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Developments in Aging and Disability Policy: A National Perspective—Part One

*Alliance of Information and Referral Systems (AIRS)
41st I&R Training and Education Conference*

June 3, 2019



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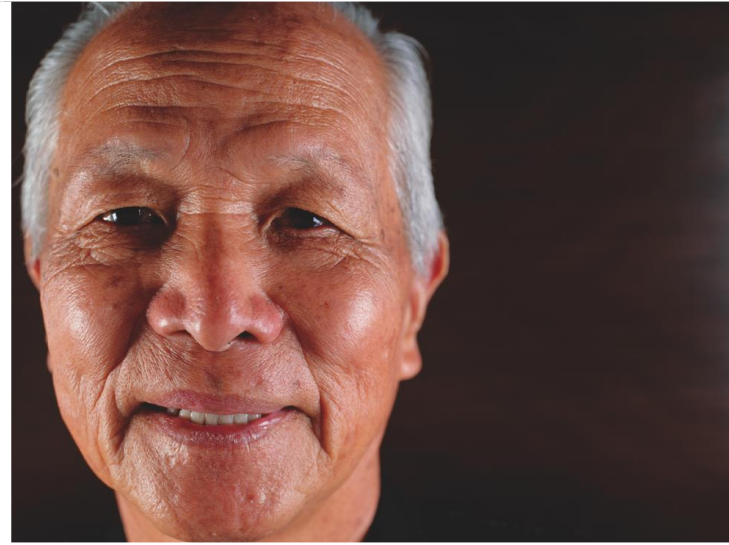
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n4a Update

- 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





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Connecting You to Community Services



Aging and Disability
BUSINESS INSTITUTE

Connecting Communities and Health Care





engAGED

The National Resource Center
for Engaging Older Adults

The Eldercare Locator National Call Center

Connecting Older Adults
and Their Caregivers
to Local Resources



1 (800) 677-1116 • www.eldercare.acl.gov

800.877.1116

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

eldercare.acl.gov

Connecting Older Adults and Their Caregivers to Local Resources

eldercare locator

1 (800) 677-1116 • www.eldercare.acl.gov

Caring Across the Miles

Resources for Long-Distance Caregivers

eldercare locator

1 (800) 677-1116
eldercare.acl.gov

Living Well With Dementia in the Community

Resources and Support

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EXPAND YOUR CIRCLES

Prevent Isolation and Loneliness As You Age

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Learn more Get moving Stay connected Eat right Take charge

Brain Health

You Can Make a Difference!

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TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS

for Older Adults and People with Disabilities

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nadtc

You Gave Now Save

Guide to Benefits for Seniors

n4a

ncoa National Council on Aging

Before You Give Up the Keys

Create a Roadmap for Transportation Independence

eldercare locator

HOME IMPROVEMENT SCAMS

Tools to Reduce Your Risk

eldercare locator

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.

