



FLORIDA

Florida received \$9,028,832 in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2004.¹

Florida Sexuality Education Law

Florida law states that in order for high school students to graduate, they must receive one-half credit in “life management skills” in either ninth or tenth grade. This course must include instruction in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), the benefits of sexual abstinence, and the consequences of teen pregnancy.

School boards may decide to allow additional instruction regarding HIV/AIDS. Such instruction may include information about “means used to control the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.”

All instruction and course material must:

- Teach abstinence from sexual activity outside of marriage as the expected standard for all school-age students while teaching the benefits of monogamous heterosexual marriage;
- Emphasize that abstinence from sexual activity is a certain way to avoid out-of-wedlock pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and other associated health problems;
- Teach that each student has the power to control personal behavior and encourage students to base actions on reasoning, self-esteem, and respect for others; and
- Provide instruction and material that is appropriate for the grade and age of the student.

Parents or guardians may choose to remove their children from any or all of this instruction. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See Florida Statute, Title XLVIII, Chapter 1003, Section 46.

Recent Legislation

SIECUS is not aware of any recent legislation related to sexuality education in Florida.

Events of Note

*Community Debates Planned Parenthood’s Role in Schools
December 2004; Sarasota County, FL*

A controversy over sexuality education in Sarasota County, Florida has forced the school district to reconsider its sexuality education program and whether Planned Parenthood should be allowed to speak in the area high schools.

Planned Parenthood has been giving presentations to area middle and high school students as part of the school's life skills management course for over 30 years. When invited by the teacher, educators give a presentation on reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases, and birth control. Parents are given the option to remove their children from these lessons.

The debate began in the Spring of 2004 when a group of parents approached the school board upset about the alleged distribution and demonstration of condoms, the use of "abortion videos," and presentations by Planned Parenthood in the schools.² One parent has spoken about her complaints at every school board meeting since May 2004. Speaking about her opposition to Planned Parenthood she said, "their whole philosophy is against what we try to instill into our children. They are a business. They increase promiscuity."³ Since the Spring, board members have been inundated with e-mails and phone calls from parents opposed to Planned Parenthood representatives speaking to area schools.

In response to the complaints, the board asked the school district to revise its policy so that only school district and county health personnel would be permitted to teach sex education in the classroom. In addition, the school district's curriculum department created new sex education guidelines over the summer. The new guidelines instruct teachers to "avoid any discussion regarding how to use or apply the various forms of birth control," and to "not use or supply samples of birth control devices or medicines in classroom instruction."⁴ The guidelines have an increased abstinence-focus and tell teachers to "instruct that abstinence outside of marriage is the expected standard for all school-age children" and to show a video to promote abstinence entitled *Time to Wait for Sex* that was created by Pam Stenzel, a national abstinence-only speaker.⁵

Not everyone agrees with the changes or the decision to ban Planned Parenthood. At a school board meeting in late November, a number of Planned Parenthood supporters told the school board they wanted the group to keep teaching in local classrooms. A grandmother of two students explained, "I think you are on a very slippery slope. If people can get rid of Planned Parenthood and the teaching of human sexuality, will HIV and AIDS be next if people don't like the subject or who's teaching it?"⁶ Many teachers at the area schools also disagree with the move to ban Planned Parenthood from teaching health classes. A group of 70 teachers at Riverview High School signed a letter of protest accusing the board of moving to appease a vocal group of abortion foes who oppose Planned Parenthood on principle, not on the content of the course they teach. People criticized the new guidelines as well, including the use of the Pam Stenzel video which, according to the education director at the Sarasota office of Planned Parenthood, "uses fear, guilt, and shame to teach sexuality." She explained, "I don't think fear is ever a good tool to get anyone to change their behavior."⁷

The school board meeting in early December was packed with over 300 people, including over 90 people who signed up to speak. At the meeting, the school board members voted to approve a compromise that would allow Planned Parenthood to continue teaching in local schools, but only allow those students whose parents had signed a permission slip to attend.

*Palm Beach County Schools Debate Abstinence-only Program
October 2004; Palm Beach County, FL*

The Palm Beach County school district recently debated the abstinence-only program, *Be the One*, that was implemented in the school districts' middle and high schools. Representatives from a local Planned Parenthood office questioned the program at a school board meeting in late October.

