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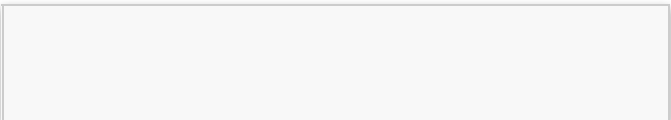
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State emergency health orders during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, 2021-2023

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Governors and state agencies in all 50 states issued orders declaring active emergencies in response to the coronavirus



pandemic. These orders allowed officials to access resources unavailable to them during non-emergencies, like reserves of medical goods and equipment, and temporarily waive or suspend certain rules and regulations. Governors and state agencies relied on emergency power authority to enact [lockdown and stay-at-home orders](#), [mask mandates](#), and other restrictions on businesses and individuals.

This article tracked active and expired state COVID-19 emergency orders from October 2020 through December 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of December 2023, COVID-19 emergency orders had expired in **50** states.

For related research, click [here](#) to read the 2020 state statutes that formed the basis of emergency declarations, and click [here](#) to read about changes state legislatures made to state emergency power following the beginning of the pandemic.

On this page, you will find:

- [A timeline of events](#)
- [States with active and expired COVID-19 emergency orders](#)
- [Map of active and expired COVID-19 emergency orders](#)
- [States that have ended COVID-19 emergency orders](#)
- [A timeline of events](#)
- [Related research](#)

Ballotpedia's [coverage](#) of COVID-19 includes how federal, state, and local governments are responding, and how those responses are influencing election rules and operations, political campaigns, the economy, schools, and more.



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Responses by state

Alabama

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COVID-19 emergency orders by state

The table below shows the status of COVID-19 emergency orders in all 50 states as of December 2023. Click [show] to expand the table.

Status of COVID-19 emergency orders (all states)				
State	Governor's partisan affiliation	Trifecta status	COVID-19 emergency order status	Date emergency order expired
Alabama	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	October 31, 2021 ^[1]

Alaska	Republican	Divided government	Expired	April 30, 2021
Arizona	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	March 30, 2022 ^[2]
Arkansas	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	September 27, 2021
California	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	February 28, 2023
Colorado	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	July 8, 2021
Connecticut	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	May 11, 2023 ^{[3][4][5][6]}
Delaware	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	March 1, 2022 ^[7]
Florida	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 26, 2021
Georgia	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	April 15, 2022 ^{[8][9]}
Hawaii	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	March 25, 2022
Idaho	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	April 15, 2022 ^[10]
Illinois	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	May 11, 2023
Indiana	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	March 3, 2022
Iowa	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	February 15, 2022
Kansas	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	January 20, 2023 ^[11]
Kentucky	Democratic	Divided government	Expired ^{[12][13]}	March 21, 2022 ^[14]
Louisiana	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	March 16, 2022
Maine	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	June 30, 2021
Maryland	Republican	Divided government	Expired	N/A ^[15]
Massachusetts	Republican	Divided government	Expired	June 15, 2021

Michigan	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	October 12, 2020 (ended by state Supreme Court decision)
Minnesota	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	July 1, 2021
Mississippi	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	November 20, 2021
Missouri	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	December 31, 2021 [16]
Montana	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 30, 2021
Nebraska	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 30, 2021
Nevada	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	May 20, 2022 [17]
New Hampshire	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 12, 2021
New Jersey	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	March 7, 2022 [18] [19]
New Mexico	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	March 31, 2023
New York	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	N/A [20]
North Carolina	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	August 15, 2022 [21]
North Dakota	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	April 30, 2021
Ohio	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 18, 2021
Oklahoma	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	May 4, 2021
Oregon	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	April 1, 2022 [22]
Pennsylvania	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	June 10, 2021
Rhode Island	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	May 5, 2023
South Carolina	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 6, 2021
South Dakota	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 30, 2021

