



CALIFORNIA

California received \$4,040,019 in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2004.¹

California Sexuality Education Law

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.

State law in California 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, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.”

In addition, California law dictates that “instruction and materials shall be appropriate for use with pupils of all races, genders, sexual orientations, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and pupils with disabilities.” It 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.”

In addition, all school districts must provide in-service trainings 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 trainings.

The law also requires that parents or guardians be notified about any HIV/AIDS or sexuality education class. Parents may request that their child not receive such education. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See California Education Code Sections 51930 through 51939.

Recent Legislation

SIECUS is not aware of any recent legislation related to sexuality education in California.

Events of Note

Book About Teen Pregnancy Under Fire From School Trustees
May 2003; Riverside, CA

A fictional book about teen pregnancy entitled *Too Soon for Jeff* was approved for use in ninth-grade psychology classes at the alternative Raincross and Summitview high schools in Riverside, CA. The approval from the school board came despite opposition from two school trustees who felt the book did not reflect the high failure rate of condoms among teens.

In the passage in question, the main character, Jeff, suggests that his son use a condom if he has intercourse. One of the trustees felt that this may lead students to believe that condoms can prevent pregnancy and STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) all of the time. She said, “it was the implication in the book that a condom is effective contraception. I’m not trying to censor the book. I’m saying we need to be truthful in the information we give kids.”²

In response to the trustees’ opposition, school administrators considered placing a label on the book explaining condoms failure rates but later decided against it. Instead, according to the assistant superintendent, teachers of the psychology classes in which the book is used will be asked to “emphasize that abstinence is the only effective way to prevent pregnancy and the spread of diseases.”³

School Board Decides Against Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Curriculum
May 2003; Santa Ana, CA

After having been mired in controversy over sexuality education since 2001, the Santa Ana School Board voted to reject *Game Plan*, an abstinence-only-until-marriage curriculum, because it did not meet state requirements.

The debate over sexuality education in Santa Ana began in 2001 when a group of young people from Camp Fire USA’s Speak Out! program became alarmed by the city’s high teen pregnancy rate. The young people went to the school board and asked that the district alter its curriculum to include more information about contraceptive use and relationship issues. They asked the school board to establish a committee made up of individuals from all sides of the debate to review the sexuality education curriculum. Instead, the school board set up a two-person committee which included the school board president (who is a strong proponent of abstinence-only-until-marriage programs), and one other school board member. The young people who had approached the school board were not asked to participate.

The debate about sexuality education heated up when a proposal to the school board suggested adopting *Game Plan* as a supplemental curriculum to the school’s program. *Game Plan* was developed by Project Reality in conjunction with former basketball player A.C. Green and his abstinence-only youth foundation. The curriculum does not discuss contraceptives.

In May 2003, the school board held a meeting to vote on this proposal. Hundreds of members of the community and representatives from various organizations attended and over 90 people signed up to speak. One of the Speak Out! members said, “the reality is, whether they like it or not, abstinence is not a choice all teens will make.... [The district] needs to go more in depth to give information to teens not abstaining who want to make healthy decisions.”⁴ In addition, staff pointed out that if the curriculum had been adopted, numerous supplemental materials would also need to be provided, including materials on HIV/AIDS and STDs.

Ultimately the board voted three to two to reject *Game Plan*. One board member explained, “it’s a good plan and I believe in abstinence, but I believe there is a need to give knowledge because knowledge is power.”

Parent Fights for Bias-Free Sex Education in the Classroom
 December 2002; Mt. Diablo, CA

A parent in California fought to end *CryBabies*, an eight-day abstinence-only-until-marriage program used in the Mt. Diablo school district, because of biased and graphic information about abortion included in the curriculum. First Resort, the organization that provides the *CryBabies* program, also operates crisis pregnancy centers in the area.

The parent felt that the *CryBabies* program was biased, inaccurate, and insufficient in terms of information on how to prevent pregnancy or STDs. She pointed to one activity in which her son participated where he was asked to list “pros and cons” of abortion. Her son had written “killing a baby” as a “con.” She also felt that her son was taught information inappropriate for his age, such as the use of seaweed to soften a woman’s cervix before an abortion.

