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 through Attorney General Xavier Becerra*

11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 12 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA, BY AND THROUGH**
 16 **ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA,**

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19
 20 **ALEX AZAR, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS**
SECRETARY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
 21 **HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES; U.S.**
 22 **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND**
HUMAN SERVICES; DOES 1-100,

23
 24 Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF CARMELA
 CASTELLANO-GARCIA IN SUPPORT
 OF A MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY
 INJUNCTION**

Date: April 18, 2019
 Time: 12:30 p.m.
 Dept: Courtroom 5, 17th Floor
 Judge: The Honorable Edward M.
 Chen
 Trial Date: Not set
 Action Filed: March 4, 2019

1 I, Carmela Castellano-Garcia, declare and state as follows:

2 1. I am the President and Chief Executive Officer of the California Primary Care
3 Association (“CPCA”). I declare that I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and, if
4 called as a witness, I would testify competently thereto.

5 2. CPCA represents more than 1,330 non-profit community health centers who
6 provide care to nearly 7 million patients each year. Community health centers (CHCs) are
7 committed to providing comprehensive, high quality health care to everyone that walks through
8 their doors, in a compassionate and culturally sensitive manner.

9 3. CHCs include federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), community clinics, free
10 clinics, rural health clinics, migrant health centers, Indian health service clinics, and family
11 planning clinics. Services include comprehensive primary and preventive care, women’s health,
12 dental, mental health, substance use treatment, health education, outreach and enrollment,
13 pharmacy and more.

14 4. CPCA provides technical assistance, training, and policy and advocacy support to
15 CHCs across California. CPCA assists CHCs in improving clinical quality, care team integration,
16 enhanced patient support and wrap around services. CPCA also supports members in navigating
17 and understanding the licensure process in California as well as rate setting and audits. The
18 organization hosts and staffs numerous workgroups, peer networks, and committees to
19 promulgate information as well as to facilitate best practice sharing.

20 5. In 2018, CPCA’s CHCs served almost seven million patients and had about 22
21 million patient encounters. Of those patients, 4,262,714 were female, over 5 million patients have
22 income levels under 200% of the federal poverty level and over 4.8 million are under the age of
23 19. Fifty-six percent of CPCA’s patient population is Hispanic, 9% is Asian-Pacific Islander, and
24 7% is Black. Thirty-five percent of CPCA’s patient population has a primary language which is
25 not English and about 9% are agricultural or migratory workers. Sixty percent of CPCA’s patient
26 population is insured by Medi-Cal.

27 6. CPCA’s CHCs provide a comprehensive range of services for children and adults,
28 including primary care, chronic disease management, oral health, pediatrics, prenatal, well-child

1 care, behavioral health, family planning, women’s health, HIV/AIDS, STI and TB testing, and a
2 wide range of prevention and education services. In addition, community health centers are
3 culturally competent and offer services such as language interpretation, transportation, enrollment
4 assistance, and social services. Community health centers are the safety net for primary care
5 services for the region’s ethnically diverse, low income, under and uninsured patients. In addition,
6 community health centers serve the region’s refugee and new immigrant populations and strive
7 for health equity for these vulnerable populations.

8 7. In 2018, CPCA CHCs received \$13,594,278 in Title X funding from Essential
9 Access. CPCA community health clinics make up 84% of all Title X clinics in CA (306/366
10 clinics), serving more than 900,000 patients. CPCA is represented in 37 of the 38 Title X counties
11 in CA.

12 8. If the new Title X rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Human
13 Services (“HHS”) go into effect, many of CPCA’s community health centers will be unable to
14 participate in the Title X program and will be forced to reduce family planning services, because
15 the regulations impose requirements with which the health centers cannot comply.

16 9. The regulations interfere with the provider-patient relationship by restricting
17 referrals for abortions and effectively limiting counseling on all medically accepted options
18 available to a pregnant patient. This restriction conflicts with medical providers’ ethical
19 obligations to provide comprehensive counseling regarding patients’ healthcare options. CPCA
20 considers the provider-patient relationship to be of tantamount importance to the care its health
21 centers provide.

22 10. In addition, the new rule’s physical and financial separation requirements would
23 incur costs too great for many of CPCA’s health centers to bear. CPCA Title X health centers
24 provide non-directive options counseling and referrals for abortion services. Under the new Title
25 X rules, those health centers will be forced to discontinue referrals for abortions or continue them
26 in separate facilities with separate personnel, records, websites, and phone numbers. Many CHCs
27 cannot assume the cost of setting up separate facilities, so they will have to forego Title X funds
28 and reduce family planning services.

1 11. Finally, the new rules allow a provider to provide non-directive pregnancy
2 counseling, but only if the provider is a physician or advanced practice provider. In CPCA's
3 experience, there exists a severe crisis in physician and nurse practitioner availability. We believe
4 at current utilization, California will need an estimated 8,243 additional primary care physicians
5 by 2030, a 32% increase compared to its current workforce.¹ Two regions (Inland Empire and the
6 San Joaquin Valley) have ratios of primary care physicians to population that are below the ratio
7 of primary care physicians to beneficiaries that the California law requires managed care plans to
8 meet (50 primary care physicians per 100,000 population).² Only 9% of the physicians in
9 California practice in a FQHC, community clinic, or public clinic. This physician shortage makes
10 it even more difficult for CHCs to provide family planning services and counseling under Title
11 X's new requirements.

12 12. CPCA's CHCs compete with large health care systems for physicians and nurse
13 practitioners. If the new rules go into effect, physicians at CPCA's CHCs will be gagged and
14 prohibited from honestly and comprehensively counseling their patients about their reproductive
15 healthcare options. This limitation will likely push providers out of the Title X network because
16 they will prefer working at non-Title X funded facilities where they are not subject to Title X's
17 restrictions. CPCA's patient population will be left with fewer physicians and advanced practice
18 providers to care for them.

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24 ¹ Kevin Barnett & Jeff Oxendine, "Horizon 2030: Meeting California's Primary Care
25 Workforce Needs," CALIFORNIA PRIMARY CARE ASSOCIATION (January 2016) at 3,
26 https://www.cPCA.org/CPCA/CPCA/Health_Center_Resources/Workforce/CPCA/HEALTH_CENTER_RESOURCES/Workforce/Workforce.aspx?hkey=658a5950-0062-4b24-ba90-486c2bf66e8a

27 ² Jannet Coffman, Igor Geyn, and Kristine A. Himmerick "California's Primary Care
28 Workforce: Current Supply, Characteristics, and Pipeline of Trainees," HEALTHFORCE CENTER AT
UCSF (February 2017), <https://healthforce.ucsf.edu/sites/healthforce.ucsf.edu/files/publication-pdf/Executive%20Summary-%20CA%20primary%20care.pdf>

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is
2 true and correct and that this declaration was executed on March 21, 2019 in Sacramento,
3 California.

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