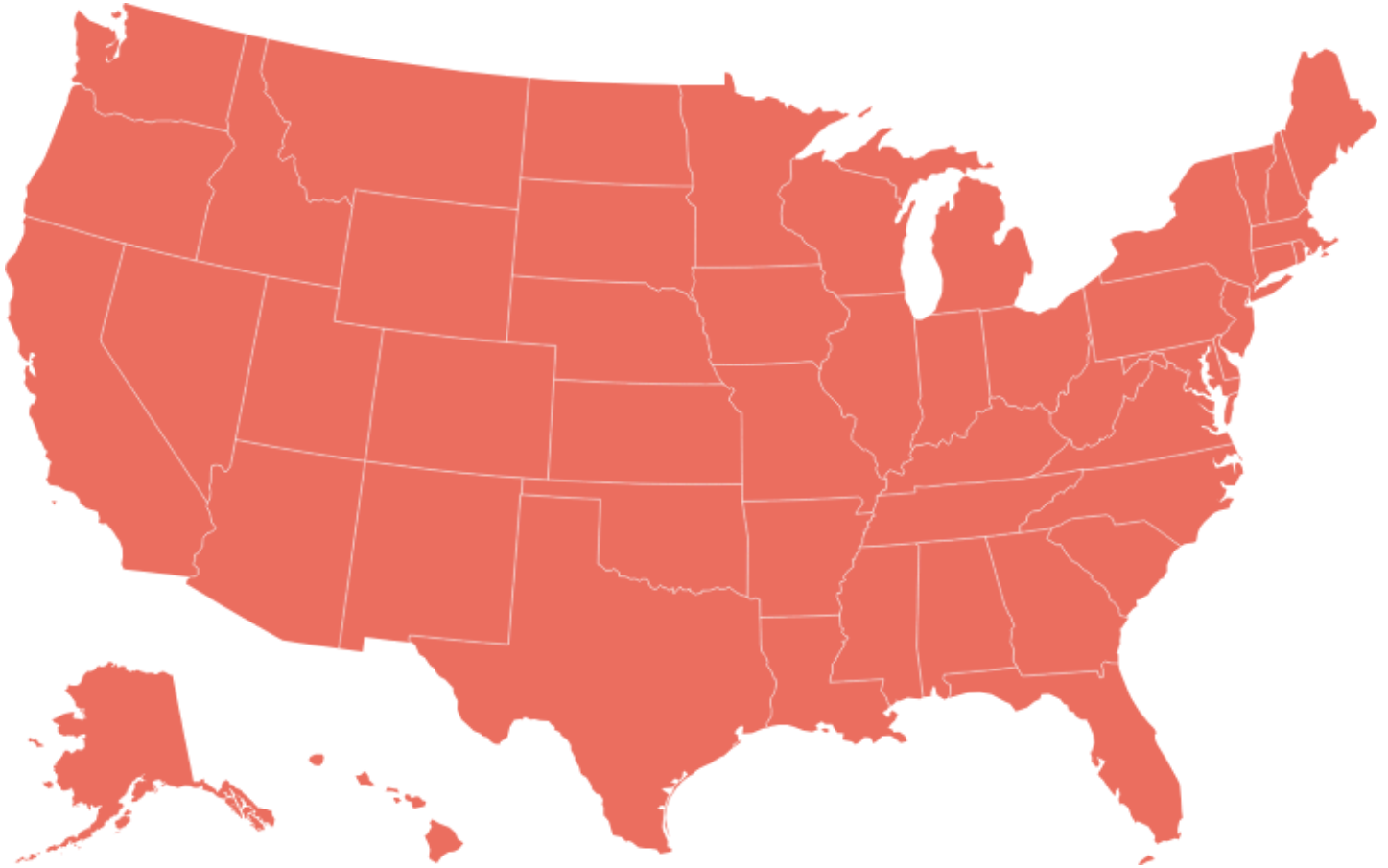
Tennessee	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	November 19, 2021
Texas	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	June 14, 2023
Utah	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	April 1, 2022 ^[23]
Vermont	Republican	Divided government	Expired	June 15, 2021
Virginia	Republican	Divided government	Expired	March 22, 2022 ^[24]
Washington	Democratic	Democratic trifecta	Expired	October 31, 2022
West Virginia	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	January 1, 2023
Wisconsin	Democratic	Divided government	Expired	March 31, 2021 (ended by state Supreme Court decision)
Wyoming	Republican	Republican trifecta	Expired	March 15, 2022 ^[25]

Map of COVID-19 emergency orders by state

The map below shows the status of COVID-19 emergency orders in all 50 states.

COVID-19 emergency orders

Expired



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States that have ended COVID-19 emergency health orders

Alabama

On October 8, 2021, Gov. [Kay Ivey](#) (R) extended the August 13 emergency through October 31. The emergency expired on October 31. ^[26]

On August 13, 2021, Ivey issued a limited statewide COVID-19 state of emergency in response to rising COVID-19 cases in the state. The order relaxed some healthcare regulations to allow for expanded capacity and allowed government agencies to expedite the purchase of medical equipment. In issuing the order, Ivey said, "That is exactly what we are doing in issuing this limited, narrowly-focused state of emergency. I want to be abundantly clear: there will be absolutely no statewide mandates, closures or the like. This state of emergency is strategically targeted at removing bureaucracy and cutting red tape wherever we can to allow our doctors, nurses and hospital staff to treat patients that come through their doors." ^[27]

On July 6, 2021, Ivey issued an order terminating the statewide COVID-19 emergency. ^[28]

- **October 31, 2021:** The COVID-19 emergency expired after Ivey did not renew the emergency order. ^[29]
- **October 8, 2021:** Ivey extended the limited emergency through October 31. ^[30]
- **August 13, 2021:** Ivey declared a limited statewide state of emergency in response to rising COVID-19 cases. ^[31]

- **July 6, 2021:** Ivey issued an order terminating the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[28]

Alaska

Governor [Mike Dunleavy](#) (R) ended the Public Health Emergency on February 14, but the legislature retroactively extended it through April 30. In a statement on April 30, Dunleavy said, "Today I took immediate action to end the COVID-19 disaster declaration. Alaska is in the recovery phase where an emergency declaration is no longer necessary. Our systems are fully functioning with vaccine distribution, adequate testing, and health care capacity. It is important our focus remains on getting Alaska's economy back on track and welcoming summer tourism throughout our great state. I am confident in our state's future as we move forward."^[32]

- **April 30, 2021:** Dunleavy ended the Public Health Emergency. The Public Health Emergency first expired on February 14, but the legislature passed House Bill 76 to retroactively extend it through April 30 to secure federal food assistance benefits.^[33]

Arkansas

Governor [Asa Hutchinson](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire for a second time on September 27, 2021.^[34] Hutchinson ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency for the first time on May 30, 2021. In announcing the end to the state of emergency, Hutchinson said, "It does not change the fact that our public health system has to continue to deal with it, it does not change the fact that we need to continue to get vaccinations out, we can do this in terms of a long term maintenance effort and it is not necessary to have the emergency declaration to carry out this public health responsibility."^[35]

