

## www.njbia.org/recovery

To: Members of the New Jersey Assembly

From: Business Coalition Members

African American Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey, Inc.

American Camp Association NY/NJ

American Council of Engineering Companies of New Jersey

American Physical Therapy Association of New Jersey

Bernards Township Regional Chamber of Commerce

**BioNJ** 

**Burlington County Regional Chamber of Commerce** 

**Bus Association of New Jersey** 

Cape May County Chamber of Commerce

Capital Region Minority Chamber of Commerce

Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia

Chamber of Commerce Southern New Jersey

Commerce and Industry Association of New Jersey

**Downtown New Jersey** 

Early Childhood Education Advocates

Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce

**Employers Association of NJ** 

Fuel Merchants Association of NJ

Garden State Pharmacy Owners, Inc.

Global Business Alliance

Gloucester County Chamber of Commerce

Greater Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce

Greater Toms River Chamber of Commerce

Greater Westfield Area Chamber of Commerce

Health Care Association of New Jersey

**Hoboken Chamber of Commerce** 

Home Care & Hospice Association of New Jersey

Home Health Services Association of New Jersey

**Hudson County Chamber of Commerce** 

**Hunterdon County Chamber of Commerce** 

Insurance Council of New Jersey

International Health, Racquet and Sportsclub Association

Mahwah Regional Chamber of Commerce

Marine Trades Association of New Jersey

Meadowlands Chamber

Middlesex County Regional Chamber of Commerce

Monmouth-Ocean Development Council

Morris County Chamber of Commerce

NAIOP - NJ

National Federation of Independent Business

**New Jersey Apartment Association** 

New Jersey Asphalt Pavement Association

New Jersey Association of Mental Health and Addiction Agencies

New Jersey Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons

**New Jersey Bankers Association** 

**New Jersey Builders Association** 

New Jersey Business & Industry Association

New Jersey Campground Owners and Outdoor Lodging Association

New Jersey Chamber of Commerce

New Jersey Child Care Association

New Jersey Civil Justice Institute

New Jersey Coalition of Automotive Retailers

New Jersey Concrete and Aggregate Association

New Jersey Dental Association

**New Jersey Food Council** 

New Jersey Gasoline-Convenience-Automotive Association

New Jersey Hotel and Lodging Industry Association

New Jersey Independent Electrical Contractors Association

New Jersey LGBT Chamber of Commerce

New Jersey Manufacturing Extension Program, Inc.

**New Jersey Motor Truck Association** 

**New Jersey Pharmacists Association** 

New Jersey Podiatric Medical Society

New Jersey Restaurant & Hospitality Association

New Jersey Retail Merchants Association

New Jersey Salon and Spa Coalition

New Jersey Self Insurers Association

New Jersey Society of Certified Public Accountants

New Jersey Society of Optometric Physicians

New Jersey State Funeral Directors Association

**New Jersey Tourism Industry Association** 

New Jersey Utilities Association

New Jersey State Veterans Chamber of Commerce

New Jersey YMCA State Alliance

New Jersey Warehousemen & Movers Association

New York Shipping Association, Inc.

Newark Regional Business Partnership

North Jersey Jewish Business Alliance

Ocean City Chamber of Commerce

Ocean City Regional Chamber of Commerce

Princeton Mercer Regional Chamber of Commerce

Professional Insurance Agents of New Jersey

**Recreational Fishing Alliance** 

Somerset County Business Partnership

Southern Ocean County Chamber of Commerce

Southern New Jersey Development Council

Sussex County Chamber of Commerce

## The United Boatmen of N.J Union Township Chamber of Commerce

Date: July 22, 2020

Re: A-3999 (Giblin; Burzichelli; Murphy; Downey) Concerns Employment Benefits and Coronavirus

Disease 2019 Infections Contracted by Essential Employees

On behalf of the Business Coalition, we write to you with concern about Assembly Bill No. 3999 (Giblin; Burzichelli; Murphy; Downey) which would create a rebuttable presumption, for workers' compensation insurance purposes, that certain essential employees contracted the virus during the scope of their employment. The business community is appreciative of the need to ensure that our front-line workers who have contracted COVID-19, and who have been negatively affected, receive the benefits that they need to make them whole.

We have significant concerns, however, with using the workers' compensation system as the primary method to provide these benefits. Our primary concerns are that the cost of these claims can overwhelm the system, which was not designed to handle claims during a worldwide pandemic, and that the costs will be pushed back onto the business community, which is also struggling to survive. Workers' compensation benefits are, by law, an injured worker's exclusive remedy for workplace injuries. Therefore, this legislation will only serve to shift the cost of the pandemic response to New Jersey's workers' compensation system and the essential businesses paying premiums for this insurance. No new short-term financial benefits will be provided under this legislation. In fact, it may create barriers to workers needing immediate assistance.

To support our position we've attached several documents which explains: a) the availability of federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) funding for employees who are unable to work due to COVID-19 related reasons, but who nevertheless remain employed, and b) that those PUA payments would be reduced by the amount the employee received from workers' compensation, as well as a Q&A.

We have confirmed the U.S. Department of Labor's interpretation on both of these points. They are working on updating their guidance to clarify that the CARES Act provides benefits under the PUA program to employees who are not able to work for COVID-19 related reasons, even if they remain employed.

COVID-19 medical costs are also addressed by recent federal legislation. The new Health and Human Services portal is now covering any expenses for COVID-19 testing and treatment for anyone who lacks health insurance coverage. Healthcare providers treating uninsured patients can submit their expenses <a href="here">here</a> to receive reimbursement. Providing the exclusive remedy of workers' compensation would only serve to shift these costs to New Jersey employers, effectively leaving federal dollars on the table. To the extent there were gaps in health insurance coverage for front-line retail employees, the federal government has taken that on.

Because existing federal programs are already addressing the immediate needs of workers, we believe now is not the time to enact a program that would displace otherwise available federal dollars. This is especially true given the fact that Congress is currently negotiating an additional worker benefit package.

Nevertheless, if legislators choose to move a bill now, despite the availability of federal funding that may be lost, please be aware that we also have particular concerns about some specific provisions in the legislation, including but not limited to the following:

**Definition of Essential Employee**: An "essential employee" is not clearly defined and is overly broad.

<u>Theory of Exposure</u>: A claimant should have some credible reason to believe the exposure occurred at work. Data coming out of a New York study suggests lower infection rate for some front-line workers than the public at large – perhaps due to better protective equipment and safety protocols. Additional reports are showing that workers who take necessary precautions, such as wearing masks, are not spreading the virus. For the presumption of causation to make sense, there should be some basis for it. Close interaction with customers and no known exposure in any other context would suffice to establish the presumption, but the claimant should have some articulable basis.

<u>Duration of Rebuttable Presumption</u>: As the stay-at-home order was loosened and eventually rescinded by a subsequent executive order, permitting significantly more opportunities to interact with other people outside of the home, the basis for the presumption is significantly weaker. Therefore, the presumption should only apply to that period of time when an employee was required to work and had very little other exposures. This period should be defined as the start of the stay-at-home order to its rescission.

Please contact Chrissy Buteas, Chief Government Affairs Officer, NJBIA at <a href="mailto:cbuteas@njbia.org">cbuteas@njbia.org</a> or 908-447-3466 with any questions.