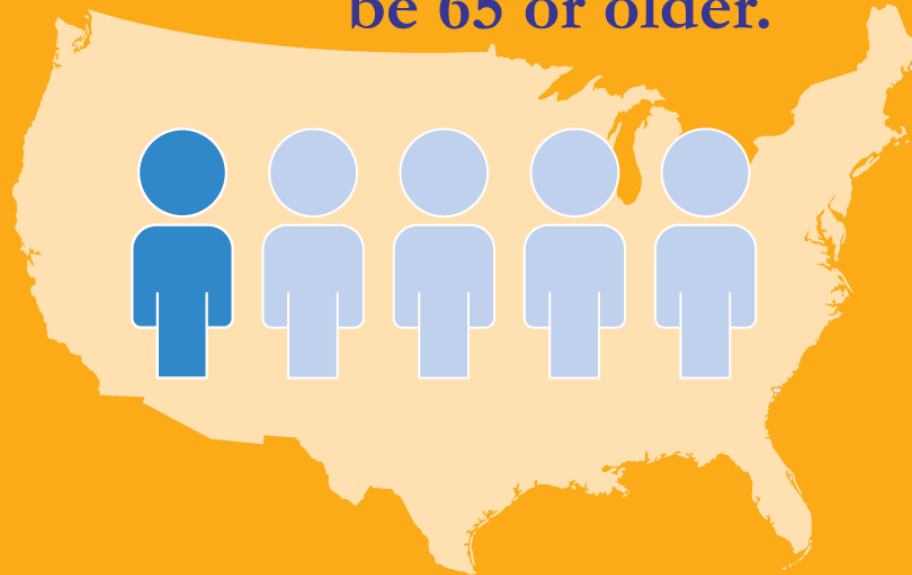
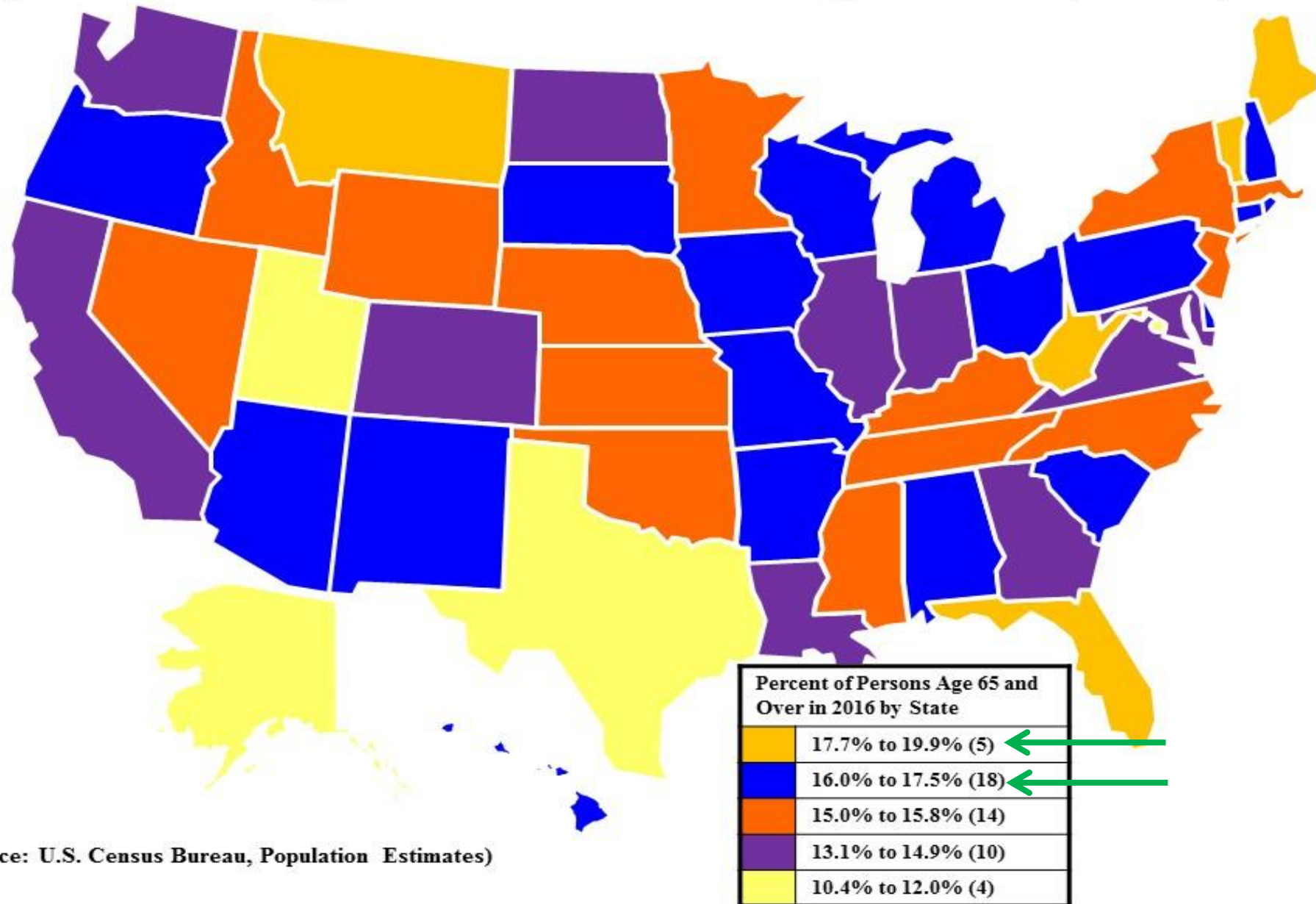
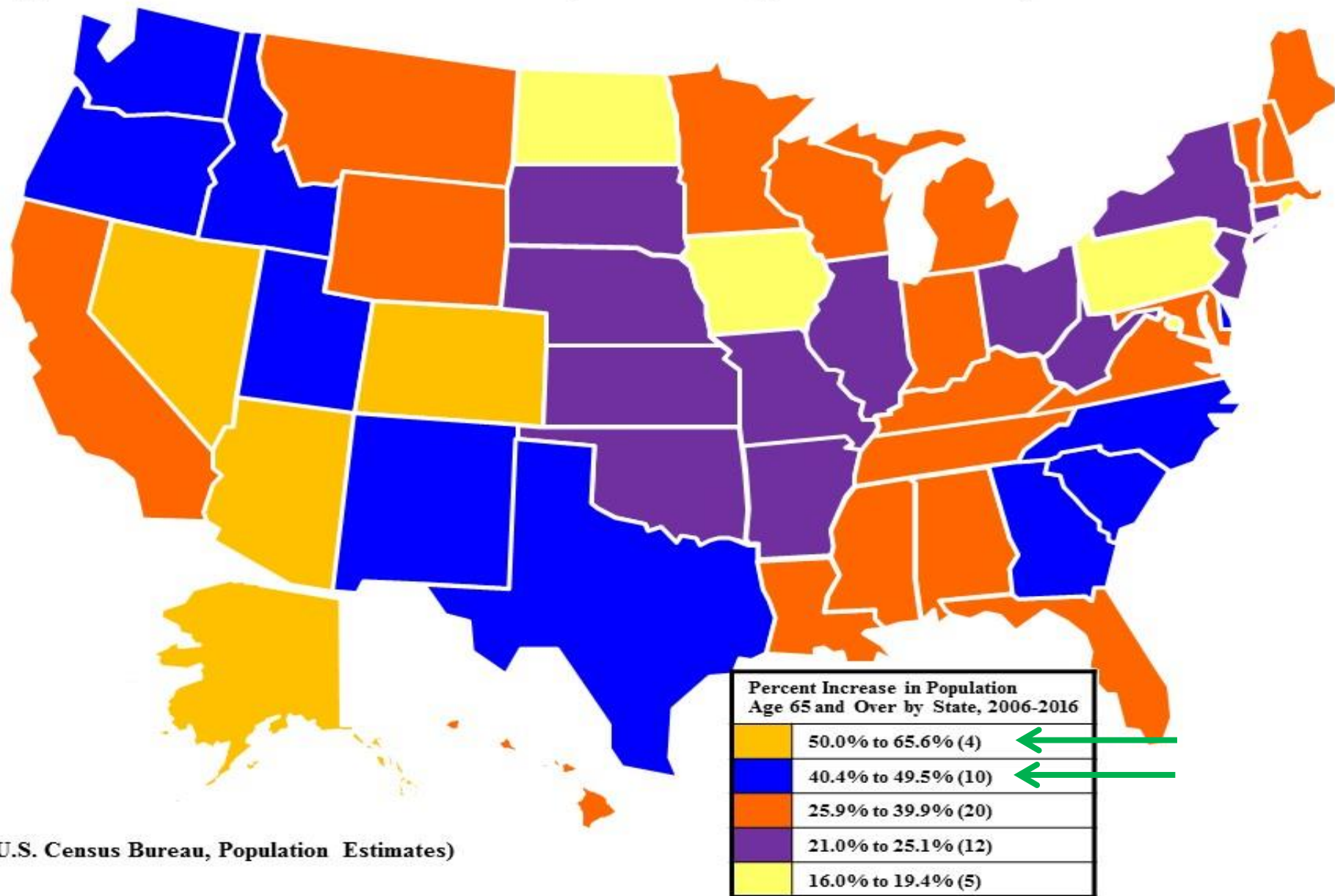


Figure 4: Persons Age 65 and Over as a Percentage of Total Population, 2016



(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)