Hutchinson reinstated the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency on July 29, following an increase in Delta-variant coronavirus cases around the state.^[36]

- **September 27, 2021:** Hutchinson allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[37]
- **July 29, 2021:** Hutchinson reinstated the statewide coronavirus public health emergency.^[38]
- **May 30, 2021:** Hutchinson ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency.^[39]

California

California Gov. [Gavin Newsom](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[40] Newsom first said he would end the emergency on October 17, 2022.^[41]

Newsom said, "Throughout the pandemic, we've been guided by the science and data – moving quickly and strategically to save lives. The State of Emergency was an effective and necessary tool that we utilized to protect our state, and we wouldn't have gotten to this point without it. With the operational preparedness that we've built up and the measures that we'll continue to employ moving forward, California is ready to phase out this tool."^[42]

- **February 28, 2023:** Newsom ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency order.^{[43][44]}

Colorado

On July 8, 2021, Gov. [Jared Polis](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 health emergency. He subsequently issued a "Recovery Executive Order," which kept in place some aspects of his original health emergency order, including the continued deployment of the National Guard. In allowing the health emergency to end, Polis said, "We have been supportive of empowering individuals to make the best decisions for themselves and their families and been guided by science every step of the way over this rocky ground. And while we have reached a milestone with over 70% of our state receiving the safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine, we must remain vigilant. Today, thanks to the

decisions and resilience of Coloradans, our economy is roaring back and we are taking the next bold step to ensure Colorado is building back stronger than before.”^[45].

- **July 8, 2021:** Polis ended the statewide COVID-19 health emergency.^[46]

Delaware

Gov. [John Carney](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency on March 1, 2022. Cite error: Closing </ref> missing for <ref> tag^[47]

On July 12, 2021, Carney ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency. Carney signed the order ending the emergency on June 15. In terminating the emergency, Carney said, "Delawareans pulled together over this past year and made real sacrifices to limit the spread of COVID-19, protect their neighbors, and save lives. It wasn't easy, and some sacrificed more than others. But I believe we'll come out of this pandemic stronger for it. As we emerge from this crisis, let's remember the 1,695 Delawareans we lost to COVID-19, and recommit to working together to build the future of our great state."^[48]

- **March 1, 2022:** Carney ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[49]
- **December 30, 2021:** Carney announced a COVID-19 state of emergency in response to a surge in COVID-19 hospitalizations. He issued the emergency on January 3, 2022.^{[50][51]}
- **July 12, 2021:** Carney ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency.^[48]

Florida

On June 26, Gov. [Ron DeSantis](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency declaration to expire.^[52]

- **June 26, 2021:** DeSantis allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency declaration to expire.^[53]

Georgia

On June 30, 2021, Gov. [Brian Kemp](#) (R) issued a "Renewal of State of Emergency for Continued COVID-19 Economic Recovery" but allowed the public health COVID-19 state of emergency to expire on July 1, 2021.^[54] In allowing the emergency to end, Kemp said, "Effective midnight tonight, the public health state of emergency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic will end in the state of Georgia. From the beginning of our fight against this deadly enemy, my office has worked alongside countless hardworking Georgians in the public and private sector to implement a measured approach to protecting both lives and livelihoods. The public health state of emergency was absolutely vital to those efforts, and I thank the General Assembly for the trust they placed in my office last spring."^[54]

- **July 1, 2021:** Kemp allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to end.^[54]
- **June 30, 2021:** Kemp issued a "Renewal of State of Emergency for Continued COVID-19 Economic Recovery."^[55]

Iowa

On February 15, 2022, the statewide COVID-19 emergency expired. Gov. [Kim Reynolds](#) (R) issued a final extension of the order on February 3. In allowing the emergency to end, Reynolds said, "We cannot continue to suspend duly enacted laws and treat COVID-19 as a public health emergency indefinitely. After two years, it's no longer feasible or necessary. The flu and other infectious illnesses are part of our everyday lives, and coronavirus can be managed similarly. State agencies will now manage COVID-19 as part of normal daily business, and

reallocate resources that have been solely dedicated to the response effort to serve other important needs for Iowans."^[56]

- **February 15, 2022:** Reynolds allowed the COVID-19 emergency order expire.^[57]

Louisiana

On March 14, 2022, Gov. [John Bel Edwards](#) (D) announced he would not renew the statewide COVID-19 emergency when it expired on March 16. In announcing the order's expiration, Edwards said, "Just because the proclamation is expiring doesn't mean COVID is over. If the circumstances call for it, I will not hesitate to declare another emergency. But God willing, we will never have to see such difficult mitigation measures in our state again."^[58]

- **March 16, 2022:** Louisiana Gov. [John Bel Edwards](#) (D) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[59]

Maine

Governor [Janet Mills](#) (D) allowed the statewide COVID-19 civil emergency to expire on June 30, 2021. In allowing the emergency to end, Mills said, "Today, we take another important step forward in our return to normal. After 15 long, difficult months, ending the state of civil emergency is a welcome milestone that reflects the progress Maine has made in getting people vaccinated, reducing the spread of the virus and getting back to normal."^[60]

