

## NFPRHA Analysis

# Final Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations

On December 20, 2022, Congress released its omnibus funding package for fiscal year (FY) 2023, which passed the Senate on December 22 and the House on December 23. The president signed it into law on December 29. Despite strong proposals in the House- and Senate-proposed bills, the final package contained only small increases for public health programs and no improvements at all for reproductive health priorities, including the Title X family planning program.

## LAW OVERVIEW

- The final spending package appropriated \$1.7 trillion for FY 2022, including \$858 billion in defense spending and \$773 billion in non-defense spending. Those increases were 9.7 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, when compared to FY 2022.
- The law provided \$209.9 billion in funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. The package included just \$286.5 million for the Title X program, marking its ninth consecutive year of level funding.
- In order to pass the Senate, this package needed 60 votes in the Senate, including at least 10 Republicans. As such, the package was substantially less progressive than the bills passed by the House Appropriations Committee, which required no Republican support, and the draft proposed by the Senate, which was written entirely by Democrats.

## POLICY PROPOSALS

- The law did not include new language proposed by the House and Senate to emphasize the critical role of the Title X family planning program to provide access to high-quality, medically accurate, and patient-led family planning and sexual health care to people who have low incomes and/or are un- or under-insured.
- The final package retained all existing bans on abortion coverage. This included the Hyde amendment, which bars Labor-HHS funds from paying for abortions outside of

- very limited exceptions, and the Weldon amendment, which makes it easier for health care providers and institutions to refuse to provide or refer for abortions.
- The law includes a permanent increase in the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands, as well as a five-year extension of the increased FMAP for Puerto Rico.

## SPECIFIC FUNDING LEVELS

*Comparisons below are provided to the enacted FY 2022 appropriations bills signed into law in March 2022.*

- \$286.5 million for the Title X family planning program, level funding.
- \$1.9 billion in discretionary funding for the Section 330 federally qualified health center program, an increase of \$110 million.
- \$883 million for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program, an increase of \$75 million.
- \$1.4 billion for CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and TB prevention, a \$46 million increase.
- \$2.6 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, an increase of \$76 million.
- \$1.7 billion for the Social Services Block Grant, level funding.
- \$101 million for the evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention program, level funding.
- \$35 million for abstinence-only education programs, level funding.
- \$6 billion for WIC, level funding.