



CITY SUMMIT
KANSAS CITY, MO • NOVEMBER 17-19 2022

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FEDERAL ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, November 16, 2022, 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.



Memorandum

TO: Human Development Federal Advocacy Committee Members

FROM: The Honorable Kacy Kostiuk, Chair
Councilmember, City of Tacoma Park, Maryland

RE: 2022 HD Federal Advocacy Committee Report

On behalf of the Human Development (HD) Federal Advocacy Committee, I am pleased to present the enclosed committee report for 2022. This report contains recommended policy amendments and resolutions from the HD Committee. Please carefully review these proposals in advance of the upcoming City Summit.

The HD Federal Advocacy Committee will meet in Kansas City, MO during City Summit on Wednesday, November 16, 2022 from 3-5 p.m. central in room 2503A at the convention center.

The primary role of NLC's Federal Advocacy committees is to oversee the regular review and updating of the [National Municipal Policy](#) to ensure that it reflects the view of local officials on current and emerging federal policy issues. Adopted positions are used to guide NLC's federal advocacy efforts, shape public policy debates, and communicate positions with the media, Congress and the Administration, and other stakeholders. In addition to developing federal policy, the committees serve as advocates on behalf of our cities, towns and villages and lead on finding solutions to local challenges.

The HD Federal Advocacy Committee has worked diligently to recommend policy changes and pursue initiatives under our Committee's jurisdiction. If you have any questions about the proposals in this report, please feel free to contact me, any member of the Committee, or the NLC staff contact for our Committee.

It has been an honor to serve as the HDCommittee Chair this year.

Sincerely,

Kacy Kostiuk
Councilmember, City of Tacoma Park, Maryland
2022 NLC HD Committee Chair



NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES



CITY SUMMIT

KANSAS CITY, MO • NOVEMBER 17-19 2022

PRECONFERENCE ACTIVITIES AND EXECUTIVE EDUCATION SESSIONS

NOVEMBER 16, 2022

Agenda: Human Development Federal Advocacy Committee

Wednesday, November 16, 2022, 3:00 – 5:00 p.m.

Kansas City Convention Center, Room 2503A

3:00 p.m. – 3:10 p.m.	WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS AND MEETING OVERVIEW <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Honorable Adriana Rocha Garcia, Vice Chair <i>Councilmember, City of San Antonio, TX</i> <p>Councilmember Garcia will welcome the committee, provide an overview of the Committee agenda as well as an update on upcoming HD engagements.</p>
3:10 p.m. – 3:40 p.m.	NEXT STEPS ON PSLF AND DEBT RELIEF <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ashley Harrington <i>Senior Advisor, Office of Federal Student Aid, U.S. Department of Education</i> <p>Committee members will hear an update from the Federal Student Aid Office of the U.S. Department of Education regarding the Public Service Loan Forgiveness and Debt Relief programs.</p>
3:40 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.	SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE OVERVIEW AND IMPACT <ul style="list-style-type: none">John Creamer, PhD <i>SPM Team Lead, Poverty Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau</i> <p>The committee will be joined by experts from the U.S. Census Bureau for conversations around the Supplemental Poverty Measure. The Bureau will provide a general overview of the measure and how it is used versus the Federal Poverty Level.</p>
4:10 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.	NLC LEADERSHIP GREETINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none">Victoria Woodards <i>Mayor, Tacoma, WA and NLC 1st Vice President</i> <p>Mayor Woodards will join the committee to bring greetings and to share her priorities for her presidential year.</p>

4:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	<p>KANSAS CITY MLB URBAN YOUTH ACADEMY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sly James <i>Former Mayor, Kansas City, MO and Co-founder of Wickham James Strategies and Solutions</i> • Philip Hannon <i>Senior Manager, Kansas City Urban Youth Academy</i> <p>The Committee will engage in a dynamic conversation around the Kansas City MLB Urban Youth Academy, a nonprofit organization with the mission to empower Kansas's City's youth through baseball, softball, academic and social opportunities to be the leaders of tomorrow. The Academy was started through support of Major League Baseball, the City of Kansas City, the State of Missouri and private donors.</p>
5:00 p.m.	<p>NEXT STEPS AND ADJOURN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Honorable Adriana Rocha Garcia, Vice Chair <i>Councilmember, City of San Antonio, TX</i>

Attachments:

- Recommended City Summit Sessions for HD Committee Members
- Federal Action Agenda 2022: Year in Review
- NLC Policy Development and Advocacy Process
- Proposed HD Policy Amendments
- Proposed HD Resolutions
- Supplemental Poverty Measure Overview
- 2022 Human Development Committee Roster

Next HD Committee Meetings:

Virtual Meetings of the 2023 Committee will begin in January – stay tuned for dates!

*NLC Congressional City Conference
Washington, DC
March 24-28, 2023*

Recommended City Summit Sessions for HD Committee Members

Thursday, November 17

- **Diversity, Equity, Inclusion – and Accessibility: Exemplary Approaches for Cities** | SEED, 8:00 – 8:45 a.m.
- **Keeping Homegrown Talent Local: What It Takes** | Kauffman Foundation | Room 2504 A&B, 10:00 – 10:45 a.m.
- **Supporting the Economy of Care: Early Childhood Solutions for Cities and Towns**, 4:00-5:15 p.m.

Friday, November 18

- **Addressing Substance Use Disorders and Overdose Deaths in Your Community**, 11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
- **Making Cities Work for Everyone: Equity-Focused Approaches to Improve Well-being in Cities**, 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.
- **Economic Mobility as an Equity Strategy**, 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.
- **Beyond COVID: Tools & Strategies to Strengthen Your Public Health Infrastructure**, 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.

Saturday, November 19

- **Rebuilding Your City's Municipal Workforce**, 9:00 -10:15 a.m.
- **Workforce Development Strategies for the Looming Infrastructure Boom**, 9:00 -10:15 a.m.
- **Building Equitable Pathways to STEM Careers through Youth Apprenticeships**, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- **Strengthening Mental Health Care: Emerging Trends and Considerations**, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.



Federal Action Agenda 2022: Year in Review

The policy positions cited below can be found in our 2022 National Municipal Policy and Resolutions book available through the QR code below. The National Municipal Policy (NMP) is a compilation of federal policy positions introduced, approved, and adopted by the full membership of the National League of Cities. These positions focus on federal actions, programs and legislation that directly impact municipalities and guide all of NLC's federal advocacy efforts.



Building Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure

Key Federal Victories: Inflation Reduction Act, FY22 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, American Rescue Plan Act (State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - SLFRF Treasury Final Rule)

KEY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY POSITIONS ADDRESSED IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- Energy, Environment and Natural Resources: 2.10 Security of Critical Infrastructure, C. 1. Water Infrastructure Protection
- Information Technology and Communications: 7.03 Consumer Protection, E. Cybersecurity
- RESOLUTION 2022-10: Supporting and Advancing Resilient Communities to Prepare for Changing Climate and Extreme Weather Events
- RESOLUTION 2022-11: Supporting Urgent Action to Reduce Carbon Emissions and Mitigate the Effects of Climate Change
- RESOLUTION 2022-12: Addressing Lead Contamination and Calling for Nationwide Federal Support for Water Infrastructure
- RESOLUTION 2022-37: Partner with Cities, Towns, and Villages on Flexible Programs to Meet Every Community's Transportation Needs and Vision

Advancing Workforce Readiness

Key Federal Victories: American Rescue Plan Act (SLFRF Treasury Final Rule), CHIPS and Science Act of 2022

KEY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY POSITIONS ADDRESSED IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- Human Development: 4.04 Employment, A. Workforce Development
- RESOLUTION 2022-43: In Support of Federal Efforts to Recruit and Retain and Diverse Public Safety Workforce

Increasing Fair and Affordable Housing

Key Federal Victories: FY22 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, American Rescue Plan Act (SLFRF Treasury Final Rule)

KEY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY POSITIONS ADDRESSED IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- Community and Economic Development: 3.06 Housing, C. Recommended Federal Actions, b. Relationship between the Federal Government and Localities
- RESOLUTION 2022-23: Support a National Agenda for U.S. Housing Investment and Opportunity
- RESOLUTION 2022-24: Endorsing the Recommendations of NLC's National Housing Task Force Report "Homeward Bound, the Road to Affordable Housing"

Reimagining Public Health and Safety

Key Federal Victories: FY22 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, American Rescue Plan Act (SLFRF Treasury Final Rule)

KEY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY POSITIONS ADDRESSED IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- Human Development: 4.08 Health, H. Substance Abuse
- Human Development: 4.08 Health, J. Mental Health
- Public Safety and Crime Prevention: 6.01 Crime Prevention, C. Weapons and Ammunition Control
- Public Safety and Crime Prevention: 6.01 Crime Prevention, D. Youth Oriented Crime Prevention, 1. Youth Crime and Violence
- Public Safety and Crime Prevention: 6.01 Crime Prevention, D. Youth Oriented Crime Prevention, 4. School Safety
- Public Safety and Crime Prevention: 6.02 Public Safety, E. Mental Health and Public Safety
- RESOLUTION 2022-43: In Support of Federal Efforts to Recruit and Retain and Diverse Public Safety Workforce

Stabilizing Local Government Operations

Key Federal Victories: FY22 Consolidated Appropriations Act, American Rescue Plan Act (SLFRF Treasury Final Rule)

KEY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY POSITIONS ADDRESSED IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- Community and Economic Development: 3.03 Community Development Block Grant
- RESOLUTION 2022-19: Support A Federal Agenda for Local Economic Development, Economic Mobility, and Entrepreneurship

Digital Equity

Key Federal Victories: FY22 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, American Rescue Plan Act (SLFRF Treasury Final Rule)

KEY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY POSITIONS ADDRESSED IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- RESOLUTION 2022-45: Local Government Support of Community/Municipal Broadband Networks
- RESOLUTION 2022-46: Federal Investment in Broadband Access: A Call for Universal Availability, Affordability, and World-Class Quality
- RESOLUTION 2022-51: In Support of Digital Equity for American Communities



Procedures for the Adoption of National Municipal Policy and Resolutions

City Summit Kansas City, Missouri November 2022

The [National Municipal Policy](#) (NMP) is NLC's comprehensive, standing statement of goals, principles, policies and program objectives on federal policy issues directly affecting or of concern to cities, towns and villages. The NMP serves as the basis for NLC's advocacy efforts on behalf of the nation's cities, towns and villages. The policy is subject to annual modification by delegates from direct member cities and state municipal leagues at the Annual Business Meeting during City Summit.

Since membership amends the NMP once each year, amendments to the policy typically do not endorse or oppose specific congressional bills, current presidential positions, or technical aspects of federal regulations. Instead, positions on such timely matters – which are subject to major changes during the annual legislative and administrative processes – are the subject of NLC resolutions that stand for one year, from their time of passage until the adjournment of the next City Summit.

At the Congressional Cities Conference (CCC) in March, the Federal Advocacy Committees set agendas for the year. At meeting(s) following CCC, the committees develop recommendations for policy amendments and resolutions. Additionally, during the summer, all NLC direct member cities and state municipal leagues were invited to submit recommendations of policy amendments and resolutions by May 25, 2022.

At least two weeks prior to the City Summit, proposed policy amendments and resolutions for 2023 are published on the NLC website and an announcement is sent to all NLC members. The proposed resolutions book for 2023 can be found [here](#). These proposals are subject to change by the Federal Advocacy Committees and the Resolutions Committee at City Summit prior to the Annual Business Meeting.

Federal Advocacy Committee Meetings: Wednesday, November 16

NLC's Federal Advocacy Committees will meet during City Summit to finalize their recommended amendments and resolutions.

During the Federal Advocacy Committee meetings, action can be taken on policy amendments or resolutions submitted to NLC by the May 25, 2022 advance submission deadline, if the committee did not endorse those positions. Sponsors of these amendments or resolutions, or their representatives, can appear before the Federal Advocacy Committee on behalf of their proposed recommendations. The Federal Advocacy Committees can also hear additional proposals on the floor from committee members.

Individuals may submit resolutions or policy changes electronically to the NLC staff contact for the committee. (NLC staff should be notified in advance of this intention if possible.)

Federal Advocacy Committee meetings are open to all conference participants. However, only committee members are eligible to vote, make formal motions and debate items. Committee members may be asked to identify themselves.

Adoption of recommendations is by a majority vote of Federal Advocacy Committee members present and voting. Proxies are not permitted. Every reasonable effort will be made to ensure that the views of all committee members are heard.

