HEALTH

STATEMENT OF BASIC PHILOSOPHY
County governments are integral to America’s current health care system and will be crucial partners in achieving any successful reform. At the most basic level, county officials are elected to protect the health and welfare of their constituents. County governments set the local ordinances and policies which govern the built environment, establishing the physical context for healthy, sustainable communities. County public health officials work to promote healthy lifestyles and to prevent injuries and disease. Counties provide the local health care safety net infrastructure, financing and operating hospitals, clinics and health centers. County governments also often serve as the payer of last resort for the medically indigent. County jails must offer their inmates health care as required by the U.S. Supreme Court. Counties operate nursing homes for low-income seniors. County behavioral health authorities help people with serious mental health, developmental disability, and substance abuse problems that would have nowhere else to turn. And as employers, county governments provide health insurance to the nearly three million county workers nationwide. Clearly, county tax payers contribute billions of dollars to the American health care system every year and their elected representatives must be at the table as full partners in order to achieve the goal of one hundred percent access and zero disparities.

HEALTH SYSTEM REFORM
A. Vision and Purpose: County governments are integral to America’s current health system and will be crucial partners in achieving successful ongoing and continuous reform. At the most basic level, county officials are elected to protect the health and welfare of their constituents. County tax payers contribute billions of dollars to the American health care system every year and their elected representatives must be at the table as full partners in order to achieve the goals of access for all improved quality of care, improved cost efficiency of services and the elimination of disparities. NACo supports implementing – and making improvements to – the Affordable Care Act (ACA), by regulation and additional legislation, in order to enhance the ability of county governments to build healthy, safe and resilient communities. To that end, NACo endorses the following components of health system reform:

B. Local Delivery Systems and Access for All: NACo supports ongoing system reform that focuses on improving access to and delivery of quality health services for all. Health insurance coverage is not enough. Insurance carriers participating in public programs should be required to extend coverage into rural areas and to contract and coordinate with local providers. Local delivery systems should coordinate services to ensure efficient and cost-effective access to care, including primary and preventive care, behavioral health vision care and oral health, for underserved populations. County governments are uniquely qualified to convene the appropriate public and private partners to build these local delivery systems in a way that will respect the unique needs of individuals and their communities and should be offered financial incentives and regulatory flexibility to do so. Also, County governments are uniquely positioned to optimize the local service delivery system by implementing cost-effective services and eliminating redundancy and waste in the delivery system.

C. Public Health and Wellness: NACo supports an ongoing enhanced focus on disease and injury prevention and health promotion is a way to improve the health of our communities and to reduce health care costs. Healthy communities depend upon a full array of interrelated county services and programs which include access to healthy foods, community development plans, and public works infrastructure projects that promote healthy living and access to affordable housing and shelter. Local public health considerations should be systematically integrated into land use planning and community design processes to help prevent injuries and chronic disease. Likewise, the public health response to emergencies should be fully integrated into each county’s emergency management plan. Policies are also needed to address health inequity, the systemic, avoidable, unfair and unjust differences in health status and mortality rates, as well as the distribution of disease and illness across population groups. Investing in wellness and prevention across all communities will result in better health outcomes, increased productivity and reduce costs associated with chronic diseases.
D. Expanding Coverage: NACo supports universal health care for all with universal health insurance coverage. Existing public health insurance systems should be strengthened and expanded, including Medicare, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). As states and counties attempt to shoulder their legislatively mandated responsibilities to provide care for the indigent and uninsured, federal regulatory barriers should be removed to allow flexibility and innovation at the local level. Restrictions on the expansion of County Organized Health Systems should be lifted and they should be authorized to serve as a public plan option in their service areas.

E. Maintaining a Safety Net: NACo believes that the intergovernmental partnership envisioned in the Medicaid statute should be strengthened. NACo supports the enhanced Medicaid reimbursement rate for the ACA expansion population and the provision requiring the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) to be passed through to counties contributing to the nonfederal share. Local safety nets, supported by Medicaid and disproportionate share hospital (DSH) payments, should not be dismantled to "pay for" universal coverage. DSH payments should not be phased out or down until health insurance coverage expansion and other delivery system reforms are fully implemented and the effects on DSH payments can be accurately assessed. Assumptions should not be made that DSH can be cut by any arbitrary amount on some arbitrary timeline during the implementation of health care reform.

F. Health Workforce: NACo believes that the health professional and paraprofessional workforce must be supported and enhanced. It is important that we sustain training programs and sites of service that enable us to develop a complement of health professionals that can address the needs of a changing, growing and aging population. Because public hospitals have often been teaching hospitals, NACo supports reasonable medical education funding as an integral part of the business model of these institutions.

