



Chicago Department of Public Health Board of Health Introduction

Dr. Olusimbo Ige, Commissioner

June 10, 2025

Executive Authority

The Mayor is the chief executive of the city and is responsible for the administration and management of various city departments. The Mayor submits proposals and recommendations to the City Council and is active in the enforcement of the city's ordinances. The Mayor also submits the city's annual budget and appoints city officers, department commissioners or directors, and members of city boards and commissions.



Mayor Brandon Johnson

Commissioner Authority

Municipal Code for Commissioner and Department of Public Health

Commissioner and Department of Public Health Powers and Responsibilities (Department of Public Health, §§ 2-112)

- Appointed by the Mayor with City Council approval
- The Commissioner has administrative authority over the staff of the Department

Authorities

- Oversee all matters pertaining to the administration of the staff of the Department and the proper protection and promotion of public health in the City
- Issue rules necessary and proper for the administration and enforcement of health and environmental laws
- Arrest violators of the health provisions of the Municipal Code and exercise police power to correct emergency health hazards impacting city residents

Duties

- Execute, implement, and enforce state and municipal laws and federal, state, and local regulations concerning public health and environmental protection
- Determine which diseases should be reported to the Department and establish suitable detection and treatment programs towards controlling diseases
- Plan all aspects of health systems (employing staff, entering into contracts/agreements to employ staff, remodeling facilities, selecting ambulatory services and public health programming to administer, setting equipment requirements, etc.)



Dr. Olusimbo Ige

★ Legislative Authority

2025 City of Chicago Budget



City Council

- 50 wards represented by an alderperson who is elected by their constituency to serve a four-year term
- 50 alders comprise the Chicago City Council, which serves as the legislative branch of City government
- Legislative powers of the City Council are granted by the state legislature and by home rule provisions of the Illinois constitution
- Within specified limits, the City Council has the general authority to exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of the public health

Committee

- City Council Committee on Health and Human Relations has legislative jurisdiction over matters related to the Health Department
- Committee hosts subject matter hearings to receive updates from CDPH and community representatives on the status of health issues in Chicago
- Committee hosts hearings to consider health related introductions from the members of City Council or the Mayor
- Committee approves Mayoral nominations for Commissioner and Board of Health Members before they are voted on by the full Council



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

BRANDON JOHNSON
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2025-1
CITYWIDE OPERATIONS AND PROGRAM REVIEW

I, Brandon Johnson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby order as follows:

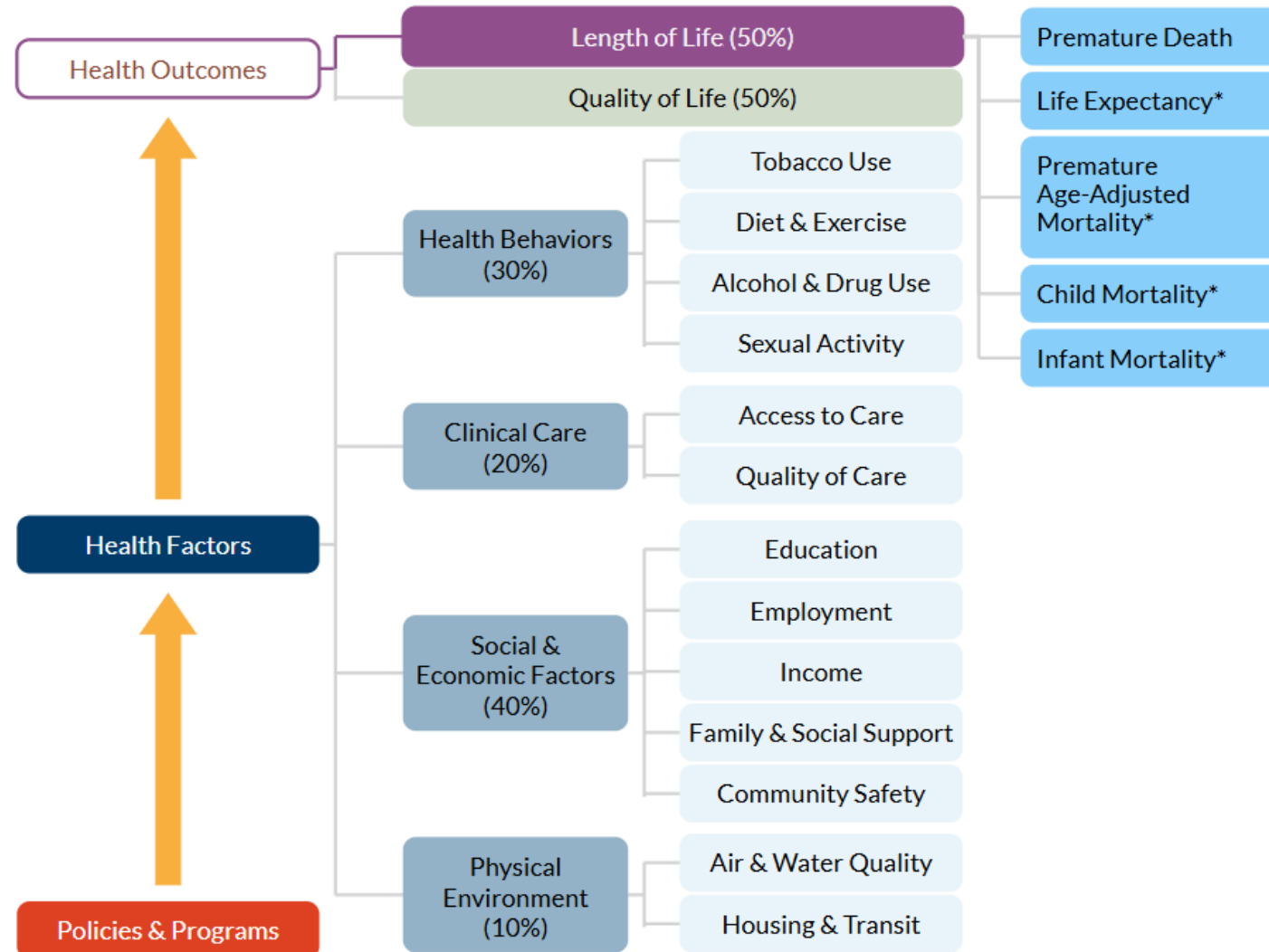
Section 1. The Office of Budget and Management (“OBM”) shall conduct a comprehensive review of City operations and programs. The review will assess the effectiveness, performance, and fiscal stewardship of such operations and programs, with the goal of improving equitable outcomes, enhancing service delivery, streamlining operations, pursuing progressive financing opportunities that address the needs of residents and identifying cost-saving opportunities.



Introduction to CDPH



Assessing The Health of Chicagoans



Chicago Department of Public Health



★ Public Health Foundational Areas

**Required Areas of Practice for Governmental Public Health Bodies,
Per the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)**

