Public Health Budget Basics and Funding Application Tips

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September 2015
Overview

- Sources of public health funding
- Federal budget process
- Engaging in the budget and program planning process
- Funding application tips
- Resources
PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING SOURCES
FY 2014 Grant Funding Profiles

These profiles include selected CDC grants and cooperative agreements provided to health departments, universities, and other public and private agencies in the U.S. states and territories.

Looking for the interactive site? The CDC Grant Funding Profiles interactive site is currently re-directing to this all-inclusive page. The identical information contained on the interactive site can easily be found by scrolling down the page.

Contact Us:
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  1600 Clifton Rd
  Atlanta, GA 30333
  800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636 (p))
  TTY: (888) 232-6348
  New Hours of Operation

http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/

www.cdc.gov/FundingProfiles
Factors Influencing Flow of Funding from Federal to Other Levels

- Congressional authorizations and appropriations directives and limits
- Eligibility requirements
- Who applies
Factors Influencing Flow of Funding from Federal to Other Levels

- Most federal funding awarded via a competitive or merit-based process—not all that apply are funded

- Some funding allocated according to a pre-set formula, which may be specified by law

- Public health strategies for success vary by health issue

- Bottom line: Each funding opportunity is unique
Reach of Federal Funding

- Awards can be made directly to health departments at all levels, nonprofits, academia, businesses, community organizations, etc.

- Awards made to state-level entities may be shared with local entities and/or benefit the whole state.

- Awards to national associations are used to carry out national public health programs and may include sub-awards to other entities.
Reach of Federal Funding

- CDC fellowships and direct placement of CDC staff supports the public health workforce at all levels

- CDC guidelines, trainings, toolkits, technical assistance, etc., extend the reach of in-house CDC resources to the field
  - Epi-Aids, outbreak investigation and response, public health law technical assistance, health IT, etc.
Percentage of State Health Agency Revenue by Funding Source for FY11 (n=49*)

*Note: Not all states provided values for all revenue sources or expenditure categories. Ns range from 35 to 49.

Source: Association of State and Territorial Health Officials’ Profile of State Public Health, Volume Three. 2014.
CDC Resources for Health Departments

- Funding
- Assignees
- Data for Action
- Workforce Development Resources
- Direct Assistance
- Short-term Technical Assistance
- Communication Products
- Did You Know, STLT Gateway, Vital Signs Town Hall, Prevention Status Reports
- Office dedicated to serving health departments (OSTLTS)

www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/aboutcdc/pdf/STLT-Agency-Resources.pdf
THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS
Congress May I...?
Authorizing Legislation

- Gives federal agencies the authority to operate
- Defines activities federal programs are authorized to perform
- Can be time-limited
- Can receive new authorities from Congress at anytime
- Public health authorities are listed in the Public Health Service Act (Title 42 of USC)
- Cited in agencies’ annual budget proposals, funding opportunity announcements (FOAs), etc.
Federal Agency Budgets: The Bottom Line

- Only Congress can raise revenue, borrow funds, and provide funding to federal agencies

- Congress decides
  - What each agency is authorized to do
  - Purpose of the funds
  - Amount of funds
  - Amount of time the funds are available to be spent
  - Other parameters as desired (e.g., who is to receive funding from the federal agency; what agencies and their grantees CANNOT do with federal funds)
The Three Dimensions of Appropriations Law

Amount

"$10,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2018, for acquisition of real property, equipment, construction and renovation of facilities"

Time

Purpose

Source of example: CDC’s FY15 appropriations
Federal Agency Budgets: The Bottom Line

- **Federal agencies**
  - Create spend plans that adhere to Congressional intent and funding parameters
  - Use the intent and parameters to inform development and implementation of grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts

- **Grantees and contractors**
  - Must adhere to the same Congressional intent, parameters, and limits, as well as additional parameters specified by the funding federal agency
  - Must ensure that any sub-grants or sub-contracts also adhere
The Fiscal Year

- **Federal fiscal year (FY)**
  - Starts October 1 of each year
  - Ends September 30 of the next year
  - FY15 = October 1, 2014–September 30, 2015

- State, territorial, local, and tribal governments, and other types of grantees have their own fiscal cycles
Fiscal Year Budget Activities Overlap

- **Always** – conducting activities for three fiscal years

- **Currently**
  - FY15: Implementing FY15 budget activities
  - FY16: Responding to Congressional hearings, briefings, and inquiries about FY16 budget request
  - FY17: Developing FY17 budget request

- **When to provide input and feedback, and engage CDC in program and resource planning?**
  - Always – NOW!
Examples of Factors CDC Considers in Budget and Program Planning

