



Governor Ned Lamont

Frequently Asked Questions
on the State of Connecticut's actions
related to COVID-19

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COVID-19 BASICS

Question:

What is the Coronavirus/COVID-19?

Answer:

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. There are many types of human coronaviruses, including some that commonly cause mild upper-respiratory tract illnesses. COVID-19 is a new disease, caused by a novel (or new) coronavirus that has not previously been seen in humans. Current symptoms reported for patients with COVID-19 have included mild to severe respiratory illness with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing.

The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to the virus. CDC recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases, including:

- Wash your hands thoroughly and frequently.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.

You can read more information about COVID-19 at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's website, where they offer answers to frequently asked questions about the virus:

<https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-issues/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-frequently-asked-questions>

REOPEN CT PLANS

Phase II:

On Tuesday, June 16, 2020, Governor Lamont announced updated guidance for indoor and outdoor gatherings for Phase II and Phase III plans. The provisions are as follows:

Effective June 17:

- Indoor private gatherings – 25 people
- Outdoor gatherings – 100 people
- Outdoor event venues (e.g. amphitheaters, race tracks) – 25% of fire capacity and distancing (consistent with outdoor amusement parks)

Effective July 3:

- Indoor private gatherings – 25 people
- Outdoor private gatherings – 100 people, one-time exception for graduations at 150 people
- Outdoor organized gatherings (e.g. fireworks, concerts in municipal parks) – 15 feet of space blanket to blanket, cap of 500 people; event organizer responsible for compliance with guidance
- Outdoor event venues (e.g. amphitheaters, race tracks) – 25% of fire capacity and distancing

Effective mid-July (date to be determined):

- Indoor private gatherings – 50 people
- Outdoor private gatherings (including graduations) – 250 people
- Outdoor organized gatherings (e.g. fireworks, concerts in municipal parks) – 15 feet of space blanket to blanket, no cap; event organizer responsible for compliance with guidance
- Outdoor event venues (e.g. amphitheaters, race tracks) – 50% of fire capacity and distancing

Phase I:

Question: What are the specific guidelines for reopening businesses during Phase 1 of the ReOpenCT Plan?

Answer: On May 18 2020, Governor Lamont issued executive order 7PP, which explained the guidelines in tandem with DECD guidance for reopening businesses on May 20, 2020. Here is what the executive order did:

- Repeals several previously enacted executive orders to allow for the safe reopening of certain sectors of the economy on May 20, including for the reopening of outdoor dining, offices, retail and malls, museums and zoos, and outdoor recreation businesses.
- Modifies certain statues and regulations to permit the enforcement of sector rules as certain businesses reopen on May 20, including for local and district health directors and municipal chief executive officers
- Extends the prohibition of large gatherings in Executive Order Nos. 7D and 7N through June 20, 2020.
- Allows for the sale of mixed drinks for takeout and delivery by various liquor permittees under certain conditions.

On May 8, 2020, Governor Lamont and the Department of Economic and Community Development released guidance on reopening for businesses that choose to do so beginning May 20, 2020.

Information and guidelines can be found here:

6/30/20

<https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Sector-Rules-for-May-20-Reopen>

In tandem with the release of this guidance, working with organizations who represent the voices of our communities and our small businesses and in a team effort to provide the best possible support to our small businesses to help them implement these new regulations, DECD has issued a reopening resources guide for small businesses:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Small-Business-Reopening-Resource-Guide>

On May 12, 2020, Governor Lamont issued Executive Order 7MM, which enacted the following provisions to encourage mitigation strategies that slow down the transmission of COVID-19:

- Allows municipalities to expedite changes to their zoning rules or other ordinances to expand outdoor dining
- Creates an expedited approval process for restaurants and other establishments that serve food to get fast-tracked permission to create or expand outdoor dining areas
- Allows other businesses such as retail stores to get fast-tracked permission to sell goods on the sidewalk or in other outdoor areas, including shared spaces or spaces provided by municipalities
- Allows restaurants and other businesses who already have liquor permits to serve alcohol only with food without applying for a separate patio or extension of use permit
- Allows private clubs to sell alcohol only to their members for delivery or pickup
 - Executive Order 7ZZ, issued June 16, 2020, further clarified the provisions for limits on alcohol sales by restaurants, bars, and private clubs, and allows hotel liquor permit holders to sell liquor with pick-up and delivery services under the same rules previously issued to other liquor permit holders.

SELF-CERTIFICATION FOR REOPENING

Before you can open your doors for business, you must self-certify that you are following strict safety guidelines to keep your employees and customers safe.

You can start the self-certification process right now at the Connecticut Business Reopening and Recovery Center on CT.Gov.

<https://business.ct.gov/recovery>

Please note that businesses that were deemed essential under Executive Order 7H do not need to self-certify.

To find out if your business is eligible to reopen, visit the updated business sector guidelines on CT.Gov.

<https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Sector-Rules-for-May-20-Reopen>

For assistance and resources to help you reopen your business, consistent with new state regulations that govern reopening, please visit the Small Business Reopening Resources Guide at the Department of Economic and Community Development:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Small-Business-Reopening-Resource-Guide>

ENFORCEMENT PROTOCOLS FOR SAFE REOPENING

On May 20, 2020, Governor Lamont released the enforcement protocols for those who may not be compliant with safe reopening procedures. The following press release discusses these protocols:

<https://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/News/Press-Releases/2020/05-2020/Governor-Lamont-Coronavirus-Update-May-20>

- **Residents and/or Employees who want to report noncompliance:**
 - Contact Local Law Enforcement or call 2-1-1
 - Submit Reopen CT Complaint Form online at ct.gov/coronavirus
 - If residents and employees do not have internet access they can also call 2-1-1 who will fill out the form on their behalf.
- **Enforcement delegated to local police, local public health departments, and municipal chief elected officials or their designees**
 - In most instances, a first violation should result in a warning and education by local law enforcement
 - In instances of a second or more egregious violation, law enforcement will refer complaint to local Public Health Department or Chief Elected Official
 - Local Public Health and Chief Elected Official may order closure of establishment

ESSENTIAL BUSINESSES

Question:

What businesses are considered essential and may continue to operate as normal during this health emergency?

Answer:

6/30/20

The guidelines set forth here apply to the physical office or other location of each business. Non-essential businesses may continue activities that are conducted off-site (e.g. a customer's home) and/or by telecommuting or working from home.

For purposes of Executive Order 7H, "essential business," means:

1. Essential workers in the 16 Critical Infrastructure Sectors, as defined by the federal Department of Homeland Security unless otherwise addressed in a prior or future executive order pertaining to the existing declared public health and civil preparedness emergency. Please see: www.cisa.gov/critical-infrastructure-sectors.

2. Healthcare and related operations including

- biotechnology therapies
- consumer health products and services
- doctor and dentist offices
- elder care, including adult day care
- health care plans and health care data
- home health care workers or aides
- hospitals
- manufacturing, distributing, warehousing, and supplying of pharmaceuticals, including research and development
- medical marijuana dispensaries and producers
- medical supplies and equipment providers, including devices, diagnostics, services, and any other healthcare related supplies or services
- medical wholesale and distribution
- nursing homes, or residential health care facilities or congregate care facilities
- pharmacies
- physical therapy and chiropractic offices
- research and laboratory services, including testing and treatment of COVID-19
- veterinary and animal health services
- walk-in-care health facilities

3. Infrastructure including

- airports/airlines
- commercial trucking
- dam maintenance and support
- education-related functions at the primary, secondary, or higher education level to provide support for students, including distribution of meals or faculty conducting e-learning
- hotels and other places of accommodation
- water and wastewater operations, systems, and businesses
- telecommunications and data centers
- transportation infrastructure including bus, rail, for-hire vehicles and vehicle rentals, and garages
- utilities including power generation, fuel supply, and transmission

4. All manufacturing and corresponding supply chains, including aerospace, agriculture, and related support businesses

5. Retail including

- appliances, electronics, computers, and telecom equipment
- big-box stores or wholesale clubs, provided they also sell groceries, consumer health products, or operate a pharmacy
- convenience stores
- gas stations
- grocery stores including all food and beverage retailers
- guns and ammunition (by appointment only)
- hardware, paint, and building material stores, including home appliance sales/repair
- liquor/package stores and manufacturer permittees
- pharmacies
- pet and pet supply stores

6. Food and agriculture, including

- farms and farmer's markets
- food manufacturing, processing, storage, and distribution facilities
- nurseries, garden centers, and agriculture supply stores
- restaurants/bars (provided compliance with all applicable executive orders is maintained)

7. Services including

- accounting and payroll services
- animal shelters or animal care or management, including boarding, grooming, pet walking and pet sitting
- auto supply, repair, towing, and service, including roadside assistance
- bicycle repair and service
- building cleaning and maintenance
- child care services
- critical operations support for financial institutions
- financial advisors
- financial institutions, including banks, credit unions, and check cashing services
- funeral homes, crematoriums, and cemeteries
- insurance companies
- laundromats/dry cleaning
- legal and accounting services
- mail and shipping services
- marinas and marine repair and service
- news and media
- real estate transactions and related services, including residential leasing and renting
- religious services
- storage for Essential Businesses

- trash and recycling collection, hauling, and processing
- warehouse/distribution, shipping, and fulfillment

8. Providers of basic necessities to economically disadvantaged populations including

- food banks
- homeless shelters and congregate care facilities
- human services providers whose function includes the direct care of patients in state-licensed or funded voluntary programs; the care, protection, custody and oversight of individuals both in the community and in state-licensed residential facilities; those operating community shelters and other critical human services agencies providing direct care or support social service agencies

9. Construction including

- all skilled trades such as electricians, HVAC, and plumbers
- general construction, both commercial and residential
- other related construction firms and professionals for essential infrastructure or for emergency repair and safety purposes
- planning, engineering, design, bridge inspection, and other construction support activities

10. Services necessary to maintain the safety, sanitation and essential operations of all residences and other buildings (including services necessary to secure and maintain non-essential workplaces)

- building cleaners or janitors
- building code enforcement
- disinfection
- doormen
- emergency management and response
- fire prevention and response
- general maintenance whether employed by the entity directly or a vendor
- home-related services, including real estate transactions, closings, appraisals, and moving services
- landscaping services
- law enforcement
- outdoor maintenance, including pool service
- pest control services
- security and maintenance, including steps reasonably necessary to secure and maintain non-essential businesses
- state marshals

11. Vendors that provide essential services or products, including logistics and technology support, child care, and services needed to ensure the continuing operation of government agencies and provide for the health, safety and welfare of the public including

- billboard leasing and maintenance
- child care services

- essential government services
- government owned or leased buildings
- information technology and information security
- logistics
- technology support

12. Defense

- defense and national security-related business and operations supporting the U.S. Government or a contractor to the US government

If the function of your business is not listed above, but you believe that it is essential or it is an entity providing essential services or functions, you may request designation as an Essential Business.

Requests by businesses to be designated an essential function as described above, should ONLY be made if they are NOT covered by the guidance. Please visit the DECD website at <https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/> for details on how to apply.

SAFE WORKPLACE RULES FOR ESSENTIAL EMPLOYERS

- **General**
- Essential employees who are able to work from home SHOULD BE WORKING FROM HOME.
- Eliminate all non-essential workplace travel.
- Distribute summaries of health insurance processes and procedures to employees.
- Ensure that all employees that do not speak english as their first language are aware of procedures by communicating the procedures, either orally or in writing, in their native or preferred language.
- Ensure that the facility has a sufficient number of employees to perform all measures listed here effectively and in a manner that ensures the safety of the public and employees.
- Control access to external visitors including:
 - Prohibiting entry into the facility for non-essential visitors.
 - Interviewing approved visitors about their current health condition and recent travel history.
 - Using soap and water or within available supplies, hand sanitizer at point of entry to the facility.

Masks or Cloth Face Coverings Required

- Each employee shall be required to wear a mask or other cloth material that covers his or her mouth and nose while in the workplace, except to the extent an employee is

using break time to eat or drink. Employers shall issue such masks or cloth face coverings to their employees. In the event an employer is unable to provide masks or cloth face coverings to employees because of shortages or supply chain difficulties, employers must provide the materials and [CDC tutorial](#) about how to create a [cloth face covering](#), or compensate employees for the reasonable and necessary costs employees expend on such materials to make their own masks or cloth face covering.

- In workplace settings where employees are working alone in segregated spaces (i.e. cubicles with walls, private offices, etc.), employees may remove their masks. However, workers shall wear a mask or face covering from the time they enter the building until the time they arrive at their cubicle/work station and at any time they are leaving their work station and moving around common areas (i.e. in hallways and stairwells, going to the restroom or break room, etc.). For employees working in congregate settings (i.e. open manufacturing floors, warehouses, areas open to the public, shared offices, or similar settings), those workers shall wear a face covering as above, as well as when they are at their work station. In addition, continuous wearing of masks is not required in outdoor workspaces where employees do not regularly come within six feet of other employees.
- Nothing in these rules shall require the use of a mask or cloth face covering by anyone for whom doing so would be contrary to his or her health or safety because of a medical condition.
- If a person declines to wear a mask or cloth face covering because of a medical condition as described above, such person shall not be required to produce medical documentation verifying the stated condition.

Controlling contact between employees and other employees or customers

- Companies should develop and implement practices for social distancing.
- Social distancing means avoiding large gatherings and maintaining distance (approximately 6 feet or 2 meters) from others.
- Require all customers to wear cloth face coverings while on premises. Nothing in these rules shall prohibit a business from issuing face coverings to customers or other visitors upon or prior to entry. Nothing in these rules shall require the use of a mask or cloth face covering by anyone for whom doing so would be contrary to his or her health or safety due to a medical condition, by a child in a child care setting, anyone under the age of two years, or by an older child if the parent, guardian or person responsible for the child is unable to place the mask safely on the child's face.
- If a person declines to wear a mask or cloth face covering because of a medical condition as described above, such person shall not be required to produce medical documentation verifying the stated condition.
- In-person meetings should be avoided as much as possible. Teleconferencing may be used by site-essential staff, provided they are dialing in from separate areas. Where in-

person meetings occur, they should be limited to a maximum of ten people, each attendee should have a mask covering their mouth and nose at all times, and a distance of six feet should be maintained.