Be the One is run by a local organization of the same name. According to its website, the program started “as a direct response to the rising number of crisis pregnancies seen at local First Care Pregnancy Centers.” The website states that many devastated teenage girls were coming to the centers and “had never heard of abstinence and knew little about preventing pregnancy and STDs” and that the program was created to fill the need.⁸

At the school board meeting, a representative of the *Adult Role Model Program* at Planned Parenthood explained her opposition to *Be the One*. “Babies are having babies. Our school system needs to have a better program to prevent our teens from getting pregnant and contracting sexually transmitted diseases.”⁹

Some school board members disagreed, however. One member defended the program, saying, “having sex is like playing Russian roulette. The way you protect yourself is like having one chamber or all bullets full.”¹⁰

The Youth Education Manager for *Be the One* defended the abstinence program: “condoms are not 100 % effective against pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, and they are zero % effective toward the emotional consequences teens suffer after their first time.” He went on to say, “our program does not try to use scare tactics. People assume it’s a ‘just say no’ message program, but we want to educate adolescents.”¹¹

At press time, the school board had not yet made a decision regarding the complaints.

Gay Day at Disneyworld Causes Controversy for School Trip May 2004; Coconut Creek, FL

Some Broward County parents were upset with the timing of a school field trip to Orlando theme parks because the dates were scheduled during “Gay Days.” “Gay Days” are advertised as “creating a gay and lesbian atmosphere,” and planners describe the days as a time for gay and lesbians and their families to be themselves on vacation. The days were expected to bring about 140,000 to the area in early June.

School district officials said that several Broward schools will be visiting Orlando during the week, but would not say which schools. A spokesperson said that, “to cancel the trip solely because of other scheduled events happening would unfairly deprive the students of this experience without a rational reason in the absence of any apparent threat to the safety and well-being of the students.”¹²

The principal at Lyons Creek Middle School in Coconut Creek, Florida, said that she was offering refunds for the trip, as she had been unaware of the timing when it was scheduled. However, she said that parents shouldn’t be concerned: “we plan this trip every year, and it’s pretty much at the same time, and we’ve never had any problems,” she said.¹³

One parent who has a child at Lyons Creek Middle School said that she was in Orlando during a previous “Gay Days” event and was offended by what went on. In a televised interview on the *O’Reilly Factor*, the parent said, “I just don’t feel it’s an atmosphere that our kids should be subject to.”¹⁴ The same parent also said that, “because our society is so lenient with the gay lifestyle, they just feel like it’s not that big a deal to put our kids into that situation.”¹⁵

A gay teacher at Plantation Middle School who had been to previous “Gay Days” said that “very little goes on that a parent would have to be concerned about.” He called parents’ concerns “homophobia.”¹⁶

*Middle School Student's Request to Distribute Anti-Abortion Materials Denied
April 2004; Fort Myers, FL*

A Cypress Lake Middle School student's request to distribute anti-abortion pamphlets at school was turned down by a federal judge in a preliminary injunction hearing. The eighth-grade student wanted to hand out anti-abortion pamphlets during non-class time on the "Day of Remembrance" for aborted fetuses. Her request had been denied the previous year because of the school's blanket policy prohibiting student distribution of pamphlets. As a result, the student and her mother filed a lawsuit against the Lee County School Board in late March, asking for a court order to prevent the school from enforcing this policy.

The Liberty Counsel, a national law firm based in Florida that works on religious rights issues, represented the student in court. This group gained national attention earlier this year when they organized Purity Day, on which students handed out materials on abstinence-until-marriage to their classmates.

A U.S. District judge turned down the student's request, explaining that although students have the right to free speech, school officials are also entitled to "prescribe and control conduct in the schools."¹⁷

The school board attorney was pleased with the decision, explaining, "we felt our position with respect to distribution of materials was appropriate and legally defensible. We think this order establishes that."¹⁸ The mother and student, however, were disappointed with the ruling and have decided to continue with the litigation.

