Innovations in Community Based Crime Reduction (CBCR)

Safety is a critical component of a vibrant community, every bit as important as quality affordable housing, good jobs, and high performing schools. In many high crime areas, reducing crime and disorder is also essential to spurring business activity and attracting employers. The Innovations in Community Based Crime Reduction Program (formerly the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program / BCJI) helps urban, rural and tribal communities develop comprehensive, evidence-informed strategies that address priority crime problems while helping law enforcement and residents work together to rebuild the economic and social fabric of neighborhoods.

What is the CBCR Program?

CBCR is a competitive grant program administered by the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The initiative's goal is to make some of the country's highest crime communities safer by mobilizing residents, law enforcement and other organizational partners to pursue coordinated strategies in "hot spot" locations. Often these locations are streets or intersections where crime has remained high for years, and that damages the broader community's chances for stability and revitalization.

The program emphasizes place-based, data-driven, and comprehensive cross-sector strategies that reduce and prevent crime and advance neighborhood revitalization goals.

Eligible applicants include states, units of local governments, non-profit organizations (including tribal non-profit organizations), and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

The CBCR model is comprised of the following core program elements:

» **Place based:** Targets crimes hot spots
» **Data-driven problem solving:** Researchers work with partners using data to analyze problems and identify evidence-informed solutions
» **Community-oriented:** Residents select strategies in partnership with law enforcement
» **Cost effective:** Maximizes local resources and produces lasting solutions

What are the outcomes?

CBCR is producing significant results in communities, including:

» **Dramatic decreases in crime around problem spots**
- In Evansville, Indiana, **reported crimes dropped 42%** in the CBCR target area from 2013-2015.
- Five hot spots in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin CBCR target area experienced a **23% drop in violent crime**, compared to a 1% increase in the city as a whole from 2013-2015.
- **Violent crime dropped 15%** over 16 months of CBCR implementation in Austin, Texas.

» **A resurgence of real estate development and business activity in neighborhoods previously deemed unsafe**
- CBCR partners in Providence, Rhode Island **are demolishing eight of the highest crime-producing properties** in an area hard hit by the foreclosure crisis and transforming others into affordable housing
- In Charleston, West Virginia, a **bar well known to police and neighbors for drugs and prostitution was shut down** by the CBCR team. The property is now an eatery, popular among residents of a nearby senior housing complex.

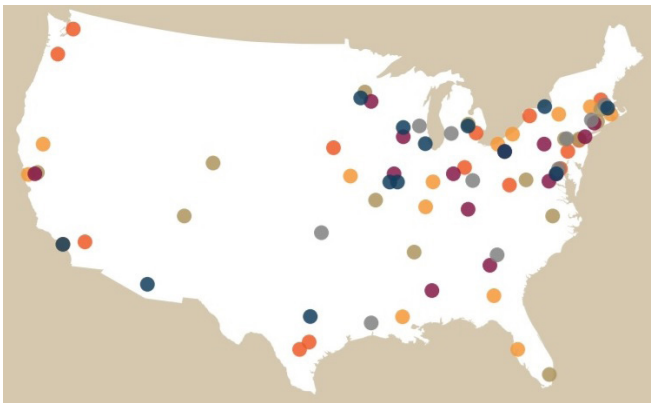
» **More collaboration between police and residents to increase officer and community safety**
- More than **100 residents** in Seattle, Washington participated in a **nine-month training program** and now comprise a diverse **Community Task Force that leads crime reduction strategies** in hot spots known for youth violence – in a community where isolation and fragmented efforts used to be the norm.
- In Syracuse, New York, **residents led 20 projects** that brought previously fearful or distrustful people out of their homes to neighborhood events such as a movie night in a local park and a fire safety workshop.

What has been LISC's involvement?

Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) provided a range of training and technical assistance services to all CBCR grantees selected between 2012 and 2018. Enhanced by partnerships with nationally known criminal justice and community development experts, LISC's technical assistance has drawn on our 35-year history of supporting comprehensive neighborhood revitalization, including community safety efforts. We have provided technical assistance since 2012 and are now collaborating with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the technical assistance provider for the latest round of CBCR sites across the country.

The Sites (2012 - 2017)

Since FY 2012, the inaugural year of funding, BJA has awarded six rounds of grants totaling $54.7 million to 74 communities in 31 states. CBCR efforts are underway in cities of diverse size and demographics including rural and tribal areas. Funding has been provided in different categories to conduct robust planning and to also implement innovative, evidence-informed strategies.