- **June 30, 2021:** Mills allowed the statewide COVID-19 civil emergency to expire.^[60]

Maryland

On January 4, 2022, Gov. [Larry Hogan](#) (R) issued a 30-day emergency order in response to rising COVID-19 cases.^{[61][62]} Hogan did not renew the emergency at the end of the 30-day period.^[63]

Hogan allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire on July 1. When Hogan announced he would end the emergency on June 15, he said, "Thanks in large part to the hard work, the sacrifices, and the vigilance of the people of Maryland, we have finally reached the light at the end of that long tunnel. Each and every one of you—your actions—have made this day possible. I am so proud of our state, and I'm grateful to have had this honor to serve as your governor. Thank you all for being Maryland Strong."^[64]

- **February 3, 2022:** Hogan did not renew the COVID-19 emergency, allowing it to end.^[65]
- **January 4, 2022:** Hogan declared a 30-day emergency in response to rising coronavirus cases.^{[66][67]}
- **July 1, 2021:** Hogan allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[68]

Michigan

Michigan's emergency orders ended on October 5, 2020, after the Michigan Supreme Court ruled Gov. [Gretchen Whitmer](#) (D) lacked the authority to issue and extend emergency and disaster declarations after the legislature declined to extend those orders earlier that spring. In a statement following the ruling, Whitmer said, "Today's Supreme Court ruling, handed down by a narrow majority of Republican justices, is deeply disappointing, and I vehemently disagree with the court's interpretation of the Michigan Constitution. Right now, every state and the federal government have some form of declared emergency. With this decision, Michigan will become the sole outlier at a time when the Upper Peninsula is experiencing rates of COVID infection not seen in our state since April."^[69]

- **October 5, 2020:** The Michigan Supreme Court ruled 4-3 that Whitmer lacked the authority to issue pandemic-related executive orders after April 30, 2020, when the legislature declined to extend the emergency and disaster declarations. The court ruled the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act (EPGA) of 1945, which was one of two laws on which Whitmer justified her orders, violated the Michigan constitution. [\[70\]](#)[\[71\]](#)

Minnesota

The state House and Senate voted June 30 to end the peacetime emergency as part of a budget deal. The emergency expired on July 1. Gov. [Tim Walz](#) (D) originally planned to end the emergency Aug. 1, but said he would not seek an extension beyond July 1 after he struck a deal with the U.S. Department of Agriculture that preserved emergency food aid. When Walz announced he would not seek to extend the emergency, he said, "The COVID-19 peacetime emergency allowed us to respond quickly and effectively to the pandemic this past year. The peacetime emergency also made Minnesotans eligible for federal hunger-relief funding for 15 months. Our agreement with our federal partners to extend those benefits for Minnesotans, coupled with the thoughtful plan outlined in the House Democrats' amendment to wind down the emergency response in state government, means that we can close this chapter of our history and celebrate the brighter days ahead." [\[72\]](#)

- **July 1, 2021:** The statewide COVID-19 state of emergency ended in Minnesota after a June 30 state House and Senate vote. [\[73\]](#)

Mississippi

On November 20, Gov. [Tate Reeves](#) (R) allowed the COVID-19 emergency to end. In announcing the emergency's end, Reeves said on November 11, "[w]ith more than 3,000,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine having been administered in Mississippi and with COVID-19 infections and resulting hospitalizations being effectively managed, it's time to end the State of Emergency. The additional eight day extension will provide state agencies with ample time to prepare for the State of Emergency's termination." [\[74\]](#)

- **November 20, 2021:** Reeves allowed the COVID-19 emergency to end. [\[74\]](#)

Montana

On June 30, Gov. [Greg Gianforte](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency. In ending the order, Gianforte said, "Today, the conditions we face are nothing like what we faced 15 months ago, 12 months ago, or six months ago. Today, the conditions we face no longer warrant a state of emergency." [\[75\]](#)

- **June 30, 2021:** Gianforte ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency. [\[75\]](#)

Nebraska

On June 30, Gov. [Pete Ricketts](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. When Ricketts announced his decision to end the emergency, he said, "I will let the scientists debate what 'herd immunity' is. We're gonna focus on hospital capacity, and that's one of the reasons why we're letting this emergency come to an end." [\[76\]](#)

- **June 30, 2021:** Ricketts allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. [\[76\]](#)

North Dakota

Governor [Doug Burgum](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency on April 30, 2021. In a statement, Burgum said, "Lifting this emergency declaration on April 30 recognizes the tremendous progress our state has made in protecting the most vulnerable, preserving hospital capacity and making safe, effective vaccines available to every eligible North Dakotan. Nearly 70% of North Dakotans ages 65 years and older have received at least one dose of the vaccine and 64% are fully vaccinated, including over 90% of long-term care residents. Our vaccination efforts remain a top priority as another wave of COVID-19 continues to spread across the country and world."^[77]

- **April 30, 2021:** Burgum ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[78]

New Hampshire

Governor [Chris Sununu](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire on June 12, 2021. In a statement, Sununu said, "We've been spending a lot of time talking about not just seeing the light at the end of the tunnel, but we really are there. We're kind of at the precipice, if you will, of the end of the tunnel."^[79]

- **June 12, 2021:** Burgum allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[79]

