



Local Health Departments Prevent Disease through Immunization

Vaccines are one of the most successful and cost-effective ways to prevent disease and death. Local health departments are the backbone of the vaccine infrastructure in the United States. These local agencies work with public- and private-sector health care providers to assure effective immunization practices, including proper storage and delivery of vaccines. Immunization is one of the most successful and safest public health measures available to populations worldwide, with an unparalleled

record of disease reduction and prevention. Each year, vaccine-preventable diseases cause long-term illness, hospitalization, and death. In 2019, five measles outbreaks have been reported in New York, Texas and Washington with individual cases in 11 states. While pediatric vaccination remain consistently high nationally, access barriers in some communities and a lag in adolescent and adult vaccination rates remain a threat to public health.

NACCHO Recommendations

To save lives and money, the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) recommends the following in fiscal year (FY) 2020:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

SECTION 317 IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

FY19: \$611 million (\$324 million from Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF))

President's FY20 Budget: \$532 million

FY20 NACCHO Request: \$711 million

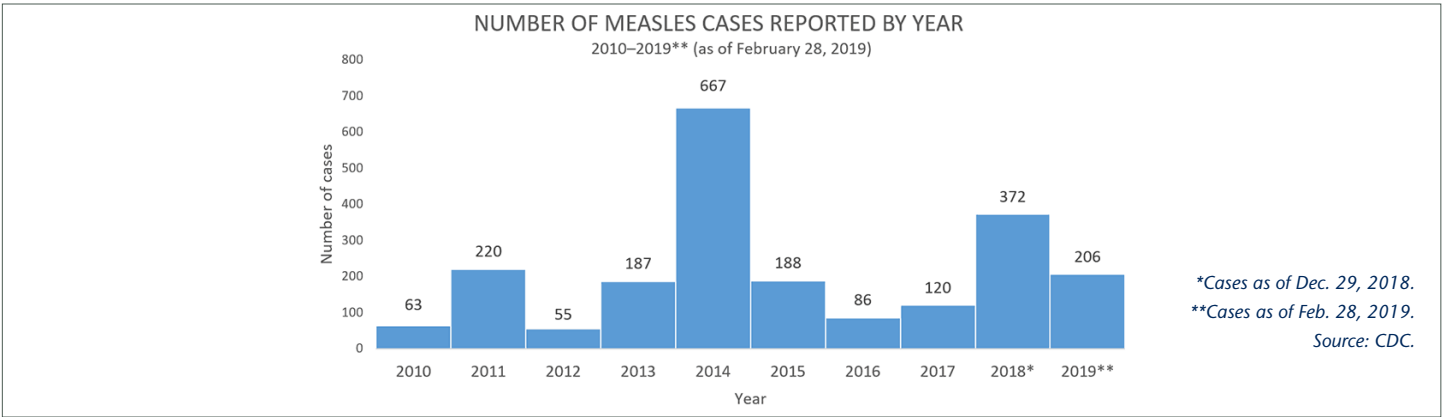
NACCHO urges continued support for the Section 317 Immunization Program. This core public health program provides funding for the federal purchase of vaccines to protect children, adolescents, and adults from infectious disease. Childhood vaccines save more than \$10 for every \$1 invested. Over its 50 year history, the program has addressed the needs of priority populations including underinsured children not eligible for the mandatory Vaccines for Children (VFC) program and uninsured adults.

The 317 Program is also critical to the federal, state, and local support structure that ensures effective, safe,

and timely vaccination. This discretionary program provides the essential infrastructure to deliver the VFC program, provide vaccines purchased with 317 funding, and respond to disease outbreaks. This support is critical to ensure high vaccination coverage levels and minimize vaccine-preventable disease.

The Program provides grants to local health departments in 50 states, eight U.S. territories, and six cities (Chicago, Houston, New York City, Philadelphia, San Antonio, and Washington, DC) to purchase vaccine for 17 vaccine-preventable diseases and support infrastructure and operations at the local, state, and national levels.

There has been a significant increase in requirements on immunization programs in recent years without additional resources to effectively carry them out – including efforts to update immunization information systems, support meaningful use, on-board providers, move to electronic ordering and inventory, increase the number of provider site visits for VFC accountability, and increase monitoring of storage and handling and fraud and abuse. Increased demands are being made on local health departments to investigate and control outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles and mumps.



Role of Local and State Health Departments in Immunization

The Section 317 Immunization Program provides funding for immunization operations/ infrastructure and vaccine purchase. Operations and infrastructure funding supports the following:

- Conducting disease surveillance and reporting to the CDC
- Overseeing outbreak control and response
- Coordinating efforts among healthcare facilities, private providers, and community partners
- Leading risk communication efforts among healthcare providers and media
- Educating communities and healthcare providers, and holding vaccination clinics
- Maintaining immunization registries and information systems
- Implementing third-party billing for reimbursement
- Enforcing school and daycare requirements
- Developing strategies to improve coverage rates in adolescents and adults
- Executing program oversight, assuring quality and accountability, and evaluating effectiveness

A Health Affairs study about the economic burden of vaccine-preventable diseases among U.S. adults examined ten vaccines recommended for adults 19 years and older. The study estimated the economic burden at approximately \$9 billion (2015), and nearly 80% (\$7.1 billion) of those costs are attributable to treating unvaccinated persons.



Source: <http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/early/2016/10/07/hlthaff.2016.0462>

About NACCHO

NACCHO is the voice of the 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. Learn more at <http://naccho.org/programs/community-health/infectious-disease/immunization>.

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NACCHO

National Association of County & City Health Officials

The National Connection for Local Public Health



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

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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