

FY2020 House Labor, Health and Human Services and Education (LHHS) Appropriations Bill *Summary of Priority Public Health Program Funding*

On May 8, the House Appropriations Committee advanced its FY2020 [Labor, Health and Human Services and Education \(LHHS\) Appropriations bill](#). Below is NACCHO's overview of the bill, a chart of key line items and how they fare in the proposal, and a full analysis of federal funding programs critical to local health departments.

While local health departments are impacted by a wide range of federal programs, NACCHO's annual Appropriations Chart highlights some specific line items with a unique impact on local public health. This chart highlights how these programs are currently funded, the President's FY20 budget proposal amounts, the House Appropriations Committee's bill funding levels, and NACCHO's funding level requests. NACCHO's appropriations priorities are guided by the [Federal Legislative and Policy Agenda](#), approved annually by the Board of Directors.

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Overview

The FY2020 House Labor, Health & Human Services (LHHS), and Education appropriations bill is overall great news for public health. With the shift in the leadership to Democrats in the House, public health champion and Subcommittee Chair Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) led her committee to address many longstanding public health concerns with additional federal funding and support.

For example, the House FY2020 LHHS appropriations bill includes increases to most public health programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). If the bill were enacted as written, CDC would see a \$921 million (14%) increase in its budget, and HRSA would receive an increase of \$743 million (6.5%).

NACCHO is a part of a broad coalition advocating for a 22% increase to CDC's budget by 2022 (the equivalent of a \$500 million increase each year). The House LHHS appropriations bill would increase the CDC's budget by approximately 14%, exceeding the \$500 million mark.

Within that top line number is strong support for key programs that support local health department activities. For example, as the nation is in the midst of the largest measles outbreak in decades, the appropriations bill gives CDC's 317 Immunization Program an increase of \$39 million to address prevention of vaccine-preventable diseases and provide rapid response outbreaks.

The Committee also included a \$20 million appropriation for the new Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic program. This program would "strengthen efforts to conduct surveillance to improve knowledge of the full scope of the burden of infectious diseases (including viral, bacterial and fungal pathogens) associated with substance use disorders, and in collaboration with State and local health departments, health care facilities, and providers, deploy existing authorities to prevent and detect infectious diseases associated with substance use disorder and strengthen linkages to addiction, mental



health and infectious diseases treatment.” NACCHO [has supported](#) this initiative. CDC would also get \$100 million for the first year of a multi-year effort to support modernization of public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC, State and local health departments and the National Center for Health Statistics. NACCHO [has supported](#) this effort.

The bill provides the second year of funding for a reserve fund called the “Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund,” that can be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to an infectious disease emergency, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

For the first time in decades, the CDC would receive funding for gun violence research. The bill includes \$25 million for the Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research program. In addition, the bill provides funding for the Administration’s Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative. HRSA would receive \$70 million for the initiative, in addition to an increase of \$116 for the Ryan White Program, while CDC would receive an additional \$140 million for the HIV initiative. Funds would be distributed to high-need jurisdictions to increase linkage, engagement, and retention in care with the goal of increasing viral suppression among people living with HIV.

Now that the bill has passed the Appropriations Committee, it will go to the House floor for a vote. It is likely to pass with the increased funding levels but will be met with pushback from the Republican-led Senate. All appropriations bills need to pass the House and Senate by the beginning of FY2020, which starts October 1, 2019, or Congress must pass a continuing resolution to keep the government running.

NACCHO will continue to advocate with our members for funding for public health programs that protect the public’s health and keep people safe. NACCHO encourages its members to [reach out](#) to their Members of Congress to advocate for robust public health funding and to raise the caps on discretionary spending, which could limit the amount of money available to public health priorities.