FY 2012 Sites
Austin, TX
Baltimore, MD
Brooklyn, NY
Charleston, WV
Dayton, OH
Detroit, MI
Lowell, MA
Milwaukee, WI
Omaha, NE
Philadelphia, PA
Portland, OR
San Antonio, TX
San Bernardino, CA
Seattle, WA

FY 2013 Sites
Baton Rouge, LA
Cleveland, Oh
Corning, CA
Erie, PA
Evansville, IN
Kansas City, MO
Los Angeles, CA
Nashville, TN
Providence, RI
San Francisco, CA
Springfield, MA
Syracuse, NY
Tampa, FL
West Albany, GA

FY 2014 Sites
Alameda County, CA
Battle Creek, MI
Coahoma County, MS
Denver, CO
Durham, NC
Flint, MI
Huntington, WV
Highland County, OH
Miami-Dade County, FL
Minneapolis, MN
New Haven, CT
Newark, NJ
Phillipsburgh, NJ
Rockdale County, GA
Towaoc, CO
Tulsa, OK
Worcester, MA

FY 2015 Sites
Atlanta, GA
Berea, KY
Brooklyn, NY
Harrisburg, PA
Hayward, CO
Indianapolis, IN
Langley Park, MD
Madison, WI
Meridian, MS
Minneapolis, MN
Norwalk, CT
St. Louis, MO
Washington, DC
Youngstown, OH

FY 2016 Sites
Baltimore, MD
Battle Creek, MI*
Boston, MA
Hartford, CT
Highland County, OH*
Milwaukee, WI
Phillipsburg, NJ*
Rockdale County, GA*
Shreveport, LA
Tulsa, OK*

FY 2017 Sites
Chelsea, MA
Austin, TX
Flint, MI
Rochester, NY
St. Louis County, MO
Chicago, IL
East St. Louis, IL
Los Angeles, CA
Tucson, AZ
Madison, WI*
Minneapolis, MN*
Youngstown, OH*
Langley Park, MD*

* Implementation Only Grantee/Former Planning Only Site

What can Congress do?

We urge Congress to fund the Innovations in Community Based Crime Reduction Program (CBCR) at not less than $17.5 million in the Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Bill.

LISC is a national non-profit housing and community development intermediary with offices in 35 different cities and a national rural network of 90 organizations.
For more information, please contact Nicole Barcliff at nbarcliff@lisc.org.
Additional information on LISC Safety Initiative is available at www.lisc.org/our-initiatives/safe-neighborhoods/

LISC

SECTION 502: SINGLE FAMILY DIRECT LOANS

AT WORK IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Amelia Magana and her sons; Coachella, CA

Hardworking families across the country are striving to achieve homeownership and, quite often, this dream is well within their reach if they can access affordable credit. While other affordable housing programs target urban populations, only the Section 502 Single Family Housing Direct Loan program provides the targeted boost low-income families living in rural parts of the country need to purchase their own homes.

What is the Section 502 Single Family Housing Direct Loan Program?

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Section 502 Single Family Housing Direct Loan program **provides single-family housing loans in rural areas to eligible low- and very low- income applicants who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere**. Under this program, eligible applicants may obtain 100 percent USDA direct financing to purchase a home.
- The program is administered by the USDA's Rural Development Housing and Community Facilities Programs office.
- Loans may be used to purchase new or existing dwellings or new manufactured homes. The program includes a self-help option that provides financing for borrowers to construct their own home. At least 40 percent of Section 502 funds must be used to assist families earning less than 50 percent of area median income (AMI).
  - In practice, t**wo-thirds of Section 502 Direct Loan recipients have incomes of less than 60 percent of AMI,** which translates to an average income of less than $29,000 annually.

What are the outcomes?

- **The Section 502 Direct Loan program has proven to be one of the most cost-effective federal housing programs** because each loan costs the government on average $5,100.
- These loans, though only a small investment on the part of the government, provide critical assistance in filling a credit gap in the private market.
- According to the National Rural Housing Coalition, over the past 60 years, the direct loan program has helped more than **2.1 million families** achieve homeownership and has helped build their wealth by more than **$40 billion.**

What is the impact on rural communities?

- LISC's involvement with the Section 502 Direct Loan program has primarily been through Rural LISC and its Community Development Corporation (CDC) partners. Rural LISC is dedicated to helping transform distressed rural communities nationwide into healthy and sustainable communities of choice and opportunity by building the capacity of resident-led CDCs.
- Rural LISC CDC partners package Section 502 Direct Loans and provide technical assistance to families looking to obtain financing from the USDA.
- In **Provo, Utah,** Adam and Chiara West and their three children were living in a one-bedroom log cabin with no insulation and a major mold problem. They contacted **Self-Help Homes**, a Rural LISC CDC partner, for much-needed financial assistance in purchasing a healthier home for their family. Now, thanks to Self-Help Homes and Section 502 Direct Loan assistance, this hard-working family lives in a modern and healthy home.
- Since 1998, **Pathfinder Services, Inc** in **Huntington, Indiana** has helped nearly **2,000** families become homeowners through the Section 502 Direct Loan Program. Pathfinder, a Rural LISC CDC partner, uses a comprehensive approach to homeownership by providing financial coaching, assisting with loan packaging and the closing process, and by offering post-purchase counseling to the families who use their services.

