6/25 - TIV OAA Mtg w/ Senior Groups

H -> zeroed

Admin -> 11.66 M

Hill -> Obey supportive
Stokes

Record of concrete results:
AAA, RSVP, Community-based care

TIV - supports AoA - w/o AoA just check-writing agency
discretionary $
- applied research, demos that save govt $
critical given ↑ Δ's demographics

earmarks: Legal Services, Eldercare locator, Family Friends > earmark

-c

Ken: very difficult to deal back $ cut in 96

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

20-Jun-1996 09:14am

TO: White_WI

FROM: Moya=Thompson%AOA.ASA%OS.DC

CC: Brostrom_M

SUBJECT: status of Title IV

Good morning all!

Just wanted to give you a little update on the exact status of Title IV, since there has been so much added attention given to it lately. I have sent each of you a ream of paper, but perhaps this will help.

Title IV FY 1995: $25.6million
FY 1996 Conf. Agreement: $2.85 (with 3 earmarks for 3 specific programs) -- 89% reduction
FY 1997:
House Subcomm. on Approps marked up on June 13 -- recommended once again (similar to last August 4, 1995) elimination of Title IV (even the $2.85) (also recommended elimination of III-F, Health Promotion, $15,623)

House Committee on Approps to act Today -- we expect the same

Senate Approps crafting language RIGHT NOW -- we hear that Sen. Specter's staff (who are also Sen. Hatfield's staff) are working to restore the $2.85 million at least, with earmarks, which they put in anyway and perhaps a little over that for discretion. Senate Approps Committee not expected to act until after July 4 recess.

The President's FY 1997 Budget request for Title IV is $11.6 million

That is the legislative status. The Title IV Task force of the LCAO met with Fernando and senior AoA staff on June 4, and then FTG spoke to entire LCAO on this issue on June 5. (that is where Chris was questioned about this)

Let me know what else you need, want to know, etc. The papers I sent also show that we have informed 40 grantees of immediate or future discontinued funding and have offered to assist many in finding "other" sources of money. Congressional Member have also been informed of this (by moi) and strangely enough, we continue to get requests for applications for Title IV grants from unknowing Members of Congress who don't realize they voted to eliminate it.

bye bye!

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

20-Jun-1996 09:17am

TO: White_WI

FROM: Moya=Thompson%AOA.ASA%OS.DC

CC: Brostrom_M

SUBJECT: Re: Legis. Update

Comments by : Moya Thompson@AOA.ASA@OS.DC
Date : Thursday, June 20, 1996 9:18:59
Forwarded to : Internet [White_WI@A1.EOP.GOV]
Forwarded CC : Internet [Brostrom_M@A1.EOP.GOV]
Comments:
FYI -- reauthorization update at the bottom.

------------------------ [Original Message] ------------------------

To : AoA.EC@AOA.SVCS1@OS.DC, AOA.ASA@AOA.SVCS1@OS.DC, aoa.ss@AOA.SVCS1@OS.DC, aoa.allregs@AOA.SVCS1@OS.DC
From : Moya Thompson@AOA.ASA@OS.DC
Subject : Legis. Update
Date : Thursday, June 20, 1996 at 8:53:58 am EDT

Good Morning All! Just a little update for you so you won't think I have forgotten about ya!

The House Appropriations Committee will mark up the Labor/HHS/Education FY 1997 Approps bill (containing AoA/OAA) today -- June 20. As many of you know, the Subcommittee completed mark up on June 13 and during that markup once again recommended the elimination of funding for Title IV as they did in August 1995 for the original FY 1996 approps. Funding for Title III-F (Health Promotion) was also recommended for elimination. All else was level funded at FY 1996 Conf. Agreement level.

The House Approps Committee is expected to go along with the Subcommittee's recommendation (including the eliminations), but in this climate, one never knows! So stay tuned. We may have the numbers by the end of the day or tomorrow.