	Program (\$ in millions) <i>Numbers in italics are from Prevention & Public Health Fund</i>	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020 Pres. Budget	FY 2020 House	NACCHO Request
Emergency Preparedness						
CDC	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreements	670	675	675	700	824
ASPR	Hospital Preparedness Program	265	265	258	316	474
ASPR	Medical Reserve Corps	6	6	4	6	11
Infectious Diseases						
CDC	Immunization Program (<i>PPHF</i>)	611 <i>(324)</i>	611 <i>(324)</i>	380 <i>(153)</i>	650	711
CDC	Core Infectious Disease [Antibiotic Resistance]	392 [168]	425 [168]	372 [137]	439 [173]	457 [200]
CDC	Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants (<i>PPHF</i>)	155 <i>(40)</i>	195 <i>(40)</i>	200	200 <i>(40)</i>	200
CDC	New Initiative for Infectious Diseases Related to IV Drug Use	-	-	58	20	58
Injury Prevention						
CDC	Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention	476	476	476	476	650
Environmental Health						
CDC	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (<i>PPHF</i>)	35 <i>(17)</i>	35 <i>(17)</i>	27	40 <i>(17)</i>	50
CDC	Vector Control	38	50	50	44	129
CDC	Food Safety	58	60	54	66	66
Public Health Capacity Building						
CDC	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant (<i>PPHF</i>)	160 <i>(160)</i>	160 <i>(160)</i>	0	160 <i>(160)</i>	170
CDC	Public Health Workforce Development	51	51	45	56	57
Chronic Disease Prevention						
CDC	Racial & Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH)	51	56	0	71**	77**
CDC	Tobacco (<i>PPHF</i>)	80 <i>(130)</i>	80 <i>(130)</i>	*	250 <i>(130)</i>	310

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

** Includes \$21 million for tribal communities

Additional analysis of the funding proposal is below.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The budget proposal provides \$8.3 billion for the CDC, an increase of \$921 million from FY2019.

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

- Immunization and Respiratory Diseases - \$848 million, an increase of \$49 million from FY2019.
 - 317 Immunization Program - \$650 million, an increase of \$39 million from FY2019, with \$348 million from the PPHF and \$10 million set aside to address acute flaccid myelitis.
 - Influenza Planning and Response - \$198 million, an increase of \$10 million from FY2019 to improve effectiveness of and reduce barriers to seasonal influenza vaccination
- HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention - \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$203 million from FY2019 including an increase of \$140 million to support the goal of reducing new HIV infections by 90 percent in the next ten years.
 - HIV Prevention and Research - \$946 million, an increase of \$157 million from FY2019.
 - Viral Hepatitis Prevention - \$50 million, an increase of \$11 million from FY2019.
 - STD Prevention - \$167 million, an increase of \$10 million from FY2019.
 - TB Prevention - \$152 million, an increase of \$10 million from FY2019.
 - Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic - \$20 million, an increase of \$15 million from FY2019.
- Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases – \$645 million, an increase of \$24 million from FY2019.
 - Core Infectious Diseases - \$439 million, an increase of \$14 million from FY2019.
 - Antibiotic Resistance Initiative - \$173 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
 - Vector-borne Diseases - \$44 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
 - Emerging Infectious Diseases - \$189 million, an increase of \$32 million from FY2019.
 - Food Safety - \$66 million, an increase of \$6 million from FY2019.
 - Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Grants - \$200 million, same as FY2019.
 - National Healthcare Safety Network - \$23 million, an increase of \$2 million from FY2019.
 - Advanced Molecular Detection - \$33 million, an increase of \$3 million from FY2019.
- Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion – \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$163 million from FY2019, with \$277 million from the PPHF.
 - Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health – \$72 million, an increase of \$16 million from FY2019.
 - Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country - \$21 million, same as FY2019.
 - Tobacco - \$250 million, an increase of \$40 million from FY2019, \$130 million from the PPHF.
 - Million Hearts – \$4 million, same as FY2019.
 - Cancer Prevention and Control - \$410 million, an increase of \$38 million from FY2019.
 - Safe Motherhood/Infant Health - \$58 million, same as FY2019.
 - Diabetes Prevention Program - \$30 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
 - School Health - \$17 million, an increase of \$2 million from FY2019.
- Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health - \$162 million, an increase of \$6 million from FY2019.
 - Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies - \$10 million, same as FY2019.
- Environmental Health - \$243 million, an increase of \$34 million from FY2019, including \$17 million from the PPHF.
 - Environmental Health Activities – \$55 million, an increase of \$11 million from FY2019.
 - Climate Change – \$15 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019

