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As more cities, states and counties issue and revise emergency orders to stop the spread of COVID-19, the National Association of Manufacturers is working to help manufacturers nationwide assess and understand the implications of these orders and emphasize the essential

The following resource is intended as a snapshot to help navigate this rapidly-changing environment. Please consult with regulators within the appropriate jurisdiction and your own stakeholders including legal counsel before making a determination on how to best proceed with your company's operations.

APRIL 23 UPDATE:

With the critical support of the NAM's state partners, states are beginning to understand the essential role manufacturers play in the coronavirus response effort. Key updates include, extensions of orders in **NC, IL and NM. See state-specific sections for more detail on reopening plans in **OK, AK, ID, and MT**.**

Key state updates within the last 24 hours include:

- On Thursday, Illinois Gov. Pritzker said he would extend the state's stay in place order through May 30 — adding new restrictions on production lines and requiring face coverings. The NAM is tracking the text of a forthcoming order to discern its impact for manufacturers in the state.
- On Thursday, North Carolina extended its stay in place order through May 8, using the existing exemptions for essential businesses
- On Thursday, New Mexico extended its stay in place order through May 15, using the state's existing definition of businesses regarded as essential
- On Thursday, Idaho issued a phased reopening plan that would see a partial reopening of business beginning in the first half of May
- On Wednesday, Gov. Stitt in Oklahoma issued guidance for a "Phase I" reopening of the states non-essential businesses (see OK section for more) to phase in beginning April 24
- On Wednesday, Gov. Dunleavy in Alaska issued back to work guidance for Alaska beginning April 24
- On Wednesday, Gov. Bullock in Montana issued a health order outlining a back-to-work phase that will begin lifting some restrictions for non-essential businesses on April 27 (see MT section for more)
 - See CO, TN, GA and SC sections for more details about reopening plans in those states
- On Monday, Pennsylvania extended its stay at home order (for individuals, not businesses) and requirement for companies to provide face coverings for employees until May 8
- This week, governors in CO, GA, TN and SC issued orders or guidance on plans to either lift or not renew stay at home orders and allow for the limited reopening of businesses in the state. **See those state sections for more details.**

Other resources:

- The last page here includes a chart of expiration dates on [state orders](#) as we currently understand them, subject to amendment by governors
 - NOTE: For states where only counties have acted, please refer to the state-specific section for details
- The NAM [has created an example letter](#) that employers can provide to employees helping to describe their essential role to others.
- **NEW:** The NAM has prepared a [document](#) on the implications of foreign governments' stay in place orders — including Canada and Mexico
- **NEW:** Join the NAM's Creators Respond [campaign](#) to send custom messages to state lawmakers to tell them why manufacturing is essential
- Manufacturers' toolkit to show state and local officials how your business qualifies as essential ([Click here to download this resource.](#))
- Template letter to governors self-declaring or declaring a supplier as "essential" ([Click here to download](#))
- NAM current [policy priorities](#) for COVID-19 response
- **NOTE: The NAM has full time field advocacy staff in place covering the Midwest (IL, WI and MI); Ohio River Valley (KY, OH and Western PA) and Mid-Atlantic (Eastern PA, MD, VA, NC)**

Please [email NAM Assistant Vice President, Advocacy Michael O'Brien](#) for company-specific support to address disruptions caused by state and local guidance.

External Resources:

- [MultiState tracker](#) of state and local stay in place and mass gathering restrictions; MultiState has this [additional rundown](#) on essential operations of state and local stay in place and mass gathering restrictions; MultiState has this [additional rundown](#) on essential operations
- [Analysis](#) of state "essential" designations prepared by Bracewell LLP
- Council of State Government [library](#) of state COVID-19 orders
- The industrial solutions company Thomas has prepared an operations resource [center](#) for manufacturers

FEDERAL:

The Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency updated its list of "Critical Essential Infrastructure" on Friday, April 17 to include the latest updates suggested by the NAM over the course of the last month.

[Click here to find the latest CISA guidance](#)

The section explaining "Critical Manufacturing" [can be found here](#). Continue working to shape this guidance by emailing CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov and CISAGuidance@nam.org with redailed examples of why manufacturing and supply chain is an essential critical infrastructure. If you have changes to offer, **please give REDLINE suggestions** accompanied by supporting examples. Contact NAM Vice President for Energy and Resources [Rachel Jones](#) for more on this issue.

Alabama:

On April 3, Alabama's State Public Health Officer issued a [stay at home](#) order that lasts until April 30, but which allows individuals to leave their homes to work at "essential" businesses including manufacturing, along with those industries identified by federal CISA guidance — see Section 2(s). Section 2(d) designates the following manufacturing as essential:

Manufacturing facilities, including food processing and production; companies that produce pharmaceuticals, food additives, medical equipment, medical devices and supplies, technology, biotechnology, chemical products, telecommunications products; automotive production and suppliers, airplane, ship, and space vehicle or rocket manufacturers; companies involved in healthcare, energy, steel and steel products, fuel and petroleum exploration and production, lubricants, greases and engine oils, mining, national defense, sanitary and cleaning products, household products, personal care products, products used by any other Essential Business or Operation;

Section 3 clarifies that essential employers may issue credentials to their employees to describe their work at an essential facility, but are not required to do so.

Alaska:

On April 22, Gov. Dunleavy issued Health Order [16](#), allowing the limited reopening of nonessential businesses and in-person retail establishments as soon as April 24. The order pre-empts any local restrictions and requires reopening businesses to practice social distancing, sanitization and other operational limitations as part of this phase.

On April 9, Gov. Dunleavy extended the effect of previous health orders enforcing social distancing and closing non-essential businesses until April 21. (Expand the text associated with Health Mandate [12 here.](#))

On March 27, Governor Dunleavy issued health mandates [011](#) and [012](#). Order 011 encourages social distancing and orders the closing of non-essential businesses. Included with the order is the [Alaska Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure Order](#). Section IV of this order incorporates federal CISA guidance. Order 012 places restriction on travel, banning in-state air travel except for as it relates to the providing of essential services or working in critical infrastructure.

Also on April 9, Alaska initiated a new requirement that businesses defined as essential by Alaska must by email must submit a travel plan or protocol for maintaining critical infrastructure to akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com

Alaska also requires those arriving to the state to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival and to complete this [form](#). Those traveling to the state for critical infrastructure must provide a travel plan or plan for supporting critical infrastructure under the parameters described above.

On March 25, Anchorage Mayor Berkowitz [issued a "hunker down"](#) emergency order to close non-critical businesses and direct residents to stay home as much as possible, with an "essential" business designation for manufacturing in Section 5(a). The mayor's office also provided a [FAQ resource](#) relating to the order which instructs businesses not included in the list



in the order but wish to be deemed as critical to email the mayor's office at covid-19-business@anchorageak.gov.

On March 17, Governor Dunleavy [ordered the closure of all bars](#), restaurants, and other establishments serving food and beverages to public dine-in service. Entertainment facilities are also closed to the public. Governor Dunleavy also [announced the formation of Alaska Economic Stabilization Team](#), to be led by former Governor Sean Parnell and former Senator Mark Begich.

Arizona:

March 30, Governor Ducey issued [executive order](#) 2020-18 "Stay Home, Stay Healthy, Stay Connected" going into effect March 31 at 5:00 pm and expiring on April 30. The order in Section 11(c) defines essential businesses exempt from the stay in place order as being those previously defined in the executive order described below that prohibited local governments from closing essential businesses. That order designated manufacturing businesses as essential.

NEW: On April 7, Gov. Ducey [imposed](#) a mandatory self-quarantine for those arriving in Arizona from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut (and any other places further identified by the Arizona Department of Public Health) for 14 days, exempting from that requirement in Section 2 those arriving to Arizona for essential infrastructure operations. The order advises those who fall into this category to follow CDC guidelines to minimize risk of contagion, such as wearing non-surgical masks.

The March 30 order requires that businesses that continue functioning implement social distancing and follow CDC guidelines for sanitizing areas. Section 15, again clarifies that "no county, city or town may make or issue any order, rule or regulation that restricts or prohibits any person from performing any function designated by either the Governor."

Related to the previous order, on March 23, Ducey signed an [executive order](#) prohibiting the closure of essential business by local governments. The order pre-empts local or municipal orders closing manufacturers:

Manufacture, distribution and supply chain for critical products and industries:

Manufacturing companies, distributors and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportations, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications as well as products used by other Essential Businesses and Operations.

For more, contact [Allison Gilbreath](#) with the Arizona Chamber of Commerce.

Arkansas

A March 25 executive [order](#) by Gov. Hutchinson restricts mass gathering to no more than 10 people, with a specific exception in Section 1(c) for "businesses, manufacturers, and construction companies."

California

On April 13, a series of Western states (CA-OR-WA) announced their intention to work as a group on lifting stay at home orders and reopening commerce. CA Gov. Newsom outlined factors that will shape those states' thinking. [Find that information here.](#)

On March 31, seven counties in the San Francisco Bay area (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Sonoma and Santa Clara Counties) issued new, more restrictive stay in place orders that requires all individuals to stay in their homes and prohibits travel except for work at essential businesses. The orders mirror one another in imposing more limited definitions of "essential" businesses in a way that could impact manufacturers. The order — see Section 13(f) in [Marin County's order](#) — provides a narrower definition of construction, limiting it principally to only COVID-19 responses, and in 13(f)(xx) has language that could severely impact manufacturers:

Businesses that have the primary function of shipping or delivering groceries, food, or other goods directly to residences or businesses. This exemption shall not be used to allow for manufacturing or assembly of non-essential products or for other functions besides those necessary to the delivery operation

There is no other language in there exempting manufacturing as essential business. Companies not designated as essential are permitted to perform Minimum Basic Operations and permit employee travel for those operations, defined in part in Section 13(g) as:

The minimum necessary activities to maintain and protect the value of the business's inventory and facilities; ensure security, safety, and sanitation; process payroll and employee benefits; provide for the delivery of existing inventory directly to residences or businesses; and related functions.