Resolutions Committee Meeting: Thursday, November 17

Proposals approved by the Federal Advocacy Committees are forwarded to the NLC Resolutions Committee for consideration. The Resolutions Committee will meet during City Summit on Thursday, November 17 at 10:15 a.m. The Federal Advocacy Committee chairs will report the recommendations of their respective committees to the Resolutions Committee members.

In addition to these amendments and resolutions, the Resolutions Committee will consider any appeals by sponsors of policy amendments or resolutions that were received in NLC's offices by the May 25, 2022 advance submission deadline and subsequently rejected during Federal Advocacy Committee debate. Proposals from Resolutions Committee members or the Board of Directors also are eligible for consideration by the Resolutions Committee.

Only Resolutions Committee members or representatives appointed by state municipal leagues who are not represented on the Board of Directors may participate and vote during the meeting. The only individuals who will be recognized to speak at the Resolutions Committee are members of the Resolutions Committee, Board members, Federal Advocacy Committee chairs, and sponsors of policy recommendations being appealed. Adoption of recommendations is by majority vote of Resolutions Committee members present and voting. Proxies are not allowed.

The Resolution Committee Official Rules of Conduct and the NLC Bylaws shall govern the conduct of the Resolutions Committee meeting. In the event that procedural matters arise that are not addressed by the Official Rules or Bylaws, Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised 12th Edition shall govern the conduct of the meeting.

Annual Business Meeting: Saturday, November 19

Resolutions Committee actions are referred to the Annual Business Meeting for consideration and adoption by the voting delegates. The report of the Resolutions Committee will include only recommended policy language amendments and resolutions. The Annual Business Meeting will be held during City Summit on Saturday, November 19 at 2:45 p.m.

To cast a vote at the Annual Business Meeting, all voting or alternate delegates must be registered with the Credentials Committee and must have official voting materials. Each direct member city has a certified voting delegate, or alternate, who is entitled to vote at the Annual Business Meeting. The delegate may cast a certain number of votes based upon the direct member city's population as of the 2010 census; member cities may not split their votes. Each state municipal league is entitled to cast a total of 20 votes by its delegate or delegates, and those votes may be split and distributed at the discretion of each state municipal league. Voting delegates must be present to vote. Proxies are not permitted.

After a brief presentation of the Resolutions Committee's report, the Annual Business Meeting's Presiding Officer will call for adoption of NMP amendments and resolutions as proposed by the Resolutions Committee. Amendments to each chapter will be considered in the order in which those chapters appear in the NMP. Motions from the floor to amend the Resolutions Committee's recommendations require a majority vote for passage. Final adoption of amendments to the NMP requires a two-thirds vote of voting delegates.

Policy proposals not submitted by the Resolutions Committee may be presented by petition to the NLC Federal Advocacy team. Such petitions must be received by 10:00 AM on the day of the Annual Business Meeting – Saturday, November 19. Petitions must carry the text of the proposal and printed names, titles and signatures of 10 certified voting delegates with their respective cities and states. The petition must receive a majority vote of the voting delegates to be accepted for floor consideration, and all proposals to amend or adopt the NMP and all separate resolutions require a two-thirds vote for final approval. Petitioners should complete the packet that can be found [here](#).

The Official Rules of Conduct and the NLC Bylaws shall govern the conduct of the Annual Business Meeting. In the event that procedural matters arise that are not addressed by the Official Rules or Bylaws, Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised 12th Edition shall govern the conduct of the meeting.

For further information about this process prior to City Summit or to contact the NLC staff for a Federal Advocacy Committee, contact Dion Taylor at 202-626-3064 or taylor@nlc.org.

During City Summit, please contact the Federal Advocacy staff at the Policy Office located in the Kansas City Convention Center, Room 2209.

Proposed Policy Amendments and Resolutions of the

**Human Development
Federal Advocacy Committee**

HD

Proposed Policy Amendments

Only sections of the *NLC National Municipal Policy (NMP)* where modifications are proposed are reproduced in this report. The complete text of the current *NMP*, divided into seven policy chapters, can be found at nlc.org/national-municipal-policy

Please note:

- Proposed new language is underlined;
- Proposed language for deletion is struck out; and
- Existing, unchanged language is shown as plain text.

Policy:

- **Section 4.00 Introduction**
- **Section 4.01 Social Services**
 - E. Special Populations
- **Section 4.02 Children and Learning**
 - A. Early Care and Learning
 - B. School-Age Children
 - D. Safe Schools
 - E. Green Schoolyards
 - F. Postsecondary Education
- **Section 4.03 Poverty Reduction and Income Support**
 - B. Education and Skills Development
- **Section 4.04 Employment**
 - A. Workforce Development
 - B. Job Creation
 - C. Job Elimination
- **Section 4.05 Equal Opportunity**
- **Section 4.06 Seniors and Social Security**
 - A. Aging in Place
- **Section 4.07 Individuals with Disabilities**
 - B. Self-Sufficiency
- **Section 4.08 Health**
 - F. Vaccination Stockpiles
 - G. Infectious Diseases
 - H. Substance Abuse
 - J. Mental Health
- **Section 4.09 Immigration and Refugees**
- **Section 4.11 Veterans**
- **Section 4.12 International, National and Community Service**

Section 4.00 Introduction

The National League of Cities (NLC) believes that the cornerstone of the federal government's comprehensive human development strategy should be the self-sufficiency and well-being of every individual. Through policy recommendations, financial investments, staffing commitments and legislative action, the federal government should:

- Establish a coordinated system of social services;
- Establish and implement a national policy on children and youth, from early childhood through opportunity youth;
- Fully fund federally-mandated programs;
- Fund services designed to prevent ~~unwed teenage~~ unintended pregnancy and eliminate poverty;
- Promote full employment;
- Promote equal opportunity efforts in education, employment, and social services;
- Provide a floor of financial support for seniors and persons with disabilities through Social Security;
- Provide assistance to individuals with disabilities;
- Ensure that all ~~Americans~~ residents have access to adequate physical and mental health care;
- Establish a federal block grant program to enhance our public health system;
- Implement comprehensive immigration reform, build a humane, just and dignified asylum system, and restore the refugee resettlement program to historic norms; and
- Support efforts to ensure that cultural resources are accessible to all residents.

Section 4.01 Social Services

NLC believes that the federal government should give special emphasis to social service funds for the nation's most vulnerable populations. Within this framework, the federal government should allow state and local governments to determine the types of services most appropriate to meet each community's needs. The federal government should:

- Increase funding for the Social Services Block Grant and other federal block grants that help local communities provide social services;
- Provide coordination, flexibility, and oversight, in full partnership with local officials;
- Ensure that all community-based organizations, including faith-based, that receive federal funds comply with all legal and constitutional civil rights requirements; and
- Focus on assisting senior ~~citizens~~ s, individuals with disabilities, children and youth, immigrants and refugees, and individuals experiencing homelessness.

~~E. Special Populations—~~

~~NLC supports federal efforts to focus funding and program services on special populations including:—~~

- ~~• Senior Citizens (see also HD Section 4.06, Seniors and Social Security);~~
- ~~• Individuals with Disabilities (see also HD Section 4.07, Individuals with Disabilities);~~

- ~~• Children (see also HD Section 4.02, Children and Learning);~~
- ~~• Immigrants and Refugees (see also HD Section 4.09, Immigration and Refugees);~~
- ~~and~~
- ~~• Individuals Experiencing Homelessness~~

Section 4.02 Children and Learning

A. Early Care and Learning

NLC supports early childhood development programs that address the holistic needs of children including their physical, social and emotional health and well-being and prepare them for long-term success in school and life. Such programs should include:

- Support for social and emotional health and well-being, routine health screenings, a, physical fitness activities, and nutrition for proper development;
- Training and support for families to support their child's development at home and to help them effectively advocate for their child at school;
- Developmentally appropriate early learning experiences grounded in ~~research-~~evidence-based curricula that incorporate play-based learning which develops a child's intelligence through experimentation and fosters collaboration with others.
- Learning environments that are safe, academically enriching, culturally appropriate and provide access to nature; and
- Early childhood educators that have the training, skills, and ongoing professional development to provide high-quality teacher/child interactions, including trauma-informed care, and are appropriately compensated according to their education and experience.

To achieve this, NLC urges the federal government to provide increased funding and programmatic flexibility, and technical assistance and policies that support collaboration and participation across the federal, state and local levels so that local governments are able to provide for early childhood education for all children. This funding should be used for pre- and post-natal health and social services, nutritional assistance, family support services, and education programs so that all children have the skills and support needed to enter kindergarten ready to succeed.

NLC urges the federal government to provide direct funding to cities to support early childhood programs in their communities.

Furthermore, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Continue efforts to modernize and expand the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program;
- Support increased funding for the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program, and encourage greater coordination and alignment between federal, state, and locally funded home visiting models;
- Increase funding for the Child Care Development Block Grant to ensure that all families can find high-quality, accessible and affordable child care. Incentivize states to adopt payment and eligibility practices that better meet the needs of families and child care providers such as paying payout based on enrollment rather than attendance, setting payment rates based on the true cost of care rather than a market

rate survey, utilizing contracts to build the supply of care, allowing families to be eligible for subsidy if attending an institute of higher education, and allowing localities to determine eligibility guidelines that can account for regional differences in the cost of living;

- Ensure that the early childhood services are comprehensive, incorporating preventive and protective services for child abuse and neglect, early and periodic health screenings, nutritional programs, educational enrichment, and appropriate interventions for children with special needs. Effort should be made to promote a diverse early childhood workforce that is trained in trauma-responsive care, culturally appropriate practices; and implicit bias; and
- Create a local early childhood innovation fund to encourage states, counties, local governments and their partners to find new ways to support the expansion and quality of child care and preschool in communities through early childhood workforce preparation programs, facilities enhancements, and strategic partnerships between early childhood programs and city agencies that serve families, so that families have access to nutrition and health services, housing, transportation and employment services.

NLC also recommends that the federal government:

- Provide tax incentives to businesses to provide child care facilities at worksites and to subsidize the child care costs of their employees;
- Encourage public-private partnerships through matching funds and financial incentives;
- Educate employers on the economic benefits of providing child care;
- Provide support and regulations to ensure child care providers are paid a living wage;
- Improve the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit to make it available to more low- and-moderate-income families; ~~and~~
- Urge the Small Business Administration (SBA) to view child care as a legitimate business including providing them operational support and make available low-interest loans to those interested in starting child care businesses; and
- Ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, a comprehensive human rights treaty on children's rights.

Further, NLC urges the federal government to strengthen child care and early learning systems by bridging gaps between child care and early learning providers and supporting policies within Head Start that foster collaboration with early education programs and child care.

NLC strongly supports quality, early childhood learning programs for all children, including federally-subsidized, quality, early childhood learning programs for at-risk and low-income children. NLC urges the federal government to:

- Increase funding for preschool expansion and encourage states to adopt a mixed-delivery model that supports children's holistic development.;
- Increase funding for Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Early Head Start Child Care Partnerships programs. Preserve the federal-to-local funding structure and encourage more birth-to-five grants to allow for additional flexibility for local programs to structure their operations to best meet local needs. Also, in addition to

further supporting State Collaboration Offices, create local collaboration grants for cities, counties or their partners to help align and coordinate federal, state and local early childhood initiatives; and

- Provide support for the inclusion of outdoor learning environments and nature play spaces that promote early learning, healthy development, healthy eating, and positive interactions between families and young children within parks, green spaces, and early childhood centers; and
- Supports transition activities to ensure that children entering kindergarten have the support needed to be successful in school.

B. School-Age Children

NLC supports comprehensive programs to raise student achievement and support positive whole child development. NLC supports Title I of the ESEA, which enables schools serving under-resourced children to meet their unique educational needs. NLC also supports federal efforts around after-school and summer learning through the expansion and full funding of the 21st Century Community Learning Center grants at its authorized levels, summer or year-round youth employment, service-learning programs, financial inclusion through financial education and vocational/career technical education that may include apprenticeship programs that are linked to staying in school, higher retention rates, higher school attendance, lowering truancy rates, improved grades and behavior.

The federal government should increase funding for programs that support opportunity youth, students who have disengaged from school, so they can return to school, receive an alternative education, and easily move into the employment sector effectively. In addition, for students who are not actively pursuing education beyond high school, NLC supports continued federal investment in research and local programs, including career and technical education programs that help students to transition from school to work.