NACo supports initiatives and programs to recruit, train, license and retain health professionals, and allied professionals and paraprofessionals, on an expedited basis. Funding for existing education and training programs – in secondary, post-secondary and vocational educational settings – should be increased and targeted towards initiatives to expand and diversify the health workforce. Partnerships between local economic developers and workforce development professionals should be encouraged to meet growing health care sector demand. Targeted incentives including scholarships, loan forgiveness and low-interest loan repayment programs should be developed to encourage more providers to enter and remain in primary care and public health careers. Primary care providers should be empowered to – and compensated for – case management services.

G. Health IT: NACo believes the federal government should support the integration of health information technologies into the local health care delivery system, including the behavioral health and substance use treatment systems and county jail health systems. NACo supports efforts to promote the use of a range of information technologies to facilitate appropriate access to health records and improve the standard of care available to patients, while protecting privacy. This includes deployment of broadband technologies to the widest possible geographic footprint. Other tools facilitate evidence-based decision making and e-prescribing. Using broadband technologies, telemedicine applications enable real-time clinical care for geographically distant patients and providers.

H. Long-Term Care: Federal policies should encourage the elderly and disabled to receive the services they need in the least restrictive environment. Since counties provide and otherwise support long term care and other community based services for the elderly and disabled, state and federal regulations and funding programs should give them the flexibility to support the full continuum of home, community-based or institutional care for persons needing assistance with activities of daily living. Nursing home regulatory oversight should be reformed in order to foster more person-centered care environments.
I. Jail Health: NACo believes the federal government should provide health care coverage for otherwise eligible county detainees, pending disposition of charges. Furthermore, a true national partnership is needed to divert the non-violent mentally ill from jail and into appropriate evidence-based treatment in community settings, if possible. Finally, resources should be made available to counties to implement timely, comprehensive pre-trial and re-entry programs so that justice involved individuals will have access to all needed health and social services, including behavioral health and substance abuse treatment, to avoid recidivism and become fully integrated into the community.

MEDICAL LIABILITY REFORM
NACo supports medical liability reform that:

- Is a means to prevent a patient’s loss of access to needed medical care;
- Requires pre-trial professional review of cases to discourage frivolous lawsuits without obstructing the rights of citizens to due process;
- Requires medical liability insurance carriers to justify rate increases that exceed the established state rate; and
- Subjects providers of inadequate medical care to professional discipline.

NACo opposes medical liability reform that imposes mandates or usurps state authority.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING
NACo supports:

- Federal and state governments’ efforts to appropriately and adequately fund essential health services;
- Providing adequate funding to local governments to carry out essential health and administrative functions;
- The use of intergovernmental transfers (IGTs) as an essential means for maximizing the utilization of public funding from all three levels of government;
- An emphasis on primary prevention and health education services as the best tools to contain costs;
- National reporting on health trends or activities that recognize and include the services provided by county government;
- Proposals that enhance federal assistance and increase funding to counties for health services;
- Requiring individuals to pay for their public program coverage on an ability to pay, sliding fee scale basis;
- Providing county public hospitals, participating in the 340B program, with the same discount for inpatient prescription drugs they receive for outpatient prescription drugs. The 340B program should be expanded to include county behavioral health authorities;
- Encouraging case managers and managed health care entities to recognize and use county and other public providers and reimburse them for care provided to Medicaid managed care patients;
- Using alternative delivery methods and treatment settings to reduce costs;
- Redesigning federal and state reimbursement systems to reflect the unique responsibilities of county run health care facilities;
- Ensuring that county health programs are eligible for the same federal reimbursements available to federally funded entities;
- Public reimbursement for services provided to the uninsured and special populations by any provider or profession licensed or authorized by the state to provide health services; and
- A variety of strategies which assist in cost containment for prescription drugs.

NACo opposes:

- Capping federal health care entitlement programs;
- Measures that shift costs to counties; and
- Activities that hamper counties’ ability to negotiate the best possible prices for prescription drugs.
PUBLIC HEALTH
A. Infrastructure: Each county should be served by a strong local public health agency. The elements of a strong infrastructure include a skilled workforce, integrated electronic information and communication systems and effective organization and management. NACo supports:

- The concepts and standards for local public health departments as outlined in the voluntary Public Health Accreditation Standards and Measures;
- Active partnerships among the county’s health care community and other public and private organizations concerned with health;
- Sustained federal support for building and maintaining a local public health infrastructure that is linked with state and federal public health systems; and
- Federal scholarships, loan repayment programs, and direct support for training of all public health professionals particularly those in shortage areas.

B. Preparedness: Local governments and local public health departments are the first responders to public health emergencies. Every county must be protected by a fully prepared governmental public health system. NACo supports:

- Sustained and ample federal funding for public health preparedness;
- Full integration of the public health response to emergencies into each county’s emergency management plan; and
- Federal requirements that allocate a substantial proportion of federal funds to localities.

