

# COVID-19 at a Glance Region 6

Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas



### COVID-19 at a Glance Arkansas

#### 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	N/A	
Mandatory Quarantine for Travelers	N/A	
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.

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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.

Arkansas supports the 14 Essential Employees categories listed above.



## COVID-19 at a Glance Arkansas

Bill Number	Description	Status
HR 1001	Provides for a temporary emergency procedure of the House of	Adopted
	Representatives of the Ninety-Second General Assembly.	
<u>SB 2/HB 1001</u>	Creates a "COVID-19" Rainy Day Fund. Immediately transfers	Enacted
	\$173,610,632 from the General Allotment Reserve Fund to the COVID-19	
	Rainy Day Fund to provide for appropriations to offset revenue reductions	
	and address needs created by the coronavirus.	
<u>SB 47</u>	Provides for the Administrative Office of the Courts appropriation for the	Eligible for Governor
	2020-2021 fiscal year; declares an emergency due to COVID-19 necessary	
	for the passage of this Act.	
<u>HB 1082</u>	Provides appropriations for the 2020 to 2021 fiscal year; appropriates \$2.1	Enacted
	billion to the Department of Finance and Administration from the Disaster	
	Assistance Fund for miscellaneous workforce investment programs;	
	appropriates funds from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic	
	Security (CARES) Act for several expenditures, including the Pandemic	
	Unemployment Compensation Program; authorizes public entities to	
	gather, meet and conduct an open public meeting through electronic	
	means during a disaster emergency, among other things.	
<u>HB 1083</u>	Provides for the Department of Finance and Administration appropriation	Eligible for Governor
	for the 2020 to 2021 fiscal year; provides an exemption from the income	
	tax for recovery rebates provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and	
	Economic Security (CARES) Act.	
HR 1004	Authorizes the introduction of a non-appropriation bill to amend the	Pending
	income tax imposed on individuals, trusts, and estates.	
<u>SR 5 /HR 1005</u>	Authorizes the introduction of a non-appropriation bill to prohibit elective	Pending
	procedures during the Coronavirus Disease 2019, also known as	
	coronavirus, public health emergency.	



### COVID-19 at a Glance Kansas

#### 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	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	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	
3/28/20	Executive Order 20-16	

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. Kansas recognizes employees as essential if they work in hospitals, childcare facilities, government operations, food and beverage, liquor stores and cannabis production, and lawn care.



### COVID-19 at a Glance Kansas

Bill Number	Description	Status
<u>SB 66</u>	Part of a larger budget bill. Appropriates a sum of \$65 million to coronavirus response funding. \$50 will be directed to coronavirus expenditures and \$15 million will be appropriated for emergency management related to the coronavirus.	Enacted
<u>SB 386</u>	Appropriates \$1 million to the Division of Public Health for coronavirus prevention.	Pending
HCR 5025	Ratifies and provides the continuation of the March 12, 2020, state of disaster emergency declaration for the state of Kansas.	Adopted



### **COVID-19 at a Glance**

### Louisiana

#### 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	All Travelers	
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	For COVID-19 Testing	
Authorization Requirements		
Free Vaccine When Available	State Requires	
Early Prescription Refills	State Requires	
Premium Payment Grace Period	All Policies	
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

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses		
3/22/20	Proclamation Number 33 JBE 2020 and Essential		
	<u>Infrastructure Fact Sheet</u>		

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.

Louisiana's essential employees fall under all 14 categories recognized by CISA.



