The New Congress and the Missions of Academic Public Health

Wednesday, January 9, 2:00 – 3:00 p.m. Eastern
Method for Submitting Questions/Comments

Join the Conversation...

- You can ask questions in writing anytime during the webinar.
- Simply type them in the “Questions” field on the right side of your screen.
Presentation Outline

- The 116th Congress
- Congressional Leadership
- Congress and Donald Trump
- The Congressional Agenda
  - Oversight
  - Funding
  - Immigration
  - Higher Education Act Reauthorization
- What You Can Do
ASPPH Advocacy’s Primary Goals

- Affect regulatory, legislative, and other policy issues.
- Give voice to the concerns of the academic public health community.
- Actively engage in coalition activities.
- Serve as a vital information resource on policy matters.
ASPPH Advocacy Initiatives in 2018
(Updated on August 3, 2018)

August 1, 2018: ASPPH sent a letter to key appropriations and authorization committee chairs opposing the Trump Administration’s proposed cuts in the number of slots allocated to the US Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. The Association endorsed the creation of a “reserve corps” and also called for the creation of a dedicated funding line for the Corps.

July 16, 2018: ASPPH and others released a joint statement in opposition to the EPA’s so-called “Transparency Rule” the day before the public hearing on the proposed rule.

July 13, 2018: ASPPH and others sent a community letter to HHS Secretary Azar protesting U.S. opposition to a breastfeeding resolution at the World Health Assembly.

July 9, 2018: ASPPH letter to HHS Secretary Azar protesting U.S. opposition to a breastfeeding resolution at the World Health Assembly.

June 21, 2018: ASPPH and five other public health associations sent a letter to the HHS and DHS Secretaries opposing the migrant family separation policy.

June 18, 2018: ASPPH and others sent a letter to Senators Marco Rubio (R-FL) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT) opposing the use of the Prevention and Public Health Fund as an offset to the Puerto Rico Economic Empowerment Act.

June 15, 2018: ASPPH strongly protested the Administration’s program of separating migrant families in a letter to Donald Trump.

June 12, 2018: A letter signed by more than 65 public health deans and program directors on the importance of the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program was distributed to all congressional offices.

June 8, 2018: ASPPH sponsored a webinar on, “Opioid Litigation and a Possible Master Settlement Agreement.”

May 29, 2018: ASPPH and others wrote the Appropriations Committees in calling on Congress “to recognize the essential role of publicly funded family planning and sexual health care services by funding Title X at $327 million in FY 2019.”

May 24, 2018: ASPPH and others wrote the leadership of the House and Senate Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittees urging them to fully fund the CDC Office of Smoking and Health. The Trump Administration proposed killing the office in its FY 2018 budget submission.
Leftover from the 115th Congress
Because of the Federal Government SHUTDOWN, All National Parks Are CLOSED.
Border Wall - $5B => $70B
Three Quarters of Fiscal 2019 Funding in Place

Government funding runs through Dec. 7 for agencies covered by seven of the 12 appropriations bills. Only about a quarter of the $1.24 trillion total money for fiscal 2019 remains to be allocated.

- **Enacted**: $931B
- **Pending**: $314B
- **TOTAL**: $1.2 trillion

### Defense
$606B

### Labor-HHS-Education
$178B

### Transportation-HUD
$72B

### Commerce-Justice-Science
$63B

### Homeland Security
$51B

### State-Foreign Operations
$46B

### Energy and Water
$44B

### Interior-Environment
$35B

### Financial Services
$23B

### Agriculture
$23B

### Legislative Branch
$5B

Notes: Based on House subcommittee allocations. Numbers reflect regular discretionary appropriations subject to spending caps and exclude overseas contingency operations funding.

Source: Congressional Budget Office

Bloomberg Government
The 116th Congress
House Balance of Power

115th Congress

Democrats 196
Republicans 236

116th Congress

Democrats 234
Republicans 199

Uncalled race

House
Senate Balance of Power

115th Congress

Democrats: 49  
Republicans: 51

116th Congress

Democrats: 47  
Republicans: 53
Women in the House

88 Democratic women

13 Republican women

435 seats
Women in the Senate

17 Democratic women

8 Republican women

Elements:
- Women: Red circles
- Men: Blue circles
- Uncalled race: Light gray circles
26 seats up for election in 2018 were held by Democrats and Independents out of a total of 34
Senate Elections - 2020

Republicans will play defense in 2020

Senate seats in play, by election year

- Red bar: Republican seats
- Blue bar: Democrat seats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Republican Seats</th>
<th>Democrat Seats</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>
Congressional Leadership
Senate Leadership

Majority Leader
Mitch McConnell

Majority Whip
John Thune (R-S.D.)

