



SIECUS

State Profile

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Community-based organizations in California received \$6,367,902 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2008.¹

California Sexuality Education Law and Policy

California does not require schools to teach sexuality education. However, if schools do teach sexuality education, which they are permitted to do in kindergarten through 12th grade, they must follow certain guidelines. California schools are required to teach HIV/AIDS education to students at least once in middle school and once in high school.

California state law requires that all instruction be age-appropriate and medically accurate, which is defined as “verified or supported by research conducted in compliance with scientific methods and published in peer-reviewed journals, where appropriate, and recognized as accurate and objective by professional organizations and agencies with expertise in the relevant field, such as the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Public Health Association (APHA), the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.”

In addition, California law stipulates, “instruction and materials shall be appropriate for use with pupils of all races, genders, sexual orientations, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and pupils with disabilities.” Furthermore, programs “cannot promote or teach religious doctrine.” Instruction must also encourage parent-child communication about sexuality.

From grade seven on, all instruction must include information about abstinence while “providing medically accurate information on other methods of preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.” This instruction must “provide information about the effectiveness and safety of all FDA-approved contraceptive methods in preventing pregnancy, including, but not limited to, emergency contraception.”

Each school district must provide in-service training for all teachers and school employees who conduct HIV-prevention education. School districts may contract with outside consultants either to teach students or provide the in-service training.

In addition to the California law, the state board of education recently developed its first set of health education standards which include comprehensive sexuality education. The standards, which passed in March 2008, require that sexuality education be medically accurate and age-appropriate. The health education standards cover topics including facts about STDs, contraception, condoms, pregnancy, and violence.²

In 2007, the state passed a law mandating that all community-based programs using state funds or state-administered funds to prevent unintended pregnancies and STDs adhere to requirements similar to those for school-based programs; instruction must be medically accurate, age-appropriate, culturally and linguistically appropriate for its intended audience, and comprehensive.

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Parents or guardians may remove their children from sexuality education and/or STD/HIV education classes. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See California Education Code Sections 51930 through 51939, Chapter No. 602, and *Health Education Framework for California Public Schools: Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve*, and California Health and Safety Code Division 120, Sections 151000–151003.

Recent Legislation

Legislation Requiring Charter Schools to Teach Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Senate Bill 1600 would have required charter schools to provide comprehensive sex education to students under the California Comprehensive Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Education Act. The bill was introduced in February 2008 and referred to the Senate Committee on Education where it passed. The bill's author and sponsors then reached an agreement with the California Charter Schools Association, which confirmed that since charter schools are required to meet state standards, and California's recently adopted health standards include comprehensive sex education, charter schools choosing to teach sex education would, teach comprehensive education. The bill itself was, therefore, deemed no longer necessary and was allowed to die.

Legislation to Notify Parents of Discussion on Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation

Assembly Bill 2086, introduced in February 2008, would have required that parents or guardians be notified of proposed class discussion on gender identity or sexual orientation taking place outside of comprehensive sexual health education or HIV/AIDS prevention education. The bill was referred to the Assembly Committee on Education where it died.

Bill to Ensure Fair, Affordable Access to Maternity Coverage in Health Care Benefits

Assembly Bill 1962 would require every individual and/or group health insurance policy regulated under the Department of Insurance to cover maternity services for women in California. The bill defines maternity services to include prenatal care, ambulatory care maternity services, involuntary complications of pregnancy, neonatal care, and inpatient hospital maternity care. The bill was introduced in February 2008 and has been re-referred to the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

Bill to Improve Health Care Services

Senate Bill 1770 ensures women's access to reproductive health care services by extending the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act (RRLEA), which was set to expire on January 1, 2007. The bill allows additional time to collect and analyze more complete data and effectively train law enforcement agencies to combat anti-reproductive rights crimes at reproductive health facilities in California. The bill also requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to prepare guidelines establishing standard procedures which may be followed by law enforcement agencies in the investigation and reporting of cases involving anti-reproductive rights crimes. Senate Bill 1770 was signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger (R) on July 25, 2008.

Proposition 8: Eliminates Rights of Same-Sex Couples to Marry

Proposition 8 seeks to change the California Constitution to eliminate the right of same-sex couples to marry in the state. The proposition states that only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California. Proposition 8 was passed by the voters of California in November 2008.