Huntington, IN

- Amelia Magana, a single mother of two young boys from **Coachella, California**, is among the **1,500 families** who have built their own homes in the past thirty years with the help of the **Coachella Valley Housing Coalition (CVHC)**, a Rural LISC CDC partner that administers the Section 502 Direct Loan Program. According to Amelia, *"The Self Help Program...was an opportunity for me as a single mother to become a homeowner. Thanks to the Self Help Program and the CVHC, I'm able to make my dream come true of giving my kids a better place to live."*

What can Congress do?

We urge Congress to support funding for the 502 Direct Loans for Rural Housing Program of at least $1.25 billion in the FY 2021 Agriculture, Rural, Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

LISC is a national non-profit housing and community development intermediary with offices in 35 different cities and a national rural network of 88 organizations.

For more information about Section 502, please contact Mark Kudlowitz at mkudlowitz@lisc.org.

NASFAA ISSUE BRIEF

STUDENT AID FUNDING

DECEMBER 2019

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS HELP MILLIONS OF STUDENTS ACCESS HIGHER EDUCATION EACH YEAR. HOWEVER, AFTER ADJUSTING FOR INFLATION, FUNDING FOR STUDENT AID PROGRAMS HAVE REMAINED LARGELY STAGNANT DESPITE RISING COSTS.
2. CONGRESS SHOULD ROBUSTLY INVEST IN THE FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS TO MAINTAIN THE NATION'S ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SECURITY.

*"Given the breadth of students that benefit from student financial aid, **it is imperative that these programs receive robust funding to support students** in an evolving higher education landscape."*

Since their inception, the federal student aid programs have served the important role of opening the doors to educational opportunity for millions of students. These programs support students at diverse institutions of higher education nationwide — from community colleges and regional public universities to private colleges and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Given the breadth of students that benefit from financial aid, it is imperative that these programs receive robust funding to support students in an evolving higher education landscape. Unfortunately, the federal aid available to students has remained largely flat over the decades, when adjusting for inflation.

PELL GRANT PROGRAM

The Federal Pell Grant is the cornerstone of the federal student aid system, ensuring undergraduate students from low-income families can access postsecondary education. The Pell Grant assists over 7 million students each year, with 80% coming from families with an income of less than $40,000.[1]

Despite increased attention to the importance of college affordability, the Pell Grant maximum award has not seen a significant increase since its inception in the 1970s. After adjusting to account for inflation, the maximum Pell Grant award was slightly lower in 2018-19 than it was in 1978-79.[2] The lack of meaningful increases to the grant's maximum award have contributed to its diminishing purchasing power. The Pell Grant covers 11% less of the average cost of tuition, fees, and room and board at public four-year institutions than it did two decades ago, with the 2019-20 maximum Pell Grant award covering less than one-third of those costs.[3]

Estimates of Pell Grant spending anticipate a depleton of the program's reserves within the next five years, though any economic downturn can significantly exacerbate this timeline.[4] Economic recessions often lead displaced workers and others to pursue postsecondary education, thereby increasing Pell Grant participation and expenditures. For instance, between award years 2006-07 and 2010-11, which surrounded the Great Recession, the number of Pell recipients increased from 5.2 million to 9.3 million students, the average grant amount grew by 43%, and overall program costs rose by 158%.[5]

***"The Pell Grant assists over 7 million students each year,** with 80% of recipients coming from families with an income of less than $40,000."*

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (FSEOG)

The FSEOG program provides grants to low-income undergraduates who demonstrate the greatest financial need. Priority is given to Pell Grant recipients, and students who have the lowest expected family contributions (EFC). The program requires a 25% nonfederal match from participating institutions, spreading risk across both taxpayers and institutions.

[1] NASFAA, "National Student Aid Profile: Overview of 2019 Federal Programs."

