



## TEXAS

*Texas received \$12,332,439 in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2004.<sup>1</sup>*

### Texas Sexuality Education Law

Texas does not require sexuality education. However, Texas Education Code states that if a school district does teach sexuality education, HIV/AIDS prevention, or sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention education, then it must:

- Present abstinence from sexual activity as the preferred choice of behavior in relationship to all sexual activity for unmarried persons of school age;
- Devote more attention to abstinence from sexual activity than to any other behavior;
- Emphasize that abstinence from sexual activity, if used consistently and correctly, is the only method that is 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, infection with human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and the emotional trauma associated with adolescent sexual activity;
- Direct adolescents to a standard of behavior in which abstinence from sexual activity before marriage is the most effective way to prevent pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and infection with human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome; and
- Teach contraception and condom use in terms of human use reality rates instead of theoretical laboratory rates, if instruction on contraception and condoms is included in curriculum content.

If a school district implements a sexuality education program, it must also set up an advisory council. The majority of this board must be made up by parents with children enrolled in the district who are not employed by the district.

Parents or guardians can remove their children from any part of sexuality education instruction by submitting a written request to the principal. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See Texas Education Code Sections 28.004 and 26.010.

### Recent Legislation

*Legislation Prohibiting Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity Introduced*  
Introduced in January 2005, Senate Bill 201 and House Bill 376 would prohibit any public educational institution or employee of such an institution from discriminating against a student

enrolled in the institution based on “ethnicity, color, gender, gender identity, sexual preference, disability, religion, or national origin, of the student or the student’s parents.”

### **Events of Note**

#### *Girl Scouts Face Criticism from Pro-Life Waco*

*March 2004; Waco, TX*

Pro-Life Waco, a local Christian group, called for a boycott of Girl Scout cookies because the local Bluebonnet Council of Girl Scouts supports Planned Parenthood’s annual sexuality education seminars. “I encourage you to join me in abstaining from Girl Scout cookies,” the director of Pro-Life Waco said in public service announcements that ran on a local Christian radio station for several weeks.<sup>2</sup>

According to the executive director of the Bluebonnet Council of Girl Scouts, the group does not take any stance on abortion or sex education and none of the money from the cookie sales goes to Planned Parenthood or any other organization. It does, however, allow the national Girl Scouts logo to be put on posters for Planned Parenthood of Central Texas’ summer sexuality education seminar held annually for fifth through ninth-graders. More than 20 other groups sign on to these posters as well; Pro-Life Waco has yet to go after any of the other groups as aggressively.

The director of Pro-Life Waco explained that he thought of the boycott when the Bluebonnet Council honored the Central Texas Planned Parenthood’s Director in May: “when I saw the head of Planned Parenthood held up as a role model to little girls, that was great irritation to me.”<sup>3</sup>

The boycott received national attention. The communications director of the Circle T Council, which serves over 1,200 Girl Scout troops in four counties remarked, “I think it’s unfortunate that the girls have gotten caught in [this] agenda.”<sup>4</sup>

Two of the 400 Girl Scout troops in the Central Texas district have disbanded as a result of the Planned Parenthood connection; however, the boycott did not seem to work as Pro-Life Waco had hoped. The executive director of the Bluebonnet Council of Girl Scouts said that there have been few reports of adults turning down cookie sales because of the boycott. In fact, in Waco, the boycott seems to have resulted in increased cookie sales.

As a result of the controversy, however, the Bluebonnet Council of Girls Scouts decided to discontinue their relationship with Planned Parenthood. Pro-Life Waco ended their boycott of the cookies in March 2004. One parent, however, has started a new troop for girls affiliated with the Christian-based American Heritage Girls. The parent said, “I felt like the Girl Scouts’ morals were definitely lacking, and the girls needed another choice.”<sup>5</sup>

#### *Judge Rules Against GSA in Lubbock, TX*

*March 2004; Lubbock, TX*

Lambda Legal Defense sued the Lubbock, Texas schools on behalf of students who were not allowed to form a gay-straight alliance (GSA) on campus. They claimed that the district violated the students’ constitutional rights as well as federal law by refusing to allow the group to meet at a high school in late 2002.