- Discourage carpooling.
- Increase physical space between employees and customers (e.g., drive through, Plexiglas partitions).
- Deliver services remotely (e.g. phone, video, or web) where practical.
- Deliver products through curbside pick-up or delivery when possible.
- Workplaces with Multiple Shifts:
 - Where ever possible, utilize nights and weekends to spread out work schedules and provide for social distancing.
 - If possible, move from 1 or 2 shifts to 3 shifts. Keep each shift with the same people each day. That way, if a person on one shift becomes sick, workers on the other shifts are protected. This arrangement can also work by having one crew work for part of the week and one crew for the other part of the week. This may also accommodate shifting child care schedules.
 - Provide time where possible between each work shift to minimize overlap and allow for cleaning of the work environment at regular and appropriate intervals.
 - Stagger shift start/stop times, break times, and lunchtimes to minimize congregations at the time clocks or break areas.
- Where possible, close or restrict break rooms and cafeterias and have employees bring lunches from home and eat at workstation or in cars.
- If an employer does maintain break or lunch rooms, utilize extra rotations to reduce the number of employees in the break room/cafeteria at one time to achieve social distancing norms. Provide soap and water, or within available supplies, hand sanitizer and/or disposable wipes in break or lunch rooms and clean them after every shift.
- Increase ventilation rates and increase the percentage of outdoor air that circulates into the system where possible.
- Wherever possible, segment the workspace into discrete zones. Prohibit employees from entering into zones where they are not required to be to perform their jobs.
- Manufacturing - Shutdown the facility when production is not needed whenever practical (even if you ramp on and off on a daily basis).

Eliminating transmission points

- Reduce common touch points by opening internal doors where possible.
- Install all no-touch disposal receptacle or remove lids that require contact to open for non-hazardous waste containers unless doing so creates an unsanitary environment.
- **Frequent cleaning of all touch points.**
- Secure all secondary doors and access points to minimize incidental contact.

- Recommended to provide disposable wipes so that commonly used surfaces (for example, doorknobs, keyboards, remote controls, desks, other work tools and equipment) can be wiped down.
- To disinfect surfaces, use products that meet [EPA's criteria for use against SARS-Cov-2](#) and are appropriate for the surface.
- Prohibit workers from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible. If shared, clean and disinfect equipment before and after use.
- Employees should clean their personal workspace at the beginning and the end of every shift.
- If a sick employee is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, follow the CDC cleaning and disinfection recommendations.

Guidelines for essential employees

- Employees who are ill should stay home.
- Where possible, employees should take their temperature before they go to work. If they have a temperature above 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, they should stay home.
- Make hand sanitizer available to employees who do not have ready access to soap and water.
- Place posters that encourage hand hygiene to help stop the spread at the entrance to your workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen.
- Whether at work or at home, all employees are advised to follow the [CDC guidelines for preventing transmission of COVID-19](#) including:
 - Washing hands frequently for at least 20 seconds, avoiding touching mouth and nose, avoiding close contact with others, cleaning and disinfecting surfaces, using cough and sneeze etiquette, and staying at home when sick.

Guidelines for employees who had close contact with a person with symptoms of or have been diagnosed with COVID-19:

- Specific guidance for healthcare workers and first responders can be found [here](#).
- Do not go to work.
- Notify your supervisor
- Isolate yourself from the rest of the people in your home.
- Consult your healthcare provider.
- Practice home isolation as recommended by your health care provider.

Guidelines for workplace illness:

Guidelines if an employee is [exposed to](#) or diagnosed with COVID-19:

- Employees who have symptoms (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) should notify their supervisor and stay home.
- Sick employees should follow [CDC-recommended steps](#). Employees should not return to work until the criteria to discontinue home isolation are met, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.
- Employees who are well but who have a sick family member at home with COVID-19 should notify their supervisor and follow CDC recommended precautions.
- If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, employers should:
 - inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The fellow employees should then self-monitor for symptoms (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath).
 - Ventilate areas visited by that individual.
 - Clean and disinfect all impacted spaces, especially commonly used rooms and shared equipment.
- Employees should not return to work until the criteria to end home isolation is met as instructed in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.

Additional rules specific to construction sites:

- Clean portable bathrooms no less than every 2 days.
- Require employees to travel separately to and from, and within, worksites.
- Reschedule work to maximize the amount of work being performed outdoors, limit indoor or work lacking significant fresh air.
- Shift work to limit the size of the crews on the jobsite, especially indoors.
- Rotate lunch and coffee break shifts, requiring workers to follow the CDC social distancing guidelines during meals or breaks.
- Follow all safety and health protocols when using an elevator.
- Provide an adequate supply of PPE, including but not limited to cloth face masks, gloves, hand sanitizer or soap and water.

Finally, for essential retailers, we have put out [Essential Safe Store Rules](#) which will continue to guide safety in those locations for Employees and Customers.

For additional information, please visit <https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Safe-Workplace-Rules-for-Essential-Employers>

SAFE STORE RULES

Retailers who have been deemed essential are guided by these Essential Safe Store Rules, which guide safety in those locations for employees and customers.

Occupancy, store layout, and managing customer flow

- Occupancy capped at 50% of store capacity. At entrance, staff will maintain a count of the number of customers entering and exiting stores.
- Clearly mark 6-foot spacing in lines on floor at checkout lines and other high-traffic areas and, as much as practicable, provide ways to encourage 6-foot spacing in lines outside the store.
- Post conspicuous signage and floor markings to direct customers and limit bottlenecks and/or encourage spacing and flow in high-density areas.
- Have aisles be one-way in stores where practicable to maximize spacing between customers. Identify the one-way aisles with conspicuous signage and/or floor markings.
- Maximize space between customers and employees at checkout lines, including, but not limited to, only using every other checkout line, where and when possible.
- Install Plexiglas shields to separate employees from customers at checkout lines and other areas in the store where practicable.
- Retail pharmacies that have a drive-thru window and lack personal protective equipment (PPE) or physical barriers at the locations where they interact with the public shall use the drive-thru for the purposes of receiving and dispensing prescriptions. Pharmacies with drive-thru windows shall not, however, be utilized for dispensing anything other than prescribed drugs. Pharmacies without a drive-thru shall comply with all of the Essential Safe Store Rules and utilize delivery wherever possible.

General

- Communicate with customers through in store signage, and public service announcements and advertisements, there should only be one person per household during shopping trips, whenever possible.
- Ensure that the facility has a sufficient number of employees to perform all measures listed here and under the [Safe Workplace Rules for Essential Employers](#) effectively and in a manner that ensures the safety of the public and employees.
- Ensure that all employees who do not speak English as their first language are aware of procedures by communicating the procedures, either orally or in writing, in their native or preferred language.

Masks or cloth face coverings for employees and customers.

- Each employee shall be required to wear a mask or other cloth material that covers his or her mouth and nose at all times while a store is open to customers or as otherwise required under separate DECD workplace guidance. Employers shall issue such masks or cloth face coverings to their

employees. In the event an employer is unable to provide masks or cloth face coverings to employees because of shortages or supply chain difficulties, employers must provide the materials and CDC tutorial about how to create a cloth face covering, or compensate employees for the reasonable and necessary costs employees expend on such materials to make their own masks or cloth face coverings.

- Each retail facility shall require customers to wear a mask or cloth face covering while inside such retail facility, provided that no customer shall be required to wear a mask or cloth face covering if doing so would be contrary to his or her health or safety due to a medical condition, the customer is under two years of age, or is an older child if the parent, guardian or person responsible for the child is unable to place the mask safely on the child's face.
- If a person declines to wear a mask or face covering because of a medical condition as described above, such person shall not be required to produce medical documentation verifying the stated condition.

Other Protective Measures

- It is recommended that employees will wear gloves at all times that they are interacting with customers and/or handling products.
- Discontinue all self-serve foods, drinks (e.g., salad bar, olive bar, coffee bar) and product sampling.
- Allow "touchless" credit card transactions. If not possible, sanitize credit card machines (including pen) regularly and consistently.
- Encourage use of online ordering by providing delivery or outside pick-up.
- Grocery stores, big box stores, and wholesale clubs should designate a specific time for high-risk and elderly persons to use the business at least once every week.
- Schedule handwashing breaks for employees at a minimum of every two hours.
- Cart and basket handles sanitized between uses (by staff).
- Employees should follow [CDC guidance](#).

CDC GUIDANCE FOR ESSENTIAL WORKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

The CDC has issued guidance for when critical infrastructure workers may be permitted to continue work following potential exposure to COVID-19, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the community. Here are central points of that guidance:

- Asymptomatic personnel can continue working with a mask on
- Employees should be screened for temperature and symptoms
- Social distancing

- Cleaning and disinfection

For specific guidance, please see the CDC one-pager for employers and employees:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/critical-workers-implementing-safety-practices.pdf>.

Question:

What safety practices are grocery stores required to follow?

Answer:

As of April 3, 2020, retail stores must follow “Essential Safe Store Rules.” These rules are protective measures intended to reduce the risk of spread COVID-19 between and among customers and employees. These Safe Store Rules include:

- Capping occupancy at 50% of store capacity.
- Marking 6 feet of spacing in checkout lines.
- Changing aisles to be one-way wherever practicable.
- Installing Plexiglass shields to separate employees from customers at checkout lines.
- Discontinuing self-serve foods and product sampling.
- Allowing touchless credit card transactions.
- Sanitizing cart and basket handles between uses.
- Employees wearing gloves and face masks whenever they are interacting with customers and/or handling products.

For the full list of rules, please see: <https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Essential-Safe-Store-Rules>.

Question:

Can I still use my reusable bags at the grocery store, pharmacy, and package store?

Answer:

Yes, but you may need to bag your own groceries. As of March 26, 2020, employers may not require employees to bag any item in a customer-provided reusable bag. In addition, the tax on single-use checkout bags has been temporarily suspended.

Question:

Do I have to wear a mask in public?

Answer:

6/30/20

Yes. Effective at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, April 20, 2020, any person in a public place in Connecticut who cannot or does not maintain a safe social distance of six feet must cover their mouth and nose with a mask or cloth face-covering. A mask or cloth face covering is also required when using a taxi or ride-share, public transit, or at any semi-enclosed transit stop or waiting area.

You are not required to use a mask or cloth face covering if it is contrary to your health or safety because of a medical condition, a child in a child care setting, anyone under the age of 2 years, or an older child if the parent, guardian or person responsible for the child is unable to place the mask safely on the child's face. If you decline to wear a mask or face covering because of a medical condition as described above, you are not required to produce medical documentation verifying the stated condition.

TESTING FOR COVID-19

Question:

Who should be tested for COVID-19?

Answer:

Anyone with symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested. People with COVID-19 can have mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms can appear two to 14 days after being exposed to the virus. Symptoms can include: cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chills, muscle or body aches, sore throat, headache, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, runny nose or stuffy nose, fatigue, recent loss of taste or smell. Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.

Question:

How do I find a testing location?

Answer:

To find a testing location: Call 211 or visit

https://www.211ct.org/search?terms=COVID-19%20Diagnostic%20Tests&page=1&location=Connecticut&taxonomy_code=11048&service_area=connecticut

You can also call your primary care physician or a medical professional in your area regarding testing capability and locations.

Question:

Asymptomatic individuals in certain populations may be asked to get tested. If I am not a member of one of those “focus populations” should I be tested?

Answer:

- The most up-to-date guidance from DPH about who should be tested can be found at <https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Covid-19-Knowledge-Base/COVID-19-Testing>.
- There is no state requirement that asymptomatic individuals who have not been in contact with a known case of COVID be tested. However, some employers may be providing testing to their employees, or may request that you be tested.
- Remember that anyone with symptoms of COVID infection should get tested.
- If you are contacted by a public health professional or contact tracer and told that you have been in contact with a known case of COVID-19, you should be tested. The public health professional will help you identify a location for testing in your area or you can call 211 for the latest information on testing locations near you.
- These recommendations may evolve as the science of this pandemic becomes more clear, as the situation in CT evolves, and as testing becomes even more widely available.

Question:

Some towns or institutions have set up testing opportunities. My town/employer/faith organization has arranged for free testing. Should I participate?

Answer:

People in the focus populations or those with known contacts with COVID-19 cases should take advantage of these sites whenever possible.

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

Question:

I am worried about running out of my supply of prescription medication. What should I do?

Answer:

The answer depends on how you are insured. Examples of this include employer/private coverage, Medicare, and HUSKY Health (Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program, CHIP).

For those who have employer/private coverage:

Connecticut pharmacists are able to fill a ninety-day refill of prescription drugs (other than controlled substances) under certain circumstances, even if the original prescription was for 30-day refills. Those circumstances are: the refill is made after you've received your first "fill"; the refill does not exceed the

total prescribed quantity (i.e., if you're on the twelfth of twelve 30-day refills, you can't get more than a 30-day refill).

Connecticut's health insurance companies have agreed to cover the ninety-day refill (with appropriate co-pays) for their "fully-insured" customers. You are probably fully-insured if you work for a small business or purchased your own coverage through Access Health CT or a health insurance broker. If you are a "self-insured" customer, which means that you get your health insurance from your employer and your employer is not a small business, then your health insurance is regulated by the federal government, not the state of Connecticut. We have encouraged, but cannot require, employers to follow the lead of the state-regulated plans.

If you rely on maintenance drugs to treat a chronic or long-term condition, you should contact your pharmacist to discuss acquiring these refills. You can also speak with your insurance company about receiving refills by mail order.

Shortages may prevent the pharmacy from providing the full amount of a drug refill. We encourage patients to sign up for auto-refills when available. Lastly, pursuant to Executive Order 71, a pharmacist can use their professional discretion and training to issue a 30-day supply of a prescription (not including controlled substances) if the prescribing physician cannot be reached.

For further information from the Department of Insurance, please see: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/CID/1_Bulletins/Bulletin-IC-39.pdf?la=en

If you are covered by Medicare only:

Connecticut has encouraged, but cannot require, Medicare plans to cover 90-day supplies of prescription drugs.

If you are covered by HUSKY Health:

During the period of the public health emergency, the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) is permitting 90-day supplies of prescription medications other than controlled substances. It is also permitting early refills of needed medication. Contact your prescriber for assistance with this. If you have other questions about your prescription drug coverage, call 1.800.859.9889. If you would like to speak with a nurse, call the HUSKY Health Nurse Helpline, also at 1.800.859.9889, and follow the prompts to talk to a nurse who will answer your questions.

