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I. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The FY 2023 HHS Budget requests \$8.4 billion for FDA, an increase of \$2.1 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level. Priorities within the FDA budget are:

Pandemic Preparedness. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$1.6 billion for FDA to expand and modernize regulatory capacity, information technology and laboratory infrastructure to quickly and effectively respond to future pandemics.

Modernizing Food Safety. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$136 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, to ensure the safety of human and animal food supply. Specifically, the funding will be used to identify risks and quickly respond to outbreaks and recalls, expand Domestic Mutual Reliance efforts, improve maternal and infant health and nutrition, implement the Healthy and Safe Food for All initiative to improve health equity through nutrition and reduce exposure to harmful chemicals and toxins in food, and streamline regulatory frameworks for food products that may pose potential chronic risks to human health.

Advancing Access to Safe and Effective Medical Products. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$4.2 billion, an increase of \$253 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, for medical product safety investments, which includes \$2 billion in budget authority and \$2.2 billion in user fees to support premarket animal drug review capacity, bolster medical device cybersecurity and support Cancer Moonshot activities. This funding will also advance the goal of ending the opioid crisis, bolster device shortages and challenges with supply chain activities, advance the Predictive Toxicology Roadmap, improve drug safety surveillance and oversight, and continue the Center for Veterinary Medicine's medical product supply chain activities.

Data Modernization. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$261 million, an increase of \$185 million from the FY 2022 enacted level, to support capacity building and ongoing data modernization efforts, optimize inspections and address crosscutting and advancing Food Safety and Medical Product Safety efforts.

Reducing Tobacco Use. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$812 million in user fees to support FDA tobacco's program to enhance product review and evaluation, research, compliance and enforcement, public education campaigns and policy development.

Infrastructure and Facilities. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$353 million, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, to address FDA's infrastructure and facilities needs with the majority of the funding being used to cover the cost of security and rental payments to the General Services Administration and the operations and maintenance services not covered by GSA rent.

II. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

The FY 2022 HHS Budget requests \$13.3 billion for HRSA, an increase of \$41 million from the FY 2022 enacted level. Priorities included in the budget are:

Health Care Access. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$5.7 billion for health centers, including \$85 million to embed early childhood development experts in health centers and \$172 million for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative. Additionally, the Budget requests \$2.7 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, which is \$160 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, and \$400 million for the Title X Family Planning program, an increase of \$114 million above FY 2022 enacted levels.

Improving Maternal and Child Health. The FY 2023 Budget dedicates \$276 million, \$202 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, to improve maternal and infant health and specifically reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. This money would go to a variety of programs including grants to states, screening and treatment for maternal depression, and to expand maternal and obstetrics care in rural communities.

Transform Rural Health in America. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$374 million for Rural Health programs, which is \$43 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. These funds will provide grants to improve rural health care service delivery by strengthening health networks' quality of care and encouraging health care providers to remain in rural communities.

Investing in a Robust Health Workforce. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$2.1 billion for HRSA workforce programs, an increase of \$324 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. This funding will expand access to high-quality clinicians and other health professionals, particularly in areas across the country where they are needed most. This effort includes significant new and expanded investments in behavioral health and workforce diversity.

340B Drug Pricing Program. The FY 2023 Budget proposes \$17 million, an increase of \$6 million over the FY 2022 enacted level, to improve operations and oversight of the 340B Program.

Telehealth. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$45 million, an increase of \$9 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, to promote direct-to-consumer telehealth services, provider-to-provider

telementoring, and a telehealth data collection infrastructure to track telehealth services across HRSA.

Compensation Programs. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$41 million, an increase of \$23 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, for the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program and the Countermeasure Injury Compensation Program.

Program Management. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$169 million to support investments in information technology, cybersecurity, program integrity and other operational costs necessary to execute the significant expansion of HRSA's responsibilities in recent years.

III. Indian Health Services (IHS)

The FY 2023 Budget proposes \$9.3 billion in funding for the Indian Health Service (IHS), an increase of \$2.5 billion above FY 2022 enacted, and proposes all funding for IHS as mandatory beginning FY 2023 and to exempt the IHS budget from sequestration.

Services Account. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$6.3 billion in the Services account, an increase of \$1.6 billion above FY 2022 enacted. This funding will support additional direct patient care services across the IHS system, including inpatient, outpatient, ambulatory care, dental care and medical support services, such as laboratory, pharmacy, nutrition, behavioral health services and physical therapy.

