

**FY2020 President’s Budget Proposal  
 NACCHO Priority Public Health Program Funding – March 2019**

The President has released his FY2020 budget proposal, entitled [A Budget for a Better America](#). Below is NACCHO’s overview of the President’s Budget request, 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.

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*Overview*

Similar to last year, the FY2020 President's budget includes extreme cuts to public health programs and priorities. If the budget were to be enacted as written, the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) would see a \$763 million cut (12%), and the [Health Resources and Services Administration](#) (HRSA) would be cut by \$981 million (8%). Luckily, that is unlikely to happen. The President's Budget is an important exercise to show the Administration's priorities, but Congress has the final say in funding levels for federal programs and they have rejected similar funding cut proposals in the past.

Congress will now develop the budget and decide on their appropriations priorities by writing the legislation to fund the government in FY2020, which starts October 1, 2019. Before laying out their funding bills for FY2020 (through the *appropriations* process), Congress must first address severely restrictive budget caps that are set to go into effect this year as a result of the Budget Control Act of 2011, also known as sequestration (through the *budget* process). Without a deal to raise the caps—something that has occurred several times since the law was passed—there would be a \$55 billion reduction in the total funding available for non-defense discretionary programs, which represents an over 10% cuts in all non-defense discretionary programs, when adjusting for inflation.

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 proposal, and NACCHO’s request. NACCHO’s appropriations priorities are guided by the [Federal Legislative and Policy Agenda](#), approved annually by the Board of Directors.

|                               | Program<br>(\$ in millions)<br><i>Numbers in italics are from<br/>Prevention &amp; Public Health Fund</i> | FY2017 | FY2018 | FY2019 | FY 2020<br>Pres.<br>Budget | NACCHO<br>Request |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Emergency Preparedness</b> |   |        |        |        |                            |                   |
| CDC                           | Public Health Emergency Preparedness<br>Cooperative Agreements  | 660    | 670    | 675    | 675                        | 824               |
| ASPR                          | Hospital Preparedness Program   | 255    | 265    | 265    | 258                        | 474               |
| ASPR                          | Medical Reserve Corps   | 6      | 6      | 6      | 4                          | 11                |

|  | Program<br>(\$ in millions)<br><i>Numbers in italics are from<br/>Prevention &amp; Public Health Fund</i> | FY2017              | FY2018              | FY2019              | FY 2020<br>Pres.<br>Budget | NACCHO<br>Request |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Infectious Diseases</b>             |   |                     |                     |                     |                            |                   |
| CDC                                    | Immunization Program ( <i>PPHF</i> )  | 607<br><i>(324)</i> | 611<br><i>(324)</i> | 611<br><i>(324)</i> | 380<br><i>(153)</i>        | 711               |
| CDC                                    | Core Infectious Disease<br>[Antibiotic Resistance]  | 396<br>[163]        | 392<br>[168]        | 425<br>[168]        | 372<br><i>(137)</i>        | 428<br>[200]      |
| CDC                                    | Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants ( <i>PPHF</i> )  | 195<br><i>(40)</i>  | 155<br><i>(40)</i>  | 195<br><i>(40)</i>  | 200                        | 200               |
| CDC                                    | New Initiative for Infectious Diseases Related<br>to IV Drug Use  | -                   | -                   | -                   | 58                         | 58                |
| <b>Injury Prevention</b>               |   |                     |                     |                     |                            |                   |
| CDC                                    | Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention  | 112                 | 476                 | 476                 | 476                        | 650               |
| <b>Environmental Health</b>            |   |                     |                     |                     |                            |                   |
| CDC                                    | Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention ( <i>PPHF</i> )   | 17<br><i>(17)</i>   | 35<br><i>(17)</i>   | 35<br><i>(17)</i>   | 17                         | 35                |
| CDC                                    | Vector Control  | 37                  | 38                  | 50                  | 50                         | 129               |
| CDC                                    | Food Safety   | 54                  | 58                  | 60                  | 54                         | 66                |
| <b>Public Health Capacity Building</b> |   |                     |                     |                     |                            |                   |
| CDC                                    | Preventive Health & Health Services Block<br>Grant ( <i>PPHF</i> )  | 160<br><i>(160)</i> | 160<br><i>(160)</i> | 160<br><i>(160)</i> | 0                          | 170               |
| CDC                                    | Public Health Workforce Development   | 50                  | 51                  | 51                  | 45                         | 57                |
| <b>Chronic Disease Prevention</b>      |   |                     |                     |                     |                            |                   |
| CDC                                    | Racial & Ethnic Approaches to Community<br>Health (REACH)   | 51                  | 51                  | 56                  | 0                          | 77**              |
| CDC                                    | Tobacco ( <i>PPHF</i> )   | 79<br><i>(126)</i>  | 80<br><i>(130)</i>  | 80<br><i>(130)</i>  | *                          | 140               |

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

\*\* Includes \$21 million for tribal communities

Overall, while many of the cuts proposed in the President's Budget to public health programs are the same as the Administration proposed last year, there are a few key differences.