NLC also supports the long-term success of immigrant students through English language education. Therefore, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Provide sufficient funding to assist local communities help Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and English Language Learners (ELL) students through investments in high-quality educator preparation programs, multicultural lessons inside and outside of school, multigenerational programs, and other needed services;
- Continue to implement flexible policies based on different communities' needs;
- Continue to allow states to give some school districts time-limited waivers regarding assessments of students who are new immigrants; and
- Provide support that helps mixed-status immigrant youth and families navigate the postsecondary education application process.

D. Safe Schools

NLC also believes that ~~widespread~~ bullying and harassment—including bullying based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, culture, sexual orientation and/or gender identity—result in poor grades, lower academic achievement, high rates of absenteeism, and a lack of safety within schools, that lead to poor individual and school scores, higher dropout rates, and student suicides.

Therefore, NLC urges Congress and the Administration to pass and sign into law legislation that would address the problem of bullying and harassment in America's schools. The legislation should require that local school districts and their schools :

- Adopt comprehensive and effective student conduct policies that include clear prohibitions regarding all bullying and harassment, including bullying and harassment based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, culture, sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Create effective prevention strategies and professional development programs designed to help school personnel meaningfully address issues associated with bullying and harassment; ~~and~~
- Implement procedures to maintain and report data regarding incidents of bullying and harassment in order to inform the development of effective federal, state, and local policies that address these issues; ~~and~~
- Improve access to social emotional learning programs for youth and adults that have links to promoting positive school climate;
- Invest in high-quality educator preparation and training, including peer-to-peer learning, that promotes equitable social and emotional learning models, and create collaborations between school staff and external mental health and wellness providers; and
- Address the impact of structural racism on BIPOC students, including disparities in punishment/enforcement.

E. **Green Schoolyards**

NLC supports federal funding in support of all-inclusive infrastructure and design to ensure that green schoolyards and outdoor learning are seen as important, cost-effective assets for student learning and become fully integrated into school infrastructure, green infrastructure planning processes funding mechanisms, and state education standards. These installations:

- Support a healthy school environment, both indoors and ~~outside~~ outdoors, to ensure the health and well-being of children, teachers, and staff;
- Reduce the carbon footprint and urban heat island effects of thousands of school buildings and grounds;
- Ensure buildings and grounds ~~that~~ are adaptable and resilient to address climate change impacts such as increasing extreme weather events; and
- Provide locations for wrap-around services and joint uses such as for school-based health clinics, adult and youth education, and civic and recreational centers.

F. **Post-Secondary Education**

Education and training beyond high school is increasingly required to ensure access to the jobs of the future and upward economic mobility. Without high-quality postsecondary education that develops a skilled and trained workforce, the nation's cities, towns and villages will face serious challenges when it comes to attracting and retaining businesses and staying economically competitive. NLC urges Congress to support strategies and investments that improve postsecondary access, completion, and long-term success in the labor market including those that:

- Ensure a smooth transition from high school to postsecondary education and work. NLC supports those college preparation programs, authorized by the Higher Education Act, that help to bridge the transition from high school to college (such as

Gear Up, Upward Bound, Talent Search, Student Support Services, and Educational Opportunity Centers). NLC also supports dual and concurrent enrollment programs, and college-in high school models like P-TECH;

- Promote a culture of postsecondary engagement and, support the expansion of dedicated savings vehicles for post-secondary education such as children’s savings accounts or other programs operated by towns, cities, and villages;
- Support work-based and career-connected learning, like programs funded under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act and Registered Apprenticeship Programs and continue to ensure such programs are responsive to local labor market needs;
- Support career readiness programs, including English language and technology literacy programs as well as soft skills training;
- Elevate the central role that community colleges play in providing non-degree credentials, rapid upskilling and job training, and work to align federal support staff and technical assistance for community colleges at the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor;
- Incentivize state re-investment in higher education;
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to postsecondary institutions on strategies to improve career guidance, industry credential attainment, competency-based education, and other evidence-based practices;
- Make it easier for people receiving food assistance or social services to access postsecondary education. Work requirements in programs like TANF & SNAP can prevent youth and adults from gaining the education and skills they need to access economic opportunity; ~~and~~
- Promote transparency in postsecondary data – including labor market outcome data – to enable local policymakers to make effective decisions that support education attainment and address equity issues; and-
- Address the impact that increased student loan payments have on the financial security and economic mobility on the residents of our nation’s cities.

Section 4.03 Poverty Reduction and Income Support

B. Education and Skills Development

NLC urges Congress to permit individuals to use their welfare grants for education and skills training. Allowable activities should include basic and remedial education, with an emphasis on literacy; vocational, technical, and higher education; English language training; work experience; job search and placement assistance; affordable child care; health insurance; substance abuse and rehabilitation treatment; entrepreneurial opportunities; and transportation.

The federal government should provide adequate funding to help individuals make the transition from welfare to work by:

- Meeting the diverse and often complex needs of families and children;
- Providing families with pathways to self-sufficiency; and
- Recognizing that some families have multiple barriers to employment and providing realistic time frames based on assessments.

Therefore NLC urges Congress to:

- Facilitate better coordination of services offered under existing federally supported financial aid programs for the disadvantaged with the educational needs of citizens qualifying for TANF;
- Invest in workforce development programs, especially for communities of color, LGBTQ+ people, ~~and women~~, veterans, individuals with disabilities and low-income individuals;
- Direct federal investments to address the digital literacy gap facing the 48 million Americans with limited or no digital literacy skills;
- Target low-income workers for job training and transitional jobs, if appropriate; and
- Recognize that some individuals who suffer from physical disabilities, health limitations, or mental health disorders may not be able to work under any circumstance and should receive sufficient financial support to maintain an adequate standard of living.

As part of the federal government's efforts to reduce poverty and lower welfare caseloads, the federal government should require states to use whatever mechanisms that are legal and necessary, including Social Security numbers and state tax records, to track people leaving welfare to determine how many have jobs paying enough to sustain self-sufficiency. This information can be used to help improve program design and outcomes for participants.

The federal government must increase the EITC to relieve more low-income workers of tax obligations and/or to provide larger refunds to those that qualify. The federal government should make permanent the expansions of the EITC for those without children and the Child Tax Credit made possible with the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act. In addition, the federal government should support working families by increasing the minimum wage.

Section 4.04 Employment

A. Workforce Development

The federal government should provide resources for a range of services; including basic educational and job skills training for welfare recipients, structurally unemployed individuals, dislocated workers, and at-risk youth, and job placement services for all Americans to ensure that all Americans have access to higher paying and higher skills jobs.

To ensure that these goals and objectives are met, Congress should fully fund workforce development programs like the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) and should, in addition:

- Allow cities and towns working individually or together to utilize funds in ways that reflect the local workforce, available jobs, and the needs of the business community;
- Ensure that a portion of the funds are targeted to those most in need: persons living in poverty, those who are structurally unemployed and are not likely to return to their previous jobs, ~~ex-offenders~~formerly incarcerated individuals, and opportunity youth who are at-risk of long-term poverty;
- Establish workforce development areas that are based on regional economies rather than arbitrary measures such as population or political boundaries;

- Prohibit states from diverting all federal funds toward those who are already employed or job ready rather than those in greatest need;
- Ensure that local elected officials play a significant role in the planning, development, and implementation of regionally-based workforce development programs;
- Encourage collaboration between governments, education agencies including community colleges, organized labor, and the private sector to provide job skills training that meets the needs of workers and employers alike;
- Provide two-year base funding so that programs may provide long-term training and services across program years; ~~and~~
- Allow local governments and workforce development programs to use a variety of training approaches including, but not limited to: individual training accounts, classroom training, and on-the-job training; ~~and~~
- Encourage greater use of apprenticeship programs with access to funding for local programs; ~~and~~
- Establish a permanent summer jobs program for young people ages 14 through 24 that is designed to provide youth, including economically disadvantaged and disconnected, youth with paid jobs that provide measurable world-of-work training and job skills development ideally connected to postsecondary skills development opportunities in in-demand career pathways as well as wrap-around supports to engage them in the workforce system and learn the responsibilities and soft-skills that lead to better jobs;
- Expand the Pell Grant program to cover needed workforce skills training for short-term and certificate training programs;
- More generally promote streamlining of state occupational licensure procedures that reduce economic and geographic mobility for millions of Americans, including veterans, healthcare professionals, and others in in-demand industries;
- Provide streamlined pathways to licensing and certification for immigrants and refugees who come to the U.S. with existing experience, degrees, and qualifications from other countries; ~~and~~
- ~~Ensure access to affordable, high-quality child care and portable benefits system to ensure all those able to engage in the workforce are able, including supporting an intra-DOL taskforce/study group on the gig economy and worker classification; and~~
- ~~When the federal government closes military bases or major federal facilities, the federal government should provide~~ Provide direct assistance to ensure that individuals receive the retraining and job placement assistance they need when the federal government closes military bases or major federal facilities.

B. Job Creation

To reduce poverty, the federal government should provide resources to help local communities address the shortage and maintenance of living wage jobs.

In addition, the federal government should assist in areas of high unemployment to promote job creation, including tax credits and other incentives to business and industry that will promote business growth and entrepreneurship and generate new employment opportunities in those areas. NLC also supports local hire initiatives and encourages the federal government to allow and support these programs to ensure that local workers have access to local jobs.

NLC also supports transitional jobs, or public sector jobs that are designed to provide individuals with temporary employment that will lead to full-time permanent employment after a period of classroom, on-the-job, and other types of training consistent with permanent, full-time employment. The President and Congress should establish a national infrastructure program with the goal of stimulating job growth, retraining the workforce, and boosting local economies.

See also CED section 3.04 (B4a) Economic Development.

C. Job Elimination

When employers downsize, relocate or close businesses they should be required to give advance notice to employees and the local government in which the business resides so that appropriate preparations may be made to meet the needs of the dislocated workers.

Therefore, NLC supports the Worker adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act and other federal laws that ensure advance notice in cases of closing and mass layoffs and requires private businesses to :

- Provide 60 days advance notice of relocations, reductions in workforce or business closings for businesses with 100 or more employees;
- Consult with local municipal officials so that the individuals and communities affected can plan for needed adjustments; and
- Create incentives for individuals to be re-skilled/re-trained to obtain further employment within the local community;
- Make supplemental financial contributions to support the unemployment insurance fund to assist in worker transition; and
- Support Short-Term Compensation (STC) programs, also known as “work sharing”, as a layoff aversion tactic under a state-approved plan to reduce the hours for a group of workers who in turn also receive a reduced unemployment benefit payment.

Section 4.05 Equal Opportunity

NLC believes that the federal government should uphold fundamental principles of equality and the rule of law, and address, by enforcing the laws, acts of bias, bigotry, racism, xenophobia, sexism, homophobia, transphobia, ageism, and ableism.

To ensure equal opportunity for all, the federal government should:

- Enforce civil rights laws and eliminate discrimination with regard to race, color, ethnicity, religion, national origin, immigration status, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender/identity expression or any social barriers ~~or~~ disabilities or physical disadvantage;
- Promote and encourage equitable efforts in employment, education, delivery of services, and health care ~~to ensure that every person is considered only with regard to individual need; and~~
- Take current action to remedy past discrimination;

- Develop and disseminate legal standards that will provide clear guidance on the use of mechanisms to address present or past racial discrimination;
- Promote diversity;
- Explicitly include women and sexual/gender minorities in the Constitution;
- Provide statutory authority for same-sex and interracial marriages; and
- Provide all employers with information on how to adopt and carry out effective affirmative action programs; and
- Expand opportunities in federal and local procurement for people of color, women, LGBTQ+ and individuals with disabilities.

Section 4.06 Sections and Social Security

NLC believes that the federal government should ensure that all seniors have:

- A floor of financial support which would provide an adequate standard of living;
- An opportunity for employment free from discriminatory practices because of age;
- Suitable housing;
- Access to healthy foods;
- An appropriate level of physical and mental health services;
- Ready access to effective social services;
- Appropriate institutional care when required;
- A life and death with dignity;
- Information about available supportive services; and
- Supportive services that enable seniors to age in place.

