

50 YEARS OF TITLE X: A TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1970

CONGRESS CREATES AND AUTHORIZES TITLE X WITH \$6 MILLION IN FUNDING.

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.



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).

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.

1973

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



1978

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

1980

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.



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

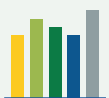
1983

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.

1990

1993

- ▶ 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.



1995

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

1996

OPA publishes the first [Family Planning Annual Report](#).



1997

OPA funds first research grants for provision of male services and approves emergency contraception.

1999

- ▶ 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.

2000

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.

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



2010

Congress passes the Affordable Care Act, mandating contraceptive coverage and expanding other health coverage.

2012

OPA restructures Family Planning Regional Training Centers.



2014

OPA and CDC publish [Providing Quality Family Planning Services: Recommendations of CDC and the U.S. Office of Population Affairs](#).



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](#).

2019

- ▶ OPA releases the [Decision-Making Guide for the Provision of PrEP Services in Title X-Funded Family Planning Service Sites](#).
- ▶ 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.

2020

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](https://opa.hhs.gov)