Proposition 4: Waiting Period and Parental Notification before Termination of Minor's Pregnancy

Proposition 4 sought to change the California Constitution to require parental notification before un-emancipated minors could obtain an abortion. The measure did not require a physician or a minor to obtain the consent of a parent or guardian but required a 48-hour waiting period for parental notification before physicians could perform abortion services. Proposition 4 also mandated reporting requirements (including reports from physicians regarding abortions on minors) and authorized damages against physicians for violations of these rules. It would have permitted courts to waive notice based on clear and convincing evidence of a minor's maturity or best interest. Proposition 4 allowed for parental notification exemptions in the case of medical emergency, waivers approved by parent or guardian, notice to adult family member and report of abuse, and/or waivers approved by courts. Proposition 4 was rejected by the voters of California in November 2008.

California's Youth: Statistical Information of Note³

Los Angeles, California

- In 2007, 39% of female high school students and 54% of male high school students in Los Angeles, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 2% of female high school students and 13% of male high school students in Los Angeles, California reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 4% of female high school students and 20% of male high school students in Los Angeles, California reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 27% of female high school students and 37% of male high school students in Los Angeles, California reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 36% of female high school students and 34% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 52% of females and 76% of males in Los Angeles, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 55% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 6% of females and 11% of males in Los Angeles, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 15% of females and 24% of males in Los Angeles, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, 82% of high school students in Los Angeles, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 90% of high school students nationwide.

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San Bernardino, California

- In 2007, 36% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students in San Bernardino, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 4% of female high school students and 11% of male high school students in San Bernardino, California reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 5% of female high school students and 15% of male high school students in San Bernardino, California reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 24% of female high school students and 32% of male high school students in San Bernardino, California reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 36% of female high school students and 34% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 57% of females and 77% of males in San Bernardino, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 55% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 8% of females and 7% of males in San Bernardino, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 17% of females and 21% of males in San Bernardino, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, 83% of high school students in San Bernardino, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 90% of high school students nationwide.

San Diego, California

- In 2007, 36% of female high school students and 42% of male high school students in San Diego, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 5% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students in San Diego, California reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.

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- In 2007, 6% of female high school students and 15% of male high school students in San Diego, California reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 28% of female high school students and 29% of male high school students in San Diego, California reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 36% of female high school students and 34% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 50% of females and 63% of males in San Diego, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 55% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 19% of females and 15% of males in San Diego, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 14% of females and 28% of males in San Diego, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, 87% of high school students in San Diego, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 90% of high school students nationwide.

San Francisco, California

- In 2007, 25% of female high school students and 28% of male high school students in San Francisco, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 2% of female high school students and 6% of male high school students in San Francisco, California reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 5% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students in San Francisco, California reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 18% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students in San Francisco, California reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 36% of female high school students and 34% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 67% of females and 78% of males in San Francisco, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 55% of females and 69% of males nationwide.

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- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 18% of females and 12% of males in San Francisco, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 15% of females and 14% of males in San Francisco, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, 86% of high school students in San Francisco, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 90% of high school students nationwide.

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

- California is the only state that has never applied for and never received Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding. California was eligible for \$7,055,239 in Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding in Fiscal Year 2008.
- The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage grant requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups.
- California, however, chose not to apply for these funds due to the extraordinary restrictions placed upon how the money must be spent. Therefore, the state does not match funds nor does it have organizations supported by this type of federal money.

California did, however, try its own state-funded abstinence-only-until-marriage program from 1992–1996. The program, *Education Now and Babies Later (ENABL)*, was ended after evaluations found it to be ineffective. The curriculum served 187,000 youth in schools and communities, but evaluations showed that “youth in treatment and control groups were equally as likely to have become sexually active, and youth in treatment groups were not less likely than youths in control groups to report a pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection.”⁴ This evaluation has been instrumental in California’s continued decision to reject Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funds.

Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

- There are six CBAE grantees in California: all six are community-based organizations (including one faith-based organization).
- There are four AFLA grantees in California: Catholic Healthcare West d.b.a. Northridge Hospital Medical Center, Communities Choosing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program (C-CAPP), Economic and Social Opportunities (ESO), and Kings Community Action Organization.