[2,3] College Board, "Trends in Student Aid," October 2019, https://research.collegeboard.org/trends/student-aid/figures-tables/pell-grants-recipients-maximum-pell-and-average-pell

[4] Committee for Education Funding, "Education Matters: Investing in America's Future," May 2019, https://cef.org/wp-content/uploads/FY-2020-CEF-Budget-Book_FINAL.pdf

[5] NASFAA, "CBO Releases Report on Pell Grant Status," September 2013, https://www.nasfaa.org/news-item/1537/CBO_Releases_Report_On_Pell_Grant_Status

"Institutions can use FSEOG as a tool to address the financial needs of their students that may not be fully met by the Pell Grant program. ***FSEOG supports 1.5 million students annually, with over 67% of dependent recipients coming from families with an income of less than $30,000."***

FSEOG is a campus-based program that provides institutions with the flexibility to decide both the recipient and grant amounts. As a result, institutions can use it as a tool to address the financial needs of their students that may not be fully met by the Pell Grant program. FSEOG supports 1.5 million students annually, with over 67% of dependent recipients coming from families with an income of less than $30,000.[6]

FEDERAL WORK-STUDY (FWS)

The Federal Work-Study (FWS) program provides part-time jobs to undergraduate, graduate, and professional students and requires that participating institutions provide a 25% match to the federal funds allocated.

In 2016-17, the FWS program served approximately 617,000 recipients, and roughly 44% of dependent undergraduate recipients had family incomes below $42,000. In fiscal year (FY) 2018, the program received a $140 million increase - the first in nearly a decade - resulted in approximately 70,000 additional recipients. The FY 2018 funding level was maintained through FY 2019.

FWS enjoys broad, bipartisan support — and rightly so. It supports needy students while also providing valuable work experience. In a period of financial austerity, FWS stretches federal investments further by requiring matching funds from institutions and work-study employers.

WHAT CONGRESS CAN DO:

Ensure that the appropriate resources are available for education funding.

"FWS enjoys ***broad bipartisan support — and rightly so"***

Congress should provide a sufficiently robust allocation to the House Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (Labor-H) appropriations subcommittee to support an increased investment in student aid programs, including a sufficient Pell Grant maximum award. Congress must also invest more heavily in campus-based programs, whose present-day funding levels are lower than those of nearly four decades ago after accounting for inflation. For example, in FY 1979, Congress appropriated $1.8 billion for FWS and $1.13 billion for FSEOG when adjusting for inflation — more than the FY 2018 levels of $1 billion and $1.1 billion respectively.

Shift the Pell Grant program to full mandatory funding.

Sustained and certain investment is necessary to ensure the Pell Grant regains its purchasing power. The annual federal budget and appropriations process adds unnecessary uncertainty to a program that plays a vital role in the lives of millions of students each year. Pell Grants should be protected from the annual appropriations process by moving the funding stream from the discretionary year-to-year funding to mandatory funding.

Increase certainty for low-income students and families by reinstating the automatic inflation adjustment to the maximum Pell Grant award.

The maximum Pell Grant award was indexed to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) from FY 2014 to FY 2017, but this small boost averaged just $69 per year and expired at the end of FY 2017. Congress should reinstate an automatic inflation adjustment to ensure consistent annual increases to the maximum award amount.

"Pell Grants should be protected from the annual appropriations process by moving the funding stream from the discretionary year-to-year funding to ***mandatory funding."***

Protect the unobligated balances in the Pell Grant program.

Rescinding unobligated balances from the Pell Grant program puts its fiscal stability in jeopardy during times of economic hardship. As recently as 2011, the program faced a shortfall requiring congressional action to remedy. It is prudent to ensure adequate funds are available for a program whose costs are difficult to estimate precisely.

[6,7] NASFAA, "National Student Aid Profile: Overview of 2019 Federal Programs."

NASFAA
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116th Congress Legislative Priorities: Driving Modernization & Growth

The technology industry plays a critical role in spurring economic growth and creating opportunity in the United States. Our industry enables companies of all sizes and across sectors – from agriculture and manufacturing, to healthcare and professional services – to grow, adapt, and compete in the rapidly-evolving global economy.

ITI's policy priorities focus on fostering economic growth and job creation, keeping the American workforce competitive, protecting consumers and fostering trusted networks, and incentivizing innovation.

Fostering Economic Growth and Job Creation

Ensuring Market Access for Technology Products and Services: In today's interconnected global economy, innovative companies rely on access to competitive, fast-growing markets abroad in order to succeed. ITI supports trade agreements that advance a forward-thinking digital trade agenda, protect a free and open internet, and enable market opportunities for the tech industry, including the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). To promote the interests of American businesses, workers, consumers, and the overall economy, such trade agreements should promote the free flow of information across borders, prohibit the forced localization of data and production, eliminate tariffs, and create greater certainty and predictability within the global marketplace.

Promoting an Efficient International Tax System: ITI supports a competitive corporate rate and an efficient international tax system that promotes investment and innovation, and provides certainty and predictability to the business community. At the global level, lawmakers should oppose taxation efforts that single out digital commerce, especially unilateral policies by individual economies. Instead, Congress should express support for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) multilateral process to evaluate the taxation of the digital economy.