Question:

I have Medicare Part D but I am worried about affording my co-pay. What should I do?

Answer:

The answer depends on whether you qualify for Medicare only, or have both Medicare and Medicaid (in Connecticut, called HUSKY Health) coverage.

If you are covered by Medicare only:

Please talk to your physician and your pharmacist. Patients often have multiple options, including generic drugs, that address their medical needs.

If you are not already participating, check to see if you qualify for one of the Medicare Savings Programs (QMB, SLMB or ALMB). These help eligible people with coverage of some or all of the following: Medicare Part B premiums, coinsurance and Part D co-pays. The amount of help depends upon the income and assets of the applicant. Please see here for more information:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DSS/Health-And-Home-Care/Medicare-Savings-Program/Medicare-Savings-Program>

If you are covered by Medicare and Medicaid (in Connecticut, Medicaid is called HUSKY Health):

Some patients who participate in Medicare Part D coverage also qualify for Medicaid. For this reason, we refer to them as “dual-eligibles”. For the period of the public health emergency, the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) has suspended the Medicare Part D co-payments that are otherwise required for dually-eligible individuals . If you are dually-eligible, HUSKY Health will cover all of the out-of-pocket costs for your prescription medication.

Question:

I have a medical marijuana registration. Will I still be able to get medicine at my dispensary?

Answer:

Yes. As of March 24, 2020, any expiration date for a patient or caregiver registration that expires before June 1, 2020 is extended by 90 days. In addition, physicians and APRNs are permitted to certify a patient and provide any follow-up care using telehealth services.

HUSKY HEALTH AND MEDICAID

Question:

I am insured through HUSKY Health but I am worried I won't be able to afford my co-pay. What happens if I can't pay it?

Answer:

HUSKY Health, which is run by the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS), includes both Medicaid coverage (HUSKY A, C, and D) and Children's Health Insurance Program coverage (HUSKY B, CHIP). There are no co-pays for Medicaid (HUSKY A, C, and D). During the COVID-19 public health emergency, DSS has waived HUSKY B (CHIP) co-payments for pharmacy and medical services. Participants of HUSKY B must, however, continue to pay premiums and co-payments for dental services.. For more information: <https://portal.ct.gov/HUSKY/Special-information-and-resources-for-HUSKY-Health-members-about-coronavirus>

Question:

I am covered by HUSKY Health. Can I seek care out of state?

Answer:

Historically, individuals and families covered by HUSKY Health were required to seek care within the HUSKY network within Connecticut. In response to the COVID-19 emergency, the state recognizes that some HUSKY patients may need to seek care out of state. Some out of state providers are now available to HUSKY patients—please check with HUSKY for the latest information about which providers are covered.

PREMIUM PAYMENTS

Question:

I am worried about making my insurance premium payments. Has the Governor done anything about this?

Answer:

Yes. On April 1, 2020, Governor Lamont announced a 60-day grace period for premium payments, policy cancellations, and non-renewals of insurance policies for individuals that sustained a financial loss as a result of COVID-19. From April 1, 2020, to June 1, 2020, no insurer is allowed to lapse, terminate, or forfeit a covered insurance policy because a policyholder does not pay a premium. This includes any insurance companies regulated by the Connecticut Insurance Department that provide any insurance coverage in Connecticut for life, health, auto, property, casualty, and other types of insurance.

- **Eligible Individuals:** Those that have individual insurance policies who, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, were laid off, furloughed, or fired from employment or otherwise sustained a significant loss in revenue.
- **Businesses:** Insurers shall provide such 60-day grace period to businesses that are group policyholders, have group insurance and/or have property/casualty insurance that were required to close or significantly reduce operations or suffered significant revenue loss as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Not Automatic:** To be eligible, affected policyholders must provide the information outlined above in an affidavit or other statement acceptable to their insurance carriers.
- **Not a Waiver or Forgiveness:** This policy is only an extension of time in which to pay premiums, it in no way waived or forgives the premium.

Deadlines approaching for residents who lost health insurance due to job loss to qualify for coverage through Access Health CT

Connecticut residents who may have lost their jobs from a furlough or layoff within the last two months must act quickly if they would like to enroll in health care coverage through Access Health CT, the state's health insurance marketplace.

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In general, people who lost health insurance due to a job loss have 60 days to apply for coverage through Access Health CT, as that job loss is considered a “Qualifying Life Event.” This means that the deadline to enroll for anyone who lost their jobs in April is approaching fast.

To help residents maintain qualify and affordable health care coverage, Access Health CT recommends comparing options on [Accesshealthct.com](https://accesshealthct.com) to COBRA coverage, as the marketplace may offer a better, less expensive choice, and is the only place where people can qualify for financial help to lower their costs.

Access Health CT is working closely with the Connecticut Department of Labor and other entities to reach out to businesses that are in the process of reducing their workforce.

For more information

<https://agency.accesshealthct.com/time-is-running-out-deadlines-approaching-for-residents-that-lost-health-insurance-due-to-job-loss-to-qualify-for-coverage-through-access-health-ct>

DELIVERY OF METHADONE TO HOMEBOUND CLIENTS BY METHADONE MAINTENANCE CLINICS

Question:

If I take methadone and become too ill with COVID-19, how can I get my methadone?

Answer:

A medical professional at a methadone maintenance clinic can deliver methadone to a client at home when a client notifies the clinic that they have symptoms consistent with an infection related to COVID-19, and a medical professional at the clinic determines that, based on the symptoms presented, for the health of that client and the staff and clients at the clinic, the client should be treated at home. A medical professional and one other staff person will make each delivery and take all necessary infection control precautions before interacting with the client or other individuals at the client’s residence. Please visit <https://portal.ct.gov/DCP> for further information.

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HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Question:

Are health care workers able to work at hospitals they do not usually work at if they are needed?

Answer:

Yes. Governor Lamont has ordered that for the duration of this emergency, health care providers may provide direct patient care at a health care facility or institution with an identification badge displaying the name of a different health care facility or institution. Health care personnel must receive the permission of the facility or institution at which they are working.

Question:

I work in a hospital as a nurse. Am I liable for treatment of COVID-19 patients?

Answer:

No. Governor Lamont has ordered that health care professionals and facilities are protected from civil liability for any injury or death that happened because of the professional or facility's acts omissions undertaken because in good faith while providing health care services in support of the State's COVID-19 response. This includes, but is not limited to, acts or omissions undertaken because of a lack of resources, attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, that renders the health care professional or health care facility unable to provide the level or manner of care that otherwise would have been required in the absence of the COVID-19 pandemic and which resulted in the damages at issue. For more details, please see Executive Order 7V: <https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Pages/Emergency-Orders-issued-by-the-Governor-and-State-Agencies>.

Question:

What if I am a first responder such as police, firefighters, EMS, or part of the Medical Reserve Corps or Disaster Medical Assistance Team?

Answer:

Under Connecticut law, you are immune from liability as a member of the state's civil preparedness forces while responding to the public health and civil preparedness emergency.

CLEANING GUIDANCE

Question:

How should I clean my home or workspace to limit the risk of infection?

Answer:

CDC recommends **daily** cleaning and disinfecting high-touch surfaces household common areas (e.g. tables, hard-backed chairs, doorknobs, light switches, remotes, drawer handles, desks, toilets, sinks, keyboards, cellphones).

- If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- For disinfection, diluted household bleach solutions, alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective. Diluted household bleach solutions can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and proper ventilation. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted. Prepare a bleach solution by mixing: 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
- If soap and water are not available, the Centers of Disease Control recommends using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Due to the growing demand for hand sanitizer, Governor Lamont has allowed local pharmacies to produce and sell hand sanitizer. Please check with your local pharmacy to see if they have stock available.

You can read more about the CDC guidance for effective cleaning here:

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

MANAGING AT HOME WHEN SOMEONE HAS A CONFIRMED CASE OF COVID-19

Question:

What should I do at home if a member of my household has a confirmed case of COVID-19?

Answer:

Household members should follow the CDC's home care guidance when interacting with persons with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 and their isolation rooms/bathrooms. That information can be found here:

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<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html>

In the bedroom/bathroom dedicated for an ill person: consider reducing cleaning frequency to **as-needed** (e.g., soiled items and surfaces) to avoid unnecessary contact with the ill person.

- As much as possible, an ill person should stay in a specific room and away from other people in their home.
- Those living in the home should follow the CDC's home care guidance available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html>. The caregiver can provide personal cleaning supplies for an ill person's room and bathroom, unless the room is occupied by child or another person for whom such supplies would not be appropriate. These supplies include tissues, paper towels, cleaners and EPA-registered disinfectants (examples of such disinfectants can be found at <https://www.americanchemistry.com/Novel-Coronavirus-Fighting-Products-List.pdf>).
- If a separate bathroom is not available, the bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected after each use by an ill person. If this is not possible, the caregiver should wait as long as practical after use by an ill person to clean and disinfect the high-touch surfaces.

For additional guidance on what to do in caring for someone who is ill, potentially with the COVID-19 virus, please visit the Center for Disease Control website:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

SCHOOL CLOSURES/REOPENING

On Thursday, June 25, 2020, Governor Ned Lamont and Education Commissioner Miguel Cardona announced details of the framework to allow all students – in all school districts statewide – the opportunity to have access to in-school, full-time instruction at the beginning of the 2020-21 academic year, as long as public health data continues to support this model. While Connecticut has determined reopening schools for in-person instruction can be achieved based upon the state's successful COVID-19 containment efforts, this model will be supported with more intensive mitigation strategies and specific monitoring, containment, and class cancellation plans. The Executive Summary can be found here:

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/COVID-19/Reopening_Executive_Summary.pdf

The full report can be found here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/COVID-19/CTReopeningSchools.pdf>

WAIVER ON STANDARDIZED TESTING IN CT SCHOOLS FOR 2020

Question:

Will my child still have to take required standardized tests during the remainder of this school year?

Answer:

The State Department of Education (SDE) has received a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education for the standardized testing requirements each school is required to complete annually. The Governor has also suspended state testing assessments for the school year.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT TESTING

Question:

Will Advanced Placement (AP) tests still be administered this spring?

Answer:

Beginning on Wednesday, March 25, you can attend free, live AP review courses, delivered by AP teachers from across the country. These classes will also be available on-demand, so teachers and students can access them at any time. These online classes are not dependent on current AP teachers continuing instruction as we know many AP teachers now face challenges that would make that impossible. These courses:

- Are optional, mobile-friendly, and can be used alongside any work your teacher may give you.
- Will be available on-demand, so you can access them any time.
- Will focus on reviewing the skills and concepts from the first 75% of the course. There will also be some supplementary lessons including topics from the final 25% of the course.

To access the live classes and recordings, visit the [AP YouTube channel](#) or find your course schedule [here](#).

Additionally, for the 2019-20 AP Exam administration only, the College Board has developed secure 45-minute online exams for each course. These streamlined digital exams will not require any test booklet shipments, external proctors, or any additional workload for schools. The exam content will focus on what most schools were able to complete by early-March. For each AP subject, there will be two different testing dates. By April 3rd, we'll publish the full exam schedule including the specific free-response question types that will compromise each AP exam. Please find more details at: <https://apstudents.collegeboard.org/>

MEALS FOR STUDENTS WHO NEED THEM

Question:

How will students who depend on school meals continue to receive this support?

Answer:

The State Department of Education continues to aid in the effort to ensure that school districts are able to continue delivering meals to students under the school lunch and breakfast programs. To date, 123 schools have been approved to participate in this revamped, emergency program, which allows students and their parents to pick up their meals at one location, take them away, and then consume them at home. Districts are using a combination of locations for the meals to be picked up, such as schools, parks, YMCAs, Boys and Girls Club, town offices, and other locations.

Families should check with their local schools for instructions on meal distributions.

Question: Will those who qualify for WIC benefits and Senior citizens still be able to receive Farmer's Market Nutrition Program vouchers?

Answer: Yes. To limit the need for in-person transactions, this Executive Order 7II waives the signature requirement on the voucher registry for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP), and permits any adult to act as a designated proxy to pick up and redeem the vouchers on behalf of an eligible participant. For more information about FMNP, visit <https://portal.ct.gov/DOAG/News/2015/FARMERS-MARKET-NUTRITION-PROGRAMS>.

LARGE GATHERINGS/EVENTS

Gatherings: The rules for gatherings and venues is as follows:

Effective June 17

- Indoor private gatherings – 25 people
- Outdoor gatherings – 100 people
- Outdoor event venues (e.g. amphitheaters, race tracks) – 25% of fire capacity and distancing (consistent with outdoor amusement parks)

Effective July 3

- Indoor private gatherings – 25 people
- Outdoor private gatherings – 100 people, one time exception for graduations at 150 people
- Outdoor organized gatherings (e.g. fireworks, concerts in municipal parks) – 15 feet of space blanket to blanket, cap of 500 people. Event organizer responsible for compliance with guidance.

- Outdoor event venues (e.g. amphitheaters, race tracks) – 25% of fire capacity and distancing

Effective mid-July (date to be determined)

- Indoor private gatherings – 50 people
- Outdoor private gatherings (including graduations) – 250 people
- Outdoor organized gatherings (e.g. fireworks, concerts in municipal parks) – 15 feet of space blanket to blanket, no cap. Event organizer responsible for compliance with guidance.
- Outdoor event venues (e.g. amphitheaters, race tracks) – 50% of fire capacity and distancing

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Question: I am worried about a wedding that is currently being planned, is there any guidance regarding this?

Answer: Religious services often come up alongside questions regarding weddings. Governor Lamont's Executive Order 7TT allows for religious indoor gatherings of 25% percent capacity, or 100 people, whichever is smaller and 150 people outdoors provided that proper safety and social distancing measures are employed.

Receptions, whether religious or not must adhere to the following guidelines: 25 people inside or 100 people outside. It is anticipated that in mid-July, these numbers will increase; indoor private gatherings to 50 people and outdoor to 250 people (if all conditions are met with COVID-related metrics).

All of the numbers mentioned above include staff, guests, photographers, etc.

