

COVID-19 at a Glance Region 7

Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming



COVID-19 at a Glance Arizona

Overview

As the federal government leads the national response to COVID-19, states have taken a number of actions to mitigate the spread of the virus and reduce barriers to testing and treatment for those affected. This fact sheet provides state-level information on adopted social distancing measures, health policy action to reduce barriers to testing and treatment, and legislation that has been introduced in response to COVID-19.

Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

As of March 16, 2020, every state has made an emergency declaration, with most taking the form of a State of Emergency or a Public Health Emergency. These declarations allow governors to exercise emergency powers and many have used this power to take additional actions to slow the spread of the virus by adopting social distancing measures.

Action Taken			
Stay at Home Order	Statewide		
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	From Certain States		
Non-Essential Business Closures	All Non-Essential Businesses		
Mandated School Closures	Yes		
Large Gatherings Ban	>10 People Prohibited		
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Closed except for takeout/delivery		
Primary Election Postponement	N/A		

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

Many states have gone a step further to implement policies to increase access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, with some states already moving to require insurers to cover a COVID-19 vaccination with no cost-sharing if and when one becomes available. Other states are requiring

state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	N/A	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	N/A	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	N/A	
Section 1135 Waiver	Approved	
Paid Sick Leave	Enacted	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses	
3/23/20	Executive Order 2020-12 and Additional Guidance	
	on Essential Services	

are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management.

Essential employees in Arizona are similar to the 14 categories listed above, with the addition of employees at hotels and motels, laundry businesses, and hardware and supply stores.



COVID-19 at a Glance *Arizona*

Bill Number	Description	Status
<u>SB 1028</u>	Revises provisions related to enhanced surveillance during a state of emergency. Includes an emerging health threat as an event the Governor may issue an enhanced surveillance advisory in response to.	Pending
<u>SB 1051</u>	Relates to the Department of Health Services; appropriates \$55 million from the budget stabilization fund to the public health emergencies fund to pay the expenses of public health emergency responses following a state of emergency declaration by the Governor related to COVID-19.	Enacted
<u>SB 1687</u>	Provides that during the state of emergency declaration period for coronavirus disease, the Department of Economic Security shall provide an exemption from state time limits for TANF and a general waiver for work requirements under TANF; authorizes payments to providers of behavioral health services and providers to individuals with intellectual and development disabilities, the elderly, and the disabled.	Enacted
<u>HB 2910</u>	Provides for procedures regarding public school closures related to the coronavirus disease 2019; appropriating funds.	Enacted
<u>SB 1694</u>	An emergency measure that permits the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to establish an alternative unemployment insurance (UI) benefit program for people impacted by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).	Enacted
<u>SB 1690</u>	Appropriates \$50 million from the general fund to a newly established Crisis Contingency and Safety Net Fund. The fund will provide economic assistance for housing, the homeless, small businesses, and food bank operations during the coronavirus public health emergency.	Enacted



COVID-19 at a Glance Colorado

Overview

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Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

As of March 16, 2020, every state has made an emergency declaration, with most taking the form of a State of Emergency or a Public Health Emergency. These declarations allow governors to exercise emergency powers and many have used this power to take additional actions to slow the spread of the virus by adopting social distancing measures.

Action Taken			
Stay at Home Order	Statewide		
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	N/A		
Non-Essential Business Closures	All Non-Essential Businesses		
Mandated School Closures	Yes		
Large Gatherings Ban	All Gatherings Prohibited		
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Closed except for takeout/delivery		
Primary Election Postponement	N/A		

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

Many states have gone a step further to implement policies to increase access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, with some states already moving to require insurers to cover a COVID-19 vaccination with no cost-sharing if and when one becomes available. Other states are requiring

state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	N/A	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	State Requires	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	Yes	
Section 1135 Waiver	Approved	
Paid Sick Leave	Enacted	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses	
3/26/20	Updated Public Health Order 20-24 Implementing	
	Stay At Home Requirements and Stay	
	Home Except For Essential Needs	

Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management. Colorado recognizes employees that work in healthcare, critical manufacturing, financial services, public work, defense, communication, and retail stores (including liquor and firearm stores) as essential.