Maternal, Child,
Adolescent
& Family
Health



Environmental
Health



Communicable
Disease Prevention,
Investigation &
Control



Access to &
Linkage
with Care

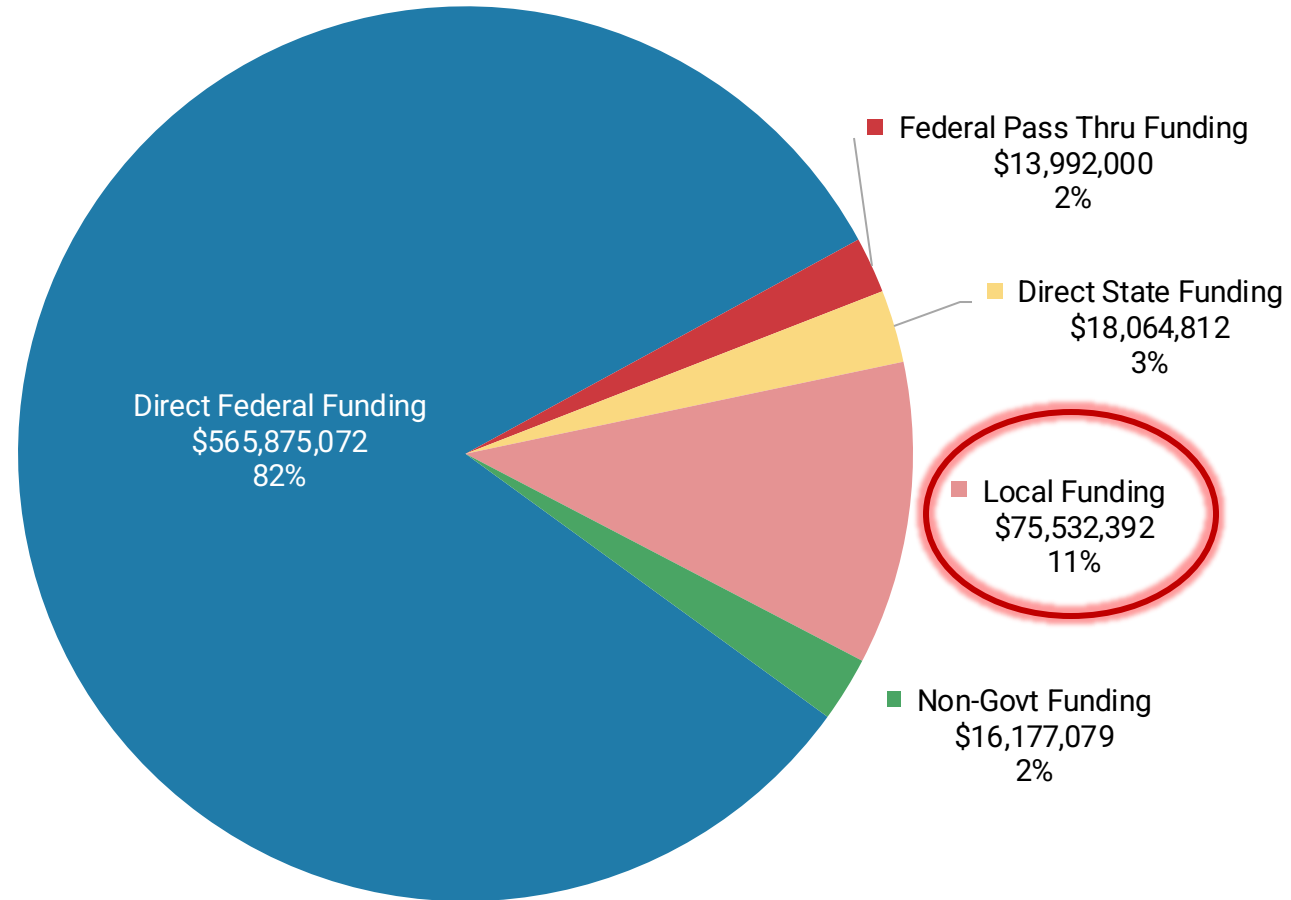


Chronic Disease,
Injury Prevention &
Behavioral Health
Promotion



Funding

FY 2025 Budget
\$699,834,541



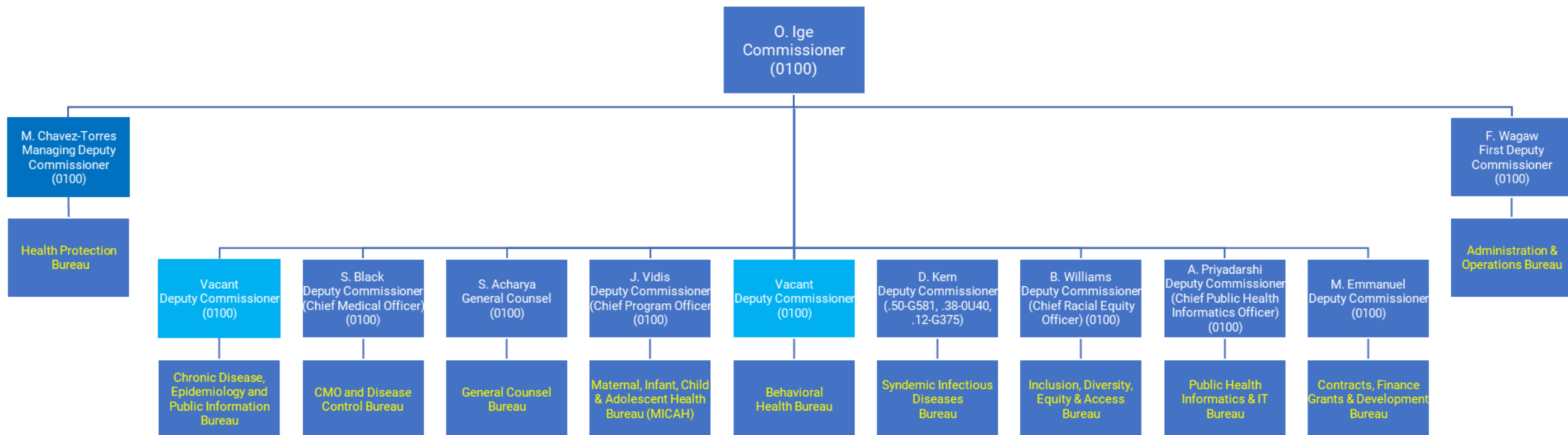


Introduction to CDPH Executive Leadership team



CDPH 2025
Strategic Plan

Summary Organizational Chart



Meet Our Team



Maternal, Infant, Child,
and Adolescent Health



Syndemic Infectious
Diseases



General Counsel



Behavioral Health



Contracts, Finance,
Grants and Development



Disease Control



Inclusion, Diversity,
Equity, and Access



Public Health
Informatics &
Information Technology



Administration &
Operations



Health Protection

Brief Overview of Procedural Reminders

Kate McMahon, Policy Director

June 10, 2025

Robert's Rules of Order

- Parliamentary procedure, or set of rules, for conducting orderly meetings that accomplish goals fairly
- Basic Principles:
 - A quorum must be present for business to be conducted
 - All members have equal rights, privileges and obligations
 - Only one question at a time may be considered, and only one person may have the floor at any one time
- Role of the Presiding officer
 - Introduce business in proper order per the agenda
 - Recognize speakers
 - Determine if a motion is in order
 - Keep discussion focused on the pending motion
 - Maintain order
 - Put motions to a vote and announce results
- General Procedure for Handling a Motion:
 1. A member must obtain the floor by being recognized by the chair
 2. Member makes a main motion. Begins with “I move that...”
 3. A motion must be seconded by another member before it can be considered. Stated as “Second,” or “I second the motion.”
 4. Each motion *must* be disposed of (passed, defeated, tabled, referred to committee, or postponed indefinitely)
 5. The chair calls for a vote by asking “All in favor?” Those in favor say “Aye.” Then asking “All opposed?” Those opposed will say “Nay.”
 6. The chair announces the result



Ethics

- Appointed officials owe a **fiduciary duty to the City** -- that means a duty of loyalty.
 - When acting in their official City capacity, they must put the City's interests first, ahead of other loyalties or fiduciary duties they may owe to other organizations, entities, employers or persons.