The Senate Approps Committee is in the process of writing the language for Labor/HHS/Education FY 1997 bill right now, but they are not expected to act on it until "after July 4 break". We are hearing that there are efforts underway to restore at least the $2.85 million for Title IV (with the earmarks) and all of Title III-F, $15,623,000.

Reauthorization:

Nothing much new on this. The House for the most part has indicated it will NOT be taking up H.R. 2570, the Majority (Cunningham/Goodling) OAA bill in this Congress due to scheduling conflicts and remaining issues to be resolved. The

House EEO staff are still indicating that they will look for a vehicle for a possible attachment of a one year, straight (current law) reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, so I will try to monitor and let you know as I learn of any developments.

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has not expressed any interest in doing the same (a one year reauthorization) and are still publicly indicating their desire to get their Majority bill, S. 1643, moving but with no scheduled date. Issues remain to be resolved there as well.

That is it from this end. I Hope this is helpful information. Senior Staff, please pass this on your staff and relevant others! thanks!!!!

LEADERSHIP COUNCIL of AGING ORGANIZATIONS

Horace B. Deets, Chairman

House Subcomm
zeroed out T.V
again

Date: June 10, 1996
TO: All interested parties
From: Leadership Council of Aging Organizations
Re: Title IV of Older Americans Act

The undersigned organizations support the attached position statement on Title IV of the Older Americans Act.

American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging
American Society on Aging
Asociacion National Pro Personas Mayores
Association for Gerontology and Human Development in Historically Black Colleges and Universities
Eldercare America
The Gerontological Society of America
Gray Panthers
National Asian Pacific Center on Aging
National Association of Area Agencies on Aging
National Association for Home Care
National Association of Nutrition and Aging Services Programs
National Association of State Units on Aging
National Caucus and Center on Black Aged
National Council of Senior Citizens
National Council on the Aging
National Hispanic Council on Aging
National Senior Citizens Law Center

601 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20049 • (202) 434-3720 • FAX (202) 434-3714

OLDER AMERICANS ACT
Linking Research and Services to Develop Solutions

Since 1965 research, demonstrations and training have been a critical component of the Older Americans Act, keeping the Act vital and responsive to the rapidly changing needs of a growing older population. The activities supported under Title IV have helped expand our knowledge about problems and needs of America's elderly, design and test innovative service ideas, and ensure a trained workforce to carry out the Act's programs. As a result of the Title IV Program, a comprehensive and coordinated service delivery system is being developed in states and communities across the country, serving millions of older persons each year.

In FY 1996 Congress slashed the budget for the Title IV Program (research, demonstrations, and training) by 90%, reducing it to a mere $2.85 million. This action will have major repercussions, particularly for those elderly at greatest health, social and economic risk.

Who Gets Hurt?

As a result of Title IV cutbacks, a disproportionate number of the nation's most vulnerable older people will be directly affected as programs and services that address their special needs will be terminated:

⇒ millions of frail elderly who are struggling to remain in their communities and avoid unnecessary institutionalization

⇒ those older persons, particularly those with limited incomes, facing fraud, eviction and other unexpected circumstances requiring legal interventions

⇒ Native American elders who are in dire need of nutrition and other social supports

⇒ minority elders, a large majority of whom live in poverty and often suffer from life long racial and economic discrimination

⇒ growing numbers of elders who are victims of physical, psychological and financial abuse both at home and in institutions

⇒ older persons facing loss of pensions and/or public benefits

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- minority elders, a large majority of whom live in poverty and often suffer from life long racial and economic discrimination
- growing numbers of elders who are victims of physical, psychological and financial abuse both at home and in institutions
- older persons facing loss of pensions and/or public benefits

Title IV—Making a Difference in An Aging America

Title IV is the only federal resource available to address the following critical priorities for older Americans:

- ★ Advances in the design and implementation at the state and community levels of home and community based long term care programs and services.
- ★ Continued development of elder rights/advocacy systems including abuse, legal assistance, benefits counseling, and ombudsmen services to residents of institutions.
- ★ Innovations in policies and programs for Native American and Minority elders.
- ★ Access and availability of information needed to support independence, choice, and decision-making by older persons and their families.
- ★ Preparation of the nation and its institutions for the "Aging of America."