C. Chronic Disease Prevention: Successful chronic disease prevention requires a combination of individual responsibility for health behaviors and community support for healthy living. NACo supports:

- Collective action at the federal, state, and county levels to create programs, policies, and practices that encourage and facilitate healthy living and appropriate behavioral change;
- Systematic integration of local public health considerations into land use planning and community design processes;
- Policies and programs to improve wellness;
- FDA regulation of tobacco without preemption of stronger local laws and regulations; and
- Federal and state governments and the private sector to collaborate with counties in reducing health care costs associated with preventable disease and disability by creating and supporting programs and actions that promote healthy behavior and the early detection and treatment of preventable diseases.

D. Infectious Disease Control: County public health is responsible for the control of communicable diseases.

1. Immunizations: NACo supports:
   - Increased federal appropriations for immunization programs to provide vaccines to under/uninsured children and other at-risk populations; to build sustainable infrastructure for immunization assessments and immunization outreach and coverage. Immunization programs should include public health departments and public health nurses as access points for vaccines; and
   - Federal purchase and distribution of influenza vaccine during pandemic seasons to address problems of vaccine shortages, delays in deliveries and vaccine availability.

2. HIV/AIDS: NACo supports:
   - Policies that facilitate local flexibility in the use of funds for HIV/AIDS prevention;
   - Full funding and reauthorization for the Ryan White CARE Act;
- Uniform federal requirements for reporting of HIV testing and a national voluntary partner notification program; and
- Continuous training on infection control techniques for all health care workers.

3. **Tuberculosis Control**: NACo supports:
   - Federal funding for local public health departments to provide effective community based TB control services, including supervised therapy; and
   - Federal immigration policies that support TB assessment and control before immigrants enter the United States.

E. **Environmental Health**: Public health departments at the county level work to prevent diseases caused by environmental factors such as unsafe food, housing, and waste management. NACo supports:

   - The formation of a federal/state/local partnership in the establishment, delivery and funding of environmental health protective services;
   - The early and continuous involvement of county officials, as the lead contact, and public health authorities in steps taken under the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Superfund statute to assess hazardous waste and disaster sites, place them on the National Priorities List, and establish and implement appropriate cleanup plans. EPA’s involvement with local authorities should include immediate notification of site discovery;
   - Appropriate testing for lead poisoning according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines, providing appropriate medical and environmental follow-up incentives based on financial need to help finance solutions to lead related hazards and the reporting of cases of lead poisoning to state and local health departments; and
   - Establishment of a national collaborative science-based food safety system that will integrate and fund food safety activities, provide support for county authorities who have primary front-line responsibility for the inspection and compliance of food service establishments and address consumers’ behavior related to safe food handling practices.

F. **Injury Prevention**: Injuries and resulting deaths, particularly those from intentional and unintentional violence, including those from the use of firearms and other weapons, are critical public health and safety concerns. NACo supports:

   - Enhanced federal assistance and increased funding for public health science, programs, and services to prevent injuries;
   - Collaboration among public safety, law enforcement, and public health departments; and
   - Promotion of all strategies to reduce injury-caused disability and death.

G. **Clinical Preventive Services and Health Education**: Public health departments at the county level provide clinical preventive services and health education through such programs as the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), family planning clinics, and health and sexuality education programs for adolescents. NACo supports:

   - The WIC program and other vital child nutrition programs and urges continued funding for them;
   - Comprehensive sexuality education for adolescents, including education about abstinence, resisting peer pressure, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV/AIDS; and
   - Family planning programs that provide information on a wide range of family planning methods with sensitivity to the religious beliefs of the client or recipient. Physician–patient communications should not be dictated, defined or restricted by laws or regulations that restrict a patient’s right to medical information and legal medical procedures.
RURAL HEALTH
NACo supports:

- Elimination of the urban-rural difference in Medicare payments for hospitals;
- Full funding of the geographic blend for Medicare+Choice;
- Tax relief for National Health Service Corps scholarships;
- Tax incentives for health professionals practicing in rural/underserved areas;
- The Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant program for facilities examining their service and financial role in the community;
- Reforms to the Graduate Medical Education program to produce more primary care providers;
- The J-1 visa program which allows foreign medical graduates to practice in underserved areas of the United States;
- Extended Medicare reimbursement for telemedicine to all rural areas and expanded coverage;
- Health Services Outreach grants to enhance services to vulnerable populations;
- Initiatives to enhance rural health research, farm safety, and health and state rural health clearinghouses;
- Initiatives that encourage the assignment of dental students’ participation in the oral health of underserved communities; and
- Initiatives that integrate the efforts of multiple health disciplines in an approach to promote total health and well-being.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
NACo supports requiring the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Indian Health Service to pay for the full cost of health care for enrolled tribal members who live on Indian trust lands, including reimbursement for care given at county facilities.

LONG-TERM CARE
County governments provide and purchase long-term health care. Federal policies and funding must recognize the role and responsibilities of county governments as safety net providers, in assuring necessary and effective services for the elderly and disabled, including community-based and long-term care services. NACo supports:

- Services provided in the least restrictive environment;
- Additional administrative flexibility in federal health financing programs to encourage and enable the expansion of community-based care as a means of avoiding unnecessary institutional care;
- A continuum of home, community-based or institutional care services, including room and board, for persons needing assistance with activities of daily living (ADL);
- The availability of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Medicaid to persons residing in community-based and home-based services;
- The availability of long-term care tax credits; and
- Incentives and support for informal caregivers.

