

## 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).

*NACCHO supports the 22 x 22 coalition request to increase CDC funding 22% by 2022*

*NACCHO supports the CDC Coalition request for \$7.8 billion for CDC in FY2020*

|                                      | Programs (\$ in millions)                                     | FY2019           | President's Budget FY2019 | NACCHO Request   |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Emergency Preparedness</b>        |   |                  |                           |                  |
| HHS                                  | Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)                      | \$844            | \$894                     | \$1,000          |
| CDC                                  | Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreements   | \$675            | \$675                     | \$824            |
| ASPR                                 | Hospital Preparedness Program                                 | \$265            | \$258                     | \$474            |
| ASPR                                 | Medical Reserve Corps   | \$6              | \$4                       | \$11             |
| <b>Infectious Disease Prevention</b> |   |                  |                           |                  |
| CDC                                  | Section 317 Immunization Program (PPHF)                       | \$611<br>(\$324) | \$533<br>(\$153)          | \$711            |
| CDC                                  | Core Infectious Disease [Antibiotic Resistance]               | \$425<br>[\$168] | \$372<br>[\$137]          | \$457<br>[\$200] |
| CDC                                  | Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Grants (PPHF)                   | \$195<br>(\$40)  | \$200                     | \$200            |
| CDC                                  | New Initiative for Infectious Diseases Related to IV Drug Use | 0                | \$58                      | \$58             |
| <b>Environmental Health</b>          |   |                  |                           |                  |
| CDC                                  | Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (PPHF)                    | \$35<br>(\$17)   | \$17                      | \$50             |
| CDC                                  | Vector Control  | \$39             | \$50                      | \$129            |
| CDC                                  | Food Safety   | \$60             | \$54                      | \$66             |
| <b>Public Health Capacity</b>        |   |                  |                           |                  |
| CDC                                  | Public Health Workforce Development                           | \$51             | \$45                      | \$57             |
| CDC                                  | Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant (PPHF)        | \$160<br>(\$160) | 0                         | \$170            |
| <b>Injury Prevention</b>             |   |                  |                           |                  |
| CDC                                  | Opioid Overdose Prevention & Surveillance                     | \$476            | \$476                     | \$650            |
| <b>Chronic Disease Prevention</b>    |   |                  |                           |                  |
| CDC                                  | Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health              | \$56             | 0                         | \$77**           |
| CDC                                  | Tobacco (PPHF)  | \$80<br>(\$130)  | *                         | \$310            |

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

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

## 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.

**Food Safety:** CDC funds 57 state and local health departments to enhance national surveillance, outbreak detection and response, and food safety prevention efforts. CDC provides technology, expert advice, guidance, and training to help local health departments more quickly identify and stop outbreaks of foodborne disease.

The **REACH program** is aimed at reducing racial and ethnic inequities in health status. REACH funds state and local health departments, tribes, universities, and community-based organizations. REACH uses community-based, participatory approaches to identify, develop, and disseminate effective strategies for addressing health disparities across a wide range of priority areas such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, asthma, and immunization.

The **National Tobacco Control Program** provides funding and technical support to state health departments, tribes, and national networks. The program's primary goals are to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure, promote quitting tobacco use, prevent initiation, and eliminate disparities.

**New Initiative for Infectious Diseases Related to IV Drug Use:** In 2018, Congress authorized \$40 million to address infectious diseases like HIV and Hepatitis A, B and C that are related to the epidemic of intravenous drug use.

**Vector Control:** Local health departments are on the front lines to protect the public from diseases spread by mosquitoes (e.g., Zika, West Nile Virus) and ticks (e.g., Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever). CDC's Division of Vector-Borne Diseases implements disease diagnostics, surveillance, control, and prevention programs.

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 nearly 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:

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*The National Connection for Local Public Health*



The mission of the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is to improve the health of communities by strengthening and advocating for local health departments.

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