The US District Judge ruled in favor of the school district, saying, “the local school officials and parents are in the best position to determine what subject matter is reasonable and will be allowed on LISD campuses.”<sup>6</sup> He ruled that the decision not to allow the group to meet on-campus is “an assertion of a school’s right not to surrender control of the public school system to students and erode a community’s standard of what subject matter is considered obscene and

inappropriate.”<sup>7</sup>

The GSA members were disappointed with the ruling. A founding member said, “the longer it takes with the legal process, the longer we are without our rights.”<sup>8</sup> However, the school board president was pleased: “it confirms our policy as a district, and I think it accurately reflects the community perspective as a whole.”<sup>9</sup>

*Texas Board Restricts Educational Information, Embraces Discriminatory Language*  
November 2004

In November, the Texas School Board of Education approved health textbooks for Texas’ public middle and high schools. Since the summer, these textbooks have been the subject of a great deal of criticism due to their lack of adequate information on contraception and changes made to the definition of marriage.

Advocates of comprehensive sexuality education argue that the books do not fulfill the Texas state curriculum standard, *Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills*, which requires that students are able to “analyze the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of barrier protection and other contraceptive methods.”<sup>10</sup> Only one of the four textbooks mentions condoms as a way to help prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS. In the other three books, information about contraceptive options, including condoms, can be found only in the teachers’ editions. The publishers argue that this not only adheres to state standards but also allows for local control of what information is made available to students.

Advocates disagree. “Because this basic information is not in Student’s Editions, most students will never see it,” explained the chief executive officer of the Women’s Health and Family Planning Association of Texas. “Families know that making sure our kids have the most accurate and reliable information is the best protection we have for raising safe, healthy, responsible adults.”<sup>11</sup>

According to the *Brownsville Herald*, a Scripps Howard Texas Poll taken in August 2004 found that 90 % of Texans prefer that “age-appropriate, medically accurate sex education that includes information on abstinence, birth control and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases of HIV” be taught in the public schools.<sup>12</sup>

Before the board made its final decision, a second argument over the definition of marriage erupted. One member of the Texas Board of Education, who sends her own children to private school, made the argument that the textbooks could not be in accordance with the *Texas Marriage Act* unless marriage was clearly defined as a “lifelong union between a husband and a wife.” She was concerned that “neutral words in the book such as ‘couples’ and ‘partners’ are inclusive to same-sex marriages and mislead students.”<sup>13</sup>

Two publishers, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, a division of Harcourt, Inc. and Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., agreed to the board’s demands that marriage be defined as a “lifelong union between a husband and a wife” and that when referring to relationships, the words “people” and “individuals” be replaced with “man and a woman.”<sup>14</sup>

The president of the Texas Freedom Network criticized the board’s decision: “four million teenagers will rely on these textbooks for information that is accurate and up-to-date. Instead of doing the responsible thing and providing high school students with life-saving information about sex and health, the state board of education has left them to fend for themselves and get information from each other and sources like the Internet and MTV.”<sup>15</sup>

Unfortunately, as the second largest textbook purchaser in the United States after California, the Texas School Board of Education’s decisions influence the buying options for other states and educational resources for scores of students across the nation.

*ACLU Steps in When Principal Forcibly Removes Stickers from Students’ Clothes  
August 2003; San Antonio, TX*

The Amnesty International Club at Burbank High School in San Antonio, TX, gained the backing of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in a dispute with the school administration. The group claims school officials violated students’ right to free speech by forcibly removing stickers signifying support for gay rights from students’ clothing and disbanding an extracurricular club.

The dispute began when members of the recently established Amnesty International Club approached the school administration about participating in the National Day of Silence. The event, which schools across the country participate in each year, is designed to highlight discrimination and violence against gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered individuals. The principal denied the request. Students were told they could participate in the demonstration as individuals, but that the school would not support it.

Many students chose to wear Day of Silence stickers. The former leader of the club said, “we felt it was important. . . many students here are so afraid to be themselves because they’re afraid of getting harassed... we felt as a community, as a student body, we should learn to accept each other.”<sup>16</sup>

Club members say that on the day of the event, hundreds of students and teachers were told to take off their Day of Silence stickers. Students who would not comply had their stickers forcibly removed from them. One high school junior reported, “they were physically ripping stickers off of people. . . A girl got her shirt torn. They had told her to take [the sticker] off so many times, she had stapled it to her shirt.”<sup>17</sup> A high school teacher said, “kids were coming to me between classes and during classes, crying like they were running from the administration . . . They were afraid . . . for wearing the sticker.”<sup>18</sup> There were some reports of the principal interrupting classes to demand that students take the stickers off their clothing.

At the end of the day, the Amnesty International members were told that their club had been disbanded. The former club leader was so outraged that she wrote a letter detailing what had happened to local media, Amnesty International headquarters, and the ACLU.

In late May, the ACLU sent a letter to the high school principal, informing him that the school officials had violated the students’ constitutional rights. The letter stated that, “ironically, the actions taken by school officials reflect the very discrimination that the Day of Silence is intended to spotlight.”<sup>19</sup> The letter demanded reinstatement of the club and “written assurance that your school will not restrain, interfere with, or retaliate against the Amnesty International Club or individual students if they participate in the Day of Silence or similar speech in the future.”<sup>20</sup>

In August 2003, after several months of discussion, the student Amnesty International Group was allowed to be reestablished. An ACLU attorney who worked with the students said, “these students never wanted any [monetary] damages. They just wanted to be sure that students that come after them have their rights protected... That’s exactly what we got.”<sup>21</sup>

*School Board OKs Sexuality Education Curriculum Changes  
Leander, TX; April 2003*

In April 2003, the school board in Leander, Texas, approved a revised sexuality education curriculum designed by a district health advisory committee. The new curriculum allows teachers, beginning in the eighth grade, to discuss oral and anal sex with students when teaching about STDs and to use the specific phrases “oral sex” and “anal sex.”

The changes were first proposed by teachers who became frustrated with their inability to discuss these topics with their students, despite the teens’ ignorance about the inherent risks of such acts. An eighth grade sexuality education teacher explained, “I appreciate them allowing me to use the proper terminology as we talk about dangerous behaviors. It will be easier because I don’t have to sidestep or refer the questions [students] have to other sources.”<sup>7</sup>

District officials had debated the issue for months. They were concerned about a growing belief among students that these acts do not pose any health risks and do not constitute sex. At the same time, many parents and school board members voiced opposition out of fear that discussion of these acts would create graphic images in the minds of young people and introduce new ideas to the teens.

At one point, the school board proposed finding a sensitive way to teach the subject that would not use the actual phrases. However, the health advisory committee stood by its decision that teachers need to use the words in order to fully inform students about the health risks. The school board eventually agreed, and the new curriculum was approved in April 2003.

*Gay-Straight Alliance (GSA) Allowed at Texas School  
Klein, TX; March 2003*

The ACLU filed a lawsuit against the Klein Independent School District superintendent and the high school principal for refusing to allow a gay-straight alliance (GSA) to form on campus. A settlement was reached in early March 2003 and the GSA is now in place.

The student organizing the club on campus responded to the good news: “I definitely think that the effort was worth it. I had to give up a little bit of time, but now my school is going to be a whole lot safer because of it. We’re going to be able to meet. We’re going to be able to work towards spreading tolerance around the school.”

District officials said that they would have fought the lawsuit if they thought they had a chance of winning the case. Instead, they said that the decision to allow the club was out of their control, as it is governed by the federal Equal Access Act. The superintendent remarked, “the issue is that regardless of my personal feelings, the principal’s personal feelings or the community’s opinion it is a matter of law.”<sup>8</sup>

In order to join any club at the school, including the GSA, each student must now obtain written parental permission.

*Students Make Proposals on Sex Ed Changes  
January 2003; Lubbock, TX*

The Lubbock Youth Commission made a proposal to the Lubbock Independent School District (LISD) Board asking it to change the school district’s existing abstinence-only curriculum to a more comprehensive sexuality education curriculum that would include information on contraception and STDs.

The Youth Commission argued that the existing curriculum is not working and needs to be changed. “The current policies are ineffective,” the 17-year-old mayor of the Lubbock Youth

Commission said. “I think abstinence is wonderful; as a commission, we back abstinence. But when you look at the numbers, you see the abstinence curriculum fails.”<sup>9</sup> In its presentation, the commission pointed out that the teen pregnancy rates in Texas are above the national average. It also pointed out the STD rates in Lubbock County are consistently one of the highest in the state.

