



A Summary of HIV/STI and Sex Education Legal Obligations and Best Practices in Michigan Public Schools

This document is a summary of legal statutes, departmental interpretations, and best practices pertaining to HIV/STI and sex education in Michigan public schools. This summary should not be used to replace statute. For the exact language of the MCL, go to www.legislature.mi.gov. Concerns regarding interpretation should be directed to legal counsel.

Table of Summary of Topics on HIV/STI and Sex Ed. in Michigan Public Schools

Mandated HIV and Allowed Sex Education	<p>School districts are required to teach about dangerous communicable diseases, including, but not limited to, HIV/AIDS. (§380.1169) Instruction regarding dangerous communicable diseases, including, but not limited to, HIV/AIDS, must be offered at least once a year at every building level (elementary, middle/junior, senior high).</p> <p>School districts may provide sex education. If they do, they must do so in accordance with those sections of the Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) related to sex education and reproductive health. (§380.1506, §380.1507, §380.1507a, §380.1507b)</p>
Parental Rights	<p>For sex education and HIV/AIDS instruction, parents and/or legal guardians must be notified in advance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content of the instruction. • Their right to review materials in advance. • Their right to observe instruction. • Their right to excuse their child without penalty. (§380.1506, §380.1507, §380.1137, §380.1170)
Excusal from Instruction	<p>For HIV/AIDS instruction, a parent or legal guardian may excuse their child if it conflicts with sincerely held religious beliefs. (§380.1170)</p> <p>For sex education instruction, a parent or legal guardian may excuse their child for any reason. Also, for sex education, a parent or legal guardian may file a continuing written notice to have their child permanently excluded from sex education classes; the student shall not be enrolled in the class(es) unless the parent or legal guardian submits a written authorization for that enrollment. (§380.1507a)</p>
Sex Education Supervisor	<p>Every district choosing to have a sex education program must have a sex education supervisor who supervises the instruction. The Michigan Department of Education (MDE) determines who is qualified to serve in that role. (§380.1506, §380.1507)</p>

<p>Sex Education Advisory Board Membership</p>	<p>Every district that chooses to implement sex education must have a sex education advisory board (SEAB).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local school board determines the terms of service, the number of members, and a membership selection process that reasonably reflects the school district population. • The SEAB must include parents of children attending the district’s schools, pupils in the district’s schools, educators, local clergy, and community health professionals. • At least half of the members must be parents who have a child attending a school operated by the school district. A majority of those parent members must not be employed by a school district. <p>Members must be given two weeks written or electronic notice of meetings. (§380.1507)</p>
<p>SEAB Chairs</p>	<p>Two co-chairs must be appointed by the school board to chair the SEAB, at least one of whom is a parent of a child attending a school operated by the school district. (§380.1507)</p>
<p>SEAB Role</p>	<p>The SEAB is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing program goals and objectives for pupil knowledge and skills that are likely to reduce the rates of sex, pregnancy, and STIs. • Reviewing and recommending materials and methods of instruction to the local school board, taking into consideration the district’s needs, demographics, and trends including, but not limited to, teenage pregnancy rates, STI rates, and incidents of sexual violence and harassment. • Evaluating, measuring, and reporting the attainment of program goals and objectives and making the resulting report available to parents in the district at least once every two years. (§380.1507)
<p>Sex Education Program Parameters</p>	<p>Many districts have found it useful to develop or adopt a definition of sex education that aligns with and clarifies the existing definitional language in the law. The definition establishes parameters that more clearly demarcate which content and materials are considered part of the sex education program of instruction and need to go through the approval and parent notification process detailed in §380.1507.</p>
<p>Prohibited Content or Actions</p>	<p>Clinical abortion cannot be considered a method of family planning, nor can abortion be taught as a method of reproductive health. (§380.1507) “Family planning” means to regulate the number and spacing of children in a family through the practice of contraception or other methods of birth control. (§380.1507) “Reproductive health” means that state of an individual's well-being which involves the reproductive system and its physiological, psychological, and endocrinological functions. (§380.1506)</p> <p>A person cannot dispense or otherwise distribute a family planning drug or device in a public school or on public school property. (§380.1507)</p>

<p>Required Content, Including Emphasis on Abstinence</p>	<p>Instruction in HIV/AIDS and sex education must stress that abstinence from sex is a responsible and effective method of preventing unplanned or out-of-wedlock pregnancy, and that it is the only protection that is 100% effective against unplanned pregnancy, STIs, and sexually transmitted HIV infection and AIDS. (§380.1169, §380.1507, §380.1507b)</p> <p>Instruction in HIV/AIDS must include the principal modes by which dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of these diseases. (§380.1169)</p> <p>Sex education material and instruction discussing sex must be age-appropriate, must not be medically inaccurate, and must do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the benefits of abstaining from sex until marriage and the benefits of ceasing sex if a pupil is sexually active. • Include a discussion of the possible emotional, economic, and legal consequences of sex. • Stress that unplanned pregnancy and STIs are serious possibilities of sex that are not fully preventable except by abstinence. • Advise pupils of the laws pertaining to their responsibility as parents to children born in and out of wedlock. • Ensure that pupils are not taught in a way that condones the violation of laws of this state pertaining to sexuality, including, but not limited to, those relating to sodomy, indecent exposure, gross indecency, and criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees. • Teach pupils how to say "no" to sexual advances and that is wrong to take advantage of, harass, or exploit another person sexually. • Teach refusal skills and encourage pupils to resist pressure to engage in risky behavior. • Teach that the pupil has the power to control personal behavior, and teach pupils to base their actions on reasoning, self-discipline, a sense of responsibility, self-control, and ethical considerations, such as respect for self and others. • Provide instruction on healthy dating relationships and on how to set limits and recognize a dangerous environment. • Provide information for pupils about how young parents can learn more about adoption services and about the provisions of the Safe Delivery of Newborns Law. • Include information clearly informing pupils that having sex or sexual contact with an individual under the age of 16 is a crime punishable by imprisonment and that one of the other results of being convicted of this crime may be to be listed on the sex offender registry for 15 years, 25 years, or life.¹¹ (§380.1507b)
<p>Allowed Content Regarding Risk Reduction</p>	<p>School districts must teach about the best methods for the restriction and prevention of dangerous communicable diseases, including, but not limited to HIV/AIDS. (§380.1169)</p> <p>Districts are not prohibited from teaching about behavioral risk reduction strategies, including the use of condoms, within their sex education program. (§380.1507)</p>

