

Federal Funding Overview: Fiscal Year 2023



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Overview Introduction



Federal Funding Overview: Fiscal Year 2023 Edition

Beginning in fiscal year (FY) 2010, a new era, defined by support for evidence-based and evidence-informed adolescent sexual health promotion, resulted in both new and increased support for programs, such as the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and the Office of Population Affairs' (OPA) Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP), to prevent HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and unplanned teen pregnancy. While there remains no dedicated federal funding stream for sex education that is in alignment with the [National Sex Education Standards](#), these funding streams and others, such as the Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) Division of Adolescent School Health (DASH), are in ensuring adolescent sexual health promotion efforts remain active and impactful in FY2023.

While the creation and continued funding of PREP, TPPP, and DASH are important and necessary in the advancement of sex education, they are a piecemeal approach to the prevention of negative reproductive health outcomes and the effective implementation of sex education. Further, while these programs helped to increase access to sex education for some young people, there remain millions of young Americans without access to any sex education or worse, only access to misinformation. As long as the focus of these initiatives remains solely on influencing public health outcomes—namely, preventing HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and teen pregnancy (often not distinguished as unintended)—rather than on knowledge and empowerment through critical thinking skill development – young people will lack the full range of information and skills they need to make healthy choices and enjoy healthy relationships throughout their life.

Adolescent Sexual Health Programs

Started in 2010 and reauthorized in FY 2021, the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) continued funding at \$75 million each year through FY 2023.

CDC DASH, which underwent a severe 25% cut in FY 2012 followed by an additional \$1.5 million loss in FY 2013 (\$30.5), received a \$2 million increase to \$33.1 million in FY 2016 and was level funded in FY 2017 and FY 2018. FY 2023 has seen an increase in DASH funding with an allotted \$38 million.



Contradictory Funding Programs

Unfortunately, dangerous and ineffective

Abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM), recently rebranded as the “Sexual Risk Avoidance Education” (SRAE) program, also continues to be funded by the federal government. SRAE programs received an increase from \$5 million to \$10 million in FY 2016, another \$5 million increase in FY 2017, and increased again to \$25 million in FY 2018. The \$100 million in federal AOUM funding in FY 2018 continued and expanded a harmful 35-year history and a total of \$2.15 billion in federal spending alone wasted on programs that stigmatize and shame young people and directly negate science and the opinion of what parents and guardians as well as young people themselves want. It is a shameful example of the federal government using taxpayer dollars to fund educational programs that have demonstrated again and again not to positively impact behavior or public health outcomes.

Trends in SRAE funding have continued into FY 2023 with awards allotted to the Title V State SRAE program, Title V Competitive SRAE program, and General-Departmental Funded Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (GD SRAE) Program. The harms of these programs include teaching inaccurate information based on fear, gender stereotypes, and shame. Students who receive this education do not indicate a delay of sexual activity, and may even lead to more unintended pregnancy in certain states. These programs deny autonomy of young people, stigmatize sexually active young people, and exclude LGBTQ+ identifying folks, whether the programs funded receive state or competitive grants. The combined funding allotted to SRAE programs totals about \$110 million for programs in FY 2023 and works against the progress funding streams such as TPPP and DASH have made.

The Need for Federal Legislation

If passed, [The Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act \(REAHYA\) of 2023](#) will help to eradicate the duplicity of the government funding and ensure that young people in America receive quality sex education and access to sexual health services in a way that not only ensures we are addressing public health challenges, but also sets them up with education that will be used throughout their lifetime. This includes preparing young people to make healthy, informed decisions about sex and sexuality within the context of their lives. Passing REAHYA will ensure that all sex education programs and services follow current anti-discrimination law and include topics such as consent and healthy relationships, understanding gender roles and gender discrimination,, and fostering inclusivity and respect for diverse gender identities, gender expressions, and sexual orientations based upon the principles of racial and reproductive justice and being trauma-informed.



Federal Adolescent Sexual Health Programs Funding



Adolescent Sexual Health Federal Funding Streams in Brief

The table below summarizes federally funded teen pregnancy prevention, HIV/AIDS, and other STI prevention programs, including total FY 2024 proposed funding levels by program*.

