



COLORADO

Colorado received \$2,927,070 in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2005.¹

Colorado Sexuality Education Law and Policy

Colorado schools are not required to teach sexuality or sexually transmitted disease (STD) education. However, Colorado law states that districts can decide whether to teach sexuality education and may address the subject in pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade.

The Colorado Department of Education is charged with providing guidelines as to the length of courses, the subjects included, and the manner in which these subjects are addressed. The department also provides guidelines on teacher training in sexuality education that includes information about high-risk behaviors. Under Colorado law, whenever sexuality education and/or human reproduction is taught, teachers must emphasize abstinence.

Parents or guardians must be notified if a sexuality education course is taught and given an opportunity to review the curriculum. Parents or guardians may remove their children from sexuality education or STD/HIV education classes by sending written notice to the school. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy. However, if a school receives state funding to teach sexuality education, then parents and guardians must receive written notification about the topics and materials to be presented and must give permission before a student can participate in “any program discussing or teaching sexuality and human reproduction.” This is referred to as an “opt-in” policy.

See Colorado Statutes 22-25-104, 22-25-110 and 25-4-1405.

Recent Legislation

SIECUS is not aware of any proposed legislation regarding sexuality education in Colorado.

Events of Note

*Colorado Springs Fights Back Against Kansas Hate Group
March 2005; Colorado Springs, CO*

Over 500 people, including community members, students, and school officials resisted harassment by members of the Westboro Baptist Church, lead by radical Rev. Fred Phelps. Ten representatives of Phelps’ group picketed in front of Palmer High School with signs, such as “God hates fags,” protesting the formation of a gay-straight alliance (GSA). In 2004, the school denied students permission to form a GSA and the ACLU filed a lawsuit on behalf of one of the

students in the club. The lawsuit has since been settled with the understanding that the GSA now has the same rights and standing as any other school club.²

Community members, students, and school officials proclaimed their opposition to Phelps' group and held signs with slogans such as "Teach Love." The counter-protest was organized by several local groups, including the Citizens Project, a Colorado Springs group that advocates for the separation of church and state. Vice Mayor Richard Skorman responded to the Westboro Baptist Church protest by saying, "I want to say loud and clear that these people are not welcome in our city, and I have the support of all of council to say that. And I wish they would go home and leave us alone. People in Colorado Springs do not support what they do, and they need to leave us alone and mind their own business, because we're a city of everybody."³

To counter a second demonstration by the Westboro Baptist Church, the Citizens Project worked with the Pikes Peak Inter-Religious Clergy Alliance, to organize a panel of diverse religious leaders who spoke on the subject of tolerance and faith. While the Westboro Baptist Church held up signs outside City Hall proclaiming, "Thank God for September 11th" and "God hates you," the panel organizers found a silver lining by discussing tolerance and love.

This was not the first time that followers of Westboro Baptist Church came to Colorado Springs. On previous occasions, the congregation had unleashed its anger against the right-wing group Focus on the Family, at its Colorado Springs headquarters. The group opposed Focus on the Families' ministry aimed at turning gay people back to a heterosexual lifestyle.

*Colorado Springs School District Cancels Sex Education Presentations
April 2005; Colorado Springs, CO*

After a continuous struggle in Colorado Springs' largest school district, D-11, three principals ultimately canceled Parenthood of Rocky Mountain (PPRM)'s scheduled sex education presentations in high school classes.⁴ PPRM had been coming into the schools by invitation for 17 years, and conducted over 200 presentations a year in the school district. The educators were not allowed to talk about abortion or birth control, but could speak about condoms for STD-prevention purposes.⁵

The controversy first gained attention in October 2004, when anti-choice protestors displayed graphic pictures of supposed aborted fetuses outside Palmer High School during a PPRM presentation. A Colorado Springs school board member then suggested prohibiting PPRM from teaching in the school. He said, "we're allowing what I view as morally confused groups like Planned Parenthood into our schools which are now confusing our students with a contradictory message."⁶

A school board meeting in January 2005 attracted an audience of over 200 people from both sides of the debate. A school board member in favor of the proposal to ban PPRM from the school district said, "it's a message that says we give up, you're uncontrollable little animals. There's no hope for you. Here's how to use a condom."⁷ One woman told the board, "our children deserve better....Let us focus on bringing our boys and girls to purity."⁸

Many people, however, supported PPRM, including one person who held a large orange sign proclaiming, "Ignorance is shocking. Sex ed is not."⁹ The PPRM spokeswoman defended her organization and said it provides "safe, responsible medically accurate information to students." A local teen also spoke in support of PPRM and said, "teens are sexually active, and they will continue to be, even if you enforce abstinence-only education."¹⁰

