

CDC—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

FY 2017 President's Budget Request | \$182 Million

Mission

We protect people's health from environmental hazards that can be present in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the world that sustains us. We do this by investigating the relationship between environmental factors and health, developing guidance, and building partnerships to support healthy decision making.

Major Programs

- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Registry
- Asthma
- Climate and Health
- Environmental Emergencies
- Retail Food Protection and Foodborne Illness Prevention Laboratory Science
- Lead Poisoning Prevention
- Radiation
- Safe Water
- Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network

Goal Highlights

- Implement environmental health programs and interventions to protect and promote health
- Prepare for and respond to environmental public health emergencies, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents; natural disasters; and extreme weather events
- Identify, characterize, and monitor health outcomes and environmental exposures to guide actions that protect and promote health

Why We're Here

- Each day, Americans are at risk for environmental exposures, which could cause illness or even death
- Environmental factors contribute to more than 25 percent of diseases worldwide, including cancer, asthma, and heart disease
- The World Health Organization estimates that 13% of the disease burden in the United States is due to environmental factors
- Nearly 23 million people in the United States have asthma, including 6 million children. Environmental triggers often play a substantial role in asthma that goes uncontrolled
- An estimated 535,000 children in the United States, or 2.6% of those aged 1–5 years, have blood lead levels known to increase risk for developmental delay, attention disorder, and school failure

Environmental Health Programs at CDC



How We Work

- Prevent illness, disabilities, and premature death caused by environmental exposures
- Track and report on trends in environmentally related diseases
- Collect and share environmental health data that is used to prevent sickness, disability, and death
- Identify and disseminate the environmental health best practices that are the most effective at improving health and reducing medical costs
- Maintain the most advanced environmental public health laboratory in the world
- Support state, tribal, territorial, and local environmental health programs and laboratories
- Prepare for and respond to natural disasters and environmental events



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Impact Highlights



Trained >1,000 officials to restore clean drinking water, dispose of sewage properly, ensure food safety, and prevent the spread of diseases following disasters



Provided 29,000 radiation emergency tool kits to officials and clinicians since 2005



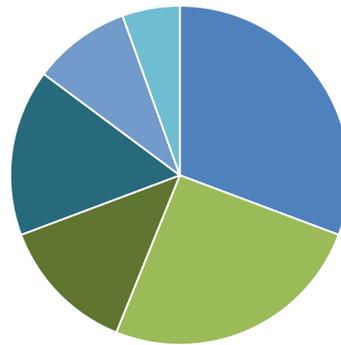
Contributed to the 20% decline in asthma deaths in the last decade



Developed or improved laboratory tests for 99 environmental chemicals to better identify and track exposures among Americans



FY 2017 President's Budget Request



- Environmental Health Laboratory, \$56M
- Environmental Health Activities, \$46M
- Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network, \$24M
- Asthma, \$29M
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, \$17M
- Hearing Loss, \$10M

A total of \$182 million requested includes:

- \$168 million in Budget Authority (BA)
- \$14 million from Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)

Budget Highlights

- \$10 million for a new initiative to prevent, educate, and promote awareness of noise-induced hearing loss and associated health effects
- Continued investment in Environmental Health activities, including asthma, childhood lead poisoning prevention, safe water, and environmental health laboratory research
- Tracking network —\$10 million decrease compared to FY 2016 Enacted:
 - Reduces funding for cooperative agreements and the number of funded states
 - Eliminates the provision of technical assistance to non-funded states.
 - Reduces state-level environmental health epidemiological capacity

Environmental Health Funding History

