

# **Exhibit 10**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7I

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7I**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND RESPONSE – MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF  
ASSISTANCE AND HEALTHCARE**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms, fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, suspended fingerprinting availability to that for critical requirements, extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses, and on-profit, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of fifty people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, if COVID-10 is transmitted to an elderly person, there is a high risk of serious illness or mortality; and

**WHEREAS**, to ensure that the pandemic or other emergency does not interfere with the continuity of essential safety net programs, and because the Department of Social Services must be able to ensure ongoing delivery of basic assistance; and

**WHEREAS**, the state wishes to ensure that children, seniors, persons with disabilities and other low-income individuals can access their prescription medications covered by Medicaid and Medicare and are able to do so without interruption or delay; and

**WHEREAS**, the HUSKY B program is Connecticut's Children's Health Insurance Program that provides health care coverage to approximately 20,000 low- and moderate-income children and the state wishes to ensure that the pandemic does not interfere with these children's access to medical care, including physician visits and medications; and

**WHEREAS**, Sections 10-234aa through 10-234dd of the Connecticut General Statutes impose certain requirements that vendors providing certain data and technology services agree in writing to privacy protections for student data; and

**WHEREAS**, the cancellation of classes has created an urgent need to continue opportunities for students throughout the state, including through the use of technology, but the urgency of such need precludes the ability to draft, review, and approve certain written contracts; and

**WHEREAS**, the Commissioner of Education has alternative means to assure that student data is afforded privacy protections, including federal student privacy laws, without the use of a written contract; and

**WHEREAS**, Sections 17a-10a and 17a-16 of the Connecticut General Statutes require the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families to provide visitation with children in facilities that treat children or youth with psychiatric disabilities and with children in such facilities to protect the health and safety of the children and staff; and

**WHEREAS**, Sections 17a-76 and 17a-77 of the Connecticut General Statutes require the filing of an application for commitment of a mentally ill child with the Probate Court and a hearing on the application to be held within ten days of the application being filed; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 20-616 (b) of the Connecticut General Statutes permits a pharmacist to exercise his or her professional judgment in refilling a prescription that is not for a controlled drug, for an up to seventy-two hour supply, without the authorization of the prescribing practitioner, provided (1) the pharmacist is unable to contact such practitioner after reasonable effort, (2) failure to refill the prescription might result in an interruption of a therapeutic regimen or create patient suffering, and (3) the pharmacist informs the patient or representative of the patient at the time of dispensing that the refill is being provided without such authorization and informs the practitioner at the earliest reasonable time that authorization of the practitioner is required for future refills; and

**WHEREAS**, prescribing practitioners may have limited availability due to COVID-19 to provide a written, oral or electronically transmitted order for the refill of a non-controlled substance within seventy-two hours following a refill issued by pharmacist pursuant to 20-616(b); and

**WHEREAS**, the Connecticut Business Corporation Act, Sections 33-600 through 33-998, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes (the "Act"), requires corporations incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut to hold annual shareholders' meetings at a "place" stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws of such corporation or at the corporation's principal office, and precludes the ability to hold such meetings solely by means of remote participation without a place; and

**WHEREAS**, for the protection of the public health, Connecticut corporations should be granted the option to hold shareholders' meetings solely by remote participation, without requiring any representatives of the corporation or any shareholders to gather in a place; and

**WHEREAS**, many other states, including the State of Delaware, permit annual shareholders' meetings to be held solely by remote participation without a place; and

**WHEREAS**, it is in the best interest of the State of Connecticut and the shareholders of Connecticut corporations to have the option to participate in the annual meeting of shareholders solely by remote participation without a place; and

**WHEREAS**, Sections 10-261a(c), 10-261b, 12-19a, 12-20b, 12-63c, 12-110, 12-111, 12-117, and 12-120, of the Connecticut General Statutes and Section 12-2b-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies require municipalities to complete specific duties, including but not limited to Net Grand Lists, Assessor Reports, Board of Assessment Appeals applications and decisions, Grand Lists of Taxable and Tax-Exempt Property, Sales Data Reports, and State Owned, College and Hospital Claim Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) reimbursement claims that require in-person meetings, application filings, and the filing of reports based on completion of these duties, as well as auditing and review by OPM thereafter, which are likely to be delayed due to closures and staffing shortages arising from the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared to respond to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, Sections 12-110, 12-111, 12-117 and 12-170aa of the Connecticut General Statutes require the in-person filing of applications that create increased risk of transmission of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 85 of Public Act 20-1 imposes new reporting requirements, including specific property data for tax exemptions under Subsections 60, 70, 72 and 76 of Section 12-81 by May 1, 2020; and

**WHEREAS**, Sections 14, 97a, 98, 103, 124, 126, 246, 368k, 440, 444, 446i of the Connecticut General Statutes require persons to participate in the process of various municipal decisions that require in-person, face-to-face interactions, meetings, filings, or service of process between various persons, and such activities are likely to be delayed or compromised due to closures and related staffing or quorum shortages arising from the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared to respond to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, the in-person contact required for the aforementioned activities create an increased risk of transmission of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, it is in the public interest to continue municipal functions and decision-making, including budgetary and land use decisions, to the extent feasible without in-person, face-to-face interactions; and

**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a civil preparedness emergency exists, section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by



executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Suspension of requirements that public assistance eligibility reinvestigations be conducted at least every 12 or 24 months.** Section 17b-104 and any implementing regulations, rules, or policies are modified to provide the Commissioner of Social Services, to the extent permitted by federal law, the discretionary authority to suspend or extend the time frames for establishing eligibility reinvestigations for public assistance programs, and issue any required implementing orders she deems necessary.
2. **Suspension of copayments for full benefit dually eligible Medicare Part D beneficiaries.** Section 17b-265d(c) is modified to eliminate the requirement that full benefit dually eligible beneficiaries are responsible for copayments of up to \$17.00 per month (aggregate for all prescriptions) for their medications covered by Medicare Part D, and authorize the Department of Social Services to cover the copayment amounts in full, after any other insurer has paid, during the public health emergency. The Commissioner of Social Services may issue any implementing order or modification to the requirements of Section 17b-265d(c) that she deems necessary consistent with this order.
3. **Suspension of copayments for HUSKY B clients.** Section 17b-295(a) is suspended to eliminate HUSKY B copayments and authorize the Department of Social Services to reimburse providers for the full reimbursement amount for services subject to the copayment, including the copayment amount. This suspension applies to copayments only and does not apply to other forms of HUSKY B cost sharing; HUSKY B families will continue to be responsible for monthly premiums and co-insurance and allowances for dental services. The Commissioner of Social Services may issue any implementing order or modification to the requirements of Section 17b-295(a) that she deems necessary consistent with this order.
4. **Suspension of limitations on refills of non-maintenance medications for HUSKY beneficiaries.** Section 17-134d of the Connecticut General Statutes and any implementing regulations, rules or policies are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Social Services to reimburse providers for supplies of both maintenance and non-maintenance medications for a period of up to ninety (90) days, regardless of the quantity of the supply, and to issue any necessary implementing order. This modification does not apply to controlled substances.

5. **Flexibility related to the Student Data Privacy Act.** For the duration of the period of school closure or class cancellation pursuant to any Executive Order or order of the Commissioner of Education, unless modified, extended, or terminated by me, or, if applicable, the Commissioner, the provisions of Sections 10-234aa through 10-234dd, inclusive, and any associated regulations, rules, and policies regarding contracts between boards of education and contractors regarding contracting, sharing, or providing access to student information, are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Education to temporarily waive any requirements contained therein as he deems necessary in order to provide quality online educational opportunities to students during the period in which schools classes are canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
6. **Limits on Visitation with Children Placed in the Care and Custody of the Department of Children and Families.** Notwithstanding Section 17a-10a of the Connecticut General Statutes or any other statute, regulation, local rule or ordinance or provision of law, the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families is authorized to issue any and all orders restricting visitation with children placed in the care and custody of the commissioner pursuant to an order of temporary custody or an order of commitment, that the Commissioner deems necessary to protect the health and welfare of such children and staff.
7. **Limits on Visitors to Facilities That Treat Children or Youth with Psychiatric Disabilities.** Notwithstanding Section 17a-16 of the Connecticut General Statutes or any other statute, regulation, local rule or ordinance or provision of law, the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families and the head of a facility or institution under the Commissioner's jurisdiction are authorized to issue any and all orders restricting entrance into facilities, as defined in Section 17a-32 of the Connecticut General Statutes, including the Albert J. Solnit Children's Center - South Campus, and the Albert J. Solnit Children's Center - North Campus, that the Commissioner deems necessary to protect the health and welfare of patients, residents and staff.
8. **Waiver of In-person Service, Screening and Hearing Requirements for Facilities that Have Limited Visitor Access to Protect Public Health.** Notwithstanding sections 17a-76 and 17a-77 of the Connecticut General Statutes, (1) any requirement for personal service is waived as it relates to any child or youth currently located in a facility operated by the Department of Children and Families that has restricted visitor access under an emergency order issued by a state agency pursuant to an Executive Order, and service may be made by serving an administrator or the administrator's designee provided that the administrator or administrator's designee shall sign a certification, provided by the process server, that the named child or youth is currently

located in the facility and that the administrator or administrator's designee will personally serve the named party; and (2) any requirement for an in-person meeting, hearing, or screening is waived and meetings, hearings, or screenings may take place by any other method that allows for the participation of the interested parties. For the purposes of this order, "administrator" shall mean the facility director or such other person with administrative oversight of the facility who is on site at the time of service.

9. **Pharmacist Discretion in Refilling Certain Prescriptions for Longer Periods.** Section 20-616(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes are modified to permit a pharmacist to exercise his or her professional judgment in refilling a prescription that is not for a controlled drug, as defined in section 21a-240, for a quantity of drug not to exceed a thirty-day supply based on the same criteria set forth in such section for a refill that was not to exceed a seventy-two hour supply.

10. **Commissioner Authority to Modify Pharmacy Operation Regulations.** Section 20-576-59 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is modified to permit the Commissioner of the Department of Consumer Protection, rather than the Commission of Pharmacy, to grant a waiver or modification of any regulation pertaining to the operation of a pharmacy utilizing the same criteria that would otherwise be considered by the Commission of Pharmacy.

11. **Suspension of In-Person Shareholder Meeting Requirements.** Section 33-703 of the Connecticut General Statutes is modified to provide a new clause (c), to read in its entirety as follows: “(c) The board of directors may determine that any meeting of shareholders shall not be held at any place and shall instead be held solely by means of remote communication, but only if the corporation implements the measures specified in subsection (b) of this Section 33-703. The board of directors shall make the list of shareholders entitled to vote available for inspection by any shareholder beginning two business days after notice of the meeting is given for which the list was prepared and continuing through the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provided that the information required to access such list is provided with the notice of the meeting. The corporation may take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is available only to shareholders of the corporation. Any statute, regulation or requirement, or part thereof, or any bylaw of the corporation, inconsistent with this clause (c) shall be inoperative for the effective period of this Section 33-703(c), and any such meeting shall be deemed validly held if notice of the meeting is given during the effective period of this Section 33-703(c).”



**12. Extension of Budget Adoption Deadlines - Additional Municipal Bodies.**

For purposes of the provisions set forth under Executive Order 7C, paragraph 5, regarding “Extension of Municipal Budget Adoption Deadlines,” as well as for the provisions set forth in this order, the term “municipal” or “municipality” shall include all municipalities and quasi-municipal corporations, whether created by statute, ordinance, charter, legislative or special act, including but not limited to any town, city or borough, whether consolidated or unconsolidated, any village, school, sewer, fire, lighting, special services or special taxing districts, beach or improvement association, any regional water or resource recovery authority or any other political subdivision of the state or of any municipality having the power to make appropriations or to levy assessments or taxes.

**13. Suspension of In-Person Budget Adoption Requirements for Municipalities.**

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Connecticut General Statutes, including Title 7, or any special act, municipal charter or ordinance that conflicts with this order, the legislative body of a municipality or, in a municipality where the legislative body is a town meeting, the board of selectmen, shall authorize the budget-making authority within said municipality to adopt a budget for the July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021 fiscal year and to set a mill rate sufficient, in addition to the other estimated yearly income of such town and in addition to such revenue surplus, if any, as may be appropriated, not only to pay the expenses of the municipality for said fiscal year, but also to absorb the revenue deficit of such town, if any, at the beginning of said fiscal year without holding votes required by charter or without complying with any in-person budget adoption requirements, including but not limited to, annual town meetings requiring votes, referendum, and special town meetings. In so acting, the budget-making authority of the municipality shall comply with public meeting requirements consistent with requirements set forth in Executive Order 7B and shall thereby take all reasonable steps to publicize the draft municipal budget for said fiscal year and to receive public comment thereon, including but not limited to publishing draft budgets on the website and providing an email address or other means for the public to submit timely comments on the proposed budget.

**14. Suspension of In-Person Budget Adoption Requirements for Regional Boards of Education.**

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Connecticut General Statutes, including Title 10, or any special act, regional plan, municipal charter or ordinance that conflicts with this order, any regional board of education shall adopt a budget for the July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021 fiscal year which otherwise complies with the requirements of Section 10-51 of the Connecticut General Statutes without complying with any in-person budget adoption requirements, including but not limited, annual district budget

meetings requiring votes, referendum, and special district meetings. In so acting, the regional board of education shall comply with public meeting requirements consistent with requirements set forth in Executive Order 7B and take all reasonable steps to publicize the proposed budget for said fiscal year and to receive public comment thereon, including but not limited to publishing draft budgets on the website and providing an email address or other means for the public to submit timely comments on the proposed budget.