Addressing Targeted Public Health Challenges. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$52 million, \$47 million above FY 2022 enacted, to promote access to HIV testing, provide treatment and reduce the spread of HIV. Funds will also support enhanced surveillance of HIV, hepatitis C and STDs through Tribal Epidemiology Centers. Additionally, the Budget requests \$20 million (increase of \$9 million from FY 2022 enacted) to enhance opioid use prevention efforts and \$10 million (a \$4 million increase from FY 2022) to improve maternal health.

Facilities Account. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$1.6 billion for Facilities programs in FY 2023—an increase of \$627 million above FY 2022 enacted—to support projects on the Healthcare Facilities Construction Priority List, fund sanitation construction projects, purchase medical equipment, support maintenance and improvement of health facilities, and support the Facilities and Environmental Health Support program. Over the 10-year budget window, the Facilities account grows to \$4.7 billion, an increase of \$3.7 billion above FY 2022 enacted.

IV. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The FY 2023 Budget requests \$47.5 billion for CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). This total includes \$9.9 billion in discretionary funding, \$903 million from the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$36.7 billion in current and proposed mandatory funding. This is a \$32.7 billion increase from FY 2022 levels. Priorities within CDC for the administration include:

New FY 2023 Policies:

Vaccines for Children and Adults. The FY 2023 Budget proposes to expand the Vaccine for Children program to include all children under the age of 19 enrolled in the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and to make program improvements such as updating provider administration fee structure to increase provider capacity and eliminating cost sharing. Also, the FY 2023 Budget establishes a new program entitled Vaccines for Adults, which will provide uninsured adults with access to recommended vaccines at no cost.

Similar to FY 2022 Policies:

Vaccines for Children and Adults. The FY 2023 Budget proposes to expand the Vaccine for Children program to include all children under the age of 19 enrolled in the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and to make program improvements such as updating the provider administration fee structure to increase provider capacity and eliminating cost sharing. Also, the FY 2023 Budget establishes a new program entitled Vaccines for Adults, which will provide uninsured adults with access to recommended vaccines at no cost.

Public Health Capacity and Infrastructure. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$600 million in new, flexible funding to support core public health infrastructure and capacity nationwide, including a range of improvements at the local, state, territorial and federal levels to address gaps in the current public health system and improve readiness for the next public health crisis. This is a \$200 million increase compared to the request in the FY 2022 Budget.

Center for Forecasting and Outbreak Analytics. The American Rescue Plan Act provided initial funding to establish the Center for Forecasting and Outbreak Analytics (CFA) at CDC. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$50 million in funding to maintain CFA’s functionality for COVID-19 and other pandemic or epidemic threats.

HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis Prevention. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$1.5 billion, \$126 million above FY 2022 enacted levels, for CDC’s efforts to support state, tribal, local and territorial health departments’ responses to infectious disease outbreaks, with a focus on comprehensive, evidence-based approaches to prevent the spread of infection.

Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States. The FY 2023 Budget proposes \$1.1 billion for CDC’s domestic HIV/AIDS surveillance and prevention efforts, which includes \$310 million, an increase of \$115 million above FY 2022 enacted, to continue to advance HHS’s efforts to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Improving Maternal Health. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$164 million, an increase of \$81 million to FY 2022 enacted levels, to make investments to maternal health.

V. National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The FY 2023 Budget includes \$49 billion for NIH, an increase of \$4.3 billion above FY 2022 enacted levels. Priorities within NIH for the administration include:

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H). The FY 2023 Budget provides \$5 billion, an increase of \$4 billion above FY 2022 levels, for ARPA-H. The initial focus of the agency will be to address cancer, diabetes and dementia.

Transforming Nutrition Science. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$97 million for the Office of Nutrition Research, an increase of \$96 million above FY 2022. The increased budget will advance nutrition science to promote health and reduce the burden of diet-related diseases.

Combating Overdose and Addiction. The FY 2023 Budget proposes \$2.6 billion within NIH for opioids, stimulant and pain research. Within this total, \$1.8 billion will support ongoing research across the Institutes and Centers while \$811 million is allocated to the Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) Initiative. The HEAL Initiative was launched to provide scientific solutions to the opioid crisis and offer new hope for individuals, families and communities affected by this devastating crisis.