*Parents Upset about Religious Group Teaching in Schools
February 2004; Eau Gallie, FL*

In Eau Gallie, Florida, a number of parents were upset about a five-day abstinence-only-until-marriage program conducted in the high school by First Defense, a pro-life organization. First Defense is part of Pregnancy Resources, Inc., a pro-life organization which offers pregnancy testing and counseling and operates programs in six public high schools and a number of public middle schools in the area.

The group's director, a former youth minister, said, "it gives us the opportunity to share truths we've come to believe based on our faith, but not have it be offensive to those who might not be of Christian faith."¹⁹ The program is taught at the request of the life management teachers in the schools. One teacher explained, "the kids hear it, they get it. If they hear it from me, they're not listening."²⁰ The school district also approved a program called Choices, which is affiliated with First Baptist Church of Merritt Island's Alternative Pregnancy Center.

Many parents were upset by the role of these religious organizations in the schools. One parent explained, "a religious-based group has no business in the public schools, period.... That information should be disseminated by medical professionals or teachers who have been trained."²¹ In addition, many feel that the program relies on scare tactics.

Although teachers say they monitor the presentations to make sure they are appropriate for schools, many parents remain upset because the contact information for these organizations is given out to students as a resource.

Florida Pulls AIDS Education Pamphlets with Bible Messages
April 2003

In early April 2003, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) asked Florida health officials to end their distribution of a pamphlet entitled *A Christian Response to AIDS* because the pamphlet included Biblical passages. Originally designed to encourage Christians to help and accept people with HIV/AIDS, the pamphlet did not discuss HIV/AIDS prevention.

In a letter to the Florida Department of Health, the Director of the ACLU of Florida wrote “while the state must respond to this public health crisis and find ways to stop the spread of the AIDS virus, the state must base its message on...medical and scientific information, rather than advocate a particular Christian set of beliefs. Sectarian messages are inappropriate for agencies of the state.”²²

In response to the ACLU’s complaints, the Florida Department of Health decided to pull the pamphlet from distribution. At his Senate confirmation hearing in mid-April, the health secretary said the brochure was inappropriate for an agency funded by taxpayers. “This kind of pamphlet is not consistent with our current mission,” he said.

The pamphlet has come under criticism in other states where it has also been used. In March 2003, Pennsylvania officials removed the brochure from their state Health Department website after the ACLU complained.

School Votes to Add “Sexual Orientation” to School Policy
March 2003, Palm Beach, FL

In late March 2003, the Palm Beach County School District voted five to two to add “sexual orientation” to the school board’s anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies that cover students.

This is the third time the proposal has come before the school board during a 12 year period. In the past, the school chose to maintain a general policy that did not specify gays and lesbians as a protected group.

In the weeks leading up to the meeting, a vocal group of opponents started a letter-writing campaign that warned that adding “sexual orientation” to the school policy would “promote the idea that homosexual and other bizarre sexual behaviors are acceptable, respectable, and healthy.”²³

Supporters of the policy argued at the meeting that gay and lesbian students suffer bullying and intimidation in school every day and that adding “sexual orientation” to the anti-harassment policy will give it more teeth.

Most board members agreed with this proposal. One board member commented, “I received numerous calls and e-mails about this, and those who called expressing opposition to it are the ones who made the case for me that it is necessary. It was frightening to me to hear their cold words.”²⁴

Teacher Fired for Demonstrating Condom Use to Class
January 2003, Collier, FL

A high school health teacher in Collier County, Florida was recently fired after students in his class demonstrated how to put on a condom by using a banana. Classroom lights were low and Christmas music played in the background as his students conducted the demonstration. In addition, he had certain students assume the role of “sex therapists” and answer other students’ questions about sexuality-related issues.

At least one student complained about the teacher's class practices, prompting school officials to suspend the teacher. The teacher appealed to the Collier County School Board, which reviewed his case at a public meeting.

"The information is so clear: he doesn't belong in the classroom," one board member said.²⁵ "It's those kinds of demonstrations that we don't want in our schools," the school superintendent said.²⁶

The teacher argued that he was never trained in the district's sexuality education curriculum and that he was unaware that condoms were not allowed in the classroom. He said that he had based his lesson plans on the class health textbook which discussed condoms on four pages. He said that "it wasn't merely a demonstration of how to place a condom over a banana. But it was a role play simulating a situation students could find themselves in and help them act responsibly in such a situation."²⁷

School administrators, however, fired the teacher saying that they did not need his teaching services any longer but explained that the decision was not necessarily due to his teaching practices. According to school district policy, the district can fire any teacher during his or her first 97 days of employment for any or no reason. The teacher had only started teaching in the district in late October 2003.