15. **Extension of Municipal Deadlines and Waiver of Penalties Related to Municipal Planning, Assessment and Taxation.** The deadlines set forth under Sections 10-261a(c), 12-63c, 12-110, 12-111, 12-117, and 12-120, of the Connecticut General Statutes and Section 12-2b-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, for Net Grand Lists, Assessor Reports, Board of Assessment Appeals applications and decisions, Grand List of Taxable and Tax-Exempt Property, Sales Data Reports, and State Owned, College and Hospital Claim Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) reimbursement claims are extended without penalty. Additionally, the penalty provisions set forth under Sections 10-261b, 12-19a, and 12-20b of the Connecticut General Statutes are suspended.
16. **Suspension of In-Person Filing Requirements Related to Municipal Planning, Assessment and Taxation.** The requirement under Sections 12-110, 12-111, 12-117 and 12-170aa of the Connecticut General Statutes for a taxpayer to appear in person are suspended to the extent necessary to permit any public agency to meet and take such actions authorized by law without permitting or requiring in-person participation in such meetings or filings, and to hold such meetings or obtain necessary information remotely by conference call, videoconference, electronic communication, or other technology, consistent with requirements set forth in Executive Order 7B.
17. **Suspension of Deadlines and Modification of Public Hearing and Appeals Requirements for Assessment and Taxation.** The appeals deadlines set forth under Section 12-19b and 12-20b for the valuation, revaluation, and appeals related to land and buildings for grants and property of private colleges and general hospitals for purposes of state grants in lieu of taxes are suspended.
18. **Extension of New Reporting Requirements on Property.** The reporting requirements set forth under Section 85 of Public Act 20-1 requiring additional specific property data for tax exemptions under Subsections 60, 70, 72 and 76 of Section 12-81 are suspended.
19. **Suspension, Modification and Clarification of Certain Municipal Procedural Requirements and Time Limitations Regarding Notice,**

**Commencement and Holding of Public Hearings, Decisions, and Appeals.**

In connection with Executive Order 7B (1), dated March 14, 2020, and in order to further prevent the potential health threat and spread of COVID-19 to any person who might otherwise participate in the process of submitting, reviewing, hearing, discussing, deciding, or appealing any municipal decision or action regarding any petition, application or other proposal, or in the adoption or amendment of any municipal plan, regulations or ordinances, under specific Sections of Connecticut General Statutes Chapters 14, 97a, 98, 103, 124, 126, 246, 368k, 440, 444, 446i, and the repealed Section 14-55, if and to the extent such repealed section is revived by current judicial action, and any related special act(s), and municipal charter, ordinance, resolution, or regulation (all such state and municipal laws and regulations being, collectively, the “Covered Laws”); any provision of such Covered Laws that establish procedural requirements for municipal decisions and that conflict with this order, is suspended and modified, as enumerated below, and as hereafter provided:

- a. Any time deadlines contained in the Covered Laws that may pass or expire during the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared by me on March 10, 2020 (“state of emergency”) are extended by an additional 90 days for any and all of the following circumstances: the commencement or completion of any public hearing; the rendering of any decision required to be made within a particular period; and the submission or reporting by any municipality to any agency or quasi-public agency of the State; provided, however, that such preceding 90-day extension shall not apply to any time extensions that are already expressly allowed by the Covered Laws, meaning that, for example, a decision for which the statute already allows up to a total of 65 days of extension (such as site plan decisions) may be further extended by no more than an additional 90 days, for a total of 155 extension days (in this example); and further provided that each individual petition, application, or other proposal, or adoption or amendment of any municipal plan, regulations, or ordinance shall only obtain one 90-day extension period in total, which may be allocated, in part, by an applicant or municipality or agency, for each deadline period, and not multiple 90-day extensions for each time deadline related thereto.
- b. If the 90-day demolition delay required by Section 7-147j would commence or expire during the state of emergency, such period of delay shall be extended for 90 days.

- c. Any Covered Law requiring a municipality or agency to publish any notice or notices in a newspaper of general or substantial circulation is suspended and modified to allow a single notice to be published electronically on a municipality's or agency's website, provided the earlier deadline required for posting notice by the Covered Law is maintained for the electronic posting, and such posting shall remain visible on the municipality's or agency's website until completion of the action, meeting, or proceeding for which such notice is provided, and for any notice of decision, for the duration of the applicable appeal period provided by the Covered Laws.
- d. Any Covered Law requiring any notice to be filed in the office of any municipal clerk, including any town, city, borough, or district clerk, is suspended and modified to allow said notice to be posted electronically on a municipality's website, provided the deadline required for posting remains unchanged, and such posting shall remain visible on the municipality's or agency's web site until the completion of the action, meeting, or proceeding for which such notice is provided, and for any notice of decision, for the duration of the applicable appeal period provided by the Covered Laws.
- e. Any Covered Law requiring a physical sign to be posted in relation to any zoning, inland wetlands, planning, or historic district petition, application or proposal, may be satisfied by the electronic posting on a municipality's website described in paragraph (c) above.
- f. Any Covered Law requiring direct or personal notice by mail from a municipality, agency or applicant to any other person, agency, municipal clerk (including any town, city, borough, or district clerk), municipality, utility company or water company regarding the filing or pendency of any petition, application, or other proposal is suspended and modified to allow said notice requirement to be satisfied by electronic mail notification, if electronic mailing addresses are known or reasonably available for the party to be noticed, provided the same deadline for publication of the electronic notice is met; provided that if electronic mailing addresses are not known or reasonably available, said notice requirement is satisfied by: (i) the posting of a physical, weatherproof sign of at least two feet by three feet in area, in a prominent location on the parcel of land which is



the subject of any petition, application, or proposal, specifying the existence of such petition, application, or proposal, and information regarding the date, time, and location of any hearings (including remote access details) related thereto, provided that such sign shall be posted for the duration of the period for which notice is otherwise required by the Covered Laws; or (ii) the mailing of letters (via regular U.S. mail) to addressees provided by a municipality or agency, or agent thereof, where the noticing party has relied in good faith on the accuracy and completion of said list of addressees.

- g. Any Covered Law prescribing the procedure for any petition, including petition of a decision, to an agency or legislative body, is suspended and modified to allow such petition to be signed electronically (including by pdf or other imaging technology or compilation of emails or other electronic communication) and to allow applicable notice requirements to be fully satisfied by electronic mail notice of such petition on the designated entity. The time period to commence and submit said petition shall remain unchanged.
- h. Any Covered Law prescribing the procedure for commencement of an appeal of a decision to the Superior Court and associated service of process is suspended and modified to permit any such appeal to be commenced by a proper officer by electronic mail notice on the designated municipal clerk (including any town, city, borough, or district clerk). The time period to commence said appeal shall remain unchanged. Municipalities shall clearly post the email address to be used for the electronic service on their website. Notwithstanding C.G.S. Section 6-32, the damages clauses which may result from a state marshal's failure to duly comply with any service requirements of section 6-32(a), to the extent such requirements conflict with this Section 19 of this order, are suspended.
- i. Any Covered Law prescribing the procedure for commencement of an appeal of a decision by a zoning enforcement officer or an agent for an inland wetland agency is suspended and modified to permit any such appeal to be commenced by regular mail or by electronic mail notice to the zoning commission, zoning enforcement officer, zoning board of appeals or inland wetlands agency, as appropriate. The time period to commence said appeal shall remain unchanged.

- j. The suspensions and modifications specified in this, Section 19 of this order, are hereby permitted, provided, however, that: (1) the municipality, within a reasonable time after the reopening of the relevant office, include printed or electronic confirmations of all modifications, extensions, notices, and decisions in the permanent office records, (2) any document required by the Covered Laws to be recorded or filed in the town, borough, district or city clerk records be recorded or filed, as applicable, within a reasonable time thereafter; and (3) any municipality may, by declaration of head of an agency accepting or administering applications, waive any rules, regulations, or policies related to any requirement that applications to such municipal agency be submitted in paper copy or in duplicate.

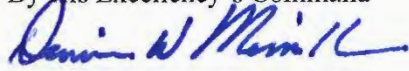
Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 21st day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor

By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State



# **Exhibit 11**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7J

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7J**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND RESPONSE – CLARIFYING EO NO. 7H REGARDING OPERATIONS AT NON-  
ESSENTIAL BUSINESSES AND PROVIDING FOR RAPID STATE GOVERNMENT  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms, fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and



**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, suspended fingerprinting availability to that for critical requirements, extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses, and on-profit, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7I, dated March 21, 2020, among other things, granted various forms of financial relief to recipients of public health and economic assistance, enacted measures to protect the health of children in the care of the Department of Children and Families, and enacted a series of measures to allow municipalities and their administrative bodies to conduct essential business while reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of fifty people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, if COVID-10 is transmitted to an elderly person, there is a high risk of serious illness or mortality; and

**WHEREAS**, the availability of methadone for ongoing medication assisted treatment is critical for the treatment of patients by Methadone Maintenance Clinics;

**WHEREAS** the delivery of methadone take-home doses will allow for patients that are unable to travel to the facility an opportunity to receive their medication in their home and decrease the risk of transmission of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, it is critical that fire service personnel in the midst of certification testing are able to meet contractual, bylaw, and probationary requirements as mandated by their employers, and are able to perform their vital public safety role throughout this state of emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, Governor Rell's Executive Order No. 27, adopted and extended by Governor Malloy's Executive Order No. 3, restricts the rehiring of Temporary Worker Retirees (TWRs) to two calendar years; and

**WHEREAS**, Public Acts 3-01 and 03-2 prohibit the rehiring of any state employee who participated in the Early Retirement Incentive Program offered in 2003; and

**WHEREAS**, the COVID-19 pandemic has created staffing disruptions in state agencies and has also increased the need for services provided by state agencies, resulting in critical skills shortages in certain areas, including those related to healthcare and public safety; and

**WHEREAS**, people who have retired from state service already possess the requisite knowledge, experience and/or licenses and are willing to return to work on a temporary basis can help agencies mitigate the such staffing shortages; and

**WHEREAS**, during the current public health crisis, accommodations for safe and effective operations of state agencies and state employees and the clients of these agencies are rapidly changing and evolving; and

**WHEREAS**, during the current public health crisis, additional accommodations and facilities beyond what is currently available in Connecticut may be necessary to address the effects of COVID-19, including but not limited to housing, health care, and medical treatment; and

**WHEREAS**, it is imperative to the health and safety of the general public that the State of Connecticut is able to adapt to the current crisis on an emergency basis, and provide essential human services for the duration of this emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, it is critical to the protection of the public health and safety that the Department of Administrative Services and the agencies for which it provides real estate services be able to respond to these emergency circumstances as expeditiously as possible; and

**WHEREAS**, in order to effectively respond to and alleviate the effects of the emergency, certain statutorily mandated procedures for the leasing, assignment and use of real estate for state agencies, employees and the general public should be condensed and streamlined, to enable the State to enter into leases relating to emergency needs created by the COVID-19 crisis; and

**WHEREAS**, effective utilization of leased real estate may require the State to make certain minor capital improvements, or acquire furniture, fixtures and equipment; and

**WHEREAS**, non-essential retailers provide useful and necessary products and employ tens of thousands of people throughout the state, and with proper precautions, may be able to conduct limited operations without increasing the risk of transmission of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, it is critical to the safety and recovery of non-essential businesses and nonprofit organizations that their buildings and grounds remain secure and in good working order and continue to receive and process mail and packages; and

**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a civil preparedness emergency exists, section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Clarification of Executive Order No. 7H Regarding Non-Essential Business Operations.** Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020 is hereby amended to permit 1) non-essential retailers to be staffed on site, provided that they may only offer remote ordering (e.g. phone, internet, mail, dropbox) and delivery or curb-side pick-up, and 2) non-essential businesses and nonprofits to allow staff or third parties on site to the minimum extent necessary to provide security, maintenance, and receipt of mail and packages, or other services deemed essential in implementing guidance issued by the Department of Economic and Community Development.
2. **Extension of Time Period for Fire Service Personnel Examinations.** Section 7-323l-18a (d) (1) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is modified to authorize the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection to extend the time by which examination components for a given level of certification for fire-service personnel must be completed, by 90 days, provided that he is authorized, in his sole discretion, to revoke such extensions as he deems necessary to protect public safety, and to further extend such timeline as he deems necessary.
3. **Delivery of Methadone to Homebound Patients by Methadone Maintenance Clinics.** Section 21a-252 of the Connecticut General Statutes is modified to permit the delivery of take-home doses of methadone for the treatment of drug dependent patients who are determined to be unable to travel to the treatment facility due to COVID-19 or related concerns. The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may issue any implementing orders or guidance that she deems necessary to implement this order.

4. **Suspension of Rehiring Procedures and Restrictions on Temporary Worker Retirees (TWR).** In order to enable agencies to meet critical staffing needs caused by COVID-19 with skilled and experienced employees who require little to no additional training, Gov. Rell's Executive Order No. 37, Gov. Malloy's Executive Order No. 3, Section 6(b)(F) of Public Act 03-01 and Section 6(b)(G) of Public Act 03-02 are suspended to remove the two-year limitation TWRs and to authorize rehiring employees who participated in retirement incentive programs. Agencies shall expedite review and approval of any related extension or hiring requests.
5. **Modification of Real Property Statutes to Facilitate Leasing, Repairs, Alterations and Use of Real Property to Address the COVID-19 Emergency.** In accordance with the provisions of Section 28-9(b)(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes, the following statutes are modified as set forth herein to authorize the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management or her designee, or the Commissioner of Administrative Services, as applicable, to take any action they deem necessary to expedite the leasing or use of real property by the State of Connecticut to respond to the COVID-19 emergency:
  - a. subsections (a), (k) and (o) of Section 4b-23 of the Connecticut General Statutes, which require agencies to submit requests for space for approval by the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management; to obtain approval for any space that was not included in the state facilities plan, and require the approval of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management of all leases, lease renewals and holdover agreements proposed by the Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services;
  - b. subsections (3) and (4) of Section 4-67g(f) of the Connecticut General Statutes, which requires the approval of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management prior to any use of state real property by an entity other than a state agency, or use of state real property by a state agency other than the state agency with custody and control over such state real property;
  - c. subsection (f) of section 4b-3 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as to that portion of the statute that requires the approval of the State Properties Review Board of real estate acquisitions, sales, leases and subleases proposed by the Commissioner of Administrative Services;
  - d. section 4b-29 of the Connecticut General Statutes, only as to that portion of the statute that requires the approval of the State Properties Review Board for the Commissioner of Administrative Services to order the assignment and removal of state agencies to and from real estate available



to the state, through ownership or lease, when he deems it necessary to provide space, facilities and necessary accommodations to meet the needs of any of such agencies and when such assignment or removal will be in the best interests of the state;

- e. section 4b-33 of the Connecticut General Statutes in its entirety, which requires any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other entity, seeking to enter into a lease or lease-purchase agreement with the state through the Commissioner of Administrative Services to file a sworn statement with said Commissioner disclosing the names of any persons having a financial interest in the property or premises involved, and which provides that failure to make such disclosure is punishable by a civil penalty;
- f. section 4b-34 of the Connecticut General Statutes in its entirety, which mandates advertising for leased space and notification to the Connecticut Association of Realtors of requirements for leased space by executive branch agencies;

**6. State Contracting Statutes Modified to Facilitate Leasing, Repairs, Alterations and Use of Real Property to Address the COVID-19 Emergency.** In accordance with the provisions of Section 28-9(b)(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes, the following statutes are modified as set forth herein to authorize the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management or her designee, or the Commissioner of Administrative Services, as applicable, to take any action they deem necessary to expedite the state-wide property transfers, assignments of space and leasing or use of real property by the State of Connecticut to respond to the COVID-19 emergency:

- a. sections 4-252 and 9-612(f)(2)(E) of the Connecticut General Statutes and Governor Malloy's Executive Order 49, which require disclosure of certain gifts and campaign contributions by state contractors and prospective state contractors for state contracts over \$50,000;
- b. section 4e-70 of the Connecticut General Statutes, which requires state contractors to comply with certain confidentiality requirements;
- c. sections 4e-29 and 4e-30 of the Connecticut General Statutes, which require state contractors to permit certain audit and inspection activities by the State at the contractors' expense;
- d. section 4a-57 requiring competitive solicitations for all purchases and contracts for supplies, materials, equipment and contractual services, including, pursuant to section 4d-8, the purchasing, leasing and

contracting for information system and telecommunication system facilities, equipment and services; and


- e. section 4b-91 that sets forth the process for competitive solicitation for public works contracts.

