

Updated June 3, 2020

Title X Family Planning Program

Introduction

The Title X Family Planning Program (Title X) was enacted in 1970 as Title X of the Public Health Service Act (PHS Act). Title X provides grants to public and nonprofit agencies for family planning services, research, and training. The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers Title X, which is the only domestic federal program devoted solely to family planning and related preventive health services. This In Focus answers questions on Title X, legislative mandates, and other family planning programs, and it identifies resources for Title X projects during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

Overview of Title X

What Is the Federal Funding Level? FY2020 funding is \$286.5 million, the same as FY2019.

FY2020 Appropriations:	\$286.5 million
Clients Served (2018):	3.9 million
Number of Title X Clinics (2018):	3,954

What Is the Status of the 2019 Final Rule? In March 2019, HHS published in the *Federal Register* a final rule that, among other things, prohibits Title X projects from referring clients for abortion as a method of family planning, and it requires physical and financial separation between Title X projects and certain abortion-related activities. (CRS In Focus IF11142, *Title X Family Planning Program: 2019 Final Rule*.) Some Title X providers, including all Planned Parenthood-affiliated clinics, have announced that they are no longer using Title X funds or have withdrawn from the program. On February 14, 2020, the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland enjoined the rule's implementation in Maryland (<https://go.usa.gov/xVX4t>). Future court rulings could affect rule implementation in that state and in others. The Kaiser Family Foundation is tracking program participation at <https://www.kff.org/interactive/the-status-of-participation-in-the-title-x-federal-family-planning-program/>.

What Clinical Services Are Provided? Title X clinical guidelines are at <https://go.usa.gov/xEdm6>. The 2019 rule requires Title X projects to provide “a broad range of acceptable and effective family planning methods (including contraceptives, natural family planning or other fertility awareness-based methods) and services (including infertility services, information about or referrals for adoption, and services for adolescents).” The 2019 rule also states that family planning methods and services include, for example, choosing not to have sex, preconception counseling, general reproductive and fertility health care, and “the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of infections

and diseases which may threaten childbearing capability or the health of the individual, sexual partners, and potential future children.” Title X does not fund prenatal care directly, but the 2019 rule requires Title X projects to provide prenatal care referrals for all pregnant clients.

Does Title X Fund Abortions? Since the program's establishment in 1970, the PHS Act has prohibited using Title X funds in projects where abortion is a method of family planning (42 U.S.C. §300a-6). The 2019 rule requires “physical and financial separation” between Title X projects and prohibited activities, replacing the prior requirement that they be “separate and distinct” from each other. Prohibited activities include abortion, referral for abortion as a method of family planning, and activities that encourage, promote, or advocate for abortion.

Physicians and advanced practice providers may provide *nondirective abortion counseling*. The 2019 rule's preamble provides guidance that nondirective counseling involves presenting options “in a factual, objective, and unbiased manner.” Title X projects may also refer patients to abortion providers for emergency care and in certain cases of rape and incest.

What Do Clients Pay? Persons with income at or below 100% of the federal poverty guidelines do not pay for care. Clients with income between 100% and 250% of the poverty guidelines are charged on a sliding scale based on their ability to pay. Clients with income higher than 250% of the poverty guidelines are charged fees designed to recover the reasonable cost of providing services. (In 2020, the poverty guidelines for an individual in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia is an annual income of \$12,760; for families of two or more persons, \$4,480 is added to the annual income figure for each additional person.)

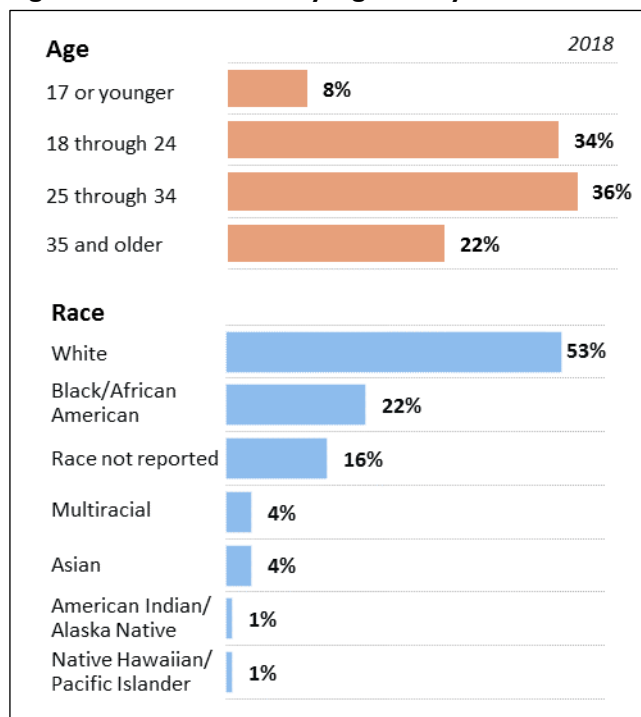
For unemancipated minors who request confidential services, eligibility for discounts is based on the minor's own income. The 2019 rule allows Title X project directors to offer discounted or free contraceptive services to certain clients who cannot get job-based contraception coverage due to their employer's religious or moral objection.

Are There Special Requirements for Services to Minors? All Title X services are confidential, including services to minors. Title X projects do not require parental notification or parental consent. However, Title X statute requires grantees, “[t]o the extent practical,” to encourage family participation. By law, Title X providers must also counsel minors on how to resist attempted coercion into sexual activity. Under the 2019 rule, Title X projects must conduct a preliminary screening of any minor who presents with a sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, or any

suspicion of abuse in order to rule out victimization. The 2019 rule also has new documentation requirements (e.g., certain minors' medical records should indicate their sexual partners' ages).

Who Are Title X Clients? In 2018, Title X served 3.9 million clients. Of those clients, 87% were female, 13% were male, 86% had incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines, and 65% had incomes at or below the federal poverty guidelines. The Guttmacher Institute found that in 2016, 60% of clients said their Title X clinic was their only source of broader health care over the past year. In 2018, 40% of Title X clients were uninsured. **Figure 1** provides demographic data.

Figure 1. Title X Clients by Age and by Race



Source: CRS using data from HHS, Title X Family Planning Annual Report: 2018 National Summary, pp. 9, 10, and 12, <https://go.usa.gov/xVyWK>.

Notes: 33% of clients (all races) identified as Latino/Hispanic. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Legislative Mandates

What Title X Provisions are in the Most Recent Appropriations Law? The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94) includes requirements on the use of Title X funds that are similar to provisions included in previous years' appropriations laws:

- Title X funds cannot be spent on abortions.
- All pregnancy counseling must be nondirective.
- Funds cannot be spent on “any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal or candidate for public office.”
- Grantees must certify that they encourage family participation when minors decide to seek family planning services.

- Grantees must certify that they counsel minors on how to resist attempted coercion into sexual activity.
- Family planning providers are not exempt from state notification and reporting laws on child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

These requirements are in addition to statutory mandates in Title X of the PHS Act, which, among other things, require family planning participation to be voluntary and prohibit the use of Title X funds in programs in which abortion is a method of family planning.

Other Family Planning Programs

Do Other Federal Programs Fund Family Planning?

Although Title X is the only federal domestic program primarily focused on family planning, other programs also finance family planning, among their other services. These programs include Medicaid, the Health Center Program under Section 330 of the PHS Act, Maternal and Child Health Block Grants, Social Services Block Grants, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. In FY2015, Medicaid accounted for 75% of U.S. public family planning expenditures (including federal, state, and local government spending), whereas Title X accounted for 10% (<https://www.guttmacher.org/report/public-funding-family-planning-abortion-services-fy-1980-2015>).

Are Private Health Plans Required to Cover Family Planning Services?

Most health insurance issuers and employment-based health plans are required to cover preventive care for women “as provided for” in certain agency-supported guidelines. (42 U.S.C. § 300gg-13(a)(4)). Those guidelines include FDA-approved contraceptives among the covered services. (Health Res. & Servs. Admin., *Women's Preventive Services Guidelines*, Dec. 2019, <https://www.hrsa.gov/womens-guidelines-2019>). For background on the federal contraceptive coverage requirement, the regulations exempting certain entities from that requirement, and related legal challenges, see CRS Report R45928, *The Federal Contraceptive Coverage Requirement: Past and Pending Legal Challenges*.

COVID-19

What Resources Are Available for Title X Projects? The Title X-funded Family Planning National Training Center has released a toolkit on COVID-19 that provides resources on topics such as telehealth, curbside pickup and mail delivery of medications, and the provision of 12-month supplies of family planning methods (<https://www.fpntc.org/resources/what-family-planning-providers-can-do-meet-client-needs-during-covid-19>). Title X projects may apply for a 30-day waiver for *nondirective counseling* to be provided by other trained staff if physicians and advanced practice providers are unavailable. The toolkit quotes the HHS Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs: “The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) fully supports Title X Grantees to consider creative solutions that will work in [their] communities to ensure that clients continue to receive family planning services.”

Angela Napili, Senior Research Librarian

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.