Florida's Youth: Statistical Information of Note²⁸

- In 2003, 47% of female high school students and 56% of male high school students in Florida reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 45% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 4% of female high school students and 13% of male high school students in Florida reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 11% of female high school students and 21% of male high school students in Florida reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 35% of female high school students and 37% of male high school students in Florida reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of females and 34% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 17% of females and 26% of males in Florida reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 59% of females and 72% of males in Florida reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 57% of females and 69% of males nationwide.

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- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 12% of males in Florida reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, 6% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students in Florida reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 88% of high school students in Florida reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.
- In 2000, Florida's abortion rate was 33 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.²⁹
- In 2002, Florida's birth rate was 46 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen birth rate of 43 per 1,000 nationwide.³⁰

Miami, Florida

- In 2003, 45% of female high school students and 62% of male high school students in Miami reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 45% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 2% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students in Miami reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 8% of female high school students and 26% of male high school students in Miami reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 36% of female high school students and 39% of male high school students in Miami reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of females and 34% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 12% of females and 18% of males in Miami reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 58% of females and 79% of males in Miami reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 57% of females and 69% of males nationwide.

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- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 9% of females and 5% of males in Miami reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, 10% of female high school students and 5% of male high school students in Miami reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 84% of high school students in Miami reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

Palm Beach, Florida

- In 2003, 45% of female high school students and 58% of male high school students in Palm Beach reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 45% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 3% of female high school students and 16% of male high school students in Palm Beach reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 10% of female high school students and 24% of male high school students in Palm Beach reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 36% of female high school students and 42% of male high school students in Palm Beach reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of females and 34% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 17% of females and 31% of males in Palm Beach reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 61% of females and 74% of males in Palm Beach reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 57% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 19% of females and 12% of males in Palm Beach reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 13% of males nationwide.

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- In 2003, 6% of female high school students and 5% of male high school students in Palm Beach reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 88% of high school students in Palm Beach reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

*Fort Lauderdale, Florida*³¹

- In 2001, 41% of female high school students and 54% of male high school students in Ft. Lauderdale reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 43% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 3% of female high school students and 15% of male high school students in Ft. Lauderdale 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 2001, 9% of female high school students and 22% of male high school students in Ft. Lauderdale reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 31% of female high school students and 36% of male high school students in Ft. Lauderdale reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 33% of females and 33% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 30% of males in Ft. Lauderdale reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 31% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 70% of females and 77% of males in Ft. Lauderdale reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 51% of females and 65% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 10% of males in Ft. Lauderdale reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, 4% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students in Ft. Lauderdale reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.

- In 2001, 88% of high school students in Ft. Lauderdale reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 89% of high school students nationwide.

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

Florida received \$2,200,000 in federal Title V funding in Fiscal Year 2004. The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage grant requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four federal dollars received. The state match can be provided in part or in full by local groups. In Florida, the state does not match this grant. Instead, sub-grantees match the federal funding. The state has allocated a separate \$3,500,000 from state funds for Fiscal Year 2004 which is also contracted out to sub-grantees. Some sub-grantees receive money from both federal and state funds.

Title V Evaluation

In 2003, Florida evaluated its Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage program. The evaluation found that programs served youth and young adults ages 7 to 25 and used a variety of curricula including *Choosing the Best LIFE*, *AC Green's Game Plan*, and *WAIT Training*.