**7. Approval for Transactions Covered by Sections 5 and 6 of This Order.**

Department of Administrative Services shall submit all proposed real estate transactions subject to this order to the Deputy Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management or his/her designee for review and approval. The Deputy Secretary or his/her designee shall have one (1) calendar day to respond to any proposed transaction pursuant to this Order, after which it shall be deemed approved.

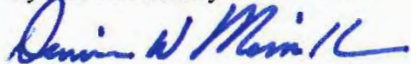
Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 22nd day of March, 2020.

  
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Ned Lamont  
Governor



By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State

## **Exhibit 12**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7K

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7K**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND RESPONSE – REMOTE NOTARIZATION, SUSPENSION OF NON-CRITICAL  
PROBATE AND WORKERS' COMPENSATION OPERATIONS, AND VARIOUS  
PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms, fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and



**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, limited fingerprinting availability to that for critical requirements, extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses, and on-profit, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7I, dated March 21, 2020, among other things, granted various forms of financial relief to recipients of public health and economic assistance, enacted measures to protect the health of children in the care of the Department of Children and Families, and enacted a series of measures to allow municipalities and their administrative bodies to conduct essential business while reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7J, dated March 22, 2020, among other things, expanded the availability of temporary retired workers to fill critical staffing needs, provided authority to expedite acquisition and leasing of property to meet emergency response needs, and clarified restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of fifty people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, if COVID-10 is transmitted to an elderly person, there is a high risk of serious illness or mortality; and

**WHEREAS**, the existing COVID-19 pandemic and the accelerating spread of the disease in the State of Connecticut warrants the modification or suspension of certain public health statutes and regulations delineated below or any part thereof that conflict with the execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health; and

**WHEREAS**, nursing homes and related facilities throughout Connecticut are experiencing staffing shortages as a result of the closure of schools and other effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing the risk to patients, residents and staff; and

**WHEREAS**, certain documents require the in-person services of a Notary Public or Commissioner of the Superior Court and such interactions should be avoided to the maximum extent possible in order to promote social distancing and the mitigation of the spread of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, in consultation with the Chairman of the Workers Compensation Commission, I have determined that there exists a compelling state interest that the Workers Compensation Commission conduct only essential business in order to minimize the spread of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, in consultation with the Probate Court Administrator, I have determined that there exists a compelling state interest that the Probate Courts conduct only essential business in order to minimize the spread of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a civil preparedness emergency exists, section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Suspension of Non-Critical Probate Court Operations and Associated Requirements.** Notwithstanding any provision of the Connecticut General Statutes, Probate Court Rules of Procedure or other provisions of law, I hereby suspend all statutory (1) reporting and filing requirements of the Office of the Probate Court Administrator concerning Probate Court operations; (2) Probate Court facility, location or venue requirements; (3) time requirements, statutes of limitation or other limitations or deadlines relating to service of process, court proceedings or court filings; and (4) all time requirements or deadlines related to the Probate Courts or their judicial officials to issue notices, hold court, hear matters and/or render decisions, including, but not limited to, the following chapters and sections of the Connecticut General Statutes:

- a. Chapter 801, relating to administrative procedures;

- b. Chapter 802b, relating to decedents' estates;
- c. Chapter 802c, relating to trusts;
- d. Chapter 802d, relating to Uniform Transfers to Minors Act;
- e. Chapter 802g, relating to disclaimer of property;
- f. Chapter 802h, relating to protected persons including minors, conservatorships and guardians of adults with intellectual disability;
- g. Chapter 803, relating to termination of parental rights and adoption;
- h. Chapter 815p, relating to Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act;
- i. Sections 46b-150 through 46b-150i, relating to emancipation;
- j. Section 46b-172a, relating to paternity;
- k. Chapter 319, relating to commitment of mentally ill children;
- l. Chapter 319a, relating to Interstate Compact;
- m. Section 17a-274, relating to involuntary placement with DDS;
- n. Chapter 319i, relating to adults with psychiatric disabilities;
- o. Sections 17a-685 and 17a-686, relating to treatment of alcohol or drug dependent persons.

Nothing in this order shall preclude a Probate Court from holding hearings or rendering decisions in such time frames as the circumstances of the particular matter warrants and the interest of the parties requires.

2. **Suspension of Non-Critical Workers' Compensation Commission Operations and Associated Requirements.** Notwithstanding any provision of the Connecticut General Statutes or of any regulation, local rule or other provision of law, I hereby suspend all: (1) location or venue requirements; (2) time requirements, statutes of limitation or other limitations or deadlines relating to chapter 568 and the statutes enumerated in (b) below; and (3) all time requirements, or deadlines of the Workers' Compensation Commission relating to the Workers' Compensation Act and other statutory programs and schemes over which the Workers' Compensation Commission provides adjudication, dispute resolution, administrative oversight or support, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Chapter 568, relating to the Connecticut Workers' Compensation Act;
- b. Section 5-142, relating to disability compensation;
- c. Section 5-142a, relating to injury or death of sheriff;
- d. Section 5-145a, relating to hypertension or heart disease in certain university, aeronautics, State Capitol police, correction, mental health, criminal justice or hazardous duty personnel;
- e. Section 5-145b, relating to hypertension or heart disease in motor vehicle inspectors;
- f. Section 5-145c, relating to hypertension or heart disease in chief inspectors or inspectors in the division of criminal justice;
- g. Section 7-314a, relating to death, disability and injury benefits;

- h. Section 7-314b, relating to collection of workers' compensation benefits by volunteer firefighters and members of volunteer ambulance services;
  - i. Section 7-322a, relating to benefits for volunteers rendering service to another fire company;
  - j. Section 7-322b, relating to volunteers serving in municipality where employed;
  - k. Section 7-433c, relating to benefits for policemen or firemen due to hypertension or heart disease;
  - l. Section 28-14, relating to compensation for death, disability or injury;
  - m. Section 28-14a, relating to compensation of volunteers involved in homeland security drills;
  - n. Section 29-4a, relating to death or disability from hypertension or heart disease;
  - o. Section 31-40a, relating to reports of occupational diseases;
  - p. Section 31-40v, relating to the establishment of safety and health committees;
  - q. Section 31-283a, relating to rehabilitation programs.
3. **Remote Notarization.** Effective immediately and through June 23, 2020, unless modified, extended or terminated by me, all relevant state laws and regulations are hereby modified to permit any notarial act that is required under Connecticut law to be performed using an electronic device or process that allows a notary public commissioned by the Connecticut Secretary of the State pursuant to section 3-94b of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Notary Public") or a Commissioner of the Superior Court as defined by section 51-85 of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Commissioner") and a remotely located individual to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound ("Communication Technology"), provided that the following conditions are met:
- a. The person seeking the notarial act ("Signatory") from a Notary Public or Commissioner, if not personally known to the Notary Public or Commissioner, shall present satisfactory evidence of identity, as defined by subsection 10 of section 3-94a of the General Statutes, while connected to the Communication Technology, not merely transmit it prior to or after the transaction;
  - b. The Communication Technology must be capable of recording the complete notarial act and such recording shall be made and retained by the Notary Public or Commissioner for a period of not less than ten (10) years;
  - c. The Signatory must affirmatively represent via the Communication Technology that he or she is physically situated in the State of Connecticut;



- d. The Signatory must transmit by fax or electronic means a legible copy of the signed document directly to the Notary Public or Commissioner on the same date it was executed;
  - e. The Notary Public or Commissioner may notarize the transmitted copy of the document and transmit the same back to the Signatory by fax or electronic means;
  - f. The Notary Public or Commissioner may repeat the notarization of the original signed document as of the date of execution provided the Notary Public or Commissioner receives such original signed document, together with the electronically notarized copy, within thirty days after the date of execution;
  - g. Notwithstanding the foregoing, only an attorney admitted to practice law in the State of Connecticut and in good standing may remotely administer a self-proving affidavit to a Last Will and Testament pursuant to section 45a-285 of the General Statutes or conduct a real estate closing as required by Public Act 19-88.
4. **Suspension or Modification of Regulatory Requirements to Protect Public Health and Safety.** Notwithstanding Sections 4-168 to 4-174, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Commissioner of Public Health may temporarily waive, modify or suspend any regulatory requirements adopted by the Commissioner of Public Health or any Boards or Commissions under Chapters 368a, 368d, 368v, 369 to 381a, inclusive, 382a, 383 to 388, inclusive, 398 to 399, inclusive, 400a, 400c and 474 of the Connecticut General Statutes as the Commissioner of Public Health deems necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and to protect the public health.
5. **Temporary Suspension of National Criminal History Records Checks for Long Term Care Providers.** Section 19a-491c(c)(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes, which requires long-term care facilities to submit background searches, including checks of state and national criminal history records conducted in accordance with section 29-17a, to the Department of Public Health prior to extending an offer of employment to, or entering into a contract for, the provision of long-term care services with any individual who will have direct access, or prior to allowing any individual to begin volunteering at such long-term care facility when the long-term care facility reasonably expects such volunteer will regularly perform duties that are substantially similar to those of an employee with direct access, the requirement for checks of state and national criminal history records conducted in accordance with section 29-17a, is suspended. During this suspension period, all long-term care facilities shall

comply with the requirements contained in section 19a-491c(f)(2)(A) to (D), inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

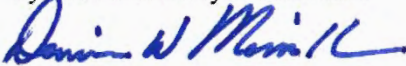
Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 23rd day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor



By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State

## **Exhibit 13**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7L

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7L**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND  
RESPONSE – EXTENSION OF SCHOOL CANCELLATION, MUNICIPAL RETIREE  
REEMPLOYMENT, OPEN FISHING SEASON AND ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH  
MEASURES**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms, fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, limited fingerprinting availability to that for critical requirements,



extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses, and on-profit, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7I, dated March 21, 2020, among other things, granted various forms of financial relief to recipients of public health and economic assistance, enacted measures to protect the health of children in the care of the Department of Children and Families, and enacted a series of measures to allow municipalities and their administrative bodies to conduct essential business while reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7J, dated March 22, 2020, among other things, expanded the availability of temporary retired workers to fill critical staffing needs, provided authority to expedite acquisition and leasing of property to meet emergency response needs, and clarified restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7K, dated March 23, 2020, among other things, suspended non-critical operations of the Probate Court and the Workers' Compensation Commission, authorized remote notarization, and provided the Commissioner of Public Health with additional authority to expedite the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of fifty people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, if COVID-10 is transmitted to an elderly person, there is a high risk of serious illness or mortality; and

**WHEREAS**, fishing is a healthy outdoor activity and an opportunity to enjoy Connecticut's natural resources, provided that anglers practice social distancing by standing at least six feet apart, and not traveling in groups; and

**WHEREAS**, opening the fishing season early in inland waters will help to limit community spread of COVID-19 by eliminating the large crowds that often accompany the traditional Opening Day of fishing in April; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 7-438(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes restricts reemployment of participants in the Connecticut Municipal Employees Retirement System (CMERS) to no more than 20 hours each week or 90 days each calendar year if they are to continue to receive pension benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, the COVID-19 pandemic has created staffing disruptions in municipalities and increased the need for services provided by municipalities such as police and public safety support, resulting in critical skills shortages in vital municipal operational areas; and

**WHEREAS**, people who have retired from municipal service already have the requisite knowledge, experience and/or licenses and are willing to return to work to help municipalities mitigate such staffing shortages by performing critical services; and

**WHEREAS**, Connecticut's Medical Marijuana Program is used by approximately 41,000 patients who have been diagnosed with a debilitating condition and who rely on the program for the palliative treatment of their debilitating condition; and

**WHEREAS**, it is anticipated that increased demand on the healthcare system resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and heightened protocols to prevent the spread of the virus will create a shortage of medical personnel and limit the availability of in-person care, making it difficult, if not impossible, for patients to schedule timely appointments to be certified or recertified as medical marijuana patients or to receive follow-up care; and

**WHEREAS**, employees working in the medical marijuana industry may be adversely affected by COVID-19 and unable to work due to illness, exposure or potential exposure to COVID-19, or childcare and other familial obligations, causing staffing shortages in the industry; and

**WHEREAS**, there exists a present need to encourage, facilitate and expedite patient transfers from nursing homes that are subject to closure under the provisions of Section 19a-533(h) of the Connecticut General Statutes; and

**WHEREAS**, due to the closure of some local offices of the registrars of vital statistics throughout the state, which offices, in accordance with section 7-42 of the Connecticut General Statutes, are responsible, inter alia, for ascertaining as accurately as each such registrar can, all marriages, deaths and fetal deaths, and all births in such registrar's town and recording the same in such form and with such particulars as are prescribed by the Department of Public Health; and

**WHEREAS**, members of the public, genealogical societies and others desire copies of and access to such vital records; and

**WHEREAS**, marriage licenses must be readily obtainable and valid for a longer period; and

**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a civil preparedness emergency exists, section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Continued Cancellation of School Classes.** To promote and secure the safety and protection of children in schools related to the risks of COVID-19, Section 1 of my Executive Order 7C, canceling all public-school classes, is continued through April 20, 2020, unless earlier extended, modified, or terminated by me. Private schools and other non-public schools are encouraged to follow the same schedule. Connecticut Unified School District 1, established pursuant to Section 18-99a of the Connecticut General Statutes, Unified School District 2, established pursuant to Section 17 a-37, and Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services inpatient facilities providing school classes or programs are exempt from this section.
2. **Early Opening of Fishing Season.** Notwithstanding Section 26-112 of the Connecticut General Statutes and any associated regulations, effective immediately and through the remainder of the 2020 fishing season, unless earlier modified or terminated by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, there is no closed season for fishing in the inland waters of Connecticut. The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may extend or modify the open seasons for inland waters fishing without notice and public hearing and issue any implementing orders she deems necessary consistent with this order. All other regulations for fishing, including, but not limited to, licensing, stamps, methods, catch-and-release areas, creel limits and length limits shall remain in effect. Anglers shall practice social distancing measures, such as remaining six feet apart.
3. **Suspension of Restrictions on Reemployment of Municipal Retirees.** In order to enable municipalities to meet critical staffing needs caused by COVID-19 with skilled and experienced employees who require little to no additional training, the restrictions set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-438(b) are suspended for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless such suspension is modified or terminated by me, to allow any retired member who is participating in the municipal retirement system, except those who are receiving a disability retirement pursuant to this chapter, to work without any hourly or durational limitation while also continuing to receive retirement allowances while so employed.