A. Aging in Place

NLC believes that the federal government should take the lead in planning, research, and development of a universal and comprehensive approach to aging in America that includes culturally relevant programs that will enable seniors ~~citizens~~ to “age in place” and enjoy their elderly years in the comfort, safety, dignity and familiarity of their own homes and/or communities. NLC supports seniors in our communities to have affordable opportunities and support to age in a place of their choice that meets their needs. In support of this effort, NLC urges the federal government to enact tax policies that take into account costs associated with aging in place, elder care, and senior homesteading and establish programs that reduce homecare costs, increase the quality of care, reduce reliance on nursing homes, address mental capacity and mobility, provide transportation and accessibility services, create a continuum of housing options, support home repairs and accessibility renovations, ensure access to healthy foods, and increase access to broadband and internet services to improve healthcare and social networking. Further, the federal government should prioritize action within the Domains of Livability, identified by AARP and the World Health Organization:

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings
2. Transportation
3. Housing
4. Social participation
5. Respect and social inclusion
6. Work and civic engagement

7. Communication and information
8. Community and health services
9. Public safety and emergency preparedness
10. Alzheimer's and other dementias

Section 4.07 Individuals with Disabilities

B. Self-Sufficiency

The federal government should increase funding for workforce development, social services and housing programs, including permanent, affordable supportive housing for persons with disabilities. ~~These efforts should include financial incentives for self-sufficiency.~~

Section 4.08 Health

NLC supports universal access to health care. Universal access will improve standard health indicators such as maternal and infant mortality rates, life expectancy, and immunization rates of the young against preventable diseases. It can also eliminate disparities in treatment.

NLC believes that the federal government should:

- Control costs and reduce the rate of growth in health care expenditures and coverage costs;
- Ensure universal health care coverage;
- Maintain and improve Medicaid, Medicare, and the State-Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), SNAP, WIC, and promote school health clinics to expand access and availability of health care;
- Address disease management;
- Reimburse localities fully for the costs of services provided to Medicare, Medicaid, Tri-Care and Veterans Administration patients;
- Adequately fund a federal block grant program to enhance our public health planning, capacity building, and disaster response systems;
- Assist local public health departments to better address infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and influenza, and increase the number of health services personnel employed;
- Adequately fund community health centers, which play a critical role in providing uninsured and underinsured individuals with health care services; and
- Apply the same laws and rules concerning health care coverage and insurance to cities and town as to any other employer.

In addition, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Enhance access to health care by expanding telemedicine and virtual health options, particularly in rural areas;
- Provide funding for outreach and application assistance to uninsured individuals;
- Fund and support increased access to behavioral health programs and services;
- Fund block grant and categorical grant programs for health, such as the Maternal and Child Health Services Program, the Preventive Health and Health Services Block

- Grant, funding for community health centers and health programs for Native Americans, Migrants and Refugees;
- Require employers to cover the costs of health insurance for laid off workers and their dependents, as well as the creation of subsidized health insurance pools for workers without employment-based coverage;
 - Provide funding for programs which offer transitional care and home health care services;
 - Expand preventive health care programs for the poor; and
 - Pay the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) premiums for people with catastrophic terminal illnesses who have left their jobs and cannot afford to pay the health insurance premium.

F. Vaccination Stockpiles

The federal government should accelerate development and procurement of all vaccines and those pharmaceuticals needed to control and treat biological threats, such as smallpox, monkeypox and anthrax. Local health officials should have the ability to quickly access appropriate medical supplies and vaccines through the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

G. Infectious Diseases

A pandemic of any type would cause serious problems worldwide and overwhelm the public safety, health and medical infrastructure, education facilities, public institutions, and private businesses of American cities, towns and villages. The federal government, in coordination with the international community, should further develop and coordinate a comprehensive research and containment strategy that involves commitments of federal funding, supplies, equipment, training, expertise, personnel, countermeasures, and public health measures.

Specific attention should also be placed on the transmission of zoonotic diseases, such as COVID-19, which are transmitted from animals to humans and that researchers now believe contributes to no fewer than 2.2 million deaths each year on average. As we have experienced with COVID-19, which has resulted in 4.936.52 million deaths worldwide as of ~~October 2021~~September 2022, these diseases are an increasingly serious problem resulting from environmental change and increased travel ~~among~~within and between nations.

NLC urges the federal government to put in place effective methods for controlling the spread of ~~zoonotic~~ diseases and to invest in education, training and infrastructure so that city public health officials are prepared to address such outbreaks with a focus on equitable coordination with state and local governments and best practice sharing among communities. NLC also calls on the federal government to continue to recognize the financial impact of these diseases on local economies and to work with local leaders to understand revenue loss and impacts.

NLC urges the federal government to continue collecting data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, religion, and gender identity and to support data that sheds light on the intersecting forces of racial disparities, underlying conditions, and poverty that affect how an infectious disease spreads and provide resources that address the disproportionate effect on impacted communities.

H. Substance Abuse

The federal government should maintain the definition of substance use disorders as illnesses and should ensure that there are enough facilities for those who need substance use disorder treatment, including children and infants who are born with prenatal substance exposure.

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH, 2014), 21.2 million Americans needed treatment for a substance use disorder. However, only about 2.5 million people received the specialized treatment they needed. The federal government should take steps to improve access to medication-assisted treatment and ensure that Naloxone dosage guidelines keep pace with the changing needs on the ground, especially the increasing prevalence of fentanyl. Harm reduction efforts such as syringe exchange programs should be scaled in coordination with state and local partners.

Additionally, the federal government should provide education and support services for families involved in the recovery process including culturally sensitive community supports and adequate resources to mitigate the impact of intergenerational trauma caused by substance abuse in the home.

Resources should include:

- Accessible, affordable detoxification centers that facilitates entry into long-term treatment and recovery;
- Education and support for family members impacted by the dysfunction associated with substance use, including how adverse childhood experiences increase risk for substance use; and
- Community supports, including assistance with basic needs, that ensure individuals and families have the necessary resources to mitigate the stress that can lead to relapse.

J. Mental Health

The federal government should ensure that the civil and constitutional rights of persons with mental health conditions and substance use disorders are protected. In addition, the federal government should provide trauma-informed funding and support to local communities to increase protective factors that promote resilience in children and families without discrimination based ~~regard to~~ race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, age, ethnicity, ability or gender identity.

NLC supports mental health parity and the provision of comprehensive services to address mental health needs for persons with general mental health conditions, serious mental health diagnoses, and substance use disorders. Whether at the federal, state or local levels, there should be effective plans for preventing, diagnosing, and treating mental health conditions and substance use disorders that reflect the parity between mental and physical health. Mental health and substance use disorder services should be accessible and equal to physical health services. These services should also provide support and stabilization to family systems.

The Federal government should:

- Embed behavioral health supports in existing community centers to promote integrated systems of health care and stress reduction;

- Coordinate with state, county, and local officials on the implementation of the 988 mental health line, to ensure coordinated access to service providers;
- Recognize trauma as a major public health threat and offer mandated trauma-awareness trainings for all entities receiving federal funding;
- Incentivize screenings for social determinants of health including Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) screenings understanding that adversity in childhood impacts healthy brain development and increases risk for disease and early death; and
- Acknowledge the significant return on investment in early childhood programs and supports for children and families including home visitation, parenting education, and affordable, high quality preschool. These programs allow service providers to identify environmental risks that can lead to substance use disorders and mental health conditions.

Section 4.09 Immigration and Refugees

~~When admitted through a well-regulated system, i~~mmigrants and refugees strengthen the United States by creating economic growth, increasing America's scientific and cultural resources, strengthening our ties with other nations, fulfilling humanitarian commitments, and supporting family ties and that are necessary to build strong communities.

The federal government should take immediate responsibility for decisions made regarding the ~~influx-arrival~~ and settlement of immigrants into the United States. Immigration and refugee policy are set at the national level, and our entire nation feels the effects of federal immigration policy.

The federal government should:

- Provide ~~an appropriate,~~ legal means of immigration, as is determined to be necessary and effective for the United States, for foreign nationals who want to work here temporarily, become legal permanent residents, or gain citizenship;
- Provide local governments with financial and technical assistance so localities can assist new immigrants, including the costs of providing social services, health care, education, language services, refugee resettlement and civic integration;
- Avoid conscription of local personnel, such as police officers, fire inspectors, educators, health personnel and social service personnel into federal service because the federal government has not adequately funded and staffed its immigration enforcement agencies;
- Avoid transferring responsibility for enforcing U.S. immigration laws to local law enforcement;
- Increase federal capacity and infrastructure to provide efficient means for foreign nationals to obtain legal authorization for temporary visas or legal permanent residency;
- Establish an ~~affordable-efficient~~ process whereby undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States may earn legalized status;
- Protect people seeking asylum at the border and through other means, ~~and~~ create a humane reception system for migrants and refugees;
- Establish a process whereby once the documentation process has begun, individuals are permitted to obtain a driver's license or other official identification card;

- Establish a process whereby those immigrants who have earned such legal status should also be able to apply for expedited citizenship through additional processes, as appropriate and practical, if they do not move ahead of applicants with proper documentation waiting to adjust their status or those waiting on lists in their home countries;
- Adopt legislation like the “Dream Act” that can facilitate state efforts to offer in-state tuition to undocumented students and create a pathway to U.S. citizenship and an improved process to eliminate case backlogs that prevent and slow the process;
- Provide an accessible, effective system to ensure that businesses are able to hire foreign workers legally without excessive bureaucratic red tape and that all foreign workers are authorized and documented; and
- Provide same-sex couples with equal rights of immigration sponsorship as opposite-sex couples and amend current law to allow lawful permanent residents to sponsor the permanent partner for legal residence in the United States provided they are over 18 years of age, financially interdependent with the sponsoring individual, not married or in a permanent partnership with anyone other than the sponsoring individual and is not a first, second, or third-degree blood relation;
- Ensure Congressional oversight mechanisms are in place to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion;
- Restore and provide support for the refugee resettlement program and provide equivalent supports and opportunities for people who came to the U.S. seeking safety through alternative related means, such as humanitarian parole~~Restore the refugee resettlement program by increasing the annual admission allotment for refugee resettlement to at least the annual average since program inception (95,000);~~
- Reopen ports of entry to process asylum seekers in accordance with international law; and
- Adopt (1) a definition of “stateless person” in line with international human rights standards, and (2) legal protections for those identified as stateless in the United States through a federal-level Stateless Status Determination procedure based on the United Nation’s High Commissioner for Refugees Handbook on Protection of Stateless People, to ultimately provide stateless people a designated path to lawful status.

Section 4.11 Veterans

NLC believes that all levels of government have an obligation to support ~~the men and women~~members of the armed services who have made sacrifices to preserve the freedom of the American people.

In order to meet the diverse needs of veterans and their families, NLC believes the federal government should:

- Provide effective veterans’ health care;
- Support programs that provide veterans experiencing homelessness ~~veterans~~ with safe, affordable, and permanent housing and fund programs to eliminate root causes of veterans’ homelessness, including research, treatment, and support programs;

- Ensure that comprehensive mental health services are available to veterans and their families;
- Provide veterans with the employment and education resources needed to succeed in the 21st century workforce;
- Ensure that National Guard and Reservists have access to support services when they return from active duty; and
- Focus on the unique needs of women veterans, especially the unique health care needs of women and those women veterans who reside in rural areas.

Section 4.12 International, National and Community Service

NLC believes that federal investment in international, national and community service is an important way to help cities, towns and villages meet pressing needs in areas such as neighborhood revitalization and healthy, affordable housing; conservation and the environment including climate resilience and adaptation; human services; public safety and public health; and education and child/youth development.

In order to support communities towards this end, NLC believes that the federal government should:

- Ensure a range of ways for municipalities to engage with international, national and community service programs, including as project sponsors, hosts of individual placement and crew-based programs, and participants on State Service Commissions;
- Provide support for engagement of the full range of city, town and village residents in full-time or part-time stipend international, national and community service activities, with post-service scholarship awards, and with special emphasis on involvement of disconnected youth and young adults, seniors, and veterans;
- Ensure leadership opportunities for city and town elected officials on national Days of Service; and;
- Provide ongoing reporting on the impact of international, national and community service on cities, towns and villages, and about the contributions of our communities towards advancing international, national and community service.

Proposed Resolutions

NLC Resolutions are annual statements of position that sunset at the end of the calendar year unless action is taken. The committee must review each of the 2022 resolutions that originated in the [Committee Abbr.] Committee to determine recommendations for 2023. The committee has the following options:

1. Renew the resolution for the coming year (with or without edits)
2. Incorporate the resolution into permanent policy; or
3. Let the resolution expire.

