AFFIDAVIT OF ABSENT APPLICANT
ON APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

Name:_____
First Middle Last Maiden Surname (If Applicable)

Address:_____
Street Name and Number City State

Date of Birth:_____ Age _____ Place Of Birth:_____
Month Day Year City County State

Citizenship:_____ Social Security Number:_____

I have not been divorced within the last 30 days. True ____ False ____; If "False", then in what state were you divorced: _____

I am not presently married and the other applicant is not presently married. True ____ False ____

I am not presently delinquent in the payment of court ordered child support. True ____ False ____

The other applicant is not related to me as an ancestor or descendant, by blood or adoption; a brother or sister, of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or a parent's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; a son or daughter of a brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; a current or former stepchild or stepparent; or a son or daughter of a parent's brother or sister, of the whole or half blood or by adoption.
True ____ False ____

I have received the printed materials relating to AIDS and HIV infection True ____ False ____ [Family Code 2.009(c)(4)]

I do desire to marry. True ____ False ____ The party I desire to marry is _____

Age: _____ Address: _____
Street Name and Number City State

Approximate date of marriage: _____

Reason applicant is unable to appear personally before the County Clerk for the issuance of the license:

_____

If the absent applicant will be unable to attend the ceremony, the person appointed to act as proxy will be:

_____

FAMILY CODE SECTION 1.05
SUBMIT PROOF OF IDENTITY AND AGE WITH THIS FORM

FAMILY CODE SECTION 2.006
SUBMIT FORM FOR ABSENT APPLICANT

FAMILY CODE SECTION 2.009(c)(4)
CLERK MUST DISTRIBUTE HIV/AIDS INFORMATION TO <u>EACH</u> APPLICANT

_____
Signature of Absent Applicant
Subscribed and sworn to before me on
_____, _____

_____
Notary Public

Should I Get an HIV Test?

Fact Sheet

Who should get tested?

You should consider getting tested if you:

- had oral, vaginal, or anal sex with anyone without using a condom;
- had or have a sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, or hepatitis;
- shared needles for injecting drugs, or had sex with someone who does;
- exchanged sex for money or drugs; or
- had sex with a male or female prostitute.

What is an HIV antibody test?

The only way to tell if you have HIV is to be tested. An HIV test is not a test for AIDS. The test looks for antibodies to HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. HIV antibodies are produced by an infected person's body to fight HIV infection. If you test positive for HIV antibodies, it means HIV is in your body.

When should I get tested?

You should wait about three months after you might have come in contact with HIV before getting tested. Because it can take weeks for HIV antibodies to show up on the test, people who were recently infected can still test negative. During this waiting period, it is important that you avoid any risky behaviors that could cause another exposure. Don't have sex, or if you do have sex, be sure to use latex condoms every time. Avoid injecting drugs, but if you do, don't share your works (needles and syringes). If you must share your works, be sure to clean them with bleach and water.

Why get tested?

Many people have done something they later have second thoughts about. You may be feeling that way right now. Maybe something else happened that now causes concern for your health. In situations like these, taking the test with a negative result may bring you peace of mind.

It's important to know if you have HIV. If you test positive, you can take steps to be certain you don't accidentally pass HIV to your loved ones or anyone else. Knowing you have HIV can also help you make needed changes to protect your own health. While there is no cure for HIV, recent advances in medication provide clear benefits to early treatment. People with HIV can lead long and healthy lives by getting help early.

Where can I get tested?

There are probably several locations in your city or county where you can get tested for little or no cost. Many local health departments, family planning clinics, substance abuse programs, and other organizations offer HIV testing sponsored by the Texas Department of Health (TDH). These locations offer confidential testing (where you give your real name) or anonymous testing (where you don't). You may also ask your doctor. To find an HIV testing site near you, call the **Texas HIV/STD InfoLine** at 1-800-299-2437.

What happens when I go for an HIV test?

At TDH testing sites, a counselor will discuss taking the test. You will be asked to talk about what concerns you. Why do you think there's a chance you have HIV? When you take the test, a small amount of blood will be drawn from your arm or finger.

-OVER-

Should I Get an HIV Test?

Fact Sheet

Continued from other side

Some locations even take test samples from inside your mouth. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. You may have to wait two weeks or more for your test results. Talk to your counselor about when you are to come back and make sure you return for your results. At TDH-funded HIV testing sites, test results can only be given in person, not over the telephone or by mail.

What does a negative result mean?

A negative test result means there were no HIV antibodies found at the time of the test. But if you've had any type of sex without a condom or if you've shared needles within the last three months, you will need to be tested again later. Talk to your counselor honestly about when you have been at risk, and when you might need to come back and be tested again. **A negative HIV test does not mean you are immune from HIV.** If you have unprotected sex or share needles, you could still get infected in the future.

What does a positive result mean?

The HIV antibody test is very accurate. All positive results are repeated and confirmed before the results are given to you. A positive result means you are infected with HIV. It is not a death sentence. People with HIV can live in good health for many years with no signs of illness. You will be encouraged to see a doctor and have other tests done right away to see how your immune system is working and check for other infections. In addition, your HIV counselor can give you the names of organizations that can help you.

If you test positive, your counselor or another public health professional will talk to you about how to tell your sex or needle sharing partners. While this can be hard to talk about, your partners need to know they are at risk. Public health professionals are skilled at telling partners confidentially (that is: without letting them know *anything* about you). You may want to use this service instead of telling partners yourself.

How do I prevent HIV and protect others?

You took the HIV test because something happened that put you at risk for getting the virus. It will be important for you to take a look at some of the things you do and make changes. Here are some of the things you can do to be safer:

- **Don't have sex.** This is the surest way to avoid getting HIV through sex.
- **Only have sex with one person who is only having sex with you.** Make sure both of you have tested negative for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).
- **Use a latex condom every time you have sex.** When used correctly, latex condoms provide good protection against HIV. Be sure to put the condom on before the penis touches the vagina, mouth, or anus.
- **Talk with your sexual partners about using condoms.** Don't wait until the heat of the moment.
- **Use only water-based lubricants with condoms such as KY and Astroglide.** Never use oil-based lubricants like Vaseline, baby oil, hand lotion, or grease. These can cause condoms to break.
- **Don't share needles to shoot drugs or for anything else.** If you have to share, learn how to clean your needles.
- **Alcohol and drug use can lead to risky decisions about sex.** If you're having problems with alcohol and/or drugs, there are programs available for people who want to stop using.

For more information about HIV, or to find out where to get tested in your area, call the Texas HIV/STD InfoLine at 1-800-299-2437 (English/Español)

-END (Revised 2/03)-

TDH
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Texas Department of Health ◆ Bureau of HIV/STD Prevention