



SIECUS

State Profile

CALIFORNIA

Community-based organizations in California received \$7,382,278 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2007.¹

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 the twelfth grade, they must follow certain guidelines. In addition, 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 sex education be medically accurate and age-appropriate. Topics included in the health education standards include facts about STDs, contraception, condoms, pregnancy, and violence.²

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*.

Recent Legislation

Legislation to Require Informing Female Patients about HIV Testing Option

Assembly Bill 272, introduced in February 2007, would have required that any woman seeking an annual gynecological exam or family planning appointment be provided with information on HIV and AIDS by her healthcare professional. If available, onsite testing must be offered as an option to female patients; if unavailable, female patients must be given information about other testing locations. If the patient chooses to be tested for HIV, the healthcare professional would be required to ensure that the patient received appropriate and adequate information and counseling to explain the results and the implications for her health as well as any appropriate follow-up care. The bill died in the Assembly Committee on Health in February 2008.

Bill to Require an Abstinence Education Program

Assembly Bill 708, introduced in February 2007 and referred to the Assembly Committee on Health, would have required the California State Department of Public Health to “develop and implement a program of abstinence education in a manner that would maximize federal financial participation.” The bill failed to pass the Assembly Committee on Health in January 2008.

Stronger Families for California Act Introduced

Assembly Bill 1511, introduced in February 2007 and referred to the Committee on Health, would establish the *Stronger Families for California Program*, a public education program aimed at decreasing teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases through a “continuing information and public education program that equips parenting adults with the communication skills necessary to talk with their children about sex, sexual health, and making well-informed decisions to protect their health and safety.” The bill was sent to the Senate Committee on Appropriation in August 2007 but was not heard.

Legislation to Expand HIV-Prevention Strategies to Include Age-Appropriate Materials

Assembly Bill 659, introduced in February 2007, would expand current HIV-prevention strategies to include age-appropriate education materials for youth and senior citizen populations. It passed the Committee on Higher Education and was referred to the Appropriations Committee. In March 2008, the bill was re-referred to the Senate Committee on Education in March 2008.

Legislation to Require Parental Notification on Sexual Orientation Discussions

Assembly Bill 1249, introduced in February 2007 and referred to the Committee on Education, would have added a requirement to the *Comprehensive Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention Education Act* under which parents or guardians would be notified of teacher-initiated discussions on sexual orientation. The bill died in the Assembly Committee on Education in February 2008.

Events of Note

Sexuality Education Advocates Argue STD Fight Requires Education

November 2006; San Francisco, CA

On November 2, 2006, former Surgeons General David Satcher and Joycelyn Elders met with sexuality researchers to discuss how to move beyond abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in the United States and find successful ways to combat the staggering rates of sexually transmitted diseases.

The discussion raised questions about the efficacy of abstinence-only-until-marriage programs. As Dr. Elders explained, “Part of it is our country: We just don’t like to talk about sex. Our silence

has really been deafening, and the people who suffer the most are the young.”³ California is the only state that has never accepted federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs under Title V. (See the Title V section for more information about this abstinence-only-until-marriage funding stream.)

Abstinence Talk Cancelled over Insufficient Parental Notification
November 2006; Calaveras, CA

An abstinence-only-until-marriage assembly was cancelled at Bret Harte High School in Calaveras, CA after parents complained that they were not given adequate notice of the presentation.

An evangelical Catholic minister was scheduled to give a talk to teenagers about chastity, but concerns arose when only some parents received a newsletter about the assembly, which uses inaccurate statistics and may have a religious tone. California Education Code requires 14 days notification before sexuality issues may be discussed in schools.⁴ In accordance with the code, the school superintendent cancelled the talk.

The minister, however, kept his scheduled presentation to parents of high school students entitled “Raising Chaste Teens.” The assembly was met with mixed responses. “The framework was clearly a faith-based framework,” said one parent.⁵ A principal from a private Christian school, however, felt the material was appropriate. “I kept asking myself: What’s he presenting that parents wouldn’t want their kids to hear?”⁶

Currently, only ninth graders in Calaveras County receive health education. The superintendent wishes to change the curriculum by forming a committee to discuss comprehensive sexuality education for all high school grades.⁷

Students Win Free Speech Battle
November 2006; Kern County, CA

After more than a year of controversy, a federal court in Kern County issued a mandate to protect free speech rights of students at East High School in Bakersfield. The decision came in response to newspaper articles that were censored by the school’s principal during the 2004–05 school year.

At the end of the 2005 school year, student writers for the school’s newspaper, *The Kernal*, wanted to publish a series of articles related to sexual orientation. The principal, however, felt that the stories would be a threat to gay students and asked that they not be printed in the newspaper.⁸ The American Civil Liberties Union, on behalf of the student editors, filed a lawsuit, requesting that the articles be published by the end of the academic year. The court, however, required more specific information about the school’s ruling. Unable to produce viable reasons for the censorship, the school agreed to print the articles in October 2005.