New Jersey

On March 4, Gov. [Phil Murphy](#) (D) signed Executive Order No. 292. The order ended the public health emergency on March 7 and lifted the statewide school and daycare mask mandate. In signing the order, Murphy said, "With COVID-19 moving into an endemic, the time has come to move toward normalcy. In the past two years, New Jerseyans have shown great strength, resiliency, and kindness during one of the most difficult and trying times in the history of our state. The steps I am taking today have been made possible by our highly-successful vaccination efforts and the collective efforts of the people of our state."^[80]

On January 11, 2022, Murphy reinstated the COVID-19 emergency.^[81]

Murphy ended the statewide COVID-19 public health emergency when he signed Assembly, No. 5820. The bill, which passed the Assembly 44-28 and the Senate 21-16, ended the statewide public health emergency while allowing Murphy to retain some emergency power authority related to vaccination efforts, testing, coordination of local health departments, and a few other areas. The bill allowed Murphy to retain those powers through January 11, 2022, after which the legislature can choose to extend that authority. In ending the public health emergency, Murphy said, "Today's lifting of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency is a clear and decisive step on the path toward normalcy. The past 15 months have been a challenge, and I thank every New Jerseyan who stayed home, masked up, took precautions to keep this virus in check, and got vaccinated for allowing us to get to this point. I also thank the Senate President and the Speaker for working with us to responsibly end the Public Health Emergency and meet the challenges ahead."^[82]

- **March 7, 2022:** Murphy ended the COVID-19 public health emergency. He also lifted the statewide school and daycare mask mandate.^[83]
- **January 11, 2022:** Murphy reinstated the COVID-19 emergency.^[84]
- **June 4, 2021:** Murphy signed Assembly No. 5820, terminating the statewide public health emergency.^[85]

New Mexico

Gov. [Michelle Lujan Grisham](#) (D) extended the emergency order for the final time on March 3. Lujan Grisham extended the order through March 31.

Lujan Grisham said, "While we're still seeing COVID cases, our preparedness and collaborative work have helped turn a once-in-a-century public health emergency into a manageable situation. We are working diligently across state agencies to make sure New Mexicans continue to be supported as federal COVID programs wind down."^[86]

- **March 3, 2023:** Lujan Grisham extended the statewide emergency order. Lujan Grisham said she would end the order March 31.^[87]

New York

Governor [Kathy Hochul](#) (D) declared a state of emergency in response to the COVID-19 omicron variant on November 26, 2021.^[88] Hochul ended that order on September 12, 2022.^[89]

Governor [Andrew Cuomo](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 disaster emergency on June 24, 2021. He announced he would end the emergency on June 23. In a statement, Cuomo said, "New York went from one of the worst infection rates to the lowest infection rate in the country, and it was all because of the efforts of New Yorkers who were smart, united and did what they needed to do throughout this entire pandemic. Now we're starting to write a new chapter for a post-COVID New York--the state disaster emergency is ending and we can focus on reimaging, rebuilding and renewing our state. This doesn't mean COVID is gone, we still have to get more New Yorkers vaccinated, but we are getting back on track and starting to live life once again."^[90]

- **September 12, 2022:** Hochul ended the state's COVID-19 emergency.^[89]
- **November 26, 2021:** Hochul declared a state of emergency in response to the COVID-19 omicron variant. The emergency was scheduled to last through January 15, 2022.^{[91][92]}
- **June 24, 2021:** Cuomo allowed the statewide COVID-19 disaster emergency to expire.^[90]

Oklahoma

Governor [Kevin Stitt](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency on May 4, 2021. In a statement, Stitt said, "Because Oklahomans used personal responsibility to protect themselves, their families and our most vulnerable, the data shows COVID-19 is no longer an emergency. We were the first state to reopen our economy on June 1, and we are continuing to lead the nation now. More people are getting the vaccine every day, our kids are safely back in school, our businesses are open and thriving and our unemployment rate is better than the national average."^[93]

- **May 4, 2021:** Stitt ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency.^[94]

Pennsylvania

The [Pennsylvania General Assembly](#) voted to approved House Resolution 106, ending Gov. [Tom Wolf's](#) (D) COVID-19 emergency order on June 10, 2021. The House voted 121-81 to pass the resolution, while the Senate voted 30-20 to do the same. Voters approved [two ballot measures](#) on May 18, 2021, that gave the General Assembly more say over the governor's emergency orders. Specifically, [Question 1](#) was written to give the General Assembly the authority to pass resolutions terminating the governor's emergency orders with a simple majority.^{[95][96]}

House Speaker [Bryan Cutler](#) (R) said, "Today's vote marks another victory for the citizens of the Commonwealth – hard working Pennsylvanians who spoke with their votes, their calls, their emails and their messages. They have sacrificed in unimaginable ways. And today's action, to finally bring this emergency to an end, honors their patience, their perseverance, determination and sacrifice. The emergency is over, we have a duty to carry their voices into this Capitol. That's exactly what we did earlier today."^[95]

Gov. Wolf's press secretary Lyndsay Kensinger said, "The governor is disappointed that the Republican-controlled General Assembly has not taken action to extend the disaster declaration. To avoid serious consequences, the administration will do everything it can to work with the federal government to try to maintain federal funding in the absence of a declaration. Now, when the election is certified, and the constitutional amendments become effective, the COVID-19 disaster declaration will be terminated."^[96]

On June 10, Wolf signed House Bill 854, which extended certain provisions and regulatory waivers made possible by the emergency order through September 30, 2021. [\[97\]](#)[\[98\]](#)

