

President's FY2023 Budget Highlights

President Biden's budget request would, among other provisions propose to:

- Provide investments to increase access to behavioral health care, including by changing longstanding Medicare policy for coverage of psychiatric services and requiring greater coverage of behavioral health services without beneficiary cost-sharing.
- Increase federal investments in a number of workforce programs with specific focus on building nursing and behavioral health specialist workforce, focusing on the needs of underserved areas, and improving training in diversity and health equity.
- Invest in federal capabilities to prepare for and respond to future pandemics and other high consequence biological threats; and
- Make new investments into health research and development against diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and dementia

Detailed highlights of the President's budget below:

- National Institutes of Health (NIH) – Total of \$49 billion in discretionary funding, including an estimated \$275 million increase for NIH's base budget compared to the final funding levels in the FY 22 omnibus, and an investment of \$5 billion for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H), \$4 billion more than Congress provided in FY 2022.
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
 - Budget proposes \$196.2 million (38%) increase for the Title VII health professions programs, including:
 - \$109.5 million for diversity training programs for a \$15.4 million (16.3%) increase.
 - \$1.75 million (4%) cut to Area Health Education Centers (AHECs).
 - \$235.3 million (145%) increase to mental and behavioral health training programs.
 - Eliminates the \$50 million Medical Student Education program.
 - Teaching Health Centers GME (THCGME) – Budget proposes no increase above last year at \$119.3 million mandatory funding (801 resident FTE in FY 2023).
 - Children's Hospitals GME (CHGME) – Budget proposes a cut of \$25 million (7%) to \$350 million.
 - National Health Service Corps (NHSC) – Budget includes an increase of \$88 million to discretionary appropriations to \$210 million. This plus \$292 in mandatory funding would bring the program to \$502 million total.
 - Rural Residency – The program is proposed for an increase of \$2 million (7%) for \$13 million total.
 - Maternal Mental Health – Budget proposes \$10 million to support providers' capacity to screen for and treat maternal mental health conditions, as well as \$7 million to support the creation of a maternal mental health hotline.
- Veterans Affairs (VA) research: \$916 million for a \$34 million, 3.9% increase.
- National Science Foundation (NSF) – Budget proposes \$10.5 billion for a \$1.65B, 18.7% increase
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) – Total of \$416 million for a \$66 million, 18.8% increase.

- Mental and Behavioral Health –
 - Within the Department of Health and Human Services, the budget proposes \$7.5 billion in FY 2023 to support the creation of a Mental Health System Transformation fund.
 - The budget would provide \$275 million over ten years to the Department of Labor to enhance enforcement of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act and extends mental health parity protections to Medicare beneficiaries. The budget also would require that insurers cover a minimum of three behavioral health visits per year with no cost sharing.
 - The budget would provide \$7.5 billion in federal Medicaid funding over ten years to help states build their behavioral health provider capacity for Medicaid beneficiaries.
 - The budget would extend Medicare reimbursement to community health workers and licensed professional counselors.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Global Health
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – \$10.7 billion total for a \$2.3 billion, 27% increase over comparable FY 2022 funding.
 - Increases in overall funding for global health programs by 8%. Of note, \$1 billion of this is designated for global health security – a 42% increase from current levels.
 - The request specifically includes \$2 billion for The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria – a 28% increase – as part of a three-year \$6 billion commitment.
 - The Administration is also proposing \$6.5 billion in mandatory spending over five years for “transformative investments” in global pandemic and other biological threat preparedness. This is a significant new use of mandatory funding – which Congress will certainly review – to position the U.S. to take an aggressive approach to resourcing pandemic prevention.

- National Emerging Special Pathogens and Education Center (NETEC) and Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)
 - The request for the Hospital Preparedness Program line item is \$291,777,000, which is an increase of \$11,222,000 above the FY 2022 Continuing Resolution (CR). ASPR will use part of these funds to sustain the four RDHRS demonstration sites, the 10 RESPTCs, and the NETEC.
 - National Special Pathogen system of Care (NSPS) – the request for FY2023 proposes \$11 million.
 - National Emerging Special Pathogens and Education Center (NETEC) – the request proposes \$5 million for FY2023.

Additional Information:

- Link to Association of American Medical Colleges information on the President’s Budget for FY2023 can be found [here](#).
- HHS Budget in Brief can be found [here](#).
- White House Fact Sheet: [The Biden Administration's Historic Investment in Pandemic Preparedness and Biodefense in the FY 2023 Budget](#)
- OMB Fact Sheet: [The President's Budget for FY 2023](#)