- Congressional legislation, appropriations, directives, and priorities

- Guidance and directives – including priorities and funding levels – from White House (through OMB), HHS, and CDC Director and other CDC leaders

- Evidence base
  - Health statistics
  - Research and program results
  - Known best practices and practice-based evidence
  - Results of ASTHO, NACCHO, and other surveys of public health system
Examples of Factors CDC Considers in Budget and Program Planning

- National strategies and action plans
- Input from stakeholders (e.g., health departments, grantees, national organizations)
- FY15 CDC-wide bill language: “$10,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2018, for acquisition of real property, equipment, construction and renovation of facilities”
Congressional Justification (CJ)

- How federal agencies request fiscal year (FY) operations & program budgets

- Justify resources
  - How much, how used, how managed, how effective

- 3 development phases for CDC’s budget
  - CDC budget request to HHS
  - HHS request to Office of Management and Budget
  - President request to Congress
CDC’s FY 2016 Budget Request

OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET REQUEST

The fiscal year (FY) 2016 President’s Budget request for CDC and ATSDR includes a total funding level of $11,519,365,000 in discretionary budget authority, mandatory funding, and the Affordable Care Act Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF). This is an overall increase of $249,953,000 above the FY 2015 Enacted level. The CDC program level request of $7,010,103,000 (excluding mandatory programs except the Prevention Fund) for FY 2016 is an increase of $110,685,000 compared to the FY 2015 Enacted level.

The FY 2016 budget request builds on priorities set forth in CDC’s FY 2015 President’s budget, proposing strategic new investments and identifying targeted reductions that will allow CDC to advance its core public health mission.

The funding amounts and programmatic approaches described below are changes compared to the FY 2015 Enacted level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDC Program Level FY 2014-FY 2016 President’s Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,010</td>
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</tbody>
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- Is a request; not necessarily what finally received from Congress
- Statement of funding priorities and strategies for upcoming year
- CDC budget materials: [www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information](http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information)
Federal Appropriations Process
CDC Example

Step 1:
CDC programs
draft budget request based on OMB, HHS, and CDC guidance (process usually starts in February)

Step 2:
CDC sends budget request to HHS for review (usually May)

Step 3:
CDC & HHS negotiate & finalize budget request (usually around end of June)
Federal Appropriations Process
CDC Example

Step 4:
HHS sends budget request to OMB for review (usually September)

Step 5:
OMB, HHS, and CDC negotiate and finalize CDC’s budget request (usually September through January)
Federal Appropriations Process
CDC Example

Step 6: OMB finalizes budget (usually January)

Step 7: President submits budget to Congress (usually 1st Monday in February)

Step 8: House & Senate draft and mark up appropriations bills; hold hearings; send requests for information to agencies (February-September; could start earlier and end later)
Federal Appropriations Process

Step 9: House & Senate pass appropriations bills; if different, go to conference to reconcile differences (usually in summer or fall; could be later)

Step 10: Congress passes budget by October 1 (or a Continuing Resolution or gov't shuts down)

Step 11: President signs into law (or vetoes)
Ways CDC Receives Congressionally Authorized/Appropriated Funding

- Annual appropriations process
- Individual pieces of Congressional legislation appropriating funding, anytime during the FY
- User fees that Congress authorizes CDC to collect for services (e.g., CDC’s Vessel Sanitation Program)
- Transfers from other federal agencies
  - Funded activities must still fall under CDC’s specific authorities
  - Funds must be used according to original Congressional intent and other parameters put on those funds
ENGAGING IN THE BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING PROCESS
Communicate with CDC (and Others) Early and Often

- Share your community and health department status, needs, barriers, ideas, and success stories

- Tell us how federal (and even state and local) priorities, proposals, bills/legislation/regulations, and resource decisions will affect, or are affecting, your health department and the public’s health

- Tell us how CDC can improve its public health programs, activities, services, processes, and resourcing
Some Key Points in Time to Pay Attention
(“Which way is the wind blowing?” moments)

- Release of President’s budget and federal agency budget materials (usually first Monday in February)
- Release of House and Senate budget resolutions (statements of priorities and intent)
- Release and markups of House and Senate bills
- Congressional press conferences
- Congressional appropriations hearings (usually webcast from House and Senate websites)
Some Key Points in Time to Pay Attention
(“Which way is the wind blowing?” moments)

- Passage and content of final appropriations, including committee reports

- Release of funding opportunity announcements (FOAs) from federal agencies that put the appropriations into action
  - Technical assistance webinars for potential applicants

