

December 18, 2017

The Honorable Mick Mulvaney
 Director, Office of Management & Budget
 725 17th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Mulvaney:

On behalf of the National Association of County and City Health Officials and nearly 3,000 local health departments, I write to urge the Administration to include sufficient funding in its FY2019 budget request to allow federal, state and local health agencies to protect the public's health. Local health departments at the city and county level are on the front lines in ensuring the health of the public. The public may not always see the work they do, but communities are safer and healthier because of it.

Local health departments have prioritized the programs outlined below for funding in FY2019. Please see the addendum for further details on the programs.

	Program (\$ in millions)	FY2017	FY2018 President	FY2018 House	FY2018 Senate	NACCHO Request
HHS	<i>Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)</i>	891	881	841	841	1 billion
Emergency Preparedness						
CDC	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreements	660	551	680	660	705
ASPR	Hospital Preparedness Program	255	227	255	255	255
ASPR	Medical Reserve Corps	6	6	6	6	11
Infectious Disease						
CDC	Section 317 Immunization Program (<i>PPHF</i>)	607 (324)	521 (204)	557 (274)	607 (324)	670
CDC	Core Infectious Disease [Antibiotic Resistance]	396 [163]	235 [140]	363 [163]	396 [163]	428 [200]
CDC	Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants (<i>PPHF</i>)	195 (40)	155	195 (40)	195 (40)	195
Injury Prevention						
CDC	Opioid Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention	112	75	112	112	112
Environmental Health						
CDC	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (<i>PPHF</i>)	17 (17)	17	17 (17)	17 (17)	35
Public Health Capacity Building						
CDC	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant (<i>PPHF</i>)	160 (160)	0	160 (160)	160 (160)	160



	Program (\$ in millions)	FY2017	FY2018 President	FY2018 House	FY2018 Senate	NACCHO Request
CDC	Public Health Workforce Development	50	45	45	50	50
Chronic Disease Prevention						
CDC	Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention (PPHF)	130 (73)	*	136 (108)	130 (53)	136
CDC	Diabetes Prevention (PPHF)	140 (73)	*	144 (72)	140 (52)	144

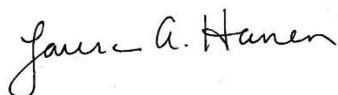
*Included in new America's Health Block Grant

Local health departments are the boots on the ground preparing and responding to a constant spate of emergencies in recent years including devastating hurricanes and wildfires, as well as infectious disease outbreaks such as Zika and hepatitis A. However public health funding continues to erode resulting in a reduction in staff and capacity at the local where it's most needed. The funding provided to CDC and ASPR is critical to maintaining the federal, state, and local public health enterprise that is essential to the health of the nation.

NACCHO also looks forward to working with you to provide emergency supplemental funding for disaster relief related to this year's hurricanes and to respond to the public health emergency related to opioid abuse. Sustained funding is needed to preserve lives and allow communities to recover from these public health emergencies.

As you develop the FY2019 budget, NACCHO urges consideration of these recommendations for programs that protect the public's health and safety. Please contact Eli Briggs, Senior Director of Government Affairs at 202-507-4194 or ebriggs@naccho.org with any questions.

Sincerely,



Laura A. Hanen, MPP
Interim Executive Director & Chief of Government Affairs

Attachment: Summary of Funding Requests

NACCHO FY2019 Budget Request

Emergency Preparedness

CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program

The public health emergency preparedness (PHEP) grant program provides funding to strengthen local and state public health departments' capacity and capability to effectively respond to public health emergencies, including terrorist threats, infectious disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological emergencies. PHEP awards to state and local health departments have been cut by over 30% in the last decade. A sustained investment is needed to ensure health departments are prepared for all-hazard public health emergencies.

ASPR Hospital Preparedness Program

The Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) administered by the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response is the only source of federal funding that supports regional health system preparedness and enables health care systems to coordinate with public health professionals and save lives during emergencies. HPP works with, but is not duplicative of the PHEP program, which focuses on full community preparedness. HPP is critical to allow a robust response in emergencies, for example in the recent mass shooting in Las Vegas.

ASPR Medical Reserve Corps

The Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) administered by ASPR was created in 2002 after the terrorist attacks of 9/11 to establish a way for medical, public health, and other volunteers to address local health and preparedness needs. The program includes 200,000 volunteers enrolled in 1,000 units in all 50 states and US territories. Two-thirds of MRC units are based in local health departments. MRC volunteers provide an important community service, both filling gaps in routine health services and responding in emergency situations.

Infectious Disease Prevention

CDC Immunization Program

Efforts to promote vaccination are perhaps needed more now than ever despite extraordinary public health successes. This year's measles outbreak among mainly Somali immigrants in Minnesota has already resulted in more cases than the entire United States in 2016. CDC's efforts have been important in containing and stopping the spread of this and other disease outbreaks.