COVID-19 at a Glance Colorado

Bill Number	Description	Status
HJR 1006	Concerns a request to the Supreme Court of the state of Colorado to	Adopted
	render its opinion upon a question regarding the length of legislative	
	session outlined in the state Constitution.	



COVID-19 at a Glance Idaho

Overview

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Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

As of March 16, 2020, every state has made an emergency declaration, with most taking the form of a State of Emergency or a Public Health Emergency. These declarations allow governors to exercise emergency powers and many have used this power to take additional actions to slow the spread of the virus by adopting social distancing measures.

Action Taken			
Stay at Home Order	Statewide		
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	N/A		
Non-Essential Business Closures	All Non-Essential Businesses		
Mandated School Closures	Effectively Closed		
Large Gatherings Ban	All Gatherings Prohibited		
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Closed except for takeout/delivery		
Primary Election Postponement	N/A		

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

Many states have gone a step further to implement policies to increase access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, with some states already moving to require insurers to cover a COVID-19 vaccination with no cost-sharing if and when one becomes available. Other states are requiring

state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	N/A	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	N/A	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	N/A	
Section 1135 Waiver	Approved	
Paid Sick Leave	N/A	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses	
3/25/20	Essential Services	

the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management.

Idaho essential employees work in the 14 categories listed above.



COVID-19 at a Glance Idaho

Bill Number	Description	Status
<u>HB 529</u>	Provides civil immunity for architects, engineers, and contractors during	Enacted
	disasters in response to a declared national, state or local emergency,	
	disaster or catastrophic event.	
<u>SB 1398</u>	Makes an appropriation to the Catastrophic Health Care Program for the	Enacted
	upcoming fiscal year.	
<u>SB 1428</u>	Makes an appropriation to the Division of Human Resources for the	Enacted
	current fiscal year; provides for advanced sick leave and paid	
	administrative leave; declares an emergency.	



COVID-19 at a Glance Montana

Overview

As the federal government leads the national response to COVID-19, states have taken a number of actions to mitigate the spread of the virus and reduce barriers to testing and treatment for those affected. This fact sheet provides state-level information on adopted social distancing measures, health policy action to reduce barriers to testing and treatment, and legislation that has been introduced in response to COVID-19.

Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

As of March 16, 2020, every state has made an emergency declaration, with most taking the form of a State of Emergency or a Public Health Emergency. These declarations allow governors to exercise emergency powers and many have used this power to take additional actions to slow the spread of the virus by adopting social distancing measures.

Action Taken		
Stay at Home Order Statewide		
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	All Travelers	
Non-Essential Business Closures	All Non-Essential Businesses	
Mandated School Closures	Yes	
Large Gatherings Ban	All Gatherings Prohibited	
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Closed except for takeout/delivery	
Primary Election Postponement	N/A	

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

Many states have gone a step further to implement policies to increase access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, with some states already moving to require insurers to cover a COVID-19 vaccination with no cost-sharing if and when one becomes available. Other states are requiring

state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	N/A	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	N/A	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	N/A	
Section 1135 Waiver	Approved	
Paid Sick Leave	N/A	
	1	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses	
3/26/20	Stay at Home Directive and Coronavirus FAQs	

the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management.

Essential employees in Montana include those that work in healthcare, human services, supply chain, critical infrastructure, and government-related functions.



COVID-19 at a Glance *Montana*

State Legislation Responding to COVID-19			
Bill Number	Description	Status	
No legislation has been introduced as of 4/23/20			



COVID-19 at a Glance New Mexico

Overview

As the federal government leads the national response to COVID-19, states have taken a number of actions to mitigate the spread of the virus and reduce barriers to testing and treatment for those affected. This fact sheet provides state-level information on adopted social distancing measures, health policy action to reduce barriers to testing and treatment, and legislation that has been introduced in response to COVID-19.

Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

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Action Taken		
Stay at Home Order	Statewide	
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	All Air Travelers	
Non-Essential Business Closures	All Non-Essential Businesses	
Mandated School Closures	Yes	
Large Gatherings Ban	All Gatherings Prohibited	
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Limited On-Site Service	
Primary Election Postponement	N/A	

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

Many states have gone a step further to implement policies to increase access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, with some states already moving to require insurers to cover a COVID-19 vaccination with no cost-sharing if and when one becomes available. Other states are requiring

state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	State Requires	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	N/A	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	N/A	
Section 1135 Waiver	Approved	
Paid Sick Leave	N/A	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses	
3/23/20	Stay at Home – Essential Businesses and Public	
	Health Order and Essential Businesses Per	
	Public Health Order	

Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management.

New Mexico recognizes essential employees as those that support the public health, safety, and well-being of the State.



COVID-19 at a Glance New Mexico

State Legislation Responding to COVID-19		
Bill Number	Description	Status
No legislation has been introduced as of 4/23/20		



COVID-19 at a Glance Utah

Overview

As the federal government leads the national response to COVID-19, states have taken a number of actions to mitigate the spread of the virus and reduce barriers to testing and treatment for those affected. This fact sheet provides state-level information on adopted social distancing measures, health policy action to reduce barriers to testing and treatment, and legislation that has been introduced in response to COVID-19.

Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

As of March 16, 2020, every state has made an emergency declaration, with most taking the form of a State of Emergency or a Public Health Emergency. These declarations allow governors to exercise emergency powers and many have used this power to take additional actions to slow the spread of the virus by adopting social distancing measures.

Action Taken		
Stay at Home Order	High-Risk Groups	
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	All Travelers	
Non-Essential Business Closures	N/A	
Mandated School Closures	Yes	
Large Gatherings Ban	N/A	
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Closed except for takeout/delivery	
Primary Election Postponement	N/A	

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

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state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	N/A	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	N/A	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	N/A	
Section 1135 Waiver	N/A	
Paid Sick Leave	Proposed March 2020	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses	
N/A	N/A	

the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management.

The State of Utah's essential employees falls under the 14 categories listed by CISA, with special emphasis on childcare, and suppliers and distribution centers.



COVID-19 at a Glance Utah

Bill Number	Description	Status
<u>SCR 8</u>	Expresses support for the Chinese people regarding the coronavirus	Adopted
	outbreak.	
<u>HJR 24</u>	Extends the state of emergency due to infectious disease COVID-19.	Adopted
HJR 301	Urges state and local government entities to exercise fiscal responsibility	Enacted
	with the remainder of their 2020 budgets and to plan to continue to limit	
	spending in the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2020, and ending on June	
	30, 2021.	
SJR 301	Approves acceptance by the state of Utah of certain federal funds.	Adopted
HCR 301	Acknowledges and expresses gratitude for the efforts of individuals and	Eligible for Governor
	organizations responding to the pandemic caused by COVID-19.	_
<u>SB 3</u>	Part of a larger supplemental appropriations bill, which includes an	Enacted
	authorization for a one-time general fund appropriation of up to \$16	
	million to the Department of Health for the purpose of emergency disease	
	response.	
<u>HB 3</u>	Part of a larger supplemental appropriations bill, which includes an	Enacted
	authorization for a one-time appropriation of up to \$24 million from	
	various general fund accounts, including the State Disaster Recovery	
	Restricted Account and the Department of Public Safety Restricted	
	Account for the purpose of disease response.	
<u>HB 494</u>	Authorizes the Department of Administrative Services to transfer or divert	Enacted
	money to another department, agency, institution or division only for the	
	purposes of providing a state response to the coronavirus.	
<u>SB 3001</u>	Supplements or reduces appropriations otherwise provided for the	Eligible for Governor
	support and operation of state government for the current and upcoming	
	fiscal years in response to the coronavirus pandemic.	
<u>SB 3004</u>	Enacts the COVID-19 Health and Economic Response Act; creates the	Enacted
	Public Health and Economic Emergency Commission to advise and make	
	recommendations to the Governor regarding the state's response to the	
	coronavirus emergency; establishes the membership and duties of the	
	Commission; requires the Commission to provide a plan by a certain date	
	to the Governor that moves the state to a less urgent response level;	
	addresses the Governor's response to the Commission's plan.	
<u>SB 3006</u>	Creates a program and funds existing programs and services related to	Pending
	relieving economic injury to individuals and businesses affected by COVID-	
	19.	
<u>HB 3006</u>	Temporarily changes the Election Code and related provisions, as they	Eligible for Governor
	relate to the 2020 regular primary election only, to conduct the election in	
	a manner that protects the public health and safety in relation to the	
	COVID-19 pandemic.	
<u>HB 3007</u>	Relates to COVID-19 Workers' Compensation amendments for first	Eligible for Governor