A. Medicare Reimbursement for Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs): SNFs provide needed rehabilitation and skilled nursing for their residents. To ensure access and quality care, NACo supports reimbursement formulas that account for high cost, medically complex patients and that reflect annual changes in the prices of SNF outputs.

B. Survey and Certification: NACo supports:

- The use of benchmarking and outcome measurement systems to determine quality of long-term care services. Those systems should provide objective results that can be easily compared with other providers;
- Collaboration between providers and regulators to fix problems and empower staff to improve quality;
• Clear distinctions between serious offenses and minor offenses;
• Reinvesting fines collected from providers to improve care;
• Devoting more survey resources to poor performing providers; and
• Recognition of providers that are outstanding performers.

C. Staffing Requirements: Staff turnover is a major obstacle to continuity and quality of care. NACo supports:

• Staff empowerment rather than mandated staff ratios to achieve quality care and retention;
• Medicaid and Medicare funding which recognizes the cost and importance of adequate staff; and
• The ability to hire and train more staff of varying skill levels to help provide long-term care services.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Vision and Purpose: The National Association of Counties (NACo) seeks to (1) improve the responsiveness, coordination, accountability, and integration of person-centered behavioral health services to provide timely and appropriate help to individuals, families, and communities; (2) reduce mental health crises, homelessness, and incarceration by strengthening community based services, including early intervention, outreach, engagement, prevention, crisis support, rehabilitation, housing, employment and peer run services for persons of all ages; and (3) ensure that all Americans with mental illnesses, substance use conditions, or intellectual/developmental disabilities, and their families can gain access to evidence-based and emerging best practices based on the values and principles of trauma-informed care and mental health recovery, delivered in a culturally and linguistically competent manner, to ensure that they can fully participate and/or regain full lives in the most integrated settings within their chosen communities.

NACo Positions: Counties represent a major cornerstone for behavioral healthcare services in the United States. They plan, operate and finance public community-based services for persons with mental illnesses, substance use conditions or intellectual/developmental disabilities. For this reason, NACo has endorsed the positions summarized below.

NACo Supports:

Services Development
• Improved community-based care and services enabling individuals to live in the least restrictive environment;
• Implementation of evidence-based prevention and health promotion services;
• Efforts to increase the number of public sector behavioral health professionals and paraprofessionals;
• Efforts to reduce health disparities in behavioral health services with health literacy, language services, and cultural competency training.

Financing of Services
• Extension of Medicaid to persons detained in county jails, pending disposition of charges;
• Medicaid waivers for essential behavioral health innovations;
• States’ managed care waiver requests which offer sole source provisions for providing behavioral health services.

Insurance Reform
• Private and public insurance coverage of behavioral health services, including non-medical interventions;
• Parity in coverage and availability of behavioral health services with other health services, regardless of payer source;
• The removal of Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) exemption of self-insured plans from state insurance regulation, including extending federal behavioral health parity requirements to such plans;
Parity of mental health and substance use benefits in Medicare, in Medicaid beyond the Medicaid expansion, and in all private health insurance plans, including small business plans.

Cost controls allowing the availability of the most effective medications at the lowest cost.

**Federal Government Support**

- Federal funding and legislation to divert non-violent persons with mental illness, substance use and intellectual/developmental disability conditions from county jails and into appropriate care;
- Federal government support and development of behavioral health information, services and research; particularly into causes and cures and the promotion of those findings;
- The National Institute of Mental Health’s efforts to promote systems that finance and deliver care in community settings including reducing federal categorical restrictions;
- Full funding and reauthorization for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA);
- Increased federal funding for school-based behavioral health services targeted to at-risk youth.

**Regulatory Reform**

- State and local flexibility in using substance use and mental health block grants funds to address local problems, including services for persons with co-occurring disorders;
- State flexibility for integrated and concurrent treatment programs for persons with co-occurring disorders;
- Amending Medicaid’s Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion to promote better access to services;
- Federal policies that support the development and funding of long-term mental health support services to counties which experience major natural and manmade disasters;
- State flexibility in determining the length of participation in mental health or substance use treatment that would count toward Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) work requirements.

**NACo Opposes:**

**Regulatory Reform**

- Federal regulations that may exempt state licensing and certification standards or regulations;
- Federal mandates that require states to have a competitive bidding process for when counties are acting as purchasers on behalf of the state; and
- Federal categorical restrictions that limit needed services available to persons with mental illness, substance use or intellectual/developmental disability conditions.