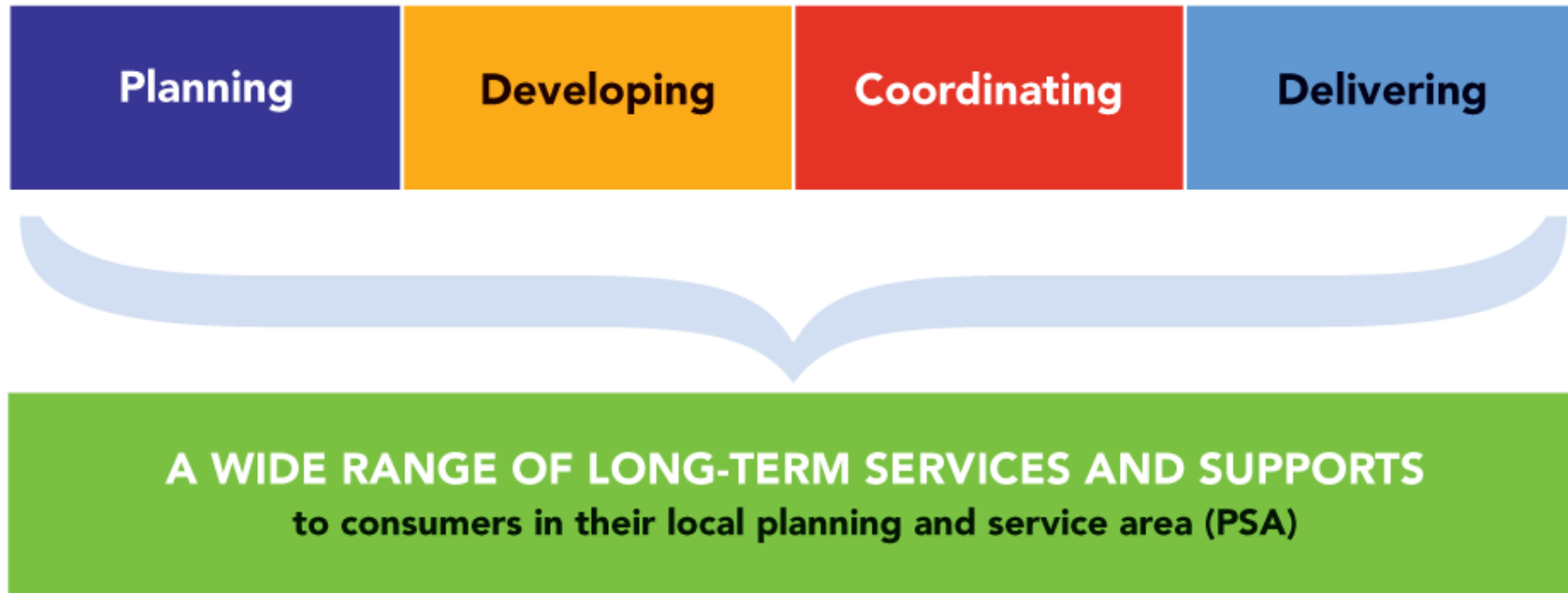
90%
of adults age
65 and older say
they hope to stay
in their homes
for as long as
possible.²

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



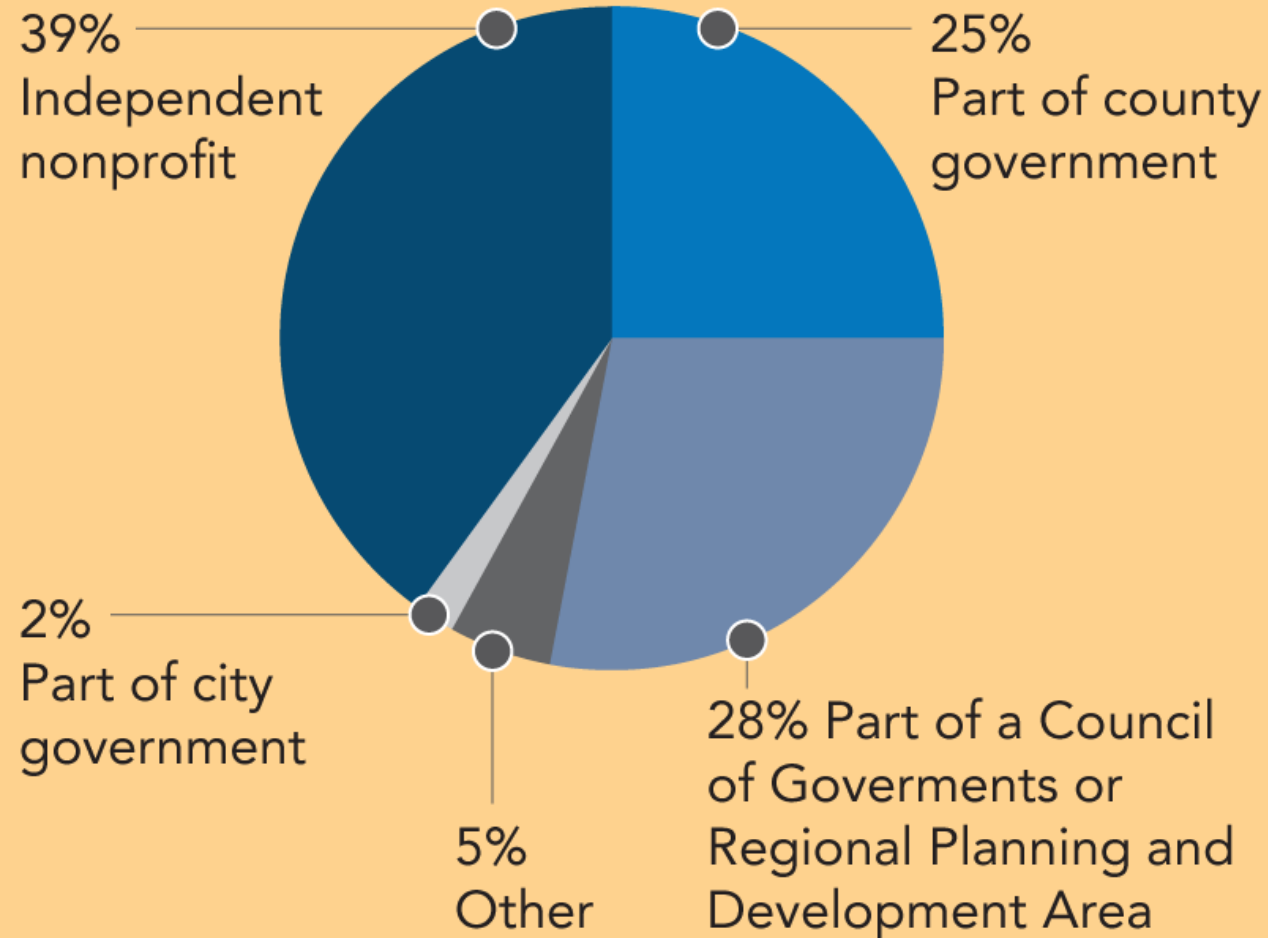
All AAAs play a key role in:



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



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:



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

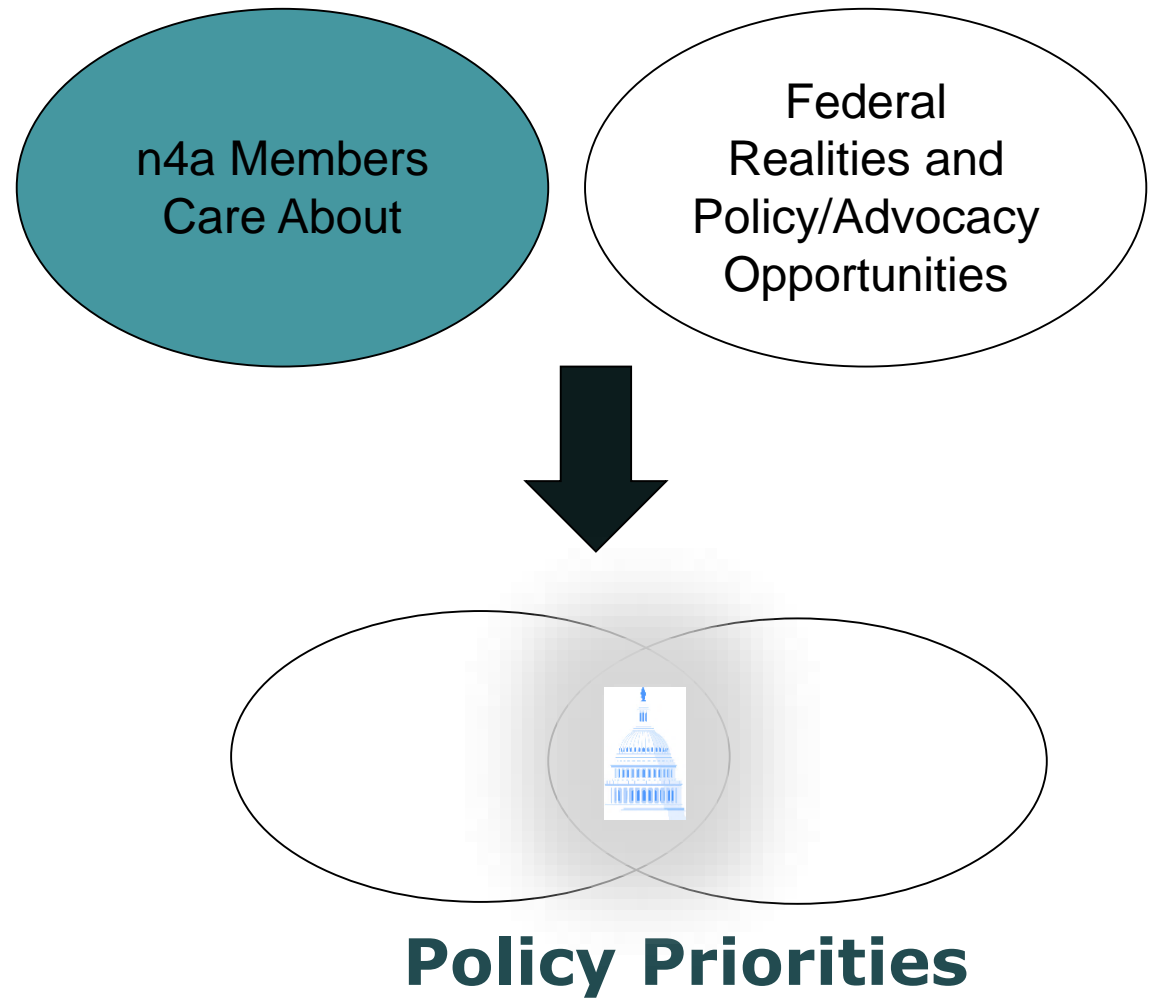
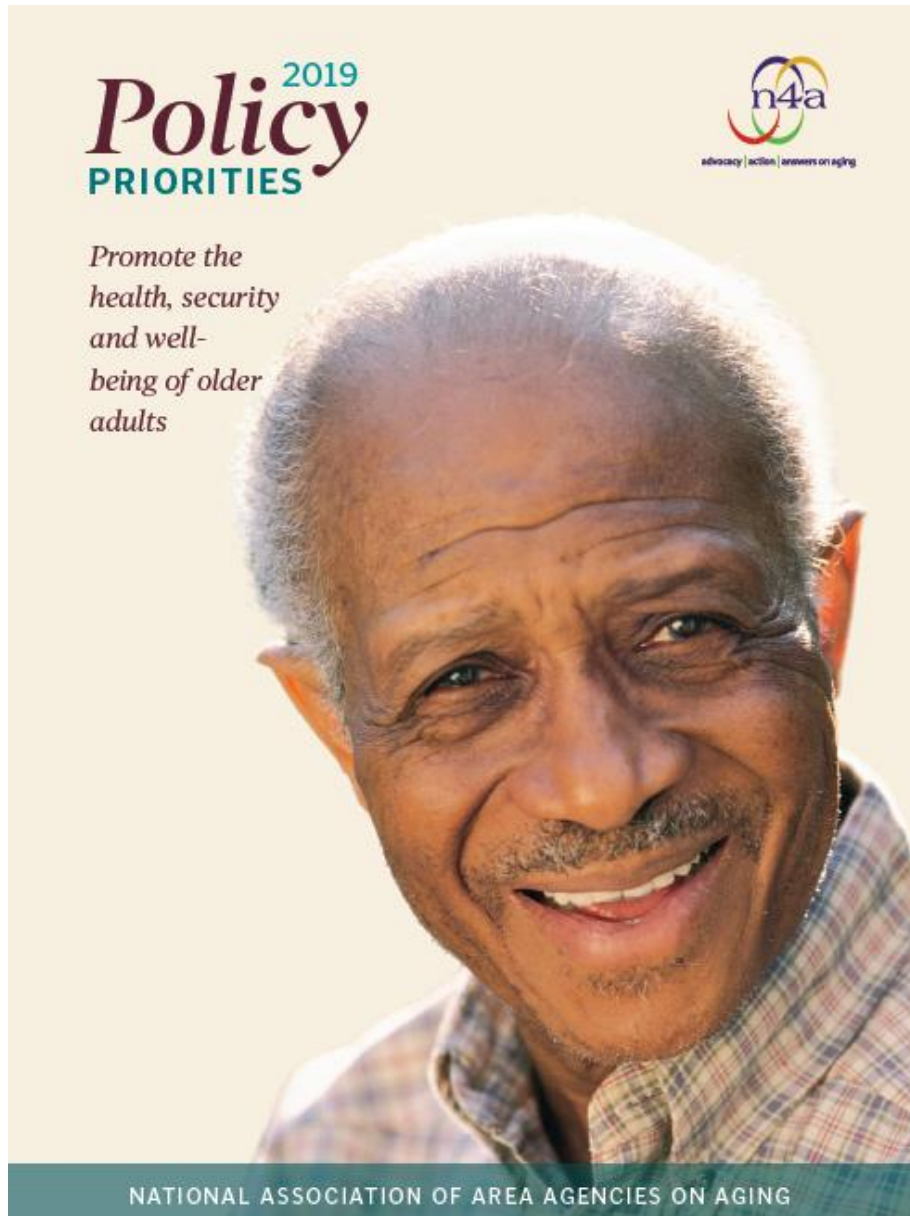
16%
Veterans

15%
Health care payer

Keeping Up with the Capital



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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AREA AGENCIES ON AGING
POLICY BRIEF

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.¹ Federal priorities must address the opportunities and needs of an aging population.



