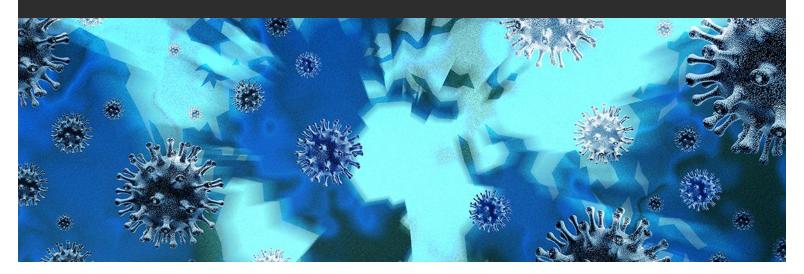


Alert | Health Emergency Preparedness Task Force: Coronavirus Disease 2019



August 2020

HHS Office for Civil Rights Issues Guidance on Non-Discrimination in Health Care During COVID-19 Pandemic

Overview

On July 20, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office for Civil Rights (OCR) issued nondiscrimination guidance for recipients of federal funding, such as financial assistance from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) to state and local agencies, hospitals, and other health care providers.

Discrimination and disparities among racial and ethnic populations in health care continues to be an issue during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, and in a report entitled *Health Equity Considerations and Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups*, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that "current data suggests a disproportionate burden of illness and death among racial and ethnic minority groups." Furthermore, the CDC identified inequities in five areas that contribute to an increased risk of illness and death from COVID-19 among ethnic minority populations: (i) discrimination, (ii) health care access and utilization, (iii) occupation, (iv) educational, income, and wealth gaps, and (v) housing. As such, the OCR guidance focuses on the first factor by providing suggestions for compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibitions on discrimination based on race, color, and national origin – prohibitions which apply to recipients of federal funding.



Non-Discrimination Recommendations

OCR recommends the following actions to help ensure Title VI compliance and begin to combat discrimination in health care during the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Adopt policies to prevent and address harassment or other unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin.
- Ensure when site selection is determined by a recipient of HHS funds that Community-Based Testing Sites and Alternate Care Sites are accessible to racial and ethnic minority populations. For example, to support this end, recipients may consider making walk-in testing sites available in urban areas where racial and ethnic minority populations may not have access to vehicle transportation, or providing home visitation testing in rural areas where transportation is a challenge for racial and ethnic minorities.
- Confirm that existing policies and procedures with respect to COVID-19-related services (including testing) do not exclude or otherwise deny persons on the basis of race, color, or national origin.
- Ensure that individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups are not subjected to excessive wait times, rejected for hospital admissions, or denied access to intensive care units compared to similarly situated non-minority individuals.
- Provide ambulance service, non-emergency medical transportation, and home health services if part
 of the program or services offered by the recipient to all neighborhoods within the recipient's service
 area, without regard to race, color, or national origin.
- Appoint or select individuals to participate as members of a planning or advisory body, which is an
 integral part of the recipient's program, without exclusions on the basis of race, color, or national
 origin.
- Assign staff, including physicians, nurses, and volunteer caregivers, without regard to race, color, or national origin. Recipients should not honor a patient's request for a same-race physician, nurse, or volunteer caregiver.
- Assign beds and rooms, without regard to race, color, or national origin. For multi-bed rooms, recipients should not grant a patient's request to exclude a roommate of a particular race; and for single-bed rooms, recipients should assign patients in a non-discriminatory manner.
- Make available to patients, beneficiaries, and customers information on how the recipient does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Agency Initiatives

The OCR guidance also highlights efforts from health care agencies to address other social determinants of health. For example, the CDC has appointed a COVID-19 Chief Health Officer and implemented data collection efforts to track COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and deaths, by race and ethnicity. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities have also instituted initiatives, including funding opportunities for relevant research, and developing the NIH Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics for Underserved Populations Initiative to increase the availability of, and access to, COVID-19 testing. Additionally, the HHS Office of Minority Health entered into a cooperative agreement with Morehouse School of Medicine to build the National Infrastructure for Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 within Racial and Ethnic Minority Communities Initiative, a three-

© 2020 Greenberg Traurig, LLP



year project designed to develop an information network to link communities to COVID-19 testing, health care, and social services and to share effective response and resiliency strategies.

Next Steps

While HHS, CDC, and NIH continue efforts to address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on minority populations, OCR's guidance is an important reminder for health care entities and providers to continue to combat discrimination and address other disparities in the provision of health care in their organizations.

For more information and updates on the developing COVID-19 situation, visit GT's Health Emergency Preparedness Task Force: Coronavirus Disease 2019.

Authors

This GT Alert was prepared by:

- David C. Peck | +1 954.768.8265 | peckd@gtlaw.com
- Nancy E. Taylor | +1 202.331.3133 | taylorn@gtlaw.com
- Brittany E. Allison | +1 954.768.8228 | allisonb@gtlaw.com

Albany. Amsterdam. Atlanta. Austin. Boston. Chicago. Dallas. Delaware. Denver. Fort Lauderdale. Germany.¬ Houston. Las Vegas. London.* Los Angeles. Mexico City.⁺ Miami. Milan.» Minneapolis. Nashville. New Jersey. New York. Northern Virginia. Orange County. Orlando. Philadelphia. Phoenix. Sacramento. Salt Lake City. San Francisco. Seoul.™ Shanghai. Silicon Valley. Tallahassee. Tampa. Tel Aviv.^ Tokyo.∗ Warsaw.~ Washington, D.C.. West Palm Beach. Westchester County.

This Greenberg Traurig Alert is issued for informational purposes only and is not intended to be construed or used as general legal advice nor as a solicitation of any type. Please contact the author(s) or your Greenberg Traurig contact if you have questions regarding the currency of this information. The hiring of a lawyer is an important decision. Before you decide, ask for written information about the lawyer's legal qualifications and experience. Greenberg Traurig is a service mark and trade name of Greenberg Traurig, LLP and Greenberg Traurig, P.A. ¬Greenberg Traurig's Berlin office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Germany, an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. *Operates as a separate UK registered legal entity. +Greenberg Traurig's Mexico City office is operated by Greenberg Traurig, S.C., an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig's Milan office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Santa Maria, an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. *Operates as Greenberg Traurig LLP Foreign Legal Consultant Office. *Greenberg Traurig's Tel Aviv office is a branch of Greenberg Traurig, P.A., Florida, USA. *Greenberg Traurig Tokyo Law Offices are operated by GT Tokyo Horitsu Jimusho, an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. ~Greenberg Traurig's Warsaw office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Grzesiak sp.k., an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. lmages in this advertisement do not depict Greenberg Traurig attorneys, clients, staff or facilities. No aspect of this advertisement has been approved by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. ©2020 Greenberg Traurig, LLP. All rights reserved.

© 2020 Greenberg Traurig, LLP www.gtlaw.com | 3