



## Texas

***Texas received at least \$7,050,631\* in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2003.<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 they must:

- 1) present abstinence from sexual activity as the preferred choice of behavior in relationship to all sexual activity for unmarried persons of school age;
- 2) devote more attention to abstinence from sexual activity than to any other behavior;
- 3) 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;
- 4) 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
- 5) 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, they must also set up an advisory council. Parents with children enrolled in the district who are not employed by the district must make up the majority of this board.

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.

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\* Exact funding information for four SPRANS–CBAE grantees in Texas was not available to SIECUS.

<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 2003 begins on October 1, 2002 and ends on September 30, 2003.

## Recent Legislation

The Texas legislature does not carry bills over from one session to the next. Related 2003 and 2004 bills are listed. The Texas legislature does not have a regular session in 2004.

### *Virtues Education Program Signed by Governor, 2003 Session*

House Concurrent Resolution 73, signed by Governor Rick Perry (R) on June 22, 2003, directs the Texas Education Agency and the State Board of Education to adopt and promote a “virtues education program.” The resolution outlines various components of what the program will include such as citizenship, faith, friendliness, and purity, among others. “Promiscuity” and “teenage pregnancies” are mentioned as problems intended to be addressed by the program.

## Events of Note

### *ACLU Steps in When Principal Forcibly Removes Stickers from Students’ Clothes May 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>2</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 wouldn’t 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>3</sup> A high school teacher said that, “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>4</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,

<sup>2</sup> B. Gutierrez, “Student Group Gets Backing of ACLU; Burbank Pupils Say Administrators Tore Off Gay Rights Stickers,” *San Antonio Express-News* (Texas), May 28, 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

the actions taken by school officials reflect the very discrimination that the Day of Silence is intended to spotlight.”<sup>5</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>6</sup>

### *School Board OKs Sexuality Education Curriculum Changes*

*April 2003; Leander, TX*

In April 2003, the school board in Leander, TX, 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*

*March 2003; Klein, TX*

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

<sup>5</sup> ACLU Letter to Andrew Rodriguez, May 27, 2003. Available online at <http://www.aclu.org/Files/OpenFile.cfm?id=12725>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> M.B. Taboada, “Leander Board OKs Revision to Sex Ed Class; Talks About Oral, Anal Sex Now Allowed Starting in Eighth Grade Curriculum,” Austin American-Statesman (TX), April 18, 2003.

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. The Lubbock County School Board has yet to make a decision.

### *Banned Books Put Back on Shelf in Texas*

*November 2002; Montgomery County, Texas*

Two of Robie Harris's 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 10-member committee voted to return the books. The 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,"<sup>12</sup> the group's spokesperson said.

<sup>8</sup> "Gay Club Gets Go Ahead at Klein High School: Parents, Community Leaders Asked District to Fight Suit," *KPRC-TV*, March 5, 2003.

<sup>9</sup> C. Connolly, "Texas Teaches Abstinence, with Mixed Grades," *The Washington Post*, January 21, 2003.

<sup>10</sup> "Bringing More Sex Ed into Lubbock Schools," *KCBD.com*, January 10, 2003.

<sup>11</sup> B. Kuhles, "RLC Vows to Continue Challenge on Books; Library Panel Returns Contested Works to Shelves," *The Houston Chronicle*, Houston, TX, November 21, 2002.

<sup>12</sup> "Committee Agrees to Put Sex Education Books Back on Library Shelves," *Associated Press*, Conroe, TX, November 20, 2002.

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.

*Gay and Lesbian Student Support Group Not Allowed to Post Flyers*

*November 2002; Lubbock, Texas*

Gay and Proud Youth Group (GAP Youth), a gay and lesbian student support group, was denied permission by the principal and the assistant superintendent to post flyers in the Lubbock High School advertising their meetings. The assistant superintendent said “. . . we’re denying access because we possibly think it could be a disruption on campus and create an environment that is not safe for our children.”<sup>13</sup>

The GAP Youth Group vice president went before the Lubbock School Board in mid-November 2002 to appeal the school’s decision. Board members did not discuss the request, ask questions, or announce a decision.

The Lubbock chapter of the ACLU is working with GAP Youth on a possible lawsuit if the Board of Trustees backs the school district’s decision.<sup>14</sup>

*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 currently funded by the state of Texas and is slated to receive an additional federal grant of \$800,000 to expand its services over the next three years. The workplace presentation is currently free, but McCAP will soon begin charging businesses to provide the service.

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>

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<sup>13</sup> “Gay & Lesbian Group Fight for Equality,” *KCBD-TV* (Lubbock, TX), November 14, 2002. Available online at: <http://www.kcbd.com/Global/story.asp?s=%20%201013343>.

<sup>14</sup> “Court Fight a Possibility for Lubbock District, Gay Students,” *Associated Press*, Lubbock, TX, November 15, 2002.

