FY2023 Labor, Health, and Human Services Appropriations Bill
FY2023 State and Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill
Key IDSA Funding Priorities Summary

FY2023 Labor, Health, and Human Services (LHHS) Appropriations Bill:

• The bill includes a total of $10.4 billion for CDC, an increase of $2 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level and $1 billion above the President’s budget request.
• $202 million for the CDC’s Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative, a $20 million increase over FY2022
• $6.642 billion to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) a $320 million increase over FY2022, including $560 million for antibiotic resistance research at NIAID, an increase of $20 million over FY2022
• $845 million for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, a $100 million increase over FY2022 funding.
• $757 million, an increase of $111 million above FY 2022, for Center for Global Health. This includes $353 million for global health security, a $100 million increase.
• $31 million in funding for the National Healthcare Safety Network at CDC, a $10 million increase over FY2022
• $50 million in funding for the Advanced Molecular Detection initiative at CDC, a $15 million increase over FY2022
• $43 million for infectious diseases and opioid activities at CDC, $25 million increase over FY2022
• $1.463 billion in funding for the Division of HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis, a $118 million increase over FY2022
• $825 million for CDC’s Immunization Program, a $175 million increase over FY2022
• $65 million for CDC’s Quarantine Program, a $15 million increase over FY2022
• $99 million to the NIH’s John C. Fogarty International Center, $12 million over FY2022 funding
• $250 million, an increase of $150 million above FY 2022, to modernize public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC and State and local health departments.

FY2023 State and Foreign Operations (SFOPs) Appropriations Bill:

• $1 billion for global health security, an increase of $300 million, to prevent future pandemics through both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.
• $2 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, a $440 million increase to support a strong U.S. commitment to the 7th replenishment of the Global Fund in support of the goal of ending the epidemics of AIDS, TB, and malaria;
• $4.395 billion for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a $5 million increase.
• $469 million for the USAID global TB program, an increase of almost $100 over FY2022 funding