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY24 Proposed Presidential Budget	FY24 Proposed Coalition Budget ¹	FY24 House Appropriation's Proposed Budget	FY24 House Appropriation's Proposed Budget
<p>Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)</p> <p>Administered by the CDC, Nat'l Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 1988 and revamped in FY 2012 to provide five-year cooperative agreements in order to address 3 components that support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State, local, and territorial education agencies to conduct the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). State, local, and territorial education agencies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> help schools provide exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) increase access to key sexual health services establish safe and supportive environments for students and staff (SSE) Capacity building of state, local, and territorial education agencies by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to increase access to SHS and SSE. Program activity implementation for HIV prevention for young men who have sex with men (YMSM) by local education agencies and NGOs. 	\$90.1M	\$100M	\$38.1M	\$38.1M

¹ The amount SIECUS and coalition allies are seeking for FY24.
 * At time of publication, Senate and House bills had not been finalized for F24.

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY24 Proposed Presidential Budget	FY24 Proposed Coalition Budget	FY24 Senate Appropriations Proposed Budget	FY24 House Appropriations Proposed Budget
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Administered by the Office of Population Affairs (OPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in FY 2010 through the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to provide five-year cooperative agreements with public and private entities. Funded programs must be medically-accurate, age-appropriate, and be either based on or informed by evidence. Funds evaluations of TPPP interventions and technical assistance to grantees. 	\$111M	\$150M	\$111M	\$0M

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY24 Proposed Presidential Budget	FY24 Proposed Coalition Budget	FY24 Senate Appropriations Proposed Budget	FY24 House Appropriations Proposed Budget
<p>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</p> <p>Administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in FY 2010 through the ACA as a mandatory program First ever funding stream dedicated to providing holistic, evidence-based, medically-accurate, and age-appropriate sexual health education. Includes three sub-programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP); Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (TPREP); Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS). Primarily funds state health agencies, with no matching requirement, increasing the incentives for states to apply. Funded programs must educate young people about both abstinence and contraception for unintended pregnancy and STI prevention, including HIV/AIDS. 	PREP not included because not discretionary funding	\$75M (seeking reauthorization this year)		

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY24 Proposed Presidential Budget	FY24 Proposed Coalition Budget	FY24 Senate Appropriations Proposed Budget	FY24 House Appropriations Proposed Budget
<p>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</p> <p>Administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs must cover at least three adulthood preparation subjects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Healthy relationships ◦ Adolescent development; ◦ Financial literacy; ◦ Parent-child communication; ◦ Education and career success; and ◦ Healthy life skills. • Targets young people aged 10–19 who are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Experiencing homelessness; ◦ In the foster care system; ◦ Living in rural area or areas with high teen birth rates; ◦ From minority groups (including sexual minorities). • Supports pregnant youth or parents under the age of 21.² 				

² [State Personal Responsibility Education Program](#)

Federal Adolescent Sexual Health Funding by State

Federal Funding Awarded by State

The table below reflects the state breakdown of federal funding for teen pregnancy prevention, HIV/AIDS, and other STI prevention programs that include funding through FY 2023. The exact duration of funding is specified in the footnotes.

State	DASH ⁴	TPPP ⁵	PREP ⁶	Total
Alabama			\$722,970	\$722,970
Alaska	\$99,998		\$250,000	\$349,998
American Samoa				
Arizona	\$100,000	\$3,412,245 ⁷	\$1,106,405	\$4,618,650
Arkansas	\$98,378		\$460,714	\$590,831
California	\$1,840,606	\$5,402,076 ⁸	\$5,864,762	\$13,107,444
Cherokee Nation	\$12,000			\$12,000
Colorado			\$844,455	\$844,455
Connecticut	\$83,750		\$524,909	\$608,659
Delaware	\$99,954		\$250,000	\$349,954
District of Columbia	\$467,500	\$2,656,184 ⁹	\$250,000	\$3,373,684
Florida	\$670,673	\$4,004,395 ¹⁰		\$4,675,068
Georgia	\$121,488	\$7,614,968 ¹¹	\$1,690,720	\$9,427,176
Guam, Government of Guam			\$250,000	\$250,000
Hawaii	\$100,000		\$250,000	\$350,000

³ Please note that at the time of publication, FY2023 budget allocation by state data has not been made public.

⁴ Most current state-by-state breakdown of DASH funding available. FY 2023 numbers

⁵ [Current Teen Pregnancy Prevention \(TPP\) Program Grantees via the Office of Population Affairs \(OPA\)](#)

⁶ [State Personal Responsibility Education \(PREP\) Grantees FY 2022](#). Grants awarded for the October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2024 budget period.