- Initiation of accountability activities and release of those results
Communication and Collaboration

- Subscribe to CDC’s email service for news and updates
  - [www.cdc.gov/Other/emailupdates](http://www.cdc.gov/Other/emailupdates)

- Follow CDC Facebook pages and Twitter feeds
  - [www.cdc.gov/socialmedia](http://www.cdc.gov/socialmedia)

- Subscribe to Grants.gov alerts for grant and cooperative agreement funding opportunities and FedBizOpps.gov for contract opportunities
Communication and Collaboration

- Serve on or attend meetings of CDC’s advisory committees and provide input to committee members representing you or provide written statement or testimony when applicable
  - CDC federal advisory committees—www.cdc.gov/maso/FACM/facmCommittees.htm
  - CDC/ATSDR Tribal Advisory Committee
  - State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Subcommittee to the Advisory Committee to the Director

- Participate in the twice-yearly CDC/ATSDR Tribal Consultation or request a specific tribal consultation
Communication and Collaboration

- ** Communicate challenges and needs at anytime to CDC**
  - The Tribal Support Unit in CDC’s Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support can link you to the right place within CDC and help address your issue
  - If you are a current grantee, let your project officer know about any specific challenges or issues that might be addressed in the current or next grant cycle

- **Share lessons learned with CDC and the Field**
  - Submit facts and news from the field to “Have You Heard?”
    - [www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/haveyouheard](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/haveyouheard)
  - Submit articles to MMWR and CDC-led journals
The Federal Register

- Official publication of the US Government Informs citizens of their rights and obligations
  - Documents the actions of federal agencies
  - Provides a forum for public participation in the democratic process
  - Is published daily Monday–Friday, except federal holidays

- Federal agencies legally required to publish certain items

- Official site
  - www.archives.gov/federal-register/the-federal-register
Federal Register

- Four types of entries
  - Presidential documents (e.g., executive orders and proclamations)
  - Rules and regulations (e.g., policy statements and interpretations of rules)
  - Proposed rules (e.g., petitions for rulemaking and other advance proposals)
  - Notices (e.g., scheduled hearings and meetings open to the public, grant applications, administrative orders, and other announcements of government actions)
Using the Federal Register

- Consider how information affects your program and stakeholders
- Provide input and comments
- Make stakeholders aware of opportunities to provide input and of items that affect them
- Participate today!
- Submit your comments about proposed regulations and related documents published by the US federal government
- Use this site to search and review original regulatory documents and comments submitted by others
- Help improve federal regulations by submitting your comments
FUNDING APPLICATION TIPS
Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Application Tips

- Register agency in Grants.gov
  - Update profile information as needed

- Set up alerts in Grants.gov, especially for updates to a specific FOA

- Make connections before it’s time to partner on an application
  - This can include grant writing assistance
FOA Application Tips

- Attend all agency technical assistance teleconferences for FOAs
- Ask questions of FOA contacts when needed
- Partner with an eligible organization on a funding proposal, if you are not directly eligible
Additional Considerations

- Explore using an administrative partner
  - An administrative partner can help a government entity (such as a health department) process federal grants and ensure compliance with grant requirements
  - [www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/expediting.html](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/expediting.html)

- Propose using some FOA funding to prepare for and sustain public health accreditation
  - Instructions for doing this are in CDC FOAs

- If allowable and desirable, propose using direct assistance in FOA applications
  - [www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/direct_assistance.html](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/direct_assistance.html)
Make Your Case With Data

www.cdc.gov/nchs
www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/data_access_and_resources_booklet_web.pdf
Make Your Case With Data (cont.)

www.cdc.gov/psr/
Use and Reference – National Health Initiatives, Strategies, and Action Plans

- Inform, enhance, and guide public health efforts across the US
  - Produced by federal agencies, national organizations, and others
  - Sometimes led by independent advisory bodies
  - Includes input from multiple stakeholders
  - Provides shared understanding of the issues; roles and responsibilities of stakeholders; and goals, strategies, activities, measures, and targets

- CDC webpage linking to select national plans
  
  www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/Strategy/index.html
Use and Reference – Guidelines, Recommendations, Laws, and Regulations

- Also inform, enhance, and guide public health efforts
- Can apply across sectors and multiple stakeholders
- Examples:
  - CDC Guidelines and Recommendations
    stacks.cdc.gov/guidelines
  - The Guide to Community Preventive Services
    www.thecommunityguide.org
  - US Preventive Services Task Force
    www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org
  - Regulations.gov
    www.regulations.gov
  - Laws (federal, state, local levels)
Use and Reference – Quality Standards

- Increase consistency and quality across the public health system
- National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS)
  - Developed by seven national public health partners
  - Used to improve the quality of public health practice and the performance of public health systems
  - Standards
    - Are designed around the 10 essential public health services
    - Focus on the overall health system
    - Describe an optimal level of performance
    - Support a process of quality improvement
  - More information: [www.cdc.gov/nphpsp](http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp)
Grant Writing Guidance and Tips

CDC grants information
The [CDC grants information website](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/grant-writing.html) provides policy guidelines, references, answers to frequently asked questions, and more.