4. **Flexibility to Maintain Adequate Medical Marijuana Access for Patients.** The provisions of Sections 21a-408c and 21a-408d of the Connecticut General Statutes, 21a-408-2, 21a-408-18, 21a-408-24, 21a-408-29(2), 21a-408-42 and 21a-408-43 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and any associated statutes, regulations, rules and policies regarding the certification of medical marijuana patients, the expiration of medical marijuana patient certifications or registrations, and staffing requirements at dispensary facilities are hereby modified to: (1) permit a physician or APRN to certify a patient and provide any follow-up care using telehealth services so long as all other requirements for the patient certification and all recordkeeping requirements are met; (2) extend the expiration date for any patient or caregiver certification or registration that expires before June 1, 2020 by ninety (90) day, unless such expiration date is earlier modified, extended or terminated by the Commissioner, (3) permit dispensary facility employees and laboratory employees to switch locations of employment between entities during the state of emergency, provided the Department shall be notified of any permanent changes of employment within five days after the state of emergency concludes, (4) permit the Department of Consumer Protection to provide a replacement registration certificate for a patient or caregiver who has had their registration certificate lost, stolen or destroyed without charging a replacement fee, (5) permit a dispensary facility manager to work a reduced number of hours if approved by the Commissioner, (6) permit a single dispensary facility manager to manage more than one dispensary facility under common ownership in the event that the dispensary facility manager at the other location(s) are unable to work as result of the effects of COVID-19, and (7) permit a dispensary facility to increase the ratio of one dispensary for every three dispensary technicians on duty upon notice and approval by the Commissioner. The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may issue any implementing orders and guidance that she deems necessary to implement this order.
5. **Extension of Time Period for Nursing Home Transfers.** Subsection (h) of Section 19a-533 of the Connecticut General Statutes is modified to extend the time frame for an applicant to transfer nursing homes in accordance with the provisions of said subsection from sixty days to “not later than one year following the date that such applicant was transferred from the nursing home where he or she previously resided.”
6. **Modification of the Duties of Registrars of Vital Records.** Section 7-42 of the Connecticut General Statutes is hereby modified to authorize the Commissioner of Public Health or her designee to conduct birth, death and marriage registration, in order to assist local registrars of vital statistics in carrying out their duties as may be required, and to issue any implementing orders she deems necessary.
7. **Modification of In-Person Purchase of and Access to Copies of Vital Records.** Section 7-51a(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes requiring availability of in-person purchase of or access to copies of vital records, is hereby modified to suspend such in-person purchases or access at the Department of Public Health (DPH). The purchase of copies of



vital records from DPH during the pendency of this order shall be limited to mail or on-line requests.

8. **Modification of the requirement that marriage licenses be obtained in the town where the marriage will be celebrated; extension of marriage license validity.** Section 46b-24 of the Connecticut General Statutes is modified to allow any couple planning to marry in a town in which the office of the registrar of vital statistics is closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic to obtain their marriage license from any available registrar of vital statistics from any town within the State; and to extend the sixty-five (65) day period of validity for marriage licenses for an additional sixty (60) days for any marriage license that is obtained or that will expire during the declared public health and civil preparedness emergency.

Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 24th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor



By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State

## **Exhibit 14**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7M

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7M**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19  
PANDEMIC AND RESPONSE – EXTENSION OF AGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE  
DEADLINES**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms, fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, limited fingerprinting availability to that for critical requirements, extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses, and on-profit, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7I, dated March 21, 2020, among other things, granted various forms of financial relief to recipients of public health and economic assistance, enacted measures to protect the health of children in the care of the Department of Children and Families, and enacted a series of measures to allow municipalities and their administrative bodies to conduct essential business while reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7J, dated March 22, 2020, among other things, expanded the availability of temporary retired workers to fill critical staffing needs, provided authority to expedite acquisition and leasing of property to meet emergency response needs, and clarified restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7K, dated March 23, 2020, among other things, suspended non-critical operations of the Probate Court and the Workers' Compensation Commission, authorized remote notarization, and provided the Commissioner of Public Health with additional authority to expedite the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7L, dated March 24, 2020, among other things, extended the cancellation of public school classes through April 20, 2020, opened fishing season early to provide a safe recreational activity during this period of limited availability of other options, provided for continued availability of medical marijuana for patients with



debilitating conditions, eased the ability for certain patients to transfer between nursing homes, and provided for increased availability of vital records services; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of fifty people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, if COVID-10 is transmitted to an elderly person, there is a high risk of serious illness or mortality; and

**WHEREAS**, the reduction in state personnel working at state agency offices, including those of the Department of Transportation, and the difficulty in receiving and reviewing plans and documents related to encroachment permits, have reduced the ability to review and decide on applications for such encroachments within the statutorily mandated 90-day deadline; and

**WHEREAS**, in order to further prevent the potential public threat and spread of COVID19 to any person who might participate in the process of submitting, reviewing, hearing, discussing, deciding, or appealing an agency, board or commission decision, action, or related activity, and to allow for delays and unavailability caused by disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, state agencies, boards, and commissions of this State require discretion to manage deadlines associated with Chapter 54 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act, and other statutory and regulatory deadlines relevant to conducting the business of this State; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a significant public interest in ensuring that citizens retain their rights under the Freedom of Information Act during this public health and civil preparedness emergency, despite the delays and administrative difficulties that the COVID-19; and


**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a civil preparedness emergency exists, section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Tolling of Time Periods for Department of Transportation (DOT) Final Determinations on Permits.** Notwithstanding any provision of the Connecticut General Statutes or any associated regulation, I hereby modify Section 13b-31f(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes to authorize the Commissioner of Transportation to toll any deadlines for review and final determination on any of the permit applications in such section, and issue any implementing orders he deems necessary, provided such tolling period shall cease on the date of termination of the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared on March 10, 2020.
2. **Suspension of Mandatory Statutory Filing Requirements for Freedom of Information Act Appeals and Decisions by the Freedom of Information Commission.** Notwithstanding the provisions of Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 1-206(b)(1), I hereby suspend, for the duration of this public health and civil preparedness emergency: (1) the time requirements for filing an appeal with the Freedom of Information Commission, which shall be applicable to any appeal filed on or after the issuance date of this order; and (2) the requirement that the Freedom of Information Commission must hear and decide an appeal within one year after the filing of such appeal, which shall be applicable to any appeal pending before such Commission and any appeal filed on or after the issuance date of this order.
3. **Authority to Extend Statutory and Regulatory Administrative Deadlines by 90 Days.** Notwithstanding any provision of the Connecticut General Statutes, any regulation, or other provision of law, I hereby authorize each department head, commissioner, agency head, and board and commission of this State to extend, as they deem reasonably necessary to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic or its effects, any statutory or regulatory time requirements, decision-making requirements, hearings, or other time limitations or deadlines, procedure or legal process pertaining to matters under their respective jurisdiction, functions or powers for a period not to exceed 90 days. Department heads, commissioners, agency heads, and board and commission of this State may issue any orders necessary to implement and effectuate the purposes of this order and shall publicly post and maintain such orders on their respective websites.

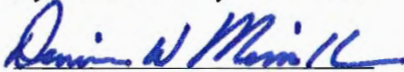
Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 25th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor

By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State



# **Exhibit 15**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7N



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7N**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND RESPONSE – INCREASED DISTANCING, EXPANDED FAMILY ASSISTANCE,  
AND ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT SUSPENSION**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms, fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, limited fingerprinting availability to that for critical

requirements, extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses, and on-profit, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7I, dated March 21, 2020, among other things, granted various forms of financial relief to recipients of public health and economic assistance, enacted measures to protect the health of children in the care of the Department of Children and Families, and enacted a series of measures to allow municipalities and their administrative bodies to conduct essential business while reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7J, dated March 22, 2020, among other things, expanded the availability of temporary retired workers to fill critical staffing needs, provided authority to expedite acquisition and leasing of property to meet emergency response needs, and clarified restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7K, dated March 23, 2020, among other things, suspended non-critical operations of the Probate Court and the Workers' Compensation Commission, authorized remote notarization, and provided the Commissioner of Public Health with additional authority to expedite the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7L, dated March 24, 2020, among other things, extended the cancellation of public school classes through April 20, 2020, opened fishing season early to provide a safe recreational activity during this period of limited availability of other options, provided for continued availability of medical marijuana for patients with debilitating conditions, eased the ability for certain patients to transfer between nursing homes, and provided for increased availability of vital records services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7M, dated March 25, 2020, preserved the rights of the public in certain proceedings under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act and authorized commissioners of state agencies to suspend or modify administrative deadlines and other requirements of Chapter 54 of the Connecticut General Statutes and other agency-specific administrative requirements; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of ten people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, confirmed COVID-19 infections and resulting hospitalizations have increased significantly in recent days, at the same time that residents of areas with high infection rates have arrived in Connecticut, creating a need to enact further mandatory distancing measures to limit the rate of spread of the disease; and

**WHEREAS**, Public Act 19-117, codified as Section 22a-246a of the 2020 Supplement to the Connecticut General Statutes, in order to reduce waste and litter and their resulting harm to the quality of the environment and waters of the State of Connecticut and associated environmental costs, imposed a 10-cent-per-bag tax on single-use plastic checkout bags at various retail and other establishments; and

**WHEREAS**, while the Connecticut Department of Public Health has examined this issue and found that existing precautions, including frequent handwashing for at least 20 seconds or use of alcohol based sanitizer, avoiding touching the face with unwashed hands, and routine cleaning of public spaces and frequently handled items will greatly reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission for workers in high volume retail settings, many employees of retail establishments have expressed concern about the handling of such bags; and

**WHEREAS**, retail and especially grocery and restaurant workers are making a critical contribution to keeping food readily available to the public during this public health and civil preparedness emergency, their continued contribution is essential to the state's ability to enact appropriate distancing measures, and their concerns are respected; and

**WHEREAS**, Connecticut law mandates annual statewide assessments to measure student achievement and to determine school accountability, in addition to the federal testing requirements which were waived by the U.S. Department of Education on March 20, 2020 for the full state; and

**WHEREAS**, in light of the major disruption caused by the cancellation of classes statewide in Connecticut, on March 20, 2020, the Connecticut State Department of Education secured a federal waiver for the 2019-20 school year from (i) all state-mandated assessments in all grades and subjects; and (ii) district/school accountability measures under the Every Student Succeeds Act; and

**WHEREAS**, demand for firearms and ammunition since the declaration of this public health and civil preparedness emergency has increased dramatically, for example with 19,943 firearms purchase or transfer authorizations completed in March 2020 so far compared to 12,572 in all of March 2019, resulting in difficulty for dealers in transmitting authorization requests, larger than normal lines and crowds, and significant burdens on the staff and systems who process such requests, compromising their ability to process the requests and perform other critical emergency services and public safety duties; and

**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a civil preparedness emergency exists, section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Restriction of Social and Recreational Gatherings to No More Than 5 People.** Effective immediately, and through April 30, 2020, unless earlier modified, extended, or terminated by me, the prior order set forth in Executive Order No. 7D, prohibiting social and recreational gatherings of 50 people or more, is hereby amended and modified to require that all such gatherings of six (6) or more people, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, or sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; plays or live performances; conventions; and similar activities, are prohibited throughout the State of Connecticut, except that religious, spiritual or worship gatherings shall not be subject to such increased restrictions, and shall instead remain subject to the prohibition on gatherings of 50 or more people, provided that they employ reasonable and appropriate distancing measures. To further clarify this order, it does not apply to government operations, private workplaces, retail establishments, or other activities that are not social or recreational gatherings.
2. **Restrictions on Restaurant Payment and Pickup Operations.** Where reasonably practicable, restaurants, eating establishments, and any bars that remain open for sales of food for off-premise consumption, shall limit entrance of customers into their locations to the minimum extent necessary to pick up and/or pay for orders, use touchless payment systems, and require remote ordering and payment, whether by telephone, computer, mobile application, or other technology. Nothing in this order shall require any such business to acquire or use ordering or payment technology that they do not already possess, prohibit drive-through ordering and pickup, or prohibit in-person payment or cash payment where there is no reasonable alternative. Previously issued guidance for hospital and business cafeterias remains in effect.



3. **Further Restrictions on Retail Operations.** Any retail establishment that has been allowed to remain open and permit customers inside such establishment during this public health and civil preparedness emergency shall take appropriate and reasonable measures to ensure customers maintain six feet of distance between each other, and to manage any resulting lines to maintain such distance while people are waiting to enter, and where reasonably practical, employ touchless payment technology if they already have such technology available.
  - a. **Firearms Transactions by Appointment Only.** Effective immediately and through May 15, 2020, unless earlier modified, extended, or terminated by me, because the nature of certain regulated retail transactions, including purchase, sale, and transfer of firearms, ammunition, and their components or supplies, requires the customer's presence inside the business to accommodate certain parts of those transactions or associated background check processes, and in order to limit person-to-person contact as much as possible and manage the large increase in requests for authorizations for such transactions and the resulting burdens on the communications technology and public safety staff responsible for reviewing and providing such authorizations, any firearms dealer shall conduct all such transactions by appointment only, shall limit such appointments to a number that will maintain a distance of six feet between any customers and/or staff in a store, including customers and staff conducting such transactions, and shall allow entrance into their establishments only to those customers conducting such transactions.
4. **Temporary Suspension of Tax on Single-Use Checkout Bags.** All provisions of Section 355 of Public Act 19-117, as codified in Section 22a-246a of the 2020 Supplement to the Connecticut General Statutes, regarding single-use plastic checkout bags, are temporarily suspended through May 15, 2020, unless earlier modified, extended, or terminated by me. The Commissioner of Revenue Services shall issue any implementing order he deems necessary, and any guidance for businesses on accounting or other necessary measures during this temporary suspension.
5. **Employees Not Required to Bag Items in Reusable Bags.** Effective immediately and through May 15, 2020, unless earlier modified, extended, or terminated by me, no employer in a retail establishment shall require any employee to bag any item in a customer-provided reusable bag, provided that nothing in this order shall prohibit customers who wish to use such reusable

bags from doing so; such customers shall bag their own items where the employee of the retail establishment declines to do so.

