

COVID-19 Executive Orders Extended Through February 15, 2022

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Issue

Describe the COVID-19 executive orders (EOs) that the governor extended through February 15, 2022, and provide the procedural history of the associated emergency declarations.

Summary

On [September 27, 2021](#), the governor renewed until February 15, 2022, the public health and civil preparedness emergencies, which he originally declared on March 10, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Pursuant to [SA 21-5](#), the governor called a special session of the legislature and both chambers passed resolutions approving the renewal ([HR 302 \(2021\)](#) and [SR 76 \(2021\)](#)).

The governor subsequently issued [EO 14A](#) (a revised version of [EO 14](#)) on September 30, 2021, which extended certain COVID-19 related executive orders through February 15, 2022. He issued two additional orders on January 6, 2022, ([EO 14B](#) and [EO 14C](#)) that amended or superseded two of the previously extended orders. Table 1 below lists the extended orders.

Extended Orders

Table 1 lists the EOs that were extended through February 15, 2022. The governor likewise extended certain agency and municipal emergency orders through this date ([EO 14A](#), § 2). All other remaining COVID-19 orders expired on September 30, 2021 ([EO 14A](#), § 3).

Table 1: COVID-19 Executive Orders Extended Through February 15, 2022

Citation	Description
7P , § 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes state agencies to provide non-congregant housing for persons at risk
9 , § 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes early childhood and education commissioners to issue rules regarding the operation of schools and childcare settings
90 , § 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out-of-network rates for COVID-19 immunizations
11D , §§ 2 & 3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies state contracting statutes to facilitate emergency procurement of essential goods and services
12D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies eviction procedures following the cessation of the eviction moratorium
13A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines mask requirements and clarifies that municipalities may require universal indoor wearing of them, regardless of COVID-19 vaccination status • Moved up the effective date of a law (PA 21-185, § 6) requiring testing of nursing home staff for infectious diseases during outbreaks
13C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes the Department of Public Health (DPH) to disclose certain immunization information to specified health care providers, including school nurses and public health authorities
13E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a temporary nurse aide program
14B (replaced 13F) **	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits, with exceptions, long-term care facilities from employing individuals who (1) are not fully vaccinated or (2) by February 11, 2022, have not received a booster within five days of their becoming eligible under federal guidelines
13G (as amended by 14C)***	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires, with exceptions, COVID-19 vaccinations for state employees, school employees, and childcare facility staff • Beginning February 11, 2022, requires, with exceptions, COVID-19 boosters for state hospital employees within five days of their becoming eligible under federal guidelines

*Amended to narrow the procurement requirements that contracting agencies may waive and add a requirement (previously required under EO 12B, § 10) that the contracting agency's head certify in writing the specific reasons a purchase is essential to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic (EO 14A, § 4)

**The new executive order replaces the previous one with identical requirements but also adds a vaccine booster requirement (EO 14B, §§ 3(b) and 4(ii))

***Amended to add a booster requirement for state hospital employees ([EO 14C](#))

Procedural History

The governor declared public health and civil preparedness emergencies on March 10, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. He renewed and issued new declarations on [September 1, 2020](#), [January 26, 2021](#), [April 19, 2021](#), and [May 18, 2021](#).

The legislature ratified the governor's first three declarations and authorized a renewal through May 20, 2021 ([SA 21-2](#)), and subsequently July 20, 2021 ([SA 21-4](#)). The legislature again extended the governor's renewal authorization, through March 1, 2022, but required that any new renewals meet durational limitations and receive approval from a majority of each chamber by resolution ([SA 21-5](#)).

On [July 13, 2021](#), the governor renewed the declaration through [September 30, 2021](#), and both chambers passed resolutions approving it ([HR 202 \(2021\)](#) and [SR 52 \(2021\)](#)). Most recently, on September 27, 2021, he extended the declaration through February 15, 2022; both chambers passed resolutions approving it ([HR 302 \(2021\)](#) and [SR 76 \(2021\)](#)).

Additional Resources

- OLR Reports [2021-R-0096](#), [2021-R-0101](#), and [2021-R-0141](#) provide overviews of EOs extended under the April 19, May 18, and July 12 renewals, respectively
- OLR's COVID-19 Special Reports: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/olr/COVID19.asp>
- Connecticut's COVID-19 Response website provides the full text of the EOs and related state agency actions: <https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Pages/Emergency-Orders-issued-by-the-Governor-and-State-Agencies>

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