

TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION GRANT

HEALTH & WELLNESS UNIT



COLORADO
Department of Education

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 that 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.

PURPOSE

The goals of this grant, derived from the Colorado Academic Standards, are 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.

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

SRAE PURPOSE

The purpose the SRAE Grant Program is to fund 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 with regard to 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 message to youth that normalizes the optimal health behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity.

Senate Bill 13-1081

This *reengrossed* bill expands the criteria for developing content standards for human sexuality education in public K-12 schools.

School districts, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), and charter schools that offer a planned curriculum in sex education are required to maintain content standards that align with the expanded definitions in the bill, unless the curriculum is provided as part of comprehensive health education programs offered pursuant to the Colorado Comprehensive Health Education Act (CHEA), Sections 22-25-101, et. seq., C.R.S.

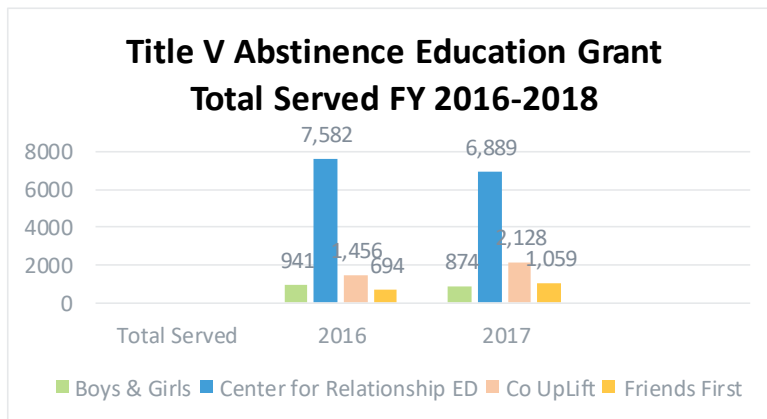
The bill also excludes districts that, as of FY 2013-14, receive federal funding for provision of an abstinence education program.

Senate Bill 07-1292

Requires school districts, family resource centers, and teen pregnancy prevention programs that offer instruction regarding human sexuality to adopt science-based content standards for such instruction. Specifies the minimum requirements for a school district curriculum concerning human sexuality.

- 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.



2018-2019 Grantees

Ascend
A Caring Pregnancy Resource
Alternative Pregnancy Center

Boys and Girls Club
Center for Relationship
Education

CO UpLift
Friends First

- Where can I learn more?
- The Colorado Department of Education
Office of Health and Wellness
201 East Colfax Avenue, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80203
 - Program Contact:
 - Benjie Blasé - blase_b@cde.state.co.us

https://www.cde.state.co.us/healthandwellness/title_v