6. **Suspension of 21-month Limit on Temporary Family Assistance.** Section 17b-112 of the Connecticut General Statutes and any implementing regulations are modified to exclude from the statutory 21-month time limit on receipt of Temporary Family Assistance all months of such assistance received during the public health and civil preparedness emergency.
7. **Suspension of School Testing Assessments for 2019-20 School Year.** The provisions of Section 10-14n of the Connecticut General Statutes related to the administration of all state summative and alternate assessments; Section 10-14t, related to the administration of universal screening reading assessment for students in Grades K-3; and Section 10-265g, related to the administration of reading assessments in priority districts at the end of the school year, are hereby suspended for the 2019-20 school year. Any associated regulations, rules, and policies regarding statewide assessments are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Education to temporarily waive any requirements contained therein as he deems necessary to respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

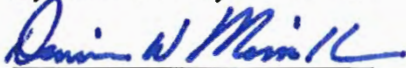
Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 26th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor

By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State



# **Exhibit 16**

Lamont Executive Order No. 70

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 70**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19  
PANDEMIC AND RESPONSE – FLEXIBILITY IN DPH LICENSING  
RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROVIDER ASSIGNMENT, EXPANDED  
HAND SANITIZER PRODUCTION, WAIVER OF BIRTH-TO-THREE FEES**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, among other things, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7C, dated March 15, 2020, among other things, cancelled classes in public schools for at least two weeks, provided for closure and remote conduct of business at Department of Motor Vehicle branches, extended deadlines for municipal budget preparations, and suspended or modified laws and regulations governing health care data and visitation at certain health care and congregate care settings; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7D, dated March 16, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings of all types to fewer than 50 people, closed bars and restaurants to all service except food and non-alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery, closed gyms,



fitness centers and movie theaters, and prohibited on-site operations at off-track betting facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7E, dated March 17, 2020, among other things, waived the requirement for an 180-day school year, limited fingerprinting availability to that for critical requirements, extended the duration of various licenses and permits under the authority of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and public protection, and suspended certain requirements for recoupment of overpayment and hearings conducted by the Department of Social Services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7F, dated March 18, 2020, ordered the closure of Large Shopping Malls, the closure of places of public amusement except public parks and open recreation areas, expanded Medicaid telehealth coverage, waived in-person service, hearing, and screening requirements for certain Probate Court proceedings in vulnerable group care settings, and clarified my order cancelling school classes; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7G, dated March 19, 2020, ordered the postponement of the presidential primary, suspended non-critical court operations, expanded the availability of telehealth services, and enacted additional public health measures; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7H, dated March 20, 2020, limited the workplace operations of non-essential businesses and non-profits, created a process to designate those that are essential, and provided for consistency across the state in governmental response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7I, dated March 21, 2020, among other things, granted various forms of financial relief to recipients of public health and economic assistance, enacted measures to protect the health of children in the care of the Department of Children and Families, and enacted a series of measures to allow municipalities and their administrative bodies to conduct essential business while reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7J, dated March 22, 2020, among other things, expanded the availability of temporary retired workers to fill critical staffing needs, provided authority to expedite acquisition and leasing of property to meet emergency response needs, and clarified restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7K, dated March 23, 2020, among other things, suspended non-critical operations of the Probate Court and the Workers' Compensation Commission, authorized remote notarization, and provided the Commissioner of Public Health with additional authority to expedite the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7L, dated March 24, 2020, among other things, extended the cancellation of public school classes through April 20, 2020, opened fishing season early to provide a safe recreational activity during this period of limited availability

of other options, provided for continued availability of medical marijuana for patients with debilitating conditions, eased the ability for certain patients to transfer between nursing homes, and provided for increased availability of vital records services; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7M, dated March 25, 2020, preserved the rights of the public in certain proceedings under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act and authorized commissioners of state agencies to suspend or modify administrative deadlines and other requirements of Chapter 54 of the Connecticut General Statutes and other agency-specific administrative requirements; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7N, dated March 26, 2020, restricted social and recreational gatherings to no more than five (5) people, imposed additional distancing measures on restaurants, eating establishments, and retail operations, suspended the tax on single-use plastic checkout bags and allowed employees to decline to bag items in reusable bags, suspended the 21-month limit on Temporary Family Assistance, and suspended school testing assessments for the current school year; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of ten people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, confirmed COVID-19 infections and resulting hospitalizations have increased significantly in recent days, at the same time that residents of areas with high infection rates have arrived in Connecticut, creating a need to enact further mandatory distancing measures to limit the rate of spread of the disease; and

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Public Health is required by statute and regulations to license certain individuals and facilities and, in the interest of limiting person-to-person contact and continuing to provide adequate healthcare resources and ensure the continuity of other licensed work, it is necessary to suspend license renewal activities and certain inspections during the declared public health and civil preparedness emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, the continued operation of health care facilities or institutions, as defined by Section 19a-905 of the Connecticut General Statutes, is critical to the response to the declared public health and civil preparedness emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, Connecticut may experience a shortage of health care providers, as defined in such statute, because of the spread of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, the maintenance of staffing levels at such facilities or institutions may require certain health care providers to work at multiple health care facilities or institutions during the response to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, the issuance and maintenance by such health care facilities or institutions of identification badges, in complete conformance with Section 19a-905 of the Connecticut General Statutes, for health care providers who provide direct patient care at such facility or institution, may hinder flexible and responsive deployment of healthcare resources during the emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, the state has experienced widespread shortages of hand sanitizer which is critical for the prevention of COVID-19 related transmission when access to hand washing is not available, and certain manufacturers of other products, including liquor, are able and willing to produce it; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a critical lack of supply for certain medical devices, including personal protective equipment, which is needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 and to keep healthcare workers safe in the workplace; and

**WHEREAS**, the Office of Early Childhood wishes to ensure continuity of care for infants and toddlers with disabilities, and required family cost participation fees for early intervention services pose a barrier to participation for families experiencing financial hardship due to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, upon a proclamation that a public health or civil preparedness emergency exists, Section 28-9(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes authorizes the modification or suspension in whole or in part by executive order of any statute or regulation or requirement or part thereof that conflicts with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of public health;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

- 1. Suspension of Requirements for License Renewal and Inspections by the Department of Public Health.** Pursuant to Section 19a-131j(e) of the Connecticut General Statutes and my emergency powers under Sections 19a-131j and 28-9, any statute, regulation or requirement or part thereof relating to license renewals and inspections by the Department of Public Health is hereby modified to authorize the Commissioner of Public Health to waive licensing, renewal, and inspection requirements pursuant to Sections 19a-131j(b), (c) and (d), and as she otherwise deems necessary to ensure the provision of adequate healthcare during, and mitigate the effects of, this public

health and civil preparedness emergency, and to issue any implementing orders she deems necessary.

2. **Modification of Health Care Provider Identification Badge Requirements.** Section 19a-905 of the Connecticut General Statutes is hereby modified to allow healthcare providers to provide direct patient care at a healthcare facility or institution, with the permission of such facility or institution, with an identification badge displaying the name of a different healthcare facility or institution, provided all other information on such identification badge conforms to the requirements of such section. This section is further modified to authorize the Commissioner of Public Health to establish policies and procedures regarding the badging of COVID-19 response personnel should she or her designee deem it necessary to rapidly move staff due to the need for mass care in a circumstance of limited resources, and to issue any related orders she deems necessary.
3. **Allowing Non-traditional Manufacturers to Make Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizers and Medical Devices.** Section 21a-70 (b) of the Connecticut General Statutes as it pertains to the compounding of alcohol-based hand sanitizer production and the production of medical devices, including personal protective equipment used to assist in the treatment of COVID-19 is modified to permit such activities without registering as a manufacturer. The manufacturing of alcohol-based hand sanitizer shall follow Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidance issued by the FDA and which is available on its website. All manufacturers of medical devices, including personal protective equipment, shall follow the requirements issued by the FDA and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which guidance is available on those agencies' websites, comply with the requirements of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and comply with any registration requirements imposed by those agencies, including any modifications to such requirements issued by such agencies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may issue any implementing orders or guidance that she deems necessary to effectuate the intent of this order.
4. **Waiver of Birth-to-Three Family Cost Participation Fees.** Section 17a-248g (e) of the Connecticut General Statutes, and Section 17a-248-13 (g) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Early Childhood to waive the fees required to be paid by the parents or legal guardians of children eligible



for remote early intervention services, waive any resulting suspension of services due to non-payment of such fees, and issue any implementing orders she deems necessary.

Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

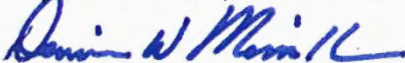
Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 27th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor



By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State



# **Exhibit 17**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7P

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7P**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19  
PANDEMIC AND RESPONSE – SAFE HOUSING FOR PEOPLE  
EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, FIRST RESPONDERS, AND  
HEALTHCARE WORKERS**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued a declaration of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to such declaration, I have issued sixteen executive orders to suspend or modify statutes and to take other actions necessary to protect public health and safety and to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of ten people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, confirmed COVID-19 infections and resulting hospitalizations have increased significantly in recent days, at the same time that residents of areas with high infection rates have arrived in Connecticut, creating a need to enact further mandatory distancing measures to limit the rate of spread of the disease; and

**WHEREAS**, the continued operation of health care facilities or institutions, as defined by Section 19a-905 of the Connecticut General Statutes, is critical to the response to the declared public health and civil preparedness emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, first responders and healthcare workers on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic face increased risk of exposure and infection, and if exposed or infected, may need alternative housing to avoid transmitting the disease to coworkers or family members, and municipalities and agencies who arrange such housing may require federal reimbursement; and

**WHEREAS**, the Centers for Disease Control has recommended that states, especially those with higher rates of growth in the number of infected people, take measures to reduce density within homeless shelters and other congregant housing situations, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency is making funding available to reimburse states for certain related expenditures; and

**WHEREAS**, in consultation with the Commissioner of Public Health and other members of my leadership team, I have determined that reducing density in congregant housing and providing alternate housing for people experiencing homelessness is necessary to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, Connecticut may experience a shortage of health care providers, as defined in such statute, because of the spread of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, the issuance and maintenance by such health care facilities or institutions of identification badges, in complete conformance with Section 19a-905 of the Connecticut General Statutes, for health care providers who provide direct patient care at such facility or institution, may hinder flexible and responsive deployment of healthcare resources during the emergency; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

- 1. Authorization to Provide for Non-Congregant Housing for Persons at Risk.** The Commissioner of Public Health, Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, and commissioners of Emergency Services and Public Protection and Housing are authorized to issue such orders as they deem necessary to provide or arrange non-congregant housing with sufficient physical distancing capacity for people who, from the nature of their existing housing or working environments, are at increased risk of exposure to, infection with, or transmission of COVID-19, and to seek reimbursement for any resulting expenditures from appropriate federal agencies or other sources.

Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 28th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor



By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State

# **Exhibit 18**

Lamont Executive Order No. 7Q



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7Q**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND RESPONSE – CHILDCARE SAFETY, REMOTE NOTARIZATION UPDATE**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued a declaration of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to such declaration, I have issued seventeen (17) executive orders to suspend or modify statutes and to take other actions necessary to protect public health and safety and to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of the virus, including cancellation of gatherings of ten people or more and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, ongoing childcare operations are necessary to support the essential workforce, and it is vital to protect the health and safety of children and staff in childcare facilities and limit the spread of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, current regulations allow group sizes of as many as 20 children in childcare facilities, increasing the risk of transmission of COVID-19 among staff, children, and their families, and reducing such group sizes is necessary to reduce such risk; and

**WHEREAS**, certain documents require the in-person services of a Notary Public or Commissioner of the Superior Court and such interactions should be avoided to the maximum

extent possible in order to promote social distancing and the mitigation of the spread of the COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, certain documents, in addition to notarization or acknowledgement, require the presence of in-person witnesses to their signature, which could increase the risk of transmission of COVID-19; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Limited Group Sizes in Childcare.** To limit the spread of COVID-19 and protect the health and safety of children and staff in all child care facilities that are continuing to operate during this civil preparedness and public health emergency, Section 19a-79 and any related regulations, rules, or policies, are modified to require that all child care facilities shall limit group sizes to no more than ten children in one space, and to authorize the Commissioner of Early Childhood to issue any implementing orders she deems necessary. Any childcare operation seeking to caring for more than thirty children in one facility shall seek approval to do so from the Commissioner and demonstrate sufficient separation of groups within the facility. This order applies to all childcare operations, including but not limited to childcare centers, group childcare homes, family childcare homes, youth camps, and childcare facilities that are exempt from licensing requirements pursuant to Section 19a-77 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
2. **Enhanced Health Procedures for All Operating Child Care Programs.** All children and childcare workers shall be screened before entrance to any childcare operation, as described herein, for any observable illness, including cough or respiratory distress, and to confirm body temperature below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. All staff shall practice enhanced handwashing and health practices, including covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue or the corner of the elbow and assisting children with such increased handwashing and health practices. Enhanced cleaning and disinfection practices shall be implemented in all facilities to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This order applies to all childcare operations including but not limited to childcare centers, group childcare homes, family childcare homes, youth camps, and childcare facilities that are exempt from licensing requirements pursuant to Section 19a-77 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Commissioner of Early Childhood may issue any implementing orders she deems necessary consistent with this order.
3. **Remote Notarization - Amended Procedures.** Effective immediately and through June 23, 2020, unless modified, extended or terminated by me, Section 3 of my prior Executive Order 7K concerning remote notarizations is hereby superseded and replaced in its entirety by this Executive Order. All relevant state laws and regulations

are hereby modified to permit any notarial act that is required under Connecticut law to be performed using an electronic device or process that allows a notary public commissioned by the Connecticut Secretary of the State pursuant to section 3-94b of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Notary Public") or a Commissioner of the Superior Court as defined by section 51-85 of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Commissioner") and a remotely located individual to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound ("Communication Technology"), provided that the following conditions are met:

- a. The person seeking the notarial act ("Signatory") from a Notary Public or Commissioner, if not personally known to the Notary Public or Commissioner, shall present satisfactory evidence of identity, as defined by subsection 10 of section 3-94a of the General Statutes, while connected to the Communication Technology, not merely transmit it prior to or after the transaction;
- b. The Communication Technology must be capable of recording the complete notarial act and such recording shall be made and retained by the Notary Public for a period of not less than ten (10) years;
- c. The Signatory must affirmatively represent via the Communication Technology that he or she is physically situated in the State of Connecticut;
- d. The Signatory must transmit by fax or electronic means a legible copy of the signed document directly to the Notary Public or Commissioner on the same date it was executed;
- e. The Notary Public or Commissioner may notarize the transmitted copy of the document and transmit the same back to the Signatory by fax or electronic means;
- f. The Notary Public or Commissioner may repeat the notarization of the original signed document as of the date of execution, provided the Notary Public or Commissioner receives such original signed document, together with the electronically notarized copy, within thirty days after the date of execution;
- g. Notwithstanding the foregoing, only an attorney admitted to practice law in the State of Connecticut and in good standing may remotely administer a self-proving affidavit to a Last Will and Testament pursuant to section 45a-285 of the General Statutes or conduct a real estate closing as required by Public Act 19-88. Any witnessing requirement for a Last Will and Testament may be satisfied remotely through the use of Communication

Technology if it is completed under the supervision of a Commissioner. The supervising Commissioner shall certify that he or she supervised the remote witnessing of the Last Will and Testament

- h. All witness requirements on any document, other than a Last Will and Testament, requiring a notarial act are hereby suspended for the duration of this Executive Order.
- i. All Remotely Notarized documents pertaining to real property shall be accepted for recording on the land records by all Connecticut Town or City Clerks. A one-page certification confirming the use of Remote Notarization procedures shall be attached to each remotely notarized document submitted for recording on the land records in Connecticut.

