

NFPRHA Analysis

President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2021

On February 10, 2020, President Trump released his fiscal year (FY) 2021 budget request. While the proposal has no force of law by itself nor is Congress bound to adopt it, President Trump's approach, if enacted, would be devastating to the poor and low-income people who rely on the safety net, including for health care. The following is NFPRHA's analysis of relevant sections of the White House budget plan that would impact the publicly funded family planning network and the individuals and communities it serves.

Comparisons below are provided to the enacted FY 2020 appropriations bills passed in December 2019.

OVERARCHING BUDGET FRAMEWORK

- The budget plan, titled "A Budget for America's Future," proposes \$4.8 trillion in spending in FY 2021, including \$1.5 trillion in discretionary programs and \$3 billion in mandatory spending. The budget cuts nondefense discretionary funds by five percent and increases discretionary defense funding by 0.3 percent, which is not in alignment with the FY 2021 budget deal passed by Congress in 2019.
- The budget plan includes \$96.4 billion for discretionary programs within the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), a cut of nine percent. The cuts to discretionary programs are inconsistent with the president's public commitment to end the opioid and HIV/AIDS epidemics.

HARMFUL POLICY PROPOSALS

- The plan seeks to prohibit any funding in the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (Labor-HHS), including Title X family planning funding, from going to Planned Parenthood affiliates by targeting essential community providers that provide abortions or contract with abortion providers and that received more than \$23 million in Title X funding in FY 2018.

- The budget proposal promotes the inclusion of work requirements in all state Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs and increased scrutiny of enrollees' eligibility for the programs. The budget assumes substantial cuts to the federal safety net due to that change.
- The plan maintains the Hyde Amendment, which bars abortion coverage in Medicaid, and the Weldon and Church Amendments, which limit access to health services by allowing health care refusals.

SPECIFIC FUNDING REQUESTS

- \$286.5 million for the Title X family planning program, level funding when compared to FY 2020.
- \$1.7 billion in funding for the Section 330 federally qualified health center program, an increase of \$102 million.
- \$761 million for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program, an increase of \$73 million.
- \$1.6 billion for CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and TB prevention, a \$279 million increase.
- \$5.5 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a \$548 million cut.
- \$2.5 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, an increase of \$95 million.
- Elimination of the Social Services Block Grant.
- Elimination of the evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention program.

LOOKING AHEAD

- The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will produce their own appropriations bills in spring and summer 2020 based on the budget deal passed by Congress in 2019, which includes higher topline spending levels for nondefense discretionary programs. Neither committee is required to consider the president's budget when crafting their bills.