¹¹ The wording of "k" has been revised to be consistent with changes to the Sex Offender Registry Act passed with Public Acts 17-19 of 2011. See http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/memo_2011_SORA_and_Sex_Ed_366707_7.pdf

<p>Approval Process</p>	<p>Curricula, materials, and methods used as a part of HIV/STI or sex education instruction offered by a school district must go through the formal approval process in advance of instruction, including two public hearings held at least a week apart and publicized in the same manner as a school board meeting and school board approval (§380.1169, §380.1507). Any changes to the instruction must also go through the approval process. The approval process is required regardless of the setting in which it is taught (e.g., health classroom versus auditorium for school-wide assembly); person providing the instruction (e.g., teacher, school nurse, guest speaker); or place the instruction takes place (within the building versus off the school premises).</p>
<p>Teacher Qualifications</p>	<p>To teach HIV/AIDS education to K-12 pupils, each person shall have training in HIV and AIDS education for young people. (§380.1169) Any certified teacher who has completed this training may teach HIV/AIDS prevention.</p> <p>To teach sex education, teachers must be qualified to teach health.² (§380.1507) At the secondary level, teachers must have either the MA (health), MC (health and physical education), MX (health, physical education, recreation, and dance), or KH (family and consumer science) endorsement. The Michigan Department of Education (MDE) issues permits to meet different school staffing needs when a properly certified and endorsed teacher is not available. For questions about educator preparation, certification, placement and permits, contact MDE-EducatorHelp@Michigan.gov.</p> <p>If course content and lessons are being taught outside of the classroom setting, but within the instructional day, state law regarding teacher qualification applies. Because the classroom teacher is ultimately responsible for all instruction, they must be in the classroom if guest speakers are presenting.</p> <p>Inservice trainings in both HIV and sex education/reproductive health are usually offered through the regional school health coordinator that serves that school district. The MDE recommends that teachers of HIV and sex education receive a minimum of six clock-hours of professional development in HIV and sex education content, teaching methods, and Michigan laws at least once every five years.</p>
<p>State Board Policy</p>	<p>The Michigan State Board of Education adopted a Policy to Promote Health and Prevent Disease and Pregnancy in September of 2003. The policy recommends that local school boards select, adopt, and implement comprehensive sex education programs that are based on sound science and proven principles of instruction. For a copy, go to www.michigan.gov/hived, under Law and Policy; click "State Board of Education Policy to Promote Health and Prevent Disease and Pregnancy."</p>

² See the section on teacher qualifications at www.michigan.gov/hived

Health Education Standards and Model Curricula	<p>In 2007, the Michigan State Board of Education adopted the Grade Level Content Expectations (GLCEs) for Grades K-8 and Michigan Merit Curriculum Credit Guidelines (MMC) for Grades 9-12 for Health Education. The GLCEs and MMC for Health Education provide recommendations for content and skills to include in HIV prevention (Strand 6), and growth and development and sex education (Strand 7) at specific grade levels.</p> <p>Michigan’s model health education curriculum, the <i>Michigan Model for Health</i>,™ is aligned with the GLCEs and MMC and is used by most school districts in Michigan. It includes model curricula on HIV/STI prevention for Grades 4, 5, 7-8, and 9-12. Districts can choose to adopt, adapt, or disregard the model curriculum and implement commercially or locally developed curricula.</p>
---	---

Table of Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) Related to HIV/STI and Sex Education

MCL No.	Last Action	Focus
380.1169	Amended 6/2004	Dangerous communicable diseases; human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency virus infection; teacher training; teaching materials; curricula; teaching of abstinence from sex.
380.1137	Added 7/1996	Powers of parents and legal guardians; policies or guidelines.
380.1170	Amended 1/1977	Physiology and hygiene; instruction; development of comprehensive health education programs; conflict with religious beliefs.
380.1506	Amended 11/1977	Program of instruction in reproductive health; supervision; request to excuse pupil from attendance; “reproductive health” defined.
380.1507	Amended 6/2004	Instruction in sex education; instructors, facilities, and equipment; stressing abstinence from sex; elective class; notice to parent or guardian; request to excuse pupil from attendance; qualifications of teacher; sex education advisory board; public hearing; distribution of family planning drug or device prohibited; “family planning,” “class,” and “course” defined.
380.1507a	Added 7/1996	Notice of excuse from class; enrollment.
380.1507b	Added 6/2004	Sex education and instruction; curriculum requirements.

For more information on HIV/STI and sex education in Michigan public schools, go to the MDE web site, www.michigan.gov/hived. Questions should be directed to Laurie Bechhofer, MDE HIV/STI Education Consultant, at BechhoferL@michigan.gov.