This order would appear to go a step further than the statewide standard set by Gov. Newsom's March 19 [executive order](#) that functionally adopts a "shelter in place" ruling for much of the state of California. The order exempts from the order manufacturers identified as contributing to "critical infrastructure" within the [federal guidance](#) referenced above. Given that the order essentially adopts this federal guidance, manufacturers may refer to the DHS critical infrastructure list in interpreting the California order.

⇒ Following a call with business leaders on Thursday night, the governor's office asked that questions be referred to this address: LegislativeAffairs@CalOES.ca.gov

The governor's office had proposed this rule to create "[consistency](#)" across the state amid the many county or city shelter-in-place orders that have popped up in California throughout the week.

The NAM's state partner in California, California Manufacturers and Technology Association, has been maintaining a rolling update on how these orders affect manufacturers. [Visit and bookmark this link for more.](#) CMTA also [wrote](#) to the governor's Office of Emergency Services on Thursday emphasizing the essential role manufacturers play in the response to coronavirus.

Colorado

On April 20, Gov. Polis said that we would allow his stay-at-home order to expire on April 26 and released [this "back to work" plan](#). The slide deck outlines the conditions under which CO might relax its "stay at home" order to a lesser "safer at home" standard, as well as side-by-side comparisons on how the restrictions for individuals and businesses compare under those different environments. Per an [April 22 slide deck](#), the state may begin relaxing some restrictions to allow curbside or limited, in-person retail business to function between April 27 and May 4.

On April 17, Gov. Polis signed a new executive [order](#) requiring workers in essential businesses to wear masks or face coverings while working and, when in customer-facing role or handling goods, wear gloves where possible. The order expires on May 17, and mandates the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to issue additional guidance. The NAM is tracking the CDPHE's public health order, which is not yet published online.

On April 6, Gov. Polis [extended](#) until April 26 a March 25 stay in place executive [order](#) with exemptions for manufacturers. The essential businesses that are defined as "essential" and exempt from the stay in place order are identified in a [separate public health order](#). Section B(3) of that order offers broad exemptions for critical manufacturing:

Critical Manufacturing, Including:

- Food processing, manufacturing agents, including all foods and beverages
- Chemicals
- Computers and computer components
- Medical equipment, components used in any medical device, supplies or instruments
- Pharmaceuticals
- Sanitary products
- Telecommunications
- Microelectronics/semiconductor
- Agriculture/farms
- Household paper products
- Amended Public Health Order 20-24
- Any business that produces products critical or incidental to the processing, functioning, development, manufacture, packaging, or delivery of any of the categories of products included in this subsection
- Any manufacturing necessary to support a Critical Business

[The governor's office also prepared a FAQ document](#) alongside the order. It makes no mention of the federal CISA guidelines, though the critical manufacturing and critical infrastructure language tracks closely with that. Please also review [this guidance](#) prepared by the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies regarding critical vs. non-critical business. Colorado has also provided a template document for companies seeking to self-designate as [essential](#).

Companies that remain operations are required to maintain minimum basic operations and enact social distancing policies. Per section IV, which encourages local authorities to take action to ensure "maximum compliance" with the order, the statewide stay in place order would not

necessarily seem to supersede local ordinances, such as the one recently imposed by the city of Denver.

Earlier this week, an [order](#) by the city of Denver limited businesses to cease operations unless they are considered essential under Section 6 of the ruling, which initially had no language pertaining to manufacturers. The NAM worked with its instate allies, the Colorado Chamber of Commerce and Colorado Advanced Manufacturing Association, to [write](#) Denver's mayor, asking him to adopt federal CISA guidance and add to it essential designations for manufacturers for the sake of consistent operations statewide and nationally. With the help of the Denver Chamber, the mayor's office [updated the order](#) to add language on essential manufacturing operations in Section 6(f)(xv):

Businesses that supply other essential businesses with the support or supplies necessary to operate; including but not limited to workers for the manufacturing of materials and products needed for medical supply chains, and for supply chains associated with transportation, energy, communications, food and agriculture, chemical manufacturing, nuclear facilities, the operation of dams, water and wastewater treatment, emergency services, and the defense industrial base; additionally, workers needed to maintain the continuity of these manufacturing functions and associated supply chains

San Miguel County March 18 [issued](#) a stay at home policy, closing non essential businesses and defining manufacturing as essential business.

Connecticut

NEW: On April 17, Gov. Lamont signed an executive [order](#) requiring individuals to wear face coverings in public, including places of work, when unable to maintain a safe social distance. The order charges Connecticut's Department of Economic and Community Development to issue guidance on face coverings, which is posted [here](#).

That guidance says that employers must issue face coverings to employees, provide them with materials and a CDC tutorial on how to make their own mask, or "compensate employees for the reasonable and necessary costs employees expend on such materials to make their own masks or cloth face covering."

The requirement takes effect on Monday, April 20 and lasts for the duration of the state of emergency.

On April 10, Gov. Lamont [issued](#) an order extending closures, distancing, and safety measures through May 20, 2020.

On March 20, Gov. Lamont signed a "stay in place" [order](#), adopting the Department of Homeland Security's CISA guidance as its list of "essential" programs and explicitly including "manufacturing, including food processing, pharmaceuticals, and industries supporting the essential services required to meet national security commitments to the federal government and U.S. Military; the defense industrial base, including aerospace, mechanical and software engineers, manufacturing/production workers, aircraft and weapon system mechanics and maintainers."

Per [news reports](#), the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development is responsible for identifying exemptions to the shelter in place order. The department has set up these accounts to respond: COVID19.JIC@ct.gov, or call the DECD small business hotline at 860-500-2333. You can find a list of individual contacts [here](#). Connecticut has added resources clarifying that businesses only need to apply to be designated as essential if they do not believe existing guidance covers their operations. [See the DECD's page for more](#).

On April 7, Gov. Ned Lamont [issued](#) an executive order granting power to the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development to issue legally binding statewide rules for essential employees prescribing additional workplace protective measures. The Safe Workplace for Essential Employees guidance [can be viewed here](#).

Following additional guidance from the state, the NAM's state partner [has produced this resource](#) for employers on how to implement protective measures for the workplace.

For more, contact [Joe Brennan](#) from the Connecticut Business and Industry Association. Please see the analysis and resources prepared by CBIA [here](#).

Delaware

On April 6, Gov. Carney [issued a modification](#) to his order, extending the expiration of his order requiring non-essential businesses to be closed until at least May 15.

On March 31, Gov. Carney issued [travel restrictions requiring](#) visitors from out of state to self-quarantine for 14 days upon entry to the state, clarifying the order "shall not apply to individuals commuting into Delaware to work for an Essential Business."

Gov. John Carney issued a "stay in place" [order](#) on March 22 with broad exemptions for manufacturers. Section 6(j) offers this exemption for manufacturers as "essential" businesses:

Manufacturing: Workers necessary for the manufacturing of materials, goods, products, or similar distribution

The order does not touch on the federal CISA guidance except to order the state's Division of Small Business to consider that guidance when making any clarifications to the order. On April 1, the governor issued additional [guidance](#) restricting business operations for companies that permit customers on their premises.

The state offered a prescriptive yes/no industry list that tracks closely with the problematic structure in Pennsylvania except, in Delaware, all manufacturing industries are approved on this listing as essential industries.

Florida

April 1 Gov. DeSantis issued a clarification [executive order](#) stating the statewide Stay at Home order of earlier in the day, supersedes all local orders.

On April 1, Gov. DeSantis issued a stay at home [order](#) that requires those in Florida to limit movements outside the home to only essential activities. The order defines "essential" activities exempt from the order as those defined in the federal CISA guidance (Section 2A) as well as

those identified in an earlier, partial-state stay at home order which adopted Miami-Dade County's own [order](#) (07-20), which mostly focused on closing non-essential retail businesses, but established in Section 2(ee) that "Factories, manufacturing facilities, bottling plants, or other industrial uses" were permitted as essential. No subsequent order appears to do anything to affect that essential designation. The new executive order extends until April 30, and a clarifying [order](#) emphasizes that the statewide order supersedes any conflicting local order.

DeSantis has also issued some restrictions for out-of-state travelers from [New York, New Jersey or Connecticut](#) and [Louisiana](#) to self-quarantine for 14 days upon entering the state. In Section 1(A) of the order it clarifies that the self-quarantine requirement "shall not apply to ... persons involved in any commercial activity."

A number of additional counties in Florida covering the state's largest metropolitan areas had issued stay in place orders in the absence of any statewide declaration. For updated list of individual city, county and other orders, [click here](#).

Georgia

On April 20, Gov. Kemp issued an [order](#) lifting some of the stay at home requirements for Georgia beginning March 27 to allow minimum basic operations at some in-person retail locations in the state. The order continues to exempt from effect of the order essential businesses defined under the federal CISA guidelines.

On April 8, Gov. Kemp [extended](#) until April 30 his previous executive [order](#) prohibiting mass gatherings of 10 or more people and ordering Georgians to stay in place, with exemptions for "essential" businesses as defined by the federal CISA guidance, along with "suppliers which provide essential goods and services to the critical infrastructure workforce."

Companies that continue in-person operations are required to implement mitigation efforts, including telework, sanitization and *optional* health screenings including temperature checks for employees.

The order empowers the Georgia Department of Economic Development to issue clarity as needed. Significantly, the order also supersedes orders issued by cities or counties in Georgia, including a problematic order as written by the city of Atlanta. The order is effective until April 13.

The exemptions for manufacturers come after the Georgia Association of Manufacturers repeatedly urged the governor to ensure that any stay in place order allow for manufacturers to continue their essential operations.

Hawaii

On March 23, Gov. Ige issued a stay at home [order](#) shuttering businesses in the state except for those determined to be "essential" under the federal CISA guidance. The order includes additional exemptions for manufacturers:

Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries. Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical,



technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, as well as products used by essential businesses and operations;

Businesses that remain in operation must practice social distancing, maintain separate operating hours for high-risk populations and make “readily available” hand sanitizers and sanitizing products.

On April 1, Gov. Ige also [issued](#) travel restrictions requiring inter-island travelers in Hawaii to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival, with exemptions for those considered essential under the federal CISA guidance. All interisland travelers must complete this [form](#).