After a two-hour debate, the school board rejected a motion to ban PPRM from high school classes. Only a month later, however, anti-choice zealots once again threatened to target D-11 schools with disruptive protests. Still shaken up from the earlier protests, which included a direct

and violent attack on a teacher, the district’s principals grew concerned about the students’ safety and thus cancelled PPRM’s presentations in order to protect the students from harassment and intimidation.¹¹

Though disappointed about the cancellations, PPRM supports the principals’ decisions regarding the students’ safety. “We certainly understand where the schools are coming from and we don’t want to interfere with the education of these students,” says Kate Horle, PPRM vice president of public affairs. She looks to the future hopefully. “The door is still open for us,” says Horle. “We’re going to wait and see what happens next year.”¹²

*School District Considers New Sex Education Curricula
November 2004; Fort Collins, CO*

The Poudre School District (PSD) considered a curriculum created by its new Health Curriculum Advisory Board, which is made up of parents, community representatives, PSD staff, members of the faith community, and one student and had been debating various sexuality education curricula for over two years.

During the 2003–2004 school year, the original Health Curriculum Advisory Board recommended two new sexuality education curricula—*Sex Can Wait* and *Reducing the Risk*—to the Board of Education. After a number of heated community debates, however, the board decided to postpone the curriculum decision, hire an outside consultant, and add more voices to the Health Curriculum Advisory Board, particularly more members of the community. Though there was continued debate over the members of the Advisory Board, including a petition drive to protest a member who directs a pro-choice group, the school brought together a more diverse group and moved forward with its plan to find an effective sexuality education program.

The advisory board created its own curriculum and posted it on the school’s website for public input. The science facilitator for PSD explained, “the members of the Health Board believe it is very important to have public input on the entire curriculum. . . . Over the next few months, the curriculum framework will be available to review in great detail, including goals and objectives for each lesson, activities, teacher resources, approved speakers, and student resources.”¹³ The Board of Education president said, “although we are aware that it is impossible to produce a sex-education curriculum that will be universally accepted, we’re hopeful that this community feedback process will help us identify any remaining major issues before the formal ratification process begins.”¹⁴

The Advisory Board’s curriculum includes information on both abstinence and contraception and emphasizes abstinence as the only 100% effective method of prevention.

*Colorado Supreme Court Finds School Voucher Program Unconstitutional
June 2004; Denver, CO*

The Colorado Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Colorado Parent Teacher Association and others deciding that the state constitution clearly holds that local school districts should retain control over locally raised funds. A school voucher program, signed into law on April 16, 2003, proposed using public money to assist students in under-performing school districts by paying part or all of their tuition if they attended any number of private or religious schools that had been approved by the state board of education. The law was immediately challenged and was never allowed to take effect.

In October 2003, 82 private schools applied to the Denver Public Schools (DPS) to participate in the voucher program. Some of the applicants included the American Christian Academy of Englewood, which describes itself as “unashamedly Christian” with a “Bible-based

curriculum free of humanism and new age philosophies.”¹⁵ Other schools, like Silver State Baptist of Lakewood, made it clear that students participating in premarital sex, homosexuality, or sexual perversion would be automatically dismissed.¹⁶ The law only allowed the DPS to turn down applicants for a short list of reasons, including failure to meet health or safety codes or financial instability. While DPS could have rejected the application of a school that was discriminating based on race or religion, it could not reject the application if the school was only discriminating based on sexual orientation.

The Colorado Supreme Court decision did not address the issue of providing government funding to schools that blatantly promote religion. Instead, the decision focused on how funding the program contradicted the school financial system set up in the state constitution.¹⁷ National Education Association (NEA) President Reg Weaver said of the decision, “if policymakers listen to teachers and parents they will discover that Americans, by overwhelming numbers, support investing in efforts to improve existing public schools rather than funding alternative systems, such as private-school tuition vouchers.”¹⁸

Colorado’s Youth: Statistical Information of Note¹⁹

- In 2005, 37% of female high school students and 41% of male high school students in Colorado reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 2% of female high school students and 7% of male high school students in Colorado reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 9% of female high school students and 14% of male high school students in Colorado reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 29% of female high school students and 29% of male high school students in Colorado reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 60% of females and 79% of males in Colorado reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 22% of females and 10% of males in Colorado reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.

- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 22% of females and 31% of males in Colorado reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 85% of high school students in Colorado reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.
- In 2000, Colorado’s abortion rate was 19 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.²⁰
- In 2002, Colorado’s birth rate was 47 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen birth rate of 43 per 1,000 nationwide.²¹
- In 2001, Colorado’s rate of reported Chlamydia cases was 2,367 per 100,000 females ages 15-19 and 389 per 100,000 males ages 15–19.²²
- In 2001, Colorado’s rate of reported gonorrhea cases was 344.2 per 100,000 females ages 15-19 and 121.6 per 100,000 males ages 15–19.²³

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

Colorado received \$488,314 in federal Title V funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2005. The federal Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage grant requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four dollars of federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups. Colorado provides no matching funds; instead, funds are provided by local sub-grantees.

Colorado’s Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage project focuses on youth between the ages of 10 and 17 with a special emphasis on young people ages 10–14. Within these age groups, it focuses on youth from low income areas as well as African-American youth, Latino/a youth, Native America youth, Spanish-speaking youth, youth with special needs, and parents.

The Title V funding is controlled by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment which, in turn, formed the State Abstinence Education Steering Committee responsible for allocation of the funds. The committee allocates money to eight community-based sub-grantees: Center Consolidated Schools, Durango Life Foundation, FACT Foundation, Friends First, Jim Elliot Schools, Pueblo Youth Project, Save Our Youth, and Weld County Health Department. The sub-grantees use a variety of curricula, with the majority using *Choosing the Best*, *WAIT (Why Am I Tempted) Training*, *A.C. Green’s Game Plan*, and/or *Friends First*.

SIECUS reviewed both *Choosing the Best PATH* (for junior high school students) and *Choosing the Best LIFE* (for high school students) and found that they name numerous physical and psychological consequences of premarital sexual activity, suggest that sexually active teens will never have happy futures, and imply that only teens with low self-esteem and poor judgment become sexually active. For example, *Choosing the Best LIFE* states that, “relationships often lower the self-respect of both partners—one feeling used, the other feeling like the user. Emotional pain can cause a downward spiral leading to intense feelings of lack of worthlessness.”²⁴

SIECUS reviewed *WAIT Training* and found that it contained little medical or biological information and almost no information on STDs, including HIV/AIDS. Instead, the curriculum contains information and statistics about marriage, many of which are outdated and not supported by scientific research. It also contains messages of fear and shame and biased views of gender, sexual orientation, and family type. For example, *WAIT Training* explains, “men sexually are like microwaves and women sexually are like crockpots....A woman is stimulated more by touch and romantic words. She is far more attracted by a man’s personality while a man is stimulated by sight. A man is usually less discriminating about those to whom he is physically attracted.”²⁵

SIECUS reviewed *Game Plan* and found that, in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, it relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and family structure. In addition, *Game Plan* fails to provide important information on sexual health including how and where students can seek testing and treatment if they suspect they may have an STD. Finally, the format and underlying biases of the curriculum do not allow for cultural, community, and individual values, and discourage critical thinking and discussions of alternate points of view in the classroom. For example, *Game Plan* states, “even if you’ve been sexually active, it’s never too late to say no. You can’t go back, but you can go forward. You might feel guilty or untrustworthy, but you can start over again.”²⁶

The Colorado Abstinence Education Program has also developed a multimedia campaign that utilizes television commercials and an interactive website (www.saynoway.net). In addition to a quiz, dating tips, and resources for parents, the website also includes a page dedicated to statistics, which place an overwhelming emphasis on the possible negative impacts of teen pregnancy. The television commercials also contain messages of fear and shame that seemed aimed at young women. One commercial shows a teen at her locker telling the audience, “I’m not going to be that girl that gets drunk or high and then has a one night stand and regrets it later.”²⁷

Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE)²⁸ and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

There are four CBAE grantees in Colorado: Bethany Crisis Pregnancy Center, Friends First, Life Network, and Pueblo Youth Project. There is one AFLA grantee: Colorado State University.

Life Network runs the *Education for a Lifetime* program that provides a number of programs, including teaching classes in schools (using the *Game Plan* curriculum), parent education, peer mentoring for young people, and outreach to military families.²⁹ According to its website, “Life Network is a sanctity of human life ministry that impacts and transforms people with the love of Christ.”³⁰ In addition to running an abstinence-only-until-marriage program, Life Network also runs a crisis pregnancy center. Crisis pregnancy centers typically advertise as providing medical services and then use anti-abortion propaganda, misinformation, and fear and shame tactics to dissuade women facing unintended pregnancy from exercising their right to choose.