- **June 10, 2021:** The [Pennsylvania General Assembly](#) voted to end Wolf's COVID-19 emergency order. The House voted 121-81 to end the emergency, while the Senate voted 30-20 to do the same. [\[95\]](#)[\[96\]](#)

South Carolina

Governor [Henry McMaster](#) (R) declined to extend the statewide state of emergency on June 6, 2021. In allowing the state of emergency to expire, McMaster said, "It is no longer necessary to have a state of emergency, although it is still necessary for us to be smart, to follow the rules, to follow the guidelines and be very careful as we continue to pull out of the virus and its effects." [\[99\]](#)

- **June 6, 2021:** McMaster declined to extend the statewide state of emergency. [\[100\]](#)

South Dakota

On December 18, 2020, Noem extended the statewide COVID-19 emergency through June 30, 2021. She allowed the emergency to expire on June 30, 2021. [\[101\]](#)

- **June 30, 2021:** Noem allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. [\[102\]](#)

Tennessee

On November 19, 2021, the statewide COVID-19 emergency expired. Gov. [Bill Lee](#) (R) tweeted, "I am not renewing the COVID-19 state of emergency that expires tonight. For almost 20 months, this tool has provided deregulation & operational flexibility for hospitals & industries most affected by COVID's challenges. Should our state face any future surges, we will consider temporarily reinstating this tool, but in the meantime, we are evaluating opportunities for permanent deregulation." [\[103\]](#)

- **November 19, 2021:** Lee did not extend the COVID-19 state of emergency, allowing it to expire. [\[104\]](#)

Vermont

Governor [Phil Scott](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency to expire on June 15, 2021. In a statement, Scott said, "As a result of so many Vermonters who stepped up to be vaccinated – and a nation-leading vaccination rate - restrictions are no longer needed to slow the spread and protect hospital capacity, and the State of Emergency is no longer needed to manage this virus. We know, however, that we will still need some management tools at our disposal, and as I've said for weeks, we want to make sure when we lift the order, people who have relied on some of the programs and services are not left behind. Fortunately, we have a path forward on both that does not require a State of Emergency." [\[105\]](#)

- **June 15, 2021:** Scott allowed the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency to expire. [\[105\]](#)

Virginia

On Jan. 20, 2022, Youngkin extended then-Gov. [Ralph Northam](#)'s January 10 COVID-19 emergency through February 21. [\[106\]](#)

On January 10, Gov. [Ralph Northam](#) (D) issued a 30-day emergency order to expand hospital capacity in response to rising COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations.^{[107][108]}

Northam allowed the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency to expire on June 30, 2021. In an email to radio station WTOP, Northam representative Alena Yamosky said, “With 68.7 percent of Virginia adults at least partially vaccinated and cases and hospitalizations at record lows, COVID-19 is no longer an immediate emergency in our commonwealth. Therefore, Governor Northam will not extend Virginia’s State of Emergency when it expires at the end of this month.”^[109]

- **January 20, 2022:** Youngkin extended the COVID-19 emergency through February 21.^[110]
- **January 10, 2022:** Northam issued a 30-day emergency order to expand hospital capacity in response to rising COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations.^[111]
- **June 30, 2021:** Northam allowed the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency to expire.^[109]

Washington

On October 28, 2022, Gov. [Jay Inslee](#) (D) issues an order ending the COVID-19 state of emergency on October 31.

Inslee said, "While we are grateful for the thousands of lives we saved together, thousands of lives were also lost, and many more were changed forever. The past two and a half years have been some of the hardest anyone can remember. Through the loss and suffering, we did not lose faith and we did not abandon each other. Working together, we saved countless thousands of lives.”^[112]

- **October 31, 2022:** Inslee ended the COVID-19 state of emergency.^[113]

West Virginia

West Virginia Gov. [Jim Justice](#) (R) signed a proclamation on November 12, 2022, ending the COVID-19 emergency on January 1, 2023.^[114]

- **January 1, 2023:** Justice ended the COVID-19 emergency.^[114]

Wisconsin

Wisconsin's COVID-19 emergency order ended on March 31, 2021, after the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled 4-3 that Gov. [Tony Evers](#) (D) overstepped his authority when he declared several states of emergency since the start of the pandemic without input from the legislature. In a statement following the ruling, Evers said, "Since the beginning of this pandemic, I’ve worked to keep Wisconsinites healthy and safe, and I’ve trusted the science and public health experts to guide our decision making. Our fight against COVID-19 isn’t over—while we work to get folks vaccinated as quickly as we can, we know wearing a mask saves lives, and we still need Wisconsinites to mask up so we can beat this virus and bounce back from this pandemic.”^[115]

- **March 31, 2021:** The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled 4-3 that Evers overstepped his authority when he declared several states of emergency since the start of the pandemic without input from the legislature. In the majority opinion, Justice Brian Hagedorn wrote that under the relevant state statute, only a joint resolution from the legislature can extend a state of emergency beyond 60 days. Evers first declared a state of emergency in March 2020. The ruling invalidated the existing emergency order.^[116]

Timeline

- **June 14, 2023:** Texas Gov. [Greg Abbott](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[117]