Modernizing U.S. Transportation and Infrastructure: In an age where everything from cars and public transportation to public services and utilities is connected to the internet, our ability to integrate smart technologies and other cyber-physical innovations with traditional infrastructure systems is essential for improving safety, maximizing economic productivity and energy efficiency, and enhancing quality of life. ITI supports legislative efforts to enable cities and communities to leverage smart technologies and deploy effective, sustainable infrastructure solutions to the benefit of their citizens.

Strengthening the Skills of America's Workforce

Investing in the STEM Workforce: With 80 percent of the fastest growing jobs reliant on science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM), and computer science knowledge and skills, ITI supports legislative efforts to advance apprenticeships, education, and training programs in these fields. ITI is committed to partnering with policymakers to ensure that the STEM pipeline is both accessible and inclusive to underrepresented minorities.

Reforming High-Skilled Immigration: Employers rely on the ability to recruit and retain the most qualified professionals to stay competitive globally. Recognizing that highly-skilled employees contribute enormous value not only to companies, but to the entire innovation economy, ITI supports the enactment of meaningful reforms that make H-1B visas and employment-based green cards more readily available to high-skilled immigrants. ITI also supports the elimination of arbitrary per-country caps on employment-based green cards and finding a permanent legislative solution for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients to ensure these individuals can continue to contribute to the U.S. economy.

Protecting Consumers and Fostering Trusted Networks

Safeguarding Data and Restoring User Trust: To provide meaningful privacy protections for consumers, ITI supports federal privacy legislation that enhances transparency, increases consumer control, promotes security, and manages privacy risk. ITI also supports replacing the patchwork of competing state and territory data breach regimes with a single federal standard to provide end users with a more meaningful and consistent notice regime.

Ensuring Robust Oversight of Government Access to Data: To bring U.S. data access laws into the 21st century, ITI supports efforts to modernize the Electronic Communications Privacy Act to protect the privacy of users' electronic communications through appropriate legal process, regardless of the age of that content.

Increasing Cyber Defenses: Cybersecurity efforts should be dynamic and flexible in order to leverage new technologies and business models and respond to ever-changing threats. Congress should promote and leverage existing public-private partnerships and voluntary industry initiatives that are technology neutral, grounded in consensus-based global standards, and reflect the global nature of cyberspace to advance security and protect privacy. ITI also urges Congress to prioritize investment in cybersecurity workforce development and training, and to support cybersecurity education and awareness in the private sector and government.

Promoting Balanced Approaches to Supply Chain Risk Management: The tech sector shares U.S. policymakers' concerns regarding the importance of the security of global ICT supply chains. ITI urges Congress to work with the administration and the private sector to advance holistic policy solutions to address supply chain security threats rather than pursuing piecemeal solutions. We recommend Congress leverage risk management-based, public-private partnership-driven efforts to mitigate this complex set of risks, such as the DHS-led Supply Chain Risk Management Task Force.

Incentivizing Innovation

Advancing the Deployment of AI and Related Technologies: Few advancements show as much potential and opportunity to transform the U.S. economy and society as artificial intelligence (AI). To fully reap the benefits of AI and other innovative technologies, Congress should embrace policies that drive foundational research and investment in AI, encourage the development of global, voluntary, and consensus-based standards and best practices in developing and deploying these technologies, prepare the U.S. workforce for the jobs of the future, and ensure robust and international multi-stakeholder partnerships. ITI also encourages Congress to broadly support policies that direct more federal dollars into early stage research in science and technology fields, like AI.

Modernizing Public Sector Information Technology: Modernization of outdated government IT networks and systems would allow federal agencies to more effectively achieve their mission while improving the digital experience of their constituencies. Congress can encourage the faster adoption of new technologies throughout the federal government by reforming outdated acquisition processes and by fully funding the Technology Modernization Fund and other working capital funds to help agencies replace out-of-date legacy systems. Furthermore, Congress and the administration can provide fiscal certainty through the regular passage of appropriations bills to prevent funding gaps that result in unanticipated costs for contractors that are paid for by internal cuts, hiring freezes, and layoffs or furloughs of their employees.

Deploying Spectrum and 5G Networks: ITI supports efforts to make new spectrum available for mobile use and incentivize investment in wireless broadband networks. The rapid deployment of cutting-edge technologies such as fifth generation (5G) wireless networks is essential to advancing innovations like autonomous vehicles and smart cities. Congress should move to make spectrum across low, mid, and high-bands more readily available for both licensed and unlicensed 5G use. Congress should also pass legislation that would modernize wireless infrastructure rules to expedite the deployment of small cells, which are critical to 5G deployment.