The HD resolutions that were approved for 2022 at City Summit with recommendations for 2023 are:

Resolution	HD Committee Recommendation
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-25: In Support of Action by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to Study and Address Violence in America	Renew with edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-26: In Support of Comprehensive Immigration Reform	Renew with edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-27: In Support of Efforts to Prevent Sexual Harassment and Assault	Renew with edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-28: In Support of Reauthorization of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and Increased Investment in Workforce Development Programs	Renew
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-29: Addressing Systemic Racism as a Public Health Crisis	Renew with edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-30: In Support of Actions by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to Address Coronavirus Health Disparities Through Resources and Data	Expire, Incorporate into Policy
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-31: In Support of the One Health Initiative	Renew with edits

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-32: In Support of Child Nutrition Reauthorization	Renew with edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-33: In Support of a National Holiday Commemorating the Accomplishments and Legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez	Renew with edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-34: In Support of the Equality Act	Renew
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-35: In Support of Mothers in the Workforce	Renew with Edits
NLC RESOLUTION 2022-36: In Support of Equal Pay for Women	Renew with Edits

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-25

IN SUPPORT OF ACTION BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) TO STUDY AND ADDRESS VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, young men, generally, and African-American males, specifically, are dying at an alarming rate due to homicides, 13 times higher than non-Hispanic white youth^[1], and is the number one cause of death for 15-24-year-old African American males^[2], and

WHEREAS, approximately 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported some form of intimate partner violence (IPV)-related impact, and over 43 million women and 38 million men have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime;

WHEREAS, family and domestic violence affects an estimated 10 million people every year and 1 in 15 children is exposed to domestic violence and intimate partner violence each year; every month, an average of 53 women are shot and killed by an intimate partner, nearly 1 million women alive today report being shot or shot at by intimate partners, and 4.5 million women have reported being threatened with a gun^[3]; and

WHEREAS, studies show that LGBTQ+ people, especially youth, are at a higher risk of attempting suicide and 17 percent of gay and lesbian youth, 9 percent of bisexual youth, and 21 percent of transgender youth have been threatened with a weapon on school property^[4]; and

WHEREAS, youth violence is an adverse childhood experience (ACE) and can have a long-term impact on health and well-being^[5].

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities is declaring violent crimes a public health crisis and calls upon the United States Congress to direct the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), whose primary responsibilities are to monitor public health, detect and investigate health problems, foster safe and healthy environments, and implement prevention strategies, to monitor, detect, and prevent violence in America; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CDC develop a holistic intervention designed to address the health-related aspects and implications of violence; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CDC continue collecting data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, religion, and gender identity and support prevention strategies that are tailored to impacted communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) continue to invest in early intervention models, including trauma-informed care, and in studying and addressing the intersection between community violence/mental health/substance use in local communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress and the President increase funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the federal budget to support data and indicators that will inform local strategy in cities and towns across our country as they address the issue of violence in their communities.

1 NLC RESOLUTION 2022-26

2
3 IN SUPPORT OF COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

4
5 HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

6
7 **WHEREAS**, historically, the cities and towns of the United States are a cultural mosaic of
8 multiple cultures and nationalities based on our nation’s history of welcoming immigrants; and
9

10 **WHEREAS**, when admitted through a well-regulated, timely and efficient system, immigrants
11 strengthen the United States by creating economic opportunities, increasing America’s scientific
12 and cultural resources, strengthening our ties with other nations, fulfilling humanitarian
13 commitments, and supporting family ties and family values that are necessary to build strong
14 communities; and
15

16 **WHEREAS**, failure on the part of the federal government to simplify immigration procedures,
17 reopen legal ports of entry for asylum seekers to deter illegal entrance, secure the borders, track
18 visa recipients in the interior, or enforce worksite laws allows illegal immigration to thrive, with
19 an estimated 11.3 million residents, 3.5% of the nation’s population, living and/or working in the
20 United States without legal authorization or proper documentation^[6]; and
21

22 **WHEREAS**, more than 40 million people living in the United States are foreign-born of which
23 23% are unauthorized immigrants, 27% are lawful permanent residents, and 77% are lawful
24 immigrants^[7]; and
25

26 **WHEREAS**, the worksite enforcement program does not adequately protect work visa holders
27 from employer abuse or deter employers who willingly hire unauthorized workers because they
28 face little likelihood that the federal government will investigate, fine, or criminally prosecute
29 them; and it does not help employers who genuinely want to follow the law because their
30 employee verification efforts are hindered by the extensive use of fraudulent documents; and
31

32 **WHEREAS**, the lack of infrastructure and capacity at the federal level makes the federal
33 government unable to adequately track visa-holders and permanent resident status, creates
34 unacceptable application backlogs and long delays, which provide strong disincentives for
35 foreign nationals to abide by the legal means to enter or remain in the country, and results in
36 deleterious effects such as children aging out of parents’ applications and becoming
37 undocumented, indefinite stagnation of career and life milestones, and inability to move freely
38 across borders; and
39

40 **WHEREAS**, the United States granted more than 900,000 visas in 2019, of which 300,424 were
41 through temporary, unskilled worker programs (the H2-A and H2-B visas); and
42

43 **WHEREAS**, output in the economy is higher and grows faster with more immigrants^[8]; and
44

WHEREAS, the current immigration system inadequately addresses the growing numbers of individuals wishing entrance to the United States through a temporary work visa program or as legal permanent residents; and

WHEREAS, roughly two-thirds of undocumented adult immigrants have lived in the United States for ten years or more, 1 million ~~unauthorized~~ undocumented immigrants are children, and another 4.5 million U.S.-citizen children have at least one undocumented parent^[9]; and these families are forced to live “underground,” unable to get drivers’ licenses or car insurance in most states, unlikely to obtain health insurance, and afraid to report crimes to local law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, since immigrants are barred from most federal public assistance, the burden of providing social services, education, and health care falls to the state and local governments, who are increasingly feeling the fiscal impact of both ~~legal and illegal~~ documented and undocumented immigrants living in their communities.

WHEREAS, with the signing on the executive order, “Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation”, the President called for modification of the 1997 *Flores v. Reno* court settlement to enable Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to detain families together longer than 20 days, resulting in nearly 2,000 children having been separated from their parents in a six-week time period, many of whom are being sent to cities and facilities across the country^[10]; and

WHEREAS, with guidance from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) updating policy for the accrual of unlawful presence of those in student (F nonimmigrant), exchange visitor (J nonimmigrant) or vocational student (M nonimmigrant), visa overstay penalties will include harsher penalties impacting students and families^[11]; and

WHEREAS, with a reduced number of visas available through the H-2A program, which allows U.S. employers to bring foreign nationals to the United States to fill temporary agricultural jobs, many employers struggling to find qualified workers; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has conducted raids in cities, towns and villages across the country, targeting undocumented immigrants ordered by courts to be removed from the country; and

WHEREAS, there are 511,000 immigrant veterans in the United States of which, 94,000 are waiting to be naturalized and are at risk of deportation; and

WHEREAS, the refugee ~~limit~~ resettlement goal was set in FY21 at the lowest since the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, with a ~~limit~~ goal of 18,000, and then increased to 62,500 midyear, a level not able to be met in a short period of time without adequate support in place and still remaining below the historic average; and

WHEREAS, current asylum seekers must first arrive at a U.S. port of entry without advanced approval to be considered as an asylum seekers and risk rejection at the border with no alternative; and

WHEREAS, an increasing number of individuals from multiple countries seeking safety have been admitted to the U. S. in emergency situations as humanitarian parolees; and

WHEREAS, Title 42 continues to be used to prohibit entry of asylum seekers to the U.S. and expel them to danger in other countries; and

WHEREAS, the global refugee crisis the highest in history, with over ~~82.4~~100-million forcibly displaced people worldwide, including ~~276.4~~1 million refugees and ~~4.6~~1 million asylum-seekers under international law¹; and

WHEREAS, with the passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, there is a pressing need to fill positions within the sectors that will build and maintain our nation’s roads, bridges, water systems and broadband networks. But, hiring for infrastructure jobs is a significant challenge — the median infrastructure job takes 20% more time to fill than a non-infrastructure job.;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the federal government should provide local governments with financial and technical assistance to alleviate the local impact of and ensure the success and productivity of new immigrants, including the costs of providing social services, health care, education, language services, and civic integration; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government enforce its current immigration laws equitably, consistently and timely to adequately staff ports of entry to reduce unauthorized entry at the borders, track visa overstays, working without proper documentation, and employing undocumented workers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that local personnel, such as police officers, fire inspectors, educators, health personnel and social service personnel, should not be conscripted into federal service because the federal government has not adequately funded and staffed its immigration enforcement agencies; and the federal government must not transfer the responsibility of enforcing U.S. immigration laws to local personnel by making undocumented status in the U.S. a criminal offense; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must strengthen its worksite enforcement capacity and dramatically increase enforcement efforts at places of employment, as well as providing employers with a universal, reliable, effective, secure, non-discriminatory, and non-counterfeitable employee verification system, using the most up-to-date technology that will minimize fraud; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must increase its capacity and infrastructure, including the speed of processing, funding levels and number of judges, to enforce

the laws and provide efficient means for foreign nationals to obtain legal authorization for visas or legal permanent residency as well as to be processed when making a border crossing; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must update its policies to provide an appropriate, streamlined legal means of immigration and change status according to life milestones, as is determined to be necessary and effective for the United States, for undocumented immigrants, non-immigrant foreign nationals that want to visit or work here temporarily, or immigrant foreign nationals that want to become legal permanent residents, or gain citizenship, as well as clearly define penalties and consider impacts to students and families for harsh penalty policies for visas overstays; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should reexamine its policies regarding seasonal workers given its impact on local business and the economic vitality of cities and towns across America; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports establishment of a process whereby undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States may earn legalized status through payment of appropriate fees and back taxes, background checks, absence of criminal or gang activity, consistent work history, and meeting civics requirements; and that the immigrants who have earned such legal status should also be able to apply for citizenship through additional processes, as appropriate and practical, as long as they do not move ahead of applicants with proper documentation waiting to adjust their status or those waiting on lists in their home countries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should consider the negative impact of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement raids on local economies and communities, including public safety and social services resources; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should ensure detention policies that do not inflict trauma upon vulnerable children and their families, creating additional financial burdens for mental health, education and family supports in cities across the country; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports federal legislation like the “Dream Act” that can facilitate state efforts to offer in-state tuition to undocumented students and provide Dreamers with a path to U.S. citizenship; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that documented immigrants who have served honorably in the US Armed Forces should be given the ability to expedite their naturalization process without prejudice and should not be put at risk of being deported; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should adopt (1) a definition of “stateless person” in line with international human rights standards, and (2) legal protections for those identified as stateless in the United States through a federal-level Stateless Status Determination procedure based on the United Nation’s High Commissioner for Refugees

Handbook on Protection of Stateless People, to ultimately provide stateless people a designated path to lawful status; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should be trained to provide language services and a clearly defined appeals process to asylum seekers who are denied entry into the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should restore and increase the refugee resettlement allotments; and.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should end Title 42 expulsions of asylum seekers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress must act to increase legal immigration by raising the employment-based visa program caps to expand the pool of qualified individuals for hard-to-fill jobs across our nation's communities - from truck drivers and heavy equipment operators to agricultural workers, nurses, and engineers, and other positions.

