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California received \$5,292,700 in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2005.¹

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, 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.” Instruction must also encourage parent-child communication about sexuality.

From grade 7 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 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.

In addition to the California law, the state’s *Health Education Framework* emphasizes the need to address HIV/AIDS, STDs, and pregnancy prevention and provides suggestions for curricula. In 2003, the California Department of Education also released its own guidelines and resources.

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.

Recent Legislation

Bill Would Restrict Sexuality Education Instruction, Ban Certain Subjects

Assembly Bill 349, introduced in February 2005 and referred to the Assembly Committee on Education, would place restrictions on “comprehensive sexual health education, HIV/AIDS prevention education, and assessments related to that education” by banning certain subjects in kindergarten through sixth grade and requiring parental permission for each day these subjects are discussed in seventh through twelfth grade. Subjects include domestic partnerships, homosexuality, bisexuality, lesbianism, transgenderism, necrophilia, and sadism. Under this legislation, instruction is defined as “an assignment, demonstration, depiction, discussion, dissemination, display, explanation, posting, question, survey, or test.”

Legislation Would Allow Counties to Develop Integrated Health and Human Services

Assembly Bill 392, introduced in February 2005, would allow any county in California to develop and implement a program of integrated health and human services. Currently, only certain counties can implement such a program. This legislation would also allow such programs to include the integration of Adolescent Family Life programs and HIV/AIDS education.

AB 392 has been passed by the Assembly and is currently awaiting consideration in the Senate.

Legislation Would Add Abstinence-Only Requirements to Sexuality Education Classes

Assembly Bill 1217, introduced in February 2005 and referred to the Assembly Committee on Education, would require schools that teach sexuality education to emphasize abstinence-until-marriage; discuss the possible emotional, psychological, and financial consequences of sex outside of marriage; advise students that it is unlawful to have sex with anyone under the age of 18 (unless they are married); and teach how not to make or accept unwanted sexual advances.

Legislation Would Allow Opt-Out Based On Religious Beliefs

Senate Bill 1043, introduced in February 2005, would allow parents to remove their children from any part of health or family life instruction due to the parents’ religious beliefs.

Events of Note

Catholic School Limits Gay Parents’ Role

June 2005; Costa Mesa, CA

Parents of students attending St. John the Baptist School in Costa Mesa, California remain divided over the issue of admitting children of same-sex parents. The controversy among the school community escalated in December 2004 when 18 parents made continuous demands that the school remove the adopted sons of two Costa Mesa men from the school’s kindergarten class, arguing that the parents’ lifestyle violates church doctrine. Worried that the school would be forced to compromise its Catholic teachings as a result of the boys’ presence, parents threatened to involve the Vatican and remove their children from the school.²

The issue appeared settled in January 2005, when the diocese rejected the parents’ demands to remove the two children from the kindergarten class. However, according to a memo distributed to teachers, a new policy was scheduled to be included in the 2005–06 parent-student handbook stating, “the children adopted by a same-sex couple may enroll on the condition that the same-sex couple agree not to present themselves as a couple at school functions.”³

The controversy seems far from resolved, as many in the community speculate that refusal to remove the children from the kindergarten class may have been the issue that delayed contract

renewal for the school's principal. In addition, the school still faces the issue of how to implement the new policy.

Anti-Gay Attack Perpetrated by Homosexual Student

May 2005; Mill Valley, CA

Beginning in November 2004, students at Tamalpais High School in Mill Valley, California rallied against a slew of anti-gay graffiti, threats, and attacks that wracked their otherwise tolerant school community. Incidents specifically targeted a 17-year-old student as well as openly gay teachers, and ranged from the inscribing of "fag class" on the classroom door of a lesbian teacher to allegations of egg pelting outside the student's home.