COVID-19 at a Glance Utah

	responders.	
<u>HB 3009</u>	Enacts provisions related to local government response during a declared	Pending.
	emergency.	



COVID-19 at a Glance Wyoming

Overview

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Action to Mitigate Spread of COVID-19

As of March 16, 2020, every state has made an emergency declaration, with most taking the form of a State of Emergency or a Public Health Emergency. These declarations allow governors to exercise emergency powers and many have used this power to take additional actions to slow the spread of the virus by adopting social distancing measures.

Action Taken				
Stay at Home Order	N/A			
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	All Travelers			
Non-Essential Business Closures	N/A			
Mandated School Closures	Yes			
Large Gatherings Ban	>10 People Prohibited			
Bar/Restaurant Limits	Closed except for takeout/delivery			
Primary Election Postponement	N/A			

Health Policy Action on COVID-19

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) passed by the federal government on March 18, 2020 took action to ensure access to COVID-19 testing by requiring Medicare, Medicaid, all group health plans, and individual health insurance policies to cover testing and associated visits related to the diagnosis of the virus during the federally-declared emergency period. Additionally, FFCRA gives states the option to provide Medicaid coverage of COVID-19 testing for uninsured residents with 100% federal financing.

Many states have gone a step further to implement policies to increase access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, with some states already moving to require insurers to cover a COVID-19 vaccination with no cost-sharing if and when one becomes available. Other states are requiring

state-certified insurance carriers to waive patient cost-sharing for COVID-19 treatment.

Action Taken		
Waive Cost Sharing for COVID-19	N/A	
Treatment		
Requires Waiver of Prior	N/A	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	N/A	
Premium Payment Grace Period	N/A	
Marketplace SEP	N/A	
Section 1135 Waiver	Approved	
Paid Sick Leave	N/A	

States have also announced other actions, including extending special enrollment periods (SEP) in state-based health insurance exchanges, enabling early prescription drug refills, and requesting approval for Section 1135 waivers that permit them to waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and HIPAA requirements during a national emergency. While the FFCRA creates a federal emergency paid sick leave program through December 2020, some states have enacted mandatory sick leave policies that will fill in gaps in the new federal emergency leave.

Essential Businesses

An essential employee is a designated employee that is required to work during a business closure in order to meet operational requirements. Essential employees' designation is determined by the state, along with

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses
N/A	N/A

the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There are 14 essential employment categories listed by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): healthcare employees, first responders, food and agricultural employees, energy employees, water and sanitation, transportation and logistics, public workers, manufacturing, communications and IT, community-based government operations and essential functions, financial services, hazardous material management, defense industrial base, and chemical management.

Wyoming's essential employees fall under the 14 categories. In addition, the state recognizes that all healthcare, emergency services, and public workers are vital during the COVID-19 pandemic.



COVID-19 at a Glance Wyoming

State Legislation Responding to COVID-19					
Bill Number	Description	Status			
	No legislation has been introduced as of 4/23/20				