid nonessential travel, including to U.S. states and cities outside of Florida with a significant presence of COVID-19.
3. Adhere to guidelines from the CDC regarding isolation for 14 days following travel on a cruise or from any international destination and any area with a significant presence of COVID-19.

D. This order extends Executive Order 20-80 (Airport Screening and Isolation) and Executive Order 20-82 (Isolation of Individuals Traveling to Florida), with exceptions for persons involved in military, emergency, health or infrastructure response or involved in commercial activity. This order extends Sections 1(C) and 1(D) of Executive Order 20-86 (Additional Requirements of Certain Individuals Traveling to Florida), which authorize the Department of Transportation, with assistance from the Florida Highway Patrol and county sheriffs, to continue to implement checkpoints on roadways as necessary.

Section 3. Businesses Restricted by Previous Executive Orders

Unless I direct otherwise, for the duration of this order, the following applies to businesses directly addressed by my previous Executive Orders:

- A. Bars, pubs and nightclubs that derive more than 50 percent of gross revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages shall continue to suspend the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption. This provision extends Executive Order 20-68, Section 1 as modified by Executive Order 20-71, Sections 1 and 2.
- B. Restaurants and food establishments licensed under Chapters 500 or 509, Florida Statutes, may allow on-premises consumption of food and beverage, so long as they adopt appropriate social distancing measures and limit their indoor occupancy to no more than 25 percent of their building occupancy. In addition, outdoor seating is permissible with appropriate social distancing. Appropriate social distancing requires maintaining a minimum of 6 feet between parties, only seating parties of 10 or fewer people and keeping bar counters closed to seating. This provision

extends Executive Order 20-68, Section 3 and supersedes the conflicting provisions of Executive Order 20-71, Section 2 regarding on-premises food consumption.

- C. Gyms and fitness centers closed by Executive Order 20-71 shall remain closed.
- D. The prohibition on vacation rentals in Executive Order 20-87 remains in effect for the duration of this order.
- E. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall utilize its authorities under Florida law to implement and enforce the provisions of this order as appropriate.

Section 4. Other Affected Business Services

Unless I direct otherwise, for the duration of this order, the following applies to other business services affected by my previous Executive Orders:

- A. In-store retail sales establishments may open storefronts if they operate at no more than 25 percent of their building occupancy and abide by the safety guidelines issued by the CDC and OSHA.
- B. Museums and libraries may open at no more than 25 percent of their building occupancy, provided, however, that (a) local public museums and local public libraries may operate only if permitted by local government, and (b) any components of museums or libraries that have interactive functions or exhibits, including child play areas, remain closed.

Section 5. Medical Procedures

Subject to the conditions outlined below, elective procedures prohibited by Executive Order 20-72 may resume when this order goes into effect. A hospital ambulatory surgical center, office surgery center, dental office, orthodontic office, endodontic office or other health care

practitioners' office in the State of Florida may perform procedures prohibited by Executive Order 20-72 only if:

- A. The facility has the capacity to immediately convert additional facility-identified surgical and intensive care beds for treatment of COVID-19 patients in a surge capacity situation;
- B. The facility has adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to complete all medical procedures and respond to COVID-19 treatment needs, without the facility seeking any additional federal or state assistance regarding PPE supplies;
- C. The facility has not sought any additional federal, state, or local government assistance regarding PPE supplies since resuming elective procedures; and
- D. The facility has not refused to provide support to and proactively engage with skilled nursing facilities, assisted living facilities and other long-term care residential providers.

The Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Health shall utilize their authority under Florida law to further implement and enforce these requirements. This order supersedes the conflicting provisions of Executive Order 20-72.

Section 6. Previous Executive Orders Extended

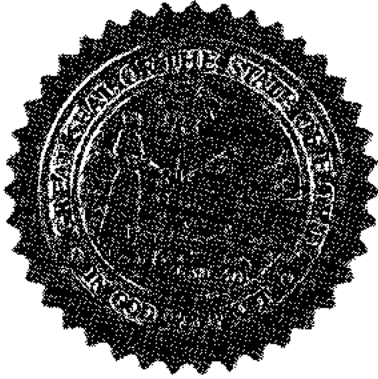
The Executive Order 20-69 (Local Government Public Meetings) is extended for the duration of this order.

Section 7. Enforcement

This order shall be enforced under section 252.47, Florida Statutes. Violation of this order is a second-degree misdemeanor pursuant to section 252.50, Florida Statutes, and is punishable by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days, a fine not to exceed \$500, or both.

Section 8. Effective Date

This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. on May 4, 2020.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the
State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this
29th day of April, 2020.


RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

2020 APR 29 PM 4:52

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-114

(Emergency Management – Extension of Executive Order 20-52 – COVID-19)

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-51, directing the Florida Department of Health to issue a Public Health Emergency due to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a state of emergency for the entire state due to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, President Donald J. Trump approved my request and declared a Major Disaster due to COVID-19 in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, after consulting with my Task Force to Re-Open Florida, I issued Executive Order 20-112, my “Phase 1: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida’s Recovery”; and

WHEREAS, I, as Governor of Florida, am committed to providing all available resources and assisting all Floridians and our local communities with their efforts; and

WHEREAS, no state of emergency declared pursuant to the Florida Emergency Management Act may continue for more than 60 days unless renewed by the Governor; and

WHEREAS, the impact of COVID-19 poses a continuing threat to the health, safety and welfare of the State of Florida and its residents.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(a) of the Florida Constitution and by the Florida Emergency Management Act, as amended, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order, to take immediate effect:

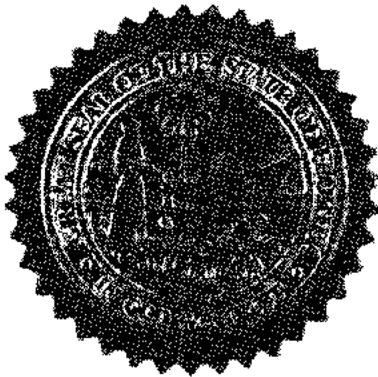
EXHIBIT F

Section 1. The state of emergency declared in Executive Order 20-52, will be extended for 60 days following the issuance of this order for the entire State of Florida.

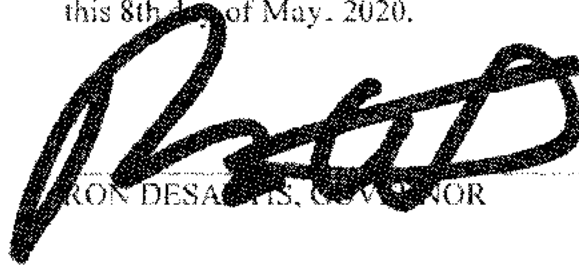
Section 2. To the extent Executive Order 20-112, Phase 1: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, amended or extended any executive order related to COVID-19, the referenced executive orders shall remain in effect, as modified.

Section 3. All actions taken by the Director of the Division of Emergency Management as the State Coordinating Officer with respect to this emergency before the issuance of this Executive Order are ratified, and he is directed to continue to execute the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other response, recovery, and mitigation plans necessary to cope with the emergency.

Section 4. Except as amended herein, Executive Order 20-52 is ratified and reaffirmed.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 8th day of May, 2020.


RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
2020 MAY -8 AM 8:56
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

1 **LEON COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 20-15**

2
3 **AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY**
4 **COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA,**
5 **PROVIDING FOR INCORPORATION OF RECITALS AS**
6 **LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS; PROVIDING FOR DEFINITIONS;**
7 **PROVIDING FOR MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS;**
8 **PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT;**
9 **PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY AND CONFLICT;**
10 **PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN**
11 **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

12
13
14 **RECITALS**

15
16 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (hereinafter
17 "Board"), finds that COVID-19 presents a danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the public; and

18
19 WHEREAS, COVID-19 is spread through airborne transmission from individuals sneezing,
20 speaking, and coughing, and infectious droplet nuclei can spread for a great distance, although how far
21 is not fully understood at present; and

22
23 WHEREAS, since April of 2020, the Board has proactively directed the implementation of
24 numerous efforts, including an aggressive communications campaign, to encourage persons in the
25 County to practice social distancing, wash and sanitize their hands, clean high touch surfaces, and wear
26 face coverings as community mitigation strategies to increase containment of COVID-19; and

27
28 WHEREAS, Governor DeSantis has issued a series of executive orders to re-open Florida, and
29 some of the restrictions to flatten the curve and slow the spread of COVID-19 have correspondingly
30 been relaxed; and

31
32 WHEREAS, the continued operation of businesses providing goods and services is necessary
33 to provide essential goods and services to the public and visitors and to support the local economy; and

34
35 WHEREAS, the re-opening of the State will lead to more contact between individuals and the
36 potential for increased community spread of the disease; and

37
38 WHEREAS, despite mitigation efforts, as reported by Florida Department of Health Officer
39 ("Department of Health") Claudia Blackburn, the number of positive cases of COVID-19 in the County
40 has spiked, with 51 positive cases reported on June 19, 2020, and a seven-day positivity rate of 3.4%
41 versus 0.77% for the previous seven days, which indicates greater local community spread and
42 transmission of the disease; and

43
44 WHEREAS, federal and state health officials have indicated that they expect additional cases
45 of COVID-19 to be identified in the coming days and, based on the highly contagious nature of
46 COVID-19, additional person-to-person transmission is likely; and

47
48 WHEREAS, conditions presented by the threat of COVID-19 continue to pose a threat to the
49 public health that requires dynamic emergency response, including the imposition of additional

1 mitigation strategies as conditions require; and

2
3 WHEREAS, the use of face coverings has been identified as a measure to assist in preventing
4 individuals who may be shedding COVID-19 from spreading it to other individuals; and

5
6 WHEREAS, to reduce the spread of the disease, the Centers for Disease Control ("CDC")
7 recommends the use of cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures
8 are difficult to maintain, such as grocery stores and pharmacies, since many individuals with no
9 symptoms can spread the virus, and even individuals who develop symptoms can transmit the virus to
10 others before showing symptoms; and

11
12 WHEREAS, Florida Medical Association President Ronald L. Giffler, MD, JD, MBA, has
13 issued a statement urging Floridians to use face coverings to prevent the further spread of COVID-19,
14 and further calling on local officials to adopt regulations requiring the use of masks in public places,
15 specifically stating "[t]he science is clear. Asymptomatic infected individuals can release aerosol
16 particles while breathing and speaking. Not wearing a mask or face covering increases exposure,
17 whereas universal masking greatly reduces the spread of viral particles. The message is simple: For the
18 sake of your health and the health of everyone around you, Florida's doctors want you to wear a mask.";
19 and

20
21 WHEREAS, on June 22, 2020, after Florida reported more than 4,000 new cases of COVID-
22 19 in a single day, State Surgeon General Scott Rivkees issued an additional public health advisory
23 recommending people wear face coverings in any setting where social distancing is not possible, stating
24 that "all individuals [should] refrain from participation in social or recreational gatherings of more than
25 50 people" and in smaller crowds "practice social distancing by maintaining a distance of at least six
26 feet from each other and wear a face covering"; and

27
28 WHEREAS, the CDC recommends only simple cloth face coverings for the general population
29 and not surgical masks or N-95 respirators because these are critical supplies that must continue to be
30 reserved for healthcare workers and other medical first responders; and

31
32 WHEREAS, cloth face coverings are relatively inexpensive and readily available as the CDC
33 states that they can be made from household items and provides online guidance for making "do-it-
34 yourself" coverings for people who cannot or do not want to buy one from the increasing sources
35 producing and selling coverings; and

36
37 WHEREAS, the County has committed to make face coverings available to the public at
38 County libraries; and

39
40 WHEREAS, the CDC does not recommend wearing a cloth face covering for children under
41 the age of 2, or anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable
42 to remove a mask without assistance; and

43
44 WHEREAS, a special meeting of the Board was scheduled for June 23, 2020, for the single
45 purpose of discussing the recent increase in COVID-19 cases in the County and to consider additional
46 mitigation requirements to be imposed countywide; and

47
48 WHEREAS, the Board was provided with information regarding mandatory face covering
49 requirements adopted in other parts of the State and a list of resources regarding recommendations

1 relating to face coverings issued by various worldwide, federal, and state health organizations; and

2
3 WHEREAS, at the special meeting the Board received information from Department of Health
4 Officer Claudia Blackburn confirming a spike in local positive COVID-19 cases, stating that in
5 addition to the 110 confirmed local positive COVID-19 cases in the last week, an additional 114
6 probable cases connected to rapid tests must be investigated; and

7
8 WHEREAS, adopting face covering requirements via ordinance, as opposed to local emergency
9 powers, would permit enforcement through civil citations and fines instead of criminal prosecution as
10 a second-degree misdemeanor; and

11
12 WHEREAS, the Board unanimously determined that an emergency exists, and the immediate
13 enactment of this Emergency Ordinance is necessary as authorized in section 125.66(3), Florida
14 Statutes; and

15
16 WHEREAS, the Board finds implementation of this Emergency Ordinance is necessary for the
17 preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

18
19 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON
20 COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

21
22 **Section 1. Incorporation of Recitals as Legislative Findings.**

23
24 The recitals of this Emergency Ordinance are incorporated herein and constitute the legislative
25 findings of the Board. The recitals are made fully a part of this Emergency Ordinance as if the recitals
26 were set out in a section hereunder.

27
28 **Section 2. Definitions.**

29
30 (i) Face Covering. A "face covering" is a material that covers the nose and mouth and that
31 fits snugly against the sides of the face so there are no gaps. It can be secured to the head
32 with ties or straps or simply wrapped around the lower face. It can be made of a variety
33 of materials, such as cotton, silk, or linen. Coverings with materials made of multiple
34 layers is highly encouraged. A cloth face covering may be factory-made or sewn by
35 hand, or the cloth face covering can be improvised from household items. The CDC has
36 posted additional information regarding how to make, wear, and wash a cloth face
37 covering at [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html)
38 [face-coverings.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html).

39
40 (ii) Business Establishment. A "business establishment" means a location with a roof
41 overhead under which any business is conducted, goods are made or stored or processed
42 or where services are rendered. The term "business establishment" includes
43 transportation network companies, such as Ubers and Lyft, vehicles operated for mass
44 transit, taxis, jitneys, limousines for hire, rental cars, and other passenger vehicles for
45 hire. The term "business establishment" includes locations where non-profit,

governmental, and quasi-governmental entities facilitate public interactions and conduct business. The term "business establishment" also includes places of worship.

- (iii) Lodging Establishment. A "lodging establishment" shall have the same meaning as the term "transient public lodging establishment" has in section 509.013(4)(a)1, Florida Statutes (2019). Accordingly, for purposes of this Emergency Ordinance, a "lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests.

Section 3. Mandatory Requirements.

- (i) An individual in a business establishment must wear a face covering while in that business establishment.
- (ii) The requirement in this section does not apply to:
- a. A child under the age of 6.
 - b. Persons who have trouble breathing due to a chronic pre-existing condition or individuals with a documented or demonstrable medical problem. It is the intent of this provision that those individuals who cannot tolerate a facial covering for a medical, sensory or any other condition which makes it difficult for them to utilize a face covering and function in public are not required to wear one.
 - c. Public safety, fire, and other life safety and health care personnel, as their personal protective equipment requirements will be governed by their respective agencies.
 - d. Persons exercising while observing at least 6 feet of distancing from another person.
 - e. Restaurant and bar patrons while eating or drinking. It is the intent of this provision that a face covering will be worn while traversing a business establishment for ingress and egress, to use the facilities, and while otherwise standing when persons are unable to maintain at least 6 feet of distancing.
 - f. Business owners, managers, and employees who are in an area of a business establishment that is not open to customers, patrons, or the public, provided that 6 feet of distance exists between persons. This exception does not apply to employees who are present in the kitchen or other food and beverage preparation area of a business establishment.
 - g. An individual in a lodging establishment who is inside of the lodging unit, including, but not limited to, a hotel room, motel room, vacation rental unit, timeshare unit, or similar unit.

(iii) Every business establishment is required to post signage notifying all persons of the requirement to wear a face covering as provided in this section.

(iv) Nothing herein shall require or allow a person to wear a face covering to conceal the identity of the wearer in violation of Chapter 876, Florida Statutes.

Section 4. Penalties and Enforcement.

(i) A violation of this Emergency Ordinance is a noncriminal infraction. A violation of this Emergency Ordinance does not authorize the search or arrest of an individual. Prior to the issuance of a citation, the individual will be asked to comply with the Emergency Ordinance or be able to explain how an exception in section 3(ii) applies to them. Failure to comply with the requirements of this Emergency Ordinance presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and a citation may be issued for such a violation after the inquiry referenced above.

(ii) The penalty for a violation of this Emergency Ordinance is:

a. For a first offense, a fine of \$50.00.

b. For a second offense, a fine of \$125.00.

c. For a third and each subsequent offense, a fine of \$250.00.

d. All other remedies available at law or equity, including injunction, remain available to the County, even after issuance of a citation.

Section 5. Applicability and Conflict.

This Emergency Ordinance shall apply countywide and establish minimum standards, though the City of Tallahassee, the State University System, the State College System, the State of Florida, or Federal agencies may adopt more stringent rules and procedures regarding the face covering requirement. All County ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this Emergency Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of said conflict.

Section 6. Severability.

If any word, phrase, clause, section, or portion of this Emergency Ordinance is declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, unconstitutional, or unenforceable, then all remaining provisions and portions of this Emergency Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

1 **Section 7. Effective Date.**

2
3 As provided in section 125.66(3), Florida Statutes, this Emergency Ordinance shall be deemed
4 to be filed and shall take effect when a copy of this Ordinance has been accepted and confirmed by the
5 Department of State. The requirements of section 3 shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on Thursday, June
6 25, 2020.
7

8 This Emergency Ordinance was adopted by unanimous vote of the Board of County
9 Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, during a duly declared local state of emergency due to the
10 COVID-19 pandemic, on this 23rd day of June, 2020.
11



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

20 By: Bryan Desloge
21 Bryan Desloge, Chairman
22 Board of County Commissioners
23

24 ATTESTED BY:

25 Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court
26 & Comptroller, Leon County, Florida
27

28 By: Gwendolyn Marshall

29 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

30 Chasity H. O'Steen, County Attorney
31 Leon County Attorney's Office

32 Chasity H.
33 By: O'Steen
34
35

Digitally signed by Chasity H. O'Steen
DN: cn=Chasity H. O'Steen, o=Leon County
Board of County Commissioners, c=FL, ou=County
Attorneys Office,
email=choosten@leoncountyfla.gov, cn=US
Date: 2020.06.24 13:27:16 -0400

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-123

(Full Phase 1: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery)

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52 declaring a state of emergency for the entire State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-112 initiating Phase 1 of the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 20-112 did not exhaust the recommendations of the proposed Phase 1 included in the White House's Guidelines for Re-Opening America Again.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution and Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order:

Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Order 20-120, is extended as further modified by this order below, bringing all Florida counties into Full Phase 1.

Section 1. Restaurants, Retail, Museums and Gyms

- A. Restaurants and food establishments licensed under Chapters 500 or 509, Florida Statutes, may serve patrons at indoor seating so long as they limit indoor occupancy up to fifty (50) percent of their seating capacity, excluding employees. The requirement for a minimum of 6 feet between parties is superseded to the extent appropriate partitioning is in place. Bar counters are to remain closed to seating, and

outdoor seating remains available with social distancing. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) will post and update appropriate safety measures on its website.

- B. In-store retail sales establishments may operate up to fifty (50) percent of their building occupancy and abide by the safety guidelines issued by the CDC and OSHA.
- C. Museums and libraries may operate up to fifty (50) percent of their building occupancy, provided, however, that local public museums and local public libraries may operate only if permitted by local government.
- D. Gyms and fitness centers may operate up to fifty (50) percent of their building occupancy so long as they adopt safety measures including appropriate social distancing for classes and sufficient cleaning supplies to ensure, at a minimum, patrons' individual self-cleaning of surfaces and machines using sanitation wipes following each use. DBPR will post and update best practices on its website.

Section 2. Professional Sports Venues

Professional sports may operate in the State of Florida and venues may host training, competitions, events and games. This provision shall preempt any local rule prohibiting a professional sports team conducting, or the operations of the venue from hosting, those sports activities at facilities in the State.