<sup>15</sup> T. Ryan, “New Abstinence Tactic: Linking Money To Sex,” *Waco Herald-Tribune*, Waco TX, Oct. 17, 2001.

## Texas' Youth: Statistical Information of Note<sup>16</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 AIDS/HIV 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>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: J. Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2003," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 53, no.SS-2, May 21, 2004, pp. 1-95. Available online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>. Statistics do not include data from one of Texas' largest school systems.

- In 2001, Texas' birth rate was 66 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen birth rate of 45 per 1,000 nationwide.<sup>18</sup>

*Dallas, Texas' Youth: Statistical Information of Note*

- 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 AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

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<sup>17</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). Available online at [www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org).

<sup>18</sup> A. Papillo, et.al., *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: Child Trends, February, 2004).



*Houston, Texas' Youth: Statistical Information of Note*<sup>19</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 AIDS/HIV in school compared to 89% of high school students nationwide.

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<sup>19</sup> J. Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2001," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 51, no.SS-4, June 28, 2002, pp. 1-64. Available online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>. Houston, Texas did not participate in the 2003 YRBS.



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

Texas received \$4,922,091 in federal Title V funding in Fiscal Year 2003. 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 \$1.6 million from the state budget. The money is controlled by the Texas Department of Health and is split between 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 for Sexual Health (MISH) is a grantee. MISH is working with the ChangeMakers seminar and focuses on adult community leaders to establish “a ‘Community Milieu’ that supports abstinence.” MISH holds seminars designed to develop action strategies to mobilize communities and build community-wide consensus. MISH is also creating a media campaign to complement this project and to further its reach.

Texas is undertaking a two-phase evaluation of Title V programs. The first part will be an evaluation of the abstinence programs. The second phase will be an outcome evaluation focusing on actual behaviors, including abstinence rates, teen pregnancy rates, teen birth rates, and STD rates. This was scheduled to end in Fiscal Year 2002, but (according to staff at the Texas Department of Health) was continued as the evaluation became more extensive than originally anticipated. Texas A&M University is running this study.

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

There are six SPRANS–CBAE grantees in Texas: Longview Wellness Center, Chancellor Brooks Sustaita Medical Center, Worth the Wait, McLennan County Collaborative Abstinence Project, Sex Education Programs (Scott and White Memorial Hospital and Clinic), and Fort Bend Independent School District. There are five AFLA grantees: Baptist Children’s Home, Dallas Independent School District (receives two grants), JOVEN, Fifth Ward Enrichment Program, and Youth and Family Alliance (dba Lifeworks).

The *Worth the Wait* program is focusing on Gray, Hemphill, and Wheeler Counties. It targets students ages 11 to 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.

### **Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2003**

<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>	\$4,922,091/ federal \$1,600,000 state	Title V

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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>		
Amarillo Independent School District	\$217,638 <i>Match from organization: \$77,450</i>	Title V sub-grantee
Arlington Independent School District	\$226,116 <i>Match from organization: \$80,467</i>	Title V sub-grantee
Baptist Children's Home	\$148,250 <i>Match from organization: \$52,757</i>	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE	\$175,110	AFLA
Corpus Christi Independent School District	\$137,141 <i>Match from organization: \$48,804</i>	Title V sub-grantee
Dallas Independent School District	\$263,829 <i>Match from organization: \$93,887</i>	Title V sub-grantee
TRIPLE GRANTEE	\$225,000	AFLA
TRIPLE GRANTEE	\$250,000	AFLA
Edgewood Independent School District	\$182,885 <i>Match from organization: \$65,082</i>	Title V sub-grantee
Families Under Urban and Social Attack	\$55,000 <i>Match from organization: \$19,573</i>	Title V sub-grantee
Fisher County Hospital	\$92,922 <i>Match from organization: \$33,068</i>	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b> <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS–CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
Fort Bend ALERT	\$332,577 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$118,352	Title V sub-grantee
Girls Inc.	\$310,243 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$110,404	Title V sub-grantee
Harris County	\$99,909 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$35,554	Title V sub-grantee
Hart Independent School District	\$65,886 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$23,446	Title V sub-grantee
Houston Independent School District	\$195,838 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$69,692	Title V sub-grantee
JOVEN	\$133,332 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$47,448	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE	\$222,251	AFLA
Laredo City Health Department	\$212,842 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$75,743	Title V sub-grantee
Lamar County Coalition (LCCEBI)	\$287,072 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$102,159	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b> <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS–CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
Longview Wellness Center       DUAL GRANTEE  2003-2006	\$199,000 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$70,817  \$752,224	Title V sub-grantee      SPRANS–CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Making the Grade	\$126,848 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$45,141	Title V sub-grantee
McLennan County Collaborative Abstinence Project      DUAL GRANTEE  2002-2005	\$747,187 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$265,897	Title V sub-grantee      SPRANS–CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Medical Institute for Sexual Health (MISH)	\$183,678 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$65,364	Title V sub-grantee
Memorial Medical Center - Port Lavaca	\$74,426 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$26,486	Title V sub-grantee
Mitchell County	\$27,452 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$9,769	Title V sub-grantee
Our Lady of the Lake	\$135,485 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$48,214	Title V sub-grantee
San Antonio Metropolitan Health Department	\$91,540 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$32,576	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b> <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes SPRANS–CBAE, Title V, and AFLA)</b>
SAGE (Coastal AHEC)	\$360,864 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$128,418	Title V sub-grantee
Sex Education Program (Scott and White Memorial Hospital and Clinic)	\$147,480 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$52,483	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE  2002-2005		SPRANS–CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Shannon Health System	\$140,944 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$50,157	Title V sub-grantee
Skillful Living Center	\$175,000 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$62,276	Title V sub-grantee
Southwest Winners Foundation	\$227,493 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$80,957	Title V sub-grantee
Uvalde Independent School District	\$100,000 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$35,586	Title V sub-grantee
Worth the Wait	\$178,560 <i>Match from organization:</i> \$63,543	Title V sub-grantee
DUAL GRANTEE  2002-2005		SPRANS–CBAE (Implementation Grant)