CDC contracts information
The [CDC contracts information website](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/grant-writing.html) provides information on doing business with CDC, regulations and policy, and common terms.

Grants process overview
This [grants process website](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/grant-writing.html) is provided by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Although some of the information is NIH-specific, it also contains an overview of the steps required for an application to proceed from application planning and submission through award and close out.

Grant writing tip sheets
NIH also has [grant writing tip sheets](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/grant-writing.html), and although some of the information is NIH-specific, it also contains general tips for grant writing.

[www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/grant-writing.html](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/grant-writing.html)
BUDGET RESOURCES
Office of the Chief Financial Officer

CDC's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) serves CDC/ATSDR and the public by providing leadership for the agency's budgetary and accounting initiatives. In addition, OCFO ensures that CDC accomplishes its public health mission through agency-wide fiscal accountability and oversight, and supports CDC's public health mission to "save money through prevention" by ensuring appropriate fiscal stewardship of the taxpayer dollar.

All OCFO Topics

- **Budget Information**
  - Congressional Justifications, More...

- **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**
  - More...

- **Prevention and Public Health Fund**
  - More...

- **HHS Reports**
  - DHHS Performance

- **Working Capital Fund (WCF)**
  - More...

- **Performance**
  - Online Performance Appendix, GPRA, More...

- **CDC Funding to States**
  - CDC grants, contract funding for all 50 states, More...

- **PAY.GOV is Available for CDC Customers**

Overview

- Contact Information
- OCFO Leadership
- Organizational Chart
- Functions

News and Announcements

- CDC in the News
- Conferences and Events
- Media Relations
- Press Releases

Contact Us:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
University Park
Columbia Building
2900 Woodcock Boulevard
Atlanta, GA 30341
(678) 475-4500
State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway

STLT Gateway
Get Connected
About CDC and the Public Health System
About CDC
Budget, Grants, and Funding
Appropriations Process
CDC Budget and Funding Offices
Direct Assistance
Expediting the Grant Process
Funding Allocations
Funding Opportunities
Grant Writing Guidance
Health Agency Profiles
National Strategies and Initiatives
Policy
Public Health Law
Tribal Support
Science and Research

Budget, Grants, and Funding

CDC’s budget
- Appropriations process and materials
- Funding allocations
- CDC budget and funding-related offices

Grants and funding for STLTs
- Direct Assistance for Assigning CDC Staff to State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Agencies
- Expediting the Federal Grant Process with an Administrative Partner
- Funding opportunities
- Grant writing guidance and tips

Public health system financing
- For the Public’s Health: Investing in a Healthier Future
- Investing in America’s Health: A State-by-State Look at Public Health Funding and Key Health Facts
- Prevention for a Healthier America: Investments in Disease Prevention Yield Significant Savings

Tell us what you think!

Contact Us:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
Mailstop: E-70
4770 Buford Highway, NE
Atlanta, GA 30341
Email OSTLTS

www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding
Resources

- **CDC**
  - Budget (Congressional Justification and related resources)
    - [www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information](http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information)
  - Grant Funding Profiles Tool
    - [www.cdc.gov/FundingProfiles/FundingProfilesRIA](http://www.cdc.gov/FundingProfiles/FundingProfilesRIA)
  - Public Health System Financing
    - [www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding](http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding)
  - Funding Opportunity Announcements
    - [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov)

- **President’s Budget**
  - [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget)

- **US Budget**
  - Copies (Government Printing Office)
  - Process (US Senate)
Resources

- **USASpending.gov**
  - Information about each federal award (e.g., name of entity receiving the award; amount of award, funding agency, award type)
  - [www.usaspending.gov](http://www.usaspending.gov)

- **Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System**
  - Central repository for grants awarded by the 11 HHS Operating Divisions
  - [taggs.hhs.gov](http://taggs.hhs.gov)
Thank You!

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For more information, please contact CDC’s Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

4770 Buford Highway NE, Mailstop E-70, Atlanta, GA 30341
Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348
E-mail: OSTLTSfeedback@cdc.gov Web: http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.