In its proposal, the commission asked the school district to consider three recommendations. The chairman of the Youth Commission Adult Advisory Board explained, “one is bringing health professionals into health classes once a semester to do HIV presentations on a more regular basis. A second strong recommendation is to form an investigative committee to look at potentials for sex ed curricula. Third, is to administer a national youth risk behavior survey every two years in LISD.”<sup>10</sup>

This is not the first attempt by the Lubbock Youth Commission to institute a more comprehensive sexuality education program in the district’s schools. Despite the attempts for change, the Lubbock school district continues to teach an abstinence-only-until-marriage curriculum.

*Banned Books Put Back on Shelf in Texas  
November 2002; Montgomery County, Texas*

Two of Robie Harris’ sexuality education books for children, *It’s So Amazing* and *It’s Perfectly Normal*, will once again be available on the shelves of the Montgomery County Public Library as a result of a decision by the recently expanded library review committee. The new ten-member panel felt strongly, a spokesperson said, that the library should provide a wide variety of books and that parents should determine what is appropriate for their children to read.<sup>11</sup>

The spokesperson for Mainstream Montgomery County, a group formed to fight the ban of the books, supported the decision. “We’re very pleased that [the committee] came to the right conclusion. We should be able to choose what we teach our children and not have someone else tell us what is appropriate and what is not,” the spokesperson said.<sup>12</sup>

The Republican Leadership Council vowed, however, to file additional complaints with the library over what they feel are more than 100 other offensive titles in the county libraries.

*Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Begins in Workplace  
November 2001; Waco, TX*

The McLellan County Collaborative Abstinence Project, McCAP, launched a workplace campaign that focuses on the cost of teen pregnancies and STDs to employers and health insurance providers, and how parents can encourage their children to practice abstinence. The McCAP program is funded by the state of Texas.

At a news conference promoting the program, a “certified sexual abstinence trainer” spoke about the national cost of STD treatment and teen parenting, as well as the cost for a pap smear, cervical biopsy, laser surgical treatment, and operating room time. The trainer also discussed why “employees aren’t performing as they should,” stating that they “may be distracted by their own illnesses or their child’s condition, including a child’s emotional damage from engaging in sex too soon and without commitment.” According to the executive director of McCAP, the program is tailored for adults who “think they know this information, but they don’t” and those who do not discuss the topic of abstinence with their children because “they feel guilty about their own promiscuous pasts.”<sup>15</sup>

**Texas' Youth: Statistical Information of Note<sup>22</sup>**

- In 2003, 46% of female high school students and 57% of male high school students in Texas 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 11% of male high school students in Texas 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, 12% of female high school students and 19% of male high school students in Texas 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 36% of male high school students in Texas 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 21% of males in Texas 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, 57% of females and 67% of males in Texas 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, 12% of females and 12% of males in Texas 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, 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students in Texas 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, 78% of high school students in Texas reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.
- In 2000, Texas' abortion rate was 17 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.<sup>23</sup>
- In 2002, Texas' birth rate was 64 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen birth rate of 43 per 1,000 nationwide.<sup>24</sup>

*Dallas, Texas*

- In 2003, 54% of female high school students and 64% of male high school students in Dallas 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 17% of male high school students in Dallas 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, 13% of female high school students and 28% of male high school students in Dallas 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, 40% of female high school students and 44% of male high school students in Dallas 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 25% of males in Dallas 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, 42% of females and 62% of males in Dallas 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, 9% of females and 7% of males in Dallas 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 6% of male high school students in Dallas 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, 83% of high school students in Dallas reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.



*Houston, Texas*<sup>25</sup>

- In 2001, 43% of female high school students and 56% of male high school students in Houston reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 43% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 5% of female high school students and 15% of male high school students in Houston 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 24% of male high school students in Houston 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, 33% of female high school students and 39% of male high school students in Houston 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, 19% of females and 28% of males in Houston 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, 56% of females and 73% of males in Houston 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, 9% of females and 7% of males in Houston 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, 6% of female high school students and 6% of male high school students in Houston 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, 81% of high school students in Houston reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 89% of high school students nationwide.

**Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding**

Texas received \$4,880,089 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. Texas matches its federal funding with \$540,000 from the state

budget. The rest of the match is provided through in-kind services and funds from sub-grantees. The money is controlled by the Texas Department of Health and is split among a media campaign (which is used only occasionally), community groups, technical assistance, program evaluation, and administrative costs. The majority of the money is given to 31 community based organizations, seven of which are school districts.