The parent expressed her complaint in a letter to the school district and the state superintendent in mid-December 2002. “What I send my kids to school for is to get an education,” she said. “My expectation is that education is going to be based on educationally sound, research-based, age-appropriate information. I don’t expect a political agenda in school.”⁵

Both the district administrator and the First Resorts program director responded to her complaints by saying the program provides factual and unbiased information about the consequences of sexual activity and the options students have if they become pregnant. They stated that abstinence is the only sure way to prevent pregnancy and STDs. The program director added that the *CryBabies* instructors leave their personal and religious beliefs outside the classroom to comply with the state education laws.

CryBabies faced similar criticism in years past when a parent in the Oakland Unified School District complained that it contained inaccurate information. As a result, the program was pulled from the schools in that area. It was reinstated in 2001 after the curriculum materials were revised and updated.

The concerned parent in Mt. Diablo organized a coalition of parents, community members, and organizations in her area. As a result of their efforts, Mt. Diablo school district revised its health curriculum, including the *CryBabies* program. According to a school district employee, the program is no longer being taught in the school district.

Students Protest Restrictions on Sexuality Education
 May 2002; Modesto, CA

The Modesto City School District rejected a request made by students to bring speakers on teen pregnancy, abortion, and birth control to their human relations class, which focuses on diversity and conflict resolution. The teacher of the class received affirmative permission slips from 34 of 35 families. The district office, however, ordered her to cancel the program because the class was not “the proper venue” and discussions on human sexuality “belong in health class.”

The students claim that their required health class “glosses over” sexuality and that when the issue is addressed, conversations focus on the physiological aspects rather than social pressures and personal beliefs. A sophomore at Modesto High School urged the school to address this issue head-on because “there are just too many students out there having sex.” Another student asked, “is preaching abstinence effective? Ask the teens.”⁶

*School Board Considers Opt-In Policy
October 2001; San Diego, CA*

The Grossmont School District Board of Trustees considered a proposal for an “opt-in” policy that would require parental consent before students could receive sexuality education. Several trustees felt that the existing “opt-out” policy, in which students automatically receive sexuality education unless a parent submits a written request to remove them from class, was inadequate. One trustee proposed the opt-in idea because of “concern [that] students would learn about homosexuality, bisexuality or transgender issues in classrooms or other school activities.”

In 2001, only 28 students out of 24,000 were “opted-out” of sexuality education classes. While some viewed this as support for the program, parents and trustees who supported the “opt-in” policy suggested that this was evidence that the “opt-out” notices are “often overlooked or left crumpled at the bottom of a backpack.” Nonetheless, the board rejected the proposal.⁷

California’s Youth: Statistical Information of Note

- In 2000, California’s abortion rate was 36 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.⁸
- In 2002, California’s birth rate was 41 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to a teen birth rate of 43 per 1,000 nationwide.⁹

*Los Angeles, California*¹⁰

- In 2003, 33% of female high school students and 44% of male high school students in Los Angeles reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 45% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 4% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students in Los Angeles 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 2003, 5% of female high school students and 14% of male high school students in Los Angeles reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 26% of female high school students and 26% of male high school students in Los Angeles reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of females and 34% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 36% of males in Los Angeles reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.

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- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 56% of females and 73% of males in Los Angeles reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 57% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 8% of females and 8% of males in Los Angeles reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, 2% of female high school students and 3% of male high school students in Los Angeles reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 81% of high school students in Los Angeles reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

San Bernardino, California

- In 2003, 36% of female high school students and 43% of male high school students in San Bernardino reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 45% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 4% of female high school students and 11% of male high school students in San Bernardino 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 2003, 8% of female high school students and 16% of male high school students in San Bernardino reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 24% of female high school students and 26% of male high school students in San Bernardino reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of females and 34% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students in San Bernardino who reported being currently sexually active, 18% of females and 28% of males reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students in San Bernardino who reported being currently sexually active, 58% of females and 68% of males reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared 57% of females and 69% of males nationwide.

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- In 2003, among those high school students in San Bernardino who reported being currently sexually active, 9% of females and 11% of males reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, 5% of female high school students and 3% of male high school students in San Bernardino reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 86% of high school students in San Bernardino reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

San Diego, California

- In 2003, 38% of female high school students and 43% of male high school students in San Diego reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 45% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 3% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students in San Diego 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 2003, 9% of female high school students and 16% of male high school students in San Diego reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 27% of female high school students and 26% of male high school students in San Diego reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of females and 34% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 18% of females and 30% of males in San Diego reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 30% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 56% of females and 65% of males in San Diego reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 57% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2003, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 17% of females and 15% of males in San Diego reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 13% of males nationwide.