- **May 11, 2023:** Illinois Gov. [J.B. Pritzker](#) (D) ended the state's COVID-19 emergency order.^[118]
- **May 11, 2023:** Connecticut Gov. [Ned Lamont](#) (D) ended the state's COVID-19 public health emergency.^[119]
- **May 5, 2023:** Rhode Island's COVID-19 emergency order expired.^[120]
- **March 31, 2023:** New Mexico Gov. [Michelle Lujan Grisham](#) (D) ended the statewide emergency order.^[121]
- **March 3, 2023:** New Mexico Gov. [Michelle Lujan Grisham](#) (D) extended the statewide emergency order. Lujan Grisham said she would end the order March 31.^[122]
- **February 28, 2023:** California Gov. [Gavin Newsom](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency order.^{[123][124]}
- **January 20, 2023:** The COVID-19 emergency ended in Kansas. Legislators passed House Bill 2477 on January 21, 2022, to codify certain provisions of Gov. [Laura Kelly's](#) (D) COVID-19 emergency orders. HB 2477 was scheduled to expire on January 20, 2023.^{[125][126]}
- **January 1, 2023:** West Virginia Gov. [Jim Justice](#) (R) ended the COVID-19 emergency.^[114]
- **December 20, 2022:** Connecticut Gov. [Ned Lamont](#) (D) extended the statewide emergency through June 28, 2023, or whenever the federal COVID-19 emergency ends.^[127]
- **September 12, 2022:** New York Gov. Kathy Hochul (D) ended the state's COVID-19 emergency.^[89]
- **October 31, 2022:** Washington Gov. [Jay Inslee](#) (D) ended the COVID-19 state of emergency.^[128]
- **August 15, 2022:** North Carolina Gov. [Roy Cooper](#) (D) ended the COVID-19 state of emergency.^[129]
- **May 20, 2022:** Nevada Gov. [Steve Sisolak](#) (D) ended the COVID-19 state of emergency.^[130]
- **April 15, 2022:** Idaho Gov. [Brad Little](#) (D) ended the COVID-19 public health emergency.^[131]
- **March 16, 2022:** Louisiana Gov. [John Bel Edwards](#) (D) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[132]
- **March 7, 2022:** New Jersey Gov. [Phil Murphy](#) (D) ended the COVID-19 public health emergency. He also lifted the statewide school and daycare mask mandate.^[133]
- **March 4, 2022:** Indiana Gov. [Eric Holcomb](#) (R) issued an order ending the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[134]
- **March 1, 2022:** Delaware Gov. [John Carney](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[135]
- **February 15, 2022:** Iowa Gov. [Kim Reynolds](#) (R) allowed the COVID-19 emergency order expire.^[136]
- **February 3, 2022:** Maryland Gov. [Larry Hogan](#) (R) did not renew the COVID-19 emergency, allowing it to end.^[137]
- **January 20, 2022:** Virginia Gov. [Glenn Youngkin](#) (R) extended the COVID-19 emergency through February 21.^[138]
- **January 11, 2022:** Gov. Phil Murphy (D) reinstated the COVID-19 emergency.^[139]
- **January 10, 2022:** Virginia Gov. [Ralph Northam](#) (D) issued a 30-day emergency order to expand hospital capacity in response to rising COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations.^{[140][141]}
- **January 6, 2022:** Kansas Gov. [Laura Kelly](#) (D) issued a new COVID-19 state of emergency.^[142]
- **January 4, 2022:** Maryland Gov. [Larry Hogan](#) (D) declared a 30-day emergency in response to rising coronavirus cases.^{[143][144]}
- **December 31, 2021:** Missouri Gov. [Mike Parson](#) (R) allowed the COVID-19 emergency to expire.^[145]
- **December 30, 2021:** Delaware Gov. [John Carney](#) (D) announced a COVID-19 state of emergency in response to a surge in COVID-19 hospitalizations. He issued the emergency on January 3, 2022.^{[146][147]}
- **November 26, 2021:** New York Gov. [Kathy Hochul](#) (D) declared a state of emergency in response to the COVID-19 omicron variant. The emergency was scheduled to last through January 15, 2022.^{[148][149]}
- **November 19, 2021:** Tennessee Gov. Bill Lee (R) did not extend the COVID-19 state of emergency, allowing it to expire.^[150]
- **October 31, 2021:** The COVID-19 emergency expired after Gov. Ivey (R) did not renew the emergency order.^[151]
- **October 8, 2021:** Gov. Ivey (R) extended the limited emergency through October 31.^[152]
- **November 20, 2021:** Mississippi Gov. [Tate Reeves](#) (R) allowed the COVID-19 emergency to end.^[74]