- Appointed officials may not make, participate in making, or attempt to use their City position to influence City decisions or actions with respect to any matter in which they have a "financial interest" distinguishable from that of the general public, or from any matter from which they have received or expect to receive any income or compensation in the previous or following twelve months.
- **Recusal – City Policy for Appointed Officials**
 - The Ordinance's conflicts of interest prohibitions may require City board or commission members to recuse themselves from matters under consideration by their board or commission. If so, the City's policy is that: (i) The officials may not vote on the matter; and (ii) The officials must publicly disclose the potential conflict on the record of the public body orally or in writing, and remove themselves from the room in which deliberations are taking place, and while the vote on the matter is being taken; and (iii) An oral or written disclosure of the existence of a potential conflict of interest should be entered into the public body's minutes for the meeting in which the deliberations were made.
- **More information:** [Ethics & Open Meetings Guide for Board & Commission Members](#) & [Ethics Restrictions: A Plain English Guide for Appointed City of Chicago Officials](#)

The Board of Ethics helps those subject to the City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance to comply with it and helps them identify and manage potential conflicts of interest promptly, confidentially and professionally. The Board of Ethics strongly encourages appointed officials with specific questions to contact them for advice.



Open Meetings Act

- The Chicago Board of Health is subject to the **Illinois Open Meetings Act (OMA)**. This means meetings must generally be open to the public, with limited exceptions.
- OMA aims to ensure public access to government decisions and discussions.
- OMA covers meetings of subgroups, such as committees and subcommittees.
- OMA defines a "meeting" as any gathering of a majority of a quorum of the members of a public body held for the purpose of discussing public business.
- **More information:** [Ethics & Open Meetings Guide for Board & Commission Members](#)



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Nextdoor



TikTok



Threads



Bluesky



X