Florida's review of its programs involved pre- and post-test surveys and one behavioral survey, but did not include comparison groups. The results showed small changes in participants' agreement with statements like, "I believe having sex as a young person could mess up my future."³² In contrast, the behavioral survey found that participants reported increases in seven sexual behaviors, including an increase in the number reporting that they had engaged in sexual intercourse.³³

Advocates for Youth (AFY) assessed Florida's evaluation in its report, *Five Years of Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Education: Assessing the Impact*, and found that the abstinence-only-until-marriage programs encouraged little statistically significant change in youth attitudes toward abstinence.³⁴

These curricula used in Florida were also reviewed by U.S. Representative Henry Waxman in his report, *The Content of Federally Funded Abstinence-Only Education Programs*, and all of them were found to have "major errors and distortions of public health information."³⁵

SIECUS has reviewed *Choosing the Best LIFE*, *AC Green's Game Plan*, and *WAIT Training*. SIECUS found that *Choosing the Best LIFE* names numerous physical and psychological consequences of premarital sexual activity, suggests that sexually active teens will never have a happy future, and implies that only teens with low self-esteem and poor judgment become sexually active. For example, *Choosing the Best LIFE* states: "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."³⁶

SIECUS found that in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, *Game Plan* 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 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."³⁷

SIECUS found that *WAIT Training* contained little medical or biological information and almost no information about STDs, including HIV/AIDS. Instead, it 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.”³⁸

Special Projects of Regional and National Significance—Community Based Abstinence Education (SPRANS–CBAE)³⁹ and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

There are eleven SPRANS–CBAE grantees in Florida: Baker County Health Department, Bay County Health Department, Catholic Diocese of Orlando/ ThinkSmart Abstinence Education Program, Economic Opportunity Family Health Center, Empowering the Vision, Florida Christian College, Gold Coast Community Services, James B. Sanderlin Family Center, Osceola County Health Department, Pinellas Pregnancy Center, and Project S.O.S. There are four AFLA grantees in Florida: BETA Center Inc., Boys and Girls Clubs of Sarasota County, Switchboard of Miami (receives two grants), and Urban League of Broward County.

The Pinellas Pregnancy Center is a crisis pregnancy center with the motto “we’re in it for life.” A link on its website called “abortion info.” leads to information about secondary virginity and STDs but does not provide any information about abortion. For actual decision-making guidance, women are encouraged to call the center. The abstinence section of the website lists some reasons why teens have sex, including “pressure, curiosity need for love, drug/ alcohol influence, and rebellion.” It also states reasons for abstinence, including “YOU are worth waiting for, it’s an act of love, AIDS doesn’t discriminate, some scars never heal, and self-control beats birth control.”⁴⁰

Florida Christian College’s website encourages college students not to have sex. The website explains, “you are not your own; you were bought at a price. Therefore honor God with your body. 1 Corinthians 6:19.” The site then lists statistics on STD and HIV infection.⁴¹

The Catholic Diocese of Orlando runs its *Think Smart Abstinence Education Program* through its Respect Life Office in conjunction with the Orange County Health Department. The program stresses that “marriage is the guideline and boundary for the protection sex.”⁴²

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2004⁴³

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS–CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)
Florida Department of Health www.doh.state.fl.us/family/abstinence/index.html	\$2,200,000 federal \$3,500,000 state	Title V
ABST (Abstinence Between Strong Teens)		Title V sub-grantee

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)
Baker County Health Department DUAL GRANTEE 2002-2005	\$343,698	Title V sub-grantee SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Palm Beach		Title V sub-grantee
Central Florida Health Care		Title V sub-grantee
Christian Care Center		Title V sub-grantee
Florida Christian College DUAL GRANTEE 2002-2005 www.fcc.edu	\$798,417	Title V sub-grantee SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Florida State University	\$450,000	Title V sub-grantee (Evaluation Grant)
Gold Coast Community Services/ Be the One DUAL GRANTEE 2002-2005	\$800,000	Title V sub-grantee SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Hendry County Health Department		Title V sub-grantee
Investing In Our Youth, Inc		Title V sub-grantee
Marion County Health Department		Title V sub-grantee
Mary's Shelter		Title V sub-grantee

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)
Miami-Dade County Health Department		Title V sub-grantee
Pierre Tousaint Haitian Catholic Center, Human Services Division		Title V sub-grantee
Pinellas Crisis Pregnancy Center DUAL GRANTEE (United Students for Abstinence) 2001-2004 www.pregctr.net	\$223,642	Title V sub-grantee SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Project S.O.S. DUAL GRANTEE 2002-2005	\$631,830	Title V sub-grantee SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Putnam County Health Department (Teen Hope)		Title V sub-grantee
Recapturing the Vision International		Title V sub-grantee
River Region Human Services		Title V sub-grantee
St. Paul Community Empowerment Center		Title V sub-grantee
Tampa Metropolitan YMCA		Title V sub-grantee
ThinkSmart		Title V sub-grantee
Washington County Health Department		Title V sub-grantee

