Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected [Supplemental			
LRB Number 19-6132/1	Introduction Number	SB-932			
Description state government response to the COVID-19 pand	lemic				
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations	ase Existing absorb within	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrea	sive Mandatory	Government Village Cities Others WTCS Districts			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR PRO PRO SEG SEGS					
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives ETF 4/20/2020

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Description							
state government response to the COVID-19 pandemic							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Generally, the bill allows a WRS annuitant who is hired for a critical position during the public health emergency that started on March 12, 2020 to return to work more than 2/3rds of full-time and elect to not suspend their annuity for the duration of the public health emergency. The bill reduces the break-in-service requirement from 75 days to 15 days during the emergency for these positions.

Administrative costs for the Department of Employee Trust Funds may be incurred related to information technology system changes, staff training, employer training, transaction processing and the revision of publications. The Department should be able to absorb these costs.

The Department is not able to determine the fiscal impact of the bill on local governments.

The bill also includes the following provisions related to health insurance coverage under the Group Health Insurance Program (GHIP):

- •Provides that an employee who returns from a leave of absence and who has not resumed active duty for at least 30 consecutive calendar days on the effective date of a state of emergency related to a public health emergency is deemed to have ended or interrupted the leave of absence on that date.
- •Requires GHIP to provide coverage of testing of COVID-19 without imposing any copayment or coinsurance before March 13, 2021.
- •Prohibits GHIP from requiring prior authorization for early refills of a prescription drug or otherwise restricting the period of time in which a prescription drug may be refilled and from imposing a limit on the quantity of prescription drugs that may be obtained if the quantity is no more than a 90-day supply. These prohibitions do not apply if the prescription drug is a controlled substance.
- •Prohibits the GHIP from doing any of the following based on a current or past diagnosis or suspected diagnosis of COVID-19: establishing rules for the eligibility of any individual, employer, or group to enroll or remain enrolled in a plan or for the renewal of coverage under the plan; cancelling coverage during a contract term; setting rates for coverage; or refusing to grant a grace period for payment of a premium that would generally be granted.
- •Prohibits a defined network plan or preferred provider plan from requiring an enrollee of the plan to pay more for a service, treatment, or supply provided by an out-of-network provider than if the service, treatment, or supply is provided by a provider that is participating in the plan's network. This prohibition applies to any service, treatment, or supply that is related to diagnosis or treatment for the condition for which the public health emergency is declared and that is provided by a provider that is not a participating provider because a participating provider is unavailable due to the public health emergency.

The GHIP is a fully insured group health plan. Some of these provisions are already required by federal law. The fiscal effect of these mandates is expected to be minimal. The State's pharmacy benefit program is self-insured. There may be increased costs related to extended refills of prescription specialty medication.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications