

## **BCHC FY 2023 FUNDING PRIORITIES**

Big Cities Health Coalition (BCHC) members are on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic response and recovery as well as a host of other chronic and routine public health challenges. To fully protect the public's health in cities across the country, we need to...

- invest in the infrastructure of the public health system to promote the health and safety of all.
- build an appropriately skilled, well-qualified, and well-resourced public health workforce on which our communities can rely.
- address the social determinants to improve health and build more equitable communities.
- address structural racism.

### THE BIG PICTURE

Increase funding to CDC to support its infrastructure as well as local and state public health activities in communities.

## **KEY POLICY PRIORITIES**

#### Pandemic Preparedness

The PREVENT Pandemics Act addresses key lessons learned from COVID-19, including the need for both accurate, timely, interoperable data systems and more accountability from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in particular around the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). It is also critically important to fund many of the act's provisions at the highest levels possible and to directly resource large urban health departments to shore up their infrastructure and workforce. Many of these departments must respond to emergencies at the scope and scale of state agencies. all too often with insufficient resources.

#### Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

Federal funding must emphasize primary prevention, not just respond to the current crises involving opioids, methamphetamine, cocaine, and other drugs. Dollars must get local. Localities and states should also be free to experiment with innovative harm reduction policy and practice related to SUD (including naloxone distribution) without the threat of federal prosecution. ► Tobacco Flavor Regulation

Support the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in implementing flavor restrictions on all tobacco products, including all menthol and other flavors, through both administrative and, as necessary, legislative action. Further, Congress should support efforts to reduce nicotine in cigarettes to minimal or non-addictive levels.

#### Injury and Violence Prevention

Increase resources to U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and by extension local communities, to support innovative violence and injury prevention practice and data collection at all levels of government. Authorize programs to address the epidemic of violence at the local level; continue to promote common sense gun laws to protect communities; and continue to invest in and expand local data systems, particularly as it relates to violence and injury. Expand the Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program from 23 to 50 states, the only program in the nation that implements, evaluates, and expands strategies to reduce pressing injury and violence challenges across the country.

# FY 2023 BCHC APPROPRIATIONS PRIORITIES FOR THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

Through Congressional language and a better understanding of the importance of strong local public health, more federal dollars have started to reach large cities and counties directly. We encourage this to continue to the greatest extent possible. Below are important program areas that fund public health activities in urban communities across the nation.

- Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Support disease detection in communities across the country.
- Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Support preparedness activities in local and state health departments across the country that build capacity to prevent, protect, and respond to public health emergencies.
- Public Health Workforce and Infrastructure Support a strong workforce with sustained, predictable funding, and build the pipeline through CDC Fellowships and by implementing a loan repayment program for those who agree to serve two years in a local, state, or tribal health department.
- Gun Violence Research Support firearm prevention research to address gun violence as a public health crisis.
- Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance Support local and state health departments with resources and support to advance interventions for preventing drug overdoses, including broad access to naloxone and other harm reduction measures.

Data Modernization Initiative

Support modernized public health data systems. Recruit and retain skilled data scientists. Invest in local data systems to allow real-time measurement of key indicators not just for infectious disease but also for violence, substance misuse, and the social determinants of health. BCHC is a partner in the Data: Elemental to Health Campaign to modernize public health data systems at all levels of government.

**Community Violence Initiative** 

Support funding at the CDC to help communities implement evidence-based, hyperlocal violence interventions that address root causes. By investing in public health strategies within communities most impacted by violence, cities can work across sectors to shift from an overreliance on the criminal justice system to reimagining and realizing community safety.

Social Determinants of Health Support CDC's ability to coordinate the agency's social determinants of health activities and improve capacity of local and state public health agencies and community organizations to do so.

#### FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS PRIORITIES FOR THE CDC IN





EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LABORATORY CAPACITY



PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNDING



PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**\$50** 

GUN VIOLENCE RESEARCH



OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION AND SURVEILLANCE



DATA MODERNIZATION INITIATIVE



COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INITIATIVE



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH PROGRAM



The Big Cities Health Coalition (BCHC) is a forum for the leaders of America's largest metropolitan health departments to exchange strategies and jointly address issues to promote and protect the health and safety of their residents. Collectively, BCHC's 35 member jurisdictions directly impact more than 61 million people, or one in five Americans.

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