

# To Continue Protecting Californians, Hospitals Need Congress' Help

When COVID-19 hit, patients needed their hospitals to act. To address the deadliest pandemic in the past 100 years we are:

- **Converting physical space**
- **Suspending many procedures and services**
- **Purchasing PPE**
- **Hiring additional staff**
- **And more**

**This response was unprecedented, and it came at a high cost.**



**Delayed capital projects**



**Ongoing COVID-19 expenditures**

**Operating margins down**

**139%\***



**Emergency loans**

**ED visits down**

**50%**

**Operating room volume down**

**17%\***



**Expenses per discharge up**

**12%\***

**Conservative estimates put California's short-term losses at more than**

**\$10 BILLION**

\*Based on national data from Feb. – March 2020 and CA case study extrapolation.

## The Bottom Line

All sectors are hurting, but health care delivery is on the ropes. Hospitals are facing not only a financial crisis, but also a public health crisis. As we work toward the safe reopening of our economy, we must first secure hospitals' ability to serve, so that we have the safety net needed to rebuild. Without aid, this financial crisis will force hospitals to make hard decisions about how to continue to provide care to their communities.

**Hospitals care for everyone. Now Congress must care for hospitals.**



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# COVID-19 Pandemic Federal Legislation and Funding

Bill name	Shorthand	Date	General description	Total \$	\$ for health care providers	\$ distributed to California hospitals
<b>Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act</b>		March 6	Provides emergency funding for federal agencies to respond to the coronavirus outbreak.	<b>\$8.3 billion</b>	<b>\$50 million</b>	<b>\$4.1 million</b>
<b>Families First Coronavirus Response Act</b>	Families First or Coronavirus supplemental 2.0	March 18	Provides paid sick leave, tax credits, and free COVID-19 testing; expands food assistance and unemployment benefits; and increases Medicaid funding.	<b>\$3.5 billion</b>		
<b>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act</b>	CARES Act or Coronavirus supplemental 3.0	March 28	Provides economic relief, including \$100 billion for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF) for health care providers.	<b>\$2.2 trillion</b>	<b>\$100 billion</b>	<b>\$2.9 billion</b> (April 10 & 24) <hr/> <b>\$231.6 million</b> hotspots (May 1) <b>\$311.6 million*</b> rural (May 1) <small>*Rural hospitals, rural health centers and rural clinics</small>
<b>Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Health Care Enhancement Act</b>	Coronavirus supplemental 3.5 or PPP	April 24	Package includes funding for the PHSSEF for health care providers and testing improvements.	<b>\$484 billion</b>	<b>\$75 billion</b>	
	CARES 2 or Coronavirus 4.0		<i>Just beginning to be drafted, this bill may include OSHA standards, and will likely be focused on the economy. Expect relief for Advance Payments.</i>			



## Funding Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund

**\$175 billion**

total from CARES & PPP Acts

- **\$30 billion (4.5%)**

allocated based on Medicare FFS revenue (April 10)

- **\$20 billion (7.9%)**

allocated to true-up previous \$30 billion to reflect net patient revenue (April 24)

- **\$12 billion (1.9%)**

COVID-19 hotspots (May 1)

- **\$10 billion (1.1%)**

rural providers (May 1)

**\$103 billion**

Note: %s represent California hospitals' share

# Now is not the time for unworkable Aerosol Transmissible Disease Standard

Hospitals want to do all we can to protect those on the front lines of COVID-19, but applying airborne precautions that would require the use of N95 respirators for routine care of known or suspected cases of COVID-19 would not help health care workers. Here's why:



**Airborne vs. droplet:** First thought to be airborne, the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention now hold that transmission is primarily through droplets.



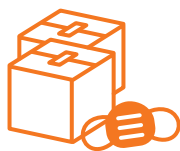
**Mixed signals:** At one point, Cal/OSHA's guidance conflicted with infection control directives from the California Department of Public Health. This led hospitals to use N95 respirators when a standard facemask was appropriate, exacerbating the shortage of N95s.



**Changing course:** Cal/OSHA is now aligned with the state health department and CDC, allowing for the use of facemasks for routine care. Earlier guidance caused mass confusion and hindered the state's ability to prepare for this crisis.



**More harm than good:** A shift to federal OSHA mandated use of airborne precautions will harm health care workers, because a N95 respirator requirement will quickly deplete current stocks, which are in extreme short supply and the science indicates they are not required for routine care.



**Striking the right balance:** While the CDC continues to recommend airborne precautions, it recognizes the global shortage of N95 respirators, recommending strategies to optimize the current supply of N95s and, consistent with global public health guidance, allows use of facemasks for routine care.



**One size does not fit all:** A nationwide standard doesn't account for localized public health emergencies and the shortages of personal protective equipment that arise during surge events.



**Redundant regulations:** There is no need for Congress to require nationwide ATDS-respiratory protection is already covered under Fed/OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.134.



**Trust public health:** Hospitals and their communities look to public health experts for guidance on personal protective equipment. Creating a new standard at this time is not supported by public health experts and will exacerbate the shortage of N95s that are needed to protect workers performing high-risk procedures involving patients suffering from COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.