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)
Bay County Health Department 2001-2004	\$131,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Catholic Diocese of Orlando/ ThinkSmart Abstinence Education Program 2004-2007	\$800,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Economic Opportunity Family Health Center 2001-2004	\$698,169	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Empowering the Vision 2001-2004	\$156,297	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
James B. Sanderlin Family Center 2001-2004	\$371,761	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Osceola County Health Department 2004-2007	\$799,791	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Beta Center Inc 2004-2005	\$225,000	AFLA
Boys and Girls Clubs of Sarasota County 2004-2005	\$225,000	AFLA
Switchboard of Miami DUAL GRANTEE 2004-2005	\$225,000 \$300,000	AFLA AFLA

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)
Urban League of Broward County 2004-2005	\$99,227	AFLA

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator

Christina Canty
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Florida Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Florida
 4500 Biscayne Blvd., Suite 340
 Miami, FL 33137
 Phone: (305) 576-2336
www.aclufl.org

Florida Association of Planned
 Parenthood Affiliates
 317 East Park Ave.
 Tallahassee, FL 32301
 Phone: (850) 201-0516
www.floridachoice.org

Florida NOW
 Phone: (850) 656-0012
www.flnow.org

Florida Women’s Consortium
 4335 Elm Ave.
 Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410
www.floridawomensconsortium.com

National Women’s Political
 Caucus of Florida
 PO Box 531198
 Miami, FL 33153
 Phone: (305) 576-6105
www.withoutboundaries.com

Republican Pro-Choice Coalition,
 Florida State Chapter
 PO Box 30503
 Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33420
 Phone: (561) 493-8880

Florida Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Family First
609 West DeLeon St.
Tampa, FL 33606
Phone: (813) 222-8300
www.familyfirst.net

Florida Right To Life
(Florida Affiliate of National
Right to Life Committee)
378 Center Pointe Cir., Suite 1250
Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
Phone: (407) 834-5433
www.frtl.org

Newspapers in Florida

Bradenton Herald
Donna Wright
Health & Medicine Writer
PO Box 921
Bradenton, FL 34206
Phone: (941) 745-7049

Diario Las Americas
Miriam Perez
Health & Medicine Editor
PO Box 593177
Miami, FL 33159
Phone: (305) 633-3341

El Nuevo Herald
Gloria Leal
Health & Medicine Editor
1 Herald Plz.
Miami, FL 33132
Phone: (305) 376-2183

The Florida Times-Union
Tom Szaroleta
Health & Medicine Editor
PO Box 1949
Jacksonville, FL 32231
Phone: (904) 359-4548

Florida Today
Chuck McClung
Health & Medicine Editor
PO Box 419000
Melbourne, FL 32941
Phone: (321) 242-3776

The Ledger
Robin Williams Adams
Health & Medicine Reporter
PO Box 408
Lakeland, FL 33802
Phone: (863) 802-7558

The Ledger
Diane Allen
Local Governments Reporter
PO Box 408
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Phone: (863) 802-7514

The Ledger
Rebecca Mahoney
Family & Parenting Reporter
PO Box 408
Lakeland, FL 33802
Phone: (863) 802-7548

Miami Herald
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Federal Legislation Correspondent
700 12th St. NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 383-6054

Miami Herald
Leonard Pitts
Social Issues Columnist
790 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
Phone: (888) 251-4407

FLORIDA

Miami Herald

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Education Editor
1 Herald Plz.
Miami, FL 33132
Phone: (305) 376-3506

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Health & Medicine Editor
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Naples, FL 34102
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Daytona Beach, FL 32120
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News-Press

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Health & Medicine Reporter
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Fort Myers, FL 33902
Phone: (239) 335-0410

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Orlando Sentinel

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The Palm Beach Post

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Health & Medicine Reporter
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The Tampa Tribune
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 PO Box 191
 Tampa, FL 33601
 Phone: (813) 259-7951

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 2004 begins on October 1, 2003 and ends on September 30, 2004.

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