Unless otherwise specified herein, this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 30th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Governor

By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State



# **Exhibit 19**

Affidavit of Jonathan Giftos



**Connecticut Superior Court  
Judicial District of Hartford**

**Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers  
Association,  
Willie Breyette,  
Daniel Rodriguez,  
Anthony Johnson, and  
Marvin Jones,  
Plaintiffs**

No. HHD-CV20-\_\_\_\_\_-S

April 2, 2020

v.

**Ned Lamont and Rollin Cook,  
Defendants.**

STATE OF NEW YORK     )  
                                          ss.:  
COUNTY OF KINGS     )

**Affidavit of Dr. Jonathan Giftos**

Jonathan Giftos, being duly sworn, says:

1. I am a doctor duly licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York. I am board-certified in internal medicine and addiction medicine. I received my Bachelor of Science degree from Boston College, and my Medical Degree from Mount Sinai School of Medicine.
2. I am currently the Medical Director, Addiction Medicine & Drug User Health at Project Renewal and a Clinical Assistant Professor in the Department of Medicine at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.
3. Between August 2016 and January 2020, I was an Attending Physician and the Clinical Director of Substance Use Treatment for NYC Health & Hospitals, Division of Correctional Health Services at Rikers Island. During this time, I provided primary medical care to detainees and sentenced patients, and supervised the nation's oldest and largest jail-based opioid treatment program. I successfully led an effort to remove non-clinical barriers to opioid treatment program enrollment in 2017, which dramatically expanded treatment access from 25% to over 80%, while also reducing post-release mortality for people with opioid use disorder.
4. I have extensive experience working with vulnerable populations such as the incarcerated and those experiencing homelessness.

### **The Coronavirus Pandemic**

5. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the rapidly spreading outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus, is a pandemic, announcing that the virus is both highly contagious and deadly. To date, the virus is known to spread from person-to-person through respiratory droplets, close personal contact, and from contact with contaminated surfaces and objects. The CDC also warns of “community spread” where the virus spreads easily and sustainably within a community where the source of the infection is unknown.
6. There is currently no vaccine or cure. The primary focus is on preventing the spread of the virus at this juncture. To prevent new infections, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention strongly recommend the following actions: thorough and frequent handwashing, cleaning surfaces with EPA-approved disinfectants, keeping at least six feet of space between people, and avoiding group settings. Social distancing has also been encouraged to slow the rate of COVID-19 infections so that hospitals have the resources to address infected individuals with urgent medical needs. In correctional settings, such sanitation, social distancing, and self-quarantining measures are nearly impossible.
7. The Centers for Disease Control have identified two groups of people at higher risk of contracting and succumbing to COVID-19: adults over 60 years old and people with chronic medical conditions. COVID-19 is more dangerous to persons in these high-risk groups than to the general population. Older people who contract COVID-19 are more likely to die than people under the age of 60. It has been found that older people diagnosed with COVID-19 are more likely to be very sick and require hospitalization to survive because the acute symptoms include respiratory distress, cardiac injury, arrhythmia, septic shock, liver dysfunction, kidney injury and multi-organ failure. Access to a mechanical ventilator is often required. People with chronic medical conditions (no matter their age) are also at significantly greater risk from COVID-19 because their already-weakened systems are less able to fight the virus. These chronic medical conditions include lung disease, cancer, heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, renal disease, liver disease, diabetes, immunocompromising conditions, and pregnancy. Those with pre-existing medical conditions have a higher probability of death if infected.

### **COVID-19 Within Correctional Settings**

8. Based on my years of providing medical care at Rikers Island, I know that correctional settings increase the risk of contracting an infectious disease like COVID-19. This is because there are high numbers of people with chronic, often untreated, illnesses housed in a setting with minimal levels of sanitation, limited access to personal hygiene, limited access to medical care, and no possibility of staying at a distance from others.
9. Correctional facilities house large groups of inmates together, and move inmates in groups to eat, bathe, and recreate. They frequently have insufficient medical care for the population, and, in times of crisis, even those medical staff cease coming to the facility.

Hot water, soap, disinfectants, and paper towels are frequently in limited supply, and inmates, rather than professional cleaners, are responsible for cleaning the facilities. As a result, there are more people susceptible to getting infected congregated together in a context in which fighting the spread of an infection is nearly impossible.

10. Indeed, outbreaks of the flu regularly occur in jails, and during the H1N1 epidemic in 2009, many jails and prisons dealt with high numbers of cases. In the current outbreak, Rikers Island went from just one confirmed case of COVID-19 on March 18 to 231 confirmed cases in just two weeks.<sup>1</sup>
11. My experience in correctional health also exposed me to the limitations of correctional health care. Similar to an outpatient primary care clinic, correctional health care is designed to provide urgent care for ailments that are non-life threatening. It is not capable of providing the type of care one receives in a hospital, let alone in an intensive care unit. As a result, when an incarcerated person requires hospitalization or intensive care, they are transferred to a hospital in the community. During my time at Rikers Island, we routinely transferred incarcerated people to community hospitals to receive care that we could not provide at the facility.
12. For prison systems that are already understaffed, staffing shortages will only increase as employees need to stay home to care for children whose schools are closed, elderly family members, and—if infected or exposed to infection—themselves. With fewer staff, correctional officers are even less able to monitor prisoners' health.
13. During the COVID-19 pandemic, these limitations in correctional health care have important public health implications not just for incarcerated populations, but for the general population as well. According to the most recent estimates, at least 15% of people who contract COVID19 will require hospitalization, and 5% will require intensive care. Based on the vulnerability of the incarcerated population, it is likely that these numbers would be at least as high, if not higher, within a correctional setting.
14. A person who contracts COVID-19 in jail or prison and requires hospitalization will need to be transferred to a community hospital. As a result, the problem of a prison outbreak of COVID-19 infections cannot and will not be contained within the institution itself. Instead, it will explode into the community, increasing the pressure on our already taxed community hospitals.
15. Even at baseline, ICU beds and ventilators in our community hospitals are a scarce commodity. A recent analysis by the Harvard Global Health Institute indicates that under most scenarios, "vast communities in America are not prepared to take care of the COVID-19 patients" that require hospital care. An outbreak of COVID-19 at a jail or prison, which would likely require numerous transfers to a community hospital, could

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<sup>1</sup> *Compare As Testing Expands, Confirmed Cases of Coronavirus in N.Y.C. Near 2,000*, N.Y. Times (Mar. 18, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/18/nyregion/coronavirus-new-york-update.html> (first positive case at Rikers) with The Legal Aid Society, *Covid-19 Tracking in NYC Jails*, Apr. 2, 2020, <https://www.legalaidnyc.org/covid-19-infection-tracking-in-nyc-jails> (231 cases today).

push a hospital even further past its breaking point. Specifically, a surge in COVID-19 infections in a correctional setting could mean that ICU beds in the community hospital would no longer be available to everyone who needed them.

16. Every effort should be made to reduce chances of exposure to COVID-19. However, based on my experience in correctional health, I do not believe that screening, social distancing, and quarantining measures can be sufficiently employed within correctional settings to combat the spread of COVID-19.
17. Correctional settings simply cannot be equipped to keep people safe during this pandemic. There are too many structural limitations, and correctional health care can only do so much. Decreasing the incarcerated population so that there is more ability to physically distance within the facility, fewer people who can contract the virus inside the facility, and more medical care for those who need it is the only way to prevent the complications from surging. Otherwise, the unchecked transmission of COVID-19 in jail or prison will have serious, and fatal, implications for the broader community.
18. Decreasing the incarcerated population will also decrease the necessary staffing for the facility and protect staff from exposure. Reducing the number of needed correctional officers and healthcare workers will, in turn, reduce the number of people entering and exiting the facility on a daily basis. This too will reduce the spread of COVID-19 to the broader community.
19. It is my professional opinion that these steps are both necessary and urgent. The horizon of risk for COVID-19 in these facilities is a matter of hours, not days. Once a case of COVID-19 identified in a facility, it will likely be too late to prevent a widespread outbreak.



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Jonathan Giftos, M.D.

Sworn to before me by video in conformance with  
Gov. Cuomo Exec. Order No. 202.7 (Mar. 19, 2020)  
on April 2, 2020:



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Notary Public

**Blake Abrash**  
**Notary Public, State of New York**  
**No. 02AB6236598**  
**Qualified in Nassau County**  
**Commission Expires Feb. 28, 2023**

## **Exhibit 20**

Letter from Yale Transitions Clinic to  
Governor Lamont



# Yale University

*Emily A. Wang, M.D., MAS  
Associate Professor  
Division of General Internal Medicine  
School of Medicine*

*Campus address:  
Harkness Hall, Bldg A  
367 Cedar St., Suite 410A  
New Haven, CT 06510  
Tel: (203) 737-6317  
Fax: (203) 737-3306  
emily.wang@yale.edu*

Hon. Governor Ned Lamont  
Office of Governor Ned Lamont  
State Capitol  
210 Capitol Ave.  
Hartford, CT 06106

cc:

Judge Patrick Carroll, Chief Court Administrator;  
Richard Colangelo, Chief State's Attorney;  
Rollin Cook, Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Correction;  
Jonathan Dach, Policy Director;  
Michael J. Freda, First Selectman of the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities;  
Matthew Knickerbocker, First Selectman of the Connecticut Council of Small Towns;  
Melissa McCaw, Secretary to the Governor;  
Keith Mello, President of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;  
Paul Mounds, Chief of Staff;  
Marc Pelka, Undersecretary;  
Christine Rapillo, Chief Public Defender of Connecticut

Dear Connecticut Leaders:

We write out of our grave concern that, absent immediate action, COVID-19 will overrun Connecticut's jails and prisons. That tragedy will have far-reaching effects not only for the thousands of Connecticut residents who live and work in correctional facilities, their families and communities, but also for the population of the state as a whole. Connecticut's healthcare system simply does not have the capacity to treat a massive outbreak in the incarcerated population at the same time as it treats patients throughout the rest of the state. As jails and prisons become flashpoints for infection, the outbreak will overwhelm already limited state healthcare resources.

Connecticut has days, not weeks, to chart a different future. Under current conditions, in which there is no cure and no widespread testing, the thousands of Connecticut residents who live and work in correctional facilities are simply unable to practice the most effective method of prevention: social distancing. To create the requisite spacing of 6 feet between individuals, the State must (a) rapidly decrease the density of its prisons, jails, and halfway houses and (b)

implement humane and evidence-based approaches to protect the health of incarcerated individuals and staff alike. Success is possible but will require coordinated, urgent action among all relevant agencies, including the Department of Correction, the judiciary, the Chief State's Attorney, law enforcement, the Department of Public Health, and the Connecticut Department of Housing. We call upon you to use the full powers of your office to lead the way through this public health emergency.

## **I. The Public Health Perspective**

COVID-19 is a highly infectious disease. Due to its novelty, there exist few tools for containment and even fewer for treatment. The scientific community currently lacks a vaccine or cure. Neither the United States nor the state of Connecticut possesses sufficient resources to screen or test individuals, and projections show that, absent extreme intervention, infections will rapidly outpace available healthcare resources. We commend that your office has already taken decisive action to limit exposure among most state residents by ordering one of the few proven prevention methods: social distancing. As already seen in the reduced rates of new infections, social distancing works.

Unfortunately, effective social distancing is impossible under typical conditions in Connecticut's correctional facilities. In Connecticut's jails and lower security level prisons, incarcerated people sleep within feet of each other and use communal bathrooms, mess halls, dayrooms, and showers. Even in maximum security facilities, many people are double-celled and share spaces to eat, bathe, and recreate. Further, while the Department of Correction has already taken important actions, such as suspending visitors and volunteers, there is still a steady flow of people into and among facilities. Staff, officers, contractors, and vendors are still moving throughout and between facilities and they all link the facilities with surrounding communities. These individuals can introduce the virus into the facility or contract it themselves and transmit it to others in the community.

The Department of Correction has stated that it is employing standard measures used to contain other communicable diseases, such as the flu, but these are inadequate in the face of the novel coronavirus. COVID-19 is estimated to be nearly 3 times more contagious than the flu and is deadlier. Furthermore, we are learning more about this novel coronavirus every day and it is becoming increasingly clear that a significant percent of infections are transmitted by people even before they develop symptoms, meaning that there is no screening practice (checking temperatures or asking about symptoms) that is adequate. Additionally, whereas the flu is transmitted only by large droplets (i.e., 6 feet of distancing protects people), COVID-19 is now known to be passed in the air as well. Under these circumstances, even heightened hygiene practices—frequent washing of hands with soap, regular bleaching and disinfection of public surfaces, and the like—are insufficient. Further, proper containment and treatment of the novel coronavirus will require facilities to quarantine people and will surely put a strain on the already understaffed healthcare

system in the Department of Correction. At Yale-New Haven Hospital, we have already seen that as more people have become sick, staff have become sick as well, and we are struggling to develop adequate staffing plans. Sick individuals will need to be sent to community-based hospitals, which themselves are already struggling to provide adequate care to others.