The Medical Institute, formerly known as the Medical Institute for Sexual Health, is a grantee. The Medical Institute is working with the ChangeMakers seminar and focuses on adult community leaders to establish “a ‘Community Milieu’ that supports abstinence. The Medical Institute holds seminars designed to develop action strategies to mobilize communities and build community-wide consensus, and is creating a media campaign to complement this project and to further its reach.

*Title V Evaluation*

Texas evaluated its Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage program in 2004. Five self-selected “abstinence education” contractors participated in a study conducted by researchers at Texas A&M University.

Students responded to pre- and post-test surveys. Analysis of the surveys found that there were “*no significant changes*” in the percentages of students “pledging not to have sex until marriage.”<sup>26</sup>

In addition, the analysis revealed that the percentage of students reporting having ever engaged in sexual intercourse increased for nearly all ages between 13 and 17 by post-test. Notably, prior to participating in an abstinence-only-until-marriage program, 23% of ninth grade girls had engaged in sexual intercourse. Following the program, 29% of the same age group reported having engaged in sexual intercourse. In addition, tenth grade boys reporting sexual intercourse increased from 24% to 39% following abstinence-only-until-marriage instruction.

A co-investigator for the study stated, “we didn’t see any strong indications these programs were having an impact in the direction desired;...these programs seem to be much more concerned about politics than kids, and we need to get over that.”<sup>27</sup>

**Special Projects of Regional and National Significance—Community Based Abstinence Education (SPRANS–CBAE)<sup>28</sup> and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees**

There are nine SPRANS–CBAE grantees in Texas: Celebrate Kids, Inc.; Chancellor Brooks Sustaita Medical Center; Communities in Schools—Corpus Christi Inc.; Fort Bend Independent School District; JOVEN; Jordan Community Development Corporation; Longview Wellness Center; McLennan County Collaborative Abstinence Project(McCAP) (receives two grants); Sex Education Programs (Scott and White Memorial Hospital and Clinic) (receives two grants); and Worth the Wait. There are six AFLA grantees: Baptist Children’s Home, Dallas Independent School District, Fifth Ward Enrichment Program, JOVEN, Planned Parenthood Center of El Paso (PPCEP), and Youth and Family Alliance (dba Lifeworks).

The *Worth the Wait* program focuses on Gray, Hemphill, and Wheeler Counties. It targets students ages 11-17 and their parents and uses doctors, nurses, social workers, and youth leaders to provide an abstinence message. The program is described as “medically accurate.” In addition, a media campaign will be used to cover the entire Texas Panhandle, which consists of 25 counties.

The Fifth Ward Enrichment Program uses *Choosing the Best* and *Sex Can Wait*. JOVEN also uses the *Sex Can Wait* program. SIECUS reviewed *Choosing the Best LIFE* and found that it 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.”<sup>29</sup>

**Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2004**

<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS–CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
<b>Length of Grant</b> Texas Department of Health <a href="http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/abstain">www.tdh.state.tx.us/abstain</a>	\$4,880,089 federal \$540,000 state	Title V
Abstinence America Project	\$43,939	Title V sub-grantee
Arlington Independent School District	\$202,175	Title V sub-grantee
Baptist Children’s Home  DUAL GRANTEE  2004-2005	\$42,541  \$300,000	Title V sub-grantee  AFLA
Colorado Independent School District	\$36,464	Title V sub-grantee
Communities in Schools- Corpus Christi, Inc  DUAL GRANTEE  2004-2007	\$270,799  \$613,335	Title V sub-grantee  SPRANS–CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Corpus Christi Independent School District	\$134,618	Title V sub-grantee
Corpus Christi Pregnancy Center	\$36,086	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
<b>Length of Grant</b>		
Dallas Independent School District	\$182,250	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE	\$225,000	AFLA
Ector County Independent School District	\$195,594	Title V sub-grantee
Families Under Urban and Social Attack	\$25,777	Title V sub-grantee
Fisher County Rural Abstinence Education Coalition	\$155,829	Title V sub-grantee
Fort Bend ALERT, Inc – Richmond	\$130,403	Title V sub-grantee
Girls Inc. of Metropolitan Dallas	\$153,712	Title V sub-grantee
Girls Inc. of Tarrant County	\$36,208	Title V sub-grantee
Harris County Public Health	\$75,000	Title V sub-grantee
Hart Independent School District	\$56,493	Title V sub-grantee
Jasper Newton County Public Health Department	\$20,000	Title V sub-grantee
JOVEN	\$102,566	Title V sub-grantee
TRIPLE GRANTEE	\$222,251	AFLA
TRIPLE GRANTEE 2004-2007	\$752,312	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
kNOw Now		Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
<b>Length of Grant</b>		
Laredo City Health Department	\$92,910	Title V sub-grantee
Lamar County Project SAVE	\$114,620	Title V sub-grantee
LifeGuard Character and Sexuality Education/ Life Care Pregnancy Services	\$50,303	Title V sub-grantee
Longview Wellness Center East Texas	\$113,501	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE 2003-2006	\$752,224	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Making the Grade	\$131,079	Title V sub-grantee
McLennan County Collaborative Abstinence Project (MCCAP)	\$135,000	Title V sub-grantee
TRIPLE GRANTEE 2002-2005	\$799,341	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
TRIPLE GRANTEE 2004-2007	\$800,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Medical Institute	\$135,056	Title V sub-grantee
Memorial Medical Center C.A.R.E. Program- Port Lavaca	\$62,188	Title V sub-grantee
Midway Family Planning	\$31,307	Title V sub-grantee
Neighborhood Centers	\$39,044	Title V sub-grantee
New Hope Counseling Center Inc.	\$82,497	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
<b>Length of Grant</b>		
Planned Parenthood Center of El Paso (PPCEP)	\$51,637	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE	\$220,000	AFLA
Sex Education Program (Scott and White Memorial Hospital and Clinic)	\$152,834	Title V sub-grantee
TRIPLE GRANTEE		SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
2002-2005		
TRIPLE GRANTEE	\$799,341	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
2004-2007		
Shannon Health System	\$195,983	Title V sub-grantee
Skillful Living Center – Dallas	\$92,500	Title V sub-grantee
Southwest Economic Center	\$69,877	Title V sub-grantee
Southwest Winners Foundation	\$128,107	Title V sub-grantee
Texas College	\$133,947	Title V sub-grantee
Urban League of Greater Dallas	\$86,149	Title V sub-grantee
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	\$246,271	Title V sub-grantee
Worth the Wait	\$162,000	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE		SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
2002-2005		

T E X A S

<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
<b>Length of Grant</b>		
Ysleta Independent School District	\$162,559	Title V sub-grantee
YWCA/AA-ROC C.H.O.I.C.E. Houston	\$48,172	Title V sub-grantee
Celebrate Kids, Inc.  2004-2007	\$800,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Chancellor Brooks Sustaita Medical Center  2003-2004	\$97,550	SPRANS-CBAE (Planning Grant)
Fort Bend Independent School District  2002-2005	\$351,815	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Jordan Community Development Corporation  2004-2007	\$312,776	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Fifth Ward Enrichment Program  2004-2005	\$225,000	AFLA
Youth and Family Alliance Inc., dba Lifeworks  2004-2005	\$181,405	AFLA

**Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator**

Mike Messinger  
Texas Department of Health  
1100 W. 49<sup>th</sup> St.  
Austin, TX 78756  
Phone: (512) 458-7111

**Texas Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

ACLU of Texas  
PO Box 12905  
Austin, TX 78711  
Phone: (512) 478-7309  
[www.aclutx.org](http://www.aclutx.org)

NARAL Pro-Choice Texas  
PO Box 684602  
Austin, TX 78768  
Phone: (512) 462-1661  
[www.prochoicetexas.org](http://www.prochoicetexas.org)

Planned Parenthood Houston and  
Southeast Texas Action Fund  
3601 Fannin  
Houston, TX 77004  
Phone: (713) 522-6363  
[www.pphouston.org](http://www.pphouston.org)

Planned Parenthood of North Texas Action  
Fund  
7424 Greenville Ave., Suite 206  
Dallas, TX 75231  
Phone: (214) 363-2004  
[www.ppnt.org](http://www.ppnt.org)

Planned Parenthood of San Antonio and  
South Central Texas Action Fund  
104 Babcock Rd.  
San Antonio, TX 78201  
Phone: (210) 736-2244  
[www.ppsctx.org](http://www.ppsctx.org)