⁷ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

⁸ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023, TPP20 Tier 1 2021–2023, TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

⁹ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

¹⁰ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 1 2021–2023

¹¹ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

State	DASH ⁴	TPPP ⁵	PREP ⁶	Total
Idaho			\$297,309	\$297,309
Illinois	\$459,935	\$1,139,265 ¹²	\$1,886,619	\$3,485,819
Indiana		\$99,983	\$2,055,000 ¹³	\$2,154,983
Iowa	\$30,000	\$1,373,161 ¹⁴	\$487,155	\$1,890,316
Kansas				
Kentucky	\$100,000	\$2,183,259 ¹⁵	\$660,178	\$2,943,437
Louisiana		\$2,385,680 ¹⁶	\$695,708	\$3,081,388
Maine	\$99,931		\$250,000	\$349,931
Maryland	\$99,693	\$3,668,219 ¹⁷	\$877,171	\$4,645,083
Massachusetts	\$510,000	\$1,587,065 ¹⁸	\$964,271	\$3,061,336
Michigan	\$820,000	\$2,441,578 ¹⁹	\$1,453,698	\$4,715,276
Micronesia, Fed Stats of			\$250,000	\$250,000
Minnesota		\$1,500,000 ²⁰	\$846,646	\$2,346,646
Mississippi	\$94,965	\$1,454,979 ²¹	\$472,199	\$2,053,630
Missouri	\$100,000		\$904,459	\$1,004,459
Montana	\$138,497		\$250,000	\$388,497
Nebraska	\$99,067		\$308,810	\$407,877

¹² Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023

¹³ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023 and TPP20 Tier 1 2021-2023

¹⁴ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023

¹⁵ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2021-2023

¹⁶ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 2020-2023

¹⁷ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 Phase 2 2020-2023

¹⁸ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 Phase 2 2020-2023

¹⁹ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020-2023

²⁰ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2021-2023

State	DASH ⁴	TPPP ⁵	PREP ⁶	Total
Nevada	\$100,000		\$442,098	\$542,098
New Hampshire			\$250,000	\$250,000
New Jersey	\$459,000		\$1,279,493	\$1,823,813
New Mexico	\$484,265	\$595,079 ²²	\$321,973	\$1,401,317
New York	\$549,179	\$8,887,772 ²³	\$2,636,629	\$12,073,580
North Carolina	\$422,716	\$2,297,677 ²⁴	\$1,568,237	\$4,288,630
North Dakota	\$100,000			\$100,000
Northern Mariana Islands			\$250,000	\$250,000
Ohio	\$426,847	\$860,467 ²⁵	\$1,723,204	\$3,010,518
Oklahoma	\$100,000	\$4,170,540 ²⁶	\$619,805	\$4,890,345
Oregon	\$388,893	\$1,455,000 ²⁷	\$573,657	\$2,417,550
Palau, Republic of			\$250,000	\$250,000
Pennsylvania	\$460,000	\$3,116,870 ²⁸	\$1,799,643	\$5,376,513
Puerto Rico	\$34,347	\$1,455,000 ²⁹	\$445,266	\$1,934,613
Republic of Marshall Islands		\$726,440 ³⁰		\$726,440

²¹ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

²² Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

²³ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023, TPP20 Tier 1 2021–2023, and TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

²⁴ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 1 2021–2023

²⁵ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

²⁶ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

²⁷ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

²⁸ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 Phase 2 2020–2023

²⁹ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

³⁰ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2021–2023

State	DASH ⁴	TPPP ⁵	PREP ⁶	Total
Rhode Island	\$100,000		\$250,000	\$350,000
South Carolina		\$6,136,894 ³¹	\$751,334	\$6,888,228
South Dakota	\$88,853		\$250,000	\$338,853
Tennessee	\$812,888	\$996,889 ³²	\$991,103	\$2,800,880
Texas	\$857,993	\$9,715,832 ³³		\$10,573,825
Utah	\$115,000	\$1,157,267 ³⁴	\$604,488	\$1,876,755
Vermont	\$100,000		\$250,000	\$350,000
Virgin Islands			\$250,000	\$250,000
Virginia	\$107,084	\$3,046,967 ³⁵		\$3,154,051
Washington	\$389,990	\$1,859,770 ³⁶	\$1,059,994	\$3,309,754
West Virginia		\$1,442,055 ³⁷	\$250,000	\$1,692,055
Wisconsin	\$100,000	\$1,141,593 ³⁸	\$862,262	\$2,103,855
Wyoming			\$250,000	\$250,000
Total	\$12,579,473	\$91,940,186	\$40,998,344	\$145,518,003