MANY PLACES, IN EVERY REGION of the country but especially in rural areas, are already grappling with an historic population shift, with ratios of older adults far exceeding the current national average, and available services unable to keep pace with the growing need. However, by 2035, all communities must be prepared to address these demographic realities when, for the first time in the nation's history, the population of adults 65 and older will outnumber children younger than 18.²

Furthermore, at some point in their lives a majority of this growing population of older adults—nearly 70 percent or almost 80 million people—will need an average of three to five years of long-term care (LTC; also called long-term services and supports) as they age.³

These demographic milestones are not simply blips on the U.S. Census radar. They are mile markers on a longer road toward a significantly older nation. It is critical that lawmakers at all levels of government recognize that, unlike at any other point in our history, demographics demand, and must drive, a policy agenda that:

- Enables people's ability to live in their homes and communities as they age;
- Improves the health and well-being of the fastest-growing demographic cohort in our country while effectively managing expenditures; and
- Preserves the original intent and structural integrity of Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security and other vital aging programs upon which millions of older adults rely.

This Policy Brief for the 116th Congress is an update to the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging's (n4a) *What Policymakers Must Know About an Aging America*, which was published in January 2017 at the outset of the Trump Administration. **In the months and years ahead, we encourage policymakers in the 116th Congress to pursue ambitious but achievable strategies to advance policy solutions and promote innovative best practices that improve support for older adults and caregivers in their communities.**

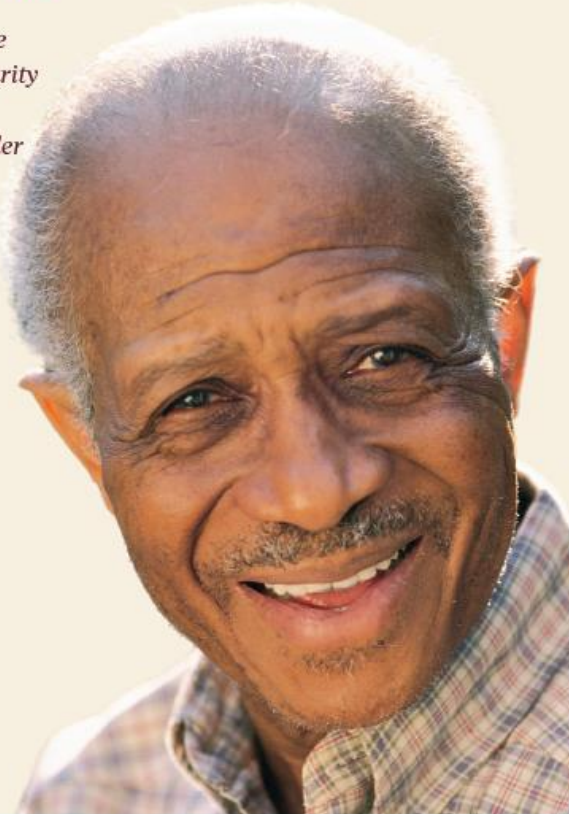
We hope the efforts of lawmakers to develop policy proposals that will affect older adults and caregivers, and their access to services at home and in the community, will reflect and advance the following key aging principles.

¹n4a also publishes a comprehensive set of our annual *Policy Priorities*. Current n4a *Policy Priorities* are available online at <https://www.n4a.org/policypositions>.

2019 **Policy PRIORITIES**



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



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AREA AGENCIES ON AGING



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AREA AGENCIES ON AGING
POLICY BRIEF

Recommendations for the Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act

The Older Americans Act authorization will expire at the end of FY 2019. As it has for every past reauthorization, n4a will work with policymakers and stakeholders to update this vital Act, which supports millions of older adults and caregivers annually.



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 eliminating poverty and injustice among the country's most vulnerable populations. Fifty-five years ago, President Johnson shared the vision that this Great Society "is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor." The OAA was enacted as part of these Great Society programs to help fulfill that destiny for millions of older Americans by implementing a nationwide network of community-based services to ensure that sustained health, independence and dignity could follow a lifetime of hard work.

Today the vision and mission of the Older Americans Act is even more important than it was five decades ago, as our nation faces an unprecedented demographic shift. In the next five years, more than 18 million people will turn age 65. By 2030, 73 million—or one in five—people in America will be 65 or older. And in addition to being historically large in size, this population is also living longer. Between 2020 and 2030, the number of people 85 and older is projected to rise by 35 percent; for people age 100 and older, it's an amazing 52 percent growth

rate.¹ And there may be only one near-universal opinion among this cohort: an estimated 90 percent of them want to age in their own homes and communities rather than in institutional settings.

Enabling aging in place should be a national commitment regardless of party affiliation or geography. In fact, both Republican and Democratic lawmakers have espoused aging in place as an important policy goal for our country. Achieving it, however, requires that policymakers address significant challenges and seize new opportunities to elevate effective person and family-centered approaches that promote health and independence as people age. Fostering a society in which aging at home and in the community is not only the collective desire but also the national expectation requires us to recognize, protect and bolster the foundation upon which this goal was built.

The Older Americans Act is that foundation, and as federal policymakers consider the Act's reauthorization, n4a urges Congress and the Administration to work toward policy decisions that honor the longstanding intent of the OAA while seeking legislative strategies that enable the existing services network to adequately meet the needs of this nation's rapidly growing aging population and their caregivers.

n4a.org/advocacy

National Association of Area Agencies on Aging



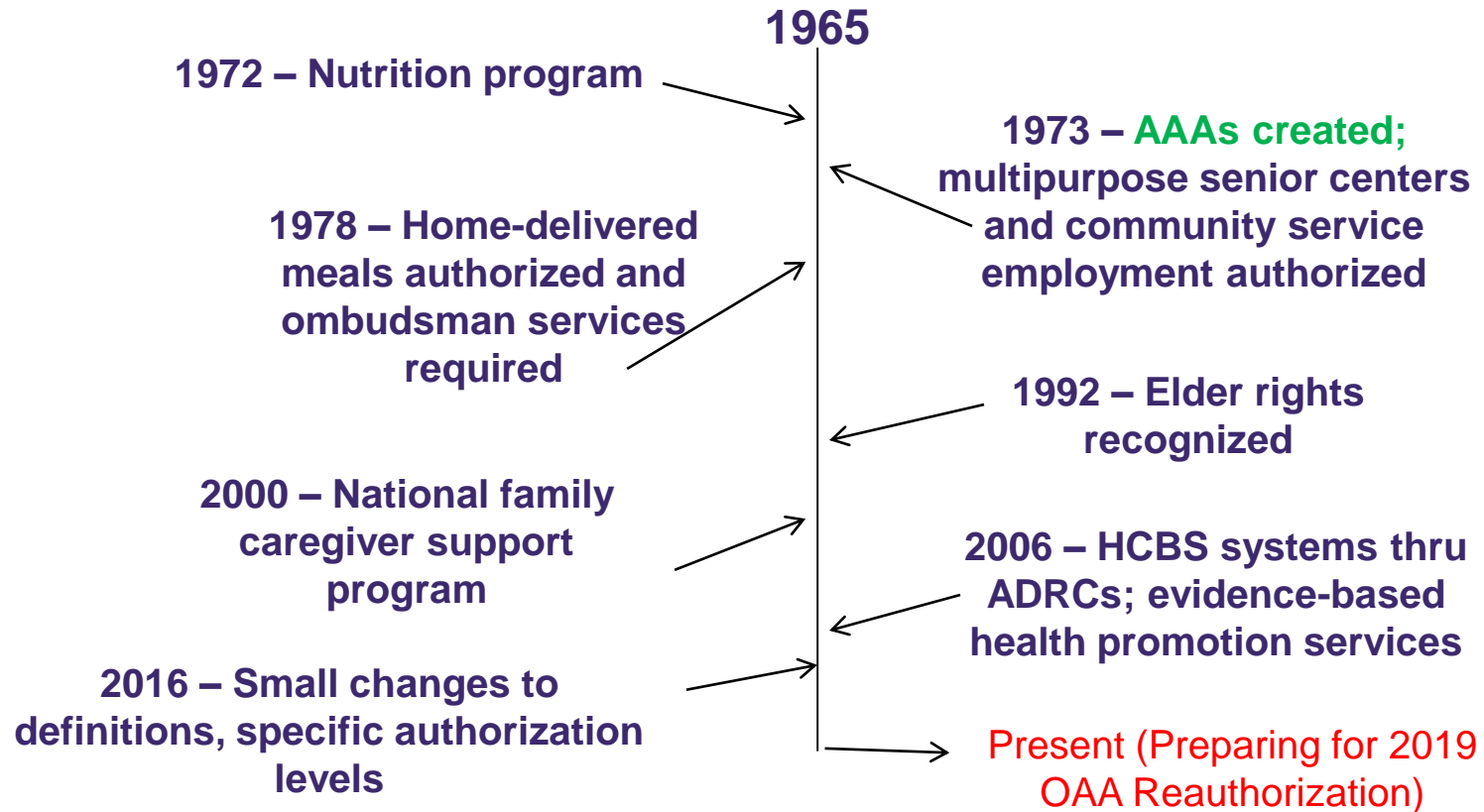
National Association of Area Agencies on Aging