SIECUS has compiled some examples of the use of CBAE and AFLA funding in California:

California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (CHCADA), \$600,000 (CBAE 2006–2011)
According to its website, California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (CHCADA) “seeks to provide culturally competent bicultural or bilingual and monolingual services that will reduce the environmental vulnerability of low-income Latinos and other marginalized populations.”⁵ CHCADA

conducts a number of programs, including “Proud to Wait! An Abstinence Project for Youth.”⁶ Proud to Wait! operates in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Orange County, and uses a curriculum titled *Friends 4 Teens*.⁷

Proud to Wait! also conducts an annual statewide Youth Abstinence Conference. Conference topics in August 2007 included “why abstinence is the best choice” and “the physical, emotional, and psychological costs of early sexual activity.”⁸

Free to Be, \$540,000 (CBAE 2007–2012)

Free to Be operated under another CBAE grantee, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa, until 2007; it currently operates as its own freestanding organization.⁹ The organization provides abstinence-only-until-marriage programming for students in grades five through 12.¹⁰ Free to Be conducts its abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in classrooms, youth groups, school assemblies, conferences, church groups, scout troops, and Boys and Girls clubs throughout Northern California.¹¹ The organization uses the “Teen Panel” model, and claims to be “unique in the country, tapping the energy and optimism of teens to take the lead in spreading the abstinence movement.”¹² The organization claims to speak to over 4,000 young people in Sonoma County each year.¹³

Free to Be provides medically inaccurate and biased information about condoms and contraception in its abstinence-only-until-marriage curriculum. For example, the curriculum likens condoms to a safety net and then asks students to observe “the holes in the net.” It goes on to say: “Condoms only protect the physical. And they still aren’t 100% safe!” Discouraging young people’s faith in condoms as a pregnancy and disease prevention method runs counter to the goals of public health.

Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program, \$412,485 (CBAE 2005–2008) and \$495, 837 (CBAE 2008–2013)

Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program offers “Abstinence-only Based Education & Learning” (ABEL), a program targeted to students in grades six through eight in the Meadows and Heber School Districts.¹⁴ Project ABEL uses the *Choosing the Best* curriculum. The *Choosing the Best* series is one of the more popular abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in the country. The series is comprised of a number of curricula for students from sixth grade through high school: *Choosing the Best WAY*, *Choosing the Best PATH*, *Choosing the Best LIFE*, *Choosing the Best JOURNEY*, and *Choosing the Best SOULMATE*. The series has been recently revised and the information about STDs is now medically accurate. However, *Choosing the Best* curricula continue to promote heterosexual marriage, rely on messages of fear and shame, and include biases about gender, sexual orientation, and pregnancy options. For example, *Choosing the Best PATH* asks students to brainstorm the “emotional consequences” of premarital sex. Suggested answers include “guilt, feeling scared, ruined relationships, broken emotional bonds.”¹⁵

New Harvest Christian Fellowship, Inc., \$600,000 (CBAE 2006–2011)

New Harvest Christian Fellowship, Inc. runs “Oneighty,” a youth program which “serves over 2,800 young people, ages 13–22, representing over 85 public schools.”¹⁶ The Oneighty program is described as an eight-week “discipleship course.” Students participate in games, concerts, food, and other activities such as skating. At the conclusion of the course, students take a vow to remain abstinent until marriage.¹⁷

Such vows are often called virginity pledges. Research found that 88 percent of young people who took a virginity pledge ultimately had sexual intercourse before marriage. Under certain conditions these pledges may help some adolescents delay sexual intercourse. When they work, pledges help this select group of adolescents delay the onset of sexual intercourse for an average of 18 months—far short of marriage. Researchers found that pledges only worked when taken by a small group of students. Pledges taken by a whole class were ineffective. More importantly, the studies also found that those young people who took a pledge were one-third less likely to use contraception when they did become sexually active

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than their peers who had not pledged. These teens are therefore more vulnerable to the risks of unprotected sexual activity such as unintended pregnancy and STDs, including HIV/AIDS. Further research has confirmed that although some students who take pledges delay intercourse, ultimately they are equally as likely to contract an STD as their non-pledging peers. The study also found that STD rates were higher in communities where a significant proportion (over 20 percent) of the young people had taken virginity pledges.¹⁸