³¹ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023 and TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

³² Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

³³ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023, TPP20 Tier 1 2021–2023, and TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

³⁴ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

³⁵ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023, TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023, and TPP20 Tier 2 Phase 2 2020–2023

³⁶ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 2 2020–2023

³⁷ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023

³⁸ Includes annual funding for programs categorized under TPP20 Tier 1 2020–2023



Federal Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Programs Funding

Abstinence Only Until Marriage (AOUM) / Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Federal Funding Streams in Brief

The table below summarizes federally funded AOUM/SRAE programs, including total FY 2023 funding levels. In FY2024, SIECUS and allies are requesting the elimination of both funding streams as Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) is brought to the table for reauthorization this year.

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	Awards Through September 2024
<p>Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)</p> <p>Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds states and territories that “implement education exclusively on sexual risk avoidance that teaches youth to voluntarily refrain from sexual activity”.³⁹ Programs must include information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holistic, individual, and societal benefits associated with personal responsibility, self-regulation, goal setting, healthy decision-making, and a focus on the future. The advantage of refraining from non-marital sexual activity to improve the future prospects, and physical and emotional health of youth. The increased likelihood of avoiding poverty when youth attain self-sufficiency and emotional maturity before engaging in sexual activity. The foundational components of healthy relationships and their impact on the formation of healthy marriages and safe and stable families. The effect of other youth risk behaviors, such as drug and alcohol usage, on increasing risk for teen sex Strategies on how to resist and avoid, and receive help regarding, sexual coercion and dating violence, recognizing that—even with consent—teen sex remains a youth risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title V State SRAE Total: \$48.7 million⁴⁰ Programs in 38 states (AL, AZ, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI), Federated States of Micronesia, and Puerto Rico

³⁹ [Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: Fact Sheet](#)
⁴⁰Includes grants awarded for the October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2024 budget period

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	Awards Through September 2024
<p>Title V Competitive Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)</p> <p>Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitively funds projects which adhere to SRAE criteria.⁴¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project: \$8.8 million 27 programs in 7 states and 1 territory (CA, DE, DC, IL, KS, ND, VI, WY) Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards: \$2.8 million 11 programs in 10 states (CA, CT, HI, IL, ME, NH, VT, WA)⁴²
<p>General-Departmental Funded Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (GD SRAE) Program</p> <p>Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitively funds projects which adhere to SRAE criteria.⁴³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GD SRAE program grants for three year project period: \$12,818,452 GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards: \$21,574,936⁴⁴

⁴¹ [Title V Competitive Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: Fact Sheet](#)

⁴² Title V Competitive SRAE program grants and non-competing continuation awards for the September 30, 2022 through September 29, 2023 budget period..

⁴³ [Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program – General Departmental Program Fact Sheet](#)

⁴⁴ GD SRAE program grants and non-competing continuation awards for the September 30, 2022 through September 29, 2023 budget period

⁴⁵ Some figures listed are combinations of funding for multiple cities/programs within the state



Federal SRAE Funding by State

Abstinence Only Until Marriage (AOUM) / Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Federal Funding by State⁴⁵

The table below reflects the state breakdown of federal funding for AOUM/SRAE programs that include funding through FY 2022. AOUM/SRAE programs actively harm young people. Many of these programs fail to teach young people about condoms and contraception, removing their autonomy putting them at risk. BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color) and LGBTQ+ youth especially are harmed by these programs.⁴⁶

State	Title V State SRAE ⁴⁷	Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project ^{48 49}	Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards ^{50 51}	GD SRAE program grants for three year project period ⁵²	GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards ⁵³	Total
Alabama	\$1,283,140	\$450,000				\$1,733,140
Alaska						
American Samoa					\$861,675	\$861,675
Arizona	\$1,668,260			\$1,699,414	\$1,262,434	\$4,630,108
Arkansas	\$850,782					\$850,782
California			\$5,946,854	\$1,694,579	\$852,869	\$8,494,302
Colorado	\$732,320				\$1,325,974	\$2,058,294
Connecticut		\$449,989				\$449,989
District of Columbia					\$393,481	\$393,481

