



National Association of County & City Health Officials

*The National Connection for Local Public Health*

**Statement of the  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICIALS  
1201 Eye Street, NW, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005**

**Submitted for the record to the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human  
Services and Education, Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate**

**FY2018 Appropriations for Programs at the Department of Health and Human Services**

**Contact:** *Eli Briggs, NACCHO Senior Government Affairs Director*  
202-507-4194/[ebriggs@naccho.org](mailto:ebriggs@naccho.org)

The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is the voice of the nearly 3,000 local health departments across the country. City, county, metropolitan, district, and tribal health departments work to ensure the public's health and safety. On behalf of local health departments, NACCHO submits the following requests for funding in FY2018:

***Funding for Zika Virus***

NACCHO thanks Congress for providing emergency supplemental funding to respond to the Zika virus last year. The threat of Zika has not gone away and is expected to ramp up during the spring and summer of 2017. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) disclosed evidence last year that links the virus to miscarriages and birth defects with a lifetime of health care costs for affected children with microcephaly and other health problems. Funding to respond to the Zika virus allows CDC to support state and local health departments with increased virus readiness and response capacity; enhanced laboratory, epidemiology and surveillance capacity in at-risk areas to reduce the opportunities for Zika transmission and surge capacity through rapid response teams to limit potential clusters of Zika virus in the United States. Supplemental funding runs out at the end of FY2017 and should continue in FY2018.

### ***Public Health Emergency Preparedness (CDC)***

NACCHO urges the Subcommittee to provide \$705 million for Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) in FY2018, and reject the President's proposed cut of \$107 million. More than 55% of local health departments rely solely on federal funding for emergency preparedness. Recent events include the threat of infectious diseases like Zika and mumps, as well as severe and frequent weather events causing natural disasters. Sustained funding to support local preparedness and response capacity is needed to make sure that every community is prepared for disaster. NACCHO thanks the Subcommittee for restoration of \$44 million cut from PHEP grants in FY2016 that had been redirected to CDC's Zika response.

### ***Prevention and Public Health Fund (HHS)***

In FY2018, NACCHO requests \$1 billion for the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF), a dedicated federal investment in programs that prevent disease at the community level, and continued allocation of the PPHF through the annual appropriations process. If the PPHF is eliminated as part of repeal of the Affordable Care Act, NACCHO requests continued funding for the following programs that are supported through this mechanism.

### **317 Immunization Program (CDC)**

Immunizations continue to be one of the most cost-effective public health interventions. In an effort to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases, the promotion of vaccinations is needed more now than ever.

From January 1 to January 28, 2017, 27 states in the U.S. reported mumps infections in 495 people to CDC. From January 1 to April 22, 2017, 61 people from 10 states were reported to have measles. Currently a measles outbreak is impacting the Somali community in Minneapolis. These diseases can be highly contagious, but are preventable with the proper vaccines. The 317 Immunization Program funds vaccine purchase for at-need populations and immunization program operations, including support for implementing billing systems and emergency response. According to the CDC, childhood vaccines have an estimated \$10.20 in savings for every \$1 invested. NACCHO urges you to reject the President's proposed \$86 million decrease for the 317 program in FY2018.

**Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grant Program (CDC)**

In FY2018, NACCHO requests at least \$195 million in ongoing funding through the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) Grant Program to address emerging infectious disease threats. The ELC grant program is a single grant vehicle for multiple programmatic initiatives that go to 50 state health departments, six large cities, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of Palau. The ELC grants strengthen local and state capacity to detect, track and respond to known infectious disease threats and maintaining core capacity to detect new threats as they emerge. ELC funding is critical to the continued response to Zika virus, bolstering capacity at the ground level to detect disease and control its spread, sparing families from devastating birth defects. NACCHO urges you to reject the President's proposed \$40 million decrease for the ELC program in FY2018.

**Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (CDC)**

NACCHO urges Congress to provide \$160 million for the Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant in FY2018. The PHHS Block Grant gives states the autonomy and flexibility to solve state problems and support similar issues in local communities, while still being held accountable for demonstrating local, state, and national impact of their investments. NACCHO also asks for report language asking the CDC to expand grantee reporting requirements to include the amount of money going to local communities.

The following additional programs at CDC are critical to the ability to respond to pressing health needs in local communities across the United States.

***Prescription Drug (Opioid) Overdose Prevention (CDC)***

The Prescription Drug (Opioid) Overdose Prevention Program provides states with the funding for prescription drug abuse and overdose prevention programs in the hardest hit communities, enhances prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs), implements insurer and health system interventions to improve prescribing practices, and collaborates with a variety of state entities such as law enforcement. The number of deaths due to opioid overdose has increased to 90 people per day according to CDC. Thus, NACCHO requests \$112 million in funding for FY2018 and urges CDC to ensure that these funds reach local communities in order to respond effectively to this epidemic.

Thank you for your attention to these recommendations for programs that protect the public's health and safety. NACCHO is happy to provide any additional information you may need.