Idaho

On April 15, Gov. Little issued a new [order](#) extending Idaho’s stay in place order until April 30. The order also imposes a required, 14-day quarantine for visitors to the state unless that individual is traveling to the state for an essential purpose as defined by the CISA guidance.

On April 23, Idaho issued its “Idaho Rebounds” [plan](#) with a staged reopening protocol that would allow some non-essential businesses to resume service during the first half of May and charge non-essential businesses with developing plans toward reopening in the back half of May if certain public health criteria are met.

On March 25, Idaho Gov. Brad Little issued a stay in place [order](#) for the state of Idaho, with exemptions for “essential” businesses as defined by the federal CISA guidance. It makes no additional mention of manufacturing, though adds to essential businesses identified in section 3(f).

Idaho has also issued [enforcement guidance](#) to clarify the effect of the order, this [information](#) about essential services and businesses, and an [FAQ page](#) about the order.

For more, contact [Alex LaBeau](#) with the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry.

Illinois

On April 23, Gov. Pritzker said he would extend Illinois’s stay in place order through May 30 and introduced new restrictions on manufacturers, including requirements to provide face coverings to employees who cannot practice social distancing, and limiting operations to “essential” lines of production. A press release associated with the announcement can be found [here](#). Language regarding manufacturing includes:

ESSENTIAL BUSINESSES AND MANUFACTURING: Essential businesses and manufacturers will be required to provide face-coverings to all employees who are not able to maintain six-feet of social distancing, as well as follow new requirements that maximize social distancing and prioritize the well-being of employees and customers. This will include occupancy limits for essential businesses and precautions such as staggering shifts and operating only essential lines for manufacturers.



Because the order won't be released until next week, the exact impact on manufacturers is unclear. The NAM is working with its partners at the IMA to understand the order in greater detail.

On April 13, Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission (IWCC) issued a [proposed emergency rule](#) allowing employees of essential businesses who are diagnosed with COVID-19 to apply for workers' compensation benefits. The rule would pose challenges for employers to prove that infected individuals contracted the illness outside of the workplace. The NAM's state partner, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, has objected to the order on the grounds that it violates Illinois's open meetings laws, and also requires legislative approval.

April 1, Gov. Pritzker signed an [executive order](#) extending the state's stay in place order through April 30. No additional changes to the language from the March 20th order.

A March 20 [executive order](#) by Gov. Pritzker established stay in place rule beginning Saturday, March 21 and extending through Tuesday, April 7 — but with broad exemptions for manufacturing operations. The relatively favorable declaration comes after dogged work by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to frame for Gov. Pritzker the need for essential manufacturing protections.

The [order](#) defines a number of essential infrastructure items (including food production and construction) and essential businesses — including manufacturing companies and their supply chains. (See section 12(t).) A footnote additionally clarifies that “the definition of Essential Business and Operations is meant to encompass the workers identified” in the DHS-CISA order.

Specifically, the following manufacturing facilities, distribution, and supply chains are considered essential and may continue to operate. Employees are considered essential and may continue working in your facilities.

Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, as well as products used by other Essential Businesses and Operations.

The NAM's state partner, the [Illinois Manufacturers Association](#), offered this analysis: Manufacturers will self-determine if they fall under this guideline. It will not require a special designation or permit from the State of Illinois.

For more, contact [Mark Denzler](#) with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Indiana

On April 20, Gov. Holcomb [announced](#) Indiana's stay-at-home order will be extended to May 1. The order defines follows the CISA guidelines of March 28th for essential business definition.

Previously, Gov. Holcomb had [extended](#) until April 20 a March 23 [order](#) instructing Indiana residents to stay at home until April 20. The initial order defined “essential” business as those

identified by federal CISA guidance along with (in section 14-u) “manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries.”

The Indiana Economic Development Corporation is now offering a Critical Industries Hotline to field industry questions. Call (877) 820-0890 or email covidresponse@iedc.in.gov with your questions.

Businesses that remain operational are to practice social distancing and function at minimum basic operations and encourage telework where possible.

Please visit the state of Indiana’s COVID-19 [resources page](#) for more information.

Iowa

March 17 [order](#) by Gov. Reynolds prohibits mass gatherings of more than 10 people, but limits to “social, community, spiritual, religious, recreational, leisure, and sporting gatherings and events.” On April 2, Gov. Reynolds [extended](#) these restrictions through April 30, though she has not issued a stay at home order that would affect manufacturers. On April 10, she [extended](#) Iowa’s state of emergency through April 30.

Kansas

On April 15, that Gov. Kelly [extended](#) until May 3 her stay at home [order](#) that closes companies except for those defined as essential under the Kansas Essential Functions Framework (KEFF).

Kansas defines a variety of “essential” businesses in a way that is meant to model the federal CISA guidance, though it does not necessarily adopt the CISA framework.

In the most recent order, the KEFF list issues a number of elements of manufacturing, which are specified below:

KEFF 200 DISTRIBUTE

2. Maintain Supply Chains for Essential Functions and Critical Infrastructure (as defined by DHS)
4. Transport Cargo and Passengers by Air
 - a. Manufacture, distribute, sell or maintain aircraft or aircraft parts
5. Transport Cargo and Passengers by Rail
 - a. Manufacture, distribute, sell or maintain trains or train parts
6. Transport Cargo and Passengers by Road
 - c. Manufacture, distribute, sell or maintain automobiles or automobile parts
7. Transport Cargo and Passengers by Vessel
 - a. Manufacture, distribute, sell or maintain cargo or passenger vessels or parts for such vessels

KEFF 300 MANAGE

14. Provide and Maintain Critical Infrastructure
 - a. Construct or repair roads
 - b. Construct, maintain, or clean buildings

- c. Produce or distribute construction materials
- d. Maintain specialized manufacturing or industrial equipment

KEFF 400 SUPPLY

- 2. Fuel Refining and Processing Fuels
 - a. Produce or deliver propane or natural gas
- 4. Manufacture Equipment Used for Essential Functions or Critical Infrastructure (as defined by DHS)
- 5. Produce and Provide Agricultural Products and Services
 - a. Manufacture or maintain agricultural equipment
 - b. Manufacture or distribute agricultural supplies such as seeds and chemicals
- 6. Produce and Provide Human and Animal Food Products and Services
 - a. Manufacture or process food or food products
- 7. Produce Chemicals

The order supersedes any local stay in place order, but also notes (in Section 2) that the Kansas Secretary of Health and Environment is able to promulgate additional restrictions as necessary in response to COVID-19.

The order notes in Section 9(b) that “no prior approval is required for individuals or entities to perform essential functions” as defined by the KEFF framework. Individuals or entities who are uncertain about whether they fall within the framework should email KEFF@ks.gov.

On March 31, the Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment instituted new [rules](#) mandating travelers from certain states and jurisdictions (including New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Louisiana, California, Washington and Colorado) self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival in the state. The order exempts travelers for essential purposes as established by the federal CISA guidelines. The state has posted FAQs about the travel restrictions [here](#).

Kentucky

On April 23, Gov. Beshear rolled out a “Healthy at Work” [platform](#) to engage businesses in the state to help shape the phased reopening of business there. Industry groups can submit reopening proposals [here](#), while individual businesses who want to submit plans can do so [here](#). **Note:** Businesses that are currently open do not need to submit proposals to remain open.

On March 31, Gov. Beshear issued an [Executive Order](#) instructing Kentuckians not to leave the state and for any visitor to the state to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival, with several exceptions including “when required by employment” in Section 1(a).

On March 25, Gov. Beshear issued an [Executive Order](#) that adopts the federal CISA guidance to designate “Life Sustaining Businesses” and builds upon that to include broad exemptions for manufacturing, including:

- I. Supplies for Life Sustaining Businesses.** Business that sell, manufacture, or supply other Life-Sustaining Businesses with the support of materials necessary to operate, including computers, audio and video electronics, household appliances; IT and telecommunication equipment; hardware, paint, flat glass; electrical, plumbing and heating material; sanitary equipment; personal hygiene products; food, food additives,

ingredients and components; medical and orthopedic equipment; optics and photography equipment; diagnostics, food and beverages, chemicals, soaps and detergent; and firearm and ammunition suppliers and retailers for purposes of safety and security.

p. Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries.

Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, as well as products used by other Life Sustaining Businesses or products that could be used to treat or prevent Covid-19.

Notably, the governor has also established an [online portal](#) and hotline to report individuals or establishments not in compliance with the order.

The Kentucky Association of Manufacturers had previously sent a [letter](#) to Gov. Beshear on behalf of Kentucky manufacturers asking for official "essential" designations. This recommendation comes directly from the Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) guidelines.

Louisiana

On March 22, Gov. John Bel Edwards [issued a "stay at home" order](#) restricting mass gatherings to no more than 10 people. The order clarifies that the restrictions do not apply to "factories or manufacturing facilities" (Section 2), and continues in Section 3(C) to emphasize that individuals are allowed to go to and from work to perform essential functions as defined by the federal CISA guidelines. In Section 5, it also orders businesses not designated essential by CISA or explicitly ordered to close by Section 4 to reduce to minimal possible operations at their facilities.

On April 3, Gov. Edwards [extended](#) the order through April 30.

In a follow-up message to clarify the executive order, the governor's office also provided [examples of critical infrastructure businesses](#), including but not limited to:

- Food production, distribution, and sale
- Construction, including, but not limited to, construction required in response to this public health emergency, hospital construction, construction of long-term care facilities, public works construction, and housing construction
- Construction Engineers
- Building management and maintenance
- Airport operations
- Operation and maintenance of utilities, including water, sewer, and gas
- Electrical, including power generation, distribution, and production of raw materials
- Distribution centers
- Oil and biofuel refining
- Roads, highways, railroads, and public transportation
- Ports

- Cybersecurity operations
- Flood control
- Solid waste and recycling collection and removal
- Internet, video, and telecommunications systems

Maine

On April 1, Gov. Mills issued a stay in place [order](#) that adopted as its standard for exempt “essential” activity the definition established by his March 24 [order](#) to close all non-essential to businesses close operations. The order adopts by reference CISA guidance on essential businesses, and adds additional exemptions in Section B(2) for “industrial manufacturing” and “construction and maintenance of essential infrastructure, among other industrial segments. The order extends until April 30.