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-27

IN SUPPORT OF EFFORTS TO PREVENT SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT
REFORM

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, according to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men are victims of severe physical violence by an intimate partner; 1 in 5 women and 1 in 71 men are raped in their lifetime; 1 in 5 women report harassment by a boss and 1 in 4 were harassed by a coworker; 1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men were stalked in their lifetime; 81% of women experienced verbal harassment; ~~and~~ 25% say they have received lewd texts or emails^[13]; lesbian, gay and bisexual people experience sexual violence at similar or higher rates than their heterosexual; and

WHEREAS, according to the Department of Justice, one in two transgender individuals are sexually abused or assaulted at some point in their lives; and

WHEREAS, approximately 3 out of every 4 employees who experience harassment never report it, and 75% of employees who spoke out against workplace mistreatment suffered some form of retaliation^[14]; and

WHEREAS, the groundbreaking anti-assault and women's empowerment movement #MeToo upended the public conversation around harassment issues across the world; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has recognized the importance and impact of this movement, evidenced by the introduction of 194 bills related to sexual harassment during the 115th Congress; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Senate passed S. 2952, and the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 4924, both of which call for the amendment of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to establish protections against congressional sexual harassment and discrimination, taking clear action for harassment experienced within the halls of Congress; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Justice Department has recognized the importance and impact of this movement, evidenced by the announcement of the Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Initiative, focusing on workplace sexual harassment in the public sector^[15]; and

WHEREAS, local governments are not immune to the challenges and threats that reports of sexual harassment can pose to workplace safety and culture as well as to the public trust.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls upon the federal government to take meaningful action to prevent sexual harassment for all individuals, regardless of gender or sexual orientation, and to adopt improved reporting practices as an example for cities to follow; and

47 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that NLC supports the intention and vision of the #MeToo
48 movement and calls on Congress to provide support to programs and initiatives that create
49 pathways to healing as well as direct resources towards training, counseling and other
50 appropriate measures that address both prevention efforts and resources for survivors of sexual
51 violence and harassment

1 NLC RESOLUTION 2022-28

2
3 IN SUPPORT OF REAUTHORIZATION OF THE WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND
4 OPPORTUNITY ACT AND INCREASED INVESTMENT IN WORKFORCE
5 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
6

7 HD Committee Recommendation: Renew
8

9 WHEREAS, in 2014 Congress signed into law the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
10 (WIOA) with overwhelming bipartisan support, the largest single source of federal funding for
11 workforce development activities; and
12

13 WHEREAS, WIOA reauthorizes the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), which replaced the Job
14 Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and established the system of one-stop career centers for
15 access to training and employment services for a full range of workers, including youth, to help
16 them access good jobs of the 21st century in local and regional industries; and
17

18 WHEREAS, WIOA allows for the greater use of sector partnerships, career pathway models and
19 higher levels of accountability; and
20

21 WHEREAS, WIOA reflects the growing recognition that in order to adequately address the
22 skills needs of workers, jobseekers, and employers, we must do a better job of coordinating
23 across multiple education, training, and supportive service programs; and
24

25 WHEREAS, ongoing State and local implementation of WIOA (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)
26 provides unprecedented opportunities to develop the skills of workers in the United States
27 through access to effective workforce education and training, including the development and
28 delivery of proven strategies such as sector partnerships, career pathways, integrated education
29 and training, work-based learning and paid internships; and
30

31 WHEREAS, during these unprecedented times, it is clearer than ever that workers need skills
32 now to access open positions. Out of the nearly 60 million people who have filed for
33 unemployment since March, more than 40 percent^[16] have been workers who earn less than
34 \$40,000 a year; and
35

36 WHEREAS, the global crisis has disproportionately impacted workers without any education
37 past high school, workers who already needed access to skills prior to the pandemic. Workers
38 with a high school degree or less have been displaced at nearly three times^[17] the rate as those
39 with a bachelor's degree; and
40

41 WHEREAS, workers of Color, particularly women of color, have shouldered the greatest job
42 losses due to their concentration in low-wage service industries that have been hardest hit^[18] by
43 the economic downturn; and
44

45 WHEREAS, for local small business, the economic disruption from the first months of the
46 pandemic alone could cause 1.4 million to 2.1 million of them to close for good^[19]; and

WHEREAS, minority-owned small businesses, which employ more than 8.7 million workers, are most vulnerable because they are disproportionately represented in sectors that are most likely to see permanent closures, such as storefront retail, bars and restaurants, travel and hospitality; and

WHEREAS, in 2018, programs authorized under WIOA:

1. Served nearly 6,000,000 young people
2. Exceeded employment targets across programs
3. Helped more than 1,500,000 individuals, including English language learners, gain skills and credentials to help the individuals succeed in the labor market

WHEREAS, the public workforce system and partner programs provide a pathway into 21st century jobs that support families while ensuring that businesses in the United States find the skilled workforce needed to compete in the global economy; and

WHEREAS, businesses need skilled workers — people trained for jobs in growing industries like healthcare, medical technology, IT and software, and advanced manufacturing — as well as plumbers and electricians, and WIOA allows for greater local control of business outreach and ability to react to business needs; and

WHEREAS, the United States invests less than all other developed countries, except Mexico, in workforce development, and over the past two decades has cut investments by 40%, and does not support local workforce development at the levels necessary to ensure cities across the country can prepare workers for the impact of automation, technology and AI on the workplace; and

WHEREAS, as cities across America work to strengthen their economic standing and competitiveness and respond and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, we must build strong workforce development systems; and

WHEREAS, key areas to consider include supporting and scaling pathways to employment, equity and access, and the impact of emerging technologies; and

WHEREAS, registered apprenticeships have an 80-year history which has been marked by a recent increase in funding and expansion. With additional shifts in prioritizing apprenticeships in WIOA and the increased awareness of these potential pipelines to employment, apprenticeships continue to increase in number and expand into new and emerging industries including health, technology (IT), finance and transportation^[20]; and

WHEREAS, WIOA calls for the prioritization of service for all U.S. Department of Labor-funded job training programs for veterans and eligible spouses, including access to Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSF) and the National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG) program for transitioning service members and their spouses.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls upon the United States Congress to enact a five-year reauthorization of WIOA that will provide

certainty needed to deliver programming; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls upon the United States Congress to increase funding to WIOA programs across all titles to ensure a robust investment in skills training, business engagement and increased economic development in communities across America; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls upon the United States Congress to immediately invest at least \$15 billion in our nation’s workforce development system as a supplemental measure to ensure that our nation’s workforce development system can respond to the increased demands associated with COVID-19; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports clearer guidance on how WIOA can be used locally to support apprenticeship programs, including through the use of industry or sector partnerships and by supporting pre-apprenticeship programs for workers with barriers to employment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports increasing employment opportunities for veterans, transitioning service members and their families, and urges Congress to provide increased funding to WIOA Title I employment and training programs to provide for adequate investment in job training and adult education for this critical population in our cities, towns and villages.

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-29

ADDRESSING SYSTEMIC RACISM AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, racism is rooted in the foundation of America, beginning with enslavement of Africans in 1619 and attempted genocide of Indigenous people and including early examples of racism such as the Chinese Exclusion Act and state-sanctioned violence against LatinX people such as the Porvenir massacre. There are numerous examples of racism in the history and present of the United States; much of the Black experience in America has been endured under slavery and Jim Crow which allowed preferential opportunities for white people while subjecting Black, and Indigenous people to hardships and disadvantages in every area of life and Asian and LatinX people have experienced racism and violence, including the forcible relocation and incarceration of Asian Americans in internment camps during World War II, and forced deportation of American citizens with Mexican heritage during the Great Depression; and

WHEREAS, health disparities have existed in America for more than 400 years - we now are witnessing a coronavirus pandemic which is shining a light upon the stark inequities that result from generations of structural and systemic racism. Black, Indigenous, LatinX, Asian, and other People of Color are disproportionately impacted because of long standing racism in every system, unaddressed health disparities and other socioeconomic inequities across class lines; and

WHEREAS, COVID-19 is killing Indigenous and LatinX people at 2.4 times the rate of white people, and Black people at 2 times the rate of White people². Asian and Pacific Islander communities are experiencing racist violence and treatment due to xenophobic rhetoric related to the virus; and

WHEREAS, racism is a system of power and oppression. A system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks (which is what we call “race”), that unfairly disadvantages People of Color, unfairly advantages white individuals and communities, and saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources; and

WHEREAS, there is clear data to illustrate that racism results in disproportionate impacts on the lives of Black, Indigenous, LatinX, Asian and other People of Color ~~—the current COVID-19 crisis has helped to highlight now, more than ever, that racism, not race causes disproportionately higher rates of homelessness, incarceration, and economic hardships for African Americans—and that~~ racism can be seen across systemic, institutional and interpersonal levels - all operating over the course of time and across generations. An increasing number of local leaders are declaring racism as a public health crisis in cities, towns and villages across the country^[21]; and

WHEREAS, racism is a driving force of social determinants of health, such as housing, education, neighborhood conditions, environmental conditions, and employment, and is a barrier to health equity^[22] For example, lending practices of the 20th century known as “redlining” and

the current limitations and access to healthy, nutritious food, reduced life expectancy, increased rates of lead poisoning, limited access to clean water, and higher rates of infant mortality demonstrate the current impact of racism; and

WHEREAS, Black people in the United States face higher rates of chronic disease than White people^[23], Black women are nearly four times as likely to die of pregnancy-related causes than White women^[24] and Black people are more likely to die at early ages of all causes^[25]; and

WHEREAS, the privileges that white Americans experience inhibits them from fully understanding how racism impacts ~~Black~~ BIPOC people in America - for example the performance of simple tasks like driving while Black, walking in neighborhoods or just going to a park come with certain risk not experienced by others - life events like getting a job, purchasing a home, buying a car, or just raising a family come with barriers that other cultures don't experience; and

WHEREAS, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Emergency Physicians have declared institutional racism as a public health crisis.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National league of Cities (NLC) recognizes racism as a public health crisis and calls on Congress to appropriate significant resources towards policy, programs and practices (i.e. Housing, Education, Nutritious Food, Transportation, Employment, Legal system, etc.) that work to address social determinants of health and end racism in our country, so race is no longer the strongest predictor of one's success; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to ensure that disaggregated data by race is made available to provide a clear and accurate picture of disparate effects and outcomes to BIPOC communities.

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-30

IN SUPPORT OF ACTIONS BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTRAOL AND
PREVENTION (CDC) AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
(HHS) TO ADDRESS CORONAVIRUS HEALTH DISPARTITIES THROUGH
RESEARCH AND DATA

HD Committee Recommendation: Expire, Incorporate into Policy

~~WHEREAS, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has revealed deep-seated inequities in health care for communities of color, including LGBTQ+ people and amplified social and economic factors that contribute to poor health outcome; and~~

~~WHEREAS, recent reports indicate that the pandemic disproportionately impacts communities of color, compounding longstanding racial disparities; and~~

~~WHEREAS, nationally, COVID-19 is killing Indigenous and LatinX people at 2.4 times the rate of white people, and Black people at 2 times the rate of White people; and~~

~~WHEREAS, women of color are also disproportionately likely to experience many of the ehronic health conditions that heighten the risk of serious illness from COVID-19, such as diabetes and asthma, as a result of structural racism^[27]; and~~

~~WHEREAS, women are more likely to be on the front lines of coronavirus response and exposure: 52 percent of essential workers are women, and women are the majority of the workers in jobs that the federal government has designated as essential, including the vast majority of hospital workers, home health aides, and grocery store cashiers^[28]; and~~

~~WHEREAS, in 42 states plus Washington D.C., Latinos make up a greater share of confirmed cases than their share of the population^[29]; and~~

~~WHEREAS, Puerto Rico, an area with a large Latino population, is at risk for experiencing health disparities due to an already weakened economic and health infrastructure. In addition, territory's population is now older and more prone to health threats, such as the coronavirus. Many younger Puerto Ricans have moved away, and the median age of residents is forty-five, making Puerto Rico's one of the oldest populations in the U.S.^[30]; and~~

~~WHEREAS, while data for tribal populations is harder to come by, where it exists, it also shows glaring disparities. In New Mexico, Native American communities have accounted for 60% of cases but only 9% of the population. Similarly, in Arizona, at least 136 Native American have died from COVID-19, a striking 21% of deaths in a state where just 4% of the population are Native American^[31]; and~~

~~WHEREAS, in several states Asian Americans have seen a disproportionate share of cases. In South Dakota, for example, they account for only 2% of the population but 12% of cases. But beyond these places, data can be spotty. In Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Oklahoma and Wisconsin,~~

47 Asian Americans and Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders are counted together, making comparison
48 to census data difficult^[32]; and—

49 —

50 ~~WHEREAS, LGBTQ+ people also experience health disparities that magnify the impact of the~~
51 ~~COVID-19 pandemic; and—~~

52 —

53 ~~WHEREAS, in addition to the greater risk of health complications as a result of COVID-19,~~
54 ~~LGBTQ+ Americans are more likely than the general population to live in poverty and lack~~
55 ~~access to adequate medical care, paid medical leave, and basic necessities during the~~
56 ~~pandemic^[33]; and—~~

57 —

58 ~~WHEREAS, it is unknown how many of the 1.5 million people who have contracted the~~
59 ~~coronavirus in the U.S. and the 93,000 who have died are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.~~
60 ~~Just one state, Pennsylvania, has begun tracking information on the LGBTQ identities of~~
61 ~~COVID-19 patients^[34]; and—~~

62 —

63 ~~WHEREAS, major holes in the data remain: 48% of cases and 9% of deaths still have no race~~
64 ~~tied to them. And that can hamper response to the crisis across the U.S., now and in the~~
65 ~~future^[35].—~~