Section 3. Amusement Parks

Amusement parks may submit a re-opening plan to the State of Florida that includes a proposed date for resumption of operations and proposed guidelines to ensure guest and staff safety. Requests to re-open must include an endorsement letter from the County Mayor or in absence of a county mayor from the City Mayor and County Administrator. This request shall

identify a future date certain for re-opening and verify that the official has approved a re-open plan to ensure patron and staff safety.

Section 4. Vacation Rentals

Counties may seek approval to operate vacation rentals with a written request from the County Administrator and the county's safety plan for vacation rental operations submitted to the DBPR Secretary. DBPR will post and update guidance on its website.

Section 5. Local Government Public Meetings Order Extended

The Executive Order 20-69 is extended for the duration of this order.

Section 6. Enforcement

This order shall be enforced under section 252.47, Florida Statutes. Violation of this order is a second-degree misdemeanor pursuant to section 252.50, Florida Statutes, and is punishable by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days, a fine not to exceed \$500, or both.

Section 7. Effective Date

This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. on Monday, May 18, 2020.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 14th day of May, 2020.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Ron DeSantis".

RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Laurel M. Rice".

SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
2020 MAY 15 AM 10:56
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-139

(Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery)

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52 declaring a state of emergency for the entire State of Florida as a result of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-112 initiating Phase 1 of the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, on May 14, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-123 for Full Phase 1.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution and Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order:

Section 1. Phase 2 Recovery

In concert with the efforts of President Donald J. Trump, and based on guidance provided by the White House and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Florida Surgeon General and State Health Officer, I hereby adopt the following in response to the recommendations in Phase 2 of the plan published by the Task Force to Re-Open Florida.

- A. Executive Order 20-112, as modified by Executive Orders 20-120, 20-122, 20-123 and 20-131, is extended as further modified below.
- B. In Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties, the re-opening provisions of Section 4 of this order will be considered after each county seeks approval with a written request from the County Mayor or if no mayor the County Administrator.

Section 2. Responsible Individual Activity

All persons in Florida are encouraged to follow appropriate social distancing and safety protocols issued by the CDC and OSHA. The direction to follow such protocols, and those additional protocols listed below in this section, is guidance and not enforceable under section 252.47, Florida Statutes.

- A. Senior citizens and individuals with a significant underlying medical condition are strongly encouraged to avoid crowds and take measures to limit the risk of exposure to COVID-19.
- B. All persons in Florida are encouraged to avoid congregating in groups larger than 50 persons.
- C. All persons who work in long-term care facilities should be tested for COVID-19 on a routine basis.
- D. In-store retail businesses, including gyms and fitness centers, should maintain appropriate social distancing and sanitation protocols.

Section 3. Additional Requirements for Certain Individuals Traveling to Florida

Executive Orders 20-80 and 20-82 are extended with exceptions for persons involved in commercial activity and students traveling for the purpose of academic work, internships, sports training and any other activity or program approved by the educational institution. This order supersedes Executive Order 20-86.

Section 4. Business Activity

This order supersedes Executive Orders 20-91 and 20-92 and Executive Order 20-112 Section 2. This order further supersedes any conflicting provisions of Executive Order 20-112 including Section 3C. (gyms) and Section 4 (retail and museums) and Executive Order 20-123

including Section 1.B. (retail), C.(museums) and D. (gyms). This order extends and modifies the remaining provisions of Executive Order 20-112 and Executive Order 20-123 as follows:

- A. Restaurants and other establishments, and bars and other vendors licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, may operate at fifty (50) percent of their indoor capacity, excluding employees, as under Executive Order 20-123, Section 1. Bar areas may be open with seated service. In addition, outdoor seating is permissible with appropriate social distancing. This section does not apply to nightclubs. Non-conflicting provisions in Executive Order 20-71, Sections 1 and 2 remain in effect.
- B. Entertainment businesses, including but not limited to movie theaters, concert houses, auditoriums, playhouses, bowling alleys, and arcades may operate at fifty (50) percent of their building capacity, with appropriate social distancing between groups and appropriate sanitation.
- C. Pari-mutuel facilities may seek to operate with a written request from the County Mayor or if no mayor the County Administrator to the Secretary of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and the approval of the DBPR Secretary.
- D. Personal services, including but not limited to tattooing, body piercing, acupuncture, tanning and massage, may operate with appropriate safety guidelines as outlined by the Department of Health.

Section 6. Previous Executive Order Extended

Executive Order 20-69 is extended until June 30, 2020.

Section 7. Enforcement

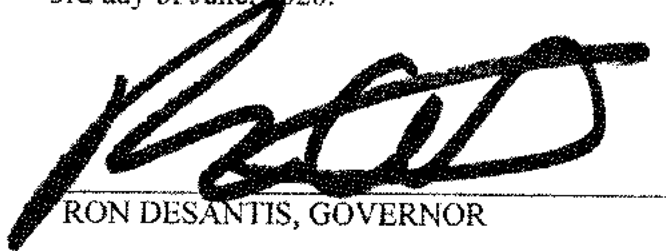
This order, with the exception of Section 2, shall be enforced under section 252.47, Florida Statutes, and by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Violation of this order is a second-degree misdemeanor pursuant to section 252.50, Florida Statutes, and is punishable by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days, a fine not to exceed \$500, or both.

Section 8. Effective Date

This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. on June 5, 2020.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 3rd day of June, 2020.



RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:



SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
2020 JUN -3 AM 9:49
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 20-166

(Emergency Management – Extension of Executive Order 20-52 – COVID-19)

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-52, declaring a state of emergency for the entire state due to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, President Donald J. Trump approved my request and declared a Major Disaster due to COVID-19 in Florida; and

WHEREAS, on June 3, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-139, implementing Phase 2 of my Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, I, as Governor of Florida, am committed to providing all available resources and assisting all Floridians and our local communities with their efforts; and

WHEREAS, no state of emergency declared pursuant to the Florida Emergency Management Act may continue for more than 60 days unless renewed by the Governor; and

WHEREAS, the impact of COVID-19 poses a continuing threat to the health, safety and welfare of the State of Florida and its residents.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RON DESANTIS, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(a) of the Florida Constitution and by the Florida Emergency Management Act, as amended, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order, to take immediate effect:

Section 1. The state of emergency declared in Executive Order 20-52, as extended by Executive Order 20-114, will be extended for 60 days following the issuance of this order for the entire State of Florida.

EXHIBIT J

Section 2. To the extent Executive Order 20-139, Phase 2: Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery, amended or extended any executive order related to COVID-19, the referenced executive orders shall remain in effect, as modified.

Section 3. All actions taken by the Director of the Division of Emergency Management as the State Coordinating Officer with respect to this emergency before the issuance of this Executive Order are ratified, and he is directed to continue to execute the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other response, recovery, and mitigation plans necessary to cope with the emergency.

Section 4. Except as amended herein, Executive Order 20-52, extended by Executive Order 20-114, is ratified and reaffirmed.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 7th day of July, 2020.



RON DESANTIS, GOVERNOR

ATTEST:



SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
2020 JUL -7 AM 10:08
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION**

EMERGENCY ORDER 2020-09

WHEREAS, Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a severe acute respiratory illness that can spread among humans through respiratory transmission and presents with symptoms similar to those of influenza; and

WHEREAS, all counties in Florida have positive cases for COVID-19, and COVID-19 poses a risk to the entire state of Florida; and

WHEREAS, the Governor issued Executive Order 20-52 on March 9, 2020, pursuant to the authority vested in him by Article IV, Section 1(a) of the Florida Constitution, the State Emergency Management Act, s. 252.31, Florida Statutes, *et al.*, as amended, and all other applicable laws, and declared a state of emergency for the State of Florida; and

WHEREAS, the Governor, in Executive Order Number 20-52, authorized each State agency to suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute of that agency, if strict compliance with that statute would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with this emergency; and

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order 20-112 initiating Phase 1 of the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery;

WHEREAS, on June 3, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order 20-139 initiating Phase 2 of the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery for 64 counties;

WHEREAS, under Phase 2, bars and other vendors licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises were given permission to operate at fifty (50) percent of their indoor capacity, so long as they provided seated service only;

WHEREAS, the Governor directed the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to enforce the restrictions in Executive Order 20-139;

WHEREAS, during the month of June 2020, the number of individuals testing positive for COVID-19 increased significantly in the State of Florida, especially among younger individuals, and some of these cases involving younger individuals are suspected to have originated from visits to bars, pubs, or nightclubs who have disregarded the restrictions set forth in Phase 2 of the Safe. Smart. Step-by-Step. Plan for Florida's Recovery; and

WHEREAS, noncompliance by bars and other vendors licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises is suspected throughout the State to such a degree as to make individualized enforcement efforts impractical and insufficient at this time;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HALSEY BESHEARS, Secretary of Florida's Department of Business and Professional Regulation, pursuant to the authority granted by Executive Order Nos. 20-52, 20-71, 20-112, and 20-139, find the timely execution of the mitigation, response, and recovery aspects of the State's emergency management plan, as it relates to COVID-19, is negatively impacted by the operation of certain regulatory statutes related to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation ("the Department"). Therefore, I order the following:

1. All vendors licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises who derive more than 50% of gross revenue from such sales of alcoholic beverages shall suspend such sales of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. Such vendors may continue to sell alcoholic beverages in sealed containers for consumption off the premises in accordance with Executive Order 20-71, Sections 1 and 2.

2. Vendors who are also licensed as public food service establishments or "restaurants" under Chapter 509, Florida Statutes, may continue to operate for on-premises consumption of food and beverages at tables pursuant to the restrictions in Executive Order 20-139, so long as these vendors derive 50% or less of gross revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption.
3. This Emergency Order shall take effect on the date of its filing.

Executed this 26th day of June, 2020, in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION



Halsey Beshears, Secretary
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Filed on this date, with
the designated Agency Clerk,
receipt of which is hereby
acknowledged.



Brandon M. Nibel
Agency Clerk's Office

Date: 6/26/2020

Mission:

To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county & community efforts.

**Ron DeSantis**

Governor

Scott A. Rivkees, MD
State Surgeon General**Vision:** To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

2020 JUN 22 AM 8:16

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY**

In Re:

**UPDATED MEASURES TO ENSURE
PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19**

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2020, I issued a public health advisory relating to protective measures for vulnerable populations, gatherings of private citizens and density of the workforce; and

WHEREAS, on May 4, 2020, Governor Ron DeSantis implemented Phase 1 of Florida's recovery, a plan in which the Governor's Task Force recommended encouraging individuals to limit their personal interactions outside of the home, permitting certain personal services to resume in the State of Florida, and advising individuals to wear face coverings in instances in which social distancing is impractical; and

WHEREAS, on June 5, 2020, Governor Ron DeSantis implemented Phase 2 of Florida's recovery plan for the majority of Florida's counties, encouraging individuals to follow appropriate social distancing and safety protocols issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in their personal interactions outside of the home; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority granted in Section 381.00315(1), Florida Statutes, I, Scott A. Rivkees, M.D., as State Surgeon General and State Health Officer, determine that a public health advisory is necessary as a result of COVID-19 to protect the



public health and safety, and hereby issue the following public health advisory, which shall serve to amend the public health advisory issued on March 25, 2020.

WEARING FACE COVERINGS

All individuals in Florida should wear face coverings in any setting where social distancing is not possible, unless any of the following is applicable:

- A child is under two years of age;
- An individual has one or more medical conditions or disabilities that prevent wearing a face covering;
- An individual is obtaining a service involving the nose or face for which temporary removal of the face covering is necessary to perform the service;
- An individual works in a profession where use of a face covering will not be compatible with the duties of the profession; or
- An individual is engaged in outdoor work or recreation with appropriate social distancing in place.

All individuals should follow CDC guidelines on what type of face coverings are available and should be utilized.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

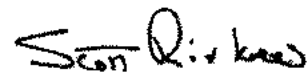
All individuals over the age of 65 and all individuals of any age with high-risk health conditions should limit personal interactions outside of the home and take all measures to limit the risk of exposure to COVID-19. These measures include, but are not limited to: distancing any unavoidable personal contact by a minimum of six feet; wearing a face covering when social distancing is not possible; washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or using hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol; avoiding unnecessary touching of eyes, nose, and mouth, and washing hands prior to doing so; and cleaning and disinfecting high-touch surfaces, including entryway door handles.

High-risk health conditions include, but are not limited to: chronic lung disease; moderate to severe asthma; serious heart conditions; immunocompromised status (as a result of cancer treatment, bone marrow or organ transplant, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, or prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications); cancer; severe obesity (body mass index [BMI]>40); diabetes; renal failure; and liver disease.

GATHERINGS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS

All individuals should refrain from participation in social or recreational gatherings of more than 50 people. For all gatherings of fewer than 50 people, individuals should practice social distancing by maintaining a distance of at least six feet from each other and wear a face covering.

Issued this 20th day of June 2020, in Department of Health offices, Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.



Scott A. Rivkees, M.D.
State Surgeon General



COVID-19: How much protection do face masks offer?

Get answers to your questions about face masks, including how to use them properly.

By Mayo Clinic Staff

Can face masks help prevent the spread of the coronavirus that causes COVID-19? Yes, face masks combined with other preventive measures, such as frequent hand-washing and social distancing, help slow the spread of the virus.

So why weren't face masks recommended at the start of the pandemic? At that time, experts didn't yet know the extent to which people with COVID-19 could spread the virus before symptoms appeared. Nor was it known that some people have COVID-19 but don't have any symptoms. Both groups can unknowingly spread the virus to others.

These discoveries led the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to do an about-face on face masks. The CDC updated its guidance to recommend widespread use of simple cloth face coverings to help prevent transmission of the virus by people who have COVID-19 but don't know it.

Some public health groups argue that masks should be reserved for health care providers and point to the critical shortage of surgical masks and N95 masks. The CDC acknowledged this concern when it recommended cloth masks for the public and not the surgical and N95 masks needed by health care providers.

Surgical masks

Also called a medical mask, a surgical mask is a loose-fitting disposable mask that protects the wearer's nose and mouth from contact with droplets, splashes and sprays that may contain germs. A surgical mask also filters out large particles in the air. Surgical masks may protect others by reducing exposure to the saliva and respiratory secretions of the mask wearer.

At this time, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not approved any type of surgical mask specifically for protection against the coronavirus, but these masks may provide some protection when N95 masks are not available.

N95 masks

Actually a type of respirator, an N95 mask offers more protection than a surgical mask does because it can filter out both large and small particles when the wearer inhales. As the name indicates, the mask is designed to block 95% of very small particles. Some N95 masks have valves that make them easier to breathe through. With this type of mask, unfiltered air is released when the wearer exhales.

Health care providers must be trained and pass a fit test to confirm a proper seal before using an N95 respirator in the workplace. Like surgical masks, N95 masks are intended to be disposable. However, researchers are testing ways to disinfect N95 masks so they can be reused.

Some N95 masks, and even some cloth masks, have one-way valves that make them easier to breathe through. But because the valve releases unfiltered air when the wearer breathes out, this type of mask doesn't prevent the wearer from spreading the virus. For this reason, some places have banned them.

Cloth masks

While surgical and N95 masks are in short supply and must be reserved for health care providers, cloth masks are easy to find and can be washed and reused.

Asking everyone to wear cloth masks can help reduce the spread of the coronavirus by people who have COVID-19 but don't realize it. And countries that required face masks, testing, isolation and social distancing early in the pandemic seem to have had some success slowing the spread of the virus.

Cloth masks are cheap and simple to make. Instructions are easy to find online. Masks can be made from common materials, such as sheets made of tightly woven cotton. The CDC website even includes directions for no-sew masks made from bandannas and T-shirts. Cloth masks should include multiple layers of fabric.

How to wear a cloth face mask

Cloth face masks should be worn in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain, such as in grocery stores, especially in areas of significant community-based transmission.

Here are a few pointers for putting on and taking off a cloth mask:

- Place your mask over your mouth and nose.
- Tie it behind your head or use ear loops and make sure it's snug.
- Don't touch your mask while wearing it.
- If you accidentally touch your mask, wash or sanitize your hands.
- Remove the mask by untying it or lifting off the ear loops without touching the front of the mask or your face.
- Wash your hands immediately after removing your mask.
- Regularly wash your mask with soap and water in the washing machine. It's fine to launder it with other clothes.

Finally, here are a few face mask precautions:

- Don't put masks on anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious or otherwise unable to remove the mask without help.
- Don't put masks on children under 2 years of age.
- Don't use face masks as a substitute for social distancing.

Show References

1. Use of cloth face coverings to help slow the spread of COVID-19. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>. Accessed April 13, 2020.
2. Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19. World Health Organization. [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov))

outbreak. Accessed April 13, 2020.

3. Cloth face coverings: Questions and answers. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-faq.html>. Accessed April 18, 2020.
4. N95 respirators and surgical masks (face masks). U.S. Food and Drug Administration. <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control/n95-respirators-and-surgical-masks-face-masks>. Accessed April 13, 2020.
5. Greenhalgh T, et al. Face masks for the public during the covid-19 crisis. *BMJ*. 2020; doi:10.1136/bmj.m1435. *BMJ*. 2020; doi:10.1136/bmj.m1422.
6. Mahase E. Covid-19: What is the evidence for cloth masks? *BMJ*. 2020; doi:10.1136/bmj.m1422.
7. Feng S, et al. Rational use of face masks in the COVID-19 pandemic. *Lancet Respiratory Medicine*. 2020; doi:10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30134-X.
8. Cowling BJ, et al. Impact assessment of non-pharmaceutical interventions against coronavirus disease 2019 and influenza in Hong Kong: An observational study. *Lancet Public Health*. 2020; doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30090-6.
9. FAQs on shortages of surgical masks and gowns. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control/faqs-shortages-surgical-masks-and-gowns>. Accessed April 20, 2020.
10. Personal protective equipment: Questions and answers. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirator-use-faq.html>. Accessed May 18, 2020.

May 26, 2020

Original article: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/coronavirus/in-depth/coronavirus-mask/art-20485449>

Any use of this site constitutes your agreement to the Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy linked below.

[Terms and Conditions](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Notice of Privacy Practices](#)

[Notice of Nondiscrimination](#)

[Manage Cookies](#)

Mayo Clinic is a nonprofit organization and proceeds from Web advertising help support our mission. Mayo Clinic does not endorse any of the third party products and services advertised.

[Advertising and sponsorship policy](#)

[Advertising and sponsorship opportunities](#)

A single copy of these materials may be reprinted for noncommercial personal use only. "Mayo," "Mayo Clinic," "MayoClinic.org," "Mayo Clinic Healthy Living," and the triple-shield Mayo Clinic logo are trademarks of Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

© 1998-2020 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (MFMER). All rights reserved.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

About Cloth Face Coverings

Updated June 28, 2020

[Print](#)

A cloth face covering may not protect the wearer, but it may keep the wearer from spreading the virus to others.

COVID-19 spreads mainly from person to person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or raises their voice (e.g., while shouting, chanting, or singing). These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Recent studies show that a significant portion of individuals with COVID-19 lack symptoms (are “asymptomatic”) and that even those who eventually develop symptoms (are “pre-symptomatic”) can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms.

To reduce the spread of COVID-19, CDC recommends that people wear cloth face coverings in public settings when around people outside of their household, especially when other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain.

Why it is important to wear a cloth face covering

Cloth face coverings may help prevent people who have COVID-19 from spreading the virus to others. Wearing a cloth face covering will help protect people around you, including those at higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19 and workers who frequently come into close contact with other people (e.g., in stores and restaurants). Cloth face coverings are most likely to reduce the spread of COVID-19 when they are widely used by people in public settings. The spread of COVID-19 can be reduced when cloth face coverings are used along with other preventive measures, including social distancing, frequent handwashing, and cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces.


The cloth face coverings recommended here are not surgical masks or respirators. Currently, those are critical supplies that should be reserved for healthcare workers and other first responders. Cloth face coverings are not personal protective equipment (PPE). They are not appropriate substitutes for PPE such as respirators (like N95 respirators) or medical facemasks (like surgical masks) in workplaces where respirators or facemasks are recommended or required to protect the wearer.