Planned Parenthood of Texas Capital  
Region Action Fund  
707 Rio Grande St.  
Austin, TX 78701  
Phone: (512) 275-0171  
[www.ppaustin.org](http://www.ppaustin.org)

Texas Freedom Network  
PO Box 1624  
Austin, TX 78767  
Phone: (512) 322-0545  
[www.tfn.org](http://www.tfn.org)

Women's Health and Family Planning  
Association of Texas  
PO Box 3868  
Austin, TX 78764  
Phone: (512) 448-4857  
[www.whfpt.org](http://www.whfpt.org)

**Texas Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

Aim For Success  
PO Box 550336  
Dallas, TX 75355  
Phone: (972) 422-2322  
[www.aimforsuccess.org](http://www.aimforsuccess.org)

Free Market Foundation  
903 E. 18th St.  
Nathaniel Barret Bldg., Suite 230  
Plano, TX 75074  
Phone: (972) 423-8889  
[www.freemarket.org](http://www.freemarket.org)

Life Dynamics  
PO Box 2226  
Denton, TX 76202  
Phone: (940) 380-8800  
[www.ldi.org](http://www.ldi.org)

Medical Institute for Sexual Health  
PO Box 162306  
Austin, TX 78716  
Phone: (512) 328-6268  
[www.medinstitute.org](http://www.medinstitute.org)



T E X A S

Texas Alliance for Life  
2026 Guadalupe St., Suite 220  
Austin, TX 78705  
Phone: (512) 477-1244  
[www.texasallianceforlife.org](http://www.texasallianceforlife.org)

Texas Right To Life Committee, Inc.  
6776 Southwest Freeway, Suite 430  
Houston, TX 77074  
Phone: (713) 782-LIFE  
[www.texasrighttolife.com](http://www.texasrighttolife.com)

Wonderful Days  
3200 Riverfront, Suite 100  
Fort Worth, TX 76107  
Phone: (817) 335-5000  
[www.days.org](http://www.days.org)

**Newspapers in Texas**

*Austin American-Statesman*  
Mary Ann Roser  
Health & Medicine Writer  
PO Box 670  
Austin, TX 78767  
Phone: (512) 445-3619

*Austin Chronicle*  
Louis Black  
Editor  
PO Box 49066  
Austin, TX 78765  
Phone: (512) 454-5766

*Beaumont Enterprise*  
Andrea Wright  
Medical/Health Writer  
380 Main St.  
Beaumont, TX 77701  
Phone: (409) 838-2802

*Corpus Christi Caller-Times*  
Leanne Libby  
Health & Medicine Reporter  
PO Box 9136  
Corpus Christi, TX 78469  
Phone: (361) 866-3618

*The Dallas Morning News*  
Laura Beil  
Health & Medicine Writer  
PO Box 655237  
Dallas, TX 75265  
Phone: (214) 977-8271

*The Dallas Morning News*  
Lee Hancock  
Regional Reporter  
PO Box 655237  
Dallas, TX 75265  
Phone: (903) 592-1802

*The Dallas Morning News*  
Robert Hillman  
National News Correspondent  
1325 G St. NW #250  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: (202) 661-8416

*The Dallas Morning News*  
Thomas Huang  
Health & Medicine Editor  
PO Box 655237  
Dallas, TX 75265  
Phone: (214)977-8635

TEXAS

*The Dallas Morning News*  
Sherry Jacobson  
Health & Medicine Writer  
PO Box 655237  
Dallas, TX 75265  
Phone: (214) 977-8435

*The Dallas Morning News*  
David Jackson  
Politics Correspondent  
1325 G St. NW #250  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: (202) 661-8425

*El Diario*  
Health & Medicine Editor  
425 N Kansas St.  
El Paso, TX 79901  
Phone: (915) 772-1043

*El Paso Times*  
Paula Diaz  
Health & Medicine Editor  
PO Box 20  
El Paso, TX 79999  
Phone: (915) 546-6154

*Fort Worth Star-Telegram*  
Carolyn Poirot  
Health & Medicine Staff Writer  
PO Box 1870  
Fort Worth, TX 76101  
Phone: (817) 390-7687

*Fort Worth Star-Telegram*  
Rick Press  
Health & Medicine Editor  
PO Box 1870  
Fort Worth, TX 76101  
Phone: (817) 390-7701