**MEDICAID AND INDIGENT CARE**

The current Medicaid program reflects four decades of national consensus that the federal government bears primary responsibility for providing health care to the country’s most vulnerable citizens. This consensus and the unique federal, state and county partnerships in administering and financing Medicaid services should inform all changes to the system. Such reforms must require state Medicaid agencies to include county officials in state decisions regarding the design and administration of the Medicaid program in each state. NACo supports:

- Fiscal relief to state and local governments to protect the Medicaid program;
- An increase in the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP):
  - Any proposal for an increase in the FMAP should protect current eligibility for Medicaid and have a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that current Medicaid eligibility within a state will be sustained;
  - To the greatest extent possible, any proposal for an increase in the FMAP should be exclusively in the form of an increase in the state’s FMAP and not in the form of a block grant; and
Any FMAP increase must be passed through to counties commensurate with their financial contributions to the program.

- The state option to use provider taxes to raise a portion of their non-federal share for Medicaid as long as that mechanism increases the resources going to health care;
- Medicaid coverage of all legal immigrants and HIV infected individuals, while maintaining traditional preventive and case management services by local public health programs;
- Swift action to help counties serve the growing population of patients seeking uncompensated care in the nation’s county emergency rooms and hospitals;
- Expanding Medicaid eligibility and enrollment education for women and children, as well as providing greater flexibility to states in using the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) funds, including increasing the length of time that individual states have to spend their unexpended federal allotment and increasing federal funds for outreach;
- Allow redistribution of fifty percent of unspent SCHIP funds to states that spent all their allotment while allowing the other unspent funds to be retained by states three years after enactment of such legislation extending use of the funds;
- Fund efforts to reach qualified but unenrolled children and expand SCHIP to cover the parents of SCHIP qualified children;
- Legislation to restore Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility to all legal immigrants;
- A stronger disproportionate share hospital (DSH) program that assists systems serving large numbers of the medically uninsured and Medicaid recipients;
- Keep DSH funds separate from other Medicaid funds and strengthen and protect the DSH program in any Medicaid reform proposal;
- Increase allotments for low DSH states in future legislation, but not at the expense of other states;
- Any federal programmatic changes to explicitly address and support the dual, interrelated roles of counties in providing personal and public health services to the uninsured, the underinsured and entire communities;
- Comprehensive reform of the Medicaid waiver requirements and process to enable counties and states to implement clinically efficient and cost-effective health services;
- Legislation that would create a state option to create a Medicaid buy-in to expand Medicaid coverage to children with disabilities up to age 21, who would be eligible for SSI disability benefits but for their income or resources;
- Legislation to create a new Medicaid option for states to finance an array of intensive community-based services for adults with severe and persistent mental illnesses and children with serious mental and emotional disturbances;
- All Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Program services will continue to be available regardless of enrollment in any benefit package; and
- Continued utilization of Home and Community Based waivers as a service model for the future with a county government voice and influence in how those waiver programs are designed and implemented in states where counties are responsible for administering them or for paying all or part of the non-federal share of the waivers.

NACo opposes:

- Cuts to all Medicaid programs;
- Capping the amount of the federal contribution to Medicaid or Medicare;
- Any action to restrict the definition of allowable services under the Rehabilitation Option;
- Citizenship and identity documentation requirements for Medicaid eligibility that delay service delivery;
- Administrative approval of state benefit packages that exempt services under a State Medicaid plan or require “contracts” between the beneficiary and the plan; and
- A definition of third party liability that shifts financial responsibility to county governments.
HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND CAPITAL FINANCING

NACo supports:

- Funding of health and hospital construction grant programs;
- Financing and taxing mechanisms for health facilities and providers that incorporate attention to the provision of indigent care;
- Expansion or construction of all health care facilities, the acquisition of equipment and allocation of health care resources to be carefully managed through a local planning process;
- Maintenance of the county-based infrastructure for assuring delivery of care;
- Priority to be given to new construction projects for public health care facilities and to modernization and renovation projects for existing public facilities;
- Priority to be given to purchasing and equipping mobile, clinical or health service outreach facilities; and
- Enforcement of regulations prohibiting refusal of care for financial reasons or transfer of patients for financial reasons.

FEDERAL ROLE

The federal government should be responsible for assuring that all citizens have access to adequate and appropriate health care services, and that persons with disabilities can retain health benefits upon returning to work. NACo supports:

- Federal research into serious diseases that affect a large part of the population;
- Adequate funding of federal health care programs so that they do not increase the burden on the local tax base;
- Efforts to control the rate of growth of health care expenditures;
- Reforms to the Medicare and Medicaid systems that will insure optimal benefits to beneficiaries and full reimbursement to county providers;
- Federal health insurance programs as the primary payer of benefits and services provided to all eligible beneficiaries, particularly those who are dually eligible;
- Reimbursement to counties for providing preventive services, prenatal health care, treatment and testing of communicable diseases, dialysis, and chemotherapy treatments to all immigrants;
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) reimbursement to counties for the care provided to injured or sick undocumented immigrants that Border Patrol officers apprehend;
- Federal government reimbursement to counties for the care provided to humanitarian parolees;
- The ability of states and counties to use their own funds to provide health care services to immigrants regardless of their status, without a reduction of federal financial responsibility for those services;
- The federal government to require states, in consultation with county governments, to set Medicaid reimbursement rates at levels that do not discourage providers from accepting Medicaid patients;
- Measures to reform these programs in the context of the entire system of financing health care, including costs to deliver services and utilization of a wage index formula that does not unfairly perpetuate low wages and geographic wage inequities;
- Efforts by the federal government to develop a single claims form and development of electronic billing as a means to reduce administrative costs in consultation with state and county governments, insurers and providers;
- Changes in the current federal policy that will allow a person receiving federal benefits who has been charged with a crime but not convicted to continue to be eligible for such entitlements including, but not limited to, Medicare, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Veterans, and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) benefits until such time as they may be convicted and sentenced to an institution;
- Protecting the privacy of individual medical records in a way that does not impede the flow of information necessary to coordinate care among multiple providers efficiently and cost-effectively;
• The importation of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved prescription drugs manufactured in
FDA approved facilities to increase access to safe, affordable prescription drugs; and
• Fully funding veterans’ services especially those that support community treatment for mental illness and
that allow for reimbursement to community agencies for services provided to veterans.

NACo opposes the imposition of restrictions upon reimbursement monies.

HEALTH RESOLUTIONS

Resolution Calling on the Federal Drug Administration to Finalize Rules Around
Electronic Cigarettes and Other Novel Tobacco Products

Issue: Federal Drug Administration regulation of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and novel products such as
nicotine gels and dissolvables.

Adopted Policy: Urge the Federal Drug Administration to act swiftly and implement rules for the sale, manufacture,
distribution, and marketing of electronic cigarettes and novel products.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution Encouraging the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to
Require Private Insurance Companies to Pay for Health Costs for their Preadjudicated
Clients

Issue: Private insurance companies’ “inmate exclusion” shifts health care costs from preadjudicated inmates to
counties.

Adopted Policy: NACo urges the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to prohibit insurers from
denying reimbursement under health benefit plans for covered services provided to preadjudicated persons in the
custody of local supervisory authorities.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution Endorsing the Vision and Goals of the National Prevention Strategy

Issue: Support for the National Prevention Strategy.

Adopted Policy: NACo endorses the overarching vision and goal of the National Prevention Strategy and will
support actions and promote policies that support its effective implementation across all levels of government and in
communities.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution to Proposed Changes to the Health Insurance Portability and
Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Issue: Treatment providers for substance abuse disorders such as opiate abuse are not always fully aware of
what the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) does/does not allow when it comes to
disclosing patient safety concerns to appropriate parties (i.e. family members or law enforcement officials).
Furthermore, treatment providers are confined by strict language within HIPAA, which indicates disclosure is limited to when there is a threat of both “serious and imminent” danger to the patient or others.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo urges Congress to amend language in HIPAA to clarify that treatment providers may disclose their concerns about a patient’s safety to appropriate parties when they believe in “good faith” that there is a threat of "serious or imminent" danger to the patient or others. Currently, disclosure is limited to when there is a threat of “serious and imminent” danger to the patient or others.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**

**Resolution on Changing Nursing Home Oversight to Support and Promote Culture Change**

**Issue:** Regulatory barriers to improving nursing home culture.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo urges the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to remove barriers and regulations that hinder providers from making transformative environmental, administrative and care practice changes that promote positive outcomes to resident and family satisfaction and improved quality of care and quality of life.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**

**Resolution on Flagged Organ Transplant Programs**

**Issue:** Organ transplant programs are being flagged by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for having survival rates that fall below certain statistical numbers. In some cases, programs with 94% one-year survival rates have been flagged. Flagged programs reduce transplant activity, especially for certain populations (elderly and minorities) and avoid the use of marginal organs even though patients’ survival rates would be significantly higher than not being transplanted at all.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo urges Congress and CMS to put an immediate moratorium on the flagging of organ transplant programs using outcome measures. Lowering the number of programs being flagged would allow these organ transplant programs to accept more marginal organs for transplant and increase transplant rates especially for minorities and the elderly.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**

**Resolution on Immigration Health Care**

**Issue:** Improving immigrant access to health care coverage.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo supports extending eligibility to anyone residing in the United States, regardless of immigration status, to purchase Qualified Health Plan coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace exchanges, including access to premium assistance. The federal government should help local health departments fund public health services for immigrants living and working in our counties.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**
Resolution on National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program

Issue: County prisons are not eligible for designation as health professional shortage areas for the purpose of the National Health Service Corps.

Adopted Policy: NACo urges Congress to amend the National Health Service Corps loan repayment program and allow County and municipal jails to be eligible for the program. Current law excludes County jails from being designated as health professional shortage areas and NACo urges Congress to review this designation and allow County and municipal jails to be named health professional shortage areas.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution on Needle Exchange

Issue: the use of federal funds to support syringe access programs.