More Information

[Considerations for Wearing Cloth Face Coverings](#)

[How to Wear Your Cloth Face Covering](#)

[How to Wash Your Cloth Face Covering](#)

[How to Make Your Own Cloth Face Covering](#) 

[ASL Video Series: Easy DIY Cloth Face Covering](#)

[How to Make Your Own Face Covering Video \(Spanish\)](#)

Page last reviewed: June 28, 2020

COVID-2019 Menu





-  [Coronavirus Home](#)
-  [Your Health](#)
-  [Community, Work & School](#)
-  [Healthcare Workers](#)

EXHIBIT N

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Considerations for Wearing Cloth Face Coverings

Help Slow the Spread of COVID-19

Updated June 28, 2020

[Print Page](#)

- CDC recommends that people wear cloth face coverings in public settings and when around people who don't live in your household, especially when other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain.
- Cloth face coverings may help prevent people who have COVID-19 from spreading the virus to others.
- Cloth face coverings are most likely to reduce the spread of COVID-19 when they are widely used by people in public settings.
- Cloth face coverings should NOT be worn by children under the age of 2 or anyone who has trouble breathing, is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

Evidence for Effectiveness of Cloth Face Coverings



Cloth face coverings are recommended as a simple barrier to help prevent respiratory droplets from traveling into the air and onto other people when the person wearing the cloth face covering coughs, sneezes, talks, or raises their voice. This is called source control. This recommendation is based on what we know about the role respiratory droplets play in the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19, paired with emerging evidence from clinical and laboratory studies that shows cloth face coverings reduce the spray of droplets when worn over the nose and mouth. COVID-19 spreads mainly among people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet), so the use of cloth face coverings is particularly important in settings where people are close to each other or where social distancing is difficult to maintain.

Who Should Wear A Cloth Face Covering?

General public

- CDC recommends all people 2 years of age and older wear a cloth face covering in public settings and when around people who don't live in your household, especially when other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain.
- COVID-19 can be spread by people who do not have symptoms and do not know that they are infected. That's why it's important for everyone to wear cloth face coverings in public settings and practice social distancing (staying at least 6 feet away from other people).
- While cloth face coverings are strongly encouraged to reduce the spread of COVID-19, CDC recognizes there are specific instances when wearing a cloth face covering may not be feasible. In these instances, adaptations and alternatives should be considered whenever possible (see below for examples).

People who know or think they might have COVID-19

- If you are sick with COVID-19 or think you might have COVID-19, do not visit public areas. Stay home except to get medical care. As much as possible stay in a specific room and away from other people and pets in your home. If you need to be around other people or animals, wear a cloth face covering (including in your home).

- The cloth face covering helps prevent a person who is sick from spreading the virus to others. It helps keep respiratory droplets contained and from reaching other people.

Caregivers of people with COVID-19

- Those caring for someone who is sick with COVID-19 at home or in a non-healthcare setting may also wear a cloth face covering. However, the protective effects—how well the cloth face covering protects healthy people from breathing in the virus—are unknown. To prevent getting sick, caregivers should also continue to practice everyday preventive actions: avoid close contact as much as possible, clean hands often; avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands; and frequently clean and disinfect surfaces.

Who Should Not Wear a Cloth Face Covering

Cloth face coverings should **not** be worn by:

- Children younger than 2 years old
- Anyone who has trouble breathing
- Anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the cloth face covering without assistance

Feasibility and Adaptations

CDC recognizes that wearing cloth face coverings may not be possible in every situation or for some people. In some situations, wearing a cloth face covering may exacerbate a physical or mental health condition, lead to a medical emergency, or introduce significant safety concerns. Adaptations and alternatives should be considered whenever possible to increase the feasibility of wearing a cloth face covering or to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spreading if it is not possible to wear one.

For example,

- People who are deaf or hard of hearing—or those who care for or interact with a person who is hearing impaired—may be unable to wear cloth face coverings if they rely on lipreading to communicate. In this situation, consider using a clear face covering. If a clear face covering isn't available, consider whether you can use written communication, use closed captioning, or decrease background noise to make communication possible while wearing a cloth face covering that blocks your lips.
- Some people, such as people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental health conditions or other sensory sensitivities, may have challenges wearing a cloth face covering. They should consult with their healthcare provider for advice about wearing cloth face coverings.
- Younger children (e.g., preschool or early elementary aged) may be unable to wear a cloth face covering properly, particularly for an extended period of time. Wearing of cloth face coverings may be prioritized at times when it is difficult to maintain a distance of 6 feet from others (e.g., during carpool drop off or pick up, or when standing in line at school). Ensuring proper cloth face covering size and fit and providing children with frequent reminders and education on the importance and proper wear of cloth face coverings may help address these issues.
- People should not wear cloth face coverings while engaged in activities that may cause the cloth face covering to become wet, like when swimming at the beach or pool. A wet cloth face covering may make it difficult to breathe. For activities like swimming, it is particularly important to maintain physical distance from others when in the water.
- People who are engaged in high intensity activities, like running, may not be able to wear a cloth face covering if it causes difficulty breathing. If unable to wear a cloth face covering, consider conducting the activity in a location with greater ventilation and air exchange (for instance, outdoors versus indoors) and where it is possible to maintain physical distance from others.
- People who work in a setting where cloth face coverings may increase the risk of heat-related illness or cause safety concerns due to introduction of a hazard (for instance, straps getting caught in machinery) may consult with an occupational safety and health professional to determine the appropriate face covering for their setting. Outdoor workers may prioritize use of cloth face coverings when in close contact with other people, like during group travel or shift meetings, and remove face coverings when social distancing is possible. Find more information [here](#) and [below](#).

Cloth face coverings are a critical preventive measure and are **most** essential in times when social distancing is difficult. If cloth face coverings cannot be used, make sure to take other measures to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spread, including social distancing, frequent hand washing, and cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces.

Face Shields

It is not known if face shields provide any benefit as source control to protect others from the spray of respiratory particles. CDC does not recommend use of face shields for normal everyday activities or as a substitute for cloth face coverings. Some people may choose to use a face shield when sustained close contact with other people is expected. If face shields are used without a mask, they should wrap around the sides of the wearer's face and extend to below the chin. Disposable face shields should only be worn for a single use. Reusable face shields should be cleaned and disinfected after each use. **Plastic face shields for newborns and infants are NOT recommended.**

Surgical Masks

Cloth face coverings are not surgical masks or respirators. Currently, those are critical supplies that should continue to be reserved for healthcare workers and other medical first responders, as recommended by current CDC guidance. Cloth face coverings also are not appropriate substitutes for them in workplaces where masks or respirators are recommended or required and available.

Recent Studies:

- Rothe C, Schunk M, Sothmann P, et al. Transmission of 2019-nCoV Infection from an Asymptomatic Contact in Germany. *The New England journal of medicine*. 2020;382(10):970-971. PMID: 32003551 [↗](#)
- Zou L, Ruan F, Huang M, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Viral Load in Upper Respiratory Specimens of Infected Patients. *The New England journal of medicine*. 2020;382(12):1177-1179. PMID: 32074444 [↗](#)
- Pan X, Chen D, Xia Y, et al. Asymptomatic cases in a family cluster with SARS-CoV-2 infection. *The Lancet Infectious diseases*. 2020. PMID: 32087116 [↗](#)
- Bai Y, Yao L, Wei T, et al. Presumed Asymptomatic Carrier Transmission of COVID-19. *Jama*. 2020. PMID: 32083643 [↗](#)
- Kimball A HK, Arons M, et al. Asymptomatic and Presymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infections in Residents of a Long-Term Care Skilled Nursing Facility — King County, Washington, March 2020. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report*. 2020; ePub: 27 March 2020. PMID: 32240128 [↗](#)
- Wei WE LZ, Chiew CJ, Yong SE, Toh MP, Lee VJ. Presymptomatic Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 — Singapore, January 23–March 16, 2020. *MMWR Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. 2020; ePub: 1 April 2020. PMID: 32271722 [↗](#)
- Li R, Pei S, Chen B, et al. Substantial undocumented infection facilitates the rapid dissemination of novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV2). *Science (New York, NY)*. 2020. PMID: 32179701 [↗](#)
- Furukawa NW, Brooks JT, Sobel J. Evidence Supporting Transmission of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 While Presymptomatic or Asymptomatic [published online ahead of print, 2020 May 4]. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2020;26(7):10.3201/eid2607.201595. Link
- Oran DP, Topol Prevalence of Asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection: A Narrative Review [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 3]. *Ann Intern Med*. 2020;M20-3012. PMID: 32491919 [↗](#)
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2020. Rapid Expert Consultation on the Possibility of Bioaerosol Spread of SARS-CoV-2 for the COVID-19 Pandemic (April 1, 2020). Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/25769> [↗](#)
- Schwartz KL, Murti M, Finkelstein M, et al. Lack of COVID-19 transmission on an international flight. *CMAJ*. 2020;192(15):E410. PMID: 32392504 [↗](#)
- Anfinrud P, Stadnytskyi V, Bax CE, Bax A. Visualizing Speech-Generated Oral Fluid Droplets with Laser Light Scattering. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Apr 15. doi:10.1056/NEJMc2007800. PMID: 32294341 [↗](#)
- Davies A, Thompson KA, Giri K, Kafatos G, Walker J, Bennett A. Testing the efficacy of homemade masks: would they protect in an influenza pandemic? *Disaster Med Public Health Prep*. 2013;7(4):413-8. PMID: 24229526 [↗](#)
- Konda A, Prakash A, Moss GA, Schmoldt M, Grant GD, Guha S. Aerosol Filtration Efficiency of Common Fabrics Used in Respiratory Cloth Masks. *ACS Nano*. 2020 Apr 24. PMID: 32329337 [↗](#)
- Aydin O, Emon B, Saif MTA. Performance of fabrics for home-made masks against spread of respiratory infection through droplets: a quantitative mechanistic study. *medRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.19.20071779>*, posted April 24, 2020.
- Ma QX, Shan H, Zhang HL, Li GM, Yang RM, Chen JM. Potential utilities of mask-wearing and instant hand hygiene for fighting SARS-CoV-2. *J Med Virol*. 2020. PMID: 32232986 [↗](#)
- Leung, N.H.L., Chu, D.K.W., Shiu, E.Y.C. *et al.* Respiratory virus shedding in exhaled breath and efficacy of face masks. *Nat Med*. 2020. PMID: 32371934 [↗](#)
- Johnson DF, Druce JD, Birch C, Grayson ML. A quantitative assessment of the efficacy of surgical and N95 masks to filter influenza virus in patients with acute influenza infection. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2009 Jul 15;49(2):275-7. PMID: 19522650 [↗](#)
- Green CF, Davidson CS, Panlilio AL, et al. Effectiveness of selected surgical masks in arresting vegetative cells and endospores when worn by simulated contagious patients. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol*. 2012;33(5):487-494. PMID: 22476275 [↗](#)

Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19

Interim guidance

5 June 2020



This document is an update of the guidance published on 6 April 2020 and includes updated scientific evidence relevant to the use of masks for preventing transmission of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) as well as practical considerations. The main differences from the previous version include the following:

- Updated information on transmission from symptomatic, pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic people infected with COVID-19, as well as an update of the evidence of all sections of this document;
- New guidance on the targeted continuous use of medical masks by health workers working in clinical areas in health facilities in geographical areas with community transmission¹ of COVID-19;
- Updated guidance and practical advice for decision-makers on the use of medical and non-medical masks by the general public using a risk-based approach;
- New guidance on non-medical mask features and characteristics, including choice of fabric, number and combination of layers, shape, coating and maintenance.

Guidance and recommendations included in this document are based on previous WHO guidelines (in particular the WHO Guidelines on infection prevention and control of epidemic- and pandemic-prone acute respiratory infections in health care) (1) and the evaluation of current evidence by the WHO ad hoc COVID-19 IPC Guidance Development Group (COVID-19 IPC GDG) that meets at least once a week. The process of interim guidance development during emergencies consists of a transparent and robust process of evaluation of the available evidence on benefits and harms, synthesized through expedited systematic reviews and expert consensus-building facilitated by methodologists. This process also considers, as much as possible, potential resource implications, values and preferences, feasibility, equity, ethics and research gaps.

Purpose of the guidance

This document provides guidance to decision makers, public health and IPC professionals, health care managers, and health workers on the use of medical and non-medical masks in health care (including long-term care and residential)

settings, for the general public, and during home care. It will be revised as more data become available.

Background

The use of masks is part of a comprehensive package of the prevention and control measures that can limit the spread of certain respiratory viral diseases, including COVID-19. Masks can be used either for protection of healthy persons (worn to protect oneself when in contact with an infected individual) or for source control (worn by an infected individual to prevent onward transmission).

However, the use of a mask alone is insufficient to provide an adequate level of protection or source control, and other personal and community level measures should also be adopted to suppress transmission of respiratory viruses. Whether or not masks are used, compliance with hand hygiene, physical distancing and other infection prevention and control (IPC) measures are critical to prevent human-to-human transmission of COVID-19.

This document provides information and guidance on the use of masks in health care settings, for the general public, and during home care. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed specific guidance on IPC strategies for health care settings (2), long-term care facilities (LTCF) (3), and home care.(4)

Transmission of COVID-19

Knowledge about transmission of the COVID-19 virus is accumulating every day. COVID-19 is primarily a respiratory disease and the spectrum of infection with this virus can range from people with very mild, non-respiratory symptoms to severe acute respiratory illness, sepsis with organ dysfunction and death. Some people infected have reported no symptoms at all.

According to the current evidence, COVID-19 virus is primarily transmitted between people via respiratory droplets and contact routes. Droplet transmission occurs when a person is in close contact (within 1 metre) with an infected person and exposure to potentially infective respiratory droplets occurs, for example, through coughing, sneezing or very close personal contact resulting in the inoculation of entry portals such as the mouth, nose or conjunctivae

¹ Defined by WHO as "experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission defined through an assessment of factors including, but not limited to: large numbers of cases not linkable to transmission chains; large numbers of cases from sentinel

surveillance; and/or multiple unrelated clusters in several areas of the country/territory/area" (<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-covid-19-caused-by-human-infection-with-covid-19-virus-interim-guidance>)

(eyes).(5-10) Transmission may also occur through fomites in the immediate environment around the infected person.(11, 12) Therefore, transmission of the COVID-19 virus can occur directly by contact with infected people, or indirectly by contact with surfaces in the immediate environment or with objects used on or by the infected person (e.g., stethoscope or thermometer).

In specific circumstances and settings in which procedures that generate aerosols are performed, airborne transmission of the COVID-19 virus may be possible. The scientific community has been discussing whether the COVID-19 virus, might also spread through aerosols in the absence of aerosol generating procedures (AGPs). This is an area of active research. So far, air sampling in clinical settings where AGPs were not performed, found virus RNA in some studies (13-15) but not in others. (11, 12, 16) However, the presence of viral RNA is not the same as replication- and infection-competent (viable) virus that could be transmissible and capable of sufficient inoculum to initiate invasive infection. Furthermore, a small number of experimental studies conducted in aerobiology laboratories have found virus RNA (17) and viable virus (18), but these were experimentally induced AGPs where aerosols were generated using high-powered jet nebulizers and do not reflect normal human cough conditions. High quality research including randomized trials in multiple settings are required to address many of the acknowledged research gaps related to AGPs and airborne transmission of the COVID-19 virus.

Current evidence suggests that most transmission of COVID-19 is occurring from symptomatic people to others in close contact, when not wearing appropriate PPE. Among symptomatic patients, viral RNA can be detected in samples weeks after the onset of illness, but viable virus was not found after day 8 post onset of symptoms (19, 20) for mild patients, though this may be longer for severely ill patients. Prolonged RNA shedding, however, does not necessarily mean continued infectiousness. Transmissibility of the virus depends on the amount of viable virus being shed by a person, whether or not they are coughing and expelling more droplets, the type of contact they have with others, and what IPC measures are in place. Studies that investigate transmission should be interpreted bearing in mind the context in which they occurred.

There is also the possibility of transmission from people who are infected and shedding virus but have not yet developed symptoms; this is called pre-symptomatic transmission. The incubation period for COVID-19, which is the time between exposure to the virus and symptom onset, is on average 5-6 days, but can be as long as 14 days.(21, 22) Additionally, data suggest that some people can test positive for COVID-19, via polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing 1-3 days before they develop symptoms.(23) Pre-symptomatic transmission is defined as the transmission of the COVID-19 virus from someone infected and shedding virus but who has not yet developed symptoms. People who develop symptoms appear to have higher viral loads on or just prior to the day of symptom onset, relative to later on in their infection.(24)

Some people infected with the COVID-19 virus do not ever develop any symptoms, although they can shed virus which may then be transmitted to others. One recent systematic review found that the proportion of asymptomatic cases ranged from 6% to 41%, with a pooled estimate of 16%

(12%-20%).(25) although most studies included in this review have important limitations of poor reporting of symptoms, or did not properly define which symptoms they were investigating. Viable virus has been isolated from specimens of pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals, suggesting, therefore, that people who do not have symptoms may be able to transmit the virus to others.(26) Comprehensive studies on transmission from asymptomatic individuals are difficult to conduct, but the available evidence from contact tracing reported by Member States suggests that asymptomatically-infected individuals are much less likely to transmit the virus than those who develop symptoms.

Among the available published studies, some have described occurrences of transmission from people who did not have symptoms.(21,25-32) For example, among 63 asymptomatically-infected individuals studied in China, there was evidence that 9 (14%) infected another person.(31) Furthermore, among two studies which carefully investigated secondary transmission from cases to contacts, one found no secondary transmission among 91 contacts of 9 asymptomatic cases,(33) while the other reported that 6.4% of cases were attributable to pre-symptomatic transmission.(32) The available data, to date, on onward infection from cases without symptoms comes from a limited number of studies with small samples that are subject to possible recall bias and for which fomite transmission cannot be ruled out.

Guidance on the use of masks in health care settings (including long-term care and residential facilities)

Use of medical masks and respirators to provide care to suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients

This section provides evidence- and consensus-based guidance on the use of medical masks and respirators by health workers providing direct care to COVID-19 patients.

Definitions

Medical masks are defined as surgical or procedure masks that are flat or pleated; they are affixed to the head with straps that go around the ears or head or both. Their performance characteristics are tested according to a set of standardized test methods (ASTM F2100, EN 14683, or equivalent) that aim to balance high filtration, adequate breathability and optionally, fluid penetration resistance.(34, 35)

Filtering facepiece respirators (FFR), or respirators, similarly offer a balance of filtration and breathability; however, whereas medical masks filter 3 micrometre droplets, respirators must filter more challenging 0.075 micrometre solid particles. European FFRs, according to standard EN 149, at FFP2 performance filter at least 94% solid NaCl particles and oil droplets, and US N95 FFRs, according to NIOSH 42 CFR Part 84, filter at least 95% NaCl particles. Certified FFRs must also ensure unhindered breathing with maximum resistances during inhalation and exhalation. Another important difference is the way filtration is tested; medical mask filtration tests are performed on a cross-section of the masks whereas FFRs are tested for filtration across the entire surface. Therefore, the layers of the filtration material and the FFR shape, ensuring outer edges of the FFR seal around wearer's face, result in a guaranteed claimed filtration when worn compared to the open shape, or leaking structure, of medical masks. Other FFR performance requirements include being within specified parameters for maximum CO₂ build up, total inward leakage and tensile strength of straps.(36, 37)

Available evidence

WHO's guidance on the type of respiratory protection to be worn by health workers providing direct care to COVID-19 patients is based on 1) WHO guidelines recommendations on IPC of epidemic- and pandemic-prone acute respiratory infections in health care;(1) 2) updated systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials on the effectiveness of medical masks compared to that of respirators on the risk of: clinical respiratory illness, influenza-like illness (ILI) and laboratory-confirmed influenza or viral infections. The WHO guidance is similar to recent guidelines of other professional organizations (the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine and the Society of Critical Care Medicine, and the Infectious Diseases Society of America).(38, 39)

Meta-analyses in systematic literature reviews have reported that the use of N95 respirators compared with the use of medical masks is not associated with any statistically significant lower risk of the clinical respiratory illness outcomes or laboratory-confirmed influenza or viral infections.(40, 41) Low-certainty evidence from a systematic review of observational studies related to the betacoronaviruses that cause severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and COVID-19 showed that the use of face protection (including respirators and medical masks) results in a large reduction in risk of infection among health workers; N95 or similar respirators might be associated with greater reduction in risk than medical or 12–16-layer cotton masks), but the studies had important limitations (recall bias, limited information about the situations when respirators were used and about measurement of exposures) and most were conducted in settings in which AGPs were performed.(42)

WHO continues gathering scientific data and evidence on the effectiveness of different masks use and on its potential harms, risks and disadvantages, as well as its combination with hand hygiene, physical distancing and other IPC measures.