*Houston Chronicle*  
Congress Reporter  
1850 K St. NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
Phone: (202) 263-6500

*Houston Chronicle*  
Julie Mason  
Politics Reporter  
1850 K St. NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
Phone: (202) 263-6500

*Houston Chronicle*  
Raequel Roberts  
Health & Medicine Editor  
PO Box 4260  
Houston, TX 77210  
Phone: (713) 362-6268

*Longview News-Journal*  
Paul Bennett  
Health & Medicine Reporter  
PO Box 1792  
Longview, TX 75606  
Phone: (903) 237-7749

*Lubbock Avalanche-Journal*  
Ray Glass  
Education Reporter  
PO Box 491  
Lubbock, TX 79408  
Phone: (806) 766-8745

*San Antonio Express-News*  
Cay Crow  
Lifestyle Columnist  
PO Box 2171  
San Antonio, TX 78297

*San Antonio Express-News*  
 Richard Marini  
 Health & Medicine Reporter  
 PO Box 2171  
 San Antonio, TX 78297  
 Phone: (210) 250-3229

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Jessie Milligan, "Waco Group Urges Boycott of Cookies," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* (TX), 21 February 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Angela K. Brown, "Some unhappy with Girl Scouts form new group," *Associated Press*, 17 March 2004.

<sup>6</sup> B. Blaney, "Judge Rules Against Gay Students in Lubbock," *Dallas Morning News*, 3 March 2004.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Statutory Authority: The provisions of this Subchapter C issued under the Texas Education Code, §28.002, unless otherwise noted. Chapter 115. *Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Health Education, Subchapter C. High School.*, accessed on 24 November 2004.

<sup>11</sup> Texas Freedom Network, "State Board Approves Flawed Health Textbooks," Press Release published on 5 November 2004.

<sup>12</sup> Elizabeth Pierson, "Sex education decision draws mixed reaction - Contraception: High school textbooks omit some information," *The Brownsville Herald*, 7 November 2004, accessed 22 November 2004, <[http://www.brownsvilleherald.com/print.php?id=62096\\_0\\_10\\_0](http://www.brownsvilleherald.com/print.php?id=62096_0_10_0)>.

<sup>13</sup> Melissa Mixon, "Health books' changes adopted," *The Daily Texan*, 8 November 2004, accessed 22 November 2004, <[http://www.dailytexanonline.com/global\\_user\\_elements/printpage.cfm?storyid=796253](http://www.dailytexanonline.com/global_user_elements/printpage.cfm?storyid=796253)>.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Texas Freedom Network Press Release.

<sup>16</sup> B. Gutierrez, "Student Group Gets Backing of ACLU; Burbank Pupils Say Administrators Tore Off Gay Rights Stickers," *San Antonio Express-News*, 28 May 2003.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> ACLU Letter to Andrew Rodriguez, 27 May 2003, accessed 4 February 2005, <<http://www.aclu.org/Files/OpenFile.cfm?id=12725>>.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Bridget Gutierrez, "Burbank group wins right to exist ; Student club was forced to disband after gay-rights event," *San Antonio Express-News*, 8 August 2003.

<sup>22</sup> Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Jo Anne Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53.SS-2 (21 May 2004): 1-95, accessed 28 January 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>>. Statistics do not include data from one of Texas' largest school systems.

<sup>23</sup> *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, February, 2004), accessed 28 January 2005, <[www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org)>.

<sup>24</sup> *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>>.

<sup>25</sup> Jo Anne Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2001," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51.SS-4, (28 June 2002): 1-64, accessed 28 January 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>>. Houston, Texas did not participate in the 2003 YRBS.

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<sup>26</sup> Patricia Goodson, et al. *Abstinence Education Evaluation Phase 5: Technical Report* (College Station, TX: Department of Health & Kinesiology – Texas A&M University, 2004), 170-172. Emphasis included in original document.

<sup>27</sup>“Texas Teens Increased Sex After Abstinence Program,” Reuters, 2 February 2005, accessed 17 February 2005, <[http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=nm/20050131/hl\\_nm/health\\_abstinence\\_texas\\_dc](http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=nm/20050131/hl_nm/health_abstinence_texas_dc)>.

<sup>28</sup> In FY 2004 SPRANS–CBAE was administered within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. In FY 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).

<sup>29</sup> Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best LIFE-Student Workbook* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best Inc., 2000), 9.