n4a Update

• Overview of n4a and the Aging Network

• Older Americans Act Reauthorization

• FY 2020 Federal Funding Status Update

• Other Policy Opportunities for SDOH in DC

• Advocacy Reminders
The Eldercare Locator National Call Center

800.877.1116
Monday-Friday,
9:00 am ET to 8:00 pm ET

eldercare.acl.gov
An Aging Nation

Over the next two decades, the proportion of the U.S. population over age 60 will dramatically increase as the baby boomers reach this milestone. By 2030, more than 70 million Americans will be 65 and older, twice the number in 2000.¹

By 2030, 1 in 5 Americans will be 65 or older.
Figure 4: Persons Age 65 and Over as a Percentage of Total Population, 2016

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates)
Figure 5: Percent Increase in Population Age 65 and Over, 2006 to 2016

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates)
90% of adults age 65 and older say they hope to stay in their homes for as long as possible.

But to do so, many people will eventually need some level of service or support to live safely and successfully in their home or community.
Funding and Coordination of the Aging Network
All AAAs play a key role in:

Planning  Developing  Coordinating  Delivering

A WIDE RANGE OF LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS
to consumers in their local planning and service area (PSA)
Nationwide Network with a Local Flavor

- There are 622 AAAs serving older adults in virtually every community in the nation.

- In a few small or sparsely populated states, the state serves the AAA function.

- The OAA is foundational for all AAAs, but because the law calls for local control and decision-making, AAAs adapt to the unique demands of their communities to provide innovative programs that support the health and independence of older adults.
AAA Structure

- 39% Independent nonprofit
- 25% Part of county government
- 28% Part of a Council of Governments or Regional Planning and Development Area
- 2% Part of city government
- 5% Other

Totals may not equal 100% because of rounding
AAAs vary widely in size as each state determines how many service areas to establish, which then determines the number of operating AAAs. For example, Wisconsin has 3 AAAs, but New York has 59.
All AAAs offer five core services under the OAA:

- **Nutrition**
- **Health & Wellness**
- **Caregivers**
- **Elder Rights**
- **Supportive Services**

The average AAA offers more than a dozen additional services. The most common non-core services offered by AAAs are:

- Insurance Counseling (85%)
- Case Management (82%)
- Senior Medicare Patrol (44%)
The most common sources of non-OAA funding leveraged by AAAs for additional programs include:

- **69%** State General Revenue
- **65%** Medicaid
- **56%** Local Funding
- **45%** Other State Funding

Emerging Sources:
- **20%** Transportation
- **16%** Veterans
- **15%** Health care payer
Keeping Up with the Capital

advocacy | action | answers on aging

National Association of Area Agencies on Aging
Promote the health, security and well-being of older adults

n4a Members Care About

Federal Realities and Policy/Advocacy Opportunities

Policy Priorities
What the 116th Congress Needs to Know About an Aging America

The 116th Congress must adopt policies that address the unprecedented and long-term shift in our country’s age demographics that have been ushered in by the maturing of America’s baby boomer generation. By 2030, 73 million—or one in five—people in America will be 65 or older. Federal priorities must address the opportunities and needs of an aging population.

Promote the health, security and well-being of older adults

- Enable people ability to live in their homes and communities
- Expand and improve options for housing for older adults
- Promote and expand the Long-Term Services and Supports system

A Foundation for the Future of Aging Services

The Older Americans Act (OAA) was first signed into law in 1965 as part of President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” initiative aimed at determining poverty and improving among the country’s most vulnerable populations. Fifty years later, President Johnson should be proud that the Older Americans Act continues to stand as the bedrock of federal law to provide critical services that help America’s seniors maintain independence, remain in their homes and communities, and have access to the social services they need to live full and meaningful lives.

n4a.org/advocacy
Strengthen the aging services and supports that make it possible for older adults to age well and safely at home and in the community.

Reauthorize the Older Americans Act
Timeline of Major Amendments

1965

1965 – AAAs created; multipurpose senior centers and community service employment authorized

1972 – Nutrition program

1973 – AAAs created; multipurpose senior centers and community service employment authorized

1978 – Home-delivered meals authorized and ombudsman services required

1992 – Elder rights recognized

2000 – National family caregiver support program

2006 – HCBS systems thru ADRCs; evidence-based health promotion services

2016 – Small changes to definitions, specific authorization levels

Present (Preparing for 2019 OAA Reauthorization)
Typical (Theoretical) Process

- Advocacy groups develop recommendations
- Committee of jurisdiction staff (Senate HELP Committee, House Education and Labor Committee) start exploring the Act, the issues, thinking about Member interest and timing
- Administration proposal?
- Champions begin honing in on issue(s) to take up, working with groups
- Hearings or roundtables
- Bill development (many ways to occur)
- Markup, committee approval
- Advocacy needed to keep bill moving, getting it to the floor
Summer 2018 Survey of n4a Members

Topics included:
Barriers? Opportunities?
Rising Demand
Eligibility
Flexibility
Transfer Authority
Targeting
Cost-Sharing
Data Collection & Technology
Private Pay
ADRCs

If you’re a AAA or Title VI director, and your agency is a member of n4a, don’t forget to fill out our Older Americans Act Reauthorization Survey by August 10. We want your input on n4a’s reauthorization priorities!