The Maine Department of Economic and Community Development has posted additional resources to clarify essential businesses in the state, including a [list](#) of essential industries (which includes manufacturing), an essential service designation [request form](#), a FAQ [document](#), and this email address to ask questions: business.answers@maine.gov.

The order is operative until April 8, and requires businesses to practice maximum possible telework, enact social distancing policies, and specifies that businesses that continue operating should “not allow customer, vendor or other visitor in-person contact.”

Maryland

Gov. Larry Hogan on March 30 updated his stay in place [order](#) in a way that continues to adopt the federal CISA guidance for “essential” businesses exempted from the order (Section III-a). Additional [guidance](#) from the governor’s Office of Legal Counsel clarifies that barring curbside pickup for non-essential businesses is a major impact of this order. The Maryland stay at home order is in effect for the duration of its emergency declaration, which Gov. Hogan [extended](#) on April 10 (still with no conclusion date specified).

The governor’s spokesman clarified [via Twitter](#) that employers should determine for themselves whether they should continue operations, and if necessary produce letters for employees explaining their activities.

The previous order on March 23 had similarly adopted the federal CISA guidance regarding essential business operations. In regard to that order, the governor’s office had also issued [accompanying guidance](#) from the its Office of Legal Counsel related to businesses determined to be essential, which includes a listing of a variety of manufacturing sectors, adding that that list is not intended to be exhaustive. A note adds: “The fact that a particular business, organization, or facility is not included in the list does not mean it is excluded from the federal critical infrastructure sectors.”

A state government official, [Rick Neudorff](#), was a primary point of contact in the development of this order in case your organization has clarifying questions. For more, contact [Whitney Harmel](#) with the Maryland Chamber of Commerce.

Massachusetts

On March 31, Gov. Baker extended his stay in place [order](#) through May 4 (past the initial expiration date of April 7). In doing so, Massachusetts also updated its [essential business list](#) to conform with the updated federal CISA guidance, though it does not formally incorporate that guidance as its own. The list does list a number of manufacturing sectors as part of its lengthy list of essential businesses.

The order specifies how companies seeking an exemption or clarification can seek recourse. Companies can either [fill out this form](#), or direct questions to covid19.biz@mass.gov.

[An FAQ page](#) published alongside the guidance clarifies that companies defined as essential businesses do not need to apply to be formally designated as essential.

On March 27, travelers from outside of Massachusetts are required to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival, though the state's Department of Public Health [says](#) that "designated essential workers are exempt from this requirement."

On March 18, Massachusetts had their request approved by SBA for a declaration of economic injury in Massachusetts to assist businesses impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. Businesses can now apply for low-interest federal disaster loans.

Michigan

On April 9, Governor Whitmer extended Michigan's "stay in place" edict with an [executive order](#) that takes effect until April 30 at 11:59 pm. The order incorporates the federal CISA guidance as to what manufacturing operations are considered "essential," though it specifically references the March 19 version of the guidance — not the updated, March 28 version of the guidance. Gov. Whitmer has encountered [some resistance](#) specifically as it relates to how her order affects some retail operations, specifically homegoods retailers.

Though the latest extension supersedes a previous March 23 [order](#), it incorporates the same substantive exemptions for manufacturers.

Section 9 of the order expands upon the CISA guidance to consider as essential "suppliers, distribution centers, or service providers whose continued operation is necessary to enable, support, or facilitate the work of its critical infrastructure workers," along with suppliers, distributors or service providers of those businesses and "suppliers, distribution centers, or service providers further down the supply chain."

The order requires businesses to make all essential designations for workers in critical businesses in writing, "whether by electronic message, public website, or other appropriate means." Business that continue to operate are required to practice social distancing and to practice basic minimum basic operations on premises.

The governor has issued [this FAQ document](#) regarding implementation of the *initial* order. For more information, please contact [John J. Walsh](#) with the Michigan Manufacturers' Association.

Minnesota

On April 8, Gov. Walz issued an updated stay at home [order](#) that still exempts from enforcement “essential” manufacturing, though it imposes stricter language regarding the extent of that exemption.

The order, which will remain in effect until May 4, adopts in Section 4 the federal CISA guidelines as definitions for “critical” businesses, and adds additional critical manufacturing exemptions in Section 6(j):

Critical manufacturing. This includes the critical manufacturing workers listed in the Updated CISA Guidance and the following:

- i. Workers supporting iron ore mining and processing operations and supplier/vendor industries essential to such mining and processing operations.
- ii. Workers supporting printing operations that supply other Critical Sectors. Other printing workers are not exempted.

The order was accompanied by [additional guidance](#) from the state about critical businesses, and directs companies with outstanding questions about whether their company is essential to email the following address: CriticalSectors@state.mn.us.

The order also adds language in Section 6 to narrowly define the extent of the exemption for the stay in place order for individual company personnel:

These critical services exemptions apply only to travel to and from an individual’s home or residence and place of work and an individual’s performance of work duties that cannot be done at their home or residence. Travel may include transportation to and from child care or school settings as necessary to ensure the safe care of children.

The Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, the NAM’s state partner in the state, and other state-based partners had worked proactively to help guide this order. The MN Chamber has a broader COVID-19 toolkit for businesses available [here](#).

Mississippi

On April 17, Gov. Tate Reeves [extended](#) until April 27 Mississippi’s stay in place [order](#) that closes all non-essential businesses in the state. The order adopts the definition of exempt official business as defined in [executive order 1463](#), which made exemptions made for “essential” businesses as defined by the federal CISA guidance as well as added language designating manufacturing as essential:

Manufacturing including food processing and production, pharmaceuticals, food additives, medical equipment, medical devices and supplies, technology, biotechnology, chemical products, telecommunications products, automotive production and suppliers, healthcare, energy, steel and steel products, fuel and petroleum exploration and production, lubricants, greases and engine oils, mining, national defense, sanitary and cleaning products, household products, personal care products, products used by any other Essential Business or Operation

Missouri

On April 16, Gov. Parson [extended](#) until May 3 his original stay at home [order](#) allowing Missourians to leave their home to work at “essential” businesses as defined by the federal CISA guidance. Companies that continue operations must continue to practice social distancing and sanitization.

Any entity that employs individuals to perform essential worker functions, and that is engaged in retail sales to the public, must limit the number of individuals in any particular retail location as follows:

- Retail locations with square footage under 10,000 sq. feet must limit the number of individuals to less than 25% or less of the entity’s authorized fire or building code occupancy, as set by local authorities
- Retail locations with square footage over 10,000 sq. feet must limit the number of individuals to less than 10% percent or less of the entity’s authorized fire or building code occupancy

The order is to be enforced statewide, but allows cities or counties to make additional rules to long as nothing conflicts with the statewide order.

On April 15, the Mayors of St. Louis ([news report here](#)) and Kansas City ([report here](#)) extended their cities’ stay at home orders for another month, until May 15. St. Louis had previously issued an order [here](#), with updates available [here](#). The City of St. Louis has created a “economic development update” resource [here](#). Kansas City’s prior order can be found [here](#).

Several localities had also previously imposed stay in place orders: St. Louis County issued a shelter in place [order](#) from March 23 through April 22 but with specific exemptions for manufacturers, their distributors and supply chain. The county has posted additional FAQ responses [here](#). Jackson County, Missouri (which covers Kansas City) issued a March 22 “stay at home” order matched by other Kansas counties that includes essential designations for the “manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries.” The city of Maryville, MO imposed a stay in place [order](#) on March 29, exempting several “critical manufacturing” businesses as captured in Exhibit A, Item 15 under “Essential Businesses.”

Montana

On April 22, Gov. Bullock issued a [health directive](#) extending the stay at home order just a few days longer, until April 27, with a plan to reopen some non-essential retail businesses thereafter. Employers are asked to keep common areas closed during this phase of reopening and minimize non-essential travel. The order permits bars and restaurants to begin operating again under strict social distancing standards beginning May 4.

On April 7, Gov. Bullock [extended](#) until April 24 the stay at home order he [issued](#) in late March closing all nonessential businesses. The order references CISA guidance for the definition of essential businesses which may continue to operate while this order is in effect.

On March 30, Bullock [issued](#) additional travel restrictions requiring anybody who comes to Montana from out of state for [non-work travel](#) to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival. The

order also authorizes the Montana National Guard to insist with enforcement if called upon by the governor to inquire about travel history or to take temperature checks.

Nebraska

On April 9, the state of Nebraska issued a “[Directed Health Measure](#)” prohibiting mass gatherings of more than 10 people. The order in Section 1 says this requirement “does not include typical office environments, factories” or distribution centers. The order applies statewide, though with differing lengths of effect for different counties in Nebraska. Find a rundown of those deadlines – which range from April 30 to May 11 – [here](#).

A series of local health departments in Nebraska have issued additional Directed Health Measures of their own, with restrictions on mass gatherings but exemptions to allow for “continuity” of business operations. Click the following links to find those orders for the [Central District](#) (Hall, Hamilton & Merrick counties), [Douglas County](#), [Lincoln-Lancaster County](#), [Sarpy-Cass Counties](#), and the [Two Rivers Public Health Department](#).

Nevada

On March 31, Gov. Sisolak issued a stay at home [order](#) for Nevada that exempts from enforcement those leaving their home to work at an “Essential Licensed Business” as established by his March 20 emergency order. That [document](#), in Section 1(b) includes exemptions for “essential infrastructure operations, including ... manufacturing.” Companies that remain in operation must practice social distancing and other mitigation policies. The March 31 order extends the stay in place order until April 30.

On April 8, the governor issued additional [health guidance](#) requiring businesses to enforce social distancing and foot traffic limitations, leaving it to NV OSHA to ensure that businesses practice these standards.

New Hampshire

On March 26, Gov. Sununu [issued](#) a stay-at-home order, accompanied by [list of industry sectors](#) deemed to perform essential services and continue operating while this order is in effect. While the order does not explicitly incorporate CISA guidance, it does provide a broad exemption for manufacturing operations, including a specific manufacturing section:

Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying materials and products for industries that include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, construction, gun and related products (including associated retail), operations of dams, water and wastewater treatment, national defense, communications, as well as products used by other essential businesses and operations

If the function of your business is not listed above, but you believe that it is essential or it is an entity providing essential services or functions, you may request designation as an essential business. These requests should be submitted to essential@nheconomy.com and include basic contact information and a brief justification.