DECD continues to work diligently on reopening guidelines and any new updates or information will be posted on their website as soon as it becomes available.

(<https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Sector-Rules-for-May-20-Reopen>)

Question:

How many people can attend a funeral, wake, or burial?

Answer:

At present, Governor Lamont has restricted religious, spiritual, or worship gatherings to 49 or fewer people, and proper distancing measures must be observed. A religious, spiritual, or worship gathering includes a wake, funeral, or burial.

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Effective June 1, 2020:

- Limits on all religious, spiritual, and worship gatherings are raised to 25 percent of capacity of the indoor space or a maximum of 100 people, whichever is smaller, and to 150 people for outdoor gatherings, provided in each case that appropriate safety and social distancing measures are employed.

Whenever possible, funeral services shall be held at the gravesite. Families are strongly encouraged to postpone funeral services until a later date when they can be held safely for mourners. Proper social distance protocols (not less than 6 feet) shall be maintained at all times at wakes, funeral services and burials. Funeral homes can be more stringent than these standards if they feel it is necessary to protect the families and their staff from the spread of COVID-19. This shall be in effect until the conclusion the declared public health emergency.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS

Executive Order 7XX makes modifications to Executive Order No. 7TT to provide that “drive-in” religious, spiritual, and worship gatherings at which all attendees remain in their vehicles may be held with no limitations on capacity if either vehicle windows remain closed or vehicles remain at least six feet apart and participants wear masks or cloth face coverings.

GRADUATIONS

Executive Order 7XX permits drive-in graduation ceremonies at which all attendees remain in their vehicles except for graduates briefly leaving their vehicles to receive diplomas to be held with no limitations on capacity if either vehicle windows remain closed or vehicles remain at least six feet apart and all attendees wear masks or cloth face coverings.

CLOSURE OF BUSINESSES AND RESTAURANTS

Restaurants, Bars and sports or fitness facilities

Bars that do not serve food will be required to temporarily close. The Governor has decided to temporarily close off-track betting facilities, movie theaters, gyms and fitness centers, and similar public workout facilities and studios. These measures took effect at 8:00 p.m. on March 16, 2020 and extend through at least June 20, 2020.

Large Shopping Malls

On May 18, 2020, Governor Lamont issued Executive Order 7PP, which included the reopening of retail and malls in Connecticut. These establishments may operate, but under strict guidelines. These guidelines can be found here: <https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Sector-Rules-for-May-20-Reopen>

These establishments must follow the 'Safe [Store Rules](#)'

- **State Parks**

As of 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 31, 2020, in light of significant numbers of visitors entering certain state parks during the coronavirus pandemic, some parks may be closed to additional visitors after they reach capacity. This is intended to ensure that safe social distancing policies exist at these parks.

Outdoor Recreation

State parks and forests remain open at this time for solitary recreation, and recreating with members of your immediate household in groups of no more than five. The state Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has implemented lower capacity limits at parks to keep visitor numbers at a level that can support good social distancing. For information on park closures, visit @CTStateParks on Twitter. For more information on safe outdoor recreation during the COVID-19 pandemic, visit <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/State-Parks/COVID-19-Updates-CT-State-Parks-and-Forests>.

More guidance from the latest press release regarding parks and outdoor recreation can also be found here: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/News-Releases/News-Releases---2020/More-Daily-Park-Closures-Expected-This-Weekend-Ahead-of-Warm-Weather>

Campgrounds

The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) has announced that camping will open for the summer recreation season beginning July 8, 2020.

Campers at DEEP campgrounds with recreational vehicles (RVs) will be able to keep their reservations for dates starting July 1, with reopening for both tent and RV camping on July 8. Anyone with reservations before these dates will receive refunds.

Campers can begin making new reservations for the season using the online reservation system beginning on June 20.

Golf Courses and Driving Ranges

Golf courses and driving ranges have been allowed to remain open so long as courses and golfers adhere to social distancing guidelines. Courses will not open their clubhouses, golfers are asked to walk or drive alone in a cart, and golfers must remain at least six feet from other people. Golfers should not have a caddy or attendant handling their clubs, commonly handled items like bunker rakes and ball washers have been removed, and payment should be made online whenever possible. Please see the Connecticut State Golf Association guidelines for further details:

<https://www.csgalinks.org/content/csga/ct-courses-and-covid-19>.

Dental Practices

On May 18, 2020, Governor Lamont released guidance that was developed through a collaborative working group organized by his administration and provides best practices for dentist offices that are

considering expanding their operations beyond emergency care in the coming days. The link to the guidance can be found here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/News/20200518-COVID19-Best-Practices-for-Dental-Offices.pdf?la=en>

Barbers, Salons, Tattoo Parlors, and Related Establishments

Executive Order 7TT Permits barbershops and hair salons to resume operations on June 1, 2020, provided that they follow [sector rules](#) (full link below) that have been issued by the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development.

<https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Coronavirus-Business-Recovery/Sector-Rules-for-May-20-Reopen>

Farmers' Markets and Farm Stands Can Stay Open

Farmers' markets and farm stands in Connecticut can remain open during the civic preparedness and public health emergency. These entities are not covered by the executive order on restaurants the Governor issued earlier this week. A number of farm stands and farmers' markets have already integrated online or order-ahead options with home delivery or curbside pickup. The agency is working with producers to compile an updated listing of farmers' markets and farm stands on www.ctgrown.gov.

For the time being, businesses not specifically cited above as having been ordered to close may remain open at the owner's discretion.

This uniform approach to social distancing is meant to slow the spread of COVID-19.

Question:

Are bars and restaurants closed?

Answer:

- On May 20, 2020, Phase I of ReOpen CT allowed restaurants to provide outdoor dining. Restaurants are still permitted to operate on a take-out-only basis if they choose. Please see the ReOpen CT section for more information and guidelines pertaining to restaurants. As of noon on March 19, 2020, any business with an active restaurant, café, or tavern liquor permit issued by the Department of Consumer Protection may sell sealed containers of alcoholic liquor for pick up under the following conditions:
- the sale shall accompany a pick-up order of food prepared on the premises;
- the type of alcoholic liquor sold for off-premise consumption shall be the same as what the permit type would have permitted for on-premise consumption prior to this emergency situation;

- the hours of such sales that include alcoholic liquor as part of the take-out order shall be the same as those for a package store.
- Delivery of alcoholic liquor by licensees with these permit types is not permitted.

Businesses with manufacturing permits, such as craft breweries and similar establishments, may sell alcohol for off-premises consumption according to the existing terms of their permits.

Holders of the following alcoholic liquor permits may deliver directly to consumers any sealed alcoholic liquor under the same conditions as Executive Order 7G permitted for pick-up and off-premise consumption sales: Restaurant, Café, Tavern, Manufacturer Permit, Manufacturer Permit for Beer, Manufacturer Permit for Farm Winery, Manufacturer Permit for Farm Brewery, Manufacturer Permit for a Brew Pub, Manufacturer Permit for Beer and Brew Pub, Manufacturer Permit for a Farm Distillery. Please refer to the Department of consumer Protection Website for further information:
<https://portal.ct.gov/dcp>

Bars that do not serve food will be required to temporarily close to the public.

Cafeterias at hospitals may remain open.

Onsite workplace cafeterias are not required to close or stop serving food. Employees in general are encouraged to bring their own meals to work if possible, rather than using such facilities. To the extent feasible, employers are encouraged to permit or require employees who order food at workplace cafeterias to eat those meals in private workspaces. If employers permit employees to eat food within workplace cafeterias, they should implement appropriate social distancing measures and make every effort to minimize the number of people congregating within a confined space or area.

In addition, workplace cafeterias should stop or limit self-serve food and drinks such as:

- Buffets
- Salad bars
- Soups
- Fountain sodas
- Coffee
- Reusable food and drink containers

Breads, muffins and pastries and other similar items should be pre-wrapped.

Food trucks can still operate but should take steps to practice social distancing/line management. They are also allowed to operate at Connecticut highway rest areas to feed hungry truckers and other essential workers during the pandemic, but must apply to do so through the state Department of Transportation. For more information:

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DOT/documents/dforms/CTDOT_FAQ-Food-Truck-Operators.pdf?la=en

Farmers' markets and farm stands in Connecticut can remain open during the civic preparedness and public health emergency. These entities are not covered by the executive order on restaurants the Governor issued earlier this week. A number of farm stands and farmers' markets have already integrated online or order-ahead options with home delivery or curbside pickup. The agency is working with producers to compile an updated listing of farmers' markets and farm stands on www.ctgrown.gov.

Because of the need to tackle COVID-19 with steps like social distancing and "Stay Safe, Stay Home," many restaurants and other small businesses are suffering from a loss in revenue. [Here](#) are steps that consumers can take to help restaurants and small businesses.

Question:

Does the closure of bars and restaurants include private clubs and fraternal organization?

Answer:

Restaurants and bars that serve food, including private clubs and fraternal organizations, will temporarily be required to move to take-out and delivery services only. Delivery of alcohol by these establishments is still prohibited. Private clubs and fraternal organizations that do not serve food will be required to temporarily close. These measures took effect at 8:00 p.m. on March 16, 2020, with the new rules about sale of alcohol for takeout in effect at noon on March 20, 2020.

Question:

Are hotels and private residential rentals allowed to operate during this emergency?

Answer:

Hotels and other commercial lodging, including commercially operated timeshares or multi-unit lodging that operate like hotels or employ staff on site, shall operate in accordance with DECD Sector Rules for Hotels/Lodging (link below), as amended from time to time, which Sector Rules shall be legally binding and enforceable. Such Sector Rules do not apply to private rentals by individual owners (including such rentals on Airbnb, VBRO, and similar platforms).

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DECD/Covid_Business_Recovery-Phase-2/Hotels_Lodging_C4_V1.pdf

UTILITIES

Question:

I am worried about being able to pay my gas, electric, and water bills. Will they be shut off?

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Answer:

The Connecticut Public Utility Regulatory Authority (PURA) today announced May 29, 2020 that the utility shut-off moratorium for non-residential customers in the state will continue through July 1, 2020. The separate utility shut-off moratorium for residential customers remains in place for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared by Governor Lamont. Both moratoriums apply to customers of all electric, natural gas, and water utilities regulated by PURA, and prohibit service terminations except in instances of public safety.

Your utilities will not be disconnected during this emergency regardless of payment status if your utility company is listed below. This applies to the following gas, electric, and water companies regulated by PURA. Not all utilities in Connecticut are regulated by PURA, so please check with your utility directly if it is not on this list:

- Gas: Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation, the Southern Connecticut Gas Company, and Eversource
- Electric: Connecticut Light & Power Company (Eversource) and the United Illuminating Company
- Water: Aquarion Water Company of Connecticut, the Avon Water Company, the Connecticut Water Company, the Hazardville Water Company, Heritage Village Water Company, the Jewett City Water Company, the Torrington Water Company, Valley Water Systems Inc., Old Newgate Ridge Water Company Inc., and Preston Plains Water Company

More details can be found here: <https://portal.ct.gov/PURA>

Question:

I need to work from home, but I am worried about being able to pay my internet bill. Will it be shut off?

Answer:

No, virtually every internet provider in Connecticut has pledged to not terminate service and to waive any late fees for both residential and small business customers due to an inability to pay their bills due to the disruptions caused by COVID-19. These providers have also pledged to open all Wi-Fi hotspots to the general public. This applies to the following internet providers in Connecticut: Comcast, Frontier, Altice (Optimum), Charter (Spectrum), Cox, Atlantic, Verizon, AT&T, T-Mobile, and others. A full list can be found here: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-363033A1.pdf>.

OUTSIDE VISITORS TO NURSING CARE AND OTHER FACILITIES

Question:

My relative is in a nursing care facility. Can I visit him or her?

Answer:

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At this time, the Commissioner of Public Health has prohibited any visitation except for:

- First responders, including emergency medical services, law enforcement, firefighting and emergency management personnel;
- Family members, domestic partners or other persons designated by a patient only when the facility's medical director, a licensed physician or advanced practice registered nurse has determined such patient to be at the end stage of life with death being imminent;
- Any person authorized by law to oversee or investigate the provision of care and services; and
- Service providers who are required to do maintenance or repair necessary without delay for the facility's continued operation.

Any requirement for personal service is waived as it relates to any person currently located in a facility that has restricted visitor access at this time. Service may be made by serving an administrator or the administrator's designee. Any requirement for an in-person meeting, hearing, or screening is also waived: meetings, hearings, or screenings may take place by any other method that allows for the participation of the interested parties. Please see the commissioner's order for more details:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/News/20200313-DPH-nursing-home-order.pdf?la=en>

Question:

My relative is in a psychiatric hospital. Can I visit him or her?

Answer:

All facilities that are operated by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services have imposed a complete ban on all visitors to such facilities for a period of 30 days. The following categories of individuals will retain access to DMHAS facilities:

- First responders, including emergency medical services, law enforcement, firefighting and emergency management personnel;
- Family members, domestic partners or other persons designated by a patient only when the facility's medical director, a licensed physician or advanced practice registered nurse has determined such patient to be at the end stage of life with death being imminent;
- Any person authorized by law to oversee or investigate the provision of care and services; and
- Service providers who are required to do maintenance or repair necessary without delay for the facility's continued operation.

Additionally, many DMHAS facilities serve as public meeting spaces within their communities. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, DMHAS facilities will not be available for public use until further notice.

Private not for profit providers are also prohibited from entering DMHAS facilities but are encouraged to use telephone or web-based communication to carry out necessary functions. Insurance providers are also prohibited from entering DMHAS facilities but are encouraged to use telephone or web-based communication to carry out necessary functions. Individuals who come to a DMHAS-operated facility will be subject to a COVID-19 risk screening and may be refused access if they are deemed to be at risk

for COVID-19. Admitted visitors will be required to use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) in accordance with CDC guidelines while in the facility.

Any requirement for personal service is waived as it relates to any person currently located in a facility that has restricted visitor access at this time. Service may be made by serving an administrator or the administrator's designee. Any requirement for an in-person meeting, hearing, or screening is also waived: meetings, hearings, or screenings may take place by any other method that allows for the participation of the interested parties. Please see Executive Order 7f for more details:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Executive-Orders/Lamont-Executive-Orders/Executive-Order-No-7F.pdf?la=en>

Question:

My relative is in a residential care home. Can I visit him or her?