66 —

67 ~~NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED~~ that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges the
68 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to continue collecting data disaggregated by
69 race, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, religion, and gender identity; and—

70 —

71 ~~BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED~~ that NLC urges the CDC to support data that sheds light on the
72 intersecting forces of racial disparities, underlying conditions, and poverty that affect how the
73 virus spreads and provide resources that address the disproportionate effect of the pandemic on
74 communities of color.—

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-31

IN SUPPORT OF THE ONE HEALTH INITIATIVE

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, cities depend on the health and vitality of their inhabitants, reliable access to sufficient quantities of wholesome food and clean water, clean air, and the ecosystem services that support them; and

WHEREAS, government plays an important role in coordinating efforts to preserve and maintain those resources; and

WHEREAS, policymakers are challenged to make sense of complex inter-relationships among human health, animal health, and ecological health, and pressed to conform with decision-making models that often isolate those critical connections and shorten planning horizons; and

WHEREAS, cities' economic, social, and environmental well-being—the “triple bottom line” whereon environmental stewardship, economic prosperity, and social responsibility intersect—depends on our ability to integrate diverse interests through unified long-range planning, and to engage and inform policymakers and practitioners about critical interdependent needs; and

WHEREAS, the *One Health Initiative*³⁶ is a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach—working at the local, regional, national, and global levels—to achieve optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment; and

WHEREAS, leaders in local government are ideally suited as partners in that responsibility; and

WHEREAS, successful adoption and implementation of the *One Health Initiative* will be predicated on the leadership, communication skills, and cooperation of its advocates; and

WHEREAS, *One Health* topics that pertain to local government include the costs and organizational structure of public health services; pandemic preparedness; health education; adaptation to climate change; animal control and vaccination requirements; transportation and land use planning affecting public wellness; water quality protection; waste management; energy choices; food safety and regional food systems; ecological protection, restoration, and monitoring; homeland security and bioterrorism; measures of economic trends and workforce preparedness relative to sustainable practices; health, healthcare costs; investments in telehealth and the digital divide; and absenteeism of personnel; and

WHEREAS, facilitating communication among increasingly specialized experts will improve health outcomes for communities through increased awareness of connections between climate variability, food production, and infectious diseases; cross-species contagion (zoonoses), and human and animal health conditions; and demands on municipal infrastructure and services; and

47
48 **WHEREAS**, climate change will affect energy costs, the frequency and severity of floods, fires,
49 wind events, heat waves, and other extreme weather conditions; coastal development and
50 building standards; incidence vector-borne illnesses; crop production; habitat loss; endangerment
51 and extinction of species; and human illness; and

52
53 **WHEREAS**, cities can only thrive if they remain attractive and livable, with sufficient quantities
54 of clean water, clean air, efficient, affordable buildings, healthful food choices, healthy food
55 animals, strong public health systems, and leaders who are committed to cooperative long-range
56 planning for a sustainable future.

57
58 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the National League of Cities supports
59 integrated decision-making in the context of the *One Health Initiative* and calls on the federal
60 government to adopt legislation and practices that address human health, animal health, and
61 ecological health in an integrated fashion and support local efforts to monitor and control public
62 health threats.

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-32

IN SUPPORT OF ~~CHILD NUTRITION~~ AND FOOD SECURITY REAUTHORIZATION PROGRAMS

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, federal nutrition programs play a critical role in helping children in low-income families improve their overall nutrition, health, development, and academic achievement. These programs support the development of our next-generation workforce; and

WHEREAS, the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) provides healthy meals and snacks that support good nutrition and prepares children to learn at school and in high-quality child care settings; and

WHEREAS, the afterschool and summer nutrition programs provide meals and snacks at schools, parks, recreation centers, libraries, nonprofit organizations, and others often provide nutritious food and educational enrichment and physical activities in low-income communities; and

WHEREAS, the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program play an essential part in reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and supporting learning for millions of children. School meals will be an important tool as schools work to overcome the learning loss students had due to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of low-income families so they can purchase healthy food and combat nutrition insecurity while moving towards self-sufficiency; and

WHEREAS, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutritious food and nutrition education to low-income, at-risk pregnant and postpartum mothers, infants, and young children.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls upon the United States Congress to strengthen federal nutrition program access and supports participation by under-resourced children, ensuring nutrition quality and simplifies program administration and operation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should lower area eligibility test to 40 percent to allow more low-income communities to provide summer meals; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should allow nonprofits and local governments to provide meals year-round seamlessly through the Summer Food Service Program^[1]; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress increase school breakfast and school lunch reimbursement rates to match the recommended rates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s School Nutrition and Meal Cost Study^[iii]; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should expand WIC research in under-resourced communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should extend certification periods to two years for infants and postpartum women for those in the WIC program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should continue to provide flexibility for SNAP, including the ability to streamline administration and application processes with other social service programs and waiving work requirements to meet the individual needs of residents and ensuring local flexibility to provide access to all residents, including returning citizens; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should help streamline the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP) operations to increase the ability of individuals to pre-register for benefits as soon as possible after a disaster strikes, support the streamlining of easy-to-administer SNAP waivers that would allow for automatic replacement of benefits for SNAP households, and expand funding to ensure application assistance for individuals to receive D-SNAP quickly; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress to permanently implement policy improvements for federal nutrition programs that were made in response to COVID-19 including but not limited to creating the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program and alternative delivery models.

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-33

IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL HOLIDAY COMMEMORATING THE
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ AND
DELORES HUERTA

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona on a family farm and Delores Huerta was born on April 10, 1930 in Dawson, New Mexico; and

WHEREAS, at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm and ultimately left school to work full-time as a farm worker to help support his family; and

~~**WHEREAS**, César Estrada Chávez left school to work full-time as a farm worker to help support his family; and~~

WHEREAS, Delores Huerta received an associate teaching degree from the University of the Pacific's Delta College; and

WHEREAS, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years; and

WHEREAS, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in east Los Angeles. He later served as their national director; and

WHEREAS, Delores Huerta began her career as an activist when she co-founded the Stockton chapter of the Community Service Organization and later founded the Agricultural Workers Association; and

~~**WHEREAS**, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization and Delores Huerta to-founded~~ the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America; and

~~**WHEREAS**, under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez~~their leadership, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect; and

~~**WHEREAS**, his-the~~ union's efforts brought about the passage of the landmark 1975 California Agricultural Labor Relations Act, which sought justice and guaranteed certain protections for farm workers; and

~~WHEREAS, through his commitment to nonviolence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to the organized farm workers and became an inspiration to and a resource for individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world; and~~

WHEREAS, the influence of César Estrada Chávez and Delores Huerta extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for those working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream; and

WHEREAS, 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez and Delores Huerta on March 31st of each year; and

WHEREAS, during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize and posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and

WHEREAS, Delores Huerta received the Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama proclaimed “César Chávez Day” on March 31 of every year as a United States commemorative holiday to support public observance of the contributions of Cesar Chavez to the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the National League of Cities calls upon the United States Congress to declare a national holiday celebrating the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez and Delores Huerta.

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IN SUPPORT OF THE EQUALITY ACT

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew

WHEREAS, the member cities of NLC respect the fundamental dignity of all people and want to see all members of our communities able to participate fully in society; and

WHEREAS, the current state and local patchwork of laws about non-discrimination creates uncertainty and unpredictability for businesses operating across multiple states; and

WHEREAS, 76% of Americans support a policy of non-discrimination against their LGBTQ+ neighbors; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the President to pass S. 393/H.R. 5, The Equality Act, and provide full protections for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender individuals regardless of where they live in the United States.

NLC RESOLUTION 2022-35

IN SUPPORT OF MOTHERS IN THE WORKFORCE

HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey, working mothers make up a significant portion of the labor force, accounting for nearly one-third of all employed women; and any relief and long-term recovery from the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic must recognize, rebuild, and support mothers who wish to return to the workforce; and

WHEREAS, according to the Center for American Progress, 64 percent of mothers are the primary breadwinners or co-breadwinners in their households and Women of color, and Black women in particular, are especially likely to play this role for their families. More than 8 in 10—84.4 percent—of Black mothers are breadwinners or co-breadwinners, as are 6 in 10—60.3 percent—of Latinx mothers; and

WHEREAS, women, and especially working mothers, are bearing the brunt of the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of existing social barriers and policy failures such as the lack of a child care infrastructure, national paid leave policy and gender and racial pay inequity; and

~~**WHEREAS**, prior to the pandemic, women comprised the majority of the workforce for the first time in almost a decade; and~~

~~**WHEREAS**, 2,300,000 women have left the labor force since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic; and~~ according to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, both men and women suffered a 3% drop in labor force participation at the height of the pandemic. But more than two years later, men have returned to work at a higher rate than women. Today, women’s labor force participation is still a full percentage point lower than it was pre-pandemic, meaning an estimated one million women are missing from the labor force; and

WHEREAS, mothers in the prime of their working lives have paid an especially high price, with those ages 25 to 54 experiencing a 5.7-percentage point decline in employment since the COVID-19 pandemic began, compared to a 3.1 percentage-point decline for fathers in the same age group; and

WHEREAS, work interruptions caused by school closures and child care closures have disproportionately impacted women, forcing women to reduce work hours, take a leave of absence, or permanently leave the workforce; and

WHEREAS, the unprecedented burdens of balancing child care and ; ~~work, and remote learning~~ have strained the mental and emotional health of mothers; and

46 WHEREAS, except for the United States, OECD countries offer a minimum of 6 weeks paid
47 maternity leave and the average time off (regardless of pay equivalent) in approximately 18
48 weeks; and

49
50 WHEREAS 1 in 3 women-owned business is owned by a mother, which translates to near 4.7
51 million businesses; and

52
53 ~~WHEREAS, access to paid leave during the COVID-19 pandemic has been linked to a~~
54 ~~reduction in the spread of COVID-19 by as many as 15,000 new cases per day.~~

55
56 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** the National League of Cities calls on Congress to
57 recognize, rebuild, and support mothers who wish to return to the workforce in order to support
58 local economic recovery including support for a minimum of 12 weeks paid maternity leave, the
59 Child Care for Working Families Act and the Black Maternal Health Momnibus Act of 2021.

1 NLC RESOLUTION 2022-36

2
3 IN SUPPORT OF EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

4
5 HD Committee Recommendation: Renew with edits

6
7 **WHEREAS**, women of all ethnicities who are working full-time, year-round are paid an average
8 of 82 percent of what a man is paid; and

9
10 **WHEREAS**, the disparities are even greater for Black, Native American, and Hispanic women,
11 who are paid 63 percent, 60 percent, and 55 percent of white men’s wages, respectively; and

12
13 **WHEREAS**, while Asian American women make 87 percent of what white men make, the gap
14 for Asian women varies significantly depending on subpopulation, with some Asian women – for
15 example, Cambodian and Vietnamese women – earning among the lowest wages; and

16
17 **WHEREAS**, ~~since the COVID-19 pandemic began, we have seen women, particularly women~~
18 ~~of color, disproportionately working on the frontlines, caring for our loved ones, and working to~~
19 ~~combat the virus, and women bore the brunt of the child care crisis due to COVID-19 impacts on~~
20 ~~child care and school, with women leaving the workforce due to child care needs at a date of~~
21 ~~more than four times men during the pandemic~~according to the U.S. Department of Labor, the
22 pandemic stalled gains made toward closing the pay gap, and layoffs and a lack of child care
23 have forced many women out of the workforce entirely; and

24
25 **WHEREAS**, while the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act was signed into law in 2009, which amends
26 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and states that the 180-day statute of limitations for
27 filing an equal-pay lawsuit regarding pay discrimination resets with each new paycheck affected
28 by that discriminatory action, we must go farther.

29
30 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** the National League of Cities calls on Congress to
31 pass the Paycheck Fairness Act, which works to address ending pay discrimination.

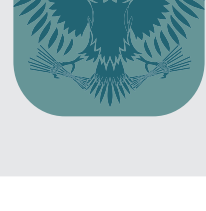
How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau releases two poverty measures every year that describe who is poor in the United States. The first is the nation's official poverty measure based on cash resources. The second is the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) that includes both cash resources and noncash benefits from government programs aimed at low-income families and subtracts taxes and necessary expenses.