- In 2003, 4% of female high school students and 3% of male high school students in San Diego reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2003, 91% of high school students in San Diego reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

San Francisco, California¹¹

- In 2001, 29% of female high school students and 31% of male high school students in San Francisco reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 43% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 3% of female high school students and 7% of male high school students in San Francisco reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 5% of female high school students and 11% of male high school students in San Francisco reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 21% of female high school students and 19% of male high school students in San Francisco reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 33% of females and 33% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 14% of females and 17% of males in San Francisco reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 31% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 56% of females and 70% of males in San Francisco reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 51% of females and 65% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 11% of females and 8% of males in San Francisco reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2001, 3% of female high school students and 2% of male high school students in San Francisco reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 90% of high school students in San Francisco reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 89% of high school students nationwide.

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

California is the only state that has never received Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding. California would have been eligible for \$7,206,111 in Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding in Fiscal Year 2004, but due to the extraordinary restrictions upon how the money must be spent, the state does not apply for these funds. 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 to 1996. The program, *Education Now and Babies Later (ENABL)*, was ended because evaluations found it to be ineffective. The curriculum served 187,000 youth in schools and communities, but the evaluations showed “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.”¹² This evaluation has been instrumental in California’s continued decision to reject Title V funds.

Special Projects of Regional and National Significance—Community Based Abstinence Education (SPRANS—CBAE)¹³ and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

There are four SPRANS—CBAE grantees in California: the Await and Find Project (two grants), Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa, Public Health Foundation Enterprises, Inc., and Teen Awareness Inc. (two grants). There are six AFLA grantees in California: Communities Choosing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program (C-CAPP), Economic and Social Opportunities (ESO), Kings Community Action Organization, Northridge Hospital Foundation, Vista Community Clinic, and YMCA of San Diego County.

In 2001-2002, Teen Awareness Inc., one of the SPRANS—CBAE grantees, claims to have provided abstinence-based presentations to 19,000 middle and high school students and conducted parent education in both Spanish and English. It plans on expanding to promote peer support on high school campuses, distribute commitment to abstinence cards, and move into more school districts.

Its “Stats & Facts” webpage states, “don’t believe the hype about ‘safe sex.’ Condoms don’t cover all skin to skin contact—offer little protection from Herpes and no protection from HPV. That’s why messing around is even risky. Condoms don’t cover the heart. The only ‘Safe Sex’ is abstinence!!!!” Teen Awareness also has a self-assessment program that tracks changes in behavioral intent by having participants complete a pre-program test and a post-program evaluation.

In Fiscal Year 2002, the program had a total revenue of \$234,902 with \$117,418 from government grants.

Another grantee, the Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa, offers a variety of services for at risk youth in order to:

- Encourage, promote and coordinate diocesan and parish activities regarding life issues, providing appropriate resources as necessary;
- Provide educational opportunities on life issues through conferences and printed and electronic media;
- Coordinate programs of prayer and worship that focus on the sanctity of all human life.
- Support local programs that counsel and assist women with problems related to pregnancy; and
- Encourage and support post-abortion ministries.

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The Vista Community Clinic, an AFLA grantee, runs “Project Wait.” This program uses the *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* curriculum, which is “founded on the belief that postponing sexual involvement is the healthiest decision for young teens.” This program includes peer education, direct education (taught by clinic staff), community events, and parent education, and is taught in both Spanish and English.

Federal Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2004

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE and AFLA)
Await and Find Project 2001-2004	\$285,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
DUAL GRANTEE 2004-2007 www.awaitandfind.org	\$800,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa	\$361,605	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Public Health Foundation Enterprises, Inc. 2001-2004 www.phfe.org	\$255,555	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
Teen Awareness Inc 2001- 2004	\$239,645	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)
DUAL GRANTEE 2004-2007 www.teenawareness.org	\$800,000	SPRANS-CBAE (Implementation Grant)

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes SPRANS-CBAE and AFLA)
Communities Choosing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program (C-CAPP) 2004-2005	\$200,000	AFLA
Economic and Social Opportunities (ESO) 2004-2005	\$200,000	AFLA
Kings Community Action Organization 2004-2005	\$237,567	AFLA
Northridge Hospital Foundation 2004-2005	\$210,647	AFLA
Vista Community Clinic 2004-2005 www.vistacommunityclinic.org	\$225,000	AFLA
YMCA of San Diego County 2004-2005	\$225,000	AFLA