Answer:

The Commissioner of Public Health may issue restrictions on the number, category and frequency of outside visitors and the screening and protective measures at residential care homes. Individuals permitted to enter these residences include:

- First responders, including emergency medical services, law enforcement, firefighting and emergency management personnel;
- Family members, domestic partners or other persons designated by a patient only when the facility's medical director, a licensed physician or advanced practice registered nurse has determined such patient to be at the end stage of life with death being imminent;
- Any person authorized by law to oversee or investigate the provision of care and services; and
- Service providers who are required to do maintenance or repair necessary without delay for the facility's continued operation.

When in attendance of any gathering, please exercise smart public health practices and avoid close physical contact, including shaking hands, hugging, etc.

Individuals who come to a DMHAS-operated facility will be subject to a COVID-19 risk screening and may be refused access if they are deemed to be at risk for COVID-19. Admitted visitors will be required to use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) in accordance with CDC guidelines while in the facility.

Any requirement for personal service is waived as it relates to any person currently located in a facility that has restricted visitor access at this time. Service may be made by serving an administrator or the administrator's designee. Any requirement for an in-person meeting, hearing, or screening is also waived: meetings, hearings, or screenings may take place by any other method that allows for the participation of the interested parties. Please see Executive Order 7f for more details:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Executive-Orders/Lamont-Executive-Orders/Executive-Order-No-7F.pdf?la=en>

For information specific to visiting people living in Department of Developmental Services (DDS) facilities or programs, please visit the DDS website: <https://portal.ct.gov/DDS/General/COVID19/COVID-19-Updates-for-DDS-Individuals-and-Families>

Question:

I am worried about my relatives' nursing home closing and where they might be transferred to. What do I do?

Answer:

Patients have one year following an initial transfer from the closing facility to transfer to a nursing home more preferential to the patient.

Question:

What is a COVID Recovery Facility?

Answer:

DPH is planning to establish COVID Recovery Facilities. Alternate COVID Recovery Facilities are alternate care sites that will accept COVID-positive patients discharged from the hospital who no longer need an acute hospital level of care, freeing up a hospital bed, and have a need for skilled nursing care or the need for additional support. These alternate care sites will be responsible for discharge planning and preparing patients for discharge into the community. •

COVID Recovery Facilities are existing nursing homes that will accept patients discharged from the hospital who previously resided in a nursing home but were denied re-admission to their original nursing home because of the facility's inability or incapacity to care for these patients who continue to be COVID positive.

Question:

If my nursing home is chosen to be a COVID Recovery Facility, will I have to move to another nursing home?

Answer:

You will be offered the opportunity to transfer to another facility if you do not have symptoms and test negative for COVID-19. If you test positive for COVID-19, your current nursing home will be able to care for you. The Medical Director and the Director of Nursing will discuss decisions to transfer with residents and their families.

Question:

Will COVID-positive residents need to move to a COVID Recovery Facility?

Answer:

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COVID-positive residents can be cared for in their current nursing home. If they are hospitalized and ready for hospital discharge to nursing home level of care, they might be discharged to a COVID-Recovery Facility until ready for discharge back to their original facility, if possible, when COVID-negative.

Question:

Are there procedures for transfers or discharges on both voluntary and involuntary basis?

Answer:

Normally a nursing facility is required to give you, your guardian, conservator or legally liable relative a written notice and develop a plan with you, either A) transfer from one room to another within a facility; or B) transfer or discharge from one facility to another. There are very few exceptions to the rules related to notice and transfer or discharge. One of these existing reasons for an exception for room to room transfer is infection control issues or other health/safety concerns, that could impact other individuals or if other individuals in the home could be endangered. If that is the case, under existing law, you may be transferred to another room with the right to notice and appeal after the fact, otherwise all existing regulations and procedures would apply.

Under the Executive Order and Commissioner's Order there may be situations involving a transfer to another facility when current procedures are waived or are done as soon as practicable, related only to transfers involving the COVID-19 Recovery Facilities, due to the Public Health crisis.

Otherwise, the rules and process involving a transfer to another nursing home are unchanged. If you are going to be asked to transfer from your room or nursing home, someone will discuss this with you. If it is due to infection control issues or other health/safety concerns that may impact other individuals in the home who could be endangered, you may be transferred, and the existing regulations apply. This is not a new procedure or process and should follow the normal regulations.

Question:

If I develop a COVID infection, will I be moved within my home?

Answer:

You maybe moved if you test positive for COVID-19. If you have symptoms but are pending results, you will be moved to a unit or area of your home for residents awaiting test results, in isolation within a room as a precaution. If you test positive for COVID-19, you will be moved to a unit or area of your current home for COVID-positive residents. There is no current plan to move people to another home if you test positive. If you are hospitalized and ready for hospital discharge to nursing home level of care, you might be discharged to another nursing home

other than your own until you are ready for discharge back to your original home, if possible, when you test COVID-negative.

Question:

How much notice will I have if my relative is going to be moved?

Answer:

The nursing home director will provide as much notice as possible.

Question:

Will I get to go back to my original room?

Answer:

This is a difficult question to answer. Residents who have been moved will eventually go back to their original facility, if possible. For any residents returning to their original facility, the nursing home cannot guarantee that residents will return to their original rooms, but that will happen if the rooms are vacant.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR HOMELESS SHELTERS

Question:

Are there specific measures being taken to make sure that people experiencing homelessness can be in settings that allow for social distancing?

Answer:

Yes. As of March 28, the Governor approved by Executive Order for agencies of state government to work together to provide emergency housing options with sufficient physical distancing capacity for people experiencing homelessness who are at increased risk of exposure to, infection with, or transmission of COVID-19es.

LIMITS ON VISITS WITH CHILDREN IN DCF CUSTODY AND VISITORS TO SOLNIT CHILDREN'S CENTERS

The Governor's executive order gives the Commissioner of the Department and Children and Families the authorization to issue orders restricting visitation to Albert J. Solnit Children Center and to limit visitation with children placed in the care and custody of DCF to the extent necessary to protect the health and welfare of the children and staff.

Albert J. Solnit Children's Center – South Campus is a state-administered psychiatric facility for Connecticut's children who are under the age of eighteen. The Solnit Center provides comprehensive care to children and adolescents with severe mental illness and related behavioral and emotional problems who cannot be safely assessed or treated in a less restrictive setting. The South Campus consists of four coed hospital units and three female adolescent psychiatric residential treatment facility cottages

The Albert J. Solnit Children's Center – North Campus serves as a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility, providing treatment to adolescent males between the ages of 13 and 17 with complex psychiatric needs. The program is designed to be the bridge from hospital to home and community or as a diversionary placement to avoid the need for a hospital stay.

These are large facilities and there is a need to screen and limit visitors to ensure that there is not a spread of COVID-19. The order also ensures that there are avenues to conduct service of process for legal proceedings and a way for hearings and screenings to take place without in person contact. The order itself does not limit visitors. The DCF Commissioner will issue further guidance.

CHILD CARE

Question:

Will my child's daycare center stay open?

Answer:

Childcare is allowed to stay open, but with enhanced safety precautions required. It has been deemed an essential service, but it is possible that your child's daycare center will close for other reasons, for example if there is a known exposure risk or a reason unrelated to COVID-19.

As of March 30 at 8:00 p.m., child care facilities are required to limit groups to no more than ten children in one space. Any facility caring for more than thirty children in one facility must obtain approval from the Commissioner of Early Childhood and demonstrate sufficient separation of groups within the facility. All children and staff must be checked at the door for any observable illness, including cough or respiratory distress, and for a temperature reading below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Staff must adhere to hygiene, cleaning and disinfection practices to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The CT Office of Early Childhood will work to support programs that remain open with access to supplies, guidance, and consultation. As information regarding COVID-19 is continuing to evolve, the guidance provided by State Agencies is subject to change.

Advice and Guidance from the Office of Early Childhood (OEC) to Families in Need of Child Care throughout the Emergency

- Stay home if you can.
- Look to trusted family, friends and neighbors.
 - Assure their health before dropping your child

- Call 211 Child Care
 - 211 will identify programs available to care for your child on a temporary basis, either near your home or work location.
 - 211 offers a dedicated phone line for health care workers, 1st responders: 860-756-0864
- Advice for child care providers
 - Maintain small groups of staff and children. Groups should not exceed 10.
 - Provide a health screening (temperature check) for all children and staff before entry into the child care location.
 - Increase health and sanitation practices including handwashing, cleaning and sanitizing.

For more information, please visit:

https://www.ct.gov/oec/lib/oec/Child_Care_During_the_Corona_Crisis_.pdf

Question:

Will my child be able to go to camp this summer?

Answer:

The state has not mandated that youth camps close. However, Executive Order 7PP prohibits the operation of overnight/resident camps. Day camps are able to operate, but with strict guidelines. For more information, please visit: <https://www.ctoec.org/covid-19/>.

DOG LICENSES

Question: My annual dog license runs out at the end of June, will I incur a late fee for not renewing it?

Answer: No, on May 5, 2020, Governor Lamont issued Executive Order 7II. This provides dog owners with a grace period through July 31, 2020 before a late fee is imposed for dog licenses, which are normally issued in June of each year.

MUNICIPAL PROCEDURES AND DEADLINES

Executive Order 7I issued on March 21, 2020 by Governor Lamont has significant effects on the operations of municipalities in Connecticut, particularly in the areas of budget adoption, land use applications and taxation and assessments. On March 24, 2020, Governor Lamont issued Executive Order 7L, which affects vital records such as birth, death, and marriage registration. On April 1, 2020, Governor Lamont issued Executive Order 7S, which affects municipal tax deadlines and collection efforts, as well as in-person votes to approve certain large expenditures. While the changes are

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discussed in some detail in the text of Executive Orders 7I, 7L, and 7S, the following are some of the highlights. More comprehensive analysis will follow in the coming days.

Vital Records

- Couples planning to marry may obtain their marriage license from any available registrar of vital statistics from any town in Connecticut if the registrar in the town they are marrying in is closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The 65-day period of validity for marriage licenses is extended for an additional 60 days for any marriage license that is obtained or what will expire during the declared public health emergency.
- In-person purchases of or access to copies of vital records at the Department of Public Health is suspended. The purchase of copies of vital records from DPH are limited to mail or on-line requests.
- The Department of Public Health is authorized to conduct birth, death, and marriage registration to assist local registrars of vital statistics.

Budget Adoption

- Executive Order 7HH clarifies that as of the date of issuance (May 1st) and going forward, the relevant elected body or bodies in each municipality **must** adopt a budget for 2020-2021 without an in-person vote by residents. It also validates any budget referendum or annual town meeting that has already been conducted. This order clarifies Executive Order No. 7I, Section 13, to provide uniformity and consistency across municipalities, and prioritize health and safety while the risk of transmission of COVID-19 in large gatherings remains high. In cases where the final action in the budget making process is a referendum or town meeting involving in-person votes of the public, the legislative body of the town – or the Board of Selectmen if the town meeting is the legislative body – shall authorize the “budget-making authority” of the town to adopt a budget and set a mill rate. For guidance on identifying a town’s “budget making authority,” please refer to (1) your local charter; (2) Title 7; or (3) local ordinances in communities without charters. The “budget-making authority” must make reasonable efforts to reach out to the public, including providing draft budgets, and receive comments. Remote public budget meetings and hearings (by conference call, videoconference or other technology) shall proceed consistent with town charters or other applicable municipal ordinances, resolutions and procedures, and in compliance with the open meeting provisions in Section 1 of Executive Order No. 7B.
 - Section 13 of Executive Order 7I applies to the suspension of “in-person” budget adoption requirements necessitating participation by members of the public, e.g., residents or property owners, in annual town meetings, referenda, special town meetings; and, thus, does not apply to a Representative Town Meeting (“RTM”), which by statute is an entity defined separately from a town meeting. RTMs should continue to conduct meetings by “conference call, videoconference or other technology” consistent with the requirements of Executive Order No. 7B.

- Executive Order No. 7C also extended all deadlines for budget adoption that fall on or before May 15. The intent of that order was to give towns flexibility and allow them to meet, extend, or adjust all the preliminary deadlines that lead to a budget adoption vote or meeting. That order, and its deadline extensions, are still in effect, so towns have some flexibility in deciding whether to act or whether to wait at least some time on their budget adoption process until the situation improves. Meanwhile, any budget action that requires an in-person vote of residents or taxpayers is replaced by the provisions of Executive Order No. 7I. That order however, applies only to in-person votes of the public, whether at a referendum or town meeting (but not a Representative Town Meeting, which is body of elected representatives, not a town meeting) – it doesn't relieve the relevant municipal legislative body from the obligations to vote, record its vote, and follow Freedom of Information laws as amended by Executive Order No. 7B. Towns should still use those provisions to hold any budget presentation meetings or other proceedings required by law.
 - Executive Order Nos. 7C and 7I do not alter or modify the control of line-items that fall squarely within the authority of Boards of Education within a single municipality. Boards of Education should also still comply with all requirements pertaining to budget deadlines adopted by the municipality in compliance with the open meeting provisions in Section 1 of Executive Order No. 7B.
 - Executive Order No. 7S allows municipal boards to approve certain emergency expenditures through bonding or other appropriations without the normally required in-person vote of taxpayers or referendum, but only if there is a written finding that the spending is for a time-critical emergency need to protect public health and safety or prevent significant financial loss to taxpayers.
- Executive Order No. 7I, Section 14 establishes a parallel process for the adoption of budgets by regional boards of education. Regional boards of education shall consult with the budget making authority in each of its member towns and ensure it has received and given due consideration to their input. It is recommended that where still possible, Regional Boards of Education present the proposed budget to the chief executive officer and the legislative body (or Board of Selectmen, if the legislative body is a town meeting) of each of the municipalities in the regional school district to get feedback prior to final passage.

Taxation and Assessment

- Section 15 extends deadlines and waives penalties for municipalities' failure to file certain information with the state within the statutory deadlines.
- Section 16 allows hearings of Boards of Assessment Appeals and certain abatement and exemption filings to be done electronically rather than in person.
- Municipalities may participate in the "Deferment Program" and offer to eligible taxpayers, businesses, nonprofits, and residents a deferment of three months of any taxes on real property, personal property, motor vehicles, and utility rates during the period of April 1, 2020

through and including July 1, 2020. To be eligible, a taxpayer must attest to or document significant economic impact by COVID-10.