On March 24, the NAM's state partner the Business Association of New Hampshire, wrote Gov. Sununu to urge him to designate all manufacturers as "essential" businesses as part of any stay in place order.

New Jersey

On April 8, Gov. Murphy [signed](#) a new executive order tightening rules around New Jersey's stay in place order. The order seeks to halt "non-essential" construction and issues new operational requirements for manufacturers and warehouse facilities in the state.

The order in Section 3 imposes additional business operation for continuing, essential construction projects, manufacturing businesses in New Jersey and warehousing businesses including:

- Prohibiting worksite visits from non-essential visitors
- Limiting onsite meetings to fewer than 10 people
- Requiring social distancing of 6+ feet
- Staggering work start/stop times, lunch breaks and work times "when practicable" to promote operational safety
- Restrict number of people who can access common areas (restrooms, breakrooms) concurrently
- Require infection control practices (hand washing, proper tissue disposal)
- Limit sharing of tools, equipment and machinery
- Providing sanitization materials to workers and visitors
- Require frequent sanitization of "high-touch" areas (restrooms, breakrooms, equipment, machinery)

The order also in Section 3(g) provides extensive requirements for workers and visitors to wear protective coverings. Requirements include:

- Workers and visitors wearing cloth face coverings in accordance with CDC recommendations while on premises (except when doing so would inhibit the individual's health or if the person is under 2-years-old)
- Workers wearing gloves on premises
- Businesses must provide at their expense these face coverings and gloves for employees
- Refusing entry to visitors who refuses to wear a cloth face covering for non-medical reasons
 - Individuals are not required to produce medical documentation if they refuse to comply for stated medical condition

Those business are also required to implement the following protocol, including:

- Separating and sending home workers who present symptoms consistent with COVID-19 upon arrival at work or during the day
- Promptly notifying workers of known COVID-19 exposures on the worksite
- Clean and disinfect affected worksites in accordance with CDC guidance

The order also has extensive restrictions on construction, ordering construction projects sites shut down unless they are defined as “essential” under the order, including:

- Projects necessary for delivering health services, including hospital construction, other health care facilities and pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities
- Transportation projects (including roads, bridges, and mass transit facilities or physical infrastructure, including work done at airports or seaports;
- Utility projects (including energy and electricity production and transmission, or decommissioning of facilities)
- Construction projects of facilities that house the manufacturing, distribution, storage or servicing of goods or products sold by online retail or essential retail businesses
- Residential construction projects that are already underway
- Affordable housing, schools and other education facilities

This order builds upon the two orders issued by Murphy in March establishing a "shelter in place" rule, but with broad exemptions for manufacturers.

[E.O. 108](#) supersedes any state or municipal determination, indicating the statewide ordinance governs all of New Jersey. [E.O. 107](#) provides detail for the shelter in place ruling.

[A FAQ document](#) about E.O. 107 prepared by Business.NJ.Gov, the state’s commerce and innovation office, clarifies that manufacturing in the state may continue:

Manufacturing, industrial, logistics, ports, heavy construction, shipping, food production, food delivery, and other commercial operations may continue operating, but as explained above, they should limit staff on site to the minimal number to ensure that essential operations can continue.

E.O. 107 does not mention manufacturing and focuses mostly on restrictions for retail businesses.

Other provisions of E.O. 107 provide exemptions for individuals to leave their residence to “reporting to, or performing, their job” (section 2-5).

Section 10 says that businesses remaining open must accommodate employee “telework” wherever possible, while Section 11 orders businesses to practice social distancing and reduced workforce arrangements wherever possible for employees who cannot telework.

Finally, the order makes clear that the “State Director of Emergency Management, who is the Superintendent of State Police,” is the official “to make additions, amendments, clarifications, exceptions, and exclusions to that list.”

The NAM is working closely with its state partner, the New Jersey Business and Industry Association, to further address member inquiries. For more, please contact [Michele Siekerka](#), Esq. with the New Jersey Business and Industry Association.

New Mexico

On April 23, Governor Lujan-Grisham [said](#) she would further extend until May 15 a [stay in place order](#) that closes all non-essential businesses, with an exemption for manufacturers and other “essential” businesses. The manufacturing exemption for essential businesses in Section 3(h) reads:

Manufacturing operations involved in food processing, manufacturing agents, chemicals, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, sanitary products, household paper products, microelectronics/semi-conductor, primary metals manufacturers, electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturers, and transportation equipment manufacturers.”

Sections 3(g) and 3(n) also offer exemptions for critical utilities and power generation:

Infrastructure operations including, but not limited to, public works construction, commercial and residential construction and maintenance, airport operations, public transportation, airlines, taxis, private transportation providers water, gas, electrical, oil drilling, oil refining, natural resources extraction or mining operations, nuclear material research and enrichment, those attendant to the repair and construction of roads and highways, solid waste collection and removal, trash and recycling collection, processing and disposal, sewer, data and internet providers, data centers, technology support operations, and telecommunications systems;

AND

Utilities, including their contractors and suppliers, engaged in power generation, fuel supply and transmission, water and wastewater supply;

The order does not appear to reference the federal CISA guidance for essential businesses. Businesses seeking clarity on essential or non-essential status may send inquiries to covid.exemption@state.nm.us.

Gov. Lujan-Grisham’s executive [order](#) requiring travelers to New Mexico via air travel to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival has no clear exemptions for essential businesses such as manufacturers, and the NAM is working to understand the implications of that for companies in the state.

For more, please contact [Larry Sontagg](#) with the New Mexico Business Coalition.

New York

On April 16, Gov. Cuomo [extended](#) New York’s order to close non-essential businesses until May 15.

On April 15, Gov. Cuomo [indicated](#) that he would soon sign an executive order requiring New Yorkers to wear masks or face coverings “when out in public and in situations where social distancing cannot be maintained, such as on public transportation.”

The [order](#) specifically says:



Effective at 8 p.m. on Friday, April 17, 2020 any individual who is over age two and able to medically tolerate a face-covering shall be required to cover their nose and mouth with a mask or cloth face-covering when in a public place and unable to maintain, or when not maintaining, social distance.

On April 12, Gov. Cuomo [signed](#) an executive order requiring employers to provide masks to essential employees who interact with the public. The order requires “any employees who are present in the workplace shall be provided and shall wear face coverings when in direct contact with customers or members of the public.” Also per the order, “Businesses must provide, at their expense, such face coverings for their employees.”

On March 22, Gov. Andrew Cuomo issued [guidance](#) through Empire State Development for businesses to reduce their in-office presence by 100% with the exception of those manufacturers considered “essential.” This stay in place order was [extended](#) until April 29.

Empire State Development has developed [this listing of businesses](#) considered “essential” for the purpose of this order, including a number of manufacturers, specifically including food processing, all foods and beverages, chemicals, medical equipment/instruments, pharmaceuticals, safety and sanitary products, telecommunications, microelectronics/semi-conductor, agriculture/farms and paper products.

If the function of your business is not included in the list but you believe it should be deemed essential, you may [request designation](#) as an essential business. You can email those applications to covid19designations@esd.ny.gov.

The state has set up a [portal](#) and [FAQ](#) for businesses to submit business-related COVID-19 issues and questions.

Per the NAM’s state partner, the Business Council of New York, suppliers that make material products for essential businesses are included as essential businesses. However, to the extent that these suppliers produce material for both essential and non-essential businesses, it is expected that the suppliers will adhere to the requirements to reduce employees for non-essential lines/production activities to the extent practical. Regardless, employers are strongly encouraged to allow employees to work from home for those employees not needed in the actual manufacture of materials/products that are part of the essential business supply chain (i.e. human resources, accounting, etc.).

Earlier in the week, Governor Cuomo [issued an executive order](#) closing all indoor common areas of shopping centers, restaurants should limit themselves to take-out and delivery orders, and closing all places of public amusement, both indoor and outdoor. Limits on mass gatherings and public spaces [imposed](#) on March 13 with no specific implications for manufacturers in the state.

NYC has also [ordered](#) all establishments that serve food and drink closed until further notice, they may remain open for the sole purpose of carry-out and delivery orders. All entertainment venues ordered closed, commercial gyms closed. A shelter in place order has not yet been imposed.

North Carolina

On April 23, Gov. Cooper [extended](#) through May 8 his initial stay at home executive [order](#) that closes businesses in the state with exemptions for manufacturers as defined by CISA, added to with additional language for manufacturers.

Section 2(C)(2) incorporates the federal CISA guidelines by reference, while Section 2(C)(26) adds additional language for “Manufacture, distribution and supply chain for critical products and industries”:

Manufacture, distribution and supply chain for critical products and industries. Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, communications, as well as products used or commonly sold by other COVID-19 Essential Businesses or Operations.

The order requires businesses that remain operational to function at minimum basic operations and practice social distancing.

Most notably, Section 4 of the order goes in great length to note that the statewide executive order does not prohibit local jurisdictions from imposing harsher restrictions in response to COVID-19 (Section 4-A). For that reason, a rundown of the existing local stay in place orders still follows below, though none have been so far enacted without exemptions for manufacturers.

- On March 26, Buncombe County (Asheville) [issued](#) a stay at home order. The order incorporates CISA guidance, but also incorporates an exception for manufacturers who might not be covered by CISA, stating “Any manufacturer who retools so that a substantial part of their business is for the purpose of manufacturing and producing ventilators, personal protective equipment (PPE), or another good supporting medical response (e.g., sanitizer, disinfectant) is considered an “essential business” under this Order.”
- On March 24, Guildford County (Greensboro) [issued](#) a stay at home order which incorporates exceptions for “federally identified critical infrastructure components” to be deemed essential and continue operating.
- On March 25, Pitt County (Greenville) [issued](#) a stay at home order which incorporates CISA’s guidance on essential businesses permitted to remain open.
- On March 26, Orange County (Chapel Hill, adjacent to Durham) issued a stay at home [order](#) which incorporates CISA’s guidance on essential businesses permitted to remain open.
- The Town of Beaufort has issued a stay at home [order](#) which incorporates CISA’s guidance on essential businesses permitted to remain open.
- On March 25, the Mayor of Durham issued a stay at home [order](#) which incorporates CISA’s guidance on essential businesses permitted to remain open. The city has also provided a [FAQ resource](#).