### **COVID-19 at a Glance**

### Louisiana

<u>SCR 22</u>		
·	Requests the State Board Elementary and Secondary Education to suspend	Pending
1	statewide standardized assessments for the 2019-2020 school year due to	
	COVID-19.	
<u>SCR 31</u>	Requests the Department of Economic Development and the Department	Pending
	of Revenue to develop an incentive package that will make Louisiana the	
	domestic prescription drug manufacturing leader for the United States.	
<u>SCR 33</u>	Temporarily suspends video draw poker device operation fees due to	Pending
	mandatory closure of establishments in response to coronavirus	
	pandemic.	
<u>HR 20</u>	Urges and requests Attorney General Jeff Landry to ensure a swift,	Pending
	effective, and unified response to price gouging.	
<u>HCR 22</u>	Urges and requests the Public Service Commission to temporarily prohibit	Pending
	energy and water companies from disconnecting services.	
<u>HCR 23</u>	Suspends laws regarding legal deadlines, including prescription and	Pending
	preemption, in recognition of the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak.	
<u>HCR 25</u>	Provides for the suspension of all civil prescriptive, preemptive, filing, and	Pending
	other deadlines in response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency	
	declared by the Governor.	
HCR 27	Provides consent for the adjournment of the 2020 Regular Session of the	Adopted
	Legislature for a period longer than three days to minimize the spread of	
	COVID-19.	
HCR 34	Suspends the severance taxes levied on oil, natural gas, distillate and	Pending
	condensate.	
<u>HCR 39</u>	Temporarily suspends the payment of video draw poker device operation	Pending
	fees due to the closure of licensed establishments as a result of	
	Coronavirus disease.	
<u>HCR 40</u>	Directs the Department of Revenue to develop data on the projected	Pending
	impact the coronavirus pandemic will have on state business revenue and	
	on net operating loss carry forward tax deductions for future tax filings.	
HCR 43	Suspends the corporation franchise tax levied on domestic and foreign	Pending
	corporations and the initial tax levied on certain business entities subject	
	to the corporation franchise tax in an effort to mitigate some financial	
	losses suffered by businesses.	
<u>SB 426</u>	Requires health insurance coverage for COVID-19 diagnostic testing.	Pending
<u>SB 445</u>	Provides relative to limitation of civil liability for medical personnel and	Pending
	healthcare providers during public health emergency.	
<u>SB 449</u>	Requires reporting of contagious or infectious diseases to first responders.	Pending
<u>SB 450</u>	Exempts from seizure payments received under federal law coronavirus	Pending
	relief.	
<u>SB 469</u>	Provides relative to professional and occupational licensing boards and	Pending
	commissions during declared emergencies.	
<u>SB 475</u>	Provides relative to workers' compensation claims filed by essential	Pending



## COVID-19 at a Glance Louisiana

	workers in the workplace.	
<u>SB 477</u>	Provides relative to business interruption insurance.	Pending
<u>SB 481</u>	Provides for suspension of certain laws pertaining to elementary and	Pending
	secondary education for students impacted due to the coronavirus public	
	health emergency.	
<u>SB 495</u>	Creates a private fund, called the Business Compensation Fund, to	Pending
	expedite certain property insurance claims, resolve disputes, and provide	
	coverage for losses sustained as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.	
	Provides for contributions to and disbursements from the fund.	
<u>SB 499</u>	Provides relative to the regulation of business entities during a public	Pending
	health emergency.	
<u>SB 500</u>	Relative to state agencies; to provide relative to the administration and	Pending
	regulation of state agencies during an emergency; to provide for terms,	
	conditions, procedures, requirements, and effects; and to provide for	
	related matters.	
<u>SB 506</u>	Requires property insurance policies insuring commercial and residential	Pending
	buildings to cover cost of disinfecting fumigation.	
<u>SB 511</u>	Suspends certain legal requirements as a result of emergency health	Pending
	measures relative to the coronavirus.	
<u>HB 774</u>	Relative to post-emergency public procurement following COVID-19; to	Pending
	require purchases from Louisiana vendors in certain circumstances; to	
	provide time limits; to provide exceptions; and to provide for related	
	matters.	
<u>HB 805</u>	Relative to the effect of obligations during certain emergencies and	Pending
	disasters; to provide for the suspension of prescription and preemptive	
	periods and other legal deadlines; and to provide for related matters.	
<u>HB 826</u>	Provides limited liability for healthcare providers, certain real estate	Pending
	owners, and certain private persons, firms, or corporations during the	
	COVID-19 public health emergency.	
<u>HB 846</u>	Provides relative to the Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program;	Pending
	expands businesses eligible to participate in the program to include those	
	engaged in cybersecurity, renewable or a recycling process, agri-bio	
110.054	industry or COVID-19.	
<u>HB 851</u>	Provides for the use of federal funds appropriated to Louisiana through	Pending
	the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act for workforce	
	training; to provide for the appropriation, administration, and use of the	
	Workforce Training Rapid Response Fund; and to provide for related	
HB 856	matters.  Provides relative to limitations of liability related to the preparation	Donding
<u>סכס טח</u>	Provides relative to limitations of liability related to the preparation, conditions or delivery of food or other supplies in good faith in response	Pending
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HB 858	to the COVID-19 state of emergency.  Requires coverage for business interruption claims due to coronavirus	Donding
<u>ווו 030</u>		Pending
	disease 2019; provides for the scope of coverage; provides for applicability; provides for retroactive application; provides for	
	effectiveness; and provides for related matters.	1



## COVID-19 at a Glance Louisiana

<u>HB 862</u>	Provides for the Coronavirus Business Recovery and Growth Program.	Pending
<u>HB 868</u>	Provides relative to the continuity of the legislature in times of emergency	Pending
	or disaster.	



