

## Local Health Departments Rely on Federal Funding Streams

Most federal funding for public health programs is categorical and targeted to particular issues or diseases (e.g., emergency preparedness, diabetes prevention.) The primary federal agencies that fund public health are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

	Programs (\$ in millions)	FY2017	President's Budget FY2019	NACCHO Request
HHS	<i>Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)</i>	\$891	\$0	\$1,000
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>				
CDC	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreements	\$660	\$660	\$824
ASPR	Hospital Preparedness Program	\$255	\$255	\$474
ASPR	Medical Reserve Corps	\$6	\$4	\$11
<b>Infectious Disease Prevention</b>				
CDC	Section 317 Immunization Program ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$607 (\$324)	\$521	\$650
CDC	Core Infectious Disease [Antibiotic Resistance]	\$396 [\$163]	\$371 [\$137]	\$428 [\$200]
CDC	Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$195 (\$40)	\$155	\$195
<b>Environmental Health</b>				
CDC	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$17 (\$17)	\$17	\$35
<b>Public Health Capacity</b>				
CDC	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$160 (\$160)	\$0	\$170
CDC	Public Health Workforce Development ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$50	\$45	\$57
<b>Injury Prevention</b>				
CDC	Opioid Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention	\$112	126 <sup>1</sup>	\$500
<b>Chronic Disease Prevention</b>				
CDC	Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$130 (\$73)	*	\$160
CDC	Diabetes Prevention ( <i>PPHF</i> )	\$140 (\$73)	*	\$170

\*Could be included in America's Health Block Grant

<sup>1</sup>President's Budget also includes a \$175 million opioids allocation.

## Funding Streams in Brief

The **Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Program** at CDC strengthens local and state public health department capacity to effectively plan for, respond to, and recover from public health emergencies.

The **Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)** at ASPR enhances health care system planning and response at the state, local, regional, and territorial levels.

The **Medical Reserve Corps** at ASPR supports medical, public health, and other volunteers to address local health and preparedness needs.

The **Section 317 Immunization Program** at CDC supports vaccine purchase for at-need populations and immunization program operations, including support for implementing billing systems for immunization services at public health clinics to sustain high levels of vaccine coverage. More than half of the funding comes from the Prevention and Public Health Fund (see below).

The **Core Infectious Diseases Program** at CDC identifies and monitors the occurrence of known infectious diseases, identifies newly emerging infectious diseases, and identifies and responds to outbreaks, including vector-borne diseases.

**Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants** at CDC 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.

The **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program** at CDC provides funds 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 **Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant** at CDC 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.

The **Public Health Workforce Program** at CDC supports 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 **Opioid Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention Program** at CDC funds prescription drug abuse and overdose prevention programs in hardest hit communities to enhance prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs), implement insurer and health system interventions to improve opioid prescribing practices, and foster collaboration with a variety of state entities, including law enforcement.

The **Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program** at CDC supports evidence-based state heart disease and stroke prevention programs and select local health departments to address at risk populations in their communities.

The **Diabetes Prevention Program** at CDC funds state diabetes prevention and control activities which support diabetes self-management education and diabetes prevention lifestyle change.

The **Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)** is a dedicated funding stream for investments in governmental public health programs created by the Affordable Care Act to insure investments in prevention, not just clinical care. The PPHF supports immunizations, lead poisoning prevention, early and rapid detection of diseases and injury, and chronic disease grants to all states and some communities. Since FY2010, the federal government has invested nearly \$6.25 billion in core public health programs and new innovative programs. The funding is available to state and local health departments mainly through the CDC. In FY2016, the PPHF made up 12% of CDC's budget.

### About NACCHO

The National Association of County and City Health Officials is the voice of more than 3,000 local health departments across the country. These city, county, metropolitan, district, and tribal departments work every day to ensure the safety of the water we drink, the food we eat, and the air we breathe.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

**Eli Briggs**  
Senior Director, Government Affairs  
202.507.4194  
ebriggs@naccho.org