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

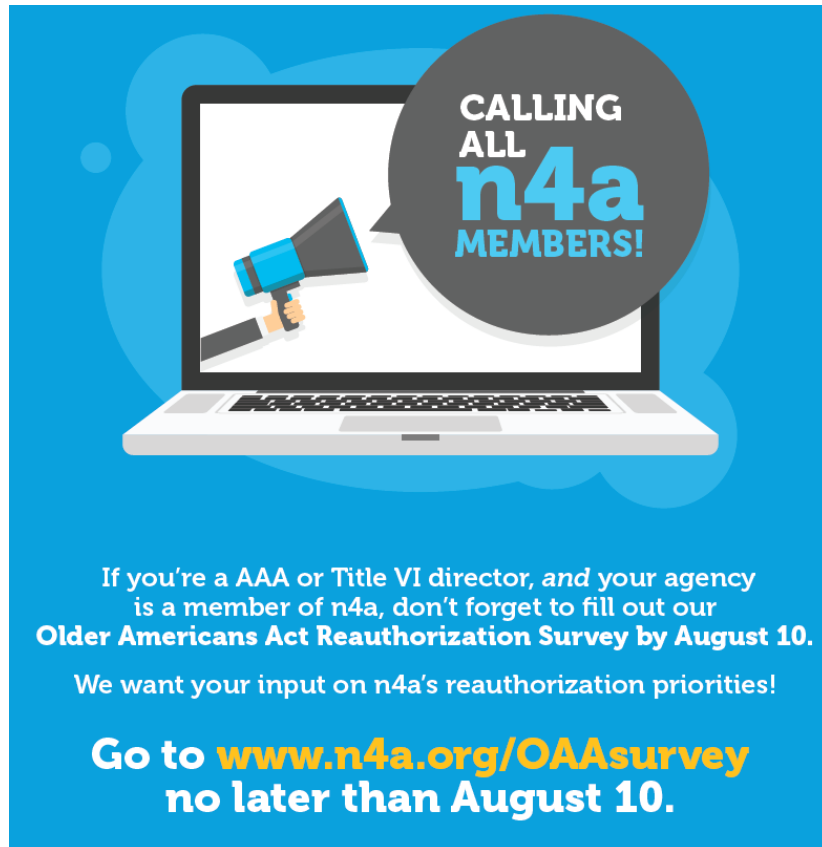
Timeline of Major Amendments



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

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*





Richard J. Fiesta, Chair

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.

<https://www.lcao.org/files/2019/05/LCAO-Consensus-Recommendations-OAA-Reauthorization-2019FINAL.pdf>

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

Older Americans Act Reauthorization 2019



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??





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.

Invest in Cost-Effective Aging at Home and in the Community

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

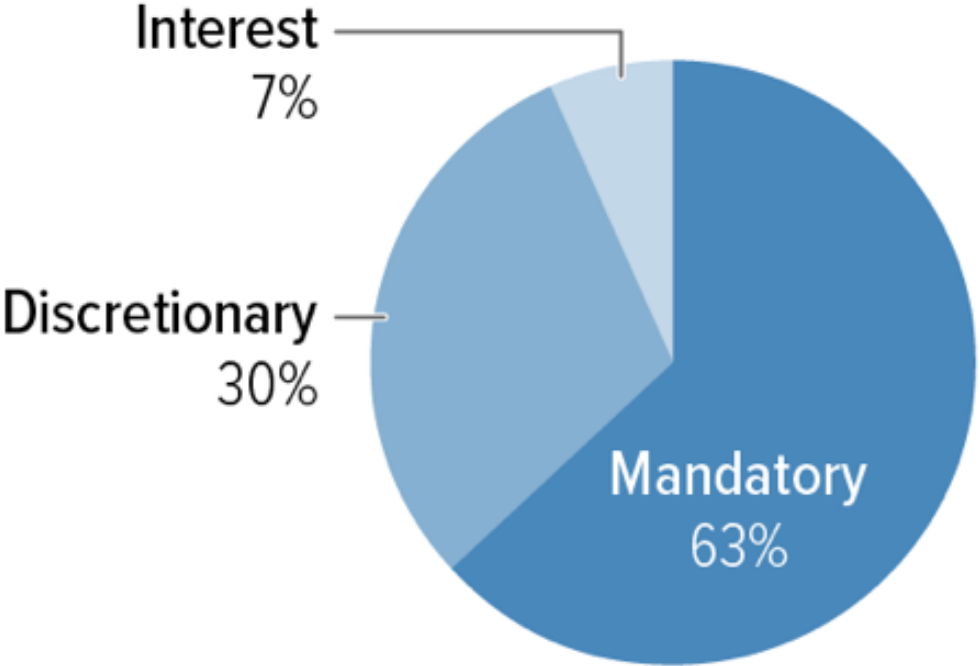
Reality? First budget often gets ignored, second one often skipped, action is in the appropriations bills