The editors continued with the lawsuit in order to ensure that a free speech policy would be instituted to protect all students at East High School in the future. The court order, issued in November 2006, grants freedom of speech to the students and also limits censorship: “Prior to any restrictions of student speech, school officials will consider all practical alternative options, and, where feasible, will implement any such practical alternative options instead of restricting the speech.”⁹

Court Rules Against Anti-Homosexuality T-Shirts
April–August 2006; CA

In April 2006, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against students wearing gay-bashing t-shirts, claiming that such attire disrupts the school educational environment.

The case was brought to court by a San Diego high school student, who, in 2004, wore a t-shirt stating: “Be Ashamed, Our School Embraced What God Has Condemned. Homosexuality is

Shameful.” He wore the shirt on the day after the school’s Day of Silence, an event intended to engender tolerance of different sexual orientations.¹⁰ When asked by school officials to remove his shirt, the student refused, claiming he was expressing his First Amendment right to freedom of speech. The student solicited the representation of the Alliance Defense Fund and filed a lawsuit against the Poway Unified School District.

Judge Stephen Reinhardt, writing the majority opinion, stated that a school may enforce a dress code “if it can demonstrate that the restriction was necessary to prevent either violation of the rights of other students or substantial disruption of school activities.”¹¹ In August, the Appellate Court refused the student’s appeal for the full court to hear his case.

The controversy over t-shirts with anti-homosexual sentiments continued, however. In May 2006, twelve students at Oakmont High School in Roseville, California were suspended for wearing shirts reading, “Homosexuality is Sin. Jesus Will Set You Free.”¹² Represented by the conservative group Pacific Justice Institute, the students are considering suing the school in the hopes that their lawsuit will work its way through the court system and ultimately reverse the Ninth Circuit’s decision.

*School Trustees Approve Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curriculum
February 2006; Santa Ana, CA*

In an update to a controversy SIECUS has been tracking since 2001, Santa Ana Unified Trustees approved changes to the sexuality education curriculum to include information about condoms and other birth control options. Revisions were made to abide by the state mandate to teach comprehensive sexuality education.

Nonetheless, the vote was met with continuing disapproval from a dissenting trustee, parents, and religious leaders. One parent expressed concern about the new additions, stating, “It is immoral and unsafe to tell our children that it is okay to have sex as long as they use a condom.”¹³ Trustees pointed out that parents have the right to withdraw their children from sexuality education classes.

In 2005, the trustees voted to add supplemental materials to the sexual education program. They had originally been presented with a textbook that contained no information about condoms or birth control methods. At one school board meeting, 120 parents, students, and community members attended and all 12 of the public speakers expressed support for a more comprehensive approach than that taken by the proposed textbook.¹⁴ In the end the trustees agreed to approve the textbook, *Health*, by Glencoe/McGraw Hill, on the condition that materials with more comprehensive information are added to the curriculum. “This is not about morals, this is not about values. This is about health,” said one trustee who voted in favor of the supplemental texts. “The reality is that people are having sex and people are going to continue having sex. [Students] need to make informed choices to maintain a healthy lifestyle.”¹⁵

*Gay Rights Poster in Schools Sparks Debate
January 2006; San Leandro, CA*

San Leandro Unified School District became the center of controversy after the school board mandated that every classroom hang a poster in support of gay rights. The school board’s action was taken in response to several reports of discrimination and racism at San Leandro High School.

The posters, made by the high school’s Gay-Straight Alliance, show the school’s support of the LGBTQ community by stating, “This is a safe place to be who you are. This sign affirms that support and resources are available for you in this school.”¹⁶ A spokesman for The Culture and Family Institute opposed the new rule, stating, “The school district has no business telling teachers to glorify behavior that has such a long list of health risks.”¹⁷

According to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, five teachers refused to display the poster in their classroom because of religious reasons. San Leandro High School officials, however, denied that rumor. The principal said, “I had one teacher who was really struggling with this, but no one is saying ‘I’m not going to do it.’”¹⁸

California’s Youth: Statistical Information of Note¹⁹

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.

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.

CALIFORNIA

- 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.
- 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.

CALIFORNIA

- 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.
- 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 would have been eligible for \$7,055,239 in Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding in Fiscal Year 2007. 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. However, the state chose not to apply for these funds due to the extraordinary restrictions 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.”²⁰ This evaluation has been instrumental in California’s continued decision to reject Title V funds.

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

There are nine CBAE grantees in California: the Await and Find Project, California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa, Free to Be, Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program, Juvenile Assistance Diversion Effort, New Harvest Christian Fellowship, Inc., Riverside-San Bernadine County Indian Health, and Teen Awareness, Inc. There are seven 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), Kings Community Action Organization, Northridge Hospital Foundation, Vista Community Clinic (receives two grants), and Teen Link Community Project–YMCA of San Diego County.

The Await and Find Project’s website contains misinformation. In the section “Help for Parents: Talking to your child about sex,” Await and Find incorrectly explains that the morning-after pill is Mifepristone.²¹ In fact, the morning-after pill, otherwise known as emergency contraception or EC, is the drug Plan B, and is not the same as RU-486, the medical abortion pill marketed as Mifepristone or Mifeprex.²² EC is a form of birth control and cannot end a pregnancy. Opponents, such as the Await and Find Project, foster misinformation about EC as part of its abstinence-only-until-marriage program.