- Childhood Lead Poisoning - \$40 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019, including \$17 million from the PPHF.
- Asthma - \$34 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
- Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network - \$40 million, an increase of \$6 million from FY2019.
- Injury Prevention and Control - \$698 million, an increase of \$49 million from FY2019.
 - Intentional Injury - \$145 million, an increase of \$42 million from FY2019.
 - Unintentional Injury - \$12 million, an increase of \$3 million from FY2019.
 - National Violent Death Reporting System - \$26 million, an increase of \$3 million from FY2019.
 - Injury Prevention Activities - \$29 million, same as FY2019.
 - Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention - \$476 million, same as FY2019.
- Public Health Preparedness and Response - \$880 million, an increase of \$25 million from FY2019.
 - Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreements – \$700 million, an increase of \$25 million from FY2019.
 - Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness - \$8 million, same as FY2019.
 - Biosense - \$23 million, same as FY2019.
- Public Health and Scientific Services - \$604 million, an increase of \$108 million from FY2019.
 - Public Health Data Surveillance/IT Systems Modernization - \$100 million, this is a new multi-year program to improve public health data by providing support to Federal data modernization efforts including the National Center for Health Statistics, State, local, tribal and territorial partners.
- Public Health Workforce Development - \$56 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
 - Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Public Health Informatics - \$388 million, an increase of \$95 million from FY2019.
 - Health Statistics - \$160 million, same as FY2019.
- CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support - \$324 million, same as FY2019.
 - Public Health Leadership and Support - \$114 million, same as FY2019.
 - Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant – \$160 million, same as FY2019.
 - Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund - \$50 million, same as FY2019.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The budget proposal includes \$7.3 billion for the Health Resources and Services Administration, an increase of \$473 million from FY2019.

Programs of interest at HRSA are as follows:

- Community Health Centers - \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$50 million from FY2019 for the first year of the HIV initiative to reduce the transmission of HIV by 90 percent over the next ten years.
- Public Health and Preventive Medicine - \$19 million, an increase of \$2 million from FY2019, including an increase of \$500,000 for Public Health Training Centers.
- Maternal and Child Health Block Grant - \$705 million, an increase of \$27 million from FY2019.
- Healthy Start - \$131 million, an increase of \$8 million from FY2019, including \$15 million to address maternal mortality.
- Ryan White AIDS Programs – \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$116 million from FY2019.
 - Part A Emergency Assistance (cities) - \$677 million, an increase of \$21 million from FY2019.
 - Part B Comprehensive Care (states) - \$420 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
 - Part B AIDS Drug Assistance Program - \$912 million, an increase of \$12 million from FY2019.

- Domestic HIV Initiative - \$70 million in new funding. Funds will be distributed to high-need jurisdictions to increase linkage, engagement, and retention in care with the goal of increasing viral suppression among people living with HIV.

HHS Office of Population Health

- Title X Family Planning Program – \$400 million, an increase of \$114 million from FY2019.

HHS Office of Adolescent Health

- The President’s budget proposes to eliminate the HHS Office of Adolescent Health. The Committee strongly opposes the Secretary’s reorganization of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health—in particular, the Secretary’s misguided decision to merge the Office of Adolescent Health into the Office of Population Affairs and the decision to dismantle HHS Regional Offices that currently administer the Title X Family Planning program. The Committee believes the reorganization will harm the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program and its ability to provide evidence-based and medically accurate programs that reduce teen pregnancy. The Committee disagrees with the Secretary’s decision to move forward with the reorganization after satisfying only the bare minimum of requirements for congressional notification. As a result, the Committee modifies reprogramming authority to remove the ability of the Secretary to reorganize offices unless the reorganization proposal is included in the President’s budget request.

Office of the HHS Secretary

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative – \$110 million, an increase of \$9 million from FY2019.

HHS Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund

- Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response - \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$26 million from FY2019.
 - Hospital Preparedness Program - \$316 million, an increase of \$52 million from FY2019.
 - Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority - \$567 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
 - Project BioShield - \$735 million, same as FY2019.
 - Medical Reserve Corps - \$6 million, same as FY2019.
 - Pandemic Influenza Preparedness - \$270 million, same as FY2019.
 - Strategic National Stockpile – \$620 million, an increase of \$10 million from FY2019.