- On March 24, Mecklenburg County (which covers Charlotte) issued a stay in place [order](#) with an exemption (Section 20) for “manufacture, distribution and supply chain for critical products and industries.” The county also issued this [FAQ resource](#).
- On March 25, Cabarrus County (adjacent to the Charlotte area) issued a stay in place [order](#) that includes exemptions for essential industries, which in this order includes “Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries.” (Section 20)

The NC Chamber has produced a [resources page](#) for NC businesses as they respond to COVID-19. The Business Emergency Operations Center in North Carolina remains the main point of contact for NC Business Operation questions. Please contact [Persia Payne-Hurley](#) with NCDPS for more.

North Dakota

On March 27, Gov. Burgum issued an executive [order](#) shutting down bars, restaurants and other public retail businesses with no apparent impact on manufacturers. On April 16, he [extended](#) that through April 30.

The ND Department of Public health updated on April 8 [travel restrictions](#) requiring those traveling from international destinations or other parts of the United States to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival in North Dakota. The order exempts critical infrastructure workers as defined by the federal CISA guidance, inclusion of which came at the urging of the North Dakota Chamber.

On April 6, the mayors of Fargo and West Fargo issued a limited “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” [order](#) with no apparent impact on manufacturers. The order reinforces Gov. Burgum’s directives, urges retail businesses to limit occupancy and encourages other businesses that continue operating to practice social distancing, sanitization and telework.

For more, contact [Matt Gardner](#) with the North Dakota Chamber.

Ohio

On April 2, Ohio Gov. Mike DeWine extended the state’s stay in place [order](#) through May 1 and adopted a mandatory self-quarantine for out-of-state visitors. The order provides exemptions from both requirements for “essential” businesses, which the updated order defines as those industries identified by the federal CISA guidance as well as added language for manufacturing:

Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries.

Manufacturing companies, distributors and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitization, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, as well as products used by other Essential Businesses and Operations.

The order also provides a dispute settlement mechanism for instances where local orders might be in conflict, directing the Ohio Department of Public Health to settle the matter. Businesses

that remain operational must enforce six-foot distances in between customers, provide hand sanitizers and provide hours during which vulnerable populations can patronize those businesses.

On March 23, OMA's legal counsel, Bricker & Eckler, has produced [this analysis of Ohio's stay-at-home order](#) and its impact on manufacturers.

The NAM's state partners, the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, [issued this additional guidance from their legal counsel](#). [Click here for the Ohio Manufacturers' Association's resource page](#).

OMA has also joined with the Ohio Hospital Association and the Ohio Manufacturing Extension Program to form the **Ohio Manufacturing Alliance** to combat COVID-19. [Click here](#) for a fact sheet on the alliance, and contact the group [here](#).

Oklahoma

On April 22, Gov. Stitt released an "Open Up and Recover Safely" [plan](#) that calls for reopening some non-essential retail businesses between April 24 and May 1, with a goal of lifting restrictions further by May 15. Employers in Oklahoma are asked to keep common areas closed, practice social distancing and minimize non-essential travel.

On April 1, Gov. Stitt issued a new executive [order](#) that applies statewide that prohibits mass gatherings larger than 10 people, closes non-essential businesses and which clarifies previous self-quarantine orders to make exemptions for essential businesses.

The latest order (in Section 20) adopts the federal CISA guidance as Oklahoma's definition of essential businesses, and adds to it a number of additional manufacturing sectors as defined by [this amended memorandum](#). The order maintains a mandatory, 14-day self-quarantine for those arriving in Oklahoma from Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Washington, California or Louisiana. After direct input from the NAM's partner, the State Chamber of Oklahoma, the new order exempts from this travel restriction workers who come into the state under the order's definition of essential businesses. This order affecting businesses is in effect until April 30.

Separately, an April 16 [order](#) by Gov. Stitt requires that Oklahomans over the age of 65 and with vulnerable health conditions must stay at home until May 15 "except for working in critical infrastructure sectors" as defined by the order.

For those companies unsure about their status, Oklahoma has provided additional resources including an essential business [list](#) and exemption application form [here](#).

Oregon

A March 23 [order](#) by Gov. Brown orders closed beginning March 24 the closure of businesses "for which close personal contact is difficult or impossible to avoid," mostly applying to spas, gyms, amusement parks and the like. The order keeps closed bars and restaurants for on-premises service. The restrictions appear only to affect retail businesses and do not affect manufacturing or other industrial operations, except to require businesses to practice maximum possible amounts of telework, and to "designate an employee or officer to establish, implement, and enforce social distancing policies."

Pennsylvania

On April 20, Gov. Wolf [extended](#) the effect of the mask requirement and Pennsylvania's stay at home [order](#) through May 8, incorporating the same exemptions for essential business as designated within previous orders. Note that the stay at home order affects individuals rather than direct business operations (orders governing which are outlined below.)

NEW APRIL 15: A new Department of Health [order](#) issued April 15 in Pennsylvania requires businesses that are maintaining operations in Pennsylvania to provide masks for employees to wear during the normal course of daily operations. You can find answers to FAQs [here](#).

Section A(10) of the order says businesses that have been approved to continue operations must:

Provide masks for employees to wear during their time at the business, and make it a mandatory requirement to wear masks while on the work site, except to the extent an employee is using break time to eat or drink, in accordance with the guidance from the Department of Health and the CDC. Employers may approve masks obtained or made by employees in accordance with Department of Health guidance

The order also imposes additional operational requirements of businesses in Pennsylvania, including staggering work and break start and stop times, limiting access to common areas and enforcing social distancing within break spaces, conducting meetings virtually, providing employees with access to regular handwashing, and prohibiting visits by non-essential persons.

The order (in Section A(3)) also offers detailed requirements of businesses that have been exposed to a person with a probable or confirmed case of COVID-19. Requirements include:

- Closing off and ventilating areas visited by an infected person for 24 hours before disinfecting those areas
- Identifying employees who were in close contact with a possibly infected person, notify them of such, monitor them for symptoms and dispatch them from work if they become sick, and implement [CDC Guidance](#) for employees who interacted with an infected person
- Implement temperature screenings before work or work shifts, and send home employees with a temperature above 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit

Compliance with the order is due by April 19 at 8:00 p.m., and Gov. Wolf has authorized the following agencies to enforce the order:

- Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
- Department of Health
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Labor and Industry
- Pennsylvania State Police
- Local officials, using their resources to enforce closure orders within their jurisdictions

Gov. Wolf signed a new executive [order](#) authorizing state agencies to “commandeer and utilize all PPE, pharmaceuticals, and other medical resources required” within the state to respond to

COVID-19, seizing these items “from all private, public, and quasi-public health care providers and facilities, as well as manufacturers and suppliers of PPE, pharmaceuticals, and other medical resources located within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.”

Companies “are required to submit current inventory quantities of PPE, pharmaceuticals, and other medical resources” to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency by April 13.

Finally, the order pledges to compensate those entities from whom the state commandeers PPE, pharmaceuticals and other medical resources “under terms and conditions agreed upon.” The compensation price of those items “shall be the average price at which the same or similar consumer goods or services were obtainable in the affected areas during the last seven days immediately prior to March 6, 2020.”

Related to the specific items sought by the state of Pennsylvania, its Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) [established a portal](#) for manufacturers, distributors and suppliers to provide information about inventory to the agency. Along with the list below, PEMA published a “[critical medical supplies resource guide](#)” with some additional details about the performance standards required of several of these categories. The input form itself can be found [here](#).

PEMA has established an email account for companies with questions about the procurement or supply needs, found here: RA-procinternet@pa.gov

PEMA has also established an email account for serving legal process information during COVID-19: RA-EMPEMALEGAL@pa.gov

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

- Surgical/Procedure Masks
- N95/N99 Form Fitting Respirators
- Face masks with integrated shield
- Powered Air Purifying Respirator, PAPRs
- Alcohol Based Hand Rub

Hospital Supplies

- Ventilators with PEEP Functionality
- Ventilator Circuits
- Endotracheal Tubes
- Hospital Gowns

Lab Supplies

- UVT 3 mL with flocced flex minitip
- Nasopharyngeal (NP) flocced swabs and viral transport media tubes (1-3 mL)

Diagnostics Supplies and Instruments

- Roche MagNA Pure 96 DNA and Viral NA Small Volume Kits
- Roche MagNA Pure 96 System Fluid and Tips
- Roche MagNA Pure 96 External Lysis Buffer
- Biomerieux NuciSENS EasyMAG extraction system and supplies



The NAM's state partner, the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association issued [this statement](#) in response to the actions by Gov. Wolf.

April 3: Gov. Wolf closed applications for businesses to be determined as an “essential” business that is exempt from stay in place and business closure laws. The state will continue to review applications that have been made, but no longer accept new applications for a waiver. Please read the section below closely, which makes clear that companies do not necessarily have to apply for an exemption.

While companies will not be able to submit new exemption applications, we have maintained the information below as guidance and context for manufacturers.

Beginning March 21, Gov. Wolf in Pennsylvania [ordered](#) all “non-life sustaining” businesses to close their physical locations. The state’s determination of which businesses are considered “life-sustaining” is based on NAICS codes, and [can be found here](#). (Last updated April 1.)

Additional guidance for manufacturers in the state is available via an [updated FAQ](#) document.

That FAQ goes into more detail about how companies should determine whether they are “life-sustaining” under the PA orders, and whether to see an exempt business waiver. Since the current (March 24) yes/no [list](#) is based on NAICS codes, they advise companies to first see whether the NAICS code they use to (for instance) buy insurance or pay taxes matches up with the list provided by the state. If a company’s code falls within those categories, they are not required to seek a waiver and may remain open so long as they practice social distancing and other mitigation efforts.