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.”²³ CHCADA conducts a large number of programs, including the “Proud to Wait! An Abstinence Project for Youth.”²⁴ Proud to Wait! operates in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Orange County, and it uses the *Friends 4 Teens* curriculum.²⁵

Proud to Wait! also conducts a statewide annual Youth Abstinence Conference. Conference topics August 2007 “why abstinence is the best choice” and “the physical, emotional, and psychological costs of early sexual activity.”²⁶

Free to Be, another CBAE grantee, conducts abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in classrooms, youth groups, school assemblies, conferences, church groups, scout troops, and Boys and Girls clubs throughout Northern California.²⁷ Free to Be claims to speak to over 4,000 Sonoma County youth every year.²⁸ Free to Be operated under another CBAE grantee, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa,

CALIFORNIA

until 2007; it currently operates as its own freestanding operation²⁹ Free to Be offers abstinence-only-until-marriage programs to students in grades 5 through 12, and can conduct programs in one session or multiple sessions.³⁰ This program operates using 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.”³¹

According to the Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa newsletter, Free to Be “staff and peer educators flew to Washington DC” to “join other abstinence educators on Capitol Hill to advocate for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs” in March 2005.³²

Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program offers “Abstinence-only Based Education & Learning” (ABEL), a program targeted to students in grades 6 through 8 in the Meadows and Heber School Districts.³³

New Harvest Christian Fellowship, Inc. has a youth program, “Oneighty,” which “serves over 2,800 young people, ages 13—22, representing over 85 public schools.”³⁴ The Oneighty program is described as an eight-week “discipleship course.” It involves games, a live DJ, concerts, food, video and arcade games, and a skate park, and students that participate take a vow to remain abstinent until marriage at the course’s conclusion.³⁵

Research has found that 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 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%) of the young people had taken virginity pledges.³⁶

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2007

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Await and Find Project 2004–2007 www.awaitandfind.org	\$800,000	CBAE

CALIFORNIA

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
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa 2004–2007 www.srcharities.org	\$361,605	CBAE
Free to Be 2007–2011 www.free-to-be.net	\$540,000	CBAE
Juvenile Assistance Diversion Effort 2007–2011	\$560,000	CBAE
Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program 2005–2008 www.ivrop.org	\$412,485	CBAE
New Harvest Christian Fellowship, Inc. 2006–2011 www.newharvestoney.com	\$600,000	CBAE

CALIFORNIA

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health 2005–2008 www.rsbcih.com	\$459,974	CBAE
Teen Awareness, Inc. 2004–2007 www.teenawareness.org	\$800,000	CBAE
Catholic Healthcare West d.b.a. Northridge Hospital Medical Center 2007–2011	\$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 www.kcao.org	\$237,567	AFLA
Northridge Hospital Foundation 2002–2007	\$210,647	AFLA

CALIFORNIA

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Vista Community Clinic 2002–2007 DUAL GRANTEE 2007–2011 www.vistacommunityclinic.org	\$225,000 \$475,000	AFLA AFLA
Teen Link Community Project– YMCA of San Diego County 2002–2007 www.ymca.org	\$225,000	AFLA

Adolescent Health Contact³⁷

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

California Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

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

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA

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

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

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

Teen Pregnancy Coalition of San Mateo
County
703 Woodside Rd., Suite 7
Redwood City, CA 94061
Phone: (650) 367-1937
www.teenpregnancycoalition.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 St., Suite 1E
Upland, CA 91786
Phone: (909) 920-5518
www.alternativeavenues.org

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

California ProLife Council
2306 J St., 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

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 St., Suite 401
Oakland, CA 94609
Phone: (510) 891-9998
www.firstresort.net

Life Research Institute
4279 Armand Dr.
Concord, CA 94521

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

CALIFORNIA

Right to Life League of Southern California
1028 North Lake Ave., 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 Blvd., Suite 350
Anaheim, CA 92805
Phone: (714) 520-0300
www.traditionalvalues.org

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

Westside Pregnancy Resource Center
11500 W. Olympic Blvd., 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 California³⁸

Bakersfield Californian
Newsroom
1707 Eye St.
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 St.
Fresno, CA 93786
Phone: (559) 441-6330
www.fresnobee.com

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

The Modesto Bee
Newsroom
1325 H St.
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

Orange County Register
Newsroom
625 N. Grand Ave.
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

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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 St.
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 777-1111
www.sfgate.com/chronicle

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

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

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

¹ This refers to the fiscal year for the federal government 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 2007 begins on October 1, 2006 and ends on September 30, 2007.

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⁷ Ibid.

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- ³⁷ SIECUS has identified this position as a state-based contact for information on adolescent health and if applicable, abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.
- ³⁸ This section is a list of major newspapers in your state with contact information for their newsrooms. This list is by no means inclusive 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

CALIFORNIA

establishing relationships with reporters who cover your issues. For more information on how to achieve your media goals visit the SIECUS [Community Action Kit](#).