Adopted Policy: NACo urges Congress to repeal the ban on the use of federal funds to support syringe access programs in order to curb the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis, and other bloodborne infections related to injection drug use.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution on Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness

Issue: Local health departments play a vital role in promoting and maintaining the nation’s health and security. They have legal authorities and perform preparedness functions and duties to ensure the safety and well-being of counties in the face of potential public health emergencies.

Adopted Policy: To ensure the public’s health and safety, NACo urges the Administration and Congress to provide adequate funding for programs authorized in the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act (P.L. 113-5) which build and sustain local infrastructure for public health emergency preparedness.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution on Persistent Health Disparities

Issue: Persistent health disparities.

Adopted Policy: NACo supports legislation to reduce health disparities and address the social determinants of health, increase the diversity and cultural and linguistic competencies of the health workforce, and improve environmental justice. This must include significant direct federal funding for counties to implement programs designed to reduce disparities, by direct service delivery and in partnership with providers.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution on Responding to the Behavioral Health Needs of our Returning Veterans

Issue: Behavioral health needs of returning veterans.

Adopted Policy: NACo supports policies to ensure that:
• U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) funds are made available to reimburse counties for the services provided to veterans eligible for VA services and for services provided to veterans awaiting determination of eligibility.

• VA funds are made available to reimburse services provided to veterans eligible for VA services by public and private providers under contract with the VA.

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) funds are made available to reimburse counties for the services provided to veterans eligible for DOD services.

• Appropriate county level data are available so that counties know how many veterans are returning to their local areas.

• Appropriate legislation and guidance from the Administration are available to correct gaps and deficiencies in the DOD and VA service delivery systems.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution on the Medicaid Institution for Mental Disease Exclusion

Issue: Needed revisions to the Medicaid Institution for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion.

Adopted Policy: NACo calls on Congress to amend, but not eliminate, the current IMD exclusion for adults between ages 21 and 64, as follows:

For non-hospital, community-based mental health and substance use residential care for adults ages 21 to 64, the exclusion should be revised to reflect modern evidence based practices and current economic realities. Thus, for persons ages 21 to 64 served in these non-hospital residential placements of size 17 and larger through evidence based programs, up to 90 days of care per year should be eligible for federal reimbursement. Beyond 90 days, the IMD exclusion should still remain in effect.

For hospital-based mental health and substance use care for adults ages 21 to 64, the exclusion should be revised to reflect improvements and efficiencies that have been made in hospital-based care, plus the economic reality of modern managed care, which assures that only the most minimal, necessary, inpatient care is provided. Thus, for persons ages 21 to 64 served in these hospital placements of size 17 and larger through evidence-based programs, up to 15 days of care per year should be eligible for reimbursement. Beyond 15 days, the IMD exclusion should remain in effect.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution on the National Conversation on Mental Health

Issue: County role in the national conversation on mental health.

Adopted Policy: NACo supports the goals of the Administration’s ongoing effort to encourage a national conversation to increase understanding and awareness about mental health and to identify ways to reduce stigma and to expand coverage and improve access to mental health services, especially for young people and veterans. NACo calls on the Administration to continue to recognize counties as essential partners these efforts and to engage county officials as additional national and local conversations are planned and implemented.

Approved | July 13, 2015
Resolution on Treatment of Substance Use Conditions

Issue: Need for new policy on treatment for substance use conditions.

Adopted Policy: Treatment for substance use conditions should be based upon proven evidence based practices, including when appropriate and necessary, medication assisted treatment. Such care always should be accompanied by assessments of improvement and outcome to assure that the care provided actually is working.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution Supporting Local Efforts for Mobile Support Teams

Issue: Address the need for local health departments’ mobile support teams to work closely with law enforcement agencies to promote safety and emotional stability when a behavioral health crisis occurs.

Adopted Policy: NACo supports legislative efforts at the federal and state levels to fully fund and promote mobile support teams within a local health department. NACo urges federal and state matching funds to maximize financial support for local jurisdictions in implementing mobile support teams. Law enforcement agencies can coordinate with a mobile support team on responding efficiently to a behavioral health crisis. A mobile support team can provide immediate resources in an emerging crisis to help deescalate a sensitive situation, provide referrals for medical and social services and provide a crisis intervention.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution Supporting Alternate Service Delivery for Veterans and Their Families

Issue: Address capacity and efficiency of the Veterans Administration system in provision of health care and related support services to veterans and their families.

Adopted Policy: NACo supports legislative and administrative action at the federal and state levels to develop alternate means of providing health care and related support services to veterans and their families, including partnership with traditional for-profit, non-profit, county-based and community health care providers.

Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution Supporting Amendment of 42 CFR Privacy Provisions to Create a Uniform Set of Regulations Based on HIPAA Privacy Rules

Issue: Interagency coordination to assist “high utilizers.”


Approved | July 13, 2015

Resolution Supporting Efforts in the Prevention and Treatment of Obesity and Overweight

Issue: Reduce obesity and overweight and improve wellness.