Expanding Broadband Access Nationwide: With roughly one in four Americans citing access to high-speed internet as a major problem in their local community, Congress could help close the digital divide by embracing legislation to expand broadband access. This includes mapping national broadband availability, imposing "shot clocks" on state and local zoning and permitting decisions, and lessening the costs for communities to deploy broadband through "dig once" and "climb once" policies.

22% by 2022

A strong CDC is critical to a strong America.

Congress Must Act to Increase Funding for CDC 22% by 2022

22 by 22 is a campaign urging Congress to increase funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 22 percent by fiscal year 2022 (FY22). The CDC's ***Bold Promise to the Nation*** highlights the importance of the agency in protecting and promoting health. By increasing investments in five core capabilities (data, laboratories, workforce, domestic and global preparedness) CDC and its state and local public health partners will be better equipped to saves lives every day by promoting optimal health for all, protecting against disease, and helping to prevent other crises. With the many health threats and challenges our nation faces today, now is the time to adequately fund CDC.

Increasing CDC's budget is critical to build healthier, more resilient communities and is the only way to ensure our nation's health is protected from communicable and non-communicable disease threats.

Why 22 by 22?

CDC HELPS AMERICANS LIVE LONGER...

While American life expectancy increased for the first time in four years, more work must be done to further prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes, suicides, and drug overdoses. CDC funds state and local public health efforts to prevent these diseases—and more, not less, is needed.

BUT THE MONEY WE SPEND ON PUBLIC HEALTH IS INADEQUATE...

Federal investment in public health has not kept pace with inflation nor the considerable challenges posed by infectious disease outbreaks, extreme weather events, and other emergencies, such as the Flint water crisis. According to a 2017 report by the Trust for America's Health, of the $3.5 trillion spent annually on health care, only three percent of all health spending is directed to public health, which includes federal, state, and local resources. That equates to an average of $280 per person. By contrast, total health care spending is $10,739 per person.

AND WORKFORCE CUTS ARE THREATENING PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS.

Reductions in the public health workforce strain the ability of state and local public health departments to protect and promote population health. From 2012-2016, the estimated number of full-time health agency employees decreased by three percent. By 2020, the percentage of health agency employees who are eligible for retirement will reach 25 percent.

The public health community requests that Congress provide $8.3 billion in FY21—an increase of $326 million in discretionary funding from FY20—to build on the momentum of FY20 to provide predictable, sustained, and increased funding pattern needed to address several public health priorities.

Fiscal Year	Funding Recommendation
2021	$8.3 billion
2022	$8.8 billion

A $826 million total funding increase over two years will allow CDC to better implement effective programs to address, federal, state, and local public health priorities, such as:

PREVENTING DRUG OVERDOSES

More than 192 Americans die every day from opioid-related drug overdoses. Increased investment in prevention is needed to curb this dangerous trend.

SAVING LIVES AND CURBING COSTS THROUGH CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION

Chronic diseases are the leading causes of death and disability. Preventable illnesses and injuries from smoking, lack of physical activity, inadequate nutrition, and harmful environmental exposures are literally killing Americans every day.

ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

From 2015-2019, the cost for weather-related disasters exceeded $525 billion. Public health, in coordination with emergency preparedness, plays a critical role in disaster prevention, response, and recovery—and more is needed.

PUBLIC HEALTH DATA AND SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Public health data systems are antiquated, in dire need of upgrades, and rely on obsolete surveillance methods. As public health threats continue to evolve, so to must the public health's surveillance system.

COMBATING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Communicable disease control is a core function of the CDC and other governmental public health entities. The United States is experiencing daily infectious disease outbreaks and sexually transmitted diseases are rising at alarming rates. In 2018, reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia increased for the fifth consecutive year. These diseases, in addition to emerging infectious outbreaks, such as Zika, Ebola, and MERS, drain resources and challenge an already fragile public health infrastructure.

PREVENTING AND REMEDIATING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARDS

Complex emergencies associated with drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene trigger immediate responses due to the potential for community-wide harm and significant economic loss. Public health plays a role in preventing and responding to these crises.

ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC

To reduce new HIV infections in five years by 75 percent increased investments are needed for communities to diagnose, treat, prevent, and respond quickly to new HIV outbreaks.

