

TITLE X—POPULATION RESEARCH AND VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

SEC. 1001. [300] (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with public or nonprofit private entities to assist in the establishment and operation of voluntary family planning projects which shall offer a broad range of acceptable and effective family planning methods and services (including natural family planning methods, infertility services, and services for adolescents). To the extent practicable, entities which receive grants or contracts under this subsection shall encourage family participation in projects assisted under this subsection.

(b) In making grants and contracts under this section the Secretary shall take into account the number of patients to be served, the extent to which family planning services are needed locally, the relative need of the applicant, and its capacity to make rapid and effective use of such assistance. Local and regional entities shall be assured the right to apply for direct grants and contracts under this section, and the Secretary shall by regulation fully provide for and protect such right.

(c) The Secretary, at the request of a recipient of a grant under subsection (a), may reduce the amount of such grant by the fair market value of any supplies or equipment furnished the grant recipient by the Secretary. The amount by which any such grant is so reduced shall be available for payment by the Secretary of the costs incurred in furnishing the supplies or equipment on which the reduction of such grant is based. Such amount shall be deemed as part of the grant and shall be deemed to have been paid to the grant recipient.

(d) For the purpose of making grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$111,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; \$111,500,000 each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1974, and June 30, 1975; \$115,000,000 for fiscal year 1976; \$115,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; \$186,400,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; \$230,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980; \$264,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; \$126,510,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982; \$189,200,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983; \$150,030,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984; and \$158,400,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985.

FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

SEC. 1002. [300a] (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants, from allotments made under subsection (b), to State health authorities to assist in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating family planning services. No grant may be made to a State health authority under this section unless such authority has submitted, and had approved by the Secretary, a State plan for a coordinated and comprehensive program of family planning services.

(b) The sums appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section shall be allotted to the States by the Secretary on the basis of the population and the financial need of the respective States.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the term "State" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(d) For the purpose of making grants under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

TRAINING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

SEC. 1003. [300a-1] (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or nonprofit private entities and to enter into contracts with public or private entities and individuals to provide the training for personnel to carry out family planning service programs described in section 1001 or 1002.

(b) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; and \$3,000,000 each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1974, and June 30, 1975; \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1976; \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; \$3,100,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; \$3,600,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980; \$4,100,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; \$2,920,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982; \$3,200,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983; \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984; and \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985.

RESEARCH

SEC. 1004. [300a-2] The Secretary may—

- (1) conduct, and
 - (2) make grants to public or nonprofit private entities and enter into contracts with public or private entities and individuals for projects for,
- research in the biomedical, contraceptive development, behavioral, and program implementation fields related to family planning and population.

INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

SEC. 1005. [300a-3] (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or nonprofit private entities and to enter into contracts with public or private entities and individuals to assist in developing and making available family planning and population growth information (including educational materials) to all persons desiring such information (or materials).

(b) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; \$909,000 each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1974, and June 30, 1975; \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1976; \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; \$600,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; \$700,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; \$805,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980; \$926,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; \$570,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982; \$600,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983; \$670,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984; and \$700,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985.

REGULATIONS AND PAYMENTS

SEC. 1006. [300a-4] (a) Grants and contracts made under this title shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate. The amount of any grant under any section of this title shall be determined by the Secretary; except that no grant under any such section for any program or project for a fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1975, may be made for less than 90 per centum of its costs (as determined under regulations of the Secretary) unless the grant is to be made for a program or project for which a grant was made (under the same section) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, for less than 90 per centum of its costs (as so determined), in which case a grant under such section for that program or project for a fiscal year beginning after that date may be made for a percentage which shall not be less than the percentage of its costs for which the fiscal year 1975 grant was made.

(b) Grants under this title shall be payable in such installments and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate to assure that such grants will be effectively utilized for the purposes for which made.

(c) A grant may be made or contract entered into under section 1001 or 1002 for a family planning service project or program only upon assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that—

(1) priority will be given in such project or program to the furnishing of such services to persons from low-income families; and

(2) no charge will be made in such project or program for services provided to any person from a low-income family except to the extent that payment will be made by a third

party (including a government agency) which is authorized or is under legal obligation to pay such charge.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "low-income family" shall be defined by the Secretary in accordance with such criteria as he may prescribe so as to insure that economic status shall not be a deterrent to participation in the programs assisted under this title.

(d)(1) A grant may be made or a contract entered into under section 1001 or 1005 only upon assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that informational or educational materials developed or made available under the grant or contract will be suitable for the purposes of this title and for the population or community to which they are to be made available, taking into account the educational and cultural background of the individuals to whom such materials are addressed and the standards of such population or community with respect to such materials.

(2) In the case of any grant or contract under section 1001, such assurances shall provide for the review and approval of the suitability of such materials, prior to their distribution, by an advisory committee established by the grantee or contractor in accordance with the Secretary's regulations. Such a committee shall include individuals broadly representative of the population or community to which the materials are to be made available.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

SEC. 1007. [300a-5] The acceptance by any individual of family planning services or family planning or population growth information (including educational materials) provided through financial assistance under this title (whether by grant or contract) shall be voluntary and shall not be a prerequisite to eligibility for or receipt of any other service or assistance from, or to participation in, any other program of the entity or individual that provided such service or information.

PROHIBITION OF ABORTION

SEC. 1008. [300a-6] None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning.

PLANS AND REPORTS

~~**SEC. 1009. (a)** Not later than seven months after the close of fiscal year, the Secretary shall make a report to the Congress setting forth a plan to be carried out over the next five fiscal years for—~~

~~(1) extension of family planning services to all persons ing such services,~~

~~(2) family planning and population research programs,~~

~~(3) training of necessary manpower for the programs authorized by this title and other Federal laws for which the Secretary has responsibility and which pertain to family planning, and~~

Section 1009 repealed
by P.L. 105-362,
Federal Reports Elimination
Act of 1998

(4) carrying out the other purposes set forth in this title and the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970.

(b) Such a plan shall, at a minimum, indicate on a phased basis—

(1) the number of individuals to be served by family planning programs under this title and other Federal laws for which the Secretary has responsibility, the types of family planning and population growth information and educational materials to be developed under such laws and how they will be made available, the research goals to be reached under such laws, and the manpower to be trained under such laws;

(2) an estimate of the costs and personnel requirements needed to meet the purposes of this title and other Federal laws for which the Secretary has responsibility and which pertain to family planning programs; and

(3) the steps to be taken to maintain a systematic reporting system capable of yielding comprehensive data on which service figures and program evaluations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall be based.

(c) Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall—

(1) compare results achieved during the preceding fiscal year with the objectives established for such year under the plan contained in the previous such report;

(2) indicate steps being taken to achieve the objectives during the fiscal years covered by the plan contained in such report and any revisions to plans in previous reports necessary to meet these objectives; and

(3) make recommendations with respect to any additional legislative or administrative action necessary or desirable in carrying out the plan contained in such report.

► **Jennifer M. Forshey**
11/06/98 09:03:50 AM
.....

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer L. Klein/OPD/EOP, Daniel N. Mendelson/OMB/EOP, Richard J. Turman/OMB/EOP
cc: Barbara A. Menard/OMB/EOP
Subject: Family planning

Per your request, the following table illustrates the Title X Family Planning increases since 1993. Since 1993, Title X funding has increased by 24%. Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Family Planning Funding 1993-2000 (in millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enacted</u>
1992	149
1993	173
1994	181
1995	193
1996	193
1997	198
1998	203
1999	215
2000	under discussion

 Jennifer L. Klein
11/05/98 01:13:25 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Daniel N. Mendelson/OMB/EOP@EOP, Richard J. Turman/OMB/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Family planning

Can one of you tell me how much of an increase in Title X family planning funds we have received: (1) since 1993; and (2) this year? I am working on a document for the First Lady updating her on progress in various areas, and she has asked for this. Thanks.



Public Law 91-572
91st Congress, S. 2108
December 24, 1970

An Act

84 STAT., 1504

To promote public health and welfare by expanding, improving, and better coordinating the family planning services and population research activities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970".

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to assist in making comprehensive voluntary family planning services readily available to all persons desiring such services;

(2) to coordinate domestic population and family planning research with the present and future needs of family planning programs;

(3) to improve administrative and operational supervision of domestic family planning services and of population research programs related to such services;

(4) to enable public and nonprofit private entities to plan and develop comprehensive programs of family planning services;

(5) to develop and make readily available information (including educational materials) on family planning and population growth to all persons desiring such information;

(6) to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of family planning service programs and of population research;

(7) to assist in providing trained manpower needed to effectively carry out programs of population research and family planning services; and

(8) to establish an Office of Population Affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as a primary focus within the Federal Government on matters pertaining to population research and family planning, through which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall carry out the purposes of this Act.

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS

SEC. 3. (a) There is established within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare an Office of Population Affairs to be directed by a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs under the direct supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs shall be appointed by the Secretary.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to provide the Office of Population Affairs with such full-time professional and clerical staff and with the services of such consultants as may be necessary for it to carry out its duties and functions.

Family Planning
Services and
Population
Research Act
of 1970.

Establishment.
Deputy Assistant
Secretary
for Population
Affairs, appointment.

Staff and
consultants.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
POPULATION AFFAIRS

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall utilize the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs—

(1) to administer all Federal laws for which the Secretary has administrative responsibility and which provide for or authorize the making of grants or contracts related to population research and family planning programs;

(2) to administer and be responsible for all population and family planning research carried on directly by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or supported by the Department through grants to, or contracts with, entities and individuals;

(3) to act as a clearinghouse for information pertaining to domestic and international population research and family planning programs for use by all interested persons and public and private entities;

(4) to provide a liaison with the activities carried on by other agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government relating to population research and family planning;

(5) to provide or support training for necessary manpower for domestic programs of population research and family planning programs of service and research; and

(6) to coordinate and be responsible for the evaluation of the other Department of Health, Education, and Welfare programs related to population research and family planning and to make periodic recommendations to the Secretary.

PLANS AND REPORTS

Report to
Congress.

Post, p. 1506.

SEC. 5. (a) Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall make a report to the Congress setting forth a plan, to be carried out over a period of five years, for extension of family planning services to all persons desiring such services, for family planning and population research programs, for training of necessary manpower for the programs authorized by title X of the Public Health Service Act and other Federal laws for which the Secretary has responsibility, and for carrying out the other purposes set forth in this Act and in such title X.

(b) Such a plan shall, at a minimum, indicate on a phased basis—

(1) the number of individuals to be served by family planning programs under title X of the Public Health Service Act and other Federal laws for which the Secretary has responsibility, the types of family planning and population growth information and educational materials to be developed under such laws and how they will be made available, the research goals to be reached under such laws, and the manpower to be trained under such laws;

(2) an estimate of the costs and personnel requirements needed to meet these objectives; and

(3) the steps to be taken to establish a systematic reporting system capable of yielding comprehensive data on which service figures and program evaluations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall be based.

Reports to
Congress.

(c) On or before January 1, 1972, and on or before each January 1 thereafter for a period of five years, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report which shall—

(1) compare results achieved during the preceding fiscal year with the objectives established for such year under the plan;

(2) indicate steps being taken to achieve the objective during the remaining fiscal years of the plan and any revisions necessary to meet these objectives; and

(3) make recommendations with respect to any additional legislative or administrative action necessary or desirable in carrying out the plan.

AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 6. (a) Section 1 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "Titles I to IX" and inserting in lieu thereof "Titles I to X". 79 Stat. 930.
42 USC 201
note.

(b) The Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682), as amended, is further amended by renumbering title X (as in effect prior to the enactment of this Act) as title XI, and by renumbering sections 1001 through 1014 (as in effect prior to the enactment of this Act), and references thereto, as sections 1101 through 1114, respectively.

(c) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) is further amended by adding after title IX the following new title:

"TITLE X—POPULATION RESEARCH AND VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

"PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

"SEC. 1001. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with public or nonprofit private entities to assist in the establishment and operation of voluntary family planning projects.

"(b) In making grants and contracts under this section the Secretary shall take into account the number of patients to be served, the extent to which family planning services are needed locally, the relative need of the applicant, and its capacity to make rapid and effective use of such assistance.

"(c) For the purpose of making grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$90,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973. Appropriation.

"FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

"SEC. 1002. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants, from allotments made under subsection (b), to State health authorities to assist in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating family planning services. No grant may be made to a State health authority under this section unless such authority has submitted, and had approved by the Secretary, a State plan for a coordinated and comprehensive program of family planning services.

"(b) The sums appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section shall be allotted to the States by the Secretary on the basis of the population and the financial need of the respective States.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, the term 'State' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. "State."

"(d) For the purpose of making grants under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending Appropriation.

June 30, 1971; \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

"TRAINING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

"SEC. 1003. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or nonprofit private entities and to enter into contracts with public or private entities and individuals to provide the training for personnel to carry out family planning service programs described in section 1001 or 1002.

Appropriation.

"(b) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

"RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

"SEC. 1004. (a) In order to promote research in the biomedical, contraceptive development, behavioral, and program implementation fields related to family planning and population, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or nonprofit private entities and to enter into contracts with public or private entities and individuals for projects for research and research training in such fields.

Appropriation.

"(b) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

"INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

"SEC. 1005. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or nonprofit private entities and to enter into contracts with public or private entities and individuals to assist in developing and making available family planning and population growth information (including educational materials) to all persons desiring such information (or materials).

Appropriation.

"(b) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

"REGULATIONS AND PAYMENTS

"SEC. 1006. (a) Grants and contracts made under this title shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate.

"(b) Grants under this title shall be payable in such installments and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate to assure that such grants will be effectively utilized for the purposes for which made.

"(c) A grant may be made or contract entered into under section 1001 or 1002 for a family planning service project or program only upon assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that—

"(1) priority will be given in such project or program to the furnishing of such services to persons from low-income families; and

"(2) no charge will be made in such project or program for services provided to any person from a low-income family except to the extent that payment will be made by a third party (including a government agency) which is authorized or is under legal obligation to pay such charge.

For purposes of this subsection, the term 'low-income family' shall be defined by the Secretary in accordance with such criteria as he may prescribe. "Low-income family."

"VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

"Sec. 1007. The acceptance by any individual of family planning services or family planning or population growth information (including educational materials) provided through financial assistance under this title (whether by grant or contract) shall be voluntary and shall not be a prerequisite to eligibility for or receipt of any other service or assistance from, or to participation in, any other program of the entity or individual that provided such service or information.

"PROHIBITION OF ABORTION

"Sec. 1008. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning."

Approved December 24, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-1472 accompanying H.R. 19318 (Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce) and No. 91-1667 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-1004 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):

July 14, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 16, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 19318.

Dec. 8, House agreed to conference report.

Dec. 10, Senate agreed to conference report.

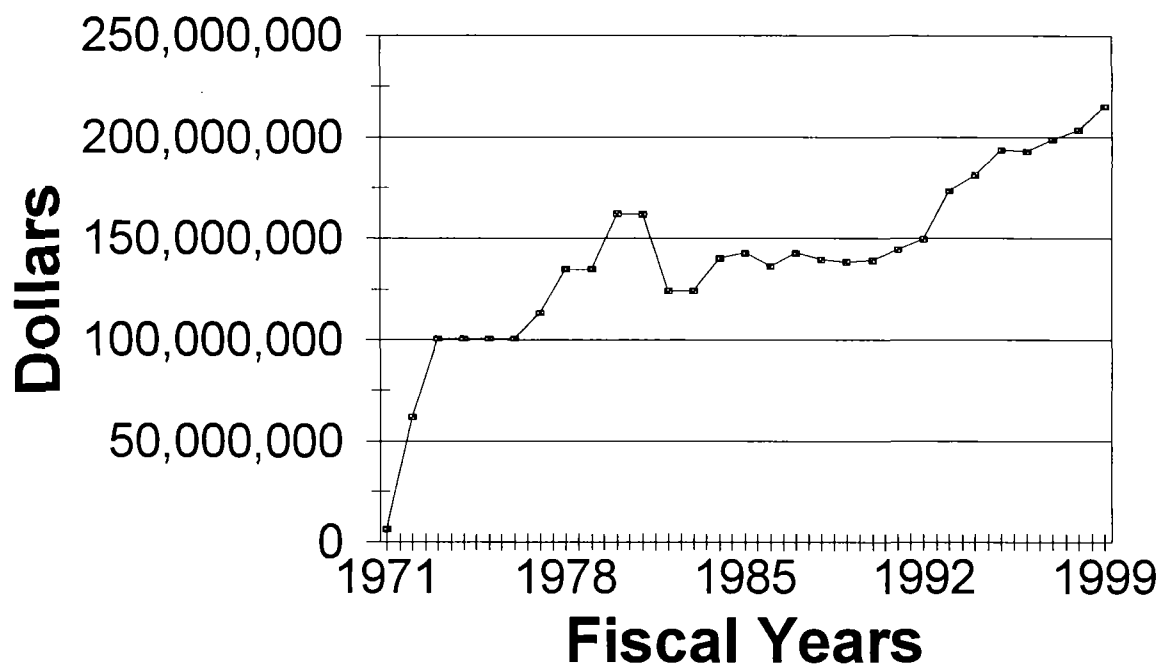
FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM--Title X
HISTORY TABLE

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1971	\$6,000,000
1972	61,815,000
1973	100,615,000
1974	100,615,000
1975	100,615,000
1976	100,615,000
1977	113,000,000
1978	135,000,000
1979	135,000,000
1980	162,000,000
1981	161,671,000
1982	124,176,000
1983	124,088,000
1984	140,000,000
1985	142,500,000
1986	136,372,000
1987	142,500,000
1988	139,663,000
1989	138,320,000
1990	139,135,000
1991	144,311,000
1992	149,585,000
1993	173,418,000
1994	180,918,000
1995	193,349,000
1996	192,592,000
1997	198,452,000
1998	203,452,000
1999	215,000,000
2000 Estimate	239,952,000

→ \$10 M above passback

Family Planning

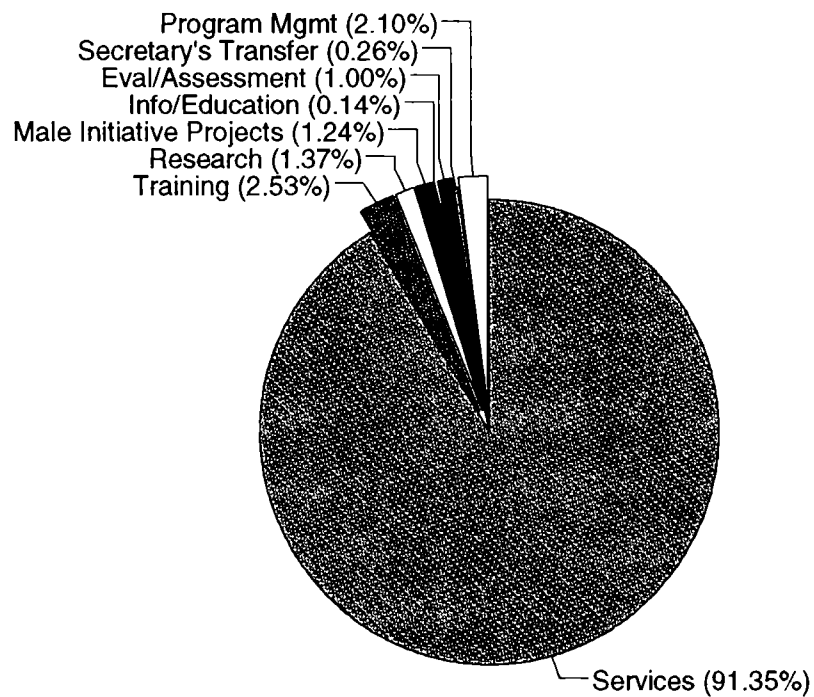
Funding History



Title X- Family Planning
FY 1995--FY 1998 Funding Distribution

<u>Categories</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Services	180,156,000	178,272,000	182,264,000	186,348,750
Training	4,920,680	5,752,952	5,666,000	5,164,088
Research	2,788,067	2,684,075	2,670,654	2,677,338
<i>Male Initiative Projects</i>	0	0	1,935,346	2,539,662
Information and Education	357,000	180,000	303,000	289,270
Evaluation and Assessments	903,000	1,560,000	1,408,000	2,172,884
<i>Secretary's Transfer</i>	0	0	0	(526,185)
<u>Program Management</u>	<u>4,224,253</u>	<u>4,142,973</u>	<u>4,205,000</u>	<u>4,260,008</u>
Total Title X	193,349,000	192,592,000	198,452,000	202,925,815
<i>Secretary's Transfer Add Back</i>				<u>526,185</u>
Total Title X Appro	193,349,000	192,592,000	198,452,000	203,452,000

Family Planning Funds Distribution FY 1998



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

8/7/95

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM NO: 2250

FILE NO: 982

Total Page(s): 10

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution Below:
FROM: Janet FORSGREN (for) *B. Pellicci*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: Robert PELLICCI 395-4871
Legislative Assistant's line (for simple responses): 395-7362
SUBJECT: HHS Proposed Testimony on the title X family planning program

URGENT

DEADLINE: 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, August 09, 1995

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS: Hearing is before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education on Thursday, August 10th. HHS Secretary Shalala is the witness.

URGENT

AGENCIES:

217-JUSTICE - Andrew Fois - (202) 514-2141
429-National Economic Council - Sonyia Matthews - (202) 456-2174
257-Office of National Drug Control Policy - John Carnevale - (202) 395-8736

EOP:

Nancy-Ann Min
Martha Foley
Melanne Verveer
Patsy Fleming
James Castello
Jennifer Klein
Janet Murgula
Diana Fortuna
Barbara Chow
Barry Clendenin
Richard Turman
Bob Damus
Nani Colorotti
Beth Rossman
Martha Cagne
Allison Eydt
Mark Miller
Lydia Muniz
Jim Murr
Janet Forsgren

LRM NO: 2250
FILE NO: 982

1

Testimony

Donna B. Shalala

Secretary of Health and Human Services

at

Title X Hearing

August 10, 1995

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee.

Twenty-five years ago, when the Title X Family Planning Program was created with strong bipartisan support, Senator _____ said, "....."

That's more important than ever today.

When we talk about the federal government's only program dedicated to family planning, we need to separate fiction from fact.

There are some who want Americans to believe that Title X family planning dollars go to abortion services. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Since the program was enacted in 1970, no Title X money has ever been used to pay for abortions. Not one cent.

The \$193 million that we are spending on Title X in 1995 will provide a range of family planning and preventive health services to over 4 million women and men in more than 4,000 clinics in every Congressional district.

It provides educational materials to hundreds of community groups and religious organizations across the country to help young people say "no" to sex.

And, it helps train 250 Certified Family Planning Nurse Practitioners each year.

When we talk about Title X, we must look at the human faces -- the 4 million faces -- behind the issue.

Those women are our mothers and daughters, our neighbors and our friends.

They are:

A recent high school graduate in Philadelphia -- who needs a job and independence, not a child and dependence.

A 30 year-old store clerk in Des Moines -- who doesn't have health insurance and can't qualify for Medicaid.

A 40 year-old mother of two in Greenville -- who depends upon a Title X clinic for her annual gynecologic check-ups.

These women all have something in common: They may be just one unintended pregnancy away from poverty, unemployment, and welfare.

Some people say that we can't afford to spend our resources on family planning. I say we can't afford not to.

For every dollar we spend on family planning we save more than \$4 in medical care, welfare benefits, and other social services.

That's what I call a good investment.

Unfortunately, the House Appropriations Committee disagreed. They voted to abolish this program and fold it into the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) block grant and the community and migrant health centers program.

I was pleased that the majority of the House recognized that plan for what it was: a big mistake.

It's a big mistake to force Title X clinics -- sometimes the only provider in a community -- to shut their doors and turn off their lights.

It's a big mistake to dismantle our family planning system and send the message that we don't care about clinics that provide low-income women with preventative health care.

And, it's a mistake to take us down a dangerous road leading to:

- More abortions.
- More women and children living in poverty and on welfare;
- More unintended pregnancies.
- Higher rates of infant mortality;
- And, more women living without the security of critical preventive care, like pap smears, mammograms, and screening for STDs.

We don't need to turn back the clocks on women's health.

We need a much different approach.

Together, we must maintain our bipartisan commitment to the women of America, while still giving states the flexibility they need to prioritize their resources and provide services at the local level.

And, that's just what we're accomplishing with this family planning program.

We're operating in the pro-family tradition by working to ensure that every pregnancy and every child is wanted.

In the days ahead, all us will need to keep reiterating what Title X is -- and what it is not.

It is not -- nor has it ever been -- about funding abortions.

It is not about increasing teen pregnancy or encouraging teen sexual activity.

Family planning is about preventing unintended pregnancies, decreasing abortions, lowering infant mortality rates, and improving the health of women and their children.

It's about ensuring that every pregnancy is a planned one, and that all children are born into the loving and supportive families they need not just to survive -- but to thrive.

That is our collective challenge.

Mr. Chairman, this is a great country because it is a good country.

We are good to our people -- and we don't play politics with their lives and their futures.

Almost 80 years ago, Margaret Sanger opened a birth control clinic in an extremely poor slum in Brooklyn.

Women lined up outside the clinic to receive services, and by the end of nine days, they had seen 464 women.

Shortly after the clinic opened, Margaret Sanger and her two assistants were arrested -- and all their supplies and files were confiscated.

Today, we must ask ourselves whether we want to travel back to those days of darkness.

Do we want to go back to the days when poor women got back alley abortions because they couldn't afford birth control?

Do we want to go back to the days when women were not given the tools they needed to control their lives?

Do we want to go back to the days when the health care needs of 52 percent of the population were considered a "controversial issue?"

And, do we want to go back to the days when we punished innocent children by making a woman's access to birth control dependent upon the size of her wallet?

We cannot -- and we must not.

Mr. Chairman, Title X is -- and has always been -- a bipartisan program -- a distinctly American program.

It saves precious resources -- and precious lives.

It empowers men and women to take personal responsibility for their health and their families.

And, it helps us stop the epidemic of unintended pregnancies by preventing them before they happen.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you and members of the Subcommittee to continue support for the Title X family planning program as a strong and separate public health service program.

The future of millions of men, women and children hang in the balance.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify. I would be happy to answer any questions at this time.

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ISSUES In BRIEF

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U.S. Support for Family Planning Overseas: The Program and the Politics

As the 21st century approaches, U.S. foreign aid is undergoing radical change. Its size is being dramatically reduced and its purposes sharply narrowed. Although the large majority of Americans supports assistance to developing countries on humanitarian grounds, the dwindling U.S. budget for development assistance increasingly will need to be justified on strategic grounds or by the economic benefit that aid returns to the United States. Since international population assistance remains a large component of overall development assistance, it too must prove its value, effectiveness and continued reason for being. Perhaps more than any other aspect of U.S. foreign aid, however, population assistance has been subjected to this level of scrutiny from its beginnings.

A woman's ability to control her fertility has implications not only for herself and her family but globally as well. In recognition of this fact, the U.S. government initiated its population assistance program almost 30 years ago. At the time, the United States was one of only a handful of nations in the world to assert leadership in this area. Even in those quarters where the problems associated with rapid population growth and unwanted childbearing were acknowledged, most were skeptical that anything could be done to ameliorate the situation.

Over the last three decades, a worldwide consensus has gradually emerged, embraced by poor and wealthy countries alike, that population stabilization is critical to a key set of inter-related goals: promoting democracy and enhancing political stability; alleviating poverty and facilitating economic growth; and protecting the global environment. Further, progress during this period has indeed been made in lowering birth rates and improving women's status -- and these years of experience are pointing the way toward future progress.

This Issues in Brief outlines the international population assistance program. It examines the program's policy origins and how its structure and priorities are evolving in relation to the consensus of world governments ratified at the 1994 United Nations International Conference on Population and Development and amplified at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. It discusses the impact the program has had over the years relative to critical U.S. economic and foreign policy goals. Finally, it describes the unique and unprecedented public policy challenges the program is confronting as the scope and fundamental tenets of U.S. foreign assistance are being called into question, and as a target of the antiabortion movement and Christian right.

The Origins and Principles Of U.S. Population Policy

Governmental emphasis on family planning arose at a time of rising concern about the environment, poverty alleviation and the rights of women -- and concurrent technological advances, most notably the advent of the birth control pill and the IUD in the early 1960s. In 1967, as Congress was requiring for the first time that family planning services be made available on a voluntary basis to poor women in the United States, it also added Section 104 to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to specify that funds be allocated to increase "opportunities and motivation for family planning and to reduce the rate of population growth."

While demographic concerns were a driving force in creating the U.S. population assistance program, the authorizing statute also stressed that "good health conditions are a principal element in improved quality of life and contribute to the individual's capacity to participate in the development process, while poor health and debilitating disease can limit productivity." Further, the statute called for coordination of population planning efforts with other programs aimed at "reducing the infant mortality rate, providing better nutrition for pregnant women and infants, and raising the standard of living for the poor."

The formal launching of the program was quickly followed by its real political send-off when President Nixon,

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The U.S. Family Planning Program Faces Challenges and Change

Although a woman's reproductive years span half of her lifetime, the typical American woman today wants only two children -- a goal that is unrealistic without the use of contraception. In 1990, approximately 30.5 million women were considered to be at risk of unintended pregnancy (that is, they were sexually active and fertile, but were neither pregnant nor desiring pregnancy); over 15 million were low-income women and teenagers in need of subsidized contraceptive services. The nation's organized family planning program was established to address their needs.

One in three women who made a family planning visit in 1988 -- the last year for which comprehensive data are available -- reported going to a publicly funded family planning clinic. These clinics complement the private health care system in several ways: They serve Medicaid-eligible women when other providers refuse to accept them; provide subsidized services to low-income women who are not eligible for Medicaid; offer more extensive counseling on contraceptive methods; provide confidential services for teenagers and other women who may not be able to discuss reproductive health issues with their regular physicians; and offer contraceptive supplies at a lower cost than is usually available elsewhere.

This Issues in Brief describes the current structure and funding of the national family planning program, and the reproductive health and other preventive services it provides. It examines the impact of the program on the prevention of unintended pregnancies, births and abortions as well as on the reduction of low birth weight and infant mortality. It also discusses the central role that Title X of the Public Health Service Act, the historic core of the federal effort, plays in determining the shape and substance of the national family planning service delivery system.

Overview

History. Studies conducted during the 1960s showed that rates of unwanted childbearing among low-income women were at least twice as high as those among the more affluent -- a phenomenon that could be traced in large part to inequalities in access to family planning services. By the end of the decade, a sizeable, bipartisan consensus had emerged favoring government support of voluntary family planning programs as a means of expanding economic development, alleviating poverty, avoiding welfare dependency and improving the health of women and their families.

In the meantime, Congress had

amended a number of federal laws to allow family planning services to be provided under certain existing programs. In 1965, as part of the so-called War on Poverty, federal funds were made available for family planning through the Office of Economic Opportunity. In 1967, Title IV-A of the Social Security Act was amended to require state welfare agencies to offer and provide family planning services to women receiving public assistance.

Then, in 1970, with broad bipartisan support, legislation establishing Title X of the Public Health Service Act was enacted and signed into law by President Richard Nixon, creating for the first time a comprehensive federal program devoted entirely to the provision of family planning services on a national basis. In his Message on Population Growth and the American Future, delivered the preceding year, President Nixon declared that "no American woman should be denied access to family planning assistance because of her economic condition. I believe, therefore, that we should establish as a national goal the provision of family planning services...to all who want but cannot afford them."

Following the enactment of Title X, public expenditures for family planning grew rapidly in the early 1970s, as the clinics Title X helped to create became established across the country. By fiscal year 1983, \$340 million in public -- federal and state -- funds were being