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**

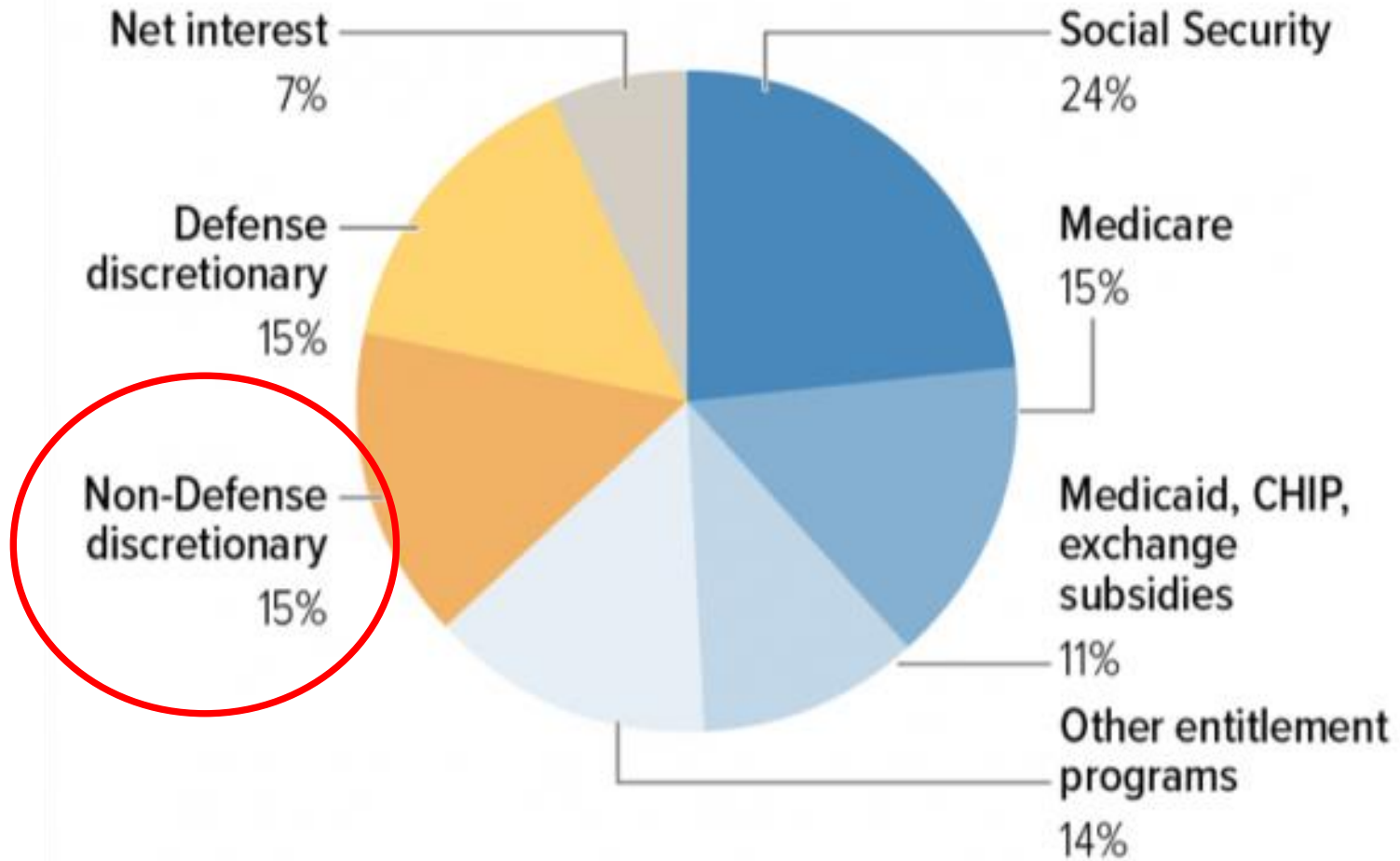
Most of the Federal Budget = Social Security and Major Health Programs (Mandatory Spending)

Components of Federal Spending, Fiscal Year 2017



Source: Office of Management and Budget

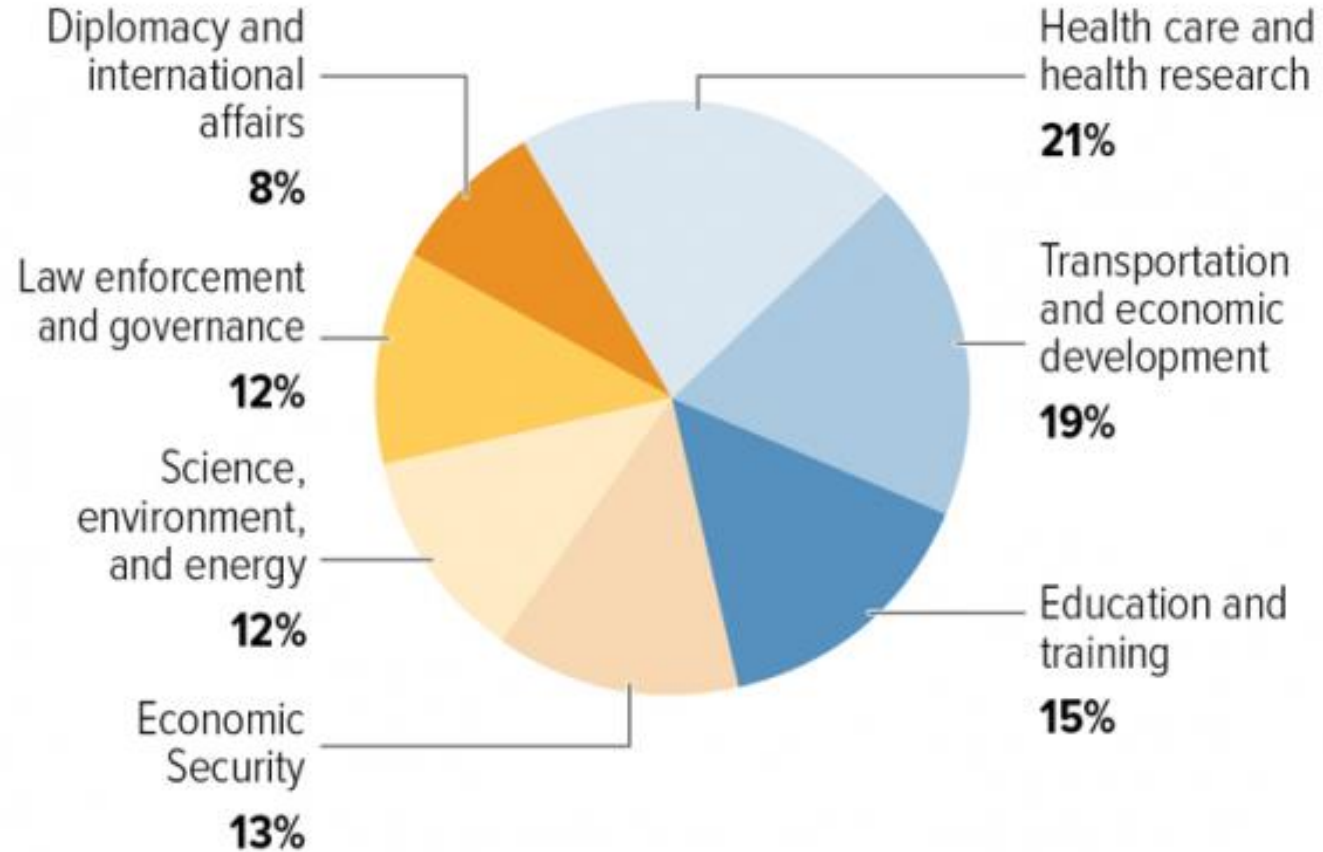
Federal Spending, Fiscal Year 2017



Source: Office of Management and Budget

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Non-Defense Discretionary Spending, FY 2017



Source: CBPP calculations using Office of Management and Budget data

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Federal Budget Snapshot

In FY 2017...