- Municipalities may also participate in the “Low Interest Rate Program” and offer a three percent interest rate on any delinquent portion of the principal of any taxes on real property, personal property, motor vehicles, and utility rates for three months from the time it became due and payable until it is paid for any tax, rate, charge, or assessment due and payable from April 1 through and including July 1, 2020.
- Quasi-municipal corporations, such as local utility districts, must also offer the same program or programs that their municipality offers, if they are wholly within the municipality, or if they span multiple towns, choose one or both programs.
- Please see Executive Orders 7s and 7W for further details:
<https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Pages/Emergency-Orders-issued-by-the-Governor-and-State-Agencies>.

Land Use Applications and Proceedings

Section 19 provides for the following:

- Land use applications and proceedings that are constrained by statutory deadlines will have those deadlines extended by up to an aggregate period of ninety (90) days in addition to any other statutory or regulatory extension provisions.
- Demolition delay timelines are extended by ninety (90) days
- Statutory or regulatory provisions requiring filings or publications of notices and other information are generally suspended to allow such filings or publications to be made on the municipality’s website rather than in the town clerk’s office or in a newspaper
- Statutory or regulatory provisions requiring posting of physical signs are suspended (with one exception noted below)
- Statutory or regulatory provisions requiring personal notice by mail to individuals, other boards or commissions, other towns, regional planning organizations or other entities or persons may be made by electronic mail where possible. If electronic mail addresses are unknown for any such recipients, the party obligated to give the notice may (i) post a sign on the property indicating that an application is pending and giving relevant details or (ii) mail required notices to those individuals or entities at the address provided to them by the municipality.

- Statutory or regulatory provisions requiring the filing of any petition, including a petition for an appeal to a legislative body or agency, may be satisfied by electronic filings of and electronic signatures on such petitions
- Commencement of an appeal of a municipal decision to Superior Court which requires service on the town clerk or other town official or entity may be satisfied by service by electronic mail by the proper officer. The time period for filing an appeal has not been changed.
- The appeal of a decision of a zoning enforcement officer or an inland wetlands agent may be made by electronic mail rather than regular mail. The time period for filing such appeals has not been changed.
- The suspensions and modifications contained in Section 19 of Executive Order 7I would require the filing or delivery of the applicable confirmations, notices, appeals or other actions to be made within a reasonable time after the applicable office opens for public activity.

Additional update as of April 15, 2020:

- **In-person attendance requirement suspended for assessment appeals:** Property owners or their attorney or agent are allowed to appear before a board of assessment appeals using remote technology instead of in person. For further information, please see <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Executive-Orders/Lamont-Executive-Orders/Executive-Order-No-7Z.pdf?la=en>

Local Appointments and Elections

- Executive Order 700, Paragraph 1, issued on May 14, 2020 sets forth procedures and revised timelines for local appointments and elections requiring in-person votes. EO 700 extended the deadlines for electing municipal and regional government, such that nominations shall be held on June 9, 2020 and elections shall be held between June 27 and June 30, 2020. These nominating and election town meetings shall to the greatest extent possible be conducted using remote means in accordance with the open meeting provisions of Executive Order No. 7B, while also implementing measures to safeguard the integrity of the process. One such measure to safeguard the integrity of the voting process may be the adoption of online or vote-by-mail ballot procedures by local officials. Such online or vote-by-mail option may be provided following a remote town meeting if it is determined to be the best method for validating the eligibility of electors.

Presidential Primary

- The Governor has postponed the primary election to August 11, 2020 under Executive Order 7BB, to protect the health and safety of voters, poll workers, and the most vulnerable members of our population. In addition, Executive Order 7QQ, enacted May 20, 2020, allows all registered voters in Connecticut to vote absentee in the August 11, 2020 primary elections.

CONDOMINIUM AND HOMEOWNER ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Question:

My condominium/homeowners' association requires an in-person meeting – is there any alternative to this meeting at present?

Answer:

Executive Order 7HH Section 2 allows common interest communities, such as condominium associations and homeowners' associations, to conduct business remotely and hold votes entirely by ballot using existing statutory procedures for remote meetings and voting, even if their by-laws or governing documents do not already permit it. However, meetings that cannot occur remotely are permitted to have 25 people indoors and 100 people outdoors per DECD guidance during Phase II of ReOpen CT.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES (DMV):

Question:

I need to go to the DMV, do I need to go in person?

Answer:

Some branches of the DMV are back in operation. For more information, please visit:

<https://portal.ct.gov/dmv>

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Q: Are vehicle emissions test due dates extended?

A: Yes. The Department of Motor Vehicles has extended by 90 days all emissions test or retest due dates for vehicles with testing due between March 10 and June 8, 2020.

Q: Is my motor vehicle registration renewal due date extended?

A: Yes. Vehicle, vessel and temporary registrations expiring between March 10, 2020 and June 8, 2020 have been extended 90 days. Customers are encouraged to renew by mail, online at www.ct.gov/dmv or phone at 800-842-8222 or 860-263-5700 (in the Hartford area) if possible.

Q: Is my disabled parking placard expiration date extended?

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A: Yes. The Department of Motor Vehicles has extended permanent disability placards that expire with any credential (driver's license or state-issued ID card) subject to a 90-day extension.

Question:

I just moved into the state, how can I get my license and registration transferred over?

Answer:

For any person who moved to Connecticut after March 10, 2020, extends by 90 days the period of time that person has to obtain a license, registration or emissions inspection in Connecticut.

Question:

I sent in paperwork to DMV and have not received a call back.

Answer:

The DMV is processing paperwork in the order in which it is received. DMV will contact you as soon as possible. The average turnaround time is approximately four weeks. The DMV appreciates the public's patience as it navigates through the COVID-19 pandemic.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES THAT REQUIRE RECERTIFICATION

Question:

I have a license to practice my profession, and it is expiring soon. Will I have an automatic extension for recertification?

Answer:

The Department of Consumer Protection is handling it on a case-by-case basis. If the licensing renewal requirements for a particular profession or occupation can be met through continuing education online by the expiration date, there will be no extension. Since most licenses can be renewed online or by mail, this should not present an issue for most licensed professionals. Please contact the Department of Consumer Protection (<https://portal.ct.gov/DCP/License-Services-Division/License-Division/To-Renew-Online>) or the regulatory authority for your license if you have any questions.

The Department of Public Health is also reviewing the requirements to extend certain certifications and licenses, including for EMTs and others – expect more news in the coming days.

Question:

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Will I need to keep up with my continuing education requirements as a doctor?

Answer:

The Governor has suspended continuing education requirements for health care providers. For more information, please see Executive Order 7DD: <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Executive-Orders/Lamont-Executive-Orders/Executive-Order-No-7DD.pdf?la=en>.

TRAVEL

Question:

Can I travel outside of Connecticut?

Answer:

For the most updated guidance on travel, please visit this website:

<https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Covid-19-Knowledge-Base/Travel-In-or-Out-of-CT>

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

The CT Labor Department is working diligently to analyze the federal pandemic relief details found within the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act signed into law on 3/27/2020. We appreciate your patience as we review federal guidance issued by the U.S. Department of Labor and work with technical experts to develop additional programming within the CTDOL Unemployment Insurance system to accommodate the new federal relief programs. We are working hard to serve the citizens of CT and ask that you check these FAQs DAILY for updates. For updates on unemployment insurance, please visit:

<http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/DOLCOVIDFAQ.PDF>

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SELF-EMPLOYED

On May 7, 2020, the Connecticut Department of Labor made active the filing site so those who are self-employed can complete filing applications for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The site, located on www.filectui.com, can be identified by a red button labeled with the PUA designation. The site will accept applications from self-employed individuals, including independent contractors and “gig” workers, who have already applied through the state

unemployment system, and have received a determination notice in the mail from the Connecticut Department of Labor. For more information about PUA, please visit:

<http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/pua.pdf>

RENEWAL OF APPLICATION FOR TANF BENEFITS

PLEASE NOTE: Department of Social Services offices closed to public; services continue through alternate access points

Department of Social Services field offices are currently closed to the public, as a protective measure for the safety of customers and staff. DSS staff are working and the agency is continuing to provide services. DSS customers can access benefit and application information, 24/7, at www.connect.ct.gov and www.ct.gov/dss/apply, or 1-855-6-CONNECT (1-855-626-6632). Full information on ways to contact DSS online, by phone, by mail, and at office dropboxes is at www.ct.gov/dss/fieldoffices. At this time, DSS offices are closed to the public until March 27, 2020, pending further evaluation as the situation evolves.

Question:

My cash assistance/Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) requires an in-person appointment to recertify my eligibility – do I need to have this appointment right now to continue my benefits?

Answer:

Governor Lamont has authorized the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) to waive the requirement for in-person recertification at the present time. Instead, please call the DSS Benefit Center to have an interview over the phone.

Phone access is available through the DSS Client Information Line and Benefits Center at this number:

1-855-6-CONNECT (1-855-626-6632)

(TTD/TTY 1-800-842-4524 for persons with speech or hearing difficulties)

Please follow the prompts to get the information you need.

Additionally, please be aware that if you were scheduled for a TFA orientation meeting for Jobs First Employment Services, you do not need to come in person to the JFES office for that orientation at this time.

Question:

How do I apply for cash assistance (Temporary Family Assistance), Medicaid, SNAP, or other benefits?

Answer:

Please visit the CT Department of Social Services benefit application page at <https://portal.ct.gov/DSS/Common-Elements/How-to-Apply-for-Services/How-to-Apply-for-Services/How-To>.

Question: When will online purchasing of food with SNAP benefits begin?

Answer: On June 1, 2020, The Department of Social Services announced that recipients of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits will be able to purchase food online from participating retailers in Connecticut beginning Tuesday, June 2 and Wednesday, June 3. SNAP enrollees will be able to use their electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card to purchase eligible food items online for delivery or curbside pickup. Retailers approved for the initial launch of online SNAP purchasing are Amazon (including Amazon Pantry and Amazon Fresh), 12 Walmart stores (<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DSS/Communications/Walmart-Participating.pdf?la=en>) and 22 ShopRite stores (<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DSS/Communications/Shoprite-Participating.pdf?la=en>).

Online SNAP purchasing will begin on June 2 at Walmart in Cromwell and Manchester beginning at 3:00 a.m., ShopRite in Canton and Waterbury beginning at 5:30 a.m., and Amazon beginning at 2:00 p.m. All other participating stores will launch online SNAP purchasing on June 3.

For more information about SNAP benefits in Connecticut, visit www.ct.gov/snap.

Question:

I am worried about my Temporary Family Assistance benefits running out. What should I do?

Answer:

As of March 26, 2020, the Governor suspended the 21-month limit on Temporary Family Assistance during the coronavirus pandemic. Your cash assistance eligibility will not end during this pandemic and this time will not count towards your 21-month limit. Hopefully this will give your family the time and resources you need to get back on your path to self-sufficiency after the emergency is over.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT, EVICTION, AND MORTGAGE

On April 10, 2020, Governor Ned Lamont issued Executive Order No. 7X which included, among other things, certain protections for residential renters impacted by COVID-19.

While **tenants remain responsible for the payment of rent for all months during the emergency**, Executive Order No 7X established certain temporary relief measures to assist residential tenants during the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared by Governor Lamont, as set forth below:

- A landlord may not serve a notice to quit requiring a tenant to vacate a unit or initiate an eviction action in court, other than for serious nuisance, until July 1, 2020.
- Tenants are provided an automatic two-month grace period for the payment of rent due for April, 2020. That means rent due on April 1, which usually would have been paid by April 10, must now be paid by June 1. No action may be taken against a tenant for the late payment of rent for April 2020, including the service of a notice to quit, initiation of an eviction action, late fees or penalties, or reporting to a credit bureau or screening service, as long as rent is paid within two months of the date on which it is due.
 - *Note that tenants who are financially able to do so are advised to pay their scheduled rent on time.*
 - *Tenants taking advantage of the April grace period should communicate with their landlord.*
 - *The intention of the grace period is to allow for the delay in receiving unemployment benefits.*
 - *Tenants who cannot pay their April rent in full by June 1 should communicate with their landlord and should work with their landlord to establish a payment plan or arrangement to repay all late or unpaid rent. Late payment or nonpayment of any portion of rent should be a last resort where unavoidable.*
- A two-month extension for the payment of rent due in May 2020 is available upon written request—where a tenant notifies his or her landlord in writing that some or all of the rent due for May 2020 will be delayed because he or she has become fully or partially unemployed or has had a significant increase in expenses or decrease in revenue specifically as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- June rent is due in June as usual.
- If a tenant has paid a security deposit of more than one month’s rent, a landlord may, upon tenant’s request, apply the amount of the security deposit that exceeds one month’s rent to pay a portion of the rent due for April, May, or June 2020. A tenant must notify his or her landlord in writing that he or she has become fully or partially unemployed or has had a significant increase in expenses or decrease in revenue specifically as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - *Note that this is only an option for tenants whose landlord is holding MORE than one month’s rent as a security deposit.*
 - *Landlords can require tenants to replenish their security deposit when they renew their lease or when the public emergency is over*

On June 30, 2020, Governor Lamont extended protections for residential renters affected by COVID-19 under Executive Order 7DDD. That executive order extends the moratorium on residential evictions to August 25 for all renters who were current with rent payments as of February 29, 2020. A landlord may file a “Notice to Quit” on August 22, since Connecticut law stipulates that an eviction can proceed three

days after a Notice to Quit is served. Notices to Quit for nonpayment of rent must specify the months of past-due rent.

Upon the July 1, 2020 expiration of the eviction moratorium issued under Executive order 7X, state law will allow eviction proceedings to begin against a tenant for nonpayment of rent due on or prior to February 29, 2020. However, landlords with federally-backed mortgages (which make up approximately 70% of U.S. mortgages) cannot serve a notice to quit for nonpayment of rent until July 25 or commence an eviction proceeding until 30 days after serving a notice to quit. The court system is establishing its own rules for prioritizing cases in the interest of social distancing and public health.