Go to www.n4a.org/OAAsurvey no later than August 10.
n4a Recommendations

Meet Consumers Where They Are: *Protect Local Decision-Making and Flexibility*
- Maintain commitment to local planning and development
- Area plans should inform state plan development
- Raise the cap for Title III E grandfamilies

Meet Growing Needs by Increasing Investments
- GROW THE ACT (authorization levels)
  - Restore capacity (at the very least)
  - Index to population and inflation (better option)
  - Double the Act over five years (best option)
n4a Recommendations

Foster Innovations in Service Delivery

• Create a research, demonstration, innovation and evaluation center at AoA
• Title VI: expand to wider range of supportive services; create new training, prof. development and TA
• Address high-need populations (dementia, social isolation, advanced illness)
• Nothing prevents AAAs from HC contracts, private pay
n4a Recommendations

Ease Administrative Barriers to Increase Access to Services

• Find a better way to do transfer authority within Title III C to increase flexibility and reduce barriers
• States should develop cost-sharing policy
LCAO Recommendations

- Need for higher authorization levels
- Research and Development, Title IV
- Ombudsman & Elder Justice
- Caregiving
- Targeted populations
- Nutrition & Supportive Services
- Local Flexibility
- Workforce, SCSEP

Top 10 recommendations include 6 from n4a’s priority list.
Leadership Council of Aging Organizations (LCAO)

Consensus Recommendations for the
2019 Older Americans Act Reauthorization

Introduction

The Older Americans Act (OAA) is the major federal discretionary funding source for home and community-based services for older adults. Programs supported through the OAA include home-delivered and congregate nutrition services, in-home supportive services, transportation, caregiver support, community service employment, the long-term care ombudsman program, services to prevent the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults, and other supportive services. These programs provide vital support for those older adults who are at significant risk of losing their ability to remain in their own homes and communities, or who need support and advocacy in long-term care facilities.

In addition, OAA funds resource centers that support the work of the Aging Network by addressing a variety of needs, including access to benefits, elder justice, multigenerational service and volunteering, legal services, financial literacy, long-term care ombudsman training, and targeted services to minority and special populations in need.

Trump Administration Recommendations

• Eliminate the cap on Title III E NFCSP funding for
  grandfamilies/kinship caregivers (now at 10% of total III E
  federal and state funding)

• Increase small state admin. minimum to 750k from 500k (for
  when 5% is less than this amount)

• Eliminate the Right of First Refusal for local governmental
  entities when a new AAA needs to be designated, or a new PSA
  created
Other Issues from Lawmakers

- Caregiver assessment
- Home care ombudsman
- Adding nutrition service provider definition
- Regional age-friendly coordinators
- Home modifications
- Early onset Alzheimer’s / eligibility
- Emergency preparedness

And we’re still not talking about Formula/Funding
Where We Are Now

• House: Hearing on May 15, majority pushing to move ahead with drafting ASAP
• Senate: Working out final details on a draft bipartisan bill; will then get feedback, move to mark up; pass on floor in July?
• n4a Now:
  – Continued Meetings with key offices, responding to language, cleaning up as much as we can before the bill comes out
  – Pitching legislative language to House leaders
  – Developing additional materials for grassroots, especially member education: www.n4a.org/oaa
The Older Americans Act (OAA) connects older adults and their caregivers to services that help older adults age with health, dignity and independence in their homes and communities—where they want to be! In 2019, Congress must reauthorize this vital federal program that serves every community in the country. With the rapid growth of America’s aging population, it is essential that Congress hear from local aging advocates about making wise investments in critical OAA programs and services. Use n4a’s advocacy tools and resources to ensure that your voice is heard on OAA reauthorization and to engage your grassroots and other stakeholders in this important issue!

The Older Americans Act expires on September 30, 2019, and securing a bipartisan reauthorization is the top policy priority of n4a. As our campaign expands and advances, keep checking back here for updates, resources and ways you can help.

**n4a Positions and Publications**
- n4a’s Recommendations on the Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act (February 2019)

**Background Materials on OAA Reauthorization**
- Text of the Older Americans Act currently in law (last changed 2016)
- Key OAA Milestones

**n4a Advocacy Tools**
- Get the Facts About OAA
- Template Letter to Congress
- Template Advocacy Alert
- Template Letter to the Editor
- Social Media Toolkit
- Talking Points and Tips for Congressional Visits
- OAA Reauthorizing Committees List
- n4a’s Funding Recommendations for the OAA, FY 2020
Where We Are Now

OAA Passed Before September 30 Expiration??
Invest in Cost-Effective Aging at Home and in the Community

Federal Budget: Stop the erosion of vital human needs programs from undermining the health and wellness of older adults by securing a bipartisan budget agreement for FY 2020 and FY 2021. Any agreement must prevent sequester-level cuts and share relief equally between the non-defense and defense discretionary categories.

