

NFPRHA Analysis

President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2020

In March 2019, President Trump released his fiscal year (FY) 2020 budget request in two parts – an overview document on March 11 and detailed information on March 18. These documents outlined the administration's federal spending priorities for FY 2020, which begins on October 1, 2019. 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 safety-net health care programs. 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 2019 appropriations bills passed in September 2018 and February 2019.

OVERARCHING BUDGET FRAMEWORK

- The budget plan, titled "A Budget for a Better America," proposes \$4.7 trillion in spending in FY 2020 for both mandatory and discretionary spending. The budget cuts nondefense discretionary funds by 9% and increases discretionary defense funding by 5%.
- The budget plan includes \$1.2 trillion in mandatory funding and \$87.1 billion for discretionary programs within the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Funding to these levels would be a decrease of \$8.3 billion in discretionary funding over the FY 2019 president's budget and a decrease of \$91 billion over the FY 2019 enacted appropriations law. The cuts to discretionary programs are particularly incongruous given 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 Labor-HHS appropriations bill, including Title X, 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 assumes the passage of the Graham-Cassidy proposal to repeal the Affordable Care Act and allow for both block grants and per-capita caps for Medicaid. This proposal, and other suggestions to modify the Medicaid program, would result in millions of Americans losing health insurance coverage. Bills to enact these changes failed to pass Congress in 2017 and have not been considered since.

SPECIFIC FUNDING REQUESTS

- \$286.5 million for the Title X family planning program, level funding when compared to FY 2019.
- \$1.5 billion in funding for the Section 330 federally qualified health center program (level funding).
- \$661 million for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, a decrease of \$17 million.
- \$1.3 billion for CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STIs, and TB prevention, a \$186 million increase.
- \$5.8 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a \$325 million cut.
- \$2.4 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, an increase of \$70 million.
- Elimination of the Social Services Block Grant.
- Elimination of the evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention program.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Congress still needs to pass a budget resolution for FY 2020, which would allow it to spend above the sequester levels required by current law. Those levels are well below current funding amounts and would be devastating to programs across the federal government.
- The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will produce their own appropriations bills in spring and summer 2019. Neither committee is required to consider the president's budget when crafting their bills.