Recommendations

The WHO COVID-19 IPC GDG considered all available evidence on the COVID-19 virus modes of transmission and on medical mask versus respirator use to protect health workers from infection, its level of certainty, as well as the potential benefits and harms, such as development of facial skin lesions, irritant dermatitis or worsening acne, or breathing difficulties that are more frequent with respirators.(43, 44)

The GDG also considered the implications of maintaining or changing the current recommendations, in terms of availability of medical masks versus respirators, cost and procurement implications, feasibility, equity of access to these respiratory protections by health workers around the world. The GDG acknowledged that in general, health

workers have strong preferences regarding highest perceived protection possible to prevent COVID-19 infection and, therefore, place high value on the potential benefits of respirators in settings without AGPs, despite demonstration of equivalence of effectiveness compared to medical masks in some studies and low certainty of the evidence suggesting their greater risk reduction in others.

Definitions

Universal masking in health facilities is defined as the requirement to wear a mask by all health workers and anyone entering the facility, no matter what activities are undertaken (discussed with COVID-19 IPC GDG).

Targeted continuous medical mask use is defined here as the practice of wearing a medical mask by all health workers and caregivers working in clinical areas during all routine activities throughout the entire shift. In this context, masks are only changed if they become soiled, wet or damaged, or if the health worker/caregiver removes the mask (e.g. for eating or drinking or caring for a patient who requires droplet/contact precautions for other reasons) (discussed with COVID-19 IPC GDG).

Health workers are all people primarily engaged in actions with the primary intent of enhancing health. Examples are: Nursing and midwifery professionals, doctors, cleaners, other staff who work in health facilities, social workers, and community health workers, etc. (45)

In conclusion, the great majority of the GDG members confirmed previous recommendations issued by WHO which include that:

- in the absence of AGPs², WHO recommends that health workers providing direct care to COVID-19 patients, should wear a medical mask (in addition to other PPE that are part of droplet and contact precautions);
- in care settings for COVID-19 patients where AGPs are performed (e.g. COVID-19 intensive and semi-intensive care units), WHO recommends that health workers should wear a respirator (N95 or FFP2 or FFP3 standard, or equivalent).

Note: Respirators are recommended for settings where AGPs are performed. Based on values and preferences and if widely available, they could also be used when providing direct care to COVID-19 patients in other settings. For additional guidance on PPE, including PPE beyond mask use by health workers, see WHO IPC guidance during health care when COVID-19 infection is suspected (2) and also WHO guidance on the rational use of PPE.(45)

² The WHO list of AGPs includes: tracheal intubation, non-invasive ventilation, tracheotomy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, manual ventilation before intubation,

bronchoscopy, sputum induction induced by using nebulized hypertonic saline, and autopsy procedures.

Targeted continuous medical mask use by health workers in areas of known or suspected COVID-19 community transmission

This section considers the continuous use of medical masks by health workers and caregivers in areas of known or suspected community transmission regardless of whether direct care to COVID-19 patients is being provided.

Available evidence

In areas where there is community transmission or large-scale outbreaks of COVID-19, universal masking has been adopted in many hospitals to reduce the potential of (asymptomatic, pre-symptomatic and symptomatic) transmission by health workers and anyone entering the facility with COVID-19 to other health workers and to patients.(47)

There are currently no studies that have evaluated the effectiveness and potential adverse effects of universal or targeted continuous mask use by health workers in preventing transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Despite the lack of evidence the great majority of the WHO COVID-19 IPC GDG members supports the practice of health workers and caregivers in clinical areas (irrespective of whether there are COVID-19 or other patients in the clinical areas) in geographic settings where there is known or suspected community transmission of COVID-19, to continuously wear a medical mask throughout their shift, apart from when eating and drinking or changing the mask after caring for a patient requiring droplet/contact precautions for other reasons (e.g., influenza), to avoid any possibility of cross-transmission.

This practice reflects the strong preferences and values placed on preventing potential COVID-19 infections in health workers and in non-COVID-19 patients; these preferences and values may outweigh both the potential discomfort and other negative consequences of continuously wearing a medical mask throughout their shift and the current lack of evidence.

Note: Decision makers should consider the transmission intensity in the catchment area of the health facility and the feasibility of implementing a policy of continuous mask use for all health workers compared to a policy based on assessed or presumed exposure risk. Either way, procurement and costs should be taken into account and planned. When planning masks for all health workers, long-term availability of medical masks for all workers should be ensured, in particular for those providing care to confirmed or suspected COVID-19 patients.

Guidance

In the context of locations/areas with known or suspected community transmission or intense outbreaks of COVID-19, WHO provides the following guidance:

- Health workers, including community health workers and caregivers, who work in clinical areas should continuously wear a medical mask during their routine activities throughout the entire shift; apart from when eating and drinking and changing their medical mask after caring for a patient who requires droplet/contact precautions for other reasons;
- According to expert opinion, it is particularly important to adopt the continuous use of masks in potential higher

transmission risk areas including triage, family physician/GP practices, outpatient departments, emergency rooms, COVID-19 specified units, haematological, cancer, transplant units, long-term health and residential facilities;

- When using medical masks throughout the entire shift, health workers should make sure that:
 - the medical mask is changed when wet, soiled, or damaged;
 - the medical mask is not touched to adjust it or displaced from the face for any reason; if this happens, the mask should be safely removed and replaced; and hand hygiene performed;
 - the medical mask (as well as other personal protective equipment) is discarded and changed after caring for any patient on contact/droplet precautions for other pathogens;
- Staff who do not work in clinical areas do not need to use a medical mask during routine activities (e.g., administrative staff);
- Masks should not be shared between health workers and should be appropriately disposed of whenever removed and not reused;
- A particulate respirator at least as protective as a US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-certified N95, N99, US FDA surgical N95, European Union standard FFP2 or FFP3, or equivalent, should be worn in settings for COVID-19 patients where AGPs are performed (see WHO recommendations above). In these settings, this includes its continuous use by health workers throughout the entire shift, when this policy is implemented.

To be fully effective, continuous wearing of a medical mask by health workers, throughout their entire shift, should be implemented along with other measures to reinforce frequent hand hygiene and physical distancing among health workers in shared and crowded places where mask use may be unfeasible such as cafeterias, dressing rooms, etc.

The following **potential harms and risks** should be carefully taken into account when adopting this approach of targeted continuous medical mask use, including:

- self-contamination due to the manipulation of the mask by contaminated hands;(48, 49)
- potential self-contamination that can occur if medical masks are not changed when wet, soiled or damaged;
- possible development of facial skin lesions, irritant dermatitis or worsening acne, when used frequently for long hours(43, 44, 50)
- masks may be uncomfortable to wear;(41, 51)
- false sense of security, leading to potentially less adherence to well recognized preventive measures such as physical distancing and hand hygiene;
- risk of droplet transmission and of splashes to the eyes, if mask wearing is not combined with eye protection;
- disadvantages for or difficulty wearing them by specific vulnerable populations such as those with mental health disorders, developmental disabilities, the deaf and hard of hearing community, and children;
- difficulty wearing them in hot and humid environments.

Table 1. Type of mask for use by health workers depending on transmission scenario, setting and activity*

COVID-19 Transmission scenario	Who	Setting	Activity	What type of mask*
Known or suspected community transmission	Health worker or caregiver	Health facility (including primary, secondary, tertiary care levels, outpatient care, and LTCF)	In patient care area – irrespective if patients are COVID-19 suspect/confirmed	Medical mask (targeted continuous medical masking)
	Personnel (working in health care facilities but not providing care for patients, e.g. administrative staff)	Health care facility (including primary, secondary, tertiary care levels, outpatient care, and LTCF)	No routine activities in patient areas	Medical mask not needed. Medical mask should be considered only if in contact or within 1m of patients, or according to local risk assessment.
	Health worker	Home visit (for example, for antenatal or postnatal care, or for a chronic condition)	When in direct contact or when a distance of at least 1m cannot be maintained.	Consider using a medical mask
	Health worker	Community	Community outreach programs	Consider using a medical mask
Sporadic transmission or clusters of COVID-19 cases	Health worker or caregiver	Health care facility (including primary, secondary, tertiary care levels, outpatient care, and LTCF)	Providing any patient care	Medical mask use according to standard and transmission-based precautions (risk assessment)
	Health worker	Community	Community outreach programs	No mask needed
Any transmission scenario	Health worker or caregiver	Health care facility (including primary, secondary, tertiary care levels, outpatient care, and LTCF)	When in contact with suspect or confirmed COVID-19 patient	Medical mask
	Health worker	Health care facility (including LTCF), in settings where aerosol generating procedures (AGP) are performed	Performing an AGP on a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient or providing care in a setting where AGPs are in place for COVID-19 patients.	Respirator (N95 or N99 or FFP2 or FFP3)
	Health worker or caregiver	Home care	When in close contact or when a distance of at least 1 m cannot be maintained from a suspect or confirmed COVID-19 patient	Medical mask

*This table refers only to the use of medical masks and respirators. The use of medical masks and respirators may need to be combined with other personal protective equipment and other measures as appropriate, and always with hand hygiene.

Alternatives to medical masks in health facilities:

In the context of severe medical mask shortage, face shields may be considered as an alternative. The use of cloth masks (referred to as fabric masks in this document) as an alternative to medical masks is not considered appropriate for protection of health workers based on limited available evidence. One study that evaluated the use of cloth masks in a health care facility found that health care workers using cotton cloth masks were at increased risk of influenza like illness compared with those who wore medical masks.(52)

As for other PPE items, if production of cloth masks for use in health care settings is proposed locally in situations of shortage or stock out, a local authority should assess the proposed PPE according to specific minimum standards and technical specifications.

Additional considerations for community care settings:

Community health workers should use standard precautions for all patients at all times, with particular emphasis regarding hand and respiratory hygiene, surface and environmental cleaning and disinfection, and the appropriate use of personal protective equipment. Additional IPC measures that are needed will depend on the local COVID-19 transmission dynamics and the type of contact required by the health care activity. Furthermore, the community health workforce should ensure that patients and workforce members apply respiratory hygiene, and physical distancing of at least 1 metre (3.3 feet). They also may support set-up, community education and maintenance of hand hygiene stations.(53) When conducting screening activities (e.g., conducting interviews), no mask is needed if a distance of at least 1 metre (3.3 feet) can be maintained and there is no direct contact with patients.(42, 53) In the context of known or suspected

community transmission, consider additional precautions, including the wearing of a medical mask, when community health workers provide essential routine services (Table 2).

When a patient is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, community health workers should use contact and droplet precautions. Contact and droplet precautions include the use of a medical mask, gown, gloves and eye protection.(53)

Guidance on the use of masks for the general public

Available evidence

Studies of influenza, influenza-like illness, and human coronaviruses (not including COVID-19) provide evidence that the use of a medical mask can prevent the spread of infectious droplets from a symptomatic infected person (source control) to someone else and potential contamination of the environment by these droplets.(54, 55) There is limited evidence that wearing a medical mask by healthy individuals in households, in particular those who share a house with a sick person, or among attendees of mass gatherings may be beneficial as a measure preventing transmission.(41, 56-61) A recent meta-analysis of these observational studies, with the intrinsic biases of observational data, showed that either disposable surgical masks or reusable 12-16-layer cotton masks were associated with protection of healthy individuals within households and among contacts of cases.(42)

This could be considered to be indirect evidence for the use of masks (medical or other) by healthy individuals in the wider community; however, these studies suggest that such individuals would need to be in close proximity to an infected person in a household or at a mass gathering where physical distancing cannot be achieved, to become infected with the virus.

Results from cluster randomized controlled trials on the use of masks among young adults living in university residences in the United States of America indicate that face masks may reduce the rate of influenza-like illness, but showed no impact on risk of laboratory-confirmed influenza.(62, 63) At present, there is no direct evidence (from studies on COVID-19 and in healthy people in the community) on the effectiveness of universal masking of healthy people in the community to prevent infection with respiratory viruses, including COVID-19.

WHO regularly monitors all emerging evidence about this important topic and will provide updates as more information becomes available.

Guidance

1) WHO recommends that persons with any symptoms suggestive of COVID-19 should (1, 2):

- wear a medical mask, self-isolate, and seek medical advice as soon as they start to feel unwell with potential symptoms of COVID-19, even if symptoms are mild. Symptoms can include: fever, cough, fatigue, loss of appetite, shortness of breath and muscle pain. Other non-specific symptoms such as sore throat, nasal congestion, headache, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, have also been reported. Loss of smell and taste preceding the onset of respiratory symptoms have also been

reported.(64, 65) Older people and immunosuppressed patients may present with atypical symptoms such as fatigue, reduced alertness, reduced mobility, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, delirium, and absence of fever.(26, 66, 67) It is important to note that early symptoms for some people infected with COVID-19 may be very mild and unspecific:

- follow instructions on how to put on, take off, and dispose of medical masks and perform hand hygiene;(68)
- follow all additional measures, in particular respiratory hygiene, frequent hand hygiene and maintaining physical distance of at least 1 metre (3.3 feet) from other persons.(42)

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is recommended that all persons, regardless of whether they are using masks or not, should:

- avoid groups of people and crowded spaces (follow local advice);
- maintain physical distance of at least 1 metre (3.3 feet) from other persons, especially from those with respiratory symptoms (e.g. coughing, sneezing);
- perform hand hygiene frequently, using an alcohol-based handrub if hands are not visibly dirty or soap and water;
- use respiratory hygiene i.e. cover their nose and mouth with a bent elbow or paper tissue when coughing or sneezing, dispose of the tissue immediately after use, and perform hand hygiene;
- refrain from touching their mouth, nose, and eyes.

2) Advice to decision makers on the use of masks for the general public

Many countries have recommended the use of fabric masks/face coverings for the general public. At the present time, the widespread use of masks by healthy people in the community setting is not yet supported by high quality or direct scientific evidence and there are potential benefits and harms to consider (see below).

However, taking into account the available studies evaluating pre- and asymptomatic transmission, a growing compendium of observational evidence on the use of masks by the general public in several countries, individual values and preferences, as well as the difficulty of physical distancing in many contexts, WHO has updated its guidance to advise that to prevent COVID-19 transmission effectively in areas of community transmission, governments should encourage the general public to wear masks in specific situations and settings as part of a comprehensive approach to suppress SARS-CoV-2 transmission (Table 2).

WHO advises decision makers to apply a risk-based approach focusing on the following criteria when considering or encouraging the use of masks for the general public:

1. **Purpose** of mask use: if the intention is preventing the infected wearer transmitting the virus to others (that is, source control) and/or to offer protection to the healthy wearer against infection (that is, prevention).

2. Risk of **exposure** to the COVID-19 virus
 - due to epidemiology and intensity of transmission in the population: if there is community transmission and there is limited or no capacity to implement other containment measures such as contact tracing, ability to carry out testing and isolate and care for suspected and confirmed cases.
 - depending on occupation: e.g., individuals working in close contact with the public (e.g., social workers, personal support workers, cashiers).
3. **Vulnerability** of the mask wearer/population: for example, medical masks could be used by older people, immunocompromised patients and people with comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease or diabetes mellitus, chronic lung disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease.(69)
4. **Setting** in which the population lives: settings with high population density (e.g. refugee camps, camp-like settings, those living in cramped conditions) and settings

where individuals are unable to keep a physical distance of at least 1 metre (3.3 feet) (e.g. public transportation).

5. **Feasibility**: availability and costs of masks, access to clean water to wash non-medical masks, and ability of mask wearers to tolerate adverse effects of wearing a mask.
6. **Type of mask**: medical mask versus non-medical mask

Based on these criteria, Table 2 provides practical examples of situations where the general public should be encouraged to wear a mask and it indicates specific target populations and the type of mask to be used according to its purpose. The decision of governments and local jurisdictions whether to recommend or make mandatory the use of masks should be based on the above criteria, and on the local context, culture, availability of masks, resources required, and preferences of the population.

Table 2. Examples of where the general public should be encouraged to use medical and non-medical masks in areas with known or suspected community transmission

Situations/settings	Population	Purpose of mask use	Type of mask to consider wearing if recommended locally
Areas with known or suspected widespread transmission and limited or no capacity to implement other containment measures such as physical distancing, contact tracing, appropriate testing, isolation and care for suspected and confirmed cases.	General population in public settings, such as grocery stores, at work, social gatherings, mass gatherings, closed settings, including schools, churches, mosques, etc.	Potential benefit for source control	Non-medical mask
Settings with high population density where physical distancing cannot be achieved; surveillance and testing capacity, and isolation and quarantine facilities are limited	People living in cramped conditions, and specific settings such as refugee camps, camp-like settings, slums	Potential benefit for source control	Non-medical mask
Settings where a physical distancing cannot be achieved (close contact)	General public on transportation (e.g., on a bus, plane, trains) Specific working conditions which places the employee in close contact or potential close contact with others e.g., social workers, cashiers, servers	Potential benefit for source control	Non-medical mask
Settings where physical distancing cannot be achieved and increased risk of infection and/or negative outcomes	Vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People aged ≥60 years • People with underlying comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease or diabetes mellitus, chronic lung disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease, immunosuppression 	Protection	Medical mask
Any setting in the community*	Persons with any symptoms suggestive of COVID-19	Source control	Medical mask

*This applies to any transmission scenario

Potential benefits/advantages

The likely advantages of the use of masks by healthy people in the general public include:

- reduced potential exposure risk from infected persons before they develop symptoms;
- reduced potential stigmatization of individuals wearing masks to prevent infecting others (source control) or of people caring for COVID-19 patients in non-clinical settings;(70)
- making people feel they can play a role in contributing to stopping spread of the virus;

- reminding people to be compliant with other measures (e.g., hand hygiene, not touching nose and mouth). However, this can also have the reverse effect (see below);
- potential social and economic benefits. Amidst the global shortage of surgical masks and PPE, encouraging the public to create their own fabric masks may promote individual enterprise and community integration. Moreover, the production of non-medical masks may offer a source of income for those able to manufacture masks within their communities. Fabric masks can also be a form of cultural expression, encouraging public acceptance of protection measures in general. The safe re-use of fabric masks will also reduce costs and waste and contribute to sustainability.

Potential harms/disadvantages

The likely disadvantages of the use of mask by healthy people in the general public include:

- potential increased risk of self-contamination due to the manipulation of a face mask and subsequently touching eyes with contaminated hands;(48, 49)
- potential self-contamination that can occur if non-medical masks are not changed when wet or soiled. This can create favourable conditions for microorganism to amplify;
- potential headache and/or breathing difficulties, depending on type of mask used;
- potential development of facial skin lesions, irritant dermatitis or worsening acne, when used frequently for long hours;(50)
- difficulty with communicating clearly;
- potential discomfort;(41, 51)
- a false sense of security, leading to potentially lower adherence to other critical preventive measures such as physical distancing and hand hygiene;
- poor compliance with mask wearing, in particular by young children;
- waste management issues; improper mask disposal leading to increased litter in public places, risk of contamination to street cleaners and environment hazard;
- difficulty communicating for deaf persons who rely on lip reading;
- disadvantages for or difficulty wearing them, especially for children, developmentally challenged persons, those with mental illness, elderly persons with cognitive impairment, those with asthma or chronic respiratory or breathing problems, those who have had facial trauma or recent oral maxillofacial surgery, and those living in hot and humid environments.

If masks are recommended for the general public, the decision-maker should:

- clearly communicate the purpose of wearing a mask, where, when, how and what type of mask should be worn. Explain what wearing a mask may achieve and what it will not achieve, and communicate clearly that this is one part of a package of measures along with hand hygiene, physical distancing and other measures that are all necessary and all reinforce each other;
- inform/train people on when and how to use masks safely (see mask management and maintenance sections), i.e. put on, wear, remove, clean and dispose;

- consider the feasibility of use, supply/access issues, social and psychological acceptance (of both wearing and not wearing different types of masks in different contexts);
- continue gathering scientific data and evidence on the effectiveness of mask use (including different types and makes as well as other face covers such as scarves) in non-health care settings;
- evaluate the impact (positive, neutral or negative) of using masks in the general population (including behavioral and social sciences).

WHO encourages countries and community adopting policies on masks use in the general public to conduct good quality research to assess the effectiveness of this intervention to prevent and control transmission.