For more information about 22x22 contact Carolyn Mullen SVP of Government Affairs and Public Relations at the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials at cmullen@astho.org

The 22x22 campaign is endorsed by over 100 organizations:

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics
AcademyHealth
Adult Congenital Heart Association
Advocates for Better Children's Diets
AIDS United
American Academy of Family Physicians
American Association for Dental Research
American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases
American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy
American Association of Poison Control Centers
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
American College of Cardiology
American College of Preventive Medicine
American Diabetes Association
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
American Public Health Association
American School Health Association
American Sexual Health Association
American Society for Microbiology
American Society of Hematology
Arthritis Foundation
Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum
Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses
Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology
Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges
Association of Immunization Managers
Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs
Association of Public Health Laboratories
Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials
Association of University Centers on Disabilities (AUCD)
Association for Prevention Teaching and Research
Autism Society of America
Big Cities Health Coalition
Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
Central Michigan District Health Department
Children's Hospital Colorado
ClearWay Minnesota
Coalition for Health Funding
Colorado Association of Local Public Health Officials
Common Threads
Cooley's Anemia Foundation
Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
Counter Tools
Epilepsy Foundation
Florida Institute for Health Innovation
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare
Global Health Technologies Coalition
Health Resources in Action
Healthy Schools Network
Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
Immunize Nevada
Impetus - Let's Get Started LLC
Infectious Diseases Society of America
Intermountain Public Health Consulting, LLC
Jeffrey Modell Foundation
Kansas Association of Local Health Departments
Kymm Ballard Consulting
LIVESTRONG
Maine State Breastfeeding Coalition
March of Dimes
Maryland Public Health Association
Michigan Association for Local Public Health
NACDD
NAPHSIS
NASADAD
NASTAD
National Association for Health and Fitness
National Association of County and City Health Officials
National Association of Epilepsy Centers
National Association of School Nurses
National Coalition of STD Directors
National Hemophilia Foundation
National Network of Public Health Institutes
National Recreation and Parks Association
National Viral Hepatitis Roundtable
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries
Partnership to Fight Chronic Disease
Pitkin County Public Health
Prevent Blindness
Prevent Cancer Foundation
Prevention Institute
Public Health Institute
Rare Kids Network, Inc.
Redstone Global Center for Prevention and Wellness
Research!America
Respiratory Health Association
RMC Health
Sage Transformations
SAS
School-Based Health Alliance
Signature Pediatrics
Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America
Society for Public Health Education
Society of State Leaders of Health and Physical Education
Stewards of Change
The AIDS Institute
The Ayuda Foundation/Island Girl Power GUAM
The Immunization Partnership
The Institute for Family Health/Bronx Health REACH
The National REACH Coalition
The Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America
Tobacco Control Network
Triage Cancer
Trust for America's Health
West Virginia Breastfeeding Alliance
WomenHeart
YMCA of the USA

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NARFE Opposition to the Chained CPI

Cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) to federal civilian and military retirement annuities, as well as Social Security benefits, veterans' benefits and disability benefits, are determined by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), which is computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) at the Department of Labor.

President Obama's Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 included a proposal to use the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (Chained CPI-U) instead of the current CPI-W as a way to "reduce deficits and improve Social Security solvency." It was not included in the President's subsequent budgets. Historically, the proposal has garnered support among many congressional Republicans, and was part of the Simpson-Bowles Fiscal Commission report. This change is likely to receive serious consideration in budget negotiations and talks on Social Security reform in the 115th Congress.

The Chained CPI Is Not a Better Measure of Inflation

Proponents of the Chained CPI claim it provides a better measure of inflation by taking into account how consumers substitute one item when the price of another item increases; for example, by switching from steak to chicken when the price of steak rises. While this type of substitution may hold true for those still in the workforce, seniors often find this substitution impracticable, as they are already purchasing lower-priced goods as a result of living on a fixed income.

More importantly, neither the Chained CPI nor the current CPI-W accurately reflects changes in consumer prices experienced by the seniors who rely on the measures to adjust their incomes appropriately. Notably, while health care accounts for about 12 percent of spending for those age 62 and older, it accounts for only 5 percent of spending for the general population, and it is that 5 percent that is measured by the Chained CPI. Meanwhile, health care costs are rising faster than other goods. In 2016, health care inflation was 4.1 percent, while the CPI-W indicated the average price of consumer goods increased 0.3 percent.

When you measure costs experienced by Americans age 62 and older, as the BLS does when calculating an experimental price index for elderly consumers, the CPI-E, inflation is actually greater than what the CPI-W reflects, a clear sign that switching to the Chained CPI is a move in the wrong direction.

The Chained CPI Cuts Earned, Promised Benefits

Using the Chained CPI instead of the CPI-W would reduce COLAs by an estimated 0.3 percent per year. Because this difference would compound over time, it would result in estimated yearly benefits 3 percent lower after 10 years, 6.2 percent lower after 20 years and 9.4 percent lower after 30 years.