Recommendations

We strongly urge the Congress to fund Title IV at an absolute minimum of $11.7 million in order to continue supporting critical programs that address the well-being of the most vulnerable among our nation's elderly.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary
Administration on Aging

Washington, D.C. 20201

Information Memorandum
AOA-IM-96-05

TO: : STATE AND AREA AGENCIES ADMINISTERING PLANS UNDER TITLES III AND VII AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS ADMINISTERING PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE VI OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED

SUBJECT : Effect of FY 1996 Title IV Appropriation Reduction

LEGAL AND RELATED REFERENCES : Older Americans Act, as amended; P.L. 104-134, 1996 Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act

The purpose of this Information Memorandum (IM) is to inform the aging network of the reduction in the FY 1996 Title IV appropriation and the effects of that reduction on national training, technical assistance, and information dissemination efforts benefiting the network.

The FY 1996 Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act (the Act) has appropriated $2.85 million for programs funded under Title IV. This represents a 90% reduction from the FY 1995 appropriation of $25.6 million. The Conference Agreement includes three specific funding levels identified earlier by the Senate Appropriations Committee in S. Report 104-145 for:

- Senior Legal Hotlines/Legal Assistance
- Family Friends
- Eldercare Locator

Effects on Continuation Projects

As a result of this FY 1996 reduction, over 40 Title IV projects originally approved for multi-year funding and scheduled for continuation will not receive additional funding. Many of these projects support national training and technical assistance activities which directly aid the aging network, including the following which have passed their refunding dates:

- **Capacity Building and Mentoring Program in Home and Community-Based Care**

  University of Minnesota

National Resource and Policy Center on Nutrition and Aging

Florida International University

- **National Resource Centers for Older Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians**

  University of North Dakota
  University of Colorado at Denver

- **National Policy and Resource Center on Women and Aging**

  Brandeis University

Other projects that were scheduled for September 30, 1996 continuation funding may be able to continue on carryover for a few months beyond that date, but will run out of funds in a relatively short time if other support is not forthcoming. These projects include:

- **National Resource Centers for Long-Term Care**

  University of Kansas Medical Center
  University of Minnesota
  Brandeis University
  National Association of State Units on Aging

- **National LTC Ombudsman Resource Center**

  National Citizens' Coalition for Nursing Home Reform

- **National Resource Center on Elder Abuse**

  American Public Welfare Association

- **National Resource and Policy Center on Housing and LTC**

  University of Southern California

- **National Academy on Aging**

  Gerontological Society of America

- **Enhanced Capacity/Management of Home and Community-Based LTC Service Systems**

  National Association of State Units on Aging

The **National Aging Information Center** will continue to provide technical assistance on NAPIS and related information systems issues as well as inquiry response services, including statistical and written material information, until at least December 31, 1996 and possibly longer.

<u>Guidance on Requesting Assistance</u>

The projects that have already passed their refunding dates can offer little, if any, technical assistance, training, and informational resources unless they have managed to obtain non-AoA support. The projects with a September 30, 1996 refunding date that have carryover funds will have to be circumspect in considering training and technical assistance requests and may not be able to provide in-depth assistance on a particular issue or activity. AoA has requested that they conserve their remaining resources in order to be useful as long as possible. Nevertheless, these projects are not closing down immediately and aging network agencies are encouraged to continue to request assistance in areas that are priorities.

If the Congress recognizes the significant contribution of Title IV and supports the President's FY 1997 Budget of $11.6 million for Title IV research, demonstrations, training, and technical assistance, the AoA hopes that those continuation projects that are still operating at the time appropriations are approved will have priority in the allocation of the funds available.

INQUIRIES: Inquiries should be addressed to Al Duncker, Director, Office of Program Development, (202) 619-1269.