FY 2020 Appropriations: Invest in Older Americans Act and other supportive services that help older adults live successfully and independently in their homes and communities.
Federal Budgeting 101 (in theory)

- President’s Budget (blueprint, mixes spending and proposals)
- Congressional Budget Resolution (no force of law, big picture)
- Congress: Appropriations process, 12 subcommittees produce 12 spending bills
- Appropriations passed signed into law
- For mandatory programs (e.g., Social Security, Medicare), changes to the authorizing statute must occur outside of the appropriations process

**Reality?** First budget often gets ignored, second one often skipped, action is in the appropriations bills
Trump Administration Budget FY 2020

- Deep **cuts to Non-Defense Discretionary** (domestic) programs overall (5% cut from FY 2019 overall)
- **12% cut to HHS overall**; 17% cut to housing
- “Flat” funds most core **OAA programs**, but cuts III E/VI C caregiver programs, ombudsman, Title V SCSEP
- **Other cuts at ACL** to SHIP, evidence-based health programs, Alzheimer’s programs, elder rights, ADRCs
- **Cuts/eliminates** critical domestic programs serving older adults (SSBG, CDBG, CSBG, LIHEAP, Housing)
- **Guts Medicaid** with block grants/per capita cap (states will limit HCBS)
- **Cuts to Medicare**
Most of the Federal Budget = Social Security and Major Health Programs (Mandatory Spending)

Components of Federal Spending, Fiscal Year 2017

- Interest: 7%
- Discretionary: 30%
- Mandatory: 63%

Source: Office of Management and Budget
Federal Budget Snapshot

In FY 2017...

- Total Federal Spending = $4 Trillion
- Total Non-Defense Discretionary Spending = $610 Billion (~15.25 percent)
- Total Older Americans Act Spending = $2 Billion
- Total OAA Spending as percentage of Federal Budget = ~.05 percent
Budget & FY 2020 Appropriations

• **President’s Budget** (March; DOA)
• Congress started the *appropriations process* late due to shutdown, but actively advancing bills now
  – House Labor/HHS bill had great wins!
  – Senate to come in summer (but timing keeps shifting)
  – Also now: Disaster relief, **budget caps deal**
• Budget caps in force again, will need bipartisan deal to lift them
  – Budget Control Act of 2011
  – Last budget deal lifted the caps for FY 2018 and FY 2019
  – Even though Congress keeps offering relief...
Non-Defense Discretionary Funding Cut by $400 Billion From 2011 to 2017

In billions of 2019 dollars

Note: We adjusted the 2010-2017 data to remove three items that were different in 2010 than in subsequent years: funding for the decennial census; income earned by the Federal Housing Administration and Government National Mortgage Association; and Changes in Mandatory Programs (CHIMPs). Enacted amounts include budget cuts required under the 2011 deficit reduction law, plus $3.4 billion in one-time savings from Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) dividends.
Under BCA, NDD would drop $55 billion below FY 2019 before adjusting for inflation.

NDD programs on average would have to be cut 11 percent in 2020 after adjusting for inflation.
House Labor/HHS Highlights

- OAA III B Home and Community-Based Supportive Services by $37 million (~10 percent) to $422 million;
- OAA III C1 Congregate Meals by $29.6 million (6 percent) to $525 million;
- OAA III C2 Home-Delivered Meals by $53.6 million (21 percent) to $305 million; and
- OAA III E National Family Caregiver Support Program by $19 million (10 percent) to $200 million.
- Collective 11 percent boost to OAA Title VI Parts A and C
- SHIPs: $5.9 mil to $55 million
- ADRCs: Level funded at $8.1 million
Recognize and protect the pivotal role that the Aging Network plays in addressing the social determinants of health and bridging the gap between the acute care, behavioral health and long-term services and supports systems to improve health outcomes and reduce health care costs.

Improve Health by Addressing the Social Determinants
Health and Integrated Care

Medicaid

• Money Follows the Person (extended through September)
• Spousal impoverishment protections (ditto)
• Non-Emergency Medical Transportation (Trump Admin would make this optional; rule coming; House language to oppose)

Medicare

• CHRONIC Care Act implementation; Medicare Advantage Call Letter Comments on Special Supplemental Benefits for the Chronically Ill
• Opens door for wider coverage of home delivered meals.
• Clarified that MA plans can work with ACL-funded programs
• Potential important new funding stream.
Key Advocacy Reminders

• Educate, educate, educate your elected officials about the importance of OAA and other aging programs and delivering services in the home and community!
• Build relationships with Members/staff
• Engage candidates in your work (site visits!)
• THANK your elected officials for advocacy wins
• Keep them informed about what is going on in your community
• Engage with the media, too
Questions?

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