3) Types of mask to consider

Medical mask

Medical masks should be certified according to international or national standards to ensure they offer predictable product performance when used by health workers, according to the risk and type of procedure performed in a health care setting. Designed for single use, a medical mask's initial filtration (at least 95% droplet filtration), breathability and, if required, fluid resistance are attributed to the type (e.g. spunbond or meltblown) and layers of manufactured non-woven materials (e.g. polypropylene, polyethylene or cellulose). Medical masks are rectangular in shape and comprise three or four layers. Each layer consists of fine to very fine fibres. These masks are tested for their ability to block droplets (3 micrometres in size; EN 14683 and ASTM F2100 standards) and particles (0.1 micrometre in size; ASTM F2100 standard only). The masks must block droplets and particles while at the same time they must also be breathable by allowing air to pass. Medical masks are regulated medical devices and categorized as PPE.

The use of medical masks in the community may divert this critical resource from the health workers and others who need them the most. In settings where medical masks are in short supply, **medical masks should be reserved for health workers and at-risk individuals when indicated.**

Non-medical mask

Non-medical (also referred to as "fabric" in this document) masks are made from a variety of woven and non-woven fabrics, such as polypropylene. Non-medical masks may be made of different combinations of fabrics, layering sequences and available in diverse shapes. Few of these combinations have been systematically evaluated and there is no single design, choice of material, layering or shape among the non-medical masks that are available. The unlimited combination of fabrics and materials results in variable filtration and breathability.

A non-medical mask is neither a medical device nor personal protective equipment. However, a non-medical mask standard has been developed by the French Standardization Association (AFNOR Group) to define minimum performance in terms of filtration (minimum 70% solid particle filtration or droplet filtration) and breathability (maximum pressure difference of 0.6 mbar/cm² or maximum

inhalation resistance of 2.4 mbar and maximum exhalation resistance of 3 mbar).(71)

The lower filtration and breathability standardized requirements, and overall expected performance, indicate that the use of non-medical masks, made of woven fabrics such as cloth, and/or non-woven fabrics, should only be considered for source control (used by infected persons) in community settings and not for prevention. They can be used ad-hoc for specific activities (e.g., while on public transport when physical distancing cannot be maintained), and their use should always be accompanied by frequent hand hygiene and physical distancing.

Decision makers advising on type of non-medical mask should take into consideration the following features of non-medical masks: filtration efficiency (FE), or filtration, breathability, number and combination of material used, shape, coating and maintenance.

- a) Type of materials: filtration efficiency (FE), breathability of single layers of materials, filter quality factor

The selection of material is an important first step as the filtration (barrier) and breathability varies depending on the fabric. Filtration efficiency is dependent on the tightness of the weave, fibre or thread diameter, and, in the case of non-woven materials, the manufacturing process (spunbond, meltblown, electrostatic charging).(49, 72) The filtration of

cloth fabrics and masks has been shown to vary between 0.7% and 60%.(73, 74) The higher the filtration efficiency the more of a barrier provided by the fabric.

Breathability is the ability to breathe through the material of the mask. Breathability is the difference in pressure across the mask and is reported in millibars (mbar) or Pascals (Pa) or, for an area of mask, over a square centimeter (mbar/cm² or Pa/cm²). Acceptable breathability of a medical mask should be below 49 Pa/cm². For non-medical masks, an acceptable pressure difference, over the whole mask, should be below 100 Pa.(73)

Depending on fabric used, filtration efficiency and breathability can complement or work against one another. Recent data indicate that two non-woven spunbond layers, the same material used for the external layers of disposable medical masks, offer adequate filtration and breathability. Commercial cotton fabric masks are in general very breathable but offer lower filtration.(75) The filter quality factor known as "Q" is a commonly used filtration quality factor; it is a function of filtration efficiency (filtration) and breathability, with higher values indicating better overall efficiency.(76) Table 3 shows FE, breathability and the filter quality factor, Q, of several fabrics and non-medical masks.(73, 77) According to expert consensus three (3) is the minimum Q factor recommended. This ranking serves as an initial guide only.

Table 3. Non-medical mask filtration efficiency, pressure drop and filter quality factor*

Material	Source	Structure	Initial Filtration Efficiency (%)	Initial Pressure drop (Pa)	Filter quality factor, Q ** (kPa ⁻¹)
Polypropylene	Interfacing material, purchased as-is	Spunbond (Nonwoven)	6	1.6	16.9
Cotton 1	Clothing (T-shirt)	Woven	5	4.5	5.4
Cotton 2	Clothing (T-shirt)	Knit	21	14.5	7.4
Cotton 3	Clothing (Sweater)	Knit	26	17	7.6
Polyester	Clothing (Toddler wrap)	Knit	17	12.3	6.8
Cellulose	Tissue paper	Bonded	20	19	5.1
Cellulose	Paper towel	Bonded	10	11	4.3
Silk	Napkin	Woven	4	7.3	2.8
Cotton, gauze	N/A	Woven	0.7	6.5	0.47
Cotton, handkerchief	N/A	Woven	1.1	9.8	0.48
Nylon	Clothing (Exercise pants)	Woven	23	244	0.4

* This table refers only to materials reported in experimental peer-reviewed studies. The filtration efficiency, pressure drop and Q factor are dependent on flow rate. ** According to expert consensus, three (3) is the minimum Q factor recommended.

It is preferable not to select elastic material for making masks; during wear, the mask material may be stretched over the face, resulting in increased pore size and lower filtration efficiency throughout use. Also, elastic materials may degrade over time and are sensitive to washing at high temperatures.

- b) Number of layers

A minimum of three layers is required for non-medical masks, depending on the fabric used. The innermost layer of the mask is in contact with the wearer's face. The outermost layer is exposed to the environment.(78)

Fabric cloths (e.g., nylon blends and 100% polyester) when folded into two layers, provides 2-5 times increased filtration efficiency compared to a single layer of the same cloth, and filtration efficiency increases 2-7 times if it is folded into 4 layers.(75) Masks made of cotton handkerchiefs alone should consist of at least 4 layers, but have achieved only 13% filtration efficiency.(73) Very porous materials, such as gauze, even with multiple layers will not provide sufficient filtration; only 3% filtration efficiency.(73)

It is important to note that with more tightly woven materials, as the number of layers increases, the breathability may be

reduced. A quick check for breathability may be performed by attempting to breathe, through the mouth, and through the multiple layers.

c) Combination of material used

The ideal combination of material for non-medical masks should include three layers as follows: 1) an innermost layer of a hydrophilic material (e.g. cotton or cotton blends); 2), an outermost layer made of hydrophobic material (e.g., polypropylene, polyester, or their blends) which may limit external contamination from penetration through to the wearer's nose and mouth; 3) a middle hydrophobic layer of synthetic non-woven material such as polypropylene or a cotton layer which may enhance filtration or retain droplets.

d) Mask shape

Mask shapes include flat-fold or duckbill and are designed to fit closely over the nose, cheeks and chin of the wearer. When the edges of the mask are not close to the face and shift, for example, when speaking, internal/external air penetrates through the edges of the mask rather than being filtered through the fabric. Leaks where unfiltered air moves in and out of the mask may be attributed to the size and shape of the mask.(79)

It is important to ensure that the mask can be held in place comfortably with little adjustment using elastic bands or ties.

e) Coating of fabric

Coating the fabric with compounds like wax may increase the barrier and render the mask fluid resistant; however, such coatings may inadvertently completely block the pores and make the mask difficult to breathe through. In addition to decreased breathability unfiltered air may more likely escape the sides of the mask upon exhalation. Coating is therefore not recommended.

f) Mask maintenance

Masks should only be used by one person and should not be shared.

All masks should be changed if wet or visibly soiled; a wet mask should not be worn for an extended period of time. Remove the mask without touching the front of the mask, do not touch the eyes or mouth after mask removal. Either discard the mask or place it in a sealable bag where it is kept until it can be washed and cleaned. Perform hand hygiene immediately afterwards.

Non-medical masks should be washed frequently and handled carefully, so as not to contaminate other items.

If the layers of fabrics look noticeably worn out, discard the mask.

Clothing fabrics used to make masks should be checked for the highest permitted washing temperature. If instructions for washing are indicated on the clothing label, verify if washing in warm or hot water is tolerated. Select washable fabrics that can be washed. Wash in warm hot water, 60°C, with soap or laundry detergent. Non-woven polypropylene (PP) spunbond may be washed at high temperatures, up to 125°C.(72) Natural fibres may resist high temperature washes and ironing. Wash the mask delicately (without too much friction, stretching or wringing) if nonwoven materials (e.g. spunbond) are used. The combination of non-woven PP spunbond and cotton can tolerate high temperatures; masks made of these combinations may be steamed or boiled.

Where hot water is not available, wash mask with soap/detergent at room temperature water, followed by either i) boiling mask for one minute OR ii) soak mask in 0.1% chlorine for one minute then thoroughly rinse mask with room temperature water, to avoid any toxic residual of chlorine.

WHO is collaborating with research and development partners and the scientific community engaged in textile engineering and fabric design to facilitate a better understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of non-medical masks. WHO urges countries that have issued recommendations on the use of both medical and non-medical masks by healthy people in community settings to conduct research on this important topic. Such research needs to look at whether SARS-CoV-2 particles can be expelled through non-medical masks of poor quality worn by a person with symptoms of COVID-19 while that person is coughing, sneezing or speaking. Research is also needed on non-medical mask use by children and other medically challenging persons and settings as mentioned above.

Table 4 provides a summary of guidance and practical considerations on the composition, construction and management of non-medical masks.

Table 4. Summary guidance and practical considerations for non-medical mask production and management

Guidance and practical considerations
Fabric selection:
Choose materials that capture particles and droplets but remain easy to breathe through.
Avoid stretchy material for making masks as they provide lower filtration efficiency during use and are sensitive to washing at high temperatures.
Fabrics that can support high temperatures (60° or more) are preferable.
Construction:
A minimum of three layers is required, depending on the fabric used: an inner layer touching the mouth and an outer layer that is exposed to the environment.
Choose water-absorbing (hydrophilic) materials or fabrics for the internal layers, to readily absorb droplets, combined with an external synthetic material that does not easily absorb liquid (hydrophobic).
Mask management:
Masks should only be used by one person.
All masks should be changed if soiled or wet; a soiled or wet mask should not be worn for an extended period of time.
Non-medical masks should be washed frequently and handled carefully, so as not to contaminate other items.
Clothing fabrics used to make masks should be checked for the highest permitted washing temperature, which is indicated on the clothing label.
Non-woven polypropylene (PP) spunbond may be washed at high temperature, up to 140°C.
The combination of non-woven PP spunbond and cotton can tolerate high temperatures; masks made of these combinations may be steamed or boiled.
Where hot water is not available, wash mask with soap/detergent at room temperature water, followed by either i) boiling mask for one minute OR ii) soak mask in 0.1% chlorine for one minute then thoroughly rinse mask with room temperature water, to avoid any toxic residual of chlorine.

3. Alternatives to non-medical masks for the general public

In the context of non-medical mask shortage, face shields may be considered as an alternative noting that they are inferior to mask with respect to prevention of droplet transmission. If face shields are to be used, ensure proper design to cover the sides of the face and below the chin. In addition, they may be easier to wear for individuals with limited compliance with medical masks (such as those with mental health disorders, developmental disabilities, deaf and hard of hearing community and children).

Guidance on the use of medical masks for the care of COVID-19 patients at home

WHO provides guidance on how to care for patients with confirmed and suspected COVID-19 at home when care in a health facility or other residential setting is not possible.⁽⁴⁾ Home care may be considered when inpatient care or isolation in non-traditional settings is unavailable or unsafe (e.g. capacity is limited and resources are unable to meet the demand for care services). If feasible, a trained health worker should conduct an assessment to verify whether the patient and the family are able to comply with recommended measures for home-care isolation (e.g. hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, environmental cleaning, limitations on movement around or from the house) and to address safety concerns (e.g. accidental ingestion of and fire hazards associated with using alcohol-based handrubs). Specific IPC guidance for home care should be followed.⁽⁴⁾

Persons with suspected COVID-19 or mild COVID-19 symptoms and no risk factors should:

- be isolated in a medical facility if confirmed, or self-isolate at home if isolation in a medical or other designated facility is not indicated or not possible;
- perform hand and respiratory hygiene frequently;
- keep a distance of at least 1 metre (3.3 feet) from other people;
- **wear a medical mask** as much as possible; the mask should be changed at least once daily. Persons who cannot tolerate a medical mask should rigorously apply respiratory hygiene (i.e. cover mouth and nose with a disposable paper tissue when coughing or sneezing and dispose of it immediately after use or use a bent elbow procedure and then perform hand hygiene);
- limit movement and minimize shared space;
- avoid contaminating surfaces with saliva, sputum or respiratory secretions;
- improve airflow and ventilation in their living space by opening windows and doors as much as possible;
- ensure adequate cleaning and disinfection of touch surfaces, near where the patient is being cared for, such as bedside tables, bedframes, and other bedroom furniture; electronic touchscreens, keyboards, and controls; and bathroom fixtures.

Caregivers or those sharing living space with people with suspected COVID-19 or with mild COVID-19 symptoms should:

- perform hand hygiene according to the 5 Moments of Hand Hygiene,⁽⁸⁰⁾ using an alcohol-based handrub if hands are not visibly dirty or soap and water when hands are visibly dirty;

- keep a distance of at least 1 m from the affected person when possible;
- **wear a medical mask** when in the same room as the affected person;
- dispose of any material contaminated with respiratory secretions (disposable tissues) immediately after use and then perform hand hygiene;
- improve airflow and ventilation in the living space by opening windows as much as possible;
- ensure adequate cleaning and disinfection of touch surfaces in the patient's room, such as bedside tables, bedframes and other bedroom furniture; electronic touchscreens, keyboards, and controls; and bathroom fixtures.

Guidance on mask management

For any type of mask, appropriate use and disposal are essential to ensure that they are as effective as possible and to avoid any increase in transmission.

WHO offers the following guidance on the correct use of masks, derived from best practices in health care settings:

- perform hand hygiene before putting on the mask;
- place the mask carefully, ensuring it covers the mouth and nose, adjust to the nose bridge, and tie it securely to minimize any gaps between the face and the mask;
- avoid touching the mask while wearing it;
- remove the mask using the appropriate technique: do not touch the front of the mask but untie it from behind.
- after removal or whenever a used mask is inadvertently touched, clean hands with an alcohol-based handrub, or soap and water if hands are visibly dirty;
- replace masks as soon as they become damp with a new clean, dry mask;
- do not re-use single-use masks;
- discard single-use masks after each use and dispose of them immediately upon removal.

WHO continues to monitor the situation closely for any changes that may affect this interim guidance. Should any factors change, WHO will issue a further update. Otherwise, this interim guidance document will expire 2 years after the date of publication.

References

1. Infection prevention and control of epidemic and pandemic-prone respiratory infections in health care. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014 (https://www.who.int/csr/bioriskreduction/infection_control/publication/en/, accessed 13 May 2020).
2. Infection prevention and control during health care when COVID-19 is suspected: interim guidance. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 ([https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection-prevention-and-control-during-health-care-when-novel-coronavirus-\(ncov\)-infection-is-suspected-20200125](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection-prevention-and-control-during-health-care-when-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-is-suspected-20200125), accessed 4 June 2020).
3. Infection prevention and control for long-term care facilities in the context of COVID-19: interim guidance. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection-prevention-and-control-for-long-term-care-facilities-in-the-context-of-covid-19>, accessed 4 June 2020).
4. Home care for patients with COVID-19 presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts: interim guidance. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/331133>, accessed 4 June 2020).
5. Liu J, Liao X, Qian S, Yuan J, Wang F, Liu Y, et al. Community Transmission of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, Shenzhen, China, 2020. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2020;26(6):1320-3.
6. Chan JF, Yuan S, Kok KH, To KK, Chu H, Yang J, et al. A familial cluster of pneumonia associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating person-to-person transmission: a study of a family cluster. *Lancet.* 2020;395(10223):514-23.
7. Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, Wang X, Zhou L, Tong Y, et al. Early Transmission Dynamics in Wuhan, China, of Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia. *N Engl J Med.* 2020;382(13):1199-207.
8. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet.* 2020;395(10223):497-506.
9. Burke RM, Midgley CM, Dratch A, Fenstersheib M, Haupt T, Holshue M, et al. Active Monitoring of Persons Exposed to Patients with Confirmed COVID-19 - United States, January-February 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020;69(9):245-6.
10. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report – 73. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200402-sitrep-73-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=5ae25bc7_6, accessed 4 June 2020).
11. Cheng VCC, Wong SC, Chen JHK, Yip CCY, Chuang VWM, Tsang OTY, et al. Escalating infection control response to the rapidly evolving epidemiology of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) due to SARS-CoV-2 in Hong Kong. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 2020;41(5):493-8.
12. Ong SWX, Tan YK, Chia PY, Lee TH, Ng OT, Wong MSY, et al. Air, Surface Environmental, and Personal Protective Equipment Contamination by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) From a Symptomatic Patient. *JAMA.* 2020.
13. Guo ZD, Wang ZY, Zhang SF, Li X, Li L, Li C, et al. Aerosol and Surface Distribution of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 in Hospital Wards, Wuhan, China, 2020. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2020;26(7).
14. Chia PY, Coleman KK, Tan YK, Ong SWX, Gum M, Lau SK, et al. Detection of air and surface contamination by SARS-CoV-2 in hospital rooms of infected patients. *Nat Commun.* 2020;11(1):2800.

15. Santarpia JL, Rivera DN, Herrera V, Morwitzer MJ, Creager H, Santarpia GW, et al. Transmission Potential of SARS-CoV-2 in Viral Shedding Observed at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. medRxiv. [preprint]. In press 2020.
16. Faridi S, Niazi S, Sadeghi K, Naddafi K, Yavarian J, Shamsipour M, et al. A field indoor air measurement of SARS-CoV-2 in the patient rooms of the largest hospital in Iran. Sci Total Environ. 2020;725:138401.
17. van Doremalen N, Bushmaker T, Morris DH, Holbrook MG, Gamble A, Williamson BN, et al. Aerosol and Surface Stability of SARS-CoV-2 as Compared with SARS-CoV-1. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(16):1564-7.
18. Pears A, Klimstra W Duprex P, et al. Comparative dynamic aerosol efficiencies of three emergent coronaviruses and the unusual persistence of SARS-CoV-2 in aerosol suspensions (preprint). MedRxiv. [preprint]. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.13.20063784v1>, accessed 4 June 2020)
19. Symptom-Based Strategy to Discontinue Isolation for Persons with COVID-19. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/strategy-discontinue-isolation.html>, accessed 4 June 2020).
20. Wolfel R, Corman VM, Guggemos W, Seilmaier M, Zange S, Muller MA, et al. Virological assessment of hospitalized patients with COVID-2019. Nature. 2020;581(7809):465-9.
21. Yu P, Zhu J, Zhang Z, Han Y. A Familial Cluster of Infection Associated With the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Indicating Possible Person-to-Person Transmission During the Incubation Period. J Infect Dis. 2020;221(11):1757-61.
22. Lauer SA, Grantz KH, Bi Q, Jones FK, Zheng Q, Meredith HR, et al. The Incubation Period of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) From Publicly Reported Confirmed Cases: Estimation and Application. Ann Intern Med. 2020;172(9):577-82.
23. Kimball A, Hatfield KM, Arons M, James A, Taylor J, Spicer K, et al. Asymptomatic and Presymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infections in Residents of a Long-Term Care Skilled Nursing Facility - King County, Washington, March 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2020;69(13):377-81.
24. He X, Lau EHY, Wu P, Deng X, Wang J, Hao X, et al. Temporal dynamics in viral shedding and transmissibility of COVID-19. Nat Med. 2020;26(5):672-5.
25. Byambasuren, O., Cardona, M., Bell, K., Clark, J., McLaws, M.-L., Glasziou, P., 2020. Estimating the extent of true asymptomatic COVID-19 and its potential for community transmission: systematic review and meta-analysis (preprint). Infectious Diseases (except HIV/AIDS). MedRxiv. [preprint]. (<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.10.20097543v1>, accessed 4 June 2020)
26. Arons MM, Hatfield KM, Reddy SC, Kimball A, James A, Jacobs JR, et al. Presymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infections and Transmission in a Skilled Nursing Facility. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(22):2081-90.
27. Luo, L., Liu, D., Liao, X., Wu, X., Jing, Q., Zheng, J., et al., 2020. Modes of contact and risk of transmission in COVID-19 among close contacts (preprint). MedRxiv. [preprint]. (<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.24.20042606v1>, accessed 4 June 2020)
28. Hu Z, Song C, Xu C, Jin G, Chen Y, Xu X, et al. Clinical characteristics of 24 asymptomatic infections with COVID-19 screened among close contacts in Nanjing, China. Sci China Life Sci. 2020;63(5):706-11.
29. Huang R, Xia J, Chen Y, Shan C, Wu C. A family cluster of SARS-CoV-2 infection involving 11 patients in Nanjing, China. Lancet Infect Dis. 2020;20(5):534-5.
30. Pan X, Chen D, Xia Y, Wu X, Li T, Ou X, et al. Asymptomatic cases in a family cluster with SARS-CoV-2 infection. Lancet Infect Dis. 2020;20(4):410-1.
31. Wang Y, Tong J, Qin Y, Xie T, Li J, Li J, et al. Characterization of an asymptomatic cohort of SARS-COV-2 infected individuals outside of Wuhan, China. Clin Infect Dis. 2020.
32. Wei WE, Li Z, Chiew CJ, Yong SE, Tob MP, Lee VJ. Presymptomatic Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 - Singapore, January 23-March 16, 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2020;69(14):411-5.
33. Cheng HY, Jian SW, Liu DP, Ng TC, Huang WT, Lin HH, et al. Contact Tracing Assessment of COVID-19 Transmission Dynamics in Taiwan and Risk at Different Exposure Periods Before and After Symptom Onset. JAMA Intern Med. 2020.
34. European Standards. UNE EN 14683:2019+AC:2019. Medical Face Masks -Requirements and Test Methods. 2019; (<https://www.cn-standard.eu/une-cn-14683-2019-ac-2019-medical-face-masks-requirements-and-test-methods/>, accessed 4 June 2020)
35. F23 Committee, n.d. Specification for Performance of Materials Used in Medical Face Masks. ASTM International. (<https://doi.org/10.1520/F2100-19E01>, accessed 4 June 2020).
36. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)NIOSH publication number 96-101, 1996. (<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/userguid.html>, accessed 4 June 2020).
37. CEN, E., 2001. 149: 2001 norm: Respiratory protective devices-Filtering half masks to protect against particles-Requirements, testing, marking. European Committee for Standardization. (<https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail?pid=000000000030178264>, accessed 4 June 2020).
38. Surviving Sepsis Campaign (SSC). Guidelines on the Management of Critically Ill Adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Mount Prospect: Society for Critical Care Medicine; 2020 (<https://www.sccm.org/SurvivingSepsisCampaign/Guidelines/COVID-19>, accessed 4 June 2020).

