



National Association of County & City Health Officials

The National Connection for Local Public Health

FY2019 President's Budget Proposal NACCHO Priority Public Health Program Funding - February 2018

The President has released his FY2019 budget proposal, [An American Budget](#). Below is NACCHO's analysis of the budget proposal as it impacts programs of importance to local health departments.

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	Program (\$ in millions)	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018** CR	FY 2019 Pres. Budget	NACCHO Request
HHS	<i>Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)</i>	932	891	805	0	1,000
Emergency Preparedness						
CDC	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreements	660	660	656	660	705
ASPR	Hospital Preparedness Program	255	255	253	255	300
ASPR	Medical Reserve Corps	6	6	6	4	11
Infectious Diseases						
CDC	Immunization Program (<i>PPHF</i>)	611 (324)	607 (324)	573 (293)	521	650
CDC	Core Infectious Disease [Antibiotic Resistance]	393 [160]	396 [163]	386 [162]	371 [137]	428 [200]
CDC	Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants (<i>PPHF</i>)	195 (40)	195 (40)	191 (36)	155	195
Injury Prevention						
CDC	Opioid Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention	70	112	126	126	1,000
Environmental Health						
CDC	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (<i>PPHF</i>)	17 (17)	17 (17)	15 (15)	17	35
Public Health Capacity Building						
CDC	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant (<i>PPHF</i>)	160 (160)	160 (160)	144 (144)	0	170
CDC	Public Health Workforce Development	52	50	50	45	57
Chronic Disease Prevention						
CDC	Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention (<i>PPHF</i>)	160 (73)	130 (73)	123 (66)	*	130
CDC	Diabetes Prevention (<i>PPHF</i>)	170 (73)	140 (73)	133 (65)	*	140

*Could be supported by new America's Health Block Grant Program (\$500 million).

**FY2018 reflects the Continuing Resolution annualized level (P.L. 115-96). Funding must be finalized by Congress.

Overview

The FY2019 President's budget is not good news for public health or advocates of public health. If the budget were to be enacted as written, the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) would see a \$1.4 billion cut (20%), and the [Health Resources and Services Administration](#) (HRSA) a \$403 million cut.

The Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF) was proposed for elimination (\$805 million.) Most programs currently funded by PPHF received a cut. For the second year, the President's budget proposes the America's Health Block Grant, a \$500 million block grant that consolidates funds given to states for chronic disease grant programs such as heart disease and stroke prevention, tobacco prevention, and diabetes prevention programs while cutting \$222 million. The budget proposes to eliminate a number of programs such as Million Hearts, Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH), and Climate Change.

The Health and Resources and Services Administration received a cut of \$403 million, but was given a \$550 million additional allocation for opioids. The Pandemic Influenza program administered by the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) received \$2.2 billion while the Hospital Preparedness Program received level funding at \$255 million. The Medical Reserve Corps received a \$2 million cut. The budget proposes transferring the Strategic National Stockpile to the ASPR. The Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness is eliminated in the budget. In addition, the budget proposes a \$563 million cut to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants And Children (WIC).

The budget does propose a fairly robust response to the opioid misuse epidemic, including \$10 billion in new resources across the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). In FY2019, an initial allocation provides \$1.2 billion to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for a variety of new and expanded efforts to fight the opioid crisis. State Targeted Response Grants would receive \$1 billion, an increase of \$503 million above the FY2018 Continuing Resolution amount for these activities. Additional funds will help States provide services to reduce injection drug use and related HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C infection rates, allow communities to purchase the overdose-reversing drug naloxone for first responders, and expand the use of drug courts, as well as services to pregnant and postpartum women.

NACCHO will continue to advocate for funding for public health programs that protect the public's health and keep people safe. Congress will now take up this budget and write its own bills to fund the government in FY2019, which starts October 1, 2018.

Please note: the FY2018 numbers are based on the continuing resolution that goes through March 23. Congress is in the process of finishing final bills to fund FY2018 and those numbers are subject to change.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The budget provides \$5.6 billion for the CDC, a cut of \$1.4 billion from FY2018, including a cut of \$805 million to eliminate the PPHF.

Programs of interest to local health departments at CDC are as follows:

- Immunization and Respiratory Diseases - \$701 million, a cut of \$44 million from FY2018.
 - Immunization Program - \$521 million, a cut of \$53 million from FY2018, removed from the PPHF.
 - Influenza Planning and Response - \$180 million, an increase of \$8 million from FY2018. This incorporates core pandemic and seasonal influenza activities.
- HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention - \$1.1 billion, same as FY2018.
 - HIV Prevention and Research - \$749 million, a cut of \$35 million from FY2018.
 - Viral Hepatitis Prevention - \$34 million, same as FY2018.
 - STD Prevention - \$152 million, an increase of \$1 million from FY2018.
 - TB Prevention - \$142 million, an increase of \$1 million from FY2018.
- Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases – \$508 million, a cut of \$60 million from FY2018.
 - Core Infectious Diseases - \$371 million, a cut of \$15 million from FY2018.
 - Antibiotic Resistance Initiative - \$137 million, a cut of \$25 million from FY2018.
 - Vector-borne Diseases - \$50 million, a \$13 million increase from FY2018.
 - Emerging Infectious Diseases - \$185 million, a \$10 million increase from FY2018.
 - Food Safety - \$54 million, same as FY2018.
 - Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Grants - \$155 million, a cut of \$36 million.
 - National Healthcare Safety Network - \$21 million, same as FY2018.
 - Advanced Molecular Detection - \$30 million, same as FY2018.
- Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion – \$939 million, a cut of \$138 million from FY2018, eliminated from the PPHF.
 - Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health – eliminated, cut of \$62 million.
 - Tobacco - included in the new America’s Health Block Grant.
 - Million Hearts – eliminated, cut of \$4 million.
 - Cancer Prevention and Control - \$337 million, an cut of \$17 million from FY2018.
 - Safe Motherhood/Infant Health - \$46 million, same as FY2018.
 - Chronic grants to states:
 - Creates “America’s Health Block Grant” - \$500 million block grant that consolidates the following programs:
 - Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity
 - High-Rate Obesity Counties
 - Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention
 - Diabetes
 - Tobacco Prevention and Control
 - Arthritis
 - Diabetes Prevention Program - \$20 million, a cut of \$2 million from FY2018.
 - School Health - \$15 million, same as FY2018.

- Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health - \$110 million, a cut of \$27 million from FY2018.
- Environmental Health - \$157 million, a cut of \$21 million from FY2018.
 - Environmental Health Activities – \$34 million, a cut of \$10 million from FY2018.
 - Climate Change – eliminated.
 - Childhood Lead Poisoning (Healthy Homes) - \$17 million, same as FY2018. Removed from PPHF.
 - Asthma - \$25 million, a cut of \$4 million from FY2018.
 - Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network - \$25 million, a cut of \$9 million from FY2018.
- Injury Prevention and Control - \$266 million, a cut of \$18 million from FY2018.
 - Intentional Injury - \$98 million, same as FY2018.
 - Unintentional Injury - \$7 million, a cut of \$2 million from FY2018.
 - National Violent Death Reporting System - \$16 million, same as FY2018.
 - Injury Prevention Activities - \$20 million, a cut of \$8 million from FY2018.
 - Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention - \$126 million, same as FY2018.

New separate allocation for opioids - \$175 million

- Public Health Preparedness and Response - \$800 million, a cut of \$595 million from FY2018 mainly due to moving Strategic National Stockpile.
 - Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) – \$660 million, same as FY2018.
 - Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness - eliminated, cut of \$8 million from FY2018.
 - Strategic National Stockpile – \$571 million - moved to Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, same as FY2018.
- Public Health and Scientific Services - \$468 million, a cut of \$26 million from FY2018.
 - Public Health Workforce Development - \$45 million, a cut of \$5 million from FY2018.
 - Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Public Health Informatics - \$268 million, a cut of \$17 million from FY2018.
 - Health Statistics - \$155 million, a cut of \$4 million from FY2018.
- CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support - \$155 million, a cut of \$102 million from FY2018.
 - Public Health Leadership and Support - \$155 million, an increase of \$42 million from FY2018.
 - Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant – eliminated, cut of \$144 million from FY2018.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The bill includes \$10.1 billion for the Health Resources and Services Administration, a cut of \$403 million from FY2018. Includes an additional opioids allocation of \$550 million. The FY2019 request shifts mandatory funding to discretionary funding for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, Teaching Health Centers and maternal, infant and early childhood home visiting program. Overall, the proposal includes major cuts and/or eliminations to workforce, rural health and maternal and child health programs, and a few minimal increases.

Programs of interest at HRSA are as follows:

- Community Health Centers - \$5 billion, an increase of \$9 million from FY2018.
- Public Health and Preventive Medicine - eliminated, a cut of \$17 million from FY2018.
- Maternal and Child Health Block Grant - \$628 million, a cut of \$10 million from FY2018.
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program - \$400 million, same as FY2018.
- Ryan White AIDS Programs – \$2.3 billion, same as FY2018. \$33 million eliminated from the AIDS Education and Training Centers and Special Projects of National Significance.
 - Part A Emergency Assistance (cities) - \$656 million, same as FY2018.
 - Part B Comprehensive Care (states) - \$415 million, same as FY2018.
 - Part B AIDS Drug Assistance Program - \$900 million, same as FY2018.

HHS Office of Population Health

- Title X Family Planning Program – \$286 million, a \$1 million increase from FY2018.

HHS Office of Adolescent Health

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program – eliminated, cut of \$110 million.
- The budget proposal includes \$75 million each for the Personal Responsibility Education Program and Abstinence Education programs, which were formerly mandatory funding.

HHS Office of the National Coordinator

- Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT - \$38 million, cut of \$22 million from FY2018.

HHS Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund

- Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response - \$2 billion, an increase of \$584 million in FY2018.
 - Hospital Preparedness Program - \$255 million, same as FY2018.
 - Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority - \$512 million, an increase of \$3 million from FY2018.
 - Project BioShield - \$510 million, an increase of \$3 million from FY2018.
 - The budget reflects \$575 million for the transfer of the Strategic National Stockpile to the ASPR.
 - Medical Reserve Corps - \$4 million, a cut of \$2 million from FY2018.
 - Pandemic Influenza Preparedness - \$250 million, an increase of \$138 million from FY2018.

Food and Drug Administration

- Food safety - \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$10 million from FY2018.

Department of Agriculture

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) - \$5.8 billion, a cut of \$563 million from FY2018.
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – \$73 billion, a cut of \$395 million from FY2018
- Food Safety and Inspection Service - \$1.3 billion, same as FY2018.