Minority Leader
Chuck Schumer

Minority Whip
Dick Durbin (D-Ill.)

GOP Conference Chairman
John Barrasso (R-Wyo.)

Assistant Democratic Leader
Patty Murray (D-Wash.)
House Leadership

Presumed Speaker Nancy Pelosi
Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-Md.)
Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy
Minority Whip Steve Scalise (R-La.)

Majority Whip Jim Clyburn (D-S.C.)
Caucus Chairman Hakeem Jeffries (D-N.Y.)
Conference Chairman Liz Cheney (R-Wyo.)
Senate Appropriations Committee

- Richard Shelby (R-AL)
- Pat Leahy (D-VT)
- Roy Blunt (R-MO)
- Patty Murray (D-WA)
Senate HELP Committee

- Lamar Alexander (R-TN)
- Patty Murray (D-WA)
House Appropriations Committee

• Nita Lowey (D-NY)
• Kay Granger (R-TX)
• Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)
• Tom Cole (R-OK)
House Education & Labor Committee

- Bobby Scott (D-VA)
- Virginia Foxx (R-NC)
Congress and Donald Trump
No Effort to Build Coalitions
Mitt Romney: The president shapes the public character of the nation. Trump’s character falls short.

President Trump speaks during an interview with Washington Post reporters Philip Rucker and Josh Dawsey in the Oval Office at the White House on Nov. 27. (Jabin Botsford/The Washington Post)

By Mitt Romney
January 1

Mitt Romney, a Republican from Utah and the party’s 2012 nominee for president, will be sworn into the U.S. Senate on Thursday.
The Political Environment

KING ME.

VISIONS OF ABSOLUTE POWER
by MOLLY BALL and TERESA BERENSON

TRUMP VS. THE CONSTITUTION
by NEAL KATYAL

WHY MUELLER WON'T INDICT
by JACK GODSCHILD
The Political Environment
Mainline GOP: Wall St. and the C of C

The Trump Slump
Why the market said goodbye to the Trump Bump
The Congressional Agenda
Oversight

- Muller Investigation/ Russian Collusion
- Healthcare: ACA Sabotage, Rx Prices
- Climate Change: EPA Regulations
- Student Loans
- Immigration
- Big Data/ Big Tech
- Diversity
- #MeToo
Funding – $126 Billion Discretionary Spending Cliff

Aggregate Regular Budget Limits Under Current Law

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Billions, Budget Authority</th>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>1,244</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,118</td>
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<td>2021</td>
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Funding – The Exploding Deficit

Contribution of Major Legislation to 2018 Deficit

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Defense</th>
<th>Disaster</th>
<th>TCJA</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>$439</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>$666</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>$779</td>
<td>$164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$943</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Projection: $981</td>
<td></td>
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Sources: CBO, CRFB Calculations
Defense: Defense Discretionary Caps from Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Disaster: Disaster relief passed in 115th Congress. TCJA: Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the December 2017 Tax Bill, Other: Other deficit increasing laws in FY 2018 including remainder of Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 Numbers may not add due to rounding
Funding – The Trillion Dollar Deficit

Contribution of Major Legislation to 2018 Deficit

Billions of Dollars

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<td>$1,000</td>
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</table>

Sources: CBO, CRFB Calculations
Defense Discretionary Cuts from Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Disaster: Disaster relief passed in 115th Congress. TCJA: Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the December 2017 Tax Bill, Other: Other deficit increasing laws in FY 2018 including remainder of Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 Numbers may not add due to rounding

Deficit Projected to Top $1 Trillion Starting Next Year

Most recent administration estimates show challenge of reducing red ink

CRFB.org
Funding – Pressure on NDD

Fig. 3: Share of 2018 Budget and Share of Spending Growth by Category

Share of FY 2018 Budget Under Current Law
- Social Security: 24%
- Defense: 15%
- Health Care: 26%
- NDD: 15%
- Interest: 7%
- Other Mandatory: 13%

Share of Spending Growth
- Social Security: 29%
- Health Care: 34%
- Interest: 19%
- Defense: 6%
- NDD: 4%
- Other Mandatory: 8%

Source: Congressional Budget Office
Share of Spending Growth is from 2017-2027.
Dear Democratic Colleague,

It has been an honor to serve the caucus as Ranking Member on the Appropriations Committee, and I respectfully ask for your continued support to be Chairwoman in the 116th Congress.

Several of Democrats’ most prominent recent victories have been in spending bills. In the past year, Appropriations Democrats offered nearly 150 amendments in committee markups to stand up to President Trump and Republicans by protecting immigrant families, the Special Counsel’s investigation, women’s health, students facing college debt, and many other progressive ideals. We defeated President Trump’s proposed cuts in his first budget and increased vital initiatives that grow our economy and improved the quality of life for all Americans by $117 billion more than his request. Democrats showed that our approach to governance is better than the administration’s.

