



**--- American Heart Association FY 2024-2025 Operating Budget Requests ---**

**--- PROVISIONS WE ASK THE SENATE TO AMEND ---**

**1. Increase Tobacco Use Prevention Fund to the Governor's Proposed Level**

- Line item #440656
- **REQUEST** - Increase appropriation back to the Governor's proposed \$20 million in each year of the biennium.
  - House current appropriation -- \$15 million annually.
  - Considering population size and percentage of smokers, the CDC recommends that Ohio spend \$132 million annually on tobacco prevention programs.
  - Ohio collects an estimated \$1.4 billion annually from tobacco revenue from tobacco tax revenues and master settlement agreement payments combined.
  - An estimated 20,200 deaths are caused by smoking each year.
- In 2022, Ohio's smoking rate is 20.8%, behind only West Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana.
  - Over 2.4 million smokers in Ohio
  - National smoking rate - 15.5%
- Comprehensive, well-funded tobacco control programs help prevent youth from starting to use tobacco products and support and promote cessation among current tobacco users. ACS CAN recommends states dedicate a portion of tobacco tax and other tobacco-related revenue for tobacco control.

**--- PROVISIONS WE ASK THE SENATE TO MAINTAIN ---**

**2. Maintain House-Appropriated Funding for Ohio High Schools to Ensure That All Graduating Students Meet the CPR Training Curriculum Requirement**

- Ohio is expected to have 119,450 students in this incoming senior class.
- **REQUEST** - Maintain the \$598,000 appropriated to GRF 200597 (Program and Project Support) to specifically cover this additional cost of training.
  - The appropriation is determined by multiplying the number of projected regular public-school graduates by \$5.
    - The \$5 is based on an "average" per student cost to provide non-credentialed CPR training (looking across multiple training products from multiple organizations).
- Heart disease is a costly and deadly burden to the state of Ohio.
  - In 2020, heart disease killed more than 30,000 Ohioans (leading cause)
    - 13th highest rate of deaths from heart disease in the nation.
  - Nationally, 1 out of every 4 deaths is due to heart disease.
- During cardiac arrest, immediate CPR can double or triple a person's chance of survival.

**3. Maintain House-Appropriated Funds for Produce Perks (SNAP Double Up Bucks) to Expand Services to Reach More SNAP Recipients Across the State**

- **REQUEST** – Maintain the House-appropriated \$1,000,000 in each fiscal year within the Department of Job and Family Service’s TANF Block Grant
  - Appropriation item #600689
- Produce Perks (PP) is Ohio’s nutrition incentive program, doubling the purchasing power of SNAP consumers to purchase fresh, healthy fruits and vegetables from Ohio farmer’s markets and grocery-retailers across the state.
  - PP provides a \$1-for-\$1 match for SNAP consumers to buy healthy, local produce, Produce Perks increases affordable access to healthy foods for Ohioans.
- Since 2017, Produce Perks has generated more than \$10.7M in healthy food purchases here in Ohio - creating more than \$32M in local economic impact.
  - These additional dollars will help PP to significantly expand their footprint across the state to reach more Ohioans.

**4. Maintain House-Added Provisions that Codify the Current Stroke Registry and Add “Thrombectomy-Capable” as a Stroke Facility Designation.**

- **REQUEST** – Maintain provisions from House Bill 22 (135<sup>th</sup> GA) that will codify the current stroke registry used by the Department of Health to track and maintain quality stroke care in the state.
- **What does it do?**
  - Requires all hospitals recognized in Ohio as Comprehensive, Primary, or Acute Stroke Ready, Thrombectomy-Capable, or any Primary Stroke Centers that attain supplementary levels of distinction, to participate in a registry that will capture certain imperative data markers of each stroke patients care.
  - The data will be collected and housed in a central database within the Department of Health.
  - The Ohio Department of Health & Hospital Quality Improvement teams will have access to the data to determine where improvements in stroke care can be made across Ohio.
  - Allows for rulemaking implementation by ODH.
  - Requires that all information collected does not identify, or tend to identify, any particular patient.
- **What it doesn’t do:**
  - Does **not** change any of the existing laws or rules regarding Stroke Center Designation.
  - Does **not** increase the liability for currently-reporting hospitals by mandating data sharing.
- **Why is it necessary?**
  - The goal of this legislation is to improve care and save lives, which will also save on Medicaid & private insurance rehabilitation dollars. Approximately 6,000 stroke patients die every year in Ohio.

## 5. **Maintain Implementation and Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1 Upgrade Across Ohio**

- AHA asks that the legislature maintain the governor's proposed funding and the included framework for the statewide implementation of the Next Generation 9-1-1 system.
  - The governor proposed \$28.1M in '24 and \$17.7M in '25 to provide funding to assist local governments' upgrade from current 9-1-1 systems.
- **Benefits of an upgraded 911 system:**
  - Create a system to better respond to everyday emergencies and save Ohio lives. For example, lay rescuer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), just one aspect of the NextGen training, is a critical link in the chain of survival while emergency vehicles are in transit to the scene, currently less than half those experiencing an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) receive lay rescuer CPR before emergency professionals arrive.
  - The system allows for precise positioning of the 9-1-1 caller to increase accuracy and effectiveness of law enforcement and first responders when arriving at a scene.
  - Providing first responders with key pieces of information before they arrive at the scene. This information can include medical information, pictures, and even a live video of the scene.
  - It is easier to access than the current system, with the capability to text 9-1-1 and provide detailed information to dispatchers, thus increasing access for Ohioans with disabilities or potential victims of domestic violence.
  - Information can be transferred across county lines and across multiple jurisdictions with ease.