While more must be done in the coming weeks and months, as a starting point, we suggest the following immediate actions:

**1. To the maximum extent possible, reduce the number of people entering and re-entering the system.** We applaud the state for already making efforts to mitigate dangers in this area, as announced in the Department of Correction's March 24 release. Police and State's Attorneys should decline to arrest or prosecute individuals except where an individual poses a serious threat to public safety. Parole officers should halt the reincarceration of people on technical parole violations.

**2. Immediately release, to the maximum extent possible, people detained pretrial.** As of today, we estimate that there are 2,905 unsentenced (mostly pretrial) people in custody, 95 of whom are 60 or older. For the duration of the pandemic, people should be presumptively released on personal recognizance, absent a showing of a compelling threat to public safety.

**3. Immediately release all people convicted of nonviolent offenses who are scheduled to be released in 90 days, all people who are eligible for parole and community supervision/release, and anyone incarcerated for a technical parole, probation violation, or conditional discharge.** As of today, we estimate that there are 4,112 people in custody with fewer than 90 days left on their sentences, 201 of whom are 60 or older. Additionally, we estimate that 1,503 people are currently in custody for violation of probation or conditional discharge, 51 of whom are 60 or older. The state should continue to exercise the use of transitional supervision more aggressively to facilitate the release of people with shorter sentences. Additionally, the Connecticut Board of Pardons and Parole should expedite the release of people already found suitable for release on parole, expedite all review processes for people eligible for parole, exercise its power to commute sentences, and use its discretion to grant compassionate parole release. The Board should refrain, however, from requiring transitional housing as part of that process, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within these congregate settings.

The advantage of releasing the populations outlined above lies in the fact that most have spent less time incarcerated and are more likely to have maintained social bonds with their communities outside of prison. Their families and communities are better equipped to aid them in self-quarantine than are prisons, jails, and halfway houses. Individuals who fit the above criteria for release should be screened to determine if they have somewhere to live in the community where they can self-isolate if necessary. Individuals with such available housing should be prioritized for immediate release.

We note that the goal here is to thin the incarcerated population—by the most expeditious means possible, including releasing the healthy—to allow for social distancing. In some cases, sick individuals may have a more difficult time finding a safe place to live upon release, not least because of the lack of medical capacity in the state.

We are very appreciative of the significant efforts you have already made to ensure people who are released have safe accommodations in the community, and to ensure that no one is released to homelessness.

**4. Transition older adults and medically vulnerable individuals to medical and community settings.** Finally, we note that U.S. Attorney General William Barr, in response to requests from Congress for a plan to mitigate the risk of widespread COVID-19 infection in federal prisons, has recommended that the federal Bureau of Prisons release certain at-risk individuals—including individuals with certain medical conditions and individuals over 60 years old. We agree that this would be a worthy step to pursue in Connecticut, but we also emphasize that time is of the essence here. We do not yet have a COVID-19 outbreak in our correctional facilities, but we must act *now* to thin these populations out, social distance, and attempt to prevent one. That means releasing whoever can be released most quickly and safely now. The next step would be to address these at-risk populations. Many of the people who are most vulnerable will also be more challenging to discharge: those without housing and those who, due to medical complexity, require more comprehensive medical discharge planning. The state must nonetheless work toward releasing older adults and other medically vulnerable inmates, who pose the least public safety risk and are most at-risk of COVID-19 complications. To that end, we, the Yale Transitions Clinic, have created a hotline that DOC reentry coordinators and medical discharge planners can use to refer people to us, and we will figure out the medical discharge follow-up.

We are eager to work with your office to facilitate any of these critical efforts for the public health of our state. We would also be glad to work with you in convening public health experts and physicians to further assess these issues, and the appropriate medical and public health protocols for this population, as the pandemic evolves.

Thank you for your leadership on these issues thus far.

Sincerely,

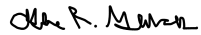
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Emily Wang".

Emily Wang, MD, MAS






Lisa Puglisi, MD



Abbe R. Gluck  
Professor of Law and Faculty Director, Solomon Center for Health Law and Policy  
Yale Law School  
Professor of Medicine (General Medicine), Yale Medical School



Jackson Skeen  
J.D. '22  
Yale Law School  
Transitions Medical Legal Partnership

# **Exhibit 21**

Appendix

Appendix: Court Actions Across the Country to Reduce Incarceration in Light of Covid-19<sup>1</sup>

State	Judicial Body	Forum	Nature of Relief
<b>Alabama</b>	Circuit Court for the 19 <sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit of Alabama	Administrative order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Fuller ordered “all inmates currently held on appearance bonds of \$5,000.00 or less be immediately released on recognizance with instructions to personally appear at their next schedule court appearance.”<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Arizona</b>	Cocconino County court system and jail, Judge Dan Slayton, along with other county judges	Court order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of March 20, 2020, Judge Dan Slayton and other county judges have released around 50 people who were held in the county jail on non-violent charges.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<b>California</b>	Supreme Court of California, Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye	Advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Justice issued guidance encouraging the state’s superior courts to, among other things:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Lower bail amounts significantly for the duration of the coronavirus emergency, including lowering the bail amount to \$0 for many lower level offenses.”</li> <li>“Consider a defendant’s existing health conditions, and conditions existing at the anticipated place of confinement, in setting conditions of custody for adult or juvenile defendants.”</li> <li>“Identify detainees with less than 60 days in custody to permit early release, with or without supervision or community-based treatment.”<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Sacramento Superior Court, Judge Hom	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Court entered a standing order authorizing their sheriff to release those within 30 days of release, regardless of crime.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Hawai’i</b>	Supreme Court	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Court suspended the custodial portions of all intermittent sentences and appointed a special master to oversee a collaborative release effort.<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>

<b>Kentucky</b>	Kentucky, Chief Justice John Minton Jr.	Letter to state judges and court clerks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kentucky, Chief Justice John Minton Jr. told state's judges and court clerks to release jail inmates "as quickly as we can" noting, "jails are susceptible to worse-case scenarios due to the close proximity of people and the number of pre-existing conditions," and that courts have the responsibility "to work with jailers and other county officials to safely release as many defendants as we can as quickly as we can."<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Maine</b>	State of Maine Superior Court, Chief Justice Mullen and District Court Chief Judge Sparaco and Deputy Chief Judge French	Emergency Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Superior Court and District Court ordered all trial courts to immediately vacate all outstanding warrants for unpaid fines, restitution, fees, and failures to appear.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Michigan</b>	Chief Justice Bridget M. McCormack, Michigan Supreme Court	Joint Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a joint statement, Chief Justice McCormack urged judges to "use the statutory authority they have to reduce and suspend jail sentences for people who do not pose a public safety risk[.]... release far more people on their own recognizance while they await their day in court...[a]nd judges should use probation and treatment programs as jail alternatives."<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Montana</b>	Supreme Court of Montana, Chief Justice McGrath	Letter to Judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Justice of the Montana Supreme Court urged judges to "review your jail rosters and release, without bond, as many prisoners as you are able, especially those being held for non-violent offenses."<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
<b>New Jersey</b>	New Jersey Supreme Court, Chief Justice Rabner	Consent Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In New Jersey, after the Supreme Court ordered briefing and argument on why it should not order the immediate release of individuals serving county jail sentences, the Attorney General and County Prosecutors agreed to create an immediate presumption of release for every person serving a county jail sentence in New Jersey.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
<b>New York</b>	New York State Supreme Court, Bronx County, Justice Doris M. Gonzales	Judicial ruling based on writ of habeas corpus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a habeas petition brought by the Legal Aid Society, a Justice Doris M. Gonzales ordered the release of 106 individuals currently held at Rikers Island on a non-criminal technical parole violation. These individuals were selected in the petition by virtue of their age and/or underlying medical condition.<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>

	New York Supreme Court Justice Mark Dwyer	Judicial ruling based on writ of habeas corpus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a habeas petition brought by the Legal Aid Society, a Justice Mark Dwyer ordered the release of 16 individuals currently held at Rikers Island on pretrial detention or parole violation. These individuals were selected in the petition by virtue of their age and/or underlying medical condition.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Ohio</b>	Ohio Supreme Court, Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor	News Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Justice O'Connor urged "judges to use their discretion and release people held in jail and incarcerated individuals who are in a high-risk category for being infected with the virus."<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>
<b>South Carolina</b>	Supreme Court of South Carolina, Chief Justice Beaty	Memorandum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Justice instructed that "any person charged with a non-capital crime shall be ordered released pending trial on his own recognizance without surety, unless an unreasonable danger to the community will result or the accused is an extreme flight risk."<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Following the order, more than 85 people have been released from the Greenville County Detention Center in Greenville, South Carolina.</li> </ul>
<b>Texas</b>	Travis County, Texas, Judges	Individual Court Orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travis County has begun releasing some defendants in custody with underlying health conditions, to reduce the potential spread of COVID-19 in the county's jails. After Austin saw its first positive cases of COVID-19, judges in the county nearly doubled its release of people from local jails on personal bonds, with one judge alone reversing four bond decisions after "balancing this pandemic and public health safety of inmates against what they're charged with."<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Utah</b>	Utah Supreme Court and Utah Judicial Council, Chief Justice Durrant	Administrative Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Justice of the Utah Supreme Court ordered that for defendants in-custody on certain misdemeanor offenses, "the assigned judge must reconsider the defendant's custody status and is encouraged to release the defendant subject to appropriate conditions."<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>



<b>Washington</b>	Washington Supreme Court, Chief Justice Stephens	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Justice Stephens ordered judges not to issue bench warrants for failure to appear, “unless necessary for the immediate preservation of public or individual safety” and “to hear motions for pretrial release on an expediated basis without requiring a motion to shorten time.” Additionally, for populations designated as at-risk or vulnerable by the Centers for Disease Control, the COVID-19 crisis is presumed to be a material change in circumstances to permit amendment of a previous bail order or to modify conditions of pre-trial release.<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Wyoming</b>	Wyoming Supreme Court, Chief Justice Davis	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Justice instructed judges to issue summonses instead of bench warrants, unless public safety compels otherwise.<sup>19</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Federal Criminal Detention</b>	C.D. Cal, Judge James V. Selna	Minute Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Court granted temporary release for 90 days, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142 (i), which authorizes discretionary temporary release when necessary for a person’s defense or another compelling reason. Judge Selna held the defendant’s age and medical conditions, which place him in the population most susceptible to COVID-19, and in light of the pandemic, to constitute “another compelling reason” and granted his temporary release.<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>
	D. Conn., Judge Jeffrey A. Meyer	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Meyer ordered the release of defendant stating that “the conditions of confinement at Wyatt are not compatible” with current COVID-19 public health guidance concerning social distancing and avoiding congregating in large groups. Judge Meyer is one of four federal judges in Connecticut who has released inmates in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>
	D. Conn., Judge Vanessa Bryant	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Bryant ordered the release of a sentenced prisoner at Wyatt who had “less than eight weeks left to serve on his sentence, [and] is immunocompromised and suffers from multiple chronic conditions that are in flux and predispose him to potentially lethal complications if he contracts COVID-19.”<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>

D.D.C., Judge Randolph D. Moss	Minute Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Moss released defendant, despite acknowledging offense charged--marijuana distribution and felon in possession—"is serious" because among other factors mitigating public safety concerns "incarcerating the defendant while the current COVID-19 crisis continues to expand poses a greater risk to community safety than posed by Defendant's release to home confinement."<sup>23</sup></li> </ul>
D.D.C., Judge Randolph D. Moss	Memorandum Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Moss released defendant while awaiting trial after weighing the risk to the public of releasing defendant [charged with distribution of child pornography] directly against risk to community safety if defendant remained incarcerated in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>24</sup></li> </ul>
D. Nev., Judge Jones	Opinion and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Jones delayed defendant's date to surrender to begin his intermittent confinement by a minimum of 30 days because "[i]n considering the total harm and benefits to prisoner and society . . . temporarily suspending [defendant's] intermittent confinement would appear to satisfy the interests of everyone during this rapidly encroaching pandemic." In coming to this conclusion, the court placed weight on the fact that "incarcerated individuals are at special risk of infection, given their living situations, and may also be less able to participate in proactive measures to keep themselves safe; because infection control is challenging in these settings."<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>
D. S.C., Judge David C. Norton	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Norton granted compassionate release for 73-year-old with severe health conditions under the First Step Act, "[g]iven defendant's tenuous health condition and age, remaining incarcerated during the current global pandemic puts him at even higher risk for severe illness and possible death, and Congress has expressed its desire for courts to [release federal inmates who are vulnerable to COVID-19]."<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>

N.D. Cal., Judge Vince Chhabria	Sua Sponte Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Chhabria issued a sua sponte decision extending defendant's surrender date from June 12, 2020 to September 1, 2020 stating: "By now it almost goes without saying that we should not be adding to the prison population during the COVID-19 pandemic if it can be avoided . . . . To avoid adding to the chaos and creating unnecessary health risks, offenders who are on release and scheduled to surrender to the Bureau of Prisons in the coming months should, absent truly extraordinary circumstances, have their surrender dates extended until this public health crisis has passed."<sup>27</sup></li> </ul>
N.D. Cal., Judge Hixson	Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Hixson released a 74-year old in light of COVID-19 holding "[t]he risk that this vulnerable person will contract COVID-19 while in jail is a special circumstance that warrants bail. Release under the current circumstances also serves the United States' treaty obligation to Peru, which – if there is probable cause to believe Toledo committed the alleged crimes – is to deliver him to Peru alive."<sup>28</sup></li> </ul>
S.D.N.Y., Judge Paul A. Engelmayer	Amended Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Engelmayer granted defendant temporary release from custody, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), "based on the unique confluence of serious health issues and other risk factors facing this defendant, including but not limited to the defendant's serious progressive lung disease and other significant health issues, which place him at a substantially heightened risk of dangerous complications should he contract COVID-19 as compared to most other individuals."<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>
S.D.N.Y., Judge Alison J. Nathan	Opinion & Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Nathan ordered the Defendant released subject to the additional conditions of 24-hour home incarceration and electronic location monitoring as directed by the Probation Department based in part on "the unprecedented and extraordinarily dangerous nature of the COVID-19 pandemic" which may place "at a heightened risk of contracting COVID-19 should an outbreak develop [in a prison]."<sup>30</sup></li> </ul>