39. Guidelines on Infection Prevention for Health Care Personnel Caring for Patients with Suspected or Known COVID-19. Arlington: Infectious Disease Society of America; 2020 (<https://www.idsociety.org/COVID19guidelines/ip>, accessed 4 June 2020).
40. Long Y, Hu T, Liu L, Chen R, Guo Q, Yang L, et al. Effectiveness of N95 respirators versus surgical masks against influenza: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Evid Based Med*. 2020;13(2):93-101.
41. Jefferson, T., Jones, M., Al Ansari, L.A., Bawazeer, G., Beller, E., Clark, et al., 2020. Physical interventions to interrupt or reduce the spread of respiratory viruses. Part 1 - Face masks, eye protection and person distancing: systematic review and meta-analysis. *MedRxiv*. [preprint]. (<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.30.20047217v2>, accessed 4 June 2020)
42. Chu, D.K., Akl, E.A., Duda, S., Solo, K., Yaacoub, S., Schünemann, et al., 2020. Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* S0140673620311429. ([https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31142-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31142-9), accessed 4 June 2020).
43. Foo CC, Goon AT, Leow YH, Goh CL. Adverse skin reactions to personal protective equipment against severe acute respiratory syndrome--a descriptive study in Singapore. *Contact Dermatitis*. 2006;55(5):291-4.
44. Radonovich LJ, Jr., Simberloff MS, Bessesen MT, Brown AC, Cummings DAT, Gaydos CA, et al. N95 Respirators vs Medical Masks for Preventing Influenza Among Health Care Personnel: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA*. 2019;322(9):824-33.
45. Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and considerations during severe shortages. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 ([https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages), accessed 4 June 2020).
46. The World Health Report 2006 - working together for health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2006.
47. Klompas M, Morris CA, Sinclair J, Pearson M, Shenoy ES. Universal Masking in Hospitals in the Covid-19 Era. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(21):e63.
48. Zamora JE, Murdoch J, Simchison B, Day AG. Contamination: a comparison of 2 personal protective systems. *CMAJ*. 2006;175(3):249-54.
49. Kwon JH, Burnham CD, Reske KA, Liang SY, Hink T, Wallace MA, et al. Assessment of Healthcare Worker Protocol Deviations and Self-Contamination During Personal Protective Equipment Donning and Doffing. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol*. 2017;38(9):1077-83.
50. Al Badri F. Surgical mask contact dermatitis and epidemiology of contact dermatitis in healthcare workers. *Current Allergy & Clinical Immunology*, 30,3: 183 - 188. 2017.
51. Matusiak L, Szepietowska M, Krajewski P, Bialynicki-Birula R, Szepietowski JC. Inconveniences due to the use of face masks during the COVID-19 pandemic: a survey study of 876 young people. *Dermatol Ther*. 2020.
52. MacIntyre CR, Seale H, Dung TC, Hien NT, Nga PT, Chughtai AA, et al. A cluster randomised trial of cloth masks compared with medical masks in healthcare workers. *BMJ Open*. 2015;5(4):e006577.
53. Community-based health care, including outreach and campaigns, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. (<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/community-based-health-care-including-outreach-and-campaigns-in-the-context-of-the-covid-19-pandemic>, accessed 4 June 2020).
54. Canini L, Andreoletti L, Ferrari P, D'Angelo R, Blanchon T, Lemaître M, et al. Surgical mask to prevent influenza transmission in households: a cluster randomized trial. *PLoS One*. 2010;5(11):e13998.
55. MacIntyre CR, Zhang Y, Chughtai AA, Seale H, Zhang D, Chu Y, et al. Cluster randomised controlled trial to examine medical mask use as source control for people with respiratory illness. *BMJ Open*. 2016;6(12):e012330.
56. Cowling BJ, Chan KH, Fang VJ, Cheng CK, Fung RO, Wai W, et al. Facemasks and hand hygiene to prevent influenza transmission in households: a cluster randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med*. 2009;151(7):437-46.
57. Barasheed O, Alfalahi M, Mushta S, Bokhary H, Alshehri J, Attar AA, et al. Uptake and effectiveness of facemask against respiratory infections at mass gatherings: a systematic review. *Int J Infect Dis*. 2016;47:105-11.
58. Lau JT, Tsui H, Lau M, Yang X. SARS transmission, risk factors, and prevention in Hong Kong. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2004;10(4):587-92.
59. Suess T, Remschmidt C, Schink SB, Schweiger B, Nitsche A, Schroeder K, et al. The role of facemasks and hand hygiene in the prevention of influenza transmission in households: results from a cluster randomised trial; Berlin, Germany, 2009-2011. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2012;12:26.
60. Wu J, Xu F, Zhou W, Feikin DR, Lin CY, He X, et al. Risk factors for SARS among persons without known contact with SARS patients, Beijing, China. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2004;10(2):210-6.
61. Barasheed O, Almasri N, Badahdah AM, Heron L, Taylor J, McPhee K, et al. Pilot Randomised Controlled Trial to Test Effectiveness of Facemasks in Preventing Influenza-like Illness Transmission among Australian Hajj Pilgrims in 2011. *Infect Disord Drug Targets*. 2014;14(2):110-6.
62. Aiello AE, Murray GF, Perez V, Coulborn RM, Davis BM, Uddin M, et al. Mask use, hand hygiene, and seasonal influenza-like illness among young adults: a randomized intervention trial. *J Infect Dis*. 2010;201(4):491-8.
63. Aiello AE, Perez V, Coulborn RM, Davis BM, Uddin M, Monto AS. Facemasks, hand hygiene, and influenza among young adults: a randomized intervention trial. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(1):e29744.

64. Giacomelli A, Pezzati L, Conti F, Bernacchia D, Siano M, Oreni L, et al. Self-reported olfactory and taste disorders in SARS-CoV-2 patients: a cross-sectional study. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2020.
65. Tong JY, Wong A, Zhu D, Fastenberg JH, Tham T. The Prevalence of Olfactory and Gustatory Dysfunction in COVID-19 Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2020;194599820926473.
66. McMichael TM, Currie DW, Clark S, Pogosjans S, Kay M, Schwartz NG, et al. Epidemiology of Covid-19 in a Long-Term Care Facility in King County, Washington. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(21):2005-11.
67. Tay HS, Harwood R. Atypical presentation of COVID-19 in a frail older person. *Age Ageing*. 2020.
68. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public: When and how to use masks. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. (<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/when-and-how-to-use-masks>, accessed 4 June 2020).
69. Information Note COVID-19 and NCDs. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2020. (https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/inaugural-who-partners-forum/covid-19-and-ncds--final---corr7.pdf?sfvrsn=9b65e287_1&download=true, accessed 4 June 2020).
70. Public use of masks as source control during the COVID-19 pandemic: key considerations from social science. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. (unpublished, accessed 26 May 2020).
71. AFNOR. 2020. SPEC S76-001: Masque barrière. Guide d'exigence minimales, de méthode d'essais, de confection et d'usage. (<https://masques-barrieres.afnor.org/home/telechargement>, accessed 4 June 2020).
72. Liao L, Xiao W, Zhao M, Yu X, Wang H, Wang Q, et al. Can N95 Respirators Be Reused after Disinfection? How Many Times? *ACS Nano*. 2020;14(5):6348-56.
73. Jung, H., Kim, J.K., Lee, S., Lee, J., Kim, J., Tsai, P., et al., 2014. Comparison of Filtration Efficiency and Pressure Drop in Anti-Yellow Sand Masks, Quarantine Masks, Medical Masks, General Masks, and Handkerchiefs. *Aerosol Air Qual. Res.* 14, 991–1002. (<https://doi.org/10.4209/aagr.2013.06.0201>, accessed 4 June 2020).
74. Rengasamy S, Eimer B, Shaffer RE. Simple respiratory protection--evaluation of the filtration performance of cloth masks and common fabric materials against 20-1000 nm size particles. *Ann Occup Hyg*. 2010;54(7):789-98.
75. Jang JY, Kim, S.W., . Evaluation of Filtration Performance Efficiency of Commercial Cloth Masks *Journal of Environmental Health Sciences (한국환경보건학회지)* Volume 41 Issue 3 / Pages203-215 / 2015. 2015.
76. Podgórski, A., Bałazy, A., Gradoń, L., 2006. Application of nanofibers to improve the filtration efficiency of the most penetrating aerosol particles in fibrous filters. *Chemical Engineering Science* 61, 6804–6815. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ces.2006.07.022>, accessed 4 June 2020).
77. Zhao M, Liao L, Xiao W, Yu X, Wang H, Wang Q, et al. Household materials selection for homemade cloth face coverings and their filtration efficiency enhancement with triboelectric charging. *Nano Lett*. 2020.
78. Reusability of Facemasks During an Influenza Pandemic: Facing the Flu, 2006. National Academies Press, Washington, D.C. (<https://doi.org/10.17226/11637>, accessed 4 June 2020).
79. Lee SA, Hwang DC, Li HY, Tsai CF, Chen CW, Chen JK. Particle Size-Selective Assessment of Protection of European Standard FFP Respirators and Surgical Masks against Particles-Tested with Human Subjects. *J Healthc Eng*. 2016;2016.
80. Your 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (https://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/Your_5_Moments_For_Hand_Hygiene_Poster.pdf?ua=1, accessed 4 June 2020).

Acknowledgements

This document was developed based on advice by the Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for Infectious Hazards (STAG-IH), and in consultation with the following members of:

- 1) the WHO Health Emergencies Programme (WHE) Ad-hoc COVID-19 IPC Guidance Development Group (in alphabetical order):

Jameela Alsaman, Ministry of Health, Bahrain; Anucha Apisamtharak, Thammasat University Hospital, Thailand; Baba Aye, Public Services International, France; Gregory Built, UNICEF, United States of America (USA); Roger Chou, Oregon Health Science University, USA; May Chu, Colorado School of Public Health, USA; John Conly, Alberta Health Services, Canada; Barry Cookson, University College London, United Kingdom; Nizam Damani, Southern Health & Social Care Trust, United Kingdom; Dale Fisher, Goarn, Singapore; Joost Hopman, Radboud University Medical Center, The Netherlands; Mushtuq Husain, Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control & Research, Bangladesh; Kushlani Jayatilleke, Sri Jayewardenapura General Hospital, Sri Lanka; Seto Wing Jong, School of Public Health, Hong Kong SAR, China; Souha Kanj, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Lebanon; Daniele Lantagne, Tufts University, USA; Fernanda Lessa, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA; Anna Levin, University of São Paulo, Brazil; Ling Moi Lin, Sing Health, Singapore; Caline Mattar, World Health Professions Alliance, USA; Mary-Louise McLaws, University of New South Wales, Australia; Geeta Mehta, Journal of Patient Safety and Infection Control, India; Shaheen Mehtar, Infection Control Africa Network, South Africa; Ziad Memish, Ministry of Health, Saudi Arabia; Babacar Ndoeye, Infection Control Africa Network, Senegal; Fernando Otaiza, Ministry of Health, Chile; Diamantis

Plachouras, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Sweden; Maria Clara Padoveze, School of Nursing, University of São Paulo, Brazil; Mathias Pletz, Jena University, Germany; Marina Salvadori, Public Health Agency of Canada, Canada; Mitchell Schwaber, Ministry of Health, Israel; Nandini Shetty, Public Health England, United Kingdom; Mark Sobsey, University of North Carolina, USA; Paul Ananth Tambyah, National University Hospital, Singapore; Andreas Voss, Canisius-Wilhelmina Ziekenhuis, The Netherlands; Walter Zingg, University of Geneva Hospitals, Switzerland;

- 2) the WHO Health Emergencies Programme (WHE) Ad-hoc Experts Advisory Panel for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Preparedness, Readiness and Response to COVID-19, and other international experts including (in alphabetical order):

Mardjan Arvand, Robert Koch Institute Nordufer, Denmark; Elizabeth Bancroft, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA; Gail Carson, ISARIC Global Support Centre, United Kingdom; Larry Chu, Stanford University School of Medicine, USA; Shan-Chwen Chang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan, Feng-Yee Chang, National Defense Medical Center, Taiwan, Steven Chu, Stanford University, USA; Yi Cui, Stanford University, USA; Jane Davies, Médecins Sans Frontières, The Netherlands; Katherine Defalco, Public Health Agency of Canada, Canada; Kathleen Dunn, Public Health Agency of Canada; Janine Goss, Public Health England, United Kingdom; Alison Holmes, Imperial College, United Kingdom; Paul Hunter, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom; Giuseppe Ippolito, Istituto Nazionale per le Malattie Infettive Lazzaro

Spallanzani, Italy; Marimuthu Kalisvar, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore; Dan Lebowitz, Hopitaux Universitaires de Genève, Switzerland; Outi Lyytikäinen, Finland; Trish Perl, UT Southwestern, USA; F. Mauro Orsini, Ministry of Health, Santiago, Chile; Didier Pittet, University of Geneva Hospitals, and Faculty of Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland; Benjamin Park, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA; Amy Price, Stanford University School of Medicine, USA; Supriya Sharma, Public Health Canada; Nalini Singh, The George Washington University, USA; Rachel Smith, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA; Jorgen Stassinjns, Médecins Sans Frontières, The Netherlands; Sara Tomczyk, Robert Koch Institute, Germany.

The WHO Secretariat: Benedetta Allegranzi, Gertrude Avortri, Mekdim Ayana, Hanan Balkhy, April Baller, Elizabeth Barrera-Cancedda, Anjana Bhushan, Sylvie Briand, Alessandro Cassini, Giorgio Cometto, Ana Paula Coutinho Rehse, Carmem Da Silva, Nino Dal Dayanguirang, Sophie Harriet Dennis, Sergey Fremin, Dennis Nathan Ford, Jonas Gonseth-Garcia, Rebeca Grant, Tom Grein, Ivan Ivanov, Landry Kabego, Pierre Claver Kariyo, Ying Ling Lin, Ornella Lincetto, Madison Moon, Takeshi Nishijima, Kevin Babila Ousman, Pillar Ramon-Pardo, Paul Rogers, Nahoko Shindo, Alice Simniceanu, Valeska Stenpliuk, Maha Tataat Ismail, Joao Paulo Toledo, Anthony Twywan, Maria Van Kerkhove, Vicky Willet, Masahiro Zakoji, Bassim Zayed.

© World Health Organization 2020. Some rights reserved. This work is available under the [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/) licence.

WHO reference number: WHO/2019-nCoV/IPC_Masks/2020.4

COVID-19: summary for Leon County

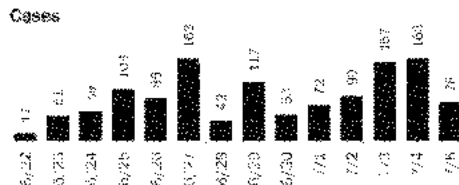
Data through Jul 5, 2020 verified as of Jul 6, 2020 at 09:25 AM

Data in this report are provisional and subject to change.

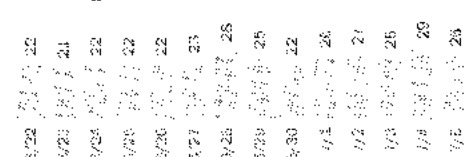
Cases per 100,000 with positive PCR for infection per month

Total cases	1,870
Florida residents	1,824
Non-Florida residents	46
Gender for Florida residents	
Men	859
Women	936
Unknown	29
Age for Florida residents	
Range	0 105
Median age	25

Cases in Florida residents by date case confirmed



Median age



Race, ethnicity	Cases	Hospitalizations	Deaths
White	460	28	4
Hispanic	46	2	0
Non-Hispanic	356	25	4
Unknown ethnicity	58	1	0
Black	468	25	4
Hispanic	10	0	0
Non-Hispanic	404	25	4
Unknown ethnicity	54	0	0
Other	60	3	0
Hispanic	20	2	0
Non-Hispanic	22	1	0
Unknown ethnicity	18	0	0
Unknown race	836	3	0
Hispanic	14	0	0
Non-Hispanic	10	0	0
Unknown ethnicity	812	3	0
Total	1,824	59	8

Outcomes for Florida residents

Leon	
Hospitalizations	59 (3% of all cases)
Deaths	8 (0% of all cases)

Statewide

Hospitalizations	16,045 (8% of all cases)
Deaths	3,778 (2% of all cases)

Cases in facility staff/residents

Leon	
Long-term care	95 (5% of all cases)
Correctional	28 (2% of all cases)

Statewide

Long-term care	14,668 (7% of all cases)
Correctional	3,999 (2% of all cases)

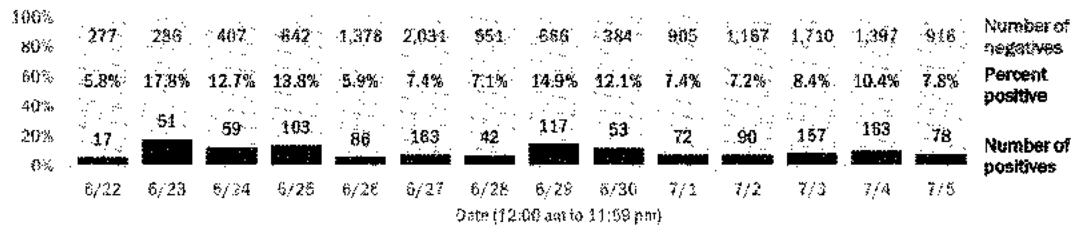
Hospitalization counts include anyone who was hospitalized at some point during their illness. It does not reflect the number of people currently hospitalized.

Other race includes any person with a race of American Indian/Alaskan native, Asian, native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or other.

