

## **Kansas Association of Local Health Departments 2023 Policy Statement**

### **Public Health in Kansas**

Public health's primary function is to protect and promote the population's health through prevention, environmental protection, and public regulations and policies. Population-based prevention efforts improve the health of Kansans more efficiently than clinical care alone. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "health care accounts for only 10% of health outcomes; the remaining 90% are influenced by a complex mix of determinants of health including behaviors, socioeconomics, and physical environments."

KALHD is actively working with public health and other systems partners to develop policy changes to modernize the public health system in order to ensure the health and safety of all Kansans.

### **Policy Priorities**

#### **State/Federal Financial Support for Local Public Health**

While KALHD secured some increases in the State's "Aid to Local" funding (aka State Formula) since 1992 (\$1 million in 2021 and \$800,000 in 2022) this does not fully account for all inflation and population factors. KALHD seeks an additional \$1.4 million<sup>1</sup> in this Aid to Local funding (raising the total to \$5.4 million) and changing K.S.A. 65-242 to a base plus population allocation model (rather than a capped minimum that disqualifies departments from having a population modifier). We also support increased funding, both state and federal, for public health services to strengthen the public health system and protect the health of Kansans, for both local health departments and partner organizations such as KDHE's Division of Public Health. Funding for public health should be enhanced and substantially modified to support core infrastructure and services as well as modernization efforts.

#### **Social Determinants of Health**

Social Determinants of Health are the social and physical environments that promote good health for all. The determinants are broadly categorized as economic stability, education, health and health care, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context. Local public health departments, functioning as the chief health strategists for their communities, are working to coordinate solutions to gaps within the social determinants of health. We believe funding streams should be identified and created to help fund this work and legal barriers to making progress in these realms removed as necessary. This includes racial equity.

#### **Behavioral Health Services**

Untreated mental illness, including substance misuse, has been identified by the National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare as a public health crisis. It leads to chronic and long-term public health issues. We support sustainment of state funding for both community-based and in-patient crisis stabilization and treatment.

#### **Medicaid Expansion**

We support expansion of the Kansas Medicaid program, which will complement counties' efforts in public health by bringing federal dollars to Kansas, provide vital revenues to our local providers, and reduce the number of uninsured Kansans.

### **Additional Policy Statements**

#### **Immunizations**

Vaccines have reduced or eliminated many diseases that once killed or seriously harmed infants, children, and adults. We oppose increasing allowable exemptions, which leads to decreased vaccination rates and poses a significant risk to the health and well-being of Kansans. In addition, we feel the existing exemptions should be reviewed and those that pose significant risk to the public's health be repealed. We also oppose efforts to shift

---

<sup>1</sup> The 1992 allocation (\$2.2 million) factored against the population (\$2.532 million as of July 1992) resulted in a per capita value of \$0.87. BLS CPI inflation calculator of that value from January 1992 to May 2022 increases per capita value to \$1.84. Multiplied by the Kansas 2021 population (certified July 1, 2022) sets the inflation- and population-adjusted State Formula at \$5.4 million.

immunization decision-making from public health professionals or other steps designed to eliminate immunization regulations or requirements.

### **Methamphetamine Addiction**

Kansas' meth challenges require direct action to combat from a public health perspective. We support increased funding specifically targeting meth addiction, prevention campaigns, and creative approaches for local governments to explore to reduce abuse and improve health.

### **Clean Air**

The Kansas Clean Air Act is an effective public health strategy aimed at reducing the negative consequences of second-hand smoke and vape cloud exposure. We oppose efforts to diminish the effectiveness of the law through exemptions that provide no public benefit and would negatively impact the health of Kansans.

### **Regulation of ENDS (Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems)**

In recent years ENDS devices (e.g., electronic cigarettes and vaping devices) have increased in use and sales, especially among youth. We support policies to regulate the sale, marketing and use of ENDS to protect the health of users, reduce youth initiation to nicotine and tobacco products, and promote enforcement of tobacco-free laws. We also support a ban on the sale of flavored nicotine vaping products, including menthol.

### **Clean Water**

Activities carried out by counties, including enforcement of local sanitation codes and ensuring proper wastewater and sewage disposal, are vital to ensuring a safe and clean water supply for Kansas families. State support for these services was eliminated when the Local Environmental Protection Program (LEPP) was defunded in 2012. In order to ensure protection of water quality across the state, we urge for restoration of LEPP funding.

### **Expand Access to Dental Care**

As a member of the Kansas Dental Project, we support passage of the dental therapist legislation in order to increase access to quality, cost-effective dental care for Kansas families.

### **Community Fluoridation**

We support preservation of community water fluoridation in Kansas. Community water fluoridation is proven to be a safe and effective way to reduce tooth decay.

### **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Nutrition program**

We support the priorities of the National WIC Association and support full funding of the WIC program; strengthening of the WIC Breastfeeding Peer Counselor Program; the continued transition of the WIC program to an electronic benefits service delivery model (eWIC); continued support for fresh fruit and vegetable benefits; and fully funding of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) through the farm bill process as the SNAP program works in tandem with WIC and other programs to support low-income families to meet their nutrition needs and to combat hunger.

### **Resilient Communities**

According to the CDC, childhood experiences, both positive and negative, have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity. As such, early experiences are an important public health issue. We support funding and policies for public health interventions to prevent or address Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). We support the use of trauma-informed care for public health practitioners in order to reduce or prevent the resultant wide-ranging health and social consequences.

### **Opioid Epidemic**

Local health departments play a critical role in responding to the opioid epidemic, and we support appropriate funding of efforts to respond to the opioid epidemic and to implement evidence-based policies and programs for the prevention and treatment of opioid misuse and overdose. We support education on, training on, and distribution of naloxone. We further support harm reduction activities and all efforts to reduce the stigma of seeking help.

### **School Inspections**

Local health officers are required to have a sanitary inspection conducted of each school building and grounds every fall term, per K.S.A. 65-202. Historically, this requirement could be chartered out of via home rule but that ability was lost when HB 2016 was passed in the 2020 legislative special session. We support making this statutory requirement optional given this task in many counties is handled by another entity. Optional would permit the local health officer to handle the inspection as necessary.

### **Climate Change and Clean Environment**

KALHD supports water policies, energy policies, and land-management policies that balance use and practicality with preservation achieved through scientifically based regulations without undue restrictions. This includes funding for executing state regulations.