Fernando M. Torres-Gil
Fernando M. Torres-Gil
Assistant Secretary for Aging

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary
Administration on Aging

Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to you, and to other current Title IV grantees whose projects are scheduled for continuation funding by the Administration on Aging (AoA), to inform you of the reduction in the fiscal year (FY) 1996 Title IV appropriation. I also want to discuss the future of the Title IV program and to suggest how we can together take certain steps to ameliorate the effects of the cutback in funding.

Summary of Congressional Action

The FY 1996 Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act has appropriated only $2.85 million for Title IV. This represents a 90 percent reduction from the FY 1995 appropriation of $25.6 million. As a result of this severe cutback, your project, and 40 other Title IV projects scheduled for continuation, will not be re-funded in FY 1996, nor will there be any awards for new program initiatives.

The Conference Agreement includes three specific funding levels identified earlier by the Senate Appropriations Committee in S. Report 104-145 for:

- Senior Legal Hotlines/Legal Assistance--$1.5 million
- Family Friends--$600,000
- Eldercare Locator--$750,000

Weighing the Future Prospects for Title IV

In considering how we respond to the Title IV budget reductions, it is clear that we face a difficult situation. However, we should not lose sight of several positive factors which count in Title IV's favor:

- the Administration is intent on rebuilding the Title IV program; the President's FY 1997 Budget contains $11.6 million for Title IV research, demonstrations, training, and technical assistance;

- the $2.85 million appropriated in FY 1996 signals an inclination in the Congress to keep the program in operation; we need to remember that one alternative was the initial budget bill passed by the House of Representatives which provided zero funding for the Title IV program;

- House and Senate Committee action thus far this year on the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act confirms a readiness in both bodies to keep intact a broad, flexible, multi-functional discretionary program.

On the basis of these factors, I am cautiously optimistic that the Title IV program will fare better in FY 1997 and the succeeding years.

Next Steps

Although the Title IV program faces for the next several months an uncertain and complex set of circumstances, we want to be in a position to respond to future contingencies, such as a potential changed funding climate in FY 1997. That will largely depend upon your ability to maintain the operational level of your project for as long as possible. I urge you to examine your current budgetary resources carefully and determine how far you can reasonably stretch those resources beyond September 1996, the end of your current budget period. The AoA is, of course, prepared to discuss these determinations with you on a project-by-project basis and to agree on a no-cost extension of your current budget period that best suits your individual conditions. Your Project and Grant Officers, as well as Margaret Tolson and Alfred Duncker on my senior staff, are ready to begin these discussions as soon as possible and will contact you within the next few days.

If the Congress recognizes the significant contribution of Title IV and supports the request in the President's FY 1997 Budget of $11.6 million for Title IV research, demonstrations, training, and technical assistance, the AoA hopes that those continuation projects that are still operating at the time appropriations are approved will have priority in the allocation of the funds available.

I know well and I deeply appreciate your effort, your commitment, and, especially now, your sacrifices to serve our nation's elderly through the Title IV program.

Sincerely,

Fernando Torres-Gil

Fernando M. Torres-Gil
Assistant Secretary for Aging

Title IV Research and Development: History of Making a Difference

Background

The Older Americans Act (OAA) is unique among Federal programs in its ability to be a catalyst for new and innovative approaches in meeting the local needs of older persons and their families.

In the private sector, it is the companies which invest wisely in research and development, and then incorporate new ideas into their current product line, that succeed and make significant profits. Through its Title IV program, the Administration on Aging (AoA) has been one of the rare Federal agencies that has had the ability to emulate the private sector with an applied research, demonstration, and development strategy. These efforts have enabled AoA to develop, test, and incorporate new ideas and applied research at the local level and to provide "consultants" to the States and Area Agencies on Aging.

Title IV has been the testing ground for nutrition programs, home health services, legal services, transportation, respite care, adult day care and many new services which were funded in order to determine how effectively they would promote and protect the independence, rights, and dignity of older Americans in their communities.

