

NFPRHA Analysis

The President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024

On March 9, 2023, President Biden released his FY 2024 budget request. While the proposal has no force of law, and Congress is not bound to adopt it, the document serve as an important statement of the administration's priorities. Below is NFPRHA's analysis of portions of the proposal that are relevant to the publicly funded family planning network and the individuals and communities it serves.

OVERALL BUDGET FRAMEWORK

- The budget plan proposes \$6.9 trillion in spending in FY 2024, including \$1.9 trillion for discretionary programs and \$3.9 trillion in mandatory spending.¹ Relative to the FY 2023 omnibus, this proposal increases nondefense discretionary funds by 24% and increases discretionary defense funding by 3%.
- The budget plan includes \$144 billion for discretionary programs within the US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS), an 11.5% increase over the final FY 2023 appropriations level.

POLICY PROPOSALS

- The president's budget recommends a historic \$512 million for the Title X family planning program, a 79% increase over the FY 2023 final appropriation of \$286.5 million. If enacted, this would be the highest funding level ever achieved for the program. In addition, the budget notes that Title X is a key part of the administration's health equity and reproductive health access strategies.
- The president's budget is identical to the president's FY 2023 proposal with regard to abortion coverage bans. For the second year in a row, the plan removes the Hyde amendment, which bars abortion coverage in Medicaid and other HHS programs, and the ban on the District of Columbia using its locally raised funds to provide abortion coverage to Medicaid enrollees in the district. However, the proposal retains

¹ Discretionary spending refers to funds appropriated annually by Congress, while mandatory spending includes programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid that do not need annual funding from Congress. In addition to these two broad categories, the federal government also owes interest payments on the national debt.

a ban on health insurance plans for federal employees that include abortion coverage and on federal inmates receiving abortion care while incarcerated. The plan also retains the Weldon amendment, which prohibits federal agencies, state and local governments, and other programs that receive money under the Labor-HHS appropriations bill from "discriminating" against individuals, health care facilities, insurance plans, and other entities that refuse to provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

- The budget did not include any new funding for clinical services related to sexually transmitted infections, despite recommendations from the National Coalition of STD Directors, NFPRHA, and dozens of other organizations.

SPECIFIC FUNDING REQUESTS

The president's FY 2024 discretionary budget amounts are listed below, along with any increase or decrease in proposed funding levels when compared to the FY 2023 omnibus appropriations measure signed into law in December 2022.

- \$512 million for the Title X family planning program, an increase of \$225.5 million
- \$1.8 billion in discretionary funding for the Section 330 federally qualified health center program, an increase of \$80 million
- \$937 million for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program, an increase of \$122 million
- \$1.5 billion for CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and TB prevention, a \$153 million increase
- \$6.3 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a \$300 million increase
- \$2.7 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, an increase of \$125 million
- \$1.7 billion for the Social Services Block Grant, the same as current funding
- \$111 million for the evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention program, an increase of \$10 million
- No funds for discretionary abstinence-only programs, a reduction of \$35 million