Friends First provides speakers and trainings for parents, students, teachers, and policymakers. It also runs after-school and mentoring programs for youth. Friends First created and uses the *WAIT (Why Am I Tempted) Training* curriculum. For more information on SIECUS’ review of *WAIT Training*, see Title V section.

C O L O R A D O

Friends First’s website includes a question and answer section specifically for parents. One question asks: “What do I do about this aggressive teen-age girl that is ‘coming-on’ to my son?” The answer states: “Many guys feel intense pressure from girls in their peer group. The girls mature faster and have false expectations and ideals about their sexuality from the culture, especially if a lack of parental communication and boundary setting exists in the home.”³¹

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2005

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment www.cdphe.state.co.us/ps/abstinence/abstinencehom.asp	\$488,314	Title V
Center Consolidated Schools www.center.k12.co.us	\$19,750	Title V sub-grantee
Durango Life Foundation	\$22,500	Title V sub-grantee
FACT Foundation	\$22,500	Title V sub-grantee
Friends First DUAL GRANTEE 2003–2006 www.friendsfirst.org	\$32,500 \$630,222	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Jim Elliot Schools www.jimelliotschools.org	\$10,499	Title V sub-grantee
Pueblo Youth Project DUAL GRANTEE 2003–2006	\$32,500 \$319,788	Title V sub-grantee CBAE

C O L O R A D O

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
Save Our Youth www.saveouryouth.org	\$20,875	Title V sub-grantee
Weld County Health Department www.co.weld.co.us/departments/health/publichealth.html	\$32,500	Title V sub-grantee
Bethany Crisis Pregnancy Center 2003–2006	\$631,873	CBAE
Life Network 2003–2006 www.elifenetwork.com	\$631,873	CBAE
Colorado State University 2005–2006 http://welcome.colostate.edu	\$225,000	AFLA

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator

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Colorado Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Colorado
400 Corona St.
Denver, CO 80218
Phone: (303) 777-5482
www.aclu-co.org

Colorado AIDS Project
2490 W. 26th Ave, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80211
Phone: (303) 837-0166
www.coloradoaidsproject.org

The FENIX Project
(sponsored by Mi Casa Resource Center
for Women)
360 Acoma St.
Denver CO 80223
Phone: (303) 573-1302
www.aidscentral.com/FENIX

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender
Community Center of Colorado
PO Box 9798
Denver, CO 80209
Phone: (303) 733-7743
www.coloradoglb.org

NARAL Pro-Choice Colorado
1905 Sherman St., Suite 800
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: (303) 394-1973
www.prochoicecolorado.org

Planned Parenthood of the Rocky
Mountains
950 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: (303) 321-PLAN
www.pprm.org

Religious Coalition for
Reproductive Choice
PO Box 370414
Denver, CO 80237
Phone: (303) 756-9996
www.corcrc.org

Colorado Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Colorado Right to Life Committee
2050 S. Oneida St., Suite 116
Denver, CO 80224
Phone: (303) 753-9394
www.coloradorighttolife.org

Focus on the Family
8605 Explorer Dr.
Colorado Springs, CO 80920
Phone: (800) 232-6459
www.family.org

Independence Institute
13952 Denver West Pkwy., Suite 400
Golden, CO 80401
Phone: (303) 279-6536
www.i2i.org

Rocky Mountain Family Council
8704 Yates Dr., Suite 205
Westminster, CO 80030
Phone: (303) 292-1800
www.rmfc.org

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Youth for Christ
7670 S. Vaughn Ct.
Englewood, CO 80112
Phone: (303) 843-9000
www.yfc.net

Newspapers in Colorado

Daily Camera
Lisa Marshall
Medical/Health Editor
1048 Pearl St.
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The Daily Sentinel
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30 S. Prospect St.
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
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501 8th Ave.
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400 W. Colfax Ave.
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Phone: (303) 892-5261

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PO Box 1779
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The Pueblo Chieftain
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825 W. 6th St.
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Phone: (719) 544-3520

Rocky Mountain News
Mike Pearson
Health & Medicine Editor
PO Box 719
Denver, CO 80201
Phone: (303)892-2592

¹ This refers to the fiscal year for the Federal Government, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, Fiscal Year 2005 begins on October 1, 2004 and ends on September 30, 2005.

² ACLU of Colorado, "Settlement resolves ACLU lawsuit on behalf of Palmer High School Gay-Straight Alliance against Colorado Springs School District 11," Press Release published 22 November 2005, accessed 2 March 2006, <http://www.aclu-co.org/news/pressrelease/release_gayalliancesettlement.htm>.