Executive order 7DDD also extends the opportunity provided under Executive Order 7X for tenants to apply additional security deposit to rent upon request for rent due in April, May, June, July or August 2020. You can apply the balance of any security deposit worth more than one month's rent, including any interest that has accrued on your initial deposit.

Together with the provisions of 7DDD, the Governor announced new resources to assist tenants, homeowners, and residential property owners. Please see the following statement for more details:

<https://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/News/Press-Releases/2020/06-2020/Governor-Lamont-Announces-Assistance-for-Renters-Homeowners-and-Residential-Landlords>

Question:

Is a landlord prohibited from bringing an eviction action under Executive Order No. 7DDD?

Answer:

Generally, a landlord may not initiate an eviction action or serve a Notice to Quit until August 22, 2020 for any tenant who was current with regard to rental payments as of February 29, 2020. However, a landlord may serve a notice to quit and initiate an eviction action in court at any time prior to August 22, 2020 on the grounds of serious nuisance. Serious nuisance is defined as *“(A) inflicting bodily harm upon another tenant or the landlord or threatening to inflict such harm with the present ability to effect the harm and under circumstances which would lead a reasonable person to believe that such threat will be carried out, (B) substantial and willful destruction of part of the dwelling unit or premises, (C) conduct which presents an immediate and serious danger to the safety of other tenants or the landlord, or (D) using the premises or allowing the premises to be used for prostitution or the illegal sale of drugs or, in the case of a housing authority, using any area within fifteen hundred feet of any housing authority property in which the tenant resides for the illegal sale of drugs.”*

Question:

Do I need to pay my rent for April, May, June, July, and August 2020?

Answer:

Yes. A tenant is responsible for the payment of rent for every month, including April, May, June, July, and August 2020, and any other month during the course of the public health and civil preparedness

emergency. Executive Orders No. 7X and No. 7DDD provide extensions for the payment of rent for the months of April through August, 2020, providing renters with additional time to pay their rent under certain circumstances. It does not, however, relieve tenants of the obligation to pay rent, nor does it constitute an abatement or forbearance of the rent.

Question:

Can I be evicted for failing to pay my rent for any part of April through August, 2020?

Answer:

Yes. While a landlord cannot serve a notice to quit or initiate an eviction action for nonpayment of rent until August 22, 2020, a notice to quit may be served on or after August 22, 2020 and an eviction action initiated thereafter for nonpayment of rent for any part of April through August, 2020, or any other month, if the rent has not been paid.

Question:

Do I need to do anything to obtain the extensions provided for by the Executive Orders?

Answer:

A tenant need not do anything in connection with the two-month extension of the payment of rent for April 2020. However, tenants taking advantage of the April-August grace period are encouraged to communicate with their landlord about when they will pay their rent.

Question:

Can I provide notification to my landlord under the Executive Order by e-mail?

Answer:

Yes, the Executive Order provides for notice to a landlord by written electronic communication.

Question:

What should I do if I cannot pay my rent for any part of April to August, 2020 after the expiration of the extension?

Answer:

A tenant should make every effort to pay as much rent as possible during the ongoing public health and civil preparedness emergency since, as set forth above, tenants remain ultimately responsible for the full payment of rent for all months, even those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Late payment or nonpayment of any portion of rent should be a last resort where unavoidable. A tenant should be in

communication with his or her landlord and should work with his or her landlord to establish a payment plan or arrangement to repay all late or unpaid rent.

Question:

I owed rent for March 2020 or a prior month before the emergency began. Can my landlord take action against me?

Answer:

Yes. For instance, landlords can impose or continue imposing late fees, interest, or penalties on rent due in or before March 2020. However, if they have not already served a notice to quit or initiated an eviction action in court, they will not be able to do so, except in cases of serious nuisance, until July 1, 2020.

Question:

What will happen if my landlord served a notice to quit or initiated an eviction action in court prior to the date of Executive Order No. 7X?

Answer:

Prior to April 10, 2020, nothing prohibited a landlord from serving a notice to quit or initiating an eviction action, and the action will remain active on the court's docket. If the action relates to nonpayment of rent for April, 2020, the terms of Executive Order 7X are applicable as they relate to the April, 2020 rent. On June 9, the state of Connecticut Superior Court ordered an immediate stay of the service of all issued executions on evictions and ejectments through August 1, 2020. As a result, no eviction action will proceed through the judicial process until such time as the closures and suspensions are lifted, at which time the action will proceed.

Question:

Aren't landlords excused from paying their mortgage and taxes during this crisis? Why do I need to pay rent if the landlord does not need to pay his or her expenses?

Answer:

Landlords have not been relieved of their responsibility to make payments on their obligations. Under various temporary federal and state relief measures, a landlord may be able to obtain a temporary tax deferment, a short-term low income interest rate on tax delinquencies, a grace period or forbearance on mortgage payments, or a temporary moratorium on foreclosures. Notwithstanding these short-term

protections, landlords continue to be ultimately responsible for all mortgage and tax payments, as well as other necessary ongoing costs including maintenance and repairs.

Question:

Can I use part of my Security Deposit Guarantee to pay rent from any part of April through August 2020?

Answer:

No, the security deposit provision of Executive Order No. 7X does not apply to the Department of Housing's Security Deposit Guarantee Program.

Question:

Can my full security deposit still be used as a security deposit if it is applied to the payment of rent?

Answer:

No. Only money from a security deposit that is more than one month's rent can be used by the landlord for rent. The landlord will continue to hold a one-month security deposit. The extra security deposit that can be applied to the payment of rent due for any part of the time period from April through August is no longer considered part of the tenant's security deposit and cannot be used as a security deposit for any purpose.

Question:

Can my landlord require me to add more money to my security deposit at a later date?

Answer:

Yes. Executive Order No. 7X prohibits a landlord from demanding that the portion of a security deposit used in accordance with the Executive Order be restored to an amount greater than one month's rent until the end of the public health emergency or the date the rental agreement is extended or renewed, whichever comes later. After the later of those two dates, however, a landlord may require that a tenant under sixty-two years of age restore the amount of the security deposit held to an amount up to two months' rent as set forth in the lease.

Question:

My lease is expiring during this COVID-19 public health emergency. Can I stay in my current unit until this public health crisis is over?

Answer:

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A landlord is not required to extend a lease that is expiring during the public health emergency. If the tenant and landlord agree, the lease may be converted to a month to month lease, but the landlord cannot be compelled to extend the lease. If the tenant and landlord cannot agree to any extension of the lease, under ordinary circumstances the landlord could initiate an eviction action to remove the tenant. As set forth above, however, Executive Order No. 7DDD prohibits a landlord from serving a notice to quit or initiating an eviction action based on the expiration of the lease prior to August 22, 2020. On or after August 22, 2020 however, the landlord may serve a notice to quit and initiate an eviction action to remove a tenant whose lease has expired.

Question:

My landlord will only renew my lease with a rent increase and other terms that I don't want to agree to. What can I do?

Answer:

A landlord may opt to change the terms of a lease when a lease term ends and a renewal or new lease is necessary. A tenant is advised to attempt to work with the landlord to agree to terms of, at a minimum, a short-term lease for the duration of this public health emergency. If the landlord and tenant cannot agree to new terms, the landlord may decide not to renew the lease, resulting in the situation set forth above, where a lease expires during the public health emergency. If you believe that the rent increase proposed by your landlord is not fair, you may contact your town or city's Fair Rent Commission, if your municipality has one. More information about Fair Rent Commissions in Connecticut can be found at <https://uwc.211ct.org/fair-rent-commissions-connecticut>.

Question:

If I move out of my apartment do I still have to pay my rent during this public health emergency?

Answer:

During the public health emergency, a tenant is required to continue to follow all the terms of his or her lease. Depending upon the terms of the lease, moving out of the unit may constitute a violation of the rental agreement, which remains in effect even if the tenant is not living in the unit unless the landlord agrees to terminate the lease. A tenant who is not residing in the unit during the public health emergency is still required to continue to pay rent under the terms of the lease or risk being subject to the penalties for nonpayment of rent under the terms of the lease and relevant state law.

Question:

How does the federal stimulus money effect all of this? If I receive a check, do I need to use it to pay my rent?

Answer:

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A tenant is not required to use federal stimulus money to pay rent. The stimulus money is designed, however, to assist individuals in paying the basic costs of living during this public health emergency, including housing expenses. Regardless of the source of funds used, a tenant is advised to make every effort to pay all rent due during the emergency since, as set forth above, tenants are responsible for the payment of their rent during this time and may be subject to penalty or eviction at a later date for a failure to pay.

Question:

Are there different obligations for “covered properties” under the federal CARES Act?

Answer:

As with any other property, every tenant who has the ability to pay their rent should do so. Tenants in “Covered properties” may have additional opportunities for relief in the form of rent recalculation or interim recertification and a recalculation of tenant’s portion of the rent. Those individuals should contact the appropriate contact at the property management or owner and their assigned contact or caseworker.

Question:

I am a tenant in a Section 8 property, low income public housing, privately owned housing with a state or federal subsidy, or other property in which a portion of my rent is paid by the state or federal government, and my income has decreased because of this public health emergency. What should I do?

Answer:

If you are a tenant in a rent subsidized property, you are still responsible for paying your full portion of your rent. If your income has decreased for any reason, you should communicate with your landlord and your assigned contact/caseworker. You may be able to have your portion of the rent recalculated as a result of your decrease in income to decrease the portion of rent you are responsible for paying.

Question:

Is there help available if I am concerned that I will not be able to pay my mortgage on the home I own due to the Coronavirus?

Answer:

Governor Lamont reached an agreement with over 50 banks and credit unions on March 31, 2020 to provide mortgage payment to the state’s residents affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. These are the relief policies offered by these financial institutions:

- **90-day grace period for all mortgage payments:** Participating institutions are offering mortgage payment forbearances of up to 90 days. Homeowners can use this to reduce or delay their monthly mortgage payments.
- **Relief from fees and charges for 90 days:** These institutions are also waiving or refunding mortgage-related late and other fees, including early CD withdrawals.
- **No new foreclosures for 60 days:** Financial institutions will not start any foreclosure sales or evictions.
- **No credit score changes for accessing relief:** Late or missed payments will not be shared with credit reporting agencies.
- The Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) will be providing \$10 million in resources to assist certain homeowners who are unable to pay their mortgage due to COVID-related impacts. For more information, please refer this press release: <https://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/News/Press-Releases/2020/06-2020/Governor-Lamont-Announces-Assistance-for-Renters-Homeowners-and-Residential-Landlords>

Question:

How do I get mortgage relief and/or forbearance?

Answer:

You should contact and work directly with your mortgage servicer to learn about and apply for available relief. Please note that financial institutions and their servicers are experiencing high volumes of inquiries.

Question:

What if my financial institution is not offering this relief?

Answer:

Webster Bank, American Eagle Financial Credit Union, Liberty Bank, Charter Oak Federal Credit Union, Bank of America, Nutmeg State Financial Credit Union, and Peoples United Bank, in addition to over 50 other federal and state-chartered banks, credit unions, and servicers are supporting these commitments. Please check the Department of Banking website for a full, updated list: <https://portal.ct.gov/dob>.

Question:

How can I be sure my bank will not start a foreclosure sale or eviction?

Answer:

As of March 18, 2020 and to help borrowers who are at risk of losing their homes, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) has told Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to put a hold on foreclosures and

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foreclosure-related evictions for at least 60 days due to the coronavirus national emergency. This hold applies to homeowners with single-family mortgages backed by either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. A similar hold on foreclosures and foreclosure-related evictions is in place for FHA-insured loans. Because of this, the Connecticut courts have extended the dates of all foreclosure sales and the running of law days (the date when you must leave your house) to early June.

HEALTH INSURANCE OPTION FOR PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE IT

Question:

What options do I have if I do not have health insurance at present?

Answer:

Connecticut's health insurance marketplace Access Health CT today announced that a new special enrollment period will be available Connecticut residents who are uninsured (do not have health insurance). The special enrollment period begins Thursday, March 19 and ends on Thursday, April 17. Coverage for those who enrolled by April 2, 2020, will have a coverage effective date of April 1, 2020. Coverage for those who enroll after April 2, 2020, will begin May 1, 2020.

The only way to sign up for this special enrollment period is via telephone by calling 1-855-365-2428 (TTY: 1-855-789-2428). Telephone enrollment is available Mondays through Fridays from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Individuals who lose coverage due to unemployment, experience certain other qualifying life events, or qualify for Medicaid/Children's Health Program (CHIP), can always enroll online, in-person or over the phone and all help is free.

For more information on this announcement, please visit this website:

<https://agency.accesshealthct.com/access-health-ct-extends-new-special-enrollment-period-for-the-uninsured>

HEALTH CARE AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS LICENSURE, PRACTICE, AND PERMITS

Question:

Can physicians who are licensed out of state provide medical care in Connecticut at this time?

Answer:

Department of Public Health Commissioner Renée D. Coleman-Mitchell has signed an order permitting the temporary suspension of the requirements for licensure, registration, or certification in a number of medical professions for those who have the appropriate credentials in another state. This will allow Connecticut to accept support from neighboring states and will continue the state's collaborative, regional approach to combating COVID-19.

Practitioners should note that until further executive action is taken, these practitioners are not able to prescribe controlled substances. This is currently being worked on by the administration.

The order by Commissioner Coleman-Mitchell does not change insurance coverage or insurance networks. Please check with your insurance carrier in regard to whether a practitioner is covered.

Question:

Can I receive telehealth services from a practitioner who is based out of state?

Answer:

Section 5(b) of Executive Order 7G allows a clinician licensed in another state to treat someone in CT through telehealth without getting a license in CT. However, please check with your insurance carrier to understand whether an out of state telehealth provider will be covered.

Question:

What kind of telehealth services can I receive during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Answer:

The Governor has ordered that any licensed dentist, behavioral analyst, genetic counselor, music therapist, art therapist, and veterinarian may provide telehealth services, among others.

Question:

I have a temporary permit as a physician assistant. Do I need to apply to extend it?

Answer:

No. Governor Lamont has waived any application fees for temporary permits and extended the duration of temporary permit for the following health care professions for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency:

- Athletic Trainer
- Massage Therapist
- Respiratory Care Practitioner
- Physician Assistant
- Occupational
- Therapist/Assistants
- Master Social Worker

Question:

I am trained and ready to practice in my licensed profession, but I have not yet passed my licensure exam. May I practice in my profession during this public health emergency?