<b>Federal Immigration Detention</b>	9th Cir., Judges Wardlaw, M. Smith, and Judge Siler, 6 <sup>th</sup> Cir., sitting by designation.	<i>Sua Sponte</i> Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel held “[i]n light of the rapidly escalating public health crisis, which public health authorities predict will especially impact immigration detention centers, the court <i>sua sponte</i> orders that Petitioner be immediately released from detention and that removal of Petitioner be stayed pending final disposition by this court.”<sup>31</sup></li> </ul>
	C.D. Cal, Judge Terry J. Halter, Jr.	TRO and order to show cause based on writ of habeas corpus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Halter ordered the release of two ICE detainees. The court found that in detention “[p]etitioners have not been protected [against risks associated with COVID-19]. They are not kept at least 6 feet apart from others at all times. They have been put into a situation where they are forced to touch surfaces touched by other detainees, such as with common sinks, toilets and showers. Moreover, the Government cannot deny the fact that the risk of infection in immigration detention facilities – and jails – is particularly high if an asymptomatic guard, or other employee, enters a facility. While social visits have been discontinued at Adelanto, the rotation of guards and other staff continues.”<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>
	D. Mass, Judge Mark L. Wolf	Oral Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Wolf ordered the release, with conditions, from ICE custody a member of the class in <i>Calderon v. Nielsen</i> based, in part, on the “extraordinary circumstances” posed by COVID-19.<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>
	S.D.N.Y., Judge George B. Daniels	Memorandum Decision and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Daniels ordered the release, under <i>Mapp v. Reno</i>, 241 F.3d 221 (2d Cir. 2001), of an individual as there was likelihood of success on the merits and COVID-19 risks and individual’s own medical issues constituted “extraordinary circumstances warranting release.”<sup>34</sup></li> </ul>
	S.D.N.Y., Judge Alison J. Nathan	Opinion and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Nathan ordered the immediate release of four detainees finding “no evidence that the government took any specific action to prevent the spread of COVID-19 to high-risk individuals . . . held in civil detention.”<sup>35</sup></li> </ul>

S.D.N.Y., Judge Analisa Torres	Memorandum Decision and Order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judge Torres granted immediate release on recognizance for ten individuals in immigration detention who have a variety of chronic health conditions that put them at high risk for COVID-19. These conditions include obesity, asthma, diabetes, pulmonary disease, history of congestive heart failure, respiratory problems, gastrointestinal problems, and colorectal bleeding. The court held detainees face serious risks to their health in confinement and “if they remain in immigration detention constitutes irreparable harm warranting a TRO.”<sup>36</sup></li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> This chart provides only a sample of the judicial action taken throughout the country as judges continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>2</sup> Administrative Order, No. 2020-00010, Ala. Ct. App. (Mar. 18, 2020), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I4OLwsySVkQOu05p6qb1JcuFWcAV4oA/view?usp=sharing>. Note: the original order has been revised to provide discretion to the Sheriffs. See Mike Carson, *Alabama Judge Orders Jail Inmates Released, then Leaves it Up to Sheriffs*, AL.Com (Mar. 19, 2020), <https://www.al.com/news/2020/03/alabama-judge-orders-jail-inmates-released-then-leaves-it-up-to-sheriffs.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Scott Buffon, *Coconino County Jail Releases Nonviolent Inmates in Light of Coronavirus Concerns*, Arizona Daily Sun (updated Mar. 25, 2020), [https://azdailysun.com/news/local/coconino-county-jail-releases-nonviolent-inmates-in-light-of-coronavirus/article\\_a6046904-18ff-532a-9dba-54a58862c50b.html](https://azdailysun.com/news/local/coconino-county-jail-releases-nonviolent-inmates-in-light-of-coronavirus/article_a6046904-18ff-532a-9dba-54a58862c50b.html).

<sup>4</sup> Advisory from California Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye to Presiding Judges and Court Executive Officers of the California Courts (Mar. 20, 2020), <https://newsroom.courts.ca.gov/news/california-chief-justice-issues-second-advisory-on-emergency-relief-measures>.

<sup>5</sup> *Standing Order of the Sacramento Superior Court*, No. SSC-20-PA5 (Mar. 17, 2020), <https://www.saccourt.ca.gov/general/standing-orders/docs/ssc-20-5.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Order, *Office of the Public Defender v. Connors*, SCPW-20-0000200 and SCPW-20-0000213 (Sup. Ct. Haw. April 2, 2020), <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dRYOthlG3-oe8AH4MmFx12X4XmSrueC>

<sup>7</sup> Kyle C. Barry, *Some Supreme Courts Are Helping Shrink Jails to Stop Outbreaks. Others Are Lagging Behind*, The Appeal (Mar. 25, 2020), <https://theappeal.org/politicalreport/some-supreme-courts-are-helping-shrink-jails-coronavirus>; John Cheves, *Chief Justice Pleads for Kentucky Inmate Release Ahead of COVID-19 but Progress Slow*, Lexington Herald Leader (Mar. 23, 2020), <https://www.kentucky.com/news/coronavirus/article241428266.html>.



<sup>8</sup> Emergency Order Vacating Warrants for Unpaid Fines, Unpaid Restitution, Unpaid Court-Appointed Counsel Fees, and Other Criminal Fees (Mar. 17, 2020), <https://www.courts.maine.gov/covid19/emergency-order-vacating-warrants-fines-fees.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> Joint Statement of Chief Justice Bridget M. McCormack, Mich. Sup. Ct. and Sheriff Matt Saxton, Exec. Dir., Mich. Sheriff Ass'n (Mar. 26, 2020), [https://courts.michigan.gov/News-Events/press\\_releases/Documents/CJ%20and%20MSA%20Joint%20Statement%20draft%202%20\(003\).pdf](https://courts.michigan.gov/News-Events/press_releases/Documents/CJ%20and%20MSA%20Joint%20Statement%20draft%202%20(003).pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Letter from Chief Justice Mike McGrath, Mont. Sup. Ct. to Mont. Ct. of Ltd. Jurisdiction Judges (Mar. 20, 2020), <https://courts.mt.gov/Portals/189/virus/Ltr%20to%20COLJ%20Judges%20re%20COVID-19%20032020.pdf?ver=2020-03-20-115517-333>.

<sup>11</sup> Consent Order, *In the Matter of the Request to Commute or Suspend County Jail Sentences*, No. 084230 (N.J. March 22, 2020), [https://www.aclu-nj.org/files/5415/8496/4744/2020.03.22\\_-\\_Consent\\_Order\\_Filed\\_Stamped\\_Copy-1.pdf](https://www.aclu-nj.org/files/5415/8496/4744/2020.03.22_-_Consent_Order_Filed_Stamped_Copy-1.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> *People of the State of New York, ex rel. v. Cynthia Bram*, No. 260154/2020 (Sup. Ct. NY Mar. 25, 2020), [https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?u=https%3a%2f%2flegalaidnyc.org%2ftwp-content%2ftuploads%2ft2020%2ft03%2ftLAS-Mass-Parole-Holds-Writ.pdf&c=E.1.pDbcoVtCj0c6f6E8c13m276vARsx-nztitkQuvDWwS9lmrHj6Rhl8o5pEJmJl-lk86sC7-ftf9dTIh2Pe3ZmAUcoZCiC9et2g4Z4mL\\_ToQ.&typo=1](https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?u=https%3a%2f%2flegalaidnyc.org%2ftwp-content%2ftuploads%2ft2020%2ft03%2ftLAS-Mass-Parole-Holds-Writ.pdf&c=E.1.pDbcoVtCj0c6f6E8c13m276vARsx-nztitkQuvDWwS9lmrHj6Rhl8o5pEJmJl-lk86sC7-ftf9dTIh2Pe3ZmAUcoZCiC9et2g4Z4mL_ToQ.&typo=1); see also Frank G. Runyeon, *NY Judges Release 122 Inmates as Virus Cases Spike in Jails*, Law360 (March 27, 2020), <https://www.law360.com/newyork/articles/1257871/ny-judges-release-122-inmates-as-virus-cases-spike-in-jails>.

<sup>13</sup> *Jeffrey v. Bran*, (Sup. Ct. NY Mar. 26, 2020). See Press Release, Redmon Haskins, *Legal Aid Wins Release of 16 Incarcerated New Yorkers at a High Risk of COVID-19 from City Jails* (Mar. 26, 2020), <https://legalaidnyc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/03-26-20-Legal-Aid-Wins-Release-of-16-Incarcerated-New-Yorkers-at-a-high-risk-of-COVID-19-from-City-jails.pdf>;

see also Runyeon, *NY Judges Release 122 Inmates*, *supra* note 11.

<sup>14</sup> Press Conference, Ohio Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor and Gov. Mike DeWine (Mar. 19, 2020); see also WLWT5, *Release Ohio Jail Inmates Vulnerable to Coronavirus*, *Chief Justice Urges* (Mar. 19, 2020), <https://www.wlwt.com/article/release-ohio-jail-inmates-vulnerable-to-coronavirus-chief-justice-urges/31788560#>.

<sup>15</sup> Memorandum from Chief Justice Beatty, Sup. Ct of S.C to Magistrates, Mun. Judges, and Summary Ct. Staff (March 16, 2020), <https://www.sccourts.org/whatsnew/displayWhatsNew.cfm?indexId=2461>.

<sup>16</sup> Ryan Autullo, *Travis County Judges Releasing Inmates to Limit Coronavirus Spread*, Statesman (Mar. 16, 2020), <https://www.statesman.com/news/20200316/travis-county-judges-releasing-inmates-to-limit-coronavirus-spread/?bclid=IwAR3VKawwn3bWSLSO9jXBxXNRuaWd1DRLsCBFc-ZKPN1INWW8xnZLPvZYYNO4>.

<sup>17</sup> Order, *Administrative Order for Court Operations During Pandemic* (Utah Mar. 21, 2020), <https://www.utcourts.gov/alerts/docs/20200320%20-%20Pandemic%20Administrative%20Order.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Am. Order, *In the Matter of Statewide Response by Washington State Courts to the Covid-19 Public Health Emergency*, No. 25700-B-607 (Wash. Mar. 20, 2020),

<http://www.courts.wa.gov/content/publicUpload/Supreme%20Court%20Orders/Supreme%20Court%20Emergency%20Order%20re%20CV19%20031820.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Order Adopting Temporary Plan to Address Health Risks Posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic, *In the Matter of the Wyoming Supreme Court's Temporary Plan Regarding COVID-19 Pandemic* (Wyo. Mar. 18, 2020), <http://www.courts.state.wy.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/COVID-19-Order.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> Minute Order, *United States v. Michaels*, 8:16-cr-76-JVS, (C.D. Cal. Mar. 26, 2020), [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BeWin63M7FKreKEvLjyIOevSivGA\\_PU/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BeWin63M7FKreKEvLjyIOevSivGA_PU/view).

<sup>21</sup> Edmund H. Mahony, *Courts Ponder the Release of Low Risk Inmates in an Effort to Block the Spread of COVID-19 to the Prison System*, Hartford Courant (Mar. 24, 2020), <https://www.courant.com/coronavirus/hc-news-covid-inmate-releases-20200323-20200324-oreyft4kdbtbe3adv6u6ajs157u-story.html>.

<sup>22</sup> Order, *United States v. Jepsen*, No. 3:19-cv-00073 (VLB) (D. Conn. Apr. 2, 2020).

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QM5StIOoFKz3pmMahAJLlVN2skqZWap>

<sup>23</sup> Minute Order, *United States v. Jaffee*, No. 19-cr-88 (RDM) (D.D.C. Mar. 26, 2020), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AYfTU6OKCOElpX5Vh3Af6BDqO8goZ5WE/view>.

<sup>24</sup> *United States v. Harris*, No. 19-cr-356 (RDM) (D.D.C. Mar. 26, 2020),

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aO3BNOKB8ukL20A76Mu7Fn0GvCng0Ras/view>.

<sup>25</sup> *United States v. Barkna*, No. 19-cr-0052 (RCJ-WGC), 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45628, at \*3 (D. Nev. Mar. 17, 2020), [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o35MokiprkmbzCUUieg\\_Eua6e05v4zOw/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o35MokiprkmbzCUUieg_Eua6e05v4zOw/view).

<sup>26</sup> *United States v. Copeland*, No. 2:05-cr-135-DCN, at 7 (D.S.C. Mar. 24, 2020),

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<sup>27</sup> *United States v. Garlock*, No. 18-CR-00418-VC-1, 2020 WL 1439980, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 25, 2020),

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H47EQMXtOZkXfV\\_GXSFtAV6XKse3-klp/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H47EQMXtOZkXfV_GXSFtAV6XKse3-klp/view).

<sup>28</sup> *In The Matter Of The Extradition Of Alejandro Toledo Manrique*, No. 19-mj-71055-MAG, 2020 WL 1307109, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 19, 2020), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AfU1ft4Lcm60ObPphgo9HqGAHkbPKPzD/view>.

<sup>29</sup> AM. Order, *United States v. Perez*, 19-cr-297 (PAE), at 1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 19, 2020),

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/17xE8qdgGeeT12d2dWjNDfwmxlE8GxTfFA/view>.

<sup>30</sup> *United States v. Stephens*, No. 15-cr-95-AJN, 2020 WL 1295155, at \*2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 19, 2020),

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hEhz9oICfakRindvUOKqidTcx3-nc4vq/view>.

<sup>31</sup> *Xochihua-Jaimes v. Barr*, No. 18-cv-71460 (9th Cir. Mar. 23, 2020),

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/16eh6MzihmNISEq0SzmCSOx98OIl.n38l/view>

<sup>32</sup> *Castillo v. Barr*, No. 20-cv-605 (TJH)(AFM), at 10 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2020),

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BefuU-1rj-VVeA6QA2O7zLud7aW1vEN/view>.

<sup>33</sup> Transcript of Oral Argument, at 3-4, 6, *Jimenez v. Wolf*, No. 18-10225-MLW (D. Mass. Mar. 26, 2020),

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<https://www.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.mad.195705/gov.uscourts.mad.195705.507.1.pdf>.

<sup>34</sup> *Jovel v. Decker*, No. 12-cv-308 (GBD), at 2(S.D.N.Y. Mar. 26, 2020),

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mrJ9WbGgNGeyWnlcy3xAvo61yJWnaDe8/view>.

<sup>35</sup> *Coronel v. Decker*, No. 20-cv-2472 (AJN), at 10 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2020), <https://legalaidnyc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/20cv2472-Op.-Order-3.27.20.pdf>.

<sup>36</sup> *Basank v. Decker*, No. 20-cv-2518 (AT), at 7, 10 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 26, 2020), [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FJ7tU9JCskKPh4xkoe4j3YgoQ5y2\\_y0P/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FJ7tU9JCskKPh4xkoe4j3YgoQ5y2_y0P/view).

## General Information

<b>Court</b>	United States District Court for the District of Connecticut; United States District Court for the District of Connecticut
<b>Federal Nature of Suit</b>	Prisoner Petitions - Civil Rights[550]
<b>Docket Number</b>	3:20-cv-00534