Companies that don’t fall within that list of “life-sustaining” businesses should apply for a waiver through the state of PA, determinations on which will be made to align as best as possible with the federal CISA guidance. The updated FAQ about on the state's order clarifies that businesses that have applied for a waiver should presume not to operate under the governor’s existing order unless informed explicitly by the state that they have received a waiver to do so. (See [Question 3](#) here.)

While waiver applications are now currently closed to new submissions, Pennsylvania had made available [business waiver application form](#). [According to the governor’s office](#), exemptions would be made with an eye toward the federal CISA guidance. The update came after a flood of exemption requests directed into the governor’s office by the NAM. We had also directed companies to the following key contacts in Pennsylvania:

- ⇒ Companies should please email RA-dcexemption@pa.gov with the Institute’s name, you or another contact person, contact information and DCED will be in touch with details about the process.
- ⇒ The governor’s office has set up a hotline and email address for manufacturers to send questions regarding their ability to continue operations: 1-866-466-3972 or ra-dcedcs@pa.gov
- ⇒ Elena Cross in the governor’s office is the lead staff contact: elecros@pa.gov

Puerto Rico

The government of Puerto Rico has imposed some of the most severe restrictions on businesses, [ordering](#) most businesses closed including manufacturers. Manufacturers may petition for exemptions under these guidelines issued March 18 by the Puerto Rico Department of Economic Development and Commerce. [Please click here for a copy of that order.](#)

The NAM's state partner in Puerto Rico issued [this guidance](#) (in Spanish), and the NAM is working to ensure manufacturers' continued ability to operate in Puerto Rico.

Rhode Island

On April 7, Gov. Raimondo [extended](#) until May 8 Rhode Island's stay in place [order](#) that orders closed only non-essential retail businesses in the state. The order has no apparent impact for manufacturers.

Gov. Raimondo has also [ordered](#) all out-of-state visitors – not just those from New York – who **travel to the state for a non-work reason** to self-quarantine for 14 days.

For more, contact [Deb Cochrane](#) with the Rhode Island Manufacturers Association.

South Carolina

On April 6, Gov. McMaster issued an updated stay at home [order](#) requiring a list of “[non-essential](#)” businesses like entertainment venues, recreational and athletic facilities, and close-contact service providers to close, while also for the first time defining the list of “essential” activities for which individuals could leave their homes. The order, in Section F(1), defines “essential” businesses as those identified by the federal CISA guidelines. The order will stay in effect through the duration of the state of emergency for South Carolina is in effect, and empowers the South Carolina Department of Commerce to issue additional clarifications. On April 12, Gov. McMaster [extended](#) the state of emergency for another 15 days.

On April 20, Gov. McMaster issued an [order](#) allowing a series of “non-essential” retail establishments to begin reopening in South Carolina, a step toward gradual reopening of the state. Retail businesses that begin reopening for operations must enforce an occupancy limit of no more than 20% of the establishment and practice social distancing and sanitization.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce can be reached at the following contact information: covid19sc@sccommerce.com or at 803-734-2873.

Also on April 3, Gov. McMaster issued an [order](#) affecting rental properties that exempts in Section 1(D)(2) those individuals engaged in operations or services identified by the federal CISA guidance, as well as

Individuals operating commercial vehicles transporting essential goods and products, such as food, water, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, fuels and petroleum products (to include fuel oil, diesel oil, gasoline, kerosene, propane, and liquid petroleum), livestock, poultry, feed for livestock and poultry, and crops and other agricultural products ready to be harvested (to include timber and wood chips);

individuals employed by airlines; and individuals otherwise engaged in commercial transportation activities.

Crucially, in Section 1(E), Gov. McMaster also applied these exemptions to his previous executive order that imposed travel restrictions for out-of-state visitors to South Carolina. That [order](#) imposed a mandatory 14-day quarantine for individuals who have traveled to the state from high-risk areas, specifically the states of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, as well as the City of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The clarification came after direct advocacy by the NAM's state partner, the SC Chamber, and the NAM urging Gov. McMaster to clarify the travel restrictions to clearly designate manufacturing as essential.

South Dakota

On April 6, Gov. Noem signed two new executive orders, the first (statewide) one [encouraging](#) businesses to modify practices or scale down operations. The [order](#) urges South Dakota businesses to maximize telework and implement social distancing, and strongly encourages enclosed retail establishments to modify or suspend business. Though the order makes no formal requirements of businesses, it references the federal CISA guidance as the guidelines for essential businesses that should not be limited by the order.

A second [order](#) signed by Noem [requires](#) vulnerable individuals (defined by the [order](#) to include adults over the age of 65 and those with underlying medical conditions) in Minnehaha and Lincoln Counties (covering the Sioux Falls area) to stay at home. However, individuals within those categories who are employed in "essential" businesses as defined by the federal CISA guidance are exempt from the order.

Tennessee

On April 13, Gov. Lee [extended](#) until April 30 his previous executive [order](#) requiring those in Tennessee to stay in place until April 14, with exemptions for essential business as defined by his earlier [Executive Order No. 22](#).

On April 20, Gov. Lee [indicated](#) that he would lift the stay at home order for much of the state beginning April 27, and not extend the order in its current form past April 30 except for Shelby, Madison, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox and Sullivan counties — where the governor said he would work with local public health officials to indicate their own reopening strategies.

Attachment A specifies essential businesses allowed to continue operating, incorporating the federal CISA guidance in Section 1, and adding additional exemptions for manufacturers in Section 25:

Manufacturing, distribution and supply chain for critical products and industries.

This includes but is not limited to: manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, bio technology, healthcare, chemicals, sanitation, waste pick up and disposal, agriculture and agricultural products, food and beverage, household consumer products, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, Defense and National Defense, and



communications, as well as products used by or component parts of other Essential Services.

For more, contact [Kelly Boutwell](#) with the Tennessee Chamber of Commerce.

Texas

NEW: On April 17, Gov. Abbott established by executive [order](#) his “Strike Force to Reopen Texas,” which outlines the governor’s “expectation that it [the stay at home order] will not be extended in its current form.” The order calls on the Strike Force to develop recommendations before May 1 on the gradual return to normal business in Texas.

NEW: On April 16, the Dallas County [imposed](#) new requirements that individuals who work in essential businesses to wear face masks “to the greatest extent possible” when performing work. Individuals who are patronizing essential businesses or riding mass transit are also required to cover their face, and essential businesses are permitted to turn away patrons who are not wearing face coverings.

On March 31, Gov. Abbott signed an executive [order](#) requiring Texans to minimize in-person contact with other people who are not part of the same household, and which adopts an “essential” business designation that consists of everything contained within the revised version of the federal CISA guidance. The order requires the Texas Division of Emergency Management to maintain a list of essential businesses ([found here](#)), along with an exemption request form (which can be found on the [same page](#)) and email address: EssentialServices@tdem.texas.gov

The March 31 order supersedes any local ordinance that restricts essential businesses as identified within [GA-14](#). It leaves in place travel restrictions identified in previous orders.

The Texas Division of Emergency Management issued an update to their travel restriction guidance to clarify that businesses identified as essential in Order GA-14 are considered essential and do not need to apply for a waiver under the travel restrictions put into place in previous orders. The agency emphasized that employees of companies covered by the CISA Essential Critical Infrastructure Guidance [should carry a letter from their employer identifying them as such and stating that they are traveling for a business purpose](#).

The travel orders signed by Abbott imposed mandatory self-quarantines for travelers from geographies with high outbreaks of COVID-19 to subject themselves to a mandatory, 14-day self-quarantine upon arrival in Texas. Abbott’s first order ([GA-11](#)) affected those traveling from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut or the City of New Orleans. On March 30, Abbott [expanded](#) that order to include travelers from California, Washington state, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit and Miami. That order was also expanded to include the entire state of Louisiana and [ordered](#) the Texas Department of Public Safety to enforce a mandatory border quarantine for those arriving from Louisiana.

For companies unclear about their status can [complete this form](#) to seek additional exemptions from the travel restrictions.

The NAM’s state partners have indicated that companies are able to continue operations while awaiting a determination from TDEM, but recommends making sure that all essential workers



have their company ID and a credential or letter indicating that they are an essential worker for your company as specified by the federal CISA guidance.

On March 22, the County of Dallas issued a “shelter in place” [order](#) that provides exemptions for businesses identified as “essential” within the federal CISA guidance, along with “any manufacturer who retools so that a substantial part of their business is for the purpose of manufacturing and producing ventilators,” who may apply for an “essential business” exemption.

[On March 24](#), Harris County Judge issued a stay-at home [order](#) until April 3, residents are to stay home except for groceries and errands, or if they work in essential industries. This order applies to unincorporated Harris County as well the city of Houston and other municipalities. The order lists as essential those industries identified by the federal CISA guidance, and makes additional exemptions for manufacturers in Section 2(b)(xi):

Infrastructure, Development, Operation and Construction. For example, public works construction, construction of housing or other types of construction including commercial, manufacturing, airport operations and aircraft manufacturing, maintenance or repair, water, sewer, gas, electrical, oil refining, roads and highways, public transportation, solid waste collection and removal, internet, and telecommunications systems (including the provision of essential global, national, and local infrastructure for computing services, business infrastructure, communications, and web-based services).

[Workers in the energy industry](#) as well as at the Port of Houston, which Mayor Sylvester Turner said are crucial to the local economy, will be allowed to remain on the job. They must implement social distancing rules.

On March 24, the city of Ft. Worth [issued](#) a stay at home order that adopts the federal CISA guidance as the standard for exemptions as “essential” business operations.

Galveston County issued a [stay-at-home order](#), businesses identified as “essential” within the federal CISA guidance, along with “any manufacturer who retools so that a substantial part of their business is or will be producing medical supplies in response to shall be considered an essential business.

On March 24, the City of Austin [issued](#) a stay in place order that, in Exhibit B attached with the order, exempts critical manufacturing in Section 2(d) and in Section 2(q) incorporates by reference the federal CISA guidelines.

Utah

On March 28, Gov. Herbert [issued](#) recommendations that Utahns stay at home, but the order specifies that it is not a “stay in place” order.