Pacific Camps Family Resource, \$599,539 (CBAE 2008–2013)

Pacific Camps Family Resource runs both a Christian camp and before- and after-school programs. The organization describes its mission as "... to provide a spiritual atmosphere where children and their families will develop a personal relationship with Jesus Christ."¹⁹ The organization’s website also includes a statement of faith, “We believe the Bible to be the inspired Word of God: the supreme source of faith and practice; in the eternal Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ; in His virgin birth; in His death on Calvary as a substitute for our sins; in his bodily resurrection; that salvation comes by faith in Jesus Christ; that all men are lost apart from the saving grace found in Christ; that the Church is composed of born-again believers; in the present ministry of the Holy Spirit in people’s lives; in carrying out the Great Commission; that Christians are responsible to evangelize and in the personal return of Jesus Christ, God’s only begotten Son, to earth.”²⁰

The founder of Pacific Camps Family Resource states as his goal to, “build an organization where relationships and Jesus would be intertwined.”²¹

Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health, \$459,974 (CBAE 2005–2008) and \$512,500 (CBAE 2008–2013)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health’s runs the Native Challenge Program which runs after-school programs for junior high and high school students and also uses the *Choosing the Best* series.²²

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2008

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse 2006–2011 www.chcada.org	\$600,000	CBAE
Free to Be 2007–2012 www.free-to-be.net	\$540,000	CBAE

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Juvenile Assistance Diversion Effort 2007–2012	\$560,000	CBAE
Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program 2005–2008 DUAL GRANTEE 2008–2013 www.ivrop.org	\$412,485 \$495,837	CBAE CBAE
New Harvest Christian Fellowship, Inc. 2006–2011 www.newharvestoneighty.com	\$600,000	CBAE
Pacific Camps Family Resource 2008–2013 www.pacificcamps.com	\$599,539	CBAE
Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health “Native Challenge Program” 2005–2008 DUAL GRANTEE 2008–2013 www.rsbcih.com/nativechallenge/index.html	\$459,974 \$512,500	CBAE CBAE

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Catholic Healthcare West d.b.a. Northridge Hospital Medical Center 2007–2012	\$475,000	AFLA
Communities Choosing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program (C-CAPP) 2003–2008	\$200,000	AFLA
Economic and Social Opportunities (ESO) 2003–2008 www.esoi.org	\$200,000	AFLA
Kings Community Action Organization 2004–2009 DUAL GRANTEE 2007–2012 www.vistacommunityclinic.org	\$237,567 \$475,000	AFLA AFLA

Adolescent Health Contact²³

HIV/AIDS Consultant
 School Health Connections
 California Department of Health
 1430 N. Street, #6408
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: (916) 319-0285

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California Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Northern California
39 Drumm Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
Phone: (415) 621-2493
www.aclunc.org

ACOG, District IX (CA)
1425 River Park Drive, Suite 235
Sacramento, CA 95815
Phone: (916) 920-8100

Ally Action
1924 Grant Street, Suite 4
Concord, CA 94520
Phone: (925) 685-5480

Asian Communities for Reproductive Justice
310 8th Street, Suite 102
Oakland, CA 94607
Phone: (510) 434-7900
www.reproductivejustice.org

Asian Health Services
310 8th Street, Suite 307
Oakland, CA 94607
Phone: (510) 986-1024
www.asianhealthservices.org

Bay Area Communities for Health Education
2977 Ygnacio Valley Road, #187
Walnut Creek, CA 94598
Phone: (925) 899-6789

California Latinas for Reproductive Justice
Post Office Box 412225
Los Angeles, CA 90041
Phone: (213) 270-5258
info@clrj.org
www.californialatinas.org

Campfire USA Orange County Council
1505 E. 17th Street, Suite 225
Santa Ana, CA 92705
Phone: (714) 547-5200
www.campfireusaoc.org

Center for Research on Adolescent Health and
Development
Public Health Institute
555 12th Street, 10th floor
Oakland, CA 94607-4046
Phone: (510) 285-5500
crahd.phi.org

Fresno Barrios Unidos
4403 East Tulare Avenue
Fresno, CA 93702
Phone: (559) 453-9662

Gay-Straight Alliance Network
1550 Bryant Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 552-4229
www.gsanetwork.org

Health Initiatives for Youth
235 Montgomery Street, Suite 430
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 274-1970
www.hify.org