Adopted Policy: NACo recognizes obesity and overweight as conditions that can persist from childhood to adulthood, that are associated with chronic disease and that cause preventable and premature deaths in adults,
adolescents and children. NACo supports local public health department leadership in obesity and overweight prevention.

Approved | July 13, 2015

**Resolution Supporting Funding for Alzheimer's Disease Research, Community Education and Outreach, and Caregiver Support**

**Issue:** Lack of sufficient funding for Alzheimer's disease research, Alzheimer's community education and outreach, and resources for caregivers, family members, and those afflicted with Alzheimer's disease.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo supports the continuous and increased use of federal funds to support Alzheimer's disease research, Alzheimer's community education and outreach, and resources for caregivers, family members, and those afflicted with Alzheimer's disease.

Approved | July 13, 2015

**Resolution Supporting Improved Quality in Nursing Homes through Workforce Development and Creative Staffing Models**

**Issue:** Staff turnover is a major obstacle to continuity, quality of care and quality of life in nursing homes. Medicaid and Medicare funding, which recognizes the cost and importance of adequate staff, and the ability to hire, train and retain staff of varying skill levels, helps to provide high quality and person-centered long-term care services.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo urges Congress to authorize innovative demonstration projects to test models of care that use direct-care workers (DCWs) in advanced roles.

Approved | July 13, 2015

**Resolution Supporting Ongoing Federal Support for Local Safety Net Providers**

**Issue:** Need to maintain strong health care safety net system as the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is implemented.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo urges the federal government to ensure the availability of adequate and sustainable funding for safety net providers as they continue to care for the uninsured.

Approved | July 13, 2015

**Resolution Supporting Provisions of the Affordable Care Act That May Help County Safety Net and Behavioral Health Programs**

**Issue:** Essential need to implement key features of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA).

**Adopted Policy:** NACo supports full funding for, and implementation of, the provisions of the ACA that help counties meet the service needs of low income and disabled populations. Specifically, NACo supports maintaining and expanding affordable health coverage and benefits to uninsured and underinsured residents who rely on county health care delivery systems – including the Medicaid expansion. NACo also supports the ACA’s provisions to improve care coordination to ensure that everyone has a medical/health home for efficient, accessible and cost-effective care; to improve access to preventive care and health promotion for underserved populations; and to
promote the use of peer supports and counselors, together with effective care coordination that spans health and social support services.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**

**Resolution Supporting Development and Expansion of Parity for Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Under the Affordable Care Act**

**Issue:** Parity for mental health medical coverage for newly ensured populations under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

**Adopted Policy:** NACo supports implementation of the ACA so as to ensure access to the highest quality mental health and substance use disorder services for newly insured populations.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**

**Resolution to Support the Passage of H.R. 1769/S. 901 to Fund VA Research on the Health Effects of Toxins on the Children and Grandchildren of Veterans**

**Issue:** This Resolution calls on NACo to support federal legislation (H.R. 1769 and S. 901 are identical bills). “The Toxic Research Exposure Act” would create a toxins research unit within the VA to proceed with medical research on how exposure to agent orange, burn pits and depleted uranium (“toxins”) may affect the biological health of children and grandchildren of veterans who served in the military.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo should urge Congress to pass H.R. 1769/S. 901 to take full responsibility for understanding and addressing not just the direct impact of toxins exposure on the health of those who served our nation, but also for the inherited impacts of toxins on the health of these veterans’ children and grandchildren. The bill would create a national center to research, diagnose and treat the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during military service.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**

**Resolution Urging the Federal Government to Suspend, Instead of Terminate, Medicaid Coverage for Incarcerated Individuals**

**Issue:** Medicaid benefits may be withdrawn when an individual is incarcerated as opposed to convicted.

**Adopted Policy:** Urge Congress to pass legislation that:

a) amends federal law to prohibit states from terminating eligibility for individuals who are inmates of public institutions or residents of Institutes for Mental Disease based solely on their status as inmates or residents; and

b) requires states to establish a process under which an inmate or resident of an Institute for Mental Disease, who continues to meet all applicable eligibility requirements, is placed in a suspended status so that the state does not claim FFP for services the individual receives, but the person remains on the state’s rolls as being eligible for Medicaid; and

c) once release or discharge from the facility is anticipated, require states to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that an eligible individual is placed in payment status so that he or she can begin receiving Medicaid-covered services immediately upon leaving the facility.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**
Resolution Supporting Charity Care Requirements for Non-Profit Health Care Facilities

**Issue:** Charity care requirements for non-profit and tax-exempt health care facilities.

**Adopted Policy:** NACo supports imposing charity care requirements on non-profit and tax-exempt health care facilities, including standards that measure facilities’ access to and utilization of tax-exempt capital, to objectively determine the actual amount health care providers tender to those in need against the value of tax exemptions that the facilities receive.

**Approved | July 13, 2015**