Local health departments protect people from environmental hazards that can be present in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the communities in which we live. Local health departments are involved in a wide array of environmental health activities including protecting groundwater, safeguarding the food supply, preventing pollution, and monitoring hazardous waste disposal.

Local Health Departments Promote Healthy and Safe Environments

According to the World Health Organization, nearly 25% of all diseases are caused by exposures to the environment.

NACCHO Recommendations

To increase the ability of local health departments to protect people from environmental hazards, the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) recommends the following in fiscal year (FY) 2019:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

FOOD SAFETY

- FY17: $54 million
- President’s FY19 Budget: $54 million
- FY19 NACCHO Request: $54 million

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.

National Center for Environmental Health

CLIMATE AND HEALTH

- FY17: $10 million
- President’s FY19 Budget: $0
- FY19 NACCHO Request: $10 million

According to the World Health Organization, nearly 25% of all diseases are caused by exposures to the environment.

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION

- FY17: $17 million
- President’s FY19 Budget: $17 million
- FY19 NACCHO Request: $35 million

Lead poisoning still is a major public health threat in the United States today. Over half a million children have blood lead levels high enough to threaten their health. CDC funds 29 state and five city health departments (Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, DC, Houston, and New York City) 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 healthcare providers.
Local Health Departments Educate the Public and Protect the Environment

Some of the most common environmental health services provided by local health departments are food safety education, control of animals and insects that carry disease (vector control), and measures to promote clean air. Environmental health services provided may vary by local health department and size of population served.

Years of stagnant or decreased budgets have taken a toll on environmental health services provided by local health departments. The Zika virus outbreak in 2016 highlighted the need for more seamless protection across the United States from diseases that are carried by mosquitoes. NACCHO research has found that budget pressures have in some cases caused a slowdown in the provision of environmental health services and reduced the level of public health protection.

The number of environmental health FTEs* in local health departments has decreased since 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FTEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>15,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Full-time equivalents

Common environmental health services provided directly by LHDs include:

- Epidemiology & surveillance
- Food safety education & inspection
- Schools & daycare inspections
- Recreational water inspection
- Septic systems inspection
- Private drinking water inspection
- Lead inspection
- Vector control

Source: National Association of County and City Health Officials: Profile Study: Environmental Health, 2016

Most LHDs engage in local policy activities in at least one environmental health topic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food safety</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity/chronic disease</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal control or rabies</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Association of County and City Health Officials: Profile Study: Environmental Health, 2016

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:

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