Federal retirees under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), which does not provide Social Security benefits, often rely *solely* on their federal annuity as their source of income. Therefore, a switch to the Chained CPI would have a particularly acute impact on their retirement benefits. The median CSRS annuity is $35,600 annually. By using the Chained CPI, someone earning that annuity would lose, in total actual dollars, an estimated:

- $6,969 after 10 years;
- $32,306 after 20 years;

- $87,203 after 30 years; and, if lucky enough to enjoy a long life,
- $188,190 after 40 years.

Federal employees covered by the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) would be hit twice by the switch, through their federal annuities and their Social Security benefits. Additionally, FERS retirees do not receive a full inflation adjustment if inflation is greater than 2 percent. With a median annuity of only $12,000 per year, FERS retirees would lose an estimated:

- $2,349 after 10 years;
- $10,890 after 20 years;
- $29,395 after 30 years; and, if lucky enough to enjoy a long life,
- $63,435 after 40 years.

This only reflects the loss to a retiree's federal annuity and does not reflect losses to Social Security benefits.

The Chained CPI Hurts the Most Vulnerable

Using the Chained CPI as an inflation measure would decrease benefits for low-income seniors and the disabled, including disabled veterans, while simultaneously increasing taxes on lower- and middle-income taxpayers. Current seniors would be hit the hardest by a switch to the Chained CPI – they are likely to have fewer sources of income, are unable to return to work given their age, and have higher medical expenses.

The average Social Security benefit is $16,000 annually, which is, by itself, a low income. For seniors who rely solely on their Social Security benefits, every dollar of their income reduced by the Chained CPI may be a vital one. While some proponents of the Chained CPI have coupled their support for it with an increase in benefits for the poorest elderly, such as those receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), it is difficult to see where you draw the line, when the average Social Security benefit is already so low.

Individuals receiving veterans' benefits or disability benefits (SSI) would be hit particularly hard by a switch to the Chained CPI. Because many of these individuals rely on benefits for a longer period of time, the compounding effect from reduced COLAs caused by a switch to the Chained CPI would take a more substantial toll on their total benefits.

Finally, using the Chained CPI to adjust tax brackets would increase taxes on lower- and middle-income workers, making it harder to save more for retirement. According to a Joint Committee on Taxation report, after 10 years, the tax liability for those with incomes between $10,000 and $20,000 would increase by 14.5 percent, and by 3.5 percent for incomes between $20,000 and $30,000, while those with incomes of $1 million and above would see an increase of only 0.1 percent. Clearly, the Chained CPI hits our nation's most vulnerable twice.

The impact of these combined changes would fall hardest on those who live the longest, as their savings dwindle, and on those whose sole source of retirement income is from their government benefit, including Social Security and civilian and military retirement annuities.

AAOS
American Association of Orthopaedic Surgeons

ENSURING ADEQUATE INSURANCE NETWORKS

Increasingly, health insurance plans are offering narrow, often inadequate networks of health care providers, leaving even the most diligent patient with out-of-network health care bills. **These narrow networks lead to "surprise" medical bills, most often occuring when patients receive care they thought was covered by their insurance, but was unexpectedly provided by an out-of-network physician.** For example, a particular hospital may be in network, but the surgeon providing the care may not be covered. Surprise bills can happen at any time, but they often happen during emergency care, when patients and doctors have no way of confirming who is in or out of network.

To solve this problem, Congress should set clear standards for network adequacy and enforce a system that provides fair payment to physicians while holding patients harmless. Without a transparent and fair rate, insurance companies manipulate costs without any market check.

When insurers have no incentive to negotiate in good faith, networks will become even smaller, further limiting access to care for patients. If physician practices go out of business or move, patients will have less access to care and community jobs will be negatively impacted.

AAOS Principles:

- **Ensure adequate insurance networks.** Incorporate specific, quantitative standards that require insurance networks to maintain a minimum number of active physicians, accurate physician directories, and provide transparent out-of-network options for patients. One orthopaedic surgeon in a state is an extreme example of an all too common "narrow network."

- **Take patients out of the middle.** Patients must be held harmless, with carriers reimbursing providers directly and avoiding confusion caused by misunderstood reimbursements to patients.

- **Retain a balance billing option.** In nonemergent situations, balance billing should be permitted if the patient is adequately informed about the likelihood of out-of-network care. The patient should have every opportunity to seek care from an in-network provider in order to preserve choice and competition.

- **Ensure fair and timely payment.** Plans must use a truly independent database to determine usual and customary rates. By setting payment to "median in-network amounts" insurers have little incentive to contract with on-call providers as they can rely on the statutory rate.

- **Maintain uniformity of self-insured health plans.** Avoid creating a patchwork of 50 different standards for health insurance plans, leading to administrative and compliance burdens.

What Congress Should Do:

Congress should revise proposed federal legislation to incorporate the principles listed above and ensure that patients have access to broad, comprehensive insurance networks to avoid surprise medical bills.

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