Pandemic Preparedness. The FY 2023 Budget contains \$12.1 billion in funding for NIH research and development of vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics against high-priority viral families, biosafety and biosecurity, and to expand laboratory capacity and clinical trial infrastructure.

Health Disparities and Inequalities Research. The FY 2023 Budget provides an increase of \$350 million above FY 2022 enacted to enhance health disparities and inequities research. This includes \$210 million for the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.

VI. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The president's FY 2023 Budget provides \$10.7 billion for SAMHSA, an increase of \$4.2 billion above FY 2022 enacted.

Historic Expansion of Mental Health Services

Mental Health. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$4.6 billion for SAMHSA's mental health activities, an increase of \$2.5 billion over FY 2022 enacted. In addition, HHS will create a new \$7.5 billion mental health system transformation fund to increase access to mental health services through workforce development and service expansion.

9-8-8 and Behavioral Health Crisis Services. In July 2022, the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline will transition from a 10-digit number to 9-8-8. SAMHSA will allocate \$697 million to operate the 9-8-8 line and Behavioral Health Services program, an increase of \$590 million over FY 2022 enacted.

Community Mental Health Block Grant. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$1.7 billion into the Community Mental Health Block Grant, an increase of \$795 million above FY 2022 enacted, and proposes to dedicate 10% of these funds to support early intervention and prevention for at-risk youth and adults.

Expand Access to Community-Based Mental Health Services. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$553 million for the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics Expansion Grant program, an increase of \$238 million over FY 2022 enacted. This will provide funding to certified clinics serving children and adults and ensure patients receive coordinated, high-quality state-certified behavioral health services for comprehensive behavioral health services. The budget also includes a new mandatory program, directing \$413 million to Community Mental Health Centers.

Bolster Children's Mental Health Services

Children's Mental Health Services. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$225 million for Children's Mental Health Services, an increase of \$100 million over FY 2022 enacted. This investment will direct funding into the development, implementation, expansion and sustainability of comprehensive, community-based services for children and youth with severe emotional disturbances.

Project AWARE. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$244 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$123 million above FY 2022 enacted. This funding will support coordinated state efforts to make schools safer, increase access to mental health services, and support training for teachers, parents, first responders and other adults who interact with youth to recognize and respond to the signs of mental health and substance use issues.

Mental Health Awareness and Training Grant. The FY 2023 Budget also provides \$64 million for the Mental Health Awareness Training program, an increase of \$39 million above FY 2022 enacted. This investment will support increased training to school personnel, emergency first responders, law enforcement, veterans, armed service members and their families to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental disorders.

National Child Traumatic Stress Network. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$150 million to the National Child Traumatic Stress network, an increase of \$68 million above FY 2022 enacted. This funding is intended to provide trauma-informed services for children and adolescents and training for the child-serving workforce

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Grant Program. The FY 2023 Budget also includes \$38 million for the Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health grant program, an increase of \$28 million above FY 2022 enacted. This investment will expand access to evidence-based and culturally suitable infant and early childhood mental health services.

Project Launch. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$35 million for Project LAUNCH, an increase of \$12 million above FY 2022 enacted, to provide behavioral health screening, prevention, early intervention and referrals to high-quality treatment for young children.

Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Services

The FY 2023 Budget provides \$5.9 billion for substance use prevention and treatment activities, an increase of \$1.7 billion over FY 2022 enacted.

Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$3.0 billion for the Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Block Grant— an increase of \$1.1 billion over FY 2022 enacted. The block grant funding includes the 10% recovery set aside to significantly expand the continuum of care to achieve a broader community recovery response.

State Opioid Response Grant Program. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$2.0 billion for the State Opioid Response grant program, an increase of \$475 million over FY 2022 enacted. SAMHSA will allocate \$75 million of this funding to the Tribal Opioid Response grant program to specifically address the opioid substance use needs in tribal communities.

Develop a Diverse Behavioral Health Workforce. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$22 million for SAMHSA’s Minority Fellowship Programs, an increase of \$6 million over FY 2022 enacted, to enhance services for racial and ethnic minority communities through specialized training for mental health professionals in psychiatry, nursing, psychology and other fields.

Health Surveillance and Program Administration. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$183 million in Health Surveillance and Program Support, \$53 million of which to be allocated for Health Surveillance, a \$5 million increase over FY 2022 enacted. This funding will expand SAMHSA’s collection of mental health and substance use facility data through the National Substance Use and Mental Health Services Survey to include Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers. The budget also includes \$20 million for the Drug Abuse Warning Network, an increase of \$10 million over FY 2022 enacted. The increase of funds will be used to increase the number of hospitals participating in the network in high-priority geographic regions.

VII. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

The FY 2023 Budget requests \$527 million for AHRQ, a \$71 million increase above the FY 2022 enacted level. This includes \$376 million in budget authority, \$40 million in PHS Evaluation Set Aside funding, and \$111 million in mandatory transfers from the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund.

New Policies for FY 2023:

Long COVID Research. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$19 million within AHRQ’s Center for Evidence and Practice Improvement to establish a new initiative aimed at advancing and disseminating quality health care approaches for people living with post-acute sequelae of COVID-19, or Long COVID.

Similar to FY 2022 Policies:

Research on Health Costs, Quality and Outcomes. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$133 million, an increase of \$35 million above FY 2022 enacted, for the health services research, data and dissemination portfolio. These resources will support targeted research investment to address

today's most pressing health care challenges, including \$62 million for investigator-initiated research and training grants, \$10 million for primary care research, \$10 million to support opioid research grants, and \$5 million for the All-Payers Claims Database.

Enhancing Patient Safety. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$79 million for patient safety research to reduce patient safety risks and harms, support patient safety organizations, and address health care-associated infections, including a \$10 million investment in Diagnostic Safety Centers of Excellence.

Digital Health Care Research. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$18 million for the AHRQ digital health care research portfolio, an increase of \$2 million above FY 2022 enacted. AHRQ's Digital Healthcare Research Program provides foundational research to ensure that digital health care systems are designed and implemented in ways that improve quality, safety and equity while not resulting in excessive burden on physicians and other members of the care team.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. AHRQ provides scientific and administrative support for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, an independent, nongovernmental, volunteer panel of national experts in prevention and evidence-based medicine. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$12 million to conduct evidence reviews and develop approximately 8–12 recommendations in FY 2023.

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$72 million for the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey to support data collection and analytical file production for three survey components: household, medical provider and insurance.

VIII. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The president's FY 2023 Budget estimates \$1.4 trillion in mandatory and discretionary outlays for CMS, a net increase of \$53 billion above FY 2022 enacted. Priorities outlined by the FY 2023 Budget include:

New Proposals to FY 2023:

Mental Health. Through the American Rescue Plan and regulatory actions, the administration is addressing the mental health crisis that has been made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic. The FY 2023 Budget emphasizes the commitment the administration made by:

- *Eliminating the 190-day Lifetime Limit on Psychiatric Hospital Services in Medicare.* Under current law, once an individual receives Medicare benefits for 190 days of care in a psychiatric hospital during their lifetime, no further benefits of that type are available to that individual. This proposal would eliminate the lifetime limit.
- *Requiring Medicare and Private Insurance to Cover Three Behavioral Health Visits without Cost Sharing.* Medicare Part B includes coverage of behavioral health, but with annual deductibles and coinsurance. This proposal would require Medicare to cover up to three behavioral health visits per year with no cost sharing. Additionally, the FY 2023

Budget proposal would require all private insurance plans and issuers to cover three behavioral health visits and three primary care visits each year without charging a copayment, coinsurance or deductible-related fee.

- *Improve Access to Behavioral Health Care in the Private Insurance Market.* The FY 2023 Budget proposes to require all plans and issuers, including group health plans, to provide mental health and substance use disorder benefits. In addition, it seeks to improve compliance with behavioral health parity standards by requiring plans and issuers to use medical necessity criteria for behavioral health services.
- *Revising Criteria for Psychiatric Hospital Terminations from Medicare.* Current law requires CMS to end psychiatric hospital participation in Medicare after six months of noncompliance. This proposal would give flexibility to allow a psychiatric hospital to continue receiving Medicare payments when deficiencies are not considered to immediately jeopardize the health and safety of its patients and if the facility is trying to correct the deficiencies.
- *Modernizing Medicare Mental Health Benefits.* Currently, statutory limits on the list of practitioners and the scope of services that are eligible for Medicare payment restrict access to mental health services in Medicare. This proposal would:
 - Establish a Medicare benefit category for Licensed Professional Counselors and Marriage and Family Therapists that authorizes direct billing and removes limits on the scope of services;
 - Allow these practitioners to bill Medicare directly for their mental health services for Skilled Nursing Facility stays;
 - Establish Medicare payment under Part B for services provided under an Assertive Community Treatment delivery system;
 - Allow payment to Rural Health Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers for Licensed Professional Counselors and Marriage and Family Therapists providing mental health services; and
 - Enable Medicare coverage of evidence-based digital applications and platforms that facilitate the delivery of mental health services.
- *Apply the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act to Medicare.* Currently Medicare is not subject to the 2008 Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act, which requires health plans that offer mental health and substance use disorder benefits to provide coverage that is on par with the medical and surgical benefits offered. This proposal ensures that mental health and substance use disorder benefits under Medicare do not face greater limitations on reimbursement or access to care relative to medical and surgical benefits.
- *Expand and Convert the Demonstration Programs to Improve Community Mental Health Services into a Permanent Program.* The FY 2023 Budget includes a proposal to allow all states and territories to participate in the existing Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs) demonstration program and would convert existing and any new demonstration programs to a more sustainable Medicaid state plan option.

- *Establish Medicaid Provider Capacity Demonstration for Mental Health Treatment.* The FY 2023 Budget proposes \$7.5 billion in Medicaid to provide planning grants and a demonstration opportunity for states to improve Medicaid mental health provider capacity.
- *Establish Performance Bonus Fund to Improve Behavioral Health in Medicaid.* The FY 2023 Budget proposes to establish a \$2.5 billion fund over five years for HHS to award payments to states contingent upon improvements on the behavioral health core set, access measures or other measures selected by the HHS secretary.

Pandemic Preparedness. The administration has made pandemic preparedness a main issue and addressed many topics in the American Rescue Plan Act. The legislation invested in research, development, manufacturing, production and purchasing of vaccines and therapeutics. The pandemic has highlighted several areas of concern within the health care system that they address in the FY 2023 Budget including:

- *Consolidate all Vaccine Coverage under Medicare Part B.* Current Medicare coverage for vaccine administration is divided between Part B and Part D. This proposal shifts all Medicare coverage for vaccines to Part B and requires that Medicare Advantage Plans charge no greater cost sharing than is charged under Original Medicare.
- *Authorize Coverage for Unapproved Drugs and Devices Authorized for Emergency Use.* The HHS secretary has broad authority to temporarily waive certain Medicare, Medicaid or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) requirements in certain public health emergencies, but this does not permit the HHS secretary to broaden coverage to drugs and devices that the FDA authorizes under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). This proposal provides the HHS secretary with the authority to make EUA drugs and devices available during a public health emergency, without patient cost sharing, for Medicare, Medicaid and CHIP enrollees and for the uninsured.
- *Ensure Consistency and Clarity of Data Reporting Requirements for Medicare Providers, Suppliers and Contractors during Public Health Emergencies.* CMS is limited around collection and reporting of quality data during a public health emergency (PHE). This proposal permits CMS to require all Medicare providers, suppliers and contractors to collect and report data during a PHE that can be enforced with intermediate penalties such as civil monetary penalties.
- *Enable the HHS secretary to Temporarily Waive or Modify the Application of Specific Requirements of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 Act during Public Health Emergencies.* CMS’s use of waiver authority is critical to emergency responses during a pandemic; however, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments program does not have similar

flexibilities. This proposal enables the HHS secretary to temporarily waive or modify specific requirements of the act.

Equity. Since the inauguration, the administration has made health equity a key issue. The FY 2023 Budget includes foundational equity- and data-related proposals that would further increase access to health care coverage. One such example is to increase the Social Security Administration sharing and collection of race and ethnicity data for Medicare beneficiaries.

HIV/AIDS. The FY 2023 Budget contains numerous proposals to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. CMS proposes to eliminate barriers to PrEP under Medicaid. The HHS FY 2023 Budget proposes requiring coverage of PrEP under Medicaid, including associated laboratory services, with no cost sharing, and prohibits such utilization management practices that would limit access to PrEP, including prior authorization and benefit limits.

Program Efficiencies. The FY 2023 Budget proposes to modify the Medicaid drug rebate program in territories. The Medicaid Drug Rebate Program varies for each of the U.S. territories. The FY 2023 Budget proposes to provide flexibility so territories ready to participate in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program may do so and achieve drug price savings without increasing drug prices in territories not ready to participate.

Proposals Similar to FY 2022:

Demonstration Projects to Increase Substance Use Disorder Provider Capacity Under the Medicaid Program. In 2021, CMS selected five state Medicaid agencies to participate in the 36-month post-planning period: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Nevada and West Virginia. The goals of the demonstration are:

- Supporting recruitment and training, and providing technical assistance for providers offering substance use disorder treatment or recovery services;
- Improving reimbursement for and expanding the amount of treatment capacity of participating providers authorized to dispense Food and Drug Administration-approved drugs for individuals with substance use disorders; and
- Improving reimbursement and expanding the amount of participating providers' treatment capacity to address the treatment needs of certain populations enrolled under the state plan or waiver of such plan.

IX. Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

The president's FY 2023 Budget requests \$33.283 billion in discretionary funding for ACF programs, an increase of \$871 million over FY 2022 enacted. The president's FY 2023 Budget additionally requests \$40.551 billion in budget authority for ACF mandatory programs, an increase of \$3.263 billion over FY 2022. This totals \$73.834 billion in budget authority for ACF, an increase of \$4.134 billion over FY 2022.

Early Childhood Programs

Head Start. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$12.2 billion—an increase of \$1.2 billion over FY 2022 enacted—to promote the school readiness of infants, toddlers and preschool-aged children from low-income families. This includes \$950 million to expand access to high-quality early learning opportunities with \$650 million directed toward investments in Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships and funding a cost-of-living adjustment (\$505 million). It also includes \$42 million for supplemental administrative costs and evaluation to improve quality of services. With this investment, all of the Head Start programs will serve an estimated 839,064 children, an increase of 48,687, through nearly 1,600 local agencies in states, territories and tribes across the U.S.

CCDBG. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$7.6 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion above FY 2022 enacted, in discretionary funds for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The budget also proposes a new federal administration set-aside of half of a percent to fund salaries and benefits for federal staff to review grantee reports, conduct site visits, coordinate with relevant stakeholders, award grants and update reporting systems. In FY 2019—the most recent year for which data is available—over 1.4 million children from about 857,000 low-income families received a monthly child care subsidy. The FY 2023 budget will serve an estimated 2 million children.

PDG B-5. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$450 million for the Preschool Development Grants Birth through Five (PDG B-5), an increase of \$160 million over FY 2022 enacted, to fund states' coordination of the early childhood education delivery models and funding streams that exist in each state's mixed delivery system. States must also use funds to identify activities that focus on maximizing parental choice and expanding parental knowledge and involvement.

Programs for Children and Families

Runaway and Homeless Youth. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$150 million for 688 programs across the country to provide comprehensive services to an estimated 39,876 vulnerable homeless youth. This budget also requests to increase the set-aside for federal administration to ensure emergency flexibilities.

Promoting Child Welfare and Preventing Child Abuse. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$932 million for Child Welfare and Child Abuse Prevention programs, an increase of \$199 million over FY 2022 enacted. For child abuse prevention, ACF requests \$257 million for grants to states, local government agencies, universities and nonprofit organizations, an increase of \$60 million over FY 2022 enacted. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$446 million for child welfare activities, an increase of \$110 million over FY 2022 enacted. ACF is also requesting \$106 million for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and \$48 million for education and training vouchers to help foster care youth transition to adulthood and achieve independence.

Administration for Native Americans. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$62 million, an increase of \$4 million above FY 2022 enacted. The FY 2023 Budget also includes a proposal to update the Native American Programs Act.

Family Violence Prevention and Services. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$519 million for Family Violence Prevention and Service Act Programs, an increase of \$292 million over FY 2022 enacted for the base program's shelters and supportive services. This includes \$250 million in cash assistance for domestic violence survivors and \$30 million for the Safe Recovery Together demonstration grants. It also includes \$27 million for the National Domestic Violence Hotline, an increase of \$12 million over FY 2022 enacted.

Refugee Programs

Unaccompanied Children. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$4.9 billion for the unaccompanied children program.

Services for Reunified Families. The FY 2023 Budget requests the authority for ACF funds to be used for critical reunification services for families separated at the southwest border by the previous administration, and for the authority for this population to be treated as refugees for the purposes of public benefit eligibility.

Refugees and Other New Arrivals. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$860 million for transitional and medical services, and \$500 million for Refugee Support Services, an increase of \$193 million over FY 2022 enacted.

Victims of Trafficking and Survivors of Torture. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$39 million to screen and identify trafficking victims and provide services to an estimated 3,500 trafficking victims. The FY 2023 Budget also includes \$27 million to provide rehabilitative, social, and legal services to survivors of torture and provide training for health care providers on treating the physical and psychological effects of torture.

Research and Evaluation

Research and Demonstration. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$69 million, including approximately \$50 million to fund new demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery across the lifecycle of families' interaction with benefits programs.

Disaster Human Services Case Management. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$8 million, \$6 million above FY 2022 enacted, to provide a system of care capability that can coordinate and support affected states, tribes or territories with disaster relief response and recovery.

Federal Administration. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$234 million, an increase of \$22 million above FY 2022 enacted.

Other ACF Programs

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$4 billion, an increase of \$175 million over FY 2022 enacted.

Community Services. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$790 million for the Office of Community Services, an increase of \$2 million over FY 2022 enacted. This total includes \$754 million for the Community Services Block Grant, \$12 million for the Rural Community Development Program, and \$24 million for Community Economic Development.

X. Administration for Community Living (ACL)

The president's FY 2023 Budget requests \$3.1 billion for ACL, an increase of \$668 million above FY 2022 enacted.

Health and Independence of Older Adults

Nutrition Services Program. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$1.3 billion for Senior Nutrition programs, an increase of \$306 million above FY 2022 enacted, to sustain support for the increased need for these services.

Home and Community-Based Supports. The FY 2023 Budget includes \$500 million for Home and Community-Based Supportive Services and \$70 million for Native American Nutrition and Supportive Services, an increase of \$135 million above FY 2022 enacted for both programs, to help older Americans, including American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian elders, live independently and with dignity.

Preventive Health Services. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$26 million, an increase of \$1 million above FY 2022 enacted to help meet rising needs.

Caregiver Support. The FY 2023 Budget provides a total of \$310 million for caregiver support programs. This includes \$266 million, an increase of \$61 million above FY 2022 enacted, for the Family Caregivers and Native American Caregiver Support programs. It nearly doubles funding, from \$8 million to \$14 million, for the Lifespan Respite Care program. Additionally, the FY 2023 Budget provides \$30 million for the Alzheimer's Disease Program, which is just under \$1 million above FY 2022 enacted.

Protection of Vulnerable Older Adults. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$139 million to protect vulnerable older adults, an increase of \$64 million above FY 2022 enacted. Of this increase, \$59 million is needed to continue funding, at a basic level, for Adult Protective Services formula grants that were first funded in FY 2021 and FY 2022 with supplemental funding under the American Rescue Plan Act. Additional investments include \$37 million to support the Long-Term Care Ombudsman program; \$20 million for the Senior Medicare Patrol program to prevent Medicare fraud across the country; \$5 million to prevent elder abuse and neglect; \$4 million for elder rights support activities; and \$3 million to expand efforts to combat the opioid crisis.

Disability Programs, Research and Services

Protection and Advocacy Programs. ACL is requesting an increase of \$26 million over FY 2022 enacted to provide \$85 million in funding for the agency's four Protection and Advocacy

programs focused on Developmental Disabilities, Voting Access, Assistive Technology and Traumatic Brain Injury.

Independent Living. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$160 million, an increase of \$42 million above FY 2022 enacted, to support service area operations of 352 Centers for Independent Living and 56 State Councils for Independent Living.

Limb Loss, Paralysis and Traumatic Brain Injury. The FY 2023 Budget provides funding to help support the needs of people living with these disabilities, as follows: \$4 million for the Limb Loss Resource Center, \$10 million for the Paralysis Resource Center, and \$8 million for the Traumatic Brain Injury program (for non-Protection and Advocacy activities).

Improving Systems to Meet the Needs of People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$160 million, an increase of \$26 million above FY 2022 enacted, in three programs authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act. This includes \$88 million for State Councils on Developmental Disabilities, \$47 million for University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities, and \$25 million for Projects of National Significance.

Advancing Disability Research. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$119 million for the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research, \$2 million above FY 2022 enacted.

Consumer Information, Access and Outreach. The FY 2023 Budget provides \$12 million to support Aging and Disability Resource Centers; \$105 million for the State Health Insurance Assistance program, an increase of \$2 million above FY 2022 enacted; \$37 million for Assistive Technology; \$2 million each for Aging Services Support Activities and Projects of National Significance, which will be merged to establish a single technical assistance center; and \$57 million for program management and support activities, an increase of \$15 million above FY 2022 enacted.