³ "Palmer High School Protest," *Western Skies* (Colorado Springs, CO), 12 March 2005, accessed 12 April 2005, <http://westernskies.krcc.org/transcripts/3-12-2005/WS_3122005_A.html>.

⁴ Laura Lambert, "Comprehensive Sex Education: Colorado Springs Dukes it Out," *Planned Parenthood Federation of American, Inc.* (14 April 2005), accessed 17 April 2006, <<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/portal/files/portal/webzine/newspoliticsactivism/fean-050414-colorado-springs.xml>>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Jessemyn Pekari, "Contraception: Colorado School Board Member Works to oust Contraception Education," *Abstinence Clearinghouse Email Update* (3 November 2004); Nina Sparano, "School District 11 Board Member Wants Planned Parenthood Out of Schools," KRDO News 13 (1 November, 2004), accessed 17 April 2006, <<http://www.krdotv.com/DisplayStory.asp?id=8477>>.

⁷ "Colorado Springs School District Decides to Keep Sex Education," *News First 5/30* (CO) (13 January 2005), accessed 17 April 2006, <<http://www.koaa.com/news/view.asp?ID=3088>>.

⁸ Dick Foster, "Planned Parenthood Keeps School Role," *Rocky Mountain News* (CO) (13 January 2005), 4A.

⁹ Shari Chaney, "Christian's Proposal's Fail in D-11 Showdown," *Gazette* (CO) (13 January 2005), accessed 14 January 2005, <<http://www.gazette.com/display.php?id=1305380>>.

¹⁰ Foster.

¹¹ Lambert.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ *Health Curriculum Under Review*, Poudre School District, accessed 7 January 2005, <<http://www.psd.k12.co.us/psdinfo/newsevents/index.aspx?newseventid=1151&affid=>>>.

¹⁴ Stacy Nick, "PSD Seeks Input on Sex Education," *Fort Collins Coloradan* (CO), 15 November 2004, accessed on Lexis-Nexis, 7 January 2005.

¹⁵ Nancy Mitchell and Robert Sanchez, "No Lack of Variety in Voucher Schools," *Rocky Mountain News*. 16 October 2003.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Colorado Education Association, "Supreme Court Rejects State's Voucher Plan," Press Release published 29 June 2004, accessed 14 January 2005, <<http://www.coloradoea.org/whatsnew/june29voucher.cfm>>.

¹⁸ National Education Association "Colorado Supreme Court Strikes Down Voucher Law," Press Release published June 2004, accessed 14 January 2005, <<http://www.nea.org/vouchers/colosupremecourt.html>>.

¹⁹ Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Danice K. Eaton, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 55, no. SS-5 (9 June 2006): 1-108, accessed 8 June 2006, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>>.

²⁰ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, February, 2004), accessed 28 January 2005, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/state_pregnancy_trends.pdf>.

²¹ *National Vital Statistics Reports 52.10* (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003), 48, accessed 4 February 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm#stat%20tables>>.

²² Ned Calonge, et. al., *Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Colorado Surveillance Report: 2001*, (Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, August 2003), accessed 3 February 2005, <<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/dc/dcnew.asp>>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best LIFE* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best Inc., 2000); Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best PATH* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best Inc., 2000). For more information, see SIECUS' reviews of *Choosing the Best LIFE* and *Choosing the Best PATH* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.

²⁵ *WAIT Training* (Longmont, CO: Friends First, 1996). For more information see, *Toward a Sexually Healthy America, Abstinence-only-until-marriage programs that Try to Keep Our Youth Scared Chaste* at <http://www.siecus.org/pubs/tsha_scaredchaste.pdf>.

²⁶ Scott Phelps and Libby Gray, *A.C. Green's Game Plan* (Golf, IL: Project Reality, 2001). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *A.C. Green's Game Plan* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.

²⁷ *Say No Way TV Commercials*, Its OK to Say No Way (2004), accessed 22 November 2005, <<http://www.saynoway.net/tvads.shtml>>.

²⁸ In Fiscal Year 2004 SPRANS—CBAE was administered within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. In Fiscal Year 2005 this funding stream was moved to HHS' Administration for Children and Families and is now referred to simply as Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE).

²⁹ Education for Lifetime, Accessed 29 November 2005 <<http://www.eflonline.org/programs.htm>>.

³⁰ Education for Lifetime, Accessed 29 November 2005 <<http://www.elifenetwork.com/>>.

³¹ *FAQ*, Friends First, accessed 9 February 2005 <<http://www.friendsfirst.org/faqs.asp>>.