While NACCHO is 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 President's budget includes big cuts to CDC's key priorities. Unlike last year, the FY2020 President's budget requests \$894 million from the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF), a fund created by the Affordable Care Act which the Administration has previously proposed eliminating. The CDC Immunization program request would also be cut by \$79

million to \$533 million, but the President's budget notes that \$10 million of those dollars would be used to address acute flacid myelitis, a rare but serious condition that affects the nervous system.

For the third year running, the President's budget proposes the America's Health Block Grant, a \$500 million block grant that would take the place of funds currently given to states for chronic disease grant programs such as heart disease and stroke prevention, tobacco prevention, and diabetes prevention programs, which would result in a \$236 million cut from chronic disease programs. The budget also proposes to eliminate a number of programs that directly impact local health departments, such as Million Hearts, Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH), and Climate and Health.

The Health and Resources and Services Administration would be cut \$981 million; however, the Ryan White AIDS program was slated for a \$70 million increase with the creation of the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative program. The multi-year program requests additional dollars to the CDC, HRSA, Indian Health Service, National Institutes of Health, and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide 48 counties, Washington, D.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, as well as 7 states that have a substantial rural HIV burden with additional expertise, technology, and resources to end the HIV epidemic in the United States. The Initiative is focused on four strategies – diagnose, treat, protect, and respond – and will be coordinated across HHS, with efforts from HRSA, CDC, IHS, and the NIH.

The budget also proposes a fairly robust response to opioid-related infectious disease outbreaks, including \$58 million for a new program advocated for by NACCHO to respond to infectious diseases that stem from the opioid epidemic. In addition, the budget proposes a \$425 million cut to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

NACCHO will continue to advocate with our members 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 FY2020, which starts October 1, 2019. 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.

*Additional analysis of the funding proposal is below.*

#### *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

The budget proposal provides \$5.6 billion for the CDC, a cut of \$900 million from FY2019.

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

- Immunization and Respiratory Diseases - \$730 million, a cut of \$68 million from FY2019.
  - Immunization Program - \$532 million, a cut of \$79 million from FY2019, with \$10 million set aside to address acute flacid myelitis, a rare but serious condition that affects the nervous system.
  - Influenza Planning and Response - \$198 million, an increase of \$10 million from FY2019. This incorporates core pandemic and seasonal influenza activities.
- HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention - \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$193 million from FY2019. In FY 2020, CDC is requesting \$140 million in new resources to undertake the Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America.
  - HIV Prevention and Research - \$928 million, an increase of \$140 million from FY2019.

- Viral Hepatitis Prevention - \$39 million, same as FY2019.
- STD Prevention - \$157 million, same as FY2019.
- TB Prevention - \$135 million, same as FY2019.
- Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic - \$58 million an increase of \$53 million from FY2019 to expand activities begun in FY2019 to target the infectious disease consequences of the opioid epidemic by focusing on improving surveillance, referral to treatment, and education efforts around hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV infections related to the opioid epidemic. Jurisdictions most at risk for outbreaks of HIV and viral hepatitis due to injection drug use are prioritized. This initiative will build on those initial efforts to focus on jurisdictions experiencing increased cases due to injection drug use. Activities will focus on intensive screening, testing, and referral to treatment, supporting use of evidence-based syringe service programs, and referral to treatment for substance abuse.
- Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases – \$509 million, a cut of \$103 million from FY2019.
  - Core Infectious Diseases - \$372 million, a cut of \$187 million from FY2019.
    - Antibiotic Resistance Initiative - \$137 million from the PPHF, a cut of \$31 million from FY2019. Antibiotic Resistance Initiative will be moved to the Prevention and Public Health Fund.
    - Vector-borne Diseases - \$50 million, same as FY2019.
  - Emerging Infectious Diseases - \$185 million, a cut of \$1 million from FY2019.
  - Food Safety - \$54 million, a cut of \$6 million from FY2019.
  - Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Grants - \$200 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY2019.
  - National Healthcare Safety Network - \$21 million, same as FY2019.
  - Advanced Molecular Detection - \$30 million, same as FY2019.
- Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion – \$951 million, a cut of \$236 million from FY2019, with \$604 million from the PPHF.
  - Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health – eliminated, cut of \$56 million from FY2019.
  - Tobacco - included in the new America’s Health Block Grant.
  - Million Hearts – eliminated, cut of \$4 million.
  - Cancer Prevention and Control - \$337 million, a cut of \$34 million from FY2019.
  - Safe Motherhood/Infant Health - \$58 million, same as FY2019.
  - 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 \$5 million from FY2019.
    - School Health - \$15 million, same as FY2019.
- Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health - \$112 million, a cut of \$44 million from FY2019.
  - Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies - \$10 million, same as FY2019.
- Environmental Health - \$157 million, a cut of \$35 million from FY2019.