In the 116th Congress, I will continue to focus on passing inclusive legislation that better serves our constituents. I will ensure that our spending bills help address local issues in members’ districts. The caucus should also review procedures and work with the Senate to determine the most effective way to carry out our constitutional responsibilities through congressionally-directed spending.

Finally, we must demonstrate our commitment to govern responsibly, unlike the Republicans who needed seven continuing resolutions to keep government open in the last two years while controlling the House, Senate, and White House. I will seek to return to regular order, provide members with ample opportunity to shape spending bills, rely on our exceptionally talented subcommittee chairs to negotiate and pass conference reports, and enact bills on time.

It would be a privilege to work with you to advance a responsible, progressive agenda and be the first woman to chair the committee since its creation in 1865. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Immigration

- Travel Ban
- Border Wall
- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
- Family Separation Policy
- Limits on Chinese Students in STEM Fields
- Administrative Hurdles
- Optional Practical Training (OPT) Extensions for Designated STEM Graduates
The New Colossus

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

– Emma Lazarus
Higher Education Act Reauthorization

Union Calendar No. 413

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4508

[Report No. 115-550]

To support students in completing an affordable postsecondary education that will prepare them to enter the workforce with the skills they need for lifelong success.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 1, 2017

Ms. Foxx (for herself and Mr. Guthrie) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

FEBRUARY 8, 2018

Additional sponsors: Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Roe of Tennessee, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Walberg, Mr. Ronkta, Mr. Barletta, Mr. Messer, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Brat, Ms. Stefanik, Mr. Allen, Mr. Lewis of Minnesota, Mr. Francis Rooney of Florida, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Smucker, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Estes of Kansas, and Mrs. Handel

FEBRUARY 8, 2018

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed
To amend and strengthen the Higher Education Act of 1965 so that every student has a path to a quality, debt-free degree or credential that leads to a rewarding career.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 26, 2018

Mr. Scott of Virginia (for himself, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Courtney, Ms. Fudge, Mr. Polis, Mr. Sablan, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Takano, Ms. Adams, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. Norcross, Ms. Blunt Rochester, Mr. Krishnamoorthi, Ms. Shea-Porter, and Mr. Espaillat) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce
## Income-Based Repayment Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay as You Earn (PAYE)</td>
<td>Borrowers make monthly payments equal to 10 percent of discretionary income, with remaining balances forgiven after 20 years. For up to three years, the government pays an interest benefit that prevents the outstanding balance from growing even if interest accruals exceed monthly payments. Forgiven balances are counted as taxable income by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Pay as You Earn (REPAYE)</td>
<td>Borrowers make monthly payments equal to 10 percent of discretionary income, but this plan also caps payments so that they do not exceed the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan amount. Debt is forgiven after 20 years for undergraduate loans and 25 years for graduate loans. For the duration of repayment, the government pays an interest benefit that limits growth of the outstanding balance even if interest accruals exceed monthly payments. Forgiven balances are counted as taxable income by the IRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income-Based Repayment (IBR)</td>
<td>Limits monthly payments to 10 percent of discretionary income for new borrowers after July 1, 2014; for borrowers who took out loans prior to this date, payments are capped at 15 percent of discretionary income. Debt is forgiven after 20 years for new borrowers after July 1, 2014, and after 25 years for previous borrowers. For up to three years, the federal government pays an interest benefit that prevents the outstanding balance from growing even if interest accruals exceed monthly payments. Forgiven balances are counted as taxable income by the IRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income-Contingent Repayment (ICR)</td>
<td>Borrowers are required to pay the lesser of either 20 percent of discretionary income or what they would pay on a 12-year repayment plan that adjusts according to changes in the borrower’s income level. Debt is forgiven after 25 years. Forgiven balances are counted as taxable income by the IRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF)</td>
<td>Provides loan forgiveness for government and non-profit employees. Debt is forgiven after 10 years (120 monthly payments), and forgiven balances are not counted as taxable income by the IRS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Education.²³
A Higher Education Law Is More Likely Than You Think

James Kvaal  Contributor
Education
I write on higher education and student debt issues.
Developing a Financing System to Support Public Health Infrastructure

“An effective public health system that can assure the nation’s health requires the collaborative efforts of a complex network of people and organizations in the public and private sectors, as well as an alignment of policy and practice of governmental public health agencies at the national, state, and local levels. In the United States, governments at all levels (federal, state, and local) have a specific responsibility to strive to create the conditions in which people can be as healthy as possible. For governments to play their role within the public health system, policy makers must provide the political and financial support needed for strong and effective governmental public health agencies.” —The Future of the Public’s Health in the 21st Century, Institute of Medicine, 2003

This statement from the Institute of Medicine (now NASEM) underscores the fundamental obligation of government to promote and protect the health of people in America through investment in public health. Some 15 years since the publication of the NASEM report, this investment is lacking. Current best research indicates that an annual outlay of $32 per person is required to put in place the foundational public health capabilities needed to promote health across the nation. Yet national investment in public health capabilities is currently about $19 per person, leaving a $13 per person gap in annual spending. To create the conditions in which people can be as healthy as possible, and to protect national security, this gap must be filled.