⁴⁶Comprehensive Sex Ed Federal Fact Sheet

⁴⁷Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Grantees FY2020 & FY2021

⁴⁸Title V Competitive Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Grantees FY2021

⁴⁹Two year project period during the September 20, 2021 through September 29, 2022 budget period

⁵⁰Title V Competitive Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Grantees FY2021

⁵¹Non-competing continuation awards for the September 30, 2021 through September 29, 2022 budget period

⁵²General Departmental Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (GD SRAE) Grantees FY2021

⁵³General Departmental Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (GD SRAE) Grantees FY2021

State	Title V State SRAE	Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project	Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards	GD SRAE program grants for three year project period	GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards	Total
Florida	\$3,988,211			\$1,699,382	\$3,500,900	\$9,188,493
Georgia	\$2,592,300			\$1,680,423	\$1,706,835	\$5,979,558
Guam, Government of Guam		\$146,415			\$445,834	\$592,249
Hawaii		\$176,567				\$176,567
Idaho	\$314,702					\$314,702
Illinois		\$332,466	\$1,780,500		\$300,000	\$2,412,966
Indiana	\$1,296,133				\$817,221	\$2,113,354
Iowa	\$516,925					\$516,925
Kansas			\$462,131			\$462,131
Kentucky	\$1,147,277					\$1,147,277
Louisiana	\$1,621,996			\$811,868	\$445,056	\$2,878,920
Maine		\$158,576				\$158,576

State	Title V State SRAE	Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project	Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards	GD SRAE program grants for three year project period	GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards	Total
Maryland	\$881,927				\$444,266	\$1,326,193
Massachusetts	\$867,686					\$867,686
Michigan	\$2,084,262			\$424,854		\$2,509,116
Micronesia, Federated States of	\$47,492					\$47,492
Minnesota	\$773,429					\$773,429
Mississippi	\$1,040,640			\$839,702	\$346,761	\$2,227,103
Missouri	\$1,288,330			\$424,854	\$891,668	\$2,604,852
Montana	\$184,753					\$184,753
Nebraska	\$286,977					\$286,977
Nevada	\$645,390					\$645,390
New Hampshire		\$85,247				\$85,247

State	Title V State SRAE	Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project	Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards	GD SRAE program grants for three year project period	GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards	Total
New Jersey	\$1,326,975			\$349,958		\$1,676,933
New Mexico	\$651,631					\$651,631
New York	\$3,998,007			\$424,760	\$1,328,931	\$5,751,698
North Carolina	\$2,473,060					\$2,473,060
North Dakota			\$120,133			\$120,133
Northern Mariana Islands					\$341,256	\$341,256
Ohio	\$2,618,771				\$890,446	\$3,509,217
Oklahoma	\$1,047,086				\$444,520	\$1,491,606
Oregon	\$619,756				\$445,834	\$1,065,590
Pennsylvania	\$2,352,120				\$780,663	\$3,132,783
Puerto Rico	\$1,816,587				\$445,831	\$2,262,418

State	Title V State SRAE	Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project	Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards	GD SRAE program grants for three year project period	GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards	Total
Rhode Island		\$135,571				\$135,571
South Carolina	\$1,161,566				\$445,834	\$1,607,400
South Dakota	\$176,535			\$424,810	\$300,000	\$901,345
Tennessee	\$1,572,834			\$327,818		\$1,900,652
Texas	\$7,869,874			\$2,016,030	\$2,110,813	\$11,996,717
Utah	\$513,639					\$513,639
Vermont		\$54,815				\$54,815
Virgin Islands			\$36,864			\$36,864
Virginia	\$1,376,062					\$1,376,062
Washington		\$900,000				\$900,000
West Virginia	\$393,095				\$445,834	\$838,929

State	Title V State SRAE	Title V Competitive SRAE program grants for two-year period project	Title V Competitive SRAE non-competing continuation awards	GD SRAE program grants for three year project period	GD SRAE non-competing continuation awards	Total
Wisconsin	\$941,547					\$941,547
Wyoming			\$80,534			\$80,534
TOTAL	\$55,022,077	\$2,889,646	\$8,593,954	\$12,818,452	\$ 21,574,936	\$100,899,065



#SEXED4ALL



www.SIECUS.org