- **September 27, 2021:** Arkansas Gov. [Asa Hutchinson](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. ^[153]
- **August 27, 2021:** Missouri Gov. [Mike Parson](#) (R) ended the original state of emergency he first issued on March 13, 2020. However, Parson issued a new, narrower state of emergency that eases medical licensing requirements and authorizing state boards, agencies, and commissions to waive or suspend requirements or regulations that could hinder the state's COVID-19 recovery efforts. The new order was set to expire December 31, 2021. ^{[154][155]}
- **August 13, 2021:** Alabama Gov. [Kay Ivey](#) (R) declared a limited statewide state of emergency in response to rising COVID-19 cases. ^[156]
- **July 29, 2021:** Arkansas Gov. [Asa Hutchinson](#) (R) reinstated the statewide coronavirus public health emergency. ^[157]
- **July 12, 2021:** Delaware Gov. [John Carney](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency. ^[158]
- **July 8, 2021:** Colorado Gov. [Jared Polis](#) (D) ended the statewide COVID-19 health emergency. ^[159]
- **July 6, 2021:** Alabama Gov. [Kay Ivey](#) (R) issued an order terminating the statewide COVID-19 emergency. ^[28]
- **July 1, 2021:** Georgia Gov. [Brian Kemp](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to end. ^[54]
- **July 1, 2021:** Maryland Gov. [Larry Hogan](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. ^[160]
- **July 1, 2021:** The statewide COVID-19 state of emergency ended in Minnesota after a June 30 state House and Senate vote. ^[161]
- **June 30, 2021:** Gov. [Brian Kemp](#) (R) issued a "Renewal of State of Emergency for Continued COVID-19 Economic Recovery." ^[162]
- **June 30, 2021:** South Dakota Gov. [Kristi Noem](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. ^[163]
- **June 30, 2021:** Nebraska Gov. [Pete Ricketts](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. ^[164]
- **June 30, 2021:** Montana Gov. [Greg Gianforte](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency. ^[165]
- **June 30, 2021:** Maine Gov. [Janet Mills](#) (D) allowed the statewide COVID-19 civil emergency to expire. ^[60]
- **June 30, 2021:** Virginia Gov. [Ralph Northam](#) (D) allowed the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency to expire. ^[166]
- **June 26, 2021:** Florida Gov. [Ron DeSantis](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency declaration to expire. ^[167]
- **June 24, 2021:** New York Gov. [Andrew Cuomo](#) (D) allowed the statewide COVID-19 disaster emergency to expire. ^[90]
- **June 18, 2021:** Ohio Gov. [Mike DeWine](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency. ^[168]
- **June 15, 2021:** Massachusetts Gov. [Charlie Baker](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency. ^[169]
- **June 15, 2021:** Vermont Gov. [Phil Scott](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency to expire. ^[170]
- **June 15, 2021:** The COVID-19 emergency ended in Kansas after the Legislative Coordinating Council, a committee composed of members of the Kansas House and Senate, declined to approve Gov. [Laura Kelly's](#) request to extend the emergency order. ^[171]
- **June 12, 2021:** New Hampshire Gov. [Chris Sununu](#) (R) allowed the statewide COVID-19 emergency to expire. ^[172]
- **June 10, 2021:** The [Pennsylvania General Assembly](#) voted to end Gov. [Tom Wolf's](#) (D) COVID-19 emergency order. The House voted 121-81 to end the emergency, while the Senate voted 30-20 to do the same. ^{[173][174]}
- **June 6, 2021:** South Carolina Gov. [Henry McMaster](#) (R) declined to extend the statewide state of emergency. ^[175]
- **June 4, 2021:** New Jersey Gov. [Phil Murphy](#) (D) signed Assembly No. 5820, terminating the statewide public health emergency. ^[176]

- **May 30, 2021:** Arkansas Gov. [Asa Hutchinson](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency.^[177]
- **May 4, 2021:** Oklahoma Gov. [Kevin Stitt](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 state of emergency.^[178]
- **April 30, 2021:** Alaska Gov. [Mike Dunleavy](#) (R) ended the Public Health Emergency. The Public Health Emergency first expired on February 14, but the legislature passed House Bill 76 to retroactively extend it through April 30 to secure federal food assistance benefits.^[179]
- **April 30, 2021:** North Dakota Gov. [Doug Burgum](#) (R) ended the statewide COVID-19 emergency.^[180]
- **March 31, 2021:** The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled 4-3 that Gov. [Tony Evers](#) (D) overstepped his authority when he declared several states of emergency since the start of the pandemic without input from the legislature. In the majority opinion, Justice Brian Hagedorn wrote that under the relevant state statute, only a joint resolution from the legislature can extend a state of emergency beyond 60 days. Evers first declared a state of emergency in March 2020. The ruling invalidated the existing emergency order.^[181]
- **October 5, 2020:** The Michigan Supreme Court ruled 4-3 that Gov. [Gretchen Whitmer](#) (D) lacked the authority to issue pandemic-related executive orders after April 30, 2020, when the legislature declined to extend the emergency and disaster declarations. The court ruled the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act (EPGA) of 1945, which was one of two laws on which Whitmer justified her orders, violated the Michigan constitution.^{[182][183]}

Related COVID-19 emergency orders research

- Click [here](#) to read the 2020 state statutes that formed the basis of emergency declarations
- Click [here](#) to read about changes state legislatures have made to state emergency power laws since the beginning of the pandemic.

See also

- [State-level mask requirements in response to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, 2020-2021](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) vaccine distribution by state](#)
- [States that issued lockdown and stay-at-home orders in response to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, 2020](#)
- [State government responses to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, 2020](#)

Footnotes

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15. ↑ Maryland's original emergency order expired on July 1, 2021. A temporary 30-day emergency expired February 3, 2022.
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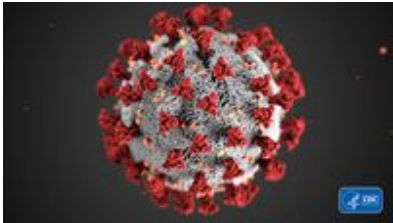
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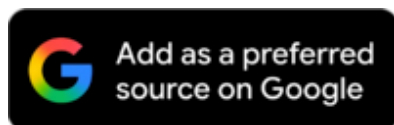
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