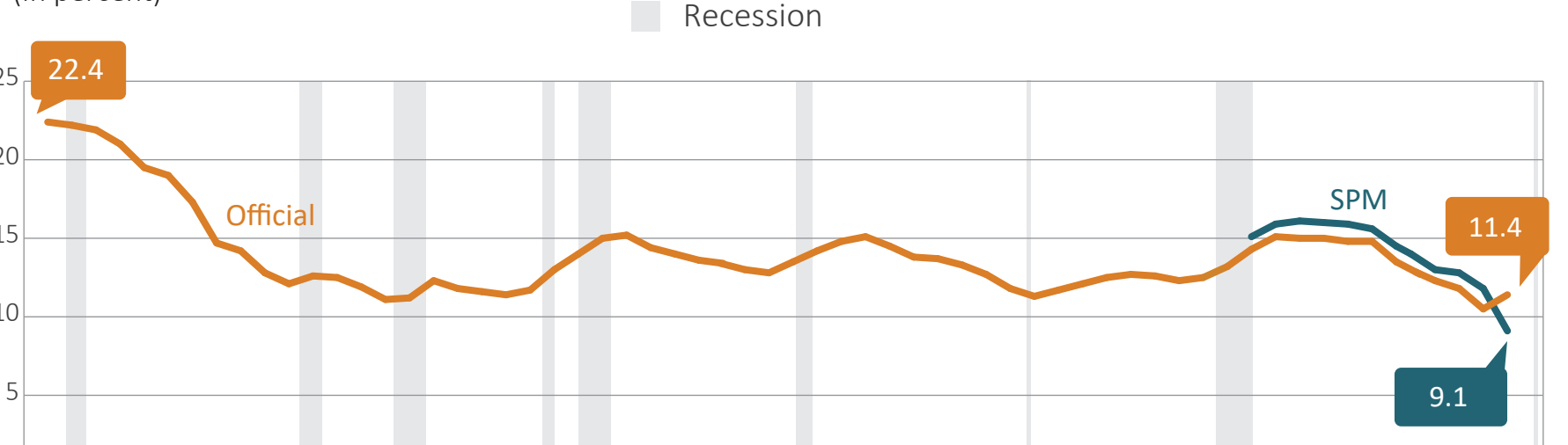
The official poverty measure has remained mostly unchanged since the mid-1960s, whereas the SPM was designed to keep pace with changes in data, methods, and new research.

The Official Poverty Measure



The United States has an official measure of poverty. The current official poverty measure was developed in the early 1960s when President Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty. This method does not reflect key government policies enacted since then to help low-income individuals meet their needs.

Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2020



The Supplemental Poverty Measure



The **SPM** extends the official poverty measure by taking into account government benefits and necessary expenses, like taxes, that are not in the official measure. This second estimate of poverty has been released annually by the Census Bureau since 2011.

For both measures, individuals are considered in poverty if the resources they share with others in the household are not enough to meet basic needs.



How the Two Measures Compare



Official Measure



Supplemental Measure

Who shares resources?

The two measures make different assumptions about who shares resources. The SPM assumes that more people in a household share resources with one another.

The official measure of poverty assumes that all individuals residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption share income.



The SPM starts with the official family definition and then adds any coresident unrelated children, foster children, and unmarried partners and their relatives.



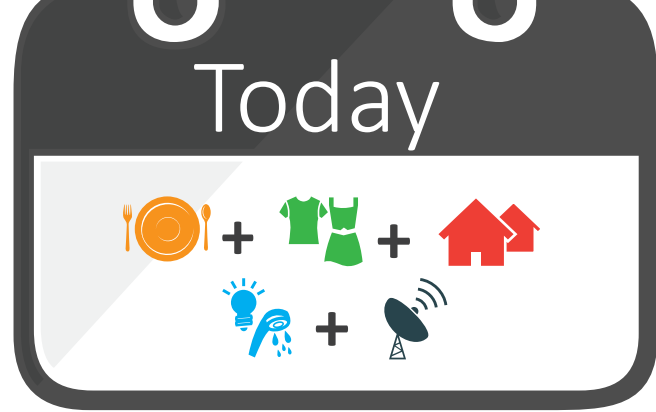
How do we measure needs?

The **poverty threshold**, or **poverty line**, is the minimum level of resources that are adequate to meet basic needs.

The official measure is three times the cost of a minimum **food** diet from 1963 (in today's prices).



The SPM uses information about what people spend today for basic needs—**food**, **clothing**, **shelter**, **utilities**, and telecommunications.



Are needs the same in every state?

Poverty thresholds for both measures are adjusted to reflect the needs of families of different types and sizes. Only the SPM thresholds take into account geographic differences in housing costs.

Yes, the official poverty threshold is the same throughout the United States.

No, SPM thresholds vary based on several factors such as place of residence and whether it is a rental unit or purchased property or home with a mortgage.

Official Poverty Thresholds: 2020

(Two Adults and Two Children)

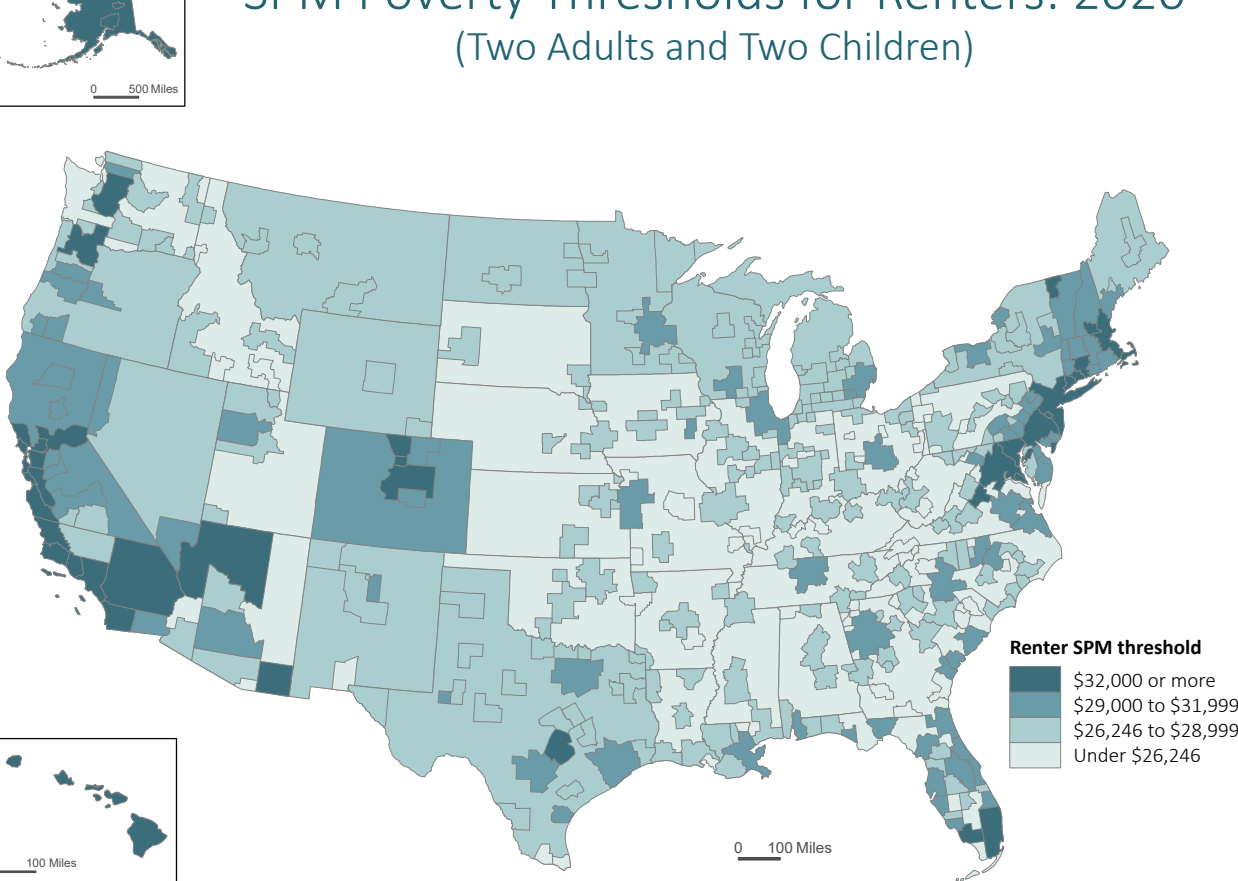
\$26,246



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Current Population Report, P60-273.

SPM Poverty Thresholds for Renters: 2020

(Two Adults and Two Children)



What resources do people have to meet their needs?

What we count as available resources differs between the two poverty measures.

The official measure uses cash income such as wages and salaries, Social Security benefits, interest, dividends, pensions, or other retirement income.



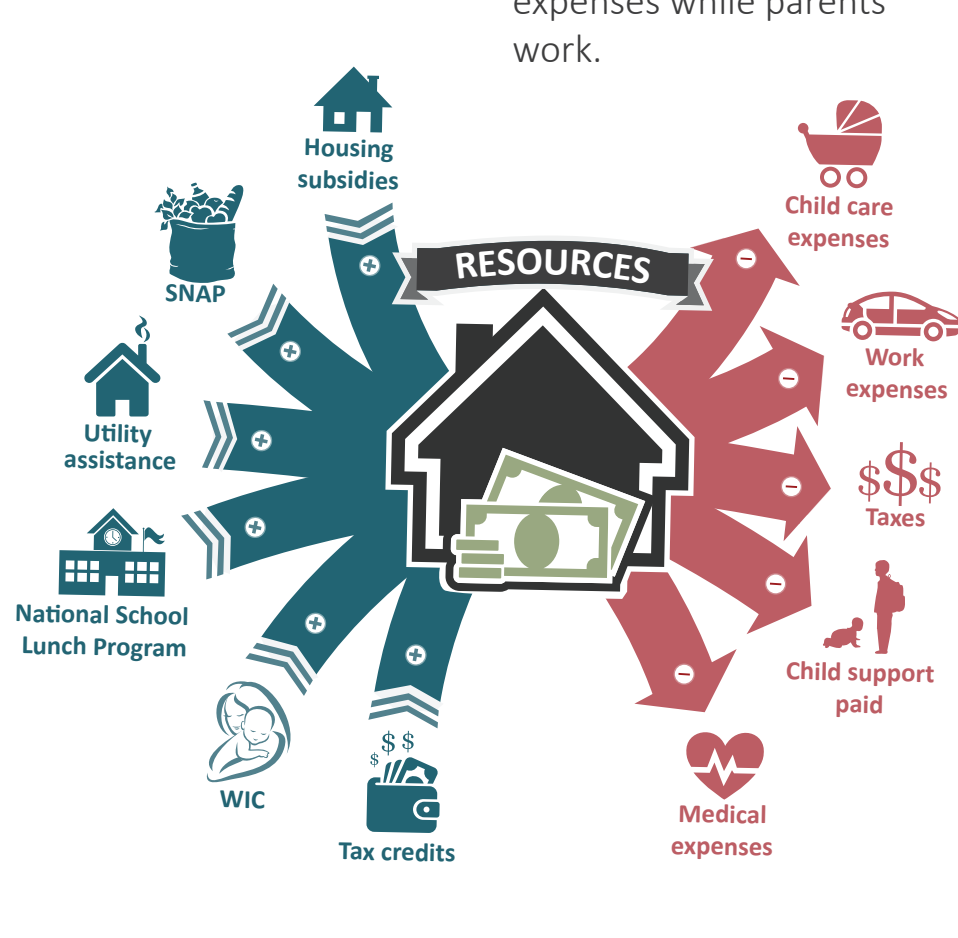
The SPM starts with cash income, then . . .

ADDING BENEFITS

The SPM adds benefits from the government that are not cash but help families meet their basic needs.

SUBTRACTING EXPENSES

The SPM subtracts necessary expenses like taxes, health care, commuting costs for all workers, and child care expenses while parents work.



Unlike the official measure, the SPM accounts for noncash government benefits and living expenses in determining who is in poverty.



The SPM calculates the number of people affected by tax credits and government benefits. It also shows the effect of necessary expenses that families face such as paying taxes, work-related costs, and medical expenses.

Keeping Millions of People Out of Poverty



Pushing Millions of People Into Poverty





2022 Human Development (HD) Committee Roster

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- Vice Chair Denise Adams, Mayor Pro Tempore, City of Winston-Salem, NC
- Vice Chair Adriana Rocha Garcia, Councilmember, City of San Antonio, TX

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- Heather Hill, Associate Director, City of Tuscaloosa, AL