On April 9, Gov. Herbert signed an [order](#) requiring visitors to Utah to complete a “travel declaration form” that includes information like point of entry, contact information, COVID-19-related health information, travel information prior to arrival, final destination and travel companions. The order applies to air travelers and motorists alike, who are required to complete the form within three hours of arriving in Utah. This order will remain in effect through May 1,

and appears to apply to all travelers, including those who arrive for essential business functions. The program is administered by the Utah Dept. of Transportation.

With Utah one of the few states yet to issue a statewide order, six counties covering Salt Lake City and central Utah. While none of the orders explicitly close broad categories of businesses beyond retail establishments like hairdressers or in-person restaurant services, [Salt Lake County](#), [Weber-Morgan Counties](#), and [Wasatch County](#) all incorporate by reference the federal CISA guidance as examples of essential businesses at which persons are permitted to leave their home for work. [Davis](#) and [Tooele](#) Counties encourage businesses to minimize in-person operations, while [Summit County](#) simply extends a state of emergency in response to COVID-19.

Vermont

On April 10, Gov. Scott [extended](#) Vermont's stay in place order until May 15. The initial [order](#), issued on March 24, closed all non-essential business, including manufacturing among those essential businesses exempted from the order, defined as, "critical manufacturing, including food and animal feed manufacturing, processing and supply, pharmaceuticals and other manufacturing necessary to support the COVID-19 response as well as economic and national security." The order does not mention the federal CISA guidance.

On March 30, Gov. Scott issued an [order](#) requiring "any person, resident or non-resident, travelling into Vermont for anything other than an essential purpose" to immediately self-quarantine for 14 days or the balance of 14 days dating from the day of arrival. This order, in Section 2, defines as essential purposes those activities outlined in the March 24 order which exempts manufacturers.

The order further charges the Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development (ACCD) to develop additional guidance as to what businesses are critical to health and safety, along with a process for responding to questions regarding acceptable continuation of business operations. Secretary Michael Schirling can be emailed here (michael.schirling@vermont.gov) and deputy secretary Ted Brady (ted.brady@vermont.gov) here.

Virginia

On March 30, Gov. Northam issued a stay in place [order](#) that, in Section 2(b), says that its terms do not apply "to the operation of businesses not required to close to the public under Executive Order 53." The stay in place order is in effect until June 10.

Executive Order 53, [issued](#) by Northam on March 23, imposed mass gathering restrictions that appear to apply only to retail business establishments. Other businesses "offering professional services" are allowed to remain open, though they are encouraged to adopt social distancing and telework standards wherever possible. On April 15, the governor [extended](#) this order until May 8.

Additional guidance from Gov. Northam's office is posted [here](#). For more, contact [Kimberly Noonan](#) with the Virginia Manufacturers Association.

Washington

On April 2, Gov. Inslee [extended](#) until May 4 his “stay at home” [executive order](#) shuttering all non-essential businesses in Washington State until April 6. The order, in Section 1(b), incorporates by reference the federal CISA guidance as the designation of essential manufacturing businesses. See the “Federal” section above for more detail there. Washington issued a critical infrastructure clarification [document](#) alongside the order, which mirrors the CISA guidance.

Businesses seeking clarification as to whether their business qualifies as essential under this guidance can email business@mil.wa.gov. There is also a form which businesses can fill out [here](#) to “register” as essential.

The NAM’s state partner, the Association of Washington Business, which worked closely with Gov. Inslee to ensure basic essential designations for manufacturers, has posted an extensive resource page regarding the emergency order [here](#). For more, contact [Jason Hagey](#) with the Association of Washington Business.

West Virginia

On April 4, Gov. Jim Justice issued executive [orders](#) tightening restrictions on business operations in six counties within West Virginia, covering its eastern panhandle near Washington, D.C. and the area surrounding the state capital of Charleston. The order requires essential businesses that continue operations to implement remote work to the “maximum extent possible,” and empowers local health departments to establish protocols to limit occupancy of businesses on a per-square-foot basis. The NAM’s state partner, the West Virginia Manufacturers Association, understands this order to apply mostly to essential retail businesses, but the NAM will continue to monitor the local health developments to assess impact for manufacturers. On April 8, Gov. Justice [added](#) Marion County to this list.

On March 30, Gov. Justice issued an [executive order](#) that directs people who have traveled to West Virginia from hot spots such as New York, Connecticut, Louisiana, Italy or China to quarantine for 14 days if they travel to the state. anyone traveling into West Virginia from a high-risk area to quarantine for 14 days.

In regards to specific language on travel exemptions, it states:

This measure does not apply to any commercial activity, including without limitation commercial trucking activities and individuals who commute into or out of state for work, persons performing any emergency, health, military, or infrastructure response activities necessitating travel into the state, or persons otherwise engaged in and traveling for Essential Businesses and Operations under terms of executive order 9-20.

That order, issued by Gov. Jim Justice on March 23, imposed a [stay-at-home order](#) that goes into effective **March 24, 2020 at 8:00 PM**.

The order temporarily shuts down all non-essential business, exempting “essential” businesses as defined by the federal CISA guidance, with added exemptions for the “manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products or industries.”

In regards to specify language for exemption for manufacturing it states:

Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries: *manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, bio technology, healthcare chemicals and sanitation, waste pick up in disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy Iron ore, steel and steel products, aluminum and aluminum products, petroleum propane and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, as well as products used by other essential business les is an operations including without limitation filters in filtration products and services. (Here is a [link to the full order.](#))*

In a call with the WVMA, General Jim Hoyer of the West Virginia National Guard indicated the administration is monitoring the orders issued by other states relative to industry and are tuned in to the concerns of WVMA members. He noted the awareness of the need to maintain manufacturing supply chains, and the obvious issues associated with plant shutdowns and the need to maintain essential services in any case. He further advised that companies should continue to take protective measures with regard to safety and hygiene including medical surveillance and modifying work spaces to allow social distancing.

For more, contact [Rebecca McPhail](#) with the West Virginia Manufacturers Association.

Wisconsin

On April 16, Gov. Evers [extended](#) until May 26 his stay in place [order](#) that closes all nonessential businesses in Wisconsin, with exceptions for manufacturers.

Section 13(a) defines as essential those manufacturers include in the federal CISA guidance, specifically noting that this information was updated on March 23 (see the federal information above). Section 13(v) also offers this additional exemption for manufacturers:

Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain for critical products and industries. Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential products and services in and for industries such as pharmaceutical, technology, biotechnology, healthcare, chemicals and sanitation, waste pickup and disposal, agriculture, food and beverage, transportation, energy, steel and steel products, petroleum and fuel, mining, construction, national defense, communications, and products used by other Essential Governmental Functions and Essential Businesses and Operations. Any business or operation that is considered an

Essential Business or Operation under this section may only perform those business operations which are necessary for the Essential Business and Operations or Essential Governmental Functions to which they are supplying goods or services. Any non-essential goods or services may only continue as Minimum Basic Operations.

If a company is not listed as an essential business or operation, the order directs them to refer to this [resource with the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation](#) for clarification.

Businesses that continue operations are required to practice minimum basic operations and social distancing and telework where possible.



Companies are further encouraged in the order to look to the [Wisconsin Department of Homeland Security](#) for additional guidance.

The NAM's state partner, the Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce, has been assembling considerable resources for manufacturers to help them navigate the response to stay in place orders and state policy to support manufacturers in the state. [Click here](#) for some of those resources, including two informational webinars.

Wyoming

Governor Gordon extended public health orders #1, 2, and 3, to expire on April 17, 2020. [Order #1](#) relates to the closing of bars, restaurants, theaters, gymnasiums, childcare centers, K-12 schools, colleges, universities, and trade schools statewide. [Order #2](#) prohibits gatherings of 10 or more people. [Order #3](#) directs the closure of nail salons, hair salons, barber shops, massage parlors, tattoo, body art and piercing shops, and cosmetology, electrology, and esthetic services.

Governor Gordon [issued an executive order](#) closing bars and restaurants for on-site consumption, theaters, gymnasiums, childcare facilities, K-12 schools, colleges, universities and trade schools statewide. Governor Gordon [announced the formation](#) of Coronavirus Task Forces.

CURRENT SCHEDULE OF STAY IN PLACE ORDERS

State	Order Enacted	Expiration Date
Alabama	4-Apr	30-Apr
Alaska	28-Mar	21-Apr
Arizona	31-Mar	30-Apr
Arkansas	27-Mar	Until further notice
California	19-Mar	Until further notice
Colorado	25-Mar	26-Apr
Connecticut	20-Mar	20-May
Delaware	12-Mar	15-May
Florida	3-Apr	30-Apr
Georgia	14-Mar	30-Apr
Hawaii	25-Mar	30-Apr
Idaho	25-Mar	30-Apr
Illinois	20-Mar	30-May
Indiana	23-Mar	1-May
Iowa	17-Mar	30-Apr
Kansas	24-Mar	3-May
Kentucky	26-Mar	Until further notice
Louisiana	23-Mar	30-Apr
Maine	18-Mar	30-Apr



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
Manufacturers

Maryland	30-Mar	Until further notice
Massachusetts	24-Mar	4-May
Michigan	23-Mar	1-May
Minnesota	25-Mar	4-May
Mississippi	24-Mar	27-Apr
Missouri	6-Apr	3-May
Montana	28-Mar	24-Apr
Nebraska	9-Apr	30-Apr/11-May
Nevada	20-Mar	30-Apr
New Hampshire	27-Mar	4-May
New Jersey	21-Mar	Until further notice
New Mexico	23-Mar	15-May
New York	20-Mar	15-May
North Carolina	30-Mar	8-May
North Dakota	N/A	N/A
Ohio	22-Mar	1-May
Oklahoma	24-Mar	30-Apr
Oregon	24-Mar	Until further notice
Pennsylvania	19-Mar	Until further notice
Puerto Rico	15-Mar	Until further notice
Rhode Island	23-Mar	8-May
South Carolina	3-Apr	27-Apr
South Dakota	23-Mar	2-May
Tennessee	23-Mar	30-Apr
Texas	20-Mar	Varies
Utah	N/A	Until further notice
Vermont	25-Mar	15-May
Virginia	30-Mar	10-Jun
Washington	23-Mar	4-May
West Virginia	24-Mar	Until further notice
Wisconsin	24-Mar	26-May
Wyoming	N/A	Until further notice