## 50 Years of Title X: A Timeline of Key Events

In 1970, Title X of the Public Health Service Act establishes the National Family Planning Program within the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS). The Title X program is the only federal program dedicated solely to providing family planning-related preventive healthcare. Congress makes clear that the primary goal of the Title X program is to decrease the adverse health and financial effects of inadequately spaced childbearing on children, women, and their families.

### 1970
Congress creates and authorizes Title X with $6 million in funding.

### 1972
- In *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, the Supreme Court extends the right to use birth control to unmarried individuals.
- Congress mandates that Medicaid cover the costs of family planning services ($62 million in funding).

### 1973
HHS develops Family Planning Regional Training Centers in each of the 10 HHS Regions.

### 1975
- Congress increases reporting requirements, broadens the definition of low-income, and requires providers to offer a broad range of family planning methods.
- Title X funds five family planning nurse practitioner programs to prepare nurse practitioners to serve patients in Title X sites.

### 1978
- Amendment clarifies that Title X providers must address infertility and provide services to adolescents.

### 1980
Title X service providers implement a sliding fee scale.

### 1981
Congress legislates that Title X providers encourage adolescents to talk with their parents about family planning.

### 1983
Title X program moves administratively from the Health Services Administration (now Health Resources and Services Administration) to Office of Population Affairs (OPA), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

### 1988
- The Reagan administration proposes new regulation mandating provision of prenatal care and social services to pregnant women and prohibiting Title X-funded providers from:
  - Counseling patients on pregnancy options that include abortion or referring patients to abortion providers
  - Sharing finances, staff, or a physical location with an abortion provider

### 1990
- The Clinton administration suspends 1988 regulation.
- HHS approves first Medicaid waivers.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Infertility Prevention Project (IPP) mandates half of IPP funds go to Title X agencies to collaborate with community partners on implementing best practices for sexually transmitted disease (STD) testing and treatment.

### 1993
- OPA begins collecting Title X family planning data.
- Title X adds HIV, STD, and cancer screening and prevention to program priorities.

### 1995
- Congress adds new appropriations language stating that Title X grantees are not exempt from state laws mandating notification or reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.
- OPA updates Title X priorities to include expanding and enhancing partnerships.
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<th>Year</th>
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| 2000 | OPA expands focus on HIV prevention.  
      | HHS issues regulation and guidance on abortion prohibition, clarifying that Title X funds cannot be used for abortion care, to support advocacy for abortion access, or to facilitate a patient obtaining such care. |
| 2001 | Title X adds clinical services for difficult-to-reach populations as a program priority. |
| 2003 | Title X adopts additional priorities, including abstinence education, limited English proficiency, and family participation.  
      | HHS encourages faith-based organizations to apply for Title X funding. |
| 2004 | OPA establishes the Family Planning Male Reproductive Health Training Center. |
| 2005 | OPA publishes the first Family Planning Annual Report. |
| 2006 | Title X adds mandatory reporting and counseling on resisting sexual coercion as a program priority. |
| 2008 | OPA funds Male Research Cooperative Agreements.  
      | OPA forms Federal Training Center Collaborative. |
| 2010 | Congress passes the Affordable Care Act, mandating contraceptive coverage and expanding other health coverage. |
| 2012 | OPA restructures Family Planning Regional Training Centers. |
| 2015 | Title X adds Zika virus response to program priorities. |
| 2016 | OPA transitions regional centers to one Family Planning National Training Center and one National Clinical Training Center for Family Planning.  
      | National Quality Forum endorses contraceptive care performance measures. |
      | HHS issues Title X Final Rule, which prohibits the use of Title X funds to perform, promote, refer for, or support abortion as a method of family planning. |

**TITLE X TURNS 50 | 1970–2020**

The Title X Family Planning Program celebrates its 50th anniversary, having provided family planning services to some **190 million** individuals since its establishment in 1970.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TITLE X PROGRAM, VISIT OPA.HHS.GOV**