### COVID-19 at a Glance Missouri

#### 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	>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 the responsibilities of the employee, and the reasons for closing. There

Date Issued	Designation of Essential Businesses		
4/3/20	"Stay at Home" Order – Guidance and Frequently		
	Asked Questions		

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 different essential employees required might depend on the county. However, Missouri does recognize most of the 14 categories as essential, especially law enforcement and emergency services, and healthcare employees.



## COVID-19 at a Glance *Missouri*

Bill Number	Description	Status
HR 5497	Resolves that school districts should take necessary steps to protect the	Pending
	health of children without fear of funding reductions or punishments for	
	failing to meet minimum hours and school day levels during the COVID-19	
	pandemic.	
HR 5501	Adopts certain guidelines for members of the Missouri House of	Adopted
	Representatives conducting business on April 8, 2020 in light of the	
	coronavirus pandemic.	
HR 5502	Calls for the immediate termination of Executive Order 20-2 declaring a	Pending
	State of Emergency due to COVID-19.	
<u>HB 2010</u>	Appropriates money to address coronavirus preparedness and response.	Pending
HB 2014	Appropriates \$11 million from the Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental	Enacted
	Fund (CESF) to the Department of Public Safety for CESF grants;	
	appropriates the following federal funds under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief,	
	and Economic Security Act: \$300 million to the Department of Elementary	
	and Secondary Education, \$200 million to the Department of Higher	
	Education and Workforce Development, and \$1 billion to the Office of	
	Administration, in addition to other appropriations.	



## COVID-19 at a Glance Oklahoma

#### 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	From Certain States		
Non-Essential Business Closures	All Non-Essential Businesses		
Mandated School Closures	Yes		
Large Gatherings Ban	>10 People Prohibited		
Bar/Restaurant Limits	N/A		
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	For COVID-19 Testing and	
Authorization Requirements	Treatment	
Free Vaccine When Available	N/A	
Early Prescription Refills	State Requires	
Premium Payment Grace Period	All Policies	
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	
3/24/20	Executive Order 2020-07 and Business Closures	
	and Essential Business Information and	
	COVID-19 Resources	

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.

Oklahoma's essential employees all fall under the 14 categories recognized by CISA.



### COVID-19 at a Glance Oklahoma

Bill Number	Description	Status
<u>SCR 17</u>	A Resolution providing for the suspension of Senate Rules for the duration	Adopted
	of the 2nd Regular Session of the 57th Oklahoma Legislature.	
<u>SB 199</u>	Transfers \$302.3 million from the Constitutional Reserve Fund to the	Enacted
	Revenue Stabilization Fund.	
<u>SB 617</u>	Authorizes the Office of Management and Enterprise Services to withdraw	Enacted
	up to half of the balance of the Revenue Stabilization Fund to avoid cuts to	
	agencies and the fund for education in a revenue failure of fiscal year	
	2020.	
HCR 1017	Relates to adjournment of the legislature for a period in excess of 3 days.	Adopted
HR 1033	Relates to declaring emergency conditions under the House Rules.	Adopted
<u>SB 1053</u>	Appropriates \$201 million from the Constitutional Reserve Fund to the	Enacted
	Revenue Stabilization Fund in response to the coronavirus public health	
	emergency.	



## COVID-19 at a Glance Texas

### 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	From Certain States	
Non-Essential Business Closures	N/A	
Mandated School Closures	Yes	
Large Gatherings Ban	>10 People Prohibited	
Bar/Restaurant Limits	N/A	
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	
3/31/20	For the Purposes of Texas Executive Order GA-14	

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.

Texas counties differ when it comes to essential services and employees. Overall, the State recognizes the urgent need for healthcare professionals, first responders, public workers, farmers, and emergency services.



### COVID-19 at a Glance Texas

Bill Number	Description	Status
No legislation has been introduced as of 4/23/20		