Laboratory testing for Florida residents and non-Florida residents over the past 2 weeks

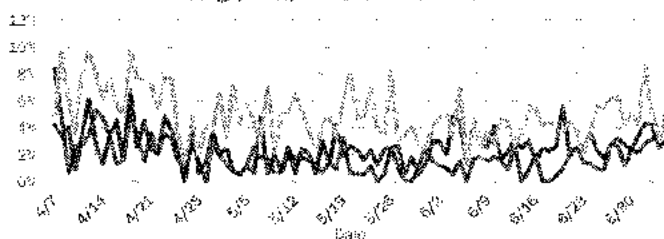
Number and percent of positive labs

These counts include the number of people for whom the department received PCR or antigen laboratory results by day. This percent is the number of people who test positive for the first time divided by all the people tested that day, excluding people who have previously tested positive.

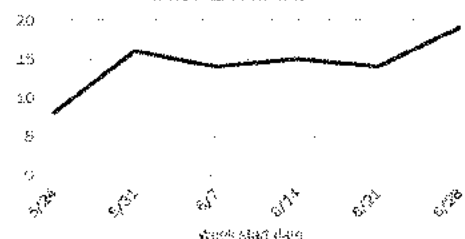


Emergency department (ED) and freestanding ED (FSED) chief complaint and admission data for Leon County

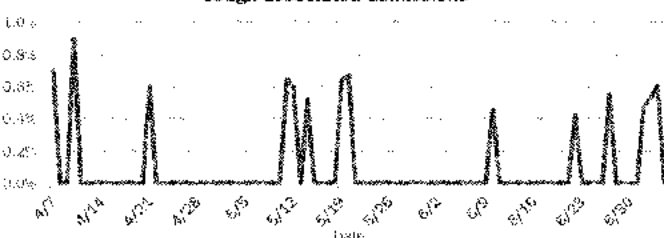
Daily percent of ED visits mentioning cough, fever, or shortness of breath



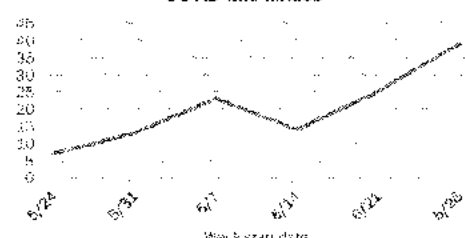
Weekly count of ED and FSED visits for influenza-like illness



Daily percent of ED visits resulting in cough-associated admissions



Weekly count of ED and FSED visits for COVID-like illness



The Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE-FL) includes chief complaint data from 211 of 212 Florida EDs and 77 of 80 Florida FSEDs. Data are transmitted electronically to ESSENCE-FL daily or hourly.

EXHIBIT Q

This copy is for your personal, non-commercial use only. To order presentation-ready copies for distribution to your colleagues, clients or customers visit <https://www.djreprints.com>.

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/coronavirus-numbers-are-accelerating-across-u-s-11593018754>

U.S.

Coronavirus Cases Are Accelerating Across U.S.

The seven-day average of new infections in 33 states is higher than it has been in the past two weeks



An outdoor church service at a Cave Creek, Ariz., saloon this past weekend. Arizona is setting new daily highs in Covid-19 cases.

PHOTO: CAITLIN O'HARA FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

By *Sarah Krouse, Anthony DeBarros and Brianna Abbott*

Updated June 24, 2020 6:53 pm ET

Covid-19's spread is picking up steam in a larger swath of the U.S. as cases have increased at a faster rate nationwide for nearly two weeks, an acceleration that isn't attributable solely to increased testing, a Wall Street Journal analysis shows.

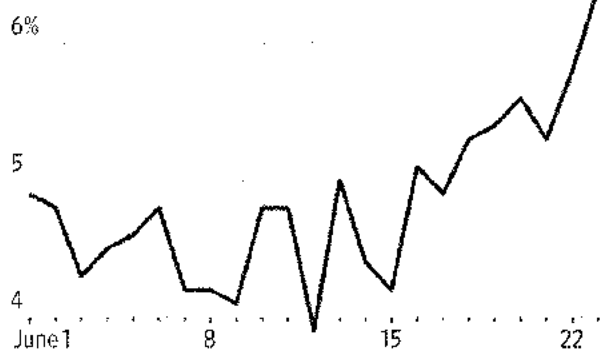
Thirty-three states, from Oklahoma to South Carolina and Washington, had a seven-day average of new cases on Tuesday that was higher than their average during the past two weeks, according to a Journal analysis of Johns Hopkins University data. That was the

situation in 21 states at the start of the month, so the data reflect recent increases in new cases.

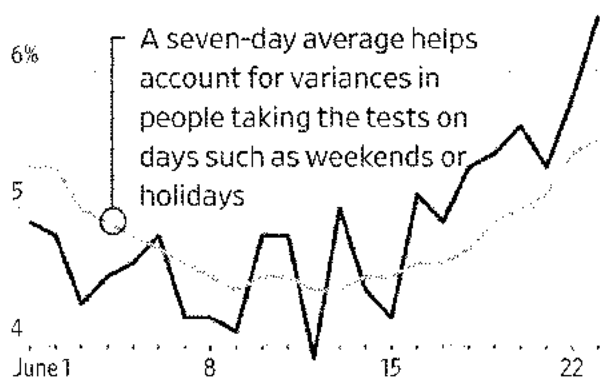
Seeing Where the Trend is Headed

How often cases come back positive is a strong indicator of community spread of coronavirus, with a lower rate indicative of slower spread and wider testing.

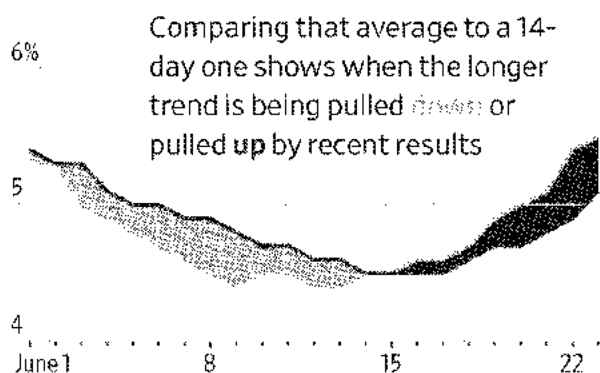
Positive test rate



Positive test rate



Leveling effect



Source: Covid Tracking Project

The seven-day average of new cases nationwide has been growing faster than the 14-day average since June 13, after lagging behind it since late April. Comparing the one- and two-week averages of new cases helps smooth out anomalies in the data, such as states not reporting cases during a weekend.

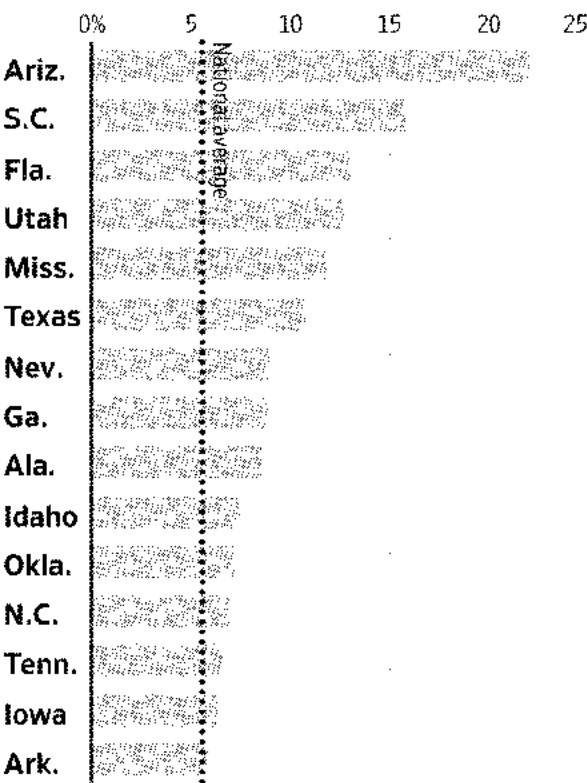
New York and nearby states such as New Jersey were early pandemic hot spots, but cases and deaths in those states continue to fall. Now, public health officials are expressing concern about rising case counts, the positive percentage of tests, and hospitalizations in Southern and Western states.

The recent case increases have already started to delay some plans to reopen economies. Oregon Gov. Kate Brown earlier this month paused the relaxation of coronavirus restrictions as cases in the state rose. In Louisiana, Gov. John Bel Edwards on Monday postponed moving the state into Phase 3 of its reopening for an additional 28 days amid a surge in cases and hospitalizations there.

Public health officials say the new coronavirus that causes Covid-19 will likely continue to spread across the U.S. in rolling, uneven waves, as municipalities adopt disparate approaches to business closures, testing strategies, tracing close contacts of infected people and mitigation measures such as mask-wearing.

Hot Spots

States with the highest percentage of positive Covid-19 test results for the week ended June 23. Nationally, 5.5% of tests were positive.



Source: The Covid Tracking Project

“We have been doing a natural-history experiment in the U.S., where we are lifting a bunch of the nonpharmaceutical interventions” such as shelter-in-place orders, said Stephen Parodi, the national infectious-disease leader at the Permanente Federation in

California. “And some of the lifting has been more phased, and some has been less phased.”

Death rates, another important indicator of the pandemic’s severity, continue to drop nationally but typically lag several weeks behind infections. Public health officials warned that a rise in infections among young people, who often experience milder disease, could in turn lead to the virus being transmitted to more-vulnerable populations.

The U.S. so far has logged more than 2.3 million Covid-19 cases, and more than 120,000 of those people have died from it, according to data from Johns Hopkins University. While the pandemic has reached nearly every corner of the U.S., it isn’t spreading evenly or at a uniform pace.

Late last week, new daily cases went above 30,000 for the first time since early May after hovering around 20,000 for several weeks, the data show, and on June 23, more than 34,000 new cases were reported. States in which new cases reached new highs Tuesday also include California and Georgia.

The White House’s top infectious-disease expert, Anthony Fauci, told Congress Tuesday that the U.S. is still in the middle of the first wave of the pandemic, a sentiment other outside public health experts have echoed.

The U.S. is currently seeing a “disturbing surge of infections,” Dr. Fauci said.

One reason more cases are being detected is that the U.S. is testing more people than it did early in the pandemic. Public health experts say looking at trends in the percentage of tests that come back positive can point to a directional rise or decline in the spread of the disease while taking the increased testing into account.

The Journal also compared seven-day averages in the percentage of positive test results to two-week averages of that metric for a potential indication of increased disease spread, using data from the Covid Tracking Project. There were 29 states in which the seven-day average of the percentage of positive tests was higher than the comparable two-week average, including states such as Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nevada that began reopening their economies and easing social restrictions in late April or early May.



Miami Beach, Fla., last week. Florida is among the states reporting more Covid-19 cases among people in their 20s and 30s.

PHOTO: EVA MARIE UZCATEGUI/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES

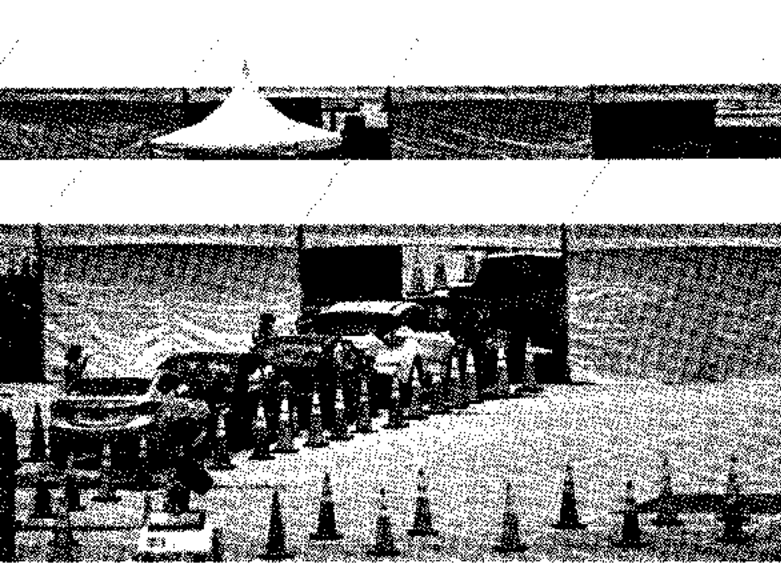
If the proportion of positive test results is rising along with the overall number of infections, then the greater number of cases can't be accounted for by testing alone, public health experts say, assuming that the number of daily tests being done is either flat or increasing.

"It's one of the better measures that we have," Julie Vaishampayan, the Stanislaus County public health officer in California and chair of the public health committee at the Infectious Diseases Society of America, said at a media briefing on Tuesday.

One limitation of the percentage-positive metric is that it might fall as more testing becomes available to people without symptoms who want to be tested, just as in the early days of the pandemic percentage-positive rates were higher when tests were only available to sick people and front-line health workers.

"There's no question that the uptick we're seeing in parts of the U.S. is a real epidemiological uptick," said Caroline Buckee, an associate professor of epidemiology at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, at a media briefing.

Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey tweeted Tuesday that it is important for citizens to answer calls from public health officials about contact tracing as well as instructions on how to wear protective masks properly.



A coronavirus-testing facility in Miami earlier this month. Municipalities have adopted disparate approaches to testing strategies.

PHOTO: CRISTOBAL HERRERA/EPA/SHUTTERSTOCK

On Monday, Texas Gov. Greg Abbott said that Covid-19 is spreading at an “unacceptable rate” in the state and “must be corralled.” He encouraged people to wear masks and socially distance, adding that he didn’t want to backtrack on reopening the state. On Tuesday, cases and hospitalizations rose to records, and Gov. Abbott expanded the ability for local officials to put restrictions on outdoor gatherings of more than 100 people and urged that people stay home.

In addition to states reopening their restaurants, retail stores and child-care facilities, many cities across the country have been home to large crowds of civil-rights protesters sparked by the police killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis on May 25. Some public health officials also have linked recent rises in cases to people congregating on Memorial Day weekend or in tightly packed indoor bars and other venues.

RELATED COVERAGE

[New York, New Jersey, Connecticut Tell Travelers From Areas With High Virus Rates to Self-Isolate](#)

[Cases Surge in Three Most Populous States](#)

[Colleges Spend Millions to Prepare to Reopen](#)

[Disney Workers Push Back on Park Reopening Plans](#)

[New York City Marathon Canceled](#)

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS

How should states with rising numbers of Covid-19 cases respond? Join the conversation below.

“Putting it all together, it’s very difficult to tease out specifically why we see an increase,” said Pinar Keskinocak, an infectious-disease modeler and director of the Center for Health and Humanitarian Systems at Georgia Institute of Technology. “But in general we can expect more interaction. We’re going to see more cases.”

The trajectory of cases likely depends on each state’s public health infrastructure, reopening plan and public buy-in, infectious-disease doctors say. Varying state directives on mask-wearing have led to confrontations and tiffs among customers, business owners, politicians and public health officials.

Public health officials say the percentage of tests that come back positive paired with new case numbers, hospitalization rates and deaths, among other metrics, together paint a picture of the virus’s spread throughout a community. Covid-related hospitalizations are also rising in some states, including California, Texas and Utah.

Public health experts say hospitalizations typically lag behind increases in cases because it takes time for the disease to progress after people first start showing symptoms. Hospitalizations broadly have been on the decline in recent months, but are now trending upward in at least 14 states, including California, Nevada and Alabama, according to a Wall Street Journal analysis of data compiled by the Covid Tracking Project.

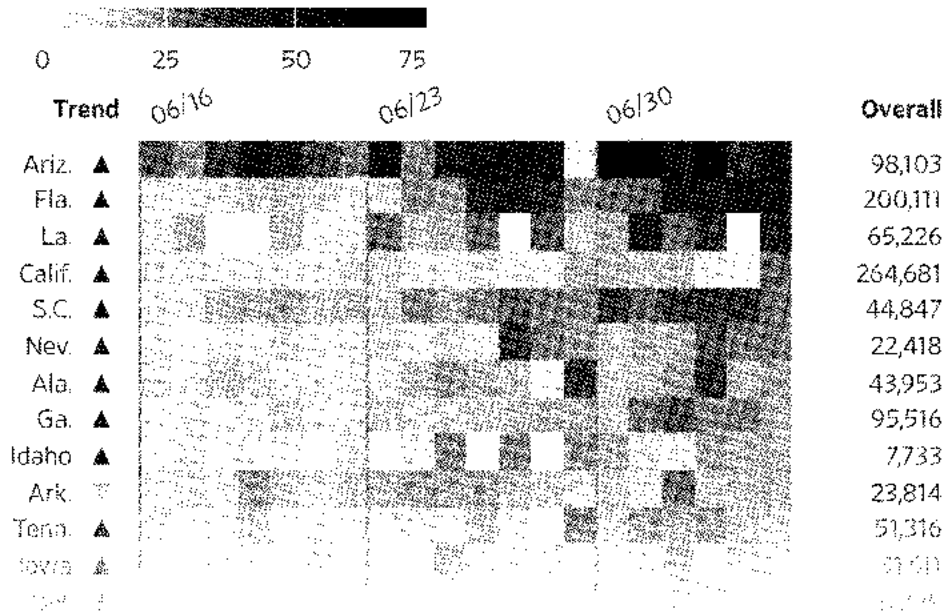
Several states, including Texas, Florida and South Carolina, are also reporting more cases among people in their 20s and 30s, as some health authorities worry that some younger people are dropping social-distancing measures and other precautions.

“The biggest issue is that it’s a reflection of the overall burden in the community,” Preeti Malani, chief health officer at the University of Michigan, said at a Tuesday media briefing. “It’s not like they only interact with young people.”

Monitoring the U.S. Outbreak

Confirmed cases by state, ranked by latest full-day count

Daily confirmed cases per 100,000 residents



SEE MORE

Note: Trend indicates whether a state had an increase or decrease in total number of cases in the past seven days compared with previous seven days. Last updated July 6, at 5:37 a.m.

Sources: Johns Hopkins Center for Systems Science and Engineering; the Lancet; Associated Press; U.S. Census

Write to Sarah Krouse at sarah.krouse@wsj.com and Brianna Abbott at brianna.abbott@wsj.com

Copyright © 2020 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All Rights Reserved

This copy is for your personal, non-commercial use only. To order presentation-ready copies for distribution to your colleagues, clients or customers visit <https://www.djreprints.com>.

NEWS

As Florida begins third reopened month, future clouded by rising COVID-19 caseloads

John Kennedy USA TODAY NETWORK — Florida Capital Bureau

Published 4:32 p.m. ET Jun. 30, 2020 | Updated 8:31 a.m. ET Jul. 1, 2020

As Florida braced Tuesday for beginning its third month of an economic reopening, another 6,093 new coronavirus cases were added to a toll that has spiked sharply over the past week.

The climbing case load has many questioning not only the response of Gov. Ron DeSantis and state health officials to the virus, but also just how long reopening can endure in its current form.

“We’re telling our members mandate masks, do everything above and beyond just so we’re not next” for shutdown, said Carol Dover, president and CEO of the Florida Restaurant and Lodging Association. “I’ve told them, ‘We’re next, if you’re not careful.’”

Tuesday’s new cases brought Florida to 152,434 cumulative people identified with infections, while another 58 deaths left the state with 3,505 fatalities from COVID-19.

More: Don't overlook pressing health issues because of COVID-19 fears

More: Obesity concerns an important risk factor for COVID-19

Health officials reported that 14,580 people have been hospitalized, a 43% increase since June 1, records show, amounting to an average of an additional 145 people a day entering Florida hospitals over the month because of the illness.

While testing has stepped up dramatically, the state’s rate of positive cases has also soared — averaging 14.35% over the past week — three times what it was a month ago. Epidemiologists say the rate is a clear sign that the virus has spread widely.

Florida is among more than 30 states where coronavirus cases are on a significant rise, prompting DeSantis and governors in California, Washington, Texas and Arizona to walk back at least some of their reopenings.

DeSantis last Friday shut down bars — limiting them to take-out service — exactly three weeks after he’d allowed them to reopen, shortly after restaurants were allowed to serve at 50% capacity.

The state reported almost 10,000 new cases of coronavirus that day — a record that followed a number of recent record-setting days.

Still, Florida's governor said Tuesday at an appearance in Juno Beach that he had no plans to retreat further.

"If we protect the vulnerable, then we're going to be able to get through this patch adequately," DeSantis said, adding that the median age of those testing positive for the virus in recent weeks is in the 30s.

More than 80% of Florida deaths from the virus are among people age 65 and older. Still, DeSantis said younger people who think they may have the virus, and who may show few or no symptoms of being sick, need to avoid interacting with older relatives and associates.