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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>		
Chancellor Brooks Sustaita Medical Center  2003-2004	\$97,550	SPRANS-CBAE (Planning Grant)
Fort Bend Independent School District  2002-2005		SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Youth and Family Alliance Inc., dba Lifeworks  2002-2003	\$181,405	AFLA
Fifth Ward Enrichment Program  2002-2003	\$225,000	AFLA

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

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**Texas Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

TARAL  
P.O. Box 684602  
Austin, TX 78768  
Phone: (512) 462-1661  
[www.taral.org](http://www.taral.org)

ACLU of Texas  
P.O. Box 3629  
Austin, TX 78764  
Phone: (512) 441-0077  
[www.aclutx.org](http://www.aclutx.org)

## TEXAS

Planned Parenthood Houston and  
Southeast Texas Action Fund  
3601 Fannin  
Houston, TX 77004  
Phone: (713) 522-6240  
[www.pphouston.org](http://www.pphouston.org)

Planned Parenthood of North Texas Action  
Fund  
1555 Merrimac Circle, Suite 218  
Fort Worth, TX 76107  
Phone: (817) 882-1190  
[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  
1209 Rosewood Ave.  
Austin, TX 78702  
Phone: (512) 472-0868, ext. 103  
[www.ppaustin.org](http://www.ppaustin.org)

Texas Freedom Network  
P.O. 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  
P.O. 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  
P.O. 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 Building, Suite 230  
Plano, TX 75074  
Phone: (972) 423-8889  
[www.freemarket.org](http://www.freemarket.org)

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

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

Texas Alliance for Life  
2026 Guadalupe Street  
Suite 312  
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, Texas 77074  
Phone: (713) 782-LIFE  
[www.texasrighttolife.com](http://www.texasrighttolife.com)



T E X A S

Wonderful Days  
3200 Riverfront, Ste. 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  
Medical/Health Writer  
305 S. Congress Ave.  
Austin, TX 78704  
Phone: (512) 445-3619

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

*Corpus Christi Caller-Times*  
Beth Cross  
Medical/Health Reporter  
820 N. Lower Broadway St.  
Corpus Christi, TX 78401  
Phone: (361) 886-3618

*The Dallas Morning News*  
Linda Crosson  
Medical/Health Editor  
508 Young St.  
Dallas, TX 75202  
Phone: (214) 977-7788

*El Diario*  
Ruben Terrazas  
Medical/Health Editor  
425 N. Kansas St.  
El Paso, TX 79901  
Phone: (915) 772-1043

*El Paso Times*  
Maribel Villalva  
Community News Editor  
300 N. Campbell St.  
El Paso, TX 79901  
Phone: (915) 546-6397

*Fort Worth Star-Telegram*  
Carolyn Poirot  
Medical/Health Staff Writer  
400 W. 7th St.  
Fort Worth, TX 76102  
Phone: (817) 390-7687

*Houston Chronicle*  
Linda Gilchriest  
Community News Editor  
801 Texas St.  
Houston, TX 77002  
Phone: (713) 362-7480

*Lubbock Avalanche-Journal*  
Karen Brehm  
Medical/Health Editor  
710 Avenue J  
Lubbock, TX 79401  
Phone: (806) 766-8746

*San Antonio Express-News*  
Karen Davis  
Community News Editor  
Ave E at Third St.  
San Antonio, TX 78205  
Phone: (210) 250-3325