The CDC Immunization Program funds 50 states, six large cities (Chicago, Houston, New York City, Philadelphia, San Antonio and Washington, D.C.) and eight territories for vaccine purchase for at-need populations and immunization program operations, including support for implementing billing systems for immunization services at public health clinics that sustain high levels of vaccine coverage. Immunizations continue to be one of the most cost-effective public health interventions. According to CDC, childhood vaccines saved 42,000 lives and prevented 20 million cases of disease in 2009 with an estimated \$10.20 in savings for every \$1 invested.

CDC Core Infectious Diseases

The Core Infectious Disease (CID) Program provides funding to 50 states and six cities (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles County, New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.) to identify and monitor the occurrence of known infectious diseases, identify newly emerging infectious diseases, and identify and respond to outbreaks. CID includes funding to address Antibiotic Resistance (AR), Emerging Infections, Healthcare-associated Infections, Infectious Disease Laboratories, High-consequence Pathogens, and Vector-borne Diseases. CDC's AR initiative is targeted at curbing the rate of infections attributed to bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics, which kill least 23,000 people each year. Zika has shown the need for a strong vector-borne disease program, as this infectious disease is taking a toll on the health and wellness of pregnant women and their families which is not yet fully understood. NACCHO also urges additional funding to address vector-borne diseases, such as Zika,

Chikungunya, Dengue, and West Nile in response to a recent NACCHO assessment that mosquito control capacity is sorely lacking across the United States.

Epidemiology and Lab Capacity (ELC)

The ELC grant program is a single grant vehicle for multiple programmatic initiatives that go to 50 state health departments, six large cities (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles County, New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.), Puerto Rico, and the Republic of Palau. The ELC grants strengthen local and state capacity to perform critical epidemiology and laboratory work by detecting, tracking and responding to known infectious disease threats and maintaining core capacity to be the nation's eyes and ears on the ground to detect new threats as they emerge. NACCHO supports robust funding for ELC as a central component of our nation's infectious disease response capacity.

Injury Prevention

CDC Opioid Prescription Drug Overdose (PDO) Prevention

According to the CDC, in 2015 there were over 22,000 deaths involving prescription opioids, equivalent to about 62 deaths per day. This is an increase from approximately 19,000 in 2014. Overdose deaths are only part of the problem—hundreds of people abuse or misuse these drugs and emergency department visits for prescription painkiller abuse or misuse have doubled in the past few years to nearly half a million. Prescription opioid-related overdoses cost an estimated \$20 billion in medical and work-loss costs each year. Local health departments work to stem the tide of overdose and death through direct intervention, public education and partnering with health care providers, but they cannot do it alone.

Funding is needed to build on previous state PDO prevention activities, expand grants to more states and provide expanded technical assistance to health departments as they grapple with this epidemic. It is critical that Congress ensure that state level resources reach local communities who are on the frontlines addressing this national crisis.

Environmental Health

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

Lead poisoning still is a major public health threat in the U.S. today. Over half a million children have blood lead levels high enough to threaten their health. CDC funds 29 state and 6 city health departments (Chicago, Houston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, DC) to identify families with harmful exposure to lead, track incidence and causes, inspect homes and remove environmental threats, connect children with appropriate services and educate the public and health care providers. The crisis surrounding lead poisoning in Flint, Michigan has highlighted the need to tackle this public health threat.

Public Health Capacity

Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant

The Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant is a vital source of funding for state and local public health departments. This unique funding gives states the autonomy and flexibility to solve state problems and provide similar support to local communities, while still being held accountable for demonstrating the local, state, and national impact of this investment.

Public Health Workforce Development

Public Health Workforce Development funds support CDC's fellowship and training programs that fill critical gaps in the public health workforce, provide on-the-job training, and provide continuing education and training for the public health workforce. The Public Health Associates program also places CDC-trained staff in the field and strengthens local and state health department capacity and capabilities.

Chronic Disease Prevention

Chronic diseases have a huge impact on the productivity and health of people in our nation. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for both men and women. Diabetes affects more than 20 million people and can cause serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and amputations. Local health departments work with health care providers and community-based partners to help people in their communities to take steps to prevent and limit the spread of chronic disease.

Diabetes Prevention & Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention

The CDC funds diabetes prevention and control activities in all 50 states and Washington, DC. New funding in FY2015 to 21 states and four cities requires states to fund local health departments to target at risk populations and implement evidence-based approaches to support diabetes self-management education and lifestyle change. The Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention program supports evidence-based programs in all 50 states and Washington, DC. New funding in FY2015 to 21 states and 4 cities requires states to fund local health departments to target at risk populations through promoting healthy eating and exercise and reducing sodium intake, which can lead to high blood pressure and heart disease.