



**FY 2014 Labor HHS Appropriations Bill
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant**

FY 2013	President's 2014 Budget	FY 2014 Suggested	FY 2014 Senate Mark
\$75,406,000	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$74,409,000

Basic Facts about the Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant

The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant give states the autonomy and flexibility to tailor prevention and health promotion programs to their particular public health needs. States use funds to provide support to areas where **no federal or state support exists**, or where **federal categorical funds are grossly insufficient**. For example: New Jersey and Pennsylvania along with 17 other states have no categorical funds for heart disease and stroke prevention. Block Grant funds provide the only source of funding for these activities in those states. In New York, Block Grant funds provide a substantial portion of local initiatives in diabetes prevention, as categorical diabetes funds are grossly inadequate. The flexibility of this grant allows each state to address its own unique challenges in exciting and innovative ways.

Currently, 65% of Block Grant dollars are used to supplement existing funds. 21% support programs where there are no existing federal or state funds, 10% support program start-ups, and 4% support rapid response.

Examples of current funding areas include chronic disease prevention and control, emergency medical services, environmental health, infectious disease prevention and control, community-based education, injury prevention and control, disease and risk factor surveillance, and lead poisoning prevention.

Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Programs

Through the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, CDC provides States funding to carry out programs aimed at reducing preventable morbidity and mortality and improving quality of life. Grantees are given flexibility in deciding how funding can be used to meet each State's unique preventive health service priorities. Funds may be used for activities consistent with achieving the Health Objectives for the Nation, as well as for community fluoridation efforts, control of rodents, and emergency medical services systems.

Many states have used this block grant funding to address unanticipated public health emergencies, such as outbreaks of deadly salmonella infections or West Nile Virus, and/or to implement heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular disease prevention programs, dental health programs, child safety seat or smoke detector programs, and public health education programs designed to deter youth tobacco use and underage drinking, to promote good nutrition and increased physical activity. Funds also have been used to ensure rapid identification and improved response to outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases and to screen for cancers and other life threatening or disabling diseases.

Additional information available at www.chronicdisease.org/governmentaffairs

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