Answer:

Yes. Governor Lamont has ordered that the following professions may practice without obtaining a license for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency:

- Physical Therapist
- Physical Therapy Assistant
- Radiographer
- Registered Nurse
- Nurse Practitioner
- Clinical Nurse Specialist
- Nurse Anesthetist
- Marital and Family Therapy Associate (must have obtained a specialized graduate degree)
- Professional Counselor Associate

Please see Executive Order 7V for further details and guidance:

<https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Pages/Emergency-Orders-issued-by-the-Governor-and-State-Agencies>.

JUDICIAL BRANCH COURT CLOSURES

Question:

Are the courts closed?

Answer:

The Judicial Branch has announced that starting on March 19, 2020 it is limiting the types of cases being heard and reducing the number of courthouses that will hear these cases. All jury trials (civil and criminal) are suspended with the exception of jury trials already in progress and criminal jury trials necessitated by the filing and granting of a speedy trial motion.

Courthouses that will remain open can be found at this website:

<https://jud.ct.gov/HomePDFs/CourthousesOpened.pdf>

The following case types will continue to be heard:

- Criminal arraignments of defendants held in lieu of bond and all arraignments involving domestic violence cases;

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- Juvenile Detention hearings;
- Family orders of relief from abuse;
- Civil orders of relief from abuse
- Civil protection orders
- Ex parte motions
- Orders of temporary custody (Juvenile Matters)
- Orders to appear (Juvenile Matters)
- Emergency ex parte order of temporary custody
- Juvenile detention operations for detainees held for juvenile court
- Termination of parental rights
- Domestic violence victim notification
- Civil and family capias mittimus execution and bond reviews

For additional information, go to: <https://jud.ct.gov/>

Question:

Do I have to be physically present for the court to accept my waiver of the right to file a motion for educational support?

Answer:

Governor Lamont has ordered that parents are not required to be present in court for the court to make findings sufficient to accept the parent's waiver of the right to file a motion or petition for educational support to provide that such a waiver may be accepted upon submission of proof deemed sufficient by the court that the parent fully understands the consequences of such a waiver. This does not apply in any case where a restraining order or a protective order between the parties is in effect or an application for such an order is pending before the court.

ACCESS TO THE COURTS FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Question:

Will survivors of domestic violence have access to the courts as needed?

Answer:

The Executive Order the Governor signed April 2, 2020 suspends the requirement that victims of domestic abuse sign an application for an order of protection under oath before a notary or attorney. Instead, they will be able to sign an application outside the presence of a third party under the penalty of false statement. The Governor thanks the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Judicial Branch for their input and coordination on this important matter. Today's order, along with

additional changes the Judicial Branch intends to make to its Rules of Civil Procedure, will ensure victims of domestic abuse continue to have access to our courts during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Question:

Will I need to physically appear in court to proceed with my divorce?

Answer:

Governor Lamont has ordered that courts are permitted to accept not-in-person testimony for a finding that a marriage has broken down irretrievably in order to proceed with a dissolution or legal separation.

Governor Lamont has also ordered that courts are also permitted to make a decree dissolving a marriage without the physical appearance of the petitioner at the time of the decree.

Finally, Governor Lamont has ordered that courts are permitted to satisfy the inquiry requirement regarding the financial resources and needs of the spouses and their fitness to have physical custody or rights of visitation with any minor child prior to entry of a final order of dissolution or approval of a final agreement without the physical in-court appearance of the spouses.

None of these alternatives apply in any case where a restraining order or a protective order between the parties is in effect or an application for such an order is pending before the court.

NOTARIZATION

Executive Order No. 7Q, dated March 30, authorized remote notarization of documents under the following conditions:

- A Notary or a Commissioner of the Superior Court (a Connecticut-licensed attorney) may use an electronic device or remote Communication Technology to notarize the document if the notary or commissioner and the person seeking the notarization can communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound
- 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;
- 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;
- The Signatory must affirmatively represent via the Communication Technology that he or she is physically situated in the State of Connecticut;
- 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;
- 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;

- 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;
- 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 done 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Note: These provisions are an update from those contained in EO No. 7K. The main change is that now, witnesses are not required for anything that requires a notarial act, except for a Last Will and Testament. Last Wills and Testaments may now be notarized remotely under the supervision of an attorney.

PROBATE COURT CLOSURES

Executive Order No. 7K, dated March 23, 2020, suspends non-critical operations of the Probate Courts and associated deadlines and requirements. Watch for announcements from the Probate Courts in the coming days on any closures. The Probate Courts will continue to conduct business connected to the following issues:

- administrative procedures;
- decedents' estates;
- trusts;
- Uniform Transfers to Minors Act;
- disclaimer of property;
- protected persons including minors, conservatorships and guardians of adults with intellectual disability;
- termination of parental rights and adoption;
- Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act;
- emancipation;
- relating to paternity;
- commitment of mentally ill children;

- Interstate Compact;
- involuntary placement with DDS;
- adults with psychiatric disabilities;
- treatment of alcohol or drug dependent persons.

For additional information, go to: <http://www.ctprobate.gov/Pages/Welcome.aspx>

WORKERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION OPERATIONS

Executive Order No. 7K, dated March 23, 2020, suspends non-critical operations of the Workers' Compensation Commission. Watch for guidance from the Workers Compensation Commission in the coming days.

For more information go to: <https://wcc.state.ct.us/>

ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES/NONPROFITS

Question:

My small business/nonprofit is struggling with the loss of revenue. What assistance is available?

Answer:

The Connecticut Department of Revenue Services has extended the filing deadlines for certain annual tax returns due on or after March 15, 2020, and before June 1, 2020, by at least 30 days. In addition, the payments associated with these returns are also extended to the corresponding due date in June.

The impacted returns and the associated filing dates and payment deadlines are set forth below:

- 2019 Form CT-1065/CT-1120 SI Connecticut Pass-Through Entity Tax Return: Filing date extended to April 15, 2020; payment deadline extended to June 15, 2020
- 2019 Form CT-990T Connecticut Unrelated Business Income Tax Return: Filing date extended to June 15, 2020; payment deadline extended to June 15, 2020
- 2019 Form CT-1120 and CT-1120CU Connecticut Corporation Business Return: Filing date extended to June 15, 2020; payment deadline extended to June 15, 2020

CT Loan Extensions: Additionally, the CT Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) is extending by 90 days payments due on loans extended through Small Business Express and is offering accommodations on other programs. Please contact DECD for further information at <https://portal.ct.gov/DECD>.

Medical Leave and Health Insurance Covered: The IRS announced that small and medium-sized businesses can begin using two new refundable payroll tax credits, designed to immediately and fully reimburse them, dollar-for-dollar, for the cost of providing coronavirus-related leave to their employees. For COVID-19 related reasons, including taking care of family members, employees receive up to 80

hours of paid sick leave. Health insurance costs are also included in the credit. For more information, see the IRS guidance: <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/treasury-irs-and-labor-announce-plan-to-implement-coronavirus-related-paid-leave-for-workers-and-tax-credits-for-small-and-midsize-businesses-to-swiftly-recover-the-cost-of-providing-coronavirus>.

State No-Interest Loan Program: Connecticut small businesses and nonprofits that have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic were invited to apply for one-year, no-interest loans of up to \$75,000 under the Connecticut Recovery Bridge Loan Program. As of 6:00 p.m. on March 27, 2020, this program has stopped accepting applications after receiving over 4,000 applications in since the program launched on March 26, 2020. Applications are no longer being received to ensure that the current applications can be processed and get much needed money out the door as quickly as possible. This program is administered by the state Department of Economic and Community Development and will make \$50 million available to Connecticut businesses and nonprofits with 100 or fewer employees. Loan amounts are up to three months operating expenses, capped at \$75,000.

- Provisions and Eligibility Requirements: The loan will be a 12-month term with a 6-month extension per request. Approval is contingent upon business being profitable prior to March 10, 2020, and no adverse personal credit reports 60 days past due for the last 6 months. Real estate, multi-level marketing, adult entertainment, and firearms companies are not eligible. For application information, please see: ct.gov/coronavirus.

Federal Emergency Loan Program: The federal Small Business Administration has made available an emergency loan program for small businesses and nonprofits. These loans are available at interest rates of 3.75% for businesses and 2.75% for nonprofits and for principal amounts of up to \$2 million with a loan term of up to 30 years. Please visit <https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela/> for further information.

The state of Connecticut requests that you reach out to other lenders before applying through the SBA for this assistance.

For additional resources available to help businesses, please see: <https://portal.ct.gov/Coronavirus/Information-For/Business-Resources>.

Question:

I know that Congress passed additional legislation at the national level to respond to this crisis and offer help to small businesses – what is the help offered?

Answer:

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act” or the “CARES Act” provides emergency assistance and health care response for individuals, families, and businesses affected by the 2020 coronavirus pandemic. It became law on March 27, 2020. For specific information about assistance provided through the act for small business, please see:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Coronavirus/20200327-Small-Business-Owners-Guide-to-the-CARES-Act.pdf?la=en>

Question: My small business (less than 50 employees) is included in the list of essential businesses, and in need of PPE. Is there somewhere I can request PPE?

Answer: Yes. Small essential businesses of 50 or fewer employees are able to request PPE by visiting: ctcovidresponse.org.

SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION AT HOME – BY PHONE OR TELECONFERENCE

Question:

I need to seek medical attention, but I would like to do so without leaving my home – can I use telemedicine services?

Answer:

Governor Lamont and the state agencies are working to encourage health insurance providers to ensure that Connecticut residents can access medical assistance from their homes during this health crisis. Most insurance providers have agreed to provide telemedicine with no copay for the duration of the public health emergency. Please consult with your insurance providers for specifics.

HUSKY Health members are advised of the following:

- **If you have symptoms of COVID-19 (fever, cough, shortness of breath):**
 - We strongly urge you to contact your primary care provider to seek treatment. HUSKY Health primary care providers are now authorized to schedule and conduct visits with you by telephone or videoconference.
 - If you do not have a primary care provider, please call the HUSKY Health line at **1.800.859.9889** or access the online provider look-up at the following link: **https://www.huskyhealthct.org/provider_lookup.html#**
 - If you would like to speak with a nurse about your symptoms, call the HUSKY Health Nurse Helpline, also at **1.800.859.9889**, and follow the prompts to talk to a nurse who will answer your questions.

- **If you do not have symptoms of COVID-19 but need medical attention:**
 - If it is an emergency, call 911.
 - If it is not an emergency, but you would like to speak with a nurse about a health issue, call the HUSKY Health Nurse Helpline, also at **1.800.859.9889**, and follow the prompts to talk to a nurse who will answer your questions.
 - If it is not an emergency or an urgent situation, contact your primary care provider to ask for his or her guidance. HUSKY Health primary care providers are now authorized to schedule and conduct visits with you by telephone or videoconference.

- If you do not have a primary care provider, please call the HUSKY Health line at **1.800.859.9889** or access the online provider look-up at the following link: https://www.huskyhealthct.org/provider_lookup.html#

FILING STATE AND FEDERAL TAXES

Question:

Do I have to file my federal taxes by April 15, 2020?

Answer:

FOR INDIVIDUALS: Income tax payment deadlines for individual returns, with a due date of April 15, 2020, are being automatically extended until July 15, 2020, for up to \$1 million of their 2019 tax due.

This payment relief applies to all individual returns, including self-employed individuals, and all entities other than C-Corporations, such as trusts or estates. IRS will automatically provide this relief to taxpayers. Taxpayers do not need to file any additional forms or call the IRS to qualify for this relief.

FOR CORPORATIONS: For C Corporations, income tax payment deadlines are being automatically extended until July 15, 2020, for up to \$10 million of their 2019 tax due.

This relief also includes estimated tax payments for tax year 2020 that are due on April 15, 2020.

This relief only applies to federal income tax (including tax on self-employment income) payments otherwise due April 15, 2020, not state tax payments or deposits or payments of any other type of federal tax. Taxpayers also will need to file state income tax returns.

In response to the national emergency, the IRS has temporarily closed all Taxpayer Assistance Centers and discontinued face-to-face service throughout the country until further notice.

Please visit <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/payment-deadline-extended-to-july-15-2020> for additional information.

Question:

Do I have to file my state of Connecticut taxes by April 15?

Answer:

At the direction of Governor Ned Lamont, the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services (DRS) is extending the filing and payment deadline for personal income tax returns 90 days, to July 15, 2020. The extension also applies to Connecticut estimated income tax payments for the first and second quarters of 2020. Connecticut taxpayers who are owed a refund may still file with DRS. The easiest way to file – and the fastest way to receive a refund – is through online filing, including via the DRS online Taxpayer Service Center, which is easy, secure, and free to use. Since Connecticut's personal income tax return

begins with federal Adjusted Gross Income, it is often beneficial to complete one's federal income tax return first.

For additional information, please visit the DRS website:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DRS/News---Press-Releases/2020/2020-Latest-News/DRS-extends-filing-and-payment-deadlines-for-personal-income-tax>

Question:

When do I have to file my Income and Expense Report for my rental property?

Answer:

Section 12-63c (d) of the Connecticut General Statutes requires any owner (individual or business) of income producing real property to file an Income and Expense Report annually. This includes owners of real property that is rented or leased, including commercial, retail, industrial and residential property. As of April 1, 2020, this taxpayer filing deadline is extended to August 15, 2020.

Question:

Will my federal stimulus payment count towards my eligibility for state benefits or services?

Answer:

Governor Lamont has ordered that individual federal stimulus payments under the CARES Act will not be counted as income or resources and are to be excluded in evaluating eligibility for state benefits or services.

Question:

I need to recertify for the Homeowners' Elderly/Disable Circuit Breaker Tax Relief Program. Am I still able to do so?

Answer:

Governor Lamont has suspended the reapplication filing requirement for the Homeowners' Elderly/Disabled Circuit Breaker Tax Relief Program and for the Homeowners' Elderly/Disabled Freeze Tax Relief Program. . Taxpayers who were granted the benefit in 2017 will automatically maintain their benefit for the next biennial cycle ending in Grand List year 2021.