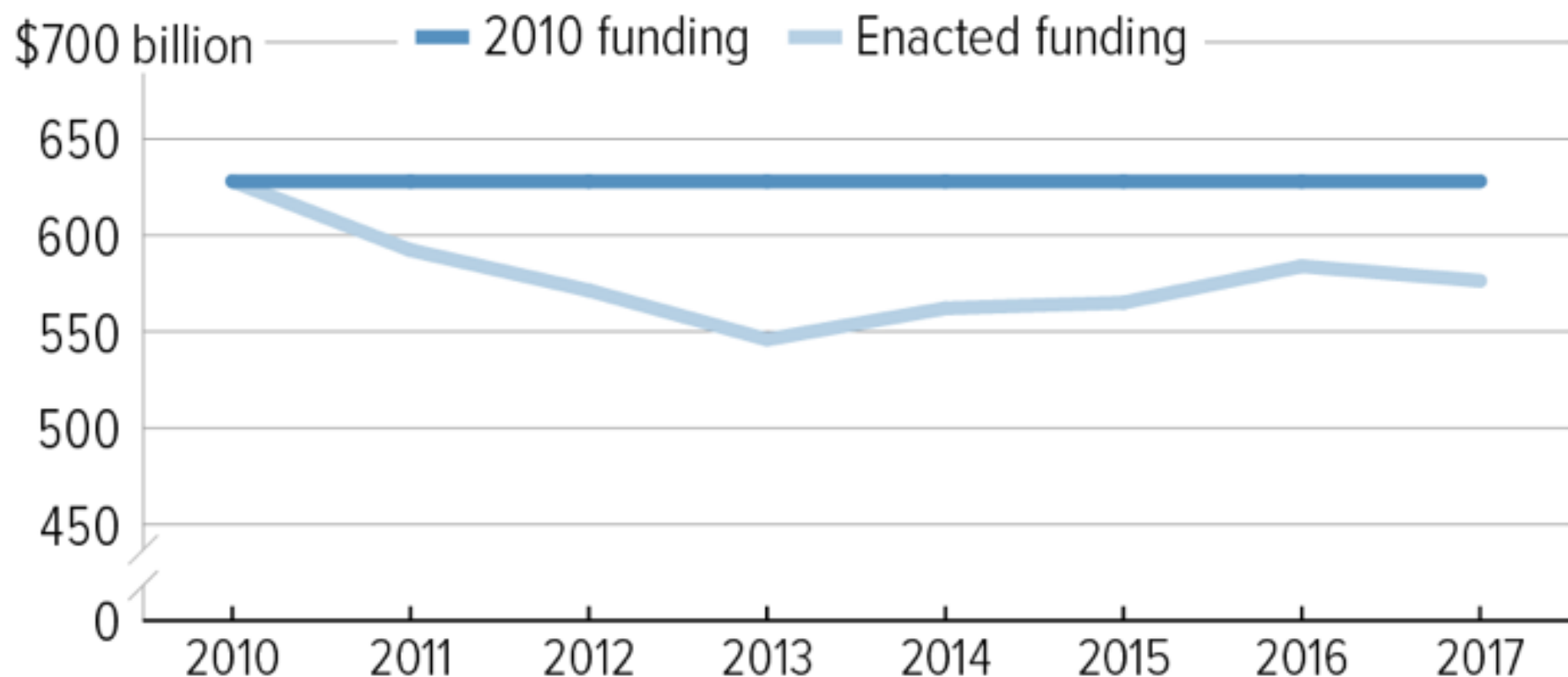
- Total Federal Spending = **~\$4 Trillion**
- Total Non-Defense Discretionary Spending = **\$610 Billion**
(~15.25 percent)
- Total Older Americans Act Spending =
~\$2 Billion
- **Total OAA Spending as percentage of Federal Budget**
= ~.05 percent

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

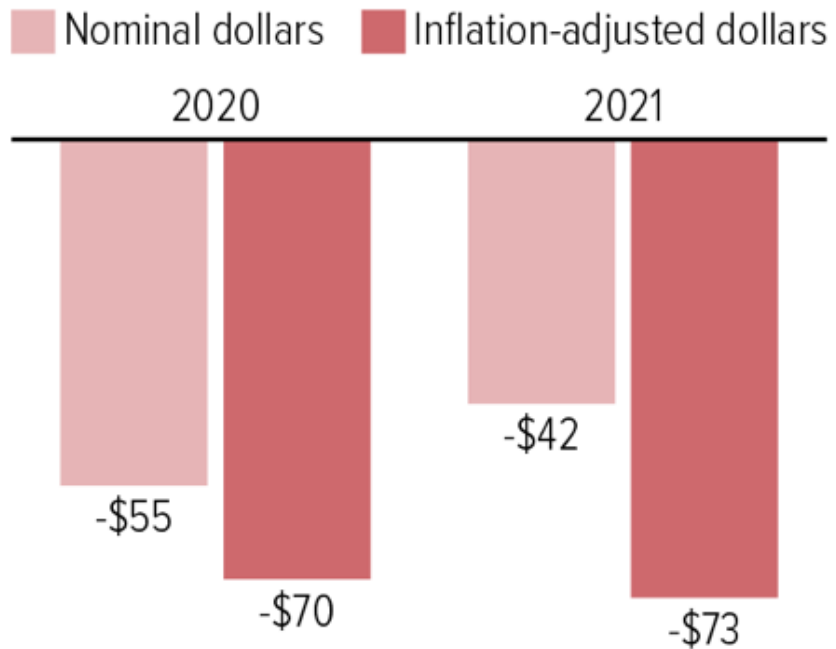
In billions of 2019 dollars



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

Non-Defense Discretionary Funding Will Fall After 2019 Without a New Budget Deal

Cut from 2019 NDD funding level (\$597 billion), in billions



Note: All amounts exclude funding for disasters, emergencies, program integrity, and Overseas Contingency Operations.







Source: CBPP analysis of data from the Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget

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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



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Questions?

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