More: Historically black colleges fight for survival, reopening amid coronavirus pandemic

More: Coronavirus surges, sparking health, fiscal concerns

Dover, though, said that restaurants and other businesses now face hurdles as they struggle with employees who test positive. Along with losing a worker and maybe several coworkers to two weeks of isolation, the business is thoroughly cleaning, sometimes forcing closure for a couple of days.

When DeSantis closed bars, she said that some restaurants and hotels also shuttered theirs to avoid being seen as sanctioning bad behavior.

"It requires a lot more management to hover over and make sure you're getting social distancing," Dover said. "But it's something we're doing, and have got to do."

Although the Republican governor, an ally of President Donald Trump, has refused to require masks statewide, more than 70 Florida governments have enacted their own standards, with the city of Sarasota and Seminole County among the latest to demand masks when at an indoor business or outside where social distancing is impossible.

Jacksonville, which earlier this month was selected to host part of next month's Republican National Convention, largely because the already chosen site, Charlotte, N.C., insisted on a scaled down gathering not to Trump's liking, reversed policy and ordered masks Monday for indoor public gatherings.

Jacksonville Mayor Lenny Curry is a former Florida Republican Party chairman. And in announcing the requirement, the city left open the possibility the standard could be lifted by the Aug. 24 convention start.

DeSantis said Monday that he "worked very closely" with Jacksonville and has "left it to the locals to make decisions about whether they want to use coercive measures or impose any type of criminal penalties. We're not going to do that statewide."

Coronavirus: WHO advises to wear masks in public areas

6 June 2020



Coronavirus pandemic



The World Health Organization (WHO) has changed its advice on face masks, saying they should be worn in public where social distancing is not possible to help stop the spread of coronavirus.

The global body said new information showed they could provide "a barrier for potentially infectious droplets".

Some countries already recommend or mandate face coverings in public.

The WHO had previously argued there was not enough evidence to say that healthy people should wear masks.

However, WHO director-general Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said on Friday that "in light of evolving evidence, the WHO advises that governments should encourage the general public to wear masks where there is widespread transmission and physical distancing is difficult, such as on public transport, in shops or in other confined or crowded environments".

- **The new rules for face coverings in England explained**
- **The mystery of asymptomatic 'silent spreaders'**
- **Tracking the global outbreak**

The organisation had always advised that medical face masks should be worn by people who are sick and by those caring for them.

Globally, there have been 6.7 million confirmed coronavirus cases and nearly 400,000 deaths since the outbreak began late last year, **according to data compiled by Johns Hopkins University.**

What is the WHO's advice?

The organisation said **its new guidance** had been prompted by studies over recent weeks.

Dr Maria Van Kerkhove, the WHO's technical lead expert on Covid-19, told Reuters news agency the recommendation was for people to wear a "fabric mask - that is, a non-medical mask".

Fabric masks should consist of "at least three layers of different material" in order to be effective, the WHO says.

However, those aged over-60 and with underlying health risks should wear medical masks in areas where there is community transmission.

At the same time, the WHO stressed that face masks were just one of a range of tools that could be used to reduce the risk of transmission - and that they should not give people a false sense of protection.

"Masks on their own will not protect you from Covid-19," Dr Tedros said.

Big shift in guidance



Analysis

By David Shukman
Science editor

This is a big shift in the WHO's guidance on when the public should cover their faces. For months, the organisation's experts stuck to the line that masks would encourage a false sense of security and would deprive medical professionals of badly needed protective equipment.

Those arguments have not gone away but at the same time the WHO acknowledges that new evidence has emerged on the risks of transmission.

It points to recent research that people can be highly infectious in the few days before they show symptoms and that some people catch the virus but never show symptoms at all, **as I reported last weekend**.

So where distancing is not possible, such as on public transport and in locations as varied as shops and refugee camps, it is suggested that faces are covered with homemade masks to avoid passing on the infection.

Over 60s with underlying health conditions should go further, the WHO said, and wear medical-grade masks to give themselves better protection.

More about coronavirus

- **DEATHS: Remembering 100 NHS and healthcare workers**
- **LOOK-UP TOOL: How many cases in your area?**
- **GLOBAL SPREAD: Tracking the pandemic**

■ **VACCINE: Stalled programmes 'putting children's lives at risk'**

In Brazil, President Jair Bolsonaro threatened to pull the country out of the WHO unless it ceased to be a "partisan political organisation". The leader, who had initially dismissed the virus as a "little flu", has been critical of the lockdown policies recommended by the agency to tackle the spread of the disease.

Last week, **US President Donald Trump said he would end ties with the WHO**, saying it had failed to hold China - where the outbreak begun - to account over coronavirus.

In the UK, the government announced on Friday that hospital visitors and outpatients would be required to wear face coverings, and that hospital staff would have to wear medical masks, even if they were not in a clinical setting.

The guidance will come into force on 15 June, as more businesses open up and more pupils return to school. Also on Friday **the UK became the second country to record more than 40,000** coronavirus-related deaths, after the US.

7 myths are fueling new Covid-19 surges. Avoiding these will help save the economy and save lives

By Holly Yan, CNN

Updated 1:29 PM ET, Mon July 6, 2020

(CNN) It's easy to fall into a false sense of security now that states have reopened. And many are already paying the price.

States are shutting down businesses again. Popular beaches have closed. And the rate of new Covid-19 infections keeps growing in most states, threatening to reverse the progress made during stay-at-home orders.

So what happened? When states reopened to try to save the economy, the fate of this pandemic shifted from government mandates to personal responsibility.

But many are not heeding that responsibility, instead letting their guard down too early due to popular misconceptions:

If the economy is open, the pandemic is getting better, right?

No. "This is not even close to being over," the head of the World Health Organization said.

Only about 5% to 8% of the US population has been infected with this new coronavirus, meaning we have a long way to go before reaching herd immunity.



Gatherings in homes may be fueling the spread of Covid-19

Herd immunity generally happens when 70% to 90% of a population becomes immune to an infectious disease -- either because people have been infected and recovered, or because they've been vaccinated.

But it will be many months before a Covid-19 vaccine might be publicly available -- if one becomes effective and available at all.

There's also no cure for the novel coronavirus. So the only way to control this deadly pandemic is through personal behavior -- like staying 6 feet away from others, including in social settings, and wearing a face mask.

"It is critical that we all take the personal responsibility to slow the transmission of Covid-19 and embrace the universal use of face coverings," Dr. Robert Redfield, director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, said Tuesday.

More than 127,000 Americans have died from Covid-19 in less than six months, with hundreds more deaths every day.

I'm young and healthy, so I'm not worried

New Covid-19 infections have skyrocketed in the Gen Z and millennial age groups. And while the death rate is lower among young adults, many are struggling with long-term effects from the disease.

"Specifically, I'm addressing the younger members of our society, the millennials and the Generation Z's," Redfield said in calling for face coverings. "I ask those that are listening to spread the word."



16 friends got Covid-19 after going to a bar. Hear their warning to young people 03:50

came down with Covid-19.

During their night out, the virus seemed "out of sight, out of mind" because they didn't know anyone who had contracted it, Crisp said. The group also had a false sense of security, she said, because their governor said it was safe to reopen.

"I feel foolish. It's too soon," Crisp said.

In Florida, the median age group for those infected back in March was people in their 60s. But in the past few weeks, that median age has plummeted to young adults in their early 30s, Gov. Ron DeSantis said in late June.

The rapid surge of infections in Florida is "being driven by that 18 to 35-year-old group," DeSantis said.

After Florida started reopening in early May, Erika Crisp and 15 friends went to celebrate a birthday at a bar where no one was wearing a mask. All 16 friends

New Jersey physician Dr. Jen Caudle said she's seen young patients suffer serious or long-term complications from Covid-19 -- including strokes, shortness of breath, fatigue, or the inability to smell and taste long after recovering from the virus.



Covid-19 causes sudden strokes in young adults, doctors say

Utah Jazz center Rudy Gobert, 28, was the first NBA player to report testing positive for Covid-19 back in March. Three months later, he still hasn't fully recovered, Gobert told the French sports publication L'Equipe.

Days before his diagnosis, Gobert had made light of the pandemic when he jokingly touched every microphone during a news conference.

He later publicly apologized and urged the public to not fall into a false sense of security like he did.

"I wish I would have taken this thing more seriously, and I hope everyone else will do so," Gobert said.

We're checking the temperatures of all employees / customers / party guests



More than 100 coronavirus cases are linked to one Michigan bar

Temperature screenings won't catch asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic carriers of coronavirus, who don't feel sick but are still contagious.

An estimated 40% of coronavirus transmissions happen without any symptoms, according to the CDC.

Even those who do have symptoms might not have a fever. In fact, many older adults -- the age group most likely to suffer severe complications from Covid-19 -
- don't get a fever at all.

I don't need to wear a mask

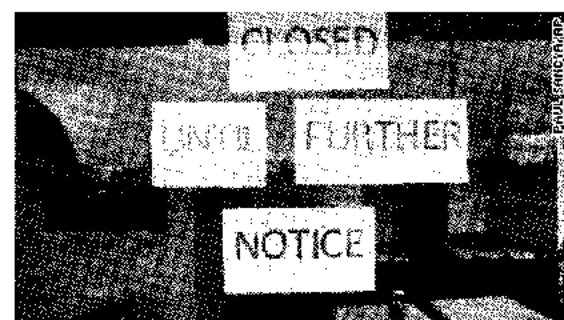
"As economies open up more, masks become more important, not less important," said Jeremy Howard, a research scientist at the University of San Francisco.



Want to prevent another shutdown, save 33,000 lives and protect yourself? Wear a face mask, doctors say

distancing might not be possible.

Arizona and Florida do not require face masks and now have among the highest infection rates in the country. Arizona has shut down bars, gyms and other businesses to deal with the crisis, and some Florida beaches have temporarily closed.



Why a 2nd wave of shutdowns might be worse than the 1st – and how to prevent it

Howard has spent much of the past four months in Texas, where he noticed the use of face masks dropped as the state started reopening.

Now, Texas is grappling with a dangerous resurgence of Covid-19, forcing Gov. Greg Abbott to shut down some businesses once again. Abbott recently issued an executive order requiring mask use.

At least 20 states and the District of Columbia now require people to wear masks in public when social

If 95% of Americans wore face masks in public, it could prevent 33,000 deaths by October 1, according to the University of Washington's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Why top health officials reversed their guidance on face masks

US Surgeon General Dr. Jerome Adams said if you want more businesses to reopen and stay open, wear a mask.

"Some feel face coverings infringe on their freedom of choice- but if more wear them, we'll have MORE freedom to go out," tweeted Adams, who was nominated by President Donald Trump.

"Face coverings → less asymptomatic viral spread → more places open, and sooner! Exercise and promote your freedom by choosing to wear a face covering!"

The rate of deaths is decreasing, so things are getting better, right?

The US recently reported its highest number of new Covid-19 cases in a single day, and doctors say the rate of infection is outpacing the increase in testing.

"Our daily case/new infection rate has really skyrocketed to over 40,000," said Dr. Jonathan Reiner, a professor at George Washington University School of Medicine.



Covid-19 deaths are expected to go down before a sharp rise in September, researcher says

that, doctors say.

First, deaths from Covid-19 often lag weeks behind new infections. It can take up to two weeks for symptoms to appear. After that, people might not get tested immediately. Then, it can take even longer for severe cases to require hospitalization.



Public health experts are increasingly frustrated with America's lack of leadership on coronavirus

Health experts say the current spikes in new cases coincide with what happened several weeks ago -- when states started reopening and many people abandoned safety measures such as wearing masks or social distancing.

Why it takes so long after infections to learn about diagnoses and deaths

Yet while new cases soar, the daily numbers of Covid-19 deaths have generally decreased. Don't be fooled by

"It takes about a week after someone becomes infected until they get sick enough to be hospitalized, and then often about a week after that until you start seeing deaths," Reiner said.

"We've sort of plateaued with the death rate sort of fluctuating between 600 and 800 deaths per day. ... Obviously, everyone is concerned about the death rate starting to take off again."

Second, many of those newly infected are young people who are less likely to die from the virus. But they can still easily infect others by just talking or breathing.

With the current rates of transmission, "we will reach 100,000 cases per day" in the US, said internal medicine specialist Dr. Jorge Rodriguez.

With this virus, "one person -- on the average -- infects three people, and we're already at 40,000" new cases reported daily, Rodriguez said Tuesday.

Your top coronavirus questions, answered

I've already tested negative, so I'm fine

That's not an excuse to stop taking precautions.

"Sometimes there are false negatives, which means you have the disease but the test doesn't detect it," according to Penn Medicine.

"Because it is possible to get a negative result even when you have coronavirus, it is important to be careful even when you receive a negative result."

Even if a negative test result is correct, you may have been infected since that test was taken.

Maybe we should just let nature take its course and get herd immunity

That's not a good idea because some intensive care units are already at or near capacity, Rodriguez said.



Why herd immunity could take a very long time with Covid-19

Even if you get coronavirus but don't get very sick, this virus is highly contagious -- and you could infect others who will need hospitalization.

And that could reduce care for anyone else who needs it -- such as car wreck victims or people suffering from heart attacks.

"People are being admitted to hospital beds and being admitted to ICU (intensive care unit) beds faster than

they're being discharged" due to the coronavirus, said Will Humble, executive director of the Arizona Public Health Association.

Humble said he's worried hospitals will go into "crisis standards of care," which basically means "lower care for everybody, not just people with Covid-19."



The US has 4% of the world's population but 25% of its Covid-19 cases

said.

"We are not defenseless against this disease."

CNN's Zachary B. Wolf, Alicia Lee and Amanda Watts contributed to this report.

There's another problem with waiting for herd immunity: This virus is so new, no one knows whether antibodies developed after recovering from the virus will provide any long-term immunity.

But the CDC director said everyone can help stop this deadly pandemic. It just takes personal responsibility.

"We have powerful tools at our disposal -- social distancing, wear a face cover in public, and be disciplined about the frequent hand washing," Redfield

Special Notice Concerning COVID-19

Learn about UCSF's response to the coronavirus outbreak, important updates on campus safety precautions, and the latest policies and guidance on our COVID-19 resource website. You can also [access information from the CDC](#). **Learn more**

Patient Care June 26, 2020

Still Confused About Masks? Here's the Science Behind How Face Masks Prevent Coronavirus

By [Nina Bai](#)

UCSF is committed to providing the highest quality patient care and research. We are currently facing a global health crisis with the coronavirus outbreak. We are working closely with public health officials to ensure the safety of our patients, staff, and the community. We are also providing updates on our COVID-19 resource website.



As states reopen from stay-at-home orders, many, including California, are now requiring people to wear face coverings in most public spaces to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

Both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization now recommend cloth masks for the general public, but earlier in the pandemic, both organizations recommended just the opposite. These shifting guidelines may have sowed confusion among the public about the utility of masks.

But health experts say the evidence is clear that masks can help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and that the more people wearing masks, the better.

We talked to UC San Francisco epidemiologist George Rutherford, MD, and infectious disease

on how masks work, and what to consider when choosing a mask.

Why did the CDC change its guidance on wearing masks?

The original CDC guidance partly was based on what was thought to be low disease prevalence earlier in the pandemic, said Chin-Hong.

“So, of course, you’re preaching that the juice isn’t really worth the squeeze to have the whole population wear masks in the beginning – but that was really a reflection of not having enough testing, anyway,” he said. “We were getting a false sense of security.”

Rutherford was more blunt. The legitimate concern that the limited supply of surgical masks and N95 respirators should be saved for health care workers should not have prevented more nuanced messaging about the benefits of masking. “We should have told people to wear cloth masks right off the bat,” he said.

Another factor “is that culturally, the U.S. wasn’t really prepared to wear masks,” unlike some countries in Asia where the practice is more common, said Chin-Hong. Even now, some Americans are choosing to ignore CDC guidance and local mandates on masks, a hesitation that Chin-Hong says is “foolhardy.”

What may have finally convinced the CDC to change its guidance in favor of masks were rising disease prevalence and a clearer understanding that both pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic transmission are possible – even common. Studies have found that viral load peaks in the days before symptoms begin and that speaking is enough to expel virus-carrying droplets.

“I think the biggest thing with COVID now that shapes all of this guidance on masks is that we can’t tell who’s infected,” said Chin-Hong. “You can’t look in a crowd and say, oh, that person should wear mask. There’s a lot of asymptomatic infection, so everybody has to wear a mask.”

What evidence do we have that wearing a mask is effective in preventing COVID-19?

There are several strands of evidence supporting the efficacy of masks.

One category of evidence comes from laboratory studies of respiratory droplets and the ability of various masks to block them. An experiment using high-speed video found that hundreds of droplets ranging from 20 to 500 micrometers were generated when saying a simple phrase, but that nearly all these droplets were blocked when the mouth was covered by a damp washcloth. Another study of people who had influenza or the common cold found that wearing a surgical mask significantly reduced the amount of these respiratory viruses emitted in droplets and aerosols.

But the strongest evidence in favor of masks come from studies of real-world scenarios. “The most important thing are the epidemiologic data,” said Rutherford. Because it would be unethical to assign people to not wear a mask during a pandemic, the epidemiological evidence has come from so-called “experiments of nature.”

A recent study published in Health Affairs, for example, compared the COVID-19 growth rate before and after mask mandates in 15 states and the District of Columbia. It found that mask mandates led to a slowdown in daily COVID-19 growth rate, which became more apparent over time. The first five days after a mandate, the daily growth rate slowed by 0.9 percentage-points compared to the five days prior to the mandate; at three weeks, the daily growth rate had slowed by 2 percentage-points.

Another study looked at coronavirus deaths across 198 countries and found that those with cultural norms or government policies favoring mask-wearing had lower death rates.

Two compelling case reports also suggest that masks can prevent transmission in high-risk scenarios, said Chin-Hong and Rutherford. In one case, a man flew from China to Toronto and

and all 25 people closest to him on the flight tested negative for COVID-19. In another case, in late May, two hair stylists in Missouri had close contact with 140 clients while sick with COVID-19. Everyone wore a mask and none of the clients tested positive.

Do masks protect the people wearing them or the people around them?

"I think there's enough evidence to say that the best benefit is for people who have COVID-19 to protect them from giving COVID-19 to other people, but you're still going to get a benefit from wearing a mask if you don't have COVID-19," said Chin-Hong.

Masks may be more effective as a "source control" because they can prevent larger expelled droplets from evaporating into smaller droplets that can travel farther.

Another factor to remember, noted Rutherford, is that you could still catch the virus through the membranes in your eyes, a risk that masking does not eliminate.

How many people need to wear masks to reduce community transmission?

"What you want is 100 percent of people to wear masks, but you'll settle for 80 percent," said Rutherford. In one simulation, researchers predicted that 80 percent of the population wearing masks would do more to reduce COVID-19 spread than a strict lockdown.

The latest forecast from the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation suggests that 33,000 deaths could be avoided by October 1 if 95 percent of people wore masks in public.

Even if you live in a community where few people wear masks, you would still reduce your own chances of catching the virus by wearing one, said Chin-Hong and Rutherford.

Does the type of mask matter?

Studies have compared various mask materials, but for the general public, the most important consideration may be comfort. The best mask is one you can wear comfortably and consistently, said Chin-Hong. N95 respirators are only necessary in medical situations such as intubation. Surgical masks are generally more protective than cloth masks, and some people find them lighter and more comfortable to wear.

The bottom line is that any mask that covers the nose and mouth will be of benefit.

“The concept is risk reduction rather than absolute prevention,” said Chin-Hong. “You don’t throw up your hands if you think a mask is not 100 percent effective. That’s silly. Nobody’s taking a cholesterol medicine because they’re going to prevent a heart attack 100 percent of the time, but you’re reducing your risk substantially.”

If we’re practicing social distancing, do we still need to wear masks?

A mnemonic that Chin-Hong likes is the “Three W’s to ward off COVID-19:” wearing a mask, washing your hands, and watching your distance.

“But of the three, the most important thing is wearing a mask,” he said. Compared to wearing a mask, cleaning your iPhone or wiping down your groceries are “just distractors.” There’s little evidence that fomites (contaminated surfaces) are a major source of transmission, whereas there is a lot of evidence of transmission through inhaled droplets, said Chin-Hong.

“You should always wear masks and socially distance,” said Rutherford. “I would be hesitant to try to parse it apart. But, yes, I think mask wearing is more important.”