

TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION GRANT

Health & Wellness Unit



OVERVIEW

The Colorado state plan for the Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Grant Program is part of a comprehensive approach to adolescent well-being. This approach, derived from the Colorado Academic Standards, seeks to support Colorado youth in developing and navigating healthy relationships and in making decisions that result in a reduction in teen pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

DETAILS

Providers funded by this grant may offer developmentally appropriate programs, with a sexual risk avoidance perspective, that focus on emotional and social wellness training, prevention and risk management. Programs and curricula used should be evidence-based/evidence-informed, as well as sensitive and inclusive to participants of all races, ethnicities, classes and identities.

Providers are encouraged to reach teen populations who are most at risk, such as, but not limited to: Native Americans and other minority youth; youth aging out of foster care; parenting youth; runaway and homeless youth; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) youth; youth with developmental disabilities; and youth residing in areas with high teen pregnancy rates.

SRAE PURPOSE

The purpose of the SRAE Grant Program is to provide funding for states/territories to implement education exclusively on sexual risk avoidance that teaches participants to voluntarily refrain from sexual activity.

The SRAE Grant Program is authorized and funded by Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 710), as amended by section 50502 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. No. 115-123), and as further amended by section 701 of Division S of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Pub. L. No. 115-141).

- Interventions and/or strategies selected must be medically accurate and completely age-appropriate regarding the developmental stage of the intended audience, and culturally appropriate, recognizing the experiences of youth from diverse communities, backgrounds and experiences.
- Education on sexual risk avoidance must ensure that the unambiguous and primary emphasis and context for each topic described below is a

Senate Bill 19-1032

The bill excludes districts that, as of FY 2013-14, receive federal funding for provision of an abstinence education program.

During the 2019-20 academic year and every academic year thereafter, to assess opportunities for available federal and state funding for the program; except that the oversight entity shall not recommend applying for any federal or state funding that promote sexual abstinence as the sole behavioral- acceptable preventative method for youth or funding requiring adherence to the guidelines of section 510 of title V of the federal "Social Security Act", 42 U.S.C. SEC. 710, as amended, which are inconsistent with the provisions of section 22-1-128. The oversight entity shall provide information to the appropriate state departments concerning available federal and state money related to comprehensive human sexuality education for which a given department is eligible to apply.



message to youth that normalizes the optimal health behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity.

- a) The holistic individual and societal benefits associated with personal responsibility, self-regulation, goal setting, healthy decision making and a focus on the future.
- b) The advantage of refraining from non-marital sexual activity in order to improve the future prospects, and physical and emotional health of youth.
- c) The increased likelihood of avoiding poverty when youth attain self-sufficiency and emotional maturity before engaging in sexual activity.
- d) The foundational components of healthy relationships and their impact on the formation of healthy marriages and safe and stable families.
- e) How other youth risk behaviors, such as drug and alcohol usage, increase the risk for teen sex.
- f) How to risk and avoid, and receive help regarding sexual coercion and dating violence, recognizing that even with consent teen sex remains a youth risk behavior.

Information on contraception, must be medically accurate and complete, and ensure students understand that contraception offers physical risk reduction, but not risk elimination, and the education cannot include demonstrations, simulations, or distribution of contraceptive devices.

WHERE CAN I LEARN MORE?

- For more information visit the Health and Wellness Title V webpage https://www.cde.state.co.us/healthandwellness/title_v
- For question contact Benjie Blasé at blase_b@cde.state.co.us or 303-912-4073.