- Environmental Health Activities – \$34 million, a cut of \$10 million from FY2019.
- 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 FY2019.
- Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network - \$25 million, a cut of \$9 million from FY2019.
- Injury Prevention and Control - \$629 million, a cut of \$20 million from FY2019.
  - Intentional Injury - \$103 million, same as FY2019.
  - Unintentional Injury - \$7 million, a cut of \$2 million from FY2019.
  - National Violent Death Reporting System - \$23 million, same as FY2019.
  - Injury Prevention Activities - \$20 million, a cut of \$9 million from FY2019.
  - Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention - \$476 million, same as FY2019.
- Public Health Preparedness and Response - \$825 million, a cut of \$30 million from FY2019.
  - Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) – \$675 million, a cut of \$8 million from FY2019.
  - Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness - eliminated, cut of \$8 million from FY2019.
- Public Health and Scientific Services - \$468 million, a cut of \$36 million from FY2019.
- Public Health Workforce Development - \$45 million, a cut of \$6 million from FY2019.
  - Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Public Health Informatics - \$268 million, a cut of \$25 million from FY2019.
  - Health Statistics - \$155 million, a cut of \$5 million from FY2019.
- CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support - \$155 million, a cut of \$9 million from FY2019.
  - Public Health Leadership and Support - \$105 million, a cut of \$9 million from FY2019.
  - Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant – eliminated.

#### *Health Resources and Services Administration*

The budget proposal includes \$10.7 billion for the Health Resources and Services Administration, a cut of \$981 million from FY2019.

Programs of interest at HRSA are as follows:

- Community Health Centers - \$5.6 billion, same as FY2019.
- Public Health and Preventive Medicine - eliminated, a cut of \$17 million from FY2019.
- Maternal and Child Health Block Grant - \$661 million, a cut of \$17 million from FY2019.
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program - \$400 million, same as FY2019.
- Ryan White AIDS Programs – \$2.3 billion, same as FY2019.
  - Part A Emergency Assistance (cities) - \$656 million, same as FY2019.
  - Part B Comprehensive Care (states) - \$415 million, same as FY2019.
  - Part B AIDS Drug Assistance Program - \$900 million, same as FY2019.
  - Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative - \$70 million in new funding.

#### *HHHS Office of Population Health*

- Title X Family Planning Program – \$286 million, same as FY2019.

#### *HHS Office of Adolescent Health*

- The budget proposes to eliminate the HHS Office of Adolescent Health.

*Office of the HHS Secretary*

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative – eliminated.

*HHS Office of the National Coordinator*

- Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT - \$43 million, cut of \$17 million from FY2019.

*HHS Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund*

- Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response - \$2.6 billion, an increase of \$26 million from FY2019.
  - Hospital Preparedness Program - \$258 million, a cut of \$7 million from FY2019.
  - Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority - \$561 million, same as FY2019.
  - Project BioShield - \$735 million, same as FY2019.
  - Medical Reserve Corps - \$4 million, a cut of \$2 million from FY2019.
  - Pandemic Influenza Preparedness - \$260 million, same as FY2019.
  - Strategic National Stockpile – \$620 million, an increase of \$10 million from FY2019.

*Food and Drug Administration*

- Food safety - \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$67 million from FY2019. (Increase includes user fee monies which are collected for very specific purposes and cannot be used to pay for a wide variety of programs or fund new priorities and evolving needs.)

*Department of Agriculture*

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) - \$5.8 billion, a cut of \$425 million from FY2019.
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – \$69 billion, a cut of \$435 million from FY2019
- Food Safety and Inspection Service - \$927 million, a cut of \$17 million.