State Contact Information¹⁴

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California Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Northern California
1663 Mission St.
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone:(415) 621-2493
www.aclunc.org

Bay Area Communities for Health
Education
2977 Ygnacio Valley Rd.
Walnut Creek, CA 94598
Phone: (925) 295-2041

Campfire USA Orange County Council
14742 Plaza Dr., Suite 205
Tustin, CA 92780
Phone: (714) 838-9991

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

Gay-Straight Alliance Network
160 14th St.
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 552-4229
www.gsanetwork.org

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

Planned Parenthood Affiliates 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
5150 Sunrise Ave., Suite #H-4
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
Phone: (916) 965-8925
www.abidingtruth.com

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

Capital Resource Institute
1414 K St., Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 498 1940
www.capitolresource.org

California ProLife Council (California
Affiliate of National Right to Life)
2306 J St., Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 442-8315
www.californiaprolife.org

California Right to Life
PO Box 4343
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Phone: (925) 944-5351
www.calright2life.org

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

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First Educators' Alliance
PO Box 2354
Novato, CA 94948
Phone: (415) 892-5319
www.feagnet.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
www.geocities.com/kekogut/
www.lri2.org

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

Right to Life League of Southern California
1028 N. Lake Ave., Suite 104
Pasadena, CA 91104
Phone: (626) 398-6100
www.rtlsc.org

Sanctity of Human Life Network
PO Box 342
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
Phone: (916) 965-8926
www.sohl.net

Traditional Values Coalition
California Office
100 S. Anaheim Blvd., Suite 350
Anaheim, CA 92805
Phone: (714) 520-0300
www.traditionalvalues.org

United States Justice Foundation
2091 East Valley Pkwy., Suite 1-C
Escondido, CA 92027
Phone: (760) 741-8086
<http://forum.usjf.net/>

Westside Pregnancy Resource Center
828 Pico Blvd., #7
Santa Monica, CA 90405
Phone: (310) 581-1140
www.w-cpc.org

Women's Resource Network
2411 E. Valley Pkwy., #315
Escondido, CA 92046
Phone: (760) 741-5114
www.WomensResourceNetwork.org

Newspapers in California

Bakersfield Californian
Michelle Terwilleger
Health & Medicine Reporter
PO Box 440
Bakersfield, CA 93302
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Contra Costa Times
Deirdre McGruder
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The Fresno Bee
Barbara Anderson
Health & Medicine Reporter
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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 2004 begins on October 1, 2003 and ends on September 30, 2004.

² M. Garcia, "Book Choice Causes Concern," *Press Interprise* (Riverside, CA): 7 May 2003.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Denise Bonilla, "Orange County; Santa Ana School Board Rejects Abstinence-Only Curriculum," *Los Angeles Times*, 15 May 2003.

⁵ Suzanne Pardington, "Parent Files Complaint Over Sex Education Program," *Contra Costa (CA) Times*, 23 December 2002.

⁶ Susan Herenden, "Students Sound Off on Sex Ed," Modbee.com, accessed 28 January 2005, <www.modbee.com/local/story/2541073p-3024678c.html>.

⁷ J. Spielvogel, "Grossmont Rejects 'Opt-In' Sex Ed Proposal," *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, (San Diego, CA), 12 October 2001.

⁸ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, February, 2004), accessed 28 January 2005, <www.guttmacher.org>.

⁹ *National Vital Statistics Reports 52.10* (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003), 48, accessed 4 February 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm#stat%20tables>>.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Jo Anne Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53.SS-2 (21 May 2004): 1-95, accessed 28 January 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>>. California did not participate in the 2003 YRBS, but several California cities did.

¹¹ Jo Anne Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 51.SS-4, (28 June 2002): 1-64, accessed 28 January 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>>. San Francisco did not participate in the 2003 YRBS.

¹² Doug Kirby, et al. "The impact of the Postponing Sexual Involvement curriculum among youths in California," *Family Planning Perspectives* 29 (1997): 100-108.

¹³ In FY 2004 SPRANS–CBAE was administered within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. In FY 2005 this funding stream was moved to HHS' Administration for Children and Families and is now referred to simply as Community Based Abstinence Education (CBAE).

¹⁴ There is no Title V Coordinator in California. The person listed coordinates school-based HIV/AIDS prevention and sexuality education.