NARAL Pro-Choice California
111 Pine Street, Suite 1500
San Francisco, CA 94111
Phone: (415) 890-1020
www.caral.org

Pacific Institute for Women's Health
Pharmacy Access Partnership
614 Grand Avenue #324
Oakland, CA 94610
Phone: (510) 272-0150
www.piwh.org

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Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health
131 Steuart Street, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 947-0680
www.prch.org

Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 510
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 446-5247
www.ppacca.org

Tapestry (Humboldt County Office of Education)
901 Myrtle Avenue
Eureka, CA 95501
Phone: (707) 445-7179

Teen Pregnancy Coalition of San Mateo County
703 Woodside Road, Suite 7
Redwood City, CA 94061
Phone: (650) 367-1937
www.teenpregnancycoalition.org

YWCA of the Harbor Area and South Bay
437 9th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731
Phone: (310) 547-0831
www.ywcaharbor.org

California Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Abiding Truth Ministries
P.O. Box 891023
Temecula, CA 92589
Phone: (916) 965-8925
www.abidingtruth.com

Alternate Avenues Women's Resource Center
300 East 7th Street, Suite 1E
Upland, CA 91786
Phone: (909) 920-5518
www.alternativeavenues.org

Capital Resource Institute
660 J Street, Suite 250
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 498-1940
www.capitolresource.org

California ProLife Council
2306 J Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 442-8315
www.californiaprolife.org

California Right to Life
P.O. Box 4343
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Phone: (925)944.5351
www.calright2life.org

Citizens for Excellence in Education
P.O. Box 3200
Costa Mesa, CA 92628
Phone: (714) 546-2226
www.nace-cee.org

First Resort Medical and Counseling Offices
400 30th Street, Suite 401
Oakland, CA 94609
Phone: (510) 891-9998
www.firstresort.net

Life Research Institute
4279 Armand Drive
Concord, CA 94521

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Pacific Justice Institute
P.O. Box 276600
Sacramento, CA 95827
Phone: (916) 857-6900
www.pacificjustice.org

Right to Life League of Southern California
1028 North Lake Avenue, Suite 207
Pasadena, CA 91104
Phone: (626) 398-6100
www.rtlsc.org

Sanctity of Human Life Network
P.O. Box 342
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
Phone: (916) 481-8926
www.sohl.net.org

Traditional Values Coalition
100 South Anaheim Boulevard, Suite 350
Anaheim, CA 92805
Phone: (714) 520-0300
www.traditionalvalues.org

United States Justice Foundation
932 D Street, Suite 2
Ramona, CA 92065
Phone: (760) 788-6624
forum.usjf.net

Westside Pregnancy Resource Center
11500 W. Olympic Boulevard, Suite 570
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Phone: (310) 268-8400
www.wprc.org

Women's Resource Network
2411 East Valley Parkway, #315
Escondido, CA 92046
Phone: (760) 741-5114

Newspapers in California²⁴

Bakersfield Californian
Newsroom
1707 Eye Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301
Phone: (661) 395-7500
www.bakersfield.com

Contra Costa Times
Newsroom
P.O. Box 8099
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Phone: (925) 943-8235
www.contracostatimes.com

The Fresno Bee
Newsroom
1626 E Street
Fresno, CA 93786
Phone: (559) 441-6330
www.fresnobee.com

Los Angeles Times
Newsroom
202 W. 1st Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: (213) 237-5000
www.latimes.com

The Modesto Bee
Newsroom
1325 H Street
Modesto, CA 95352
Phone: (209) 578-2028
www.modbee.com

Oakland Tribune
Newsroom
P.O. Box 28884
Oakland, CA 94604
Phone: (510) 208-6450
www.insidebayarea.com

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Orange County Register
Newsroom
625 N. Grand Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92701
Phone: (714) 796-7951
www.ocregister.com

The Press Democrat
Newsroom
P.O. Box 910
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
Phone: (707) 546-2020
www.pressdemo.com

The Press-Enterprise
Newsroom
P.O. Box 792
Riverside, CA 92502
Phone: (951) 368-9549
www.pe.com

The Sacramento Bee
Newsroom
P.O. Box 15779
Sacramento, CA 95852
Phone: (916) 321-1001
www.sacbee.com