Early Accomplishments

Title IV funding has assisted in testing or developing the majority of Older Americans Act programs and services upon which older persons and their families rely to maintain their independence and dignity, including:

- ✓ The area agency on aging concept;
- ✓ Home and community-based long-term care services;
- ✓ Congregate and home-delivered meals;
- ✓ New approaches and strategies to better serve frail, rural, low-income, and minority elders;
- ✓ Nursing home ombudsmen to help protect older persons
- ✓ from abuse and exploitation in nursing homes and in the community;
- ✓ Adult day care, including the well known On Lok model;
- ✓ Information and referral systems to connect older persons and their families to the services they need;

This report will highlight more recent accomplishments (1985-present) achieved through Title IV in the areas of long-term care/home and community-based services, elder abuse, legal services hotlines, and disaster assistance.

Long-Term Care/ Home and Community-Based Services

Title IV has provided an essential and flexible source of funds to local communities and States to develop their long-term care systems. These competitive grants have been utilized for planning and implementing systems of home and community-based services, including home-delivered meals, personal assistance, and respite care, that help older individuals maintain their independence.

- ✓ **State Infrastructure Development** – During the 1980's, Title IV grants helped several States including Colorado, Hawaii, Oregon, and Wisconsin develop cutting edge home and community-based service systems for the frail elderly. In addition, in 25 States the Long-Term Care Channeling Program provided a substantial component of planning for home and community based care as part of an overall long-term care system. In many cases, Title IV was virtually the only source available to fund the early design and planning stages of these systems.

- ✓ **Technical Assistance To States** – In FY 1995, AoA created the National Mentors Programs in Aging to assist States in learning about successful experiences from one other. States with demonstrated proficiency in the operation of home and community-based care systems will be organized as a corps of mentors for States who want to acquire greater expertise.

- ✓ **Coalition Building** – Through Title IV, AoA has funded the development of numerous community and regional coalitions to address the needs of at-risk older citizens. By involving churches, businesses, and other organizations, these coalitions have forged new partnerships, yielding tangible benefits such as additional volunteers and expanded resources for elderly individuals in their communities.

- ✓ **Financing Innovation** – Twenty model projects in comprehensive long-term care at the State and local level rely on Title IV funding. These projects range from innovative efforts to develop coordinated service systems for the elderly and individuals with disabilities to improving consumer access to home and community-based services.

- ✓ **Eldercare Locator** – On a national level, Title IV supports the, an effort to help local and long distance caregivers find the information they need. By calling a toll-free number, family members are directed to the appropriate source of information about services for older persons in every locality in the United States.

Elder Abuse Prevention

Public awareness and understanding of the problems of elder abuse were virtually nonexistent in the late 1970's and early 1980's when AoA, through Title IV, undertook a series of groundbreaking research and demonstration projects on the subject. While some grants were used to gather and assess the knowledge and data on elder abuse, three demonstration projects explored what types of services were being used to combat elder abuse and how these services were being organized:

✓ AoA developed in the mid-1980's a reliable and valid "index" of elder abuse that continues to be the standard tool used by professionals responsible for investigating and substantiating reports of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Currently, Title IV funding supports a national study to measure accurately the incidence of elder abuse.

✓ More recently, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, AoA has been working with the support of the National Sheriffs' Association to provide training to expand community crime prevention programs of cooperation among older persons, law enforcement officers, and aging service providers.

✓ The Administration on Aging recently provided continuation funding for demonstration projects that bring together the aging and domestic violence communities in an effort to more effectively address domestic violence that impacts on older women.

Legal Services Hotlines

AoA began funding Statewide Legal Assistance Hotlines as a cost-effective way of meeting the legal needs of older Americans. Most legal services hotlines rely heavily on trained volunteers to provide advice concerning wills, guardianship, and other legal issues affecting the elderly.

✓ With AoA assistance, Statewide Legal Hotlines have been established in **Arizona, northern California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and Texas.**

✓ An estimated 65,000 older persons called in to the Statewide Legal Hotlines with legal questions and problems in FY 1994, the latest period for which data are available.

✓ An evaluation of Legal Hotlines operations revealed that Legal Hotlines and corresponding referral services resolved 81% of callers' legal questions and 50% of their legal problems.