To develop a national plan do so, The Public Health Leadership Forum (PHLF or Forum) convened national experts in the public health community, policy arena and key partner sectors to begin developing policy options for long-term, sustainable financing.

This group aligned around core principles and a set of criteria necessary to establish a sustainable financing structure. The proposed Public Health Infrastructure Fund for state, territorial, local and tribal governmental public health^ would provide the $4.5 billion needed to fully support core public health foundational capabilities, allocated in accordance with the determined principles. Their deliberations, research and proposal led to the development of this white paper — a product of the Public Health Leadership Forum.

ONLY 51% of the population is served by a comprehensive public health system.
Getting Public Health on the Agenda

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). CDC and its state and local public health partners save lives every day by promoting optimal health for all, protecting against disease, and helping to prevent other crises. With all the health threats and challenges our nation faces today, now is the time to adequately fund CDC.

Increasing CDC’s budget is the only way to ensure our nation’s health is protected from communicable and non-communicable disease threats.

Why 22 by 22?

For the first time in two decades, American life expectancy has declined, largely due to heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and drug overdoses. CDC funds state and local public health efforts to prevent these diseases—and more, not less, is needed.

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 released by the Trust for America’s Health, of the $3.36 trillion spent annually on healthcare, only 3 percent of all health spending is directed to public health, which includes federal, state, and local resources. That equates to an average of around $255 per person. By contrast, total healthcare spending is $10,345 per person.

Reductions in the public health workforce strain the ability of state and local public health departments to protect and promote the health of the population. From 2012-2016, the estimated number of full-time health agency employees decreased by 3 percent. By 2020, the percentage of health agency employees who are eligible for retirement will reach 35 percent.
The Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement — Strategic Lessons for Addressing Public Health Problems

Cheryl Healton, Dr.P.H.

The 1998 Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) between the tobacco industry and 46 state attorneys general (AGs), five U.S. territories, and Washington, D.C., remains the largest legal settlement in United States history. Its intended purpose was to provide substantial sums to states to fight smoking and tobacco use, as well as to support tobacco control efforts to reduce the adverse health and economic consequences of tobacco use. However, in the years since its implementation, the tobacco industry has mounted a multi-front assault to undermine public health goals. The industry’s actions include direct attacks on tobacco control and public health initiatives, attempts to weaken and undermine the public health and regulatory framework, and attempts to stymie any possibility of achieving public health gains. The MSA is the most recent of a series of settlements and agreements that have failed both in their stated public health purpose and in the broader commitment to public health and the public interest, demonstrating the complexity of both achieving and sustaining public health goals in a political environment characterized by significant industry influence.
What You Can Do

- Stay informed
  - www.ASPPH.org
    - Connect
    - Advocacy Fact Sheets
  - ASPPH Advocacy & Policy
- Promote Registration and Voting
- Call, Write, and Meet with Elected Representatives
  - ASPPH Talking Points
  - Tell Your Story
- Think Locally and Regionally
What You Can Do

- Advocate
- Educate
- Be a Resource
Questions?

Q & A
Method for Submitting Questions/Comments

Join the Conversation...

- You can ask questions in writing anytime during the webinar.

- Simply type them in the “Questions” field on the right side of your screen.
Thank You!

This webinar has been recorded and will be available on the webinar event page on the ASPPH website soon:


Contact: sweiner@aspph.org
ASPPH Presents, Everything You Wanted to Know about Applying for ASPPH Fellowships and Internships
Wednesday, January 9, 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Eastern

ASPPH Presents, IPE for Population Health: Three Approaches and Assessments for MPH-level Interprofessional Learning
Thursday, January 24, 12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. Eastern

For more information about and to register for upcoming webinars, visit the ASPPH Events page:
http://www.aspph.org/events/category/webinar/
Coming Attractions

Registration Now Open!

2019 ASPPH ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 20-22 • ARLINGTON, VA

UNDERGRADUATE
Public Health and Global Health Education SUMMIT
MARCH 20, 2019 • ARLINGTON, VA

https://aspph.confex.com/aspph/2019/registration/call.cgi
Michael Eriksen  
Tony Mazzaschi  
Mark Mioduski  

advocacy@aspph.org