San Diego Union-Tribune
Newsroom
P.O. Box 120191
San Diego, CA 92112
Phone: (619) 293-1211
www.signonsandiego.com

San Francisco Chronicle
Newsroom
901 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 777-1111
www.sfgate.com/chronicle

San Jose Mercury News
Newsroom
750 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95190
Phone: (408) 920-5444
www.mercurynews.com

Ventura County Star
Newsroom
5250 Ralston Street
Ventura, CA 93003
Phone: (805) 437-0209
www.venturacountystar.com

Siskiyou Daily News
Newsroom
309 S. Broadway Street
Yreka, CA 96097
Phone: (530) 842-5777
www.siskiyoudaily.com

¹This refers to the federal government's fiscal year, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, Fiscal Year 2008 began on October 1, 2007 and ended on September 30, 2008.

²"Health Education Content Standards for California Public Schools," California State Board of Education, accessed 6 May 2008, <<http://www.cde.ca.gov/be/ag/ag/yr08/documents/mar08item11.doc>>.

³Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Danice K. Eaton, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 57.SS-4 (6 June 2008), accessed 4 June 2008, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>>. California did not participate in the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, but many of the state's major cities did.

⁴"Health Education Content Standards for California Public Schools," California State Board of Education, accessed 6 May 2008, <<http://www.cde.ca.gov/be/ag/ag/yr08/documents/mar08item11.doc>>.

⁵"Mission," California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, accessed 1 April 2008, <<http://www.chcada.org/mission.html>>.

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- ⁶ Proud to Wait!, *Proud to Wait! Newsletter* (Los Angeles: 2007), Issue 1, Volume 1.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ “Statewide Conference,” Proud to Wait! An Abstinence Project for Youth, accessed 1 April 2008, <www.proudtowait.org>.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ “Educational Components: Programs,” Free to Be, (2007), accessed 12 March 2008, <<http://www.free-to-be.net/program.html>>.
- ¹¹ “About Us,” Free to Be, (2007), accessed 12 March 2008, <<http://www.free-to-be.net/about.html>>.
- ¹² “North Coast Catholic: Newsletter for the Diocese of Santa Rosa,” Santa Rosa Diocese, Fall 2007, accessed 1 April 2008, <<http://www.santarosacatholic.org/ncc/sep07.pdf>>.
- ¹³ “The Free-to-Be Connection Newsletter,” Free to Be, Issue #6 Summer 2007, accessed 12 March 2008, <<http://www.free-to-be.net/pdf/Summer2007.pdf>>.
- ¹⁴ “Projects, Services and Opportunities for Youth Only,” Imperial Valley Regional Occupation Program, 26 July 2007, accessed 1 April 2008, <<http://www.ivrop.org/Projects%20Services%20Opp.htm>>.
- ¹⁵ Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best, Inc., 2001-2007).
- ¹⁶ “About Us,” New Harvest Christian Fellowship, accessed 1 April 2008, <http://www.newharvestoneighty.com/about_us.htm>.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Peter Bearman and Hannah Brückner “Promising the Future: Virginity Pledges and the Transition to First Intercourse.” *American Journal of Sociology* 106.4 (2001): 859-912; Peter Bearman and Hannah Brückner, “After the promise: The STD consequences of adolescent virginity pledges,” *Journal of Adolescent Health* 36.4 (2005): 271-278.
- ¹⁹ “Mission Statement,” Pacific Camps accessed 17 October 2008, <<http://www.pacificcamps.com/mission.html>>.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ “History,” Pacific Camps, accessed 17 October 2008, <<http://www.pacificcamps.com/history.html>>.
- ²² Phone Interview with Brighton Ncube, Project Director, October 17, 2008.
- ²³ SIECUS has identified this position as a state-based contact for information on adolescent health and if applicable, abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.
- ²⁴ This section is a list of major newspapers in your state with contact information for their newsrooms. This list is by no means exhaustive and does not contain the local level newspapers which are integral to getting your message out to your community. SIECUS strongly urges you to follow stories about the issues that concern you on the national, state, and local level by using an internet news alert service such as [Google alerts](#), becoming an avid reader of your local papers, and establishing relationships with reporters who cover your issues. For more information on how to achieve your media goals visit the SIECUS [Community Action Kit](#).