Disaster Funding and Services

In recent years, the Nation has experienced a number of disasters, many at a catastrophic level. Hundreds of thousands of older persons have been greatly impacted by these disasters.

Through its Title IV program, the Administration on Aging has engaged in an initiative to strengthen the capacity of the aging network to respond more efficiently and effectively to the local needs of older persons during times of crisis. Unless they can receive timely assistance through the aging network, many older persons are often less likely and able to seek assistance.

Recent Title IV Funding for Disaster Relief

✓ 1992 – $200,000 for disaster relief to older persons in **Florida** following Hurricane Andrew.

✓ 1993 – $463,295 to assist persons affected by Hurricanes Andrew, Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and the Midwest floods. Awards were made to **Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, North & South Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Minnesota, Oklahoma, & Guam.**

✓ 1994 - $387,035 to assist with the devastating effects of the Northridge Earthquake and Hurricane Alberto. States receiving awards were **California, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.** Conservative estimates indicate that over one- half million older persons were helped during this time to recover from the effects of these disasters.

✓ 1995 – $425,623 to help assist in disasters for the Oklahoma City bombing, floods, and tornadoes. States receiving assistance were **Oklahoma, California, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama, Florida, and Missouri.**

Timely Assistance

Disaster funding from the Supplemental Appropriations process generally takes anywhere from 6 to 18 months to be awarded. However, under the Title IV program, AoA has been successful in awarding disaster funds to local communities where it is needed within 48 hours after Presidentially declared disasters. With this expeditious process, states are able to immediately target special disaster assistance to older persons.

Examples of Disaster Services Provided by the Aging Network

✓ Identifying & assisting older persons to assess their losses;
✓ Providing case management to locate appropriate services;
✓ Assisting with relocation and temporary housing;
✓ Meal services, day care, transportation & in-home services;
✓ Legal services to assist with claims filing; and
✓ Chore services to assist with clean-up and minor repairs.

Conclusion

Without Title IV research and demonstration project funding, the key components of today's aging network would never have developed. Instead, we now know that we can keep older persons in their own homes much longer than we ever thought — saving Federal dollars and protecting the dignity and rights of vulnerable elders.

Title IV funding has played a unique role in the development of services to older persons and their families in that it has been the only vehicle within the Older Americans Act, or the Federal Government, which provides:

✓ the Assistant Secretary for Aging with the resources to expand the knowledge base on the problems and needs of America's older population and to evaluate OAA programs;

✓ a source of funds in the field of aging to design and test innovative ideas, both in terms of technical assistance and service delivery;

✓ the tools to assist States and local communities to prepare for an aging society;

✓ the ability to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of OAA programs and services;

✓ the leveraging of state, local, and private funds for aging services, research, and education; and

✓ the ability to help maintain an adequately trained workforce serving older Americans.

For more information, please contact:
Brian Lutz (202) 401-4541
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aging
Room 309-F, Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Older Americans Act

Appendix

Older Americans Act
Title IV Funding in Selected States:
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1994

The following chart highlights for selected states the OAA Title IV funding for fiscal years 1990 - 1994 to public and non-profit agencies at the state and community levels to conduct training, research, education, demonstration and evaluation activities in aging. Also included are funds provided through this OAA Title IV discretionary program for disaster assistance for older persons in these states.

Title IV Funding for Selected States	
State	FY 1990 - FY 1994
Arkansas	$440,546
California	$12,611,624
Delaware	$841,620
Florida	$17,791,387
Hawaii	$2,334,971
Illinois	$3,145,949
Iowa	$2,040,459
Louisiana	$1,491,706
Maine	$930,000
Maryland	$1,523,747
Massachusetts	$2,495,994
Michigan	$2,874,208
Mississippi	$672,901
Missouri	$7,479,934
Nevada	$616,136
New Hampshire	$863,900
Ohio	$1,11,6,201
Oregon	$1,266,457
Pennsylvania	$3,325,580
South Carolina	$575,924
Vermont	$1,217,997
Washington	$1,575,672
West Virginia	$869,699
Wisconsin	$1,283,252