

## **What should and can be taught according to the new legislation**

### **Section 49-6-1304.(sections a&b)**

(a) The ideal family life education program provides age-appropriate sex education beginning in kindergarten and continuing through the twelfth grade. At each developmental stage, a family life education program should teach age appropriate, medically accurate information that builds upon the knowledge and skills that were taught in the previous stage.

(b) A family life curriculum shall, to the extent that the topic and the manner of communication is age-appropriate:

- (1) Exclusively and emphatically promote sexual risk avoidance through abstinence, regardless of a student's current or prior sexual experience;
- (2) Encourage sexual health by helping students understand how sexual activity affects the whole person including the physical, social, emotional, psychological, economic and educational consequences of non-marital sexual intercourse;
- (3) Teach the positive results of avoiding sexual activity, the skills needed to make healthy decisions, the advantages of and skills for student success in pursuing educational and life goals, the components of healthy relationships, and the social science research supporting the benefits of reserving the expression of human sexual activity for marriage;
- (4) Provide factually and medically-accurate information;
- (5) Teach students how to form pro-social habits that enable students to develop healthy relationships, create strong marriages, and form safe and stable future families;
- (6) Encourage students to communicate with a parent, guardian, or other trusted adult about sex or other risk behaviors;
- (7) Assist students in learning and practicing refusal skills that will help them resist sexual activity;
- (8) Address the benefits of raising children within the context of a marital relationship and the unique challenges that single teen parents encounter in relation to educational, psychological, physical, social, legal, and financial factors;
- (9) Discuss the interrelationship between teen sexual activity and exposure to other risk behaviors such as smoking, underage drinking, drug use, criminal activity, dating violence, and sexual aggression;
- (10) Educate students on the age of consent, puberty, pregnancy, childbirth, sexually transmitted diseases, and the financial and emotional responsibility of raising a child; and
- (11) Teach students how to identify and form healthy relationships, and how to identify and avoid unhealthy relationships.

What should **NOT** can be taught according to the new legislation

Section 49-6-1304.(section c)

**Instruction of the family life curriculum SHALL NOT:**

- (1) Promote, implicitly or explicitly, any gateway sexual activity or health message that encourages students to experiment with non-coital sexual activity;
- (2) Provide or distribute materials on school grounds that condone, encourage or promote student sexual activity among unmarried students;
- (3) Display or conduct demonstrations with devices specifically manufactured for sexual stimulation; or
- (4) Distribute contraception on school property; provided, however, medically-accurate information about contraception and condoms may be provided so long it is presented in a manner consistent with the preceding provisions of this part and clearly informs students that while such methods may reduce the risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases or becoming pregnant, only abstinence removes all risk.