Amidst attacks in December 2004, students demonstrated a collective contempt for the hateful gestures by holding candlelight vigils, speak outs, rallies, and distributing lavender ribbons in a show of solidarity. A poster reading, "Tam and the community won't tolerate hate," was signed by students. "I'm so proud to be a teacher at Tam High," said openly gay teacher Lisa Miller in response to the unique display of student activism.

School administrators and police had investigated the incidents as serious hate crimes and threatened expulsion and arrest of the perpetrator. The entire community, however, felt shocked and betrayed when police revealed in April 2005 that the very student who claimed to be the target of the attacks had confessed to being the culprit, harassing teachers and vandalizing her own locker and car. Disciplinary action was taken against the student, who was suspended and stripped of her title as the school's athlete of the year. She also faced possible expulsion.⁴

CA Marriage Law Ruled Unconstitutional

March 2005; San Francisco, CA

On March 14, 2005, San Francisco County Superior Court Judge Richard Kramer ruled that withholding marriage licenses from gay and lesbian couples was unconstitutional. In his decision, Kramer, appointed to the bench by Republican Governor Pete Wilson in 1996, cited the 1948 state Supreme Court decision that made California the first state in the nation to legalize interracial marriage. Kramer also cited the landmark 1954 case *Brown v. Board of Education* and wrote, "the idea that marriage-like rights without marriage is adequate smacks of a concept long rejected by the courts: separate but equal."⁵

The judge's ruling overturns "Proposition 22," passed by California voters in 2000, which states, "only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California."⁶ Several conservative groups plan to appeal the ruling, and the case will most likely land in the California Supreme Court.

Conservative groups, angered by the ruling, used it as an opportunity to promote a state constitutional amendment to ban same-sex marriage that would take the matter out of judges' hands. Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, Chairman of Traditional Values Coalition, one of the conservative groups leading the fight for a state constitutional amendment, explained, "the decision issued by Judge Richard Kramer striking the voter-approved 'Proposition 22' and allowing homosexual marriages is yet another example of judicial tyranny." California's Republican Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, however, recently said that although he does not support same-sex marriage, he would not support amending the state constitution on this issue.

In defense of the ruling, Shannon Minter, the legal director for the National Center for Lesbian Rights, which brought one of the lawsuits, said, "this historic ruling affirms the state constitution's promise of equality and fairness for all people."⁸ Many groups also believe that the public's opinion on the issue has changed since the passage of "Proposition 22" in 2000 and that a state constitutional amendment would not pass. "This is a very different time," said Geoffrey Kors, the executive director of Equality California, the state's largest gay rights advocacy group, "with 'Proposition 22,' we were voting on something that didn't exist and wasn't real to people. Today, everyone has an opinion on the subject."⁹

It remains to be seen whether California will join Massachusetts in granting equal rights for marriage to all people, regardless of sexual orientation.

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.¹⁰
- 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.¹¹

Los Angeles, California¹²

- In 2005, 35% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students in Los Angeles, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 2% of female high school students and 10% 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 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 7% of female high school students and 17% 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 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 26% of female high school students and 28% of male high school students in Los Angeles, California reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had

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sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.

- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 68% of females and 76% of males in Los Angeles, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.

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- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 4% of females and 4% of males in Los Angeles, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 15% of females and 29% of males in Los Angeles, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 86% of high school students in Los Angeles, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

San Bernardino, California

- In 2005, 37% of female high school students and 55% of male high school students in San Bernardino, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 5% of female high school students and 14% 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 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 7% of female high school students and 18% 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 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 27% 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 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 53% of females and 69% of males in San Bernardino, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 9% of females and 10% of males in San Bernardino, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.

- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 24% of males in San Bernardino, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 81% of high school students in San Bernardino, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

San Diego, California

- In 2005, 38% of female high school students and 43% of male high school students in San Diego, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 3% of female high school students and 9% 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 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 7% of female high school students and 14% 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 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 28% of female high school students and 27% 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 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 54% of females and 71% of males in San Diego, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 14% 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 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 15% of females and 25% of males in San Diego, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 89% of high school students in San Diego, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

San Francisco, California

- In 2005, 30% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students in San Francisco, California reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 3% of female high school students and 7% 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 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 6% of female high school students and 12% 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 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 21% of female high school students and 23% 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 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 58% of females and 74% of males in San Francisco, California reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 14% of females and 10% of males in San Francisco, California reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 18% of males in San Francisco, California reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 84% of high school students in San Francisco, California reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% 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 2005; 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.”¹³ This evaluation has been instrumental in California’s continued decision to reject Title V funds.

Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE)¹⁴ and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

There are seven CBAE grantees in California: the Await and Find Project, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science, Great Beginnings for Black Babies, Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program, Riverside-San Bernadine County Indian Health, and Teen Awareness, Inc.

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.

Teen Awareness, Inc.’s “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!!!!”¹⁵ Teen Awareness has a self-assessment program that tracks changes in behavioral intent by having participants complete a pre-program test and a post-program evaluation.

Another CBAE grantee, 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.¹⁶

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Federal Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2005

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes CBAE and AFLA)
Await and Find Project 2004–2007 www.awaitandfind.org	\$800,000	CBAE
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa 2004–2007 www.srcharities.org	\$361,605	CBAE
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science 2003–2006 www.cdrewu.edu	\$762,072	CBAE
Great Beginnings for Black Babies 2003–2006 www.gbbb.org	\$398,350	CBAE
Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program 2005–2008 www.ivrop.org	\$412,485	CBAE
Riverside-San Bernadine County Indian Health 2005–2008	\$459,974	CBAE

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes CBAE and AFLA)
Teen Awareness Inc 2004–2007 www.teenawareness.org	\$800,000	CBAE
Communities Choosing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program (C-CAPP) 2005–2006	\$200,000	AFLA
Economic and Social Opportunities (ESO) 2005–2006 www.esoi.org	\$200,000	AFLA
Kings Community Action Organization 2005–2006 www.kcao.org	\$237,567	AFLA
Northridge Hospital Foundation 2005–2006	\$210,647	AFLA
Vista Community Clinic 2005–2006 www.vistacommunityclinic.org	\$225,000	AFLA

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes CBAE and AFLA)
YMCA of San Diego County 2005–2006 www.ymca.org	\$225,000	AFLA

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California Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

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1663 Mission St.
San Francisco, CA 94103
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
14742 Plaza Dr., Suite 205
Tustin, CA 92780
Phone: (714) 838-9991

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

Gay-Straight Alliance Network
160 14th St.
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.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
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

First Educators' Alliance
PO Box 2354
Novato, CA 94948
Phone: (415) 892-5319
www.feanet.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/

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/>

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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
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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 2005 begins on October 1, 2004 and ends on September 30, 2005.

² Joel Rubin and William Lobdell, "Enrollment of Gays' Sons Roils O.C. Catholic School," *LA Times* (CA), 2 January 2005, B1; Fermin Leal, "Parents Protest Kids of Gay Pair," *The Orange County Register* (CA), 4 January 2005.

³ Seema Mehta, "Catholic School in O.C. Limits Gay Parents," *LA Times*, 14 June 2005, B3.

⁴ Jim Brown "Faked 'Gay Bashing' Incident Not Cause for Derision, Says Former Homosexual," *Agape Press*, 18 May 2005, accessed 20 June 2005, <<http://headlines.agapepress.org/archive/5/182005e.asp>>.

⁵ Bob Roehr, "California Court Strikes Down Marriage Ban," *Windy City Times*, 16 March 2005, accessed 1 March 2006, <<http://www.windycitymediagroup.com/gay/lesbian/news/ARTICLE.php?AID=7658>>.

⁶ State of California, "Proposition 22", accessed 5 April 2005, <<http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/glrts/calprop22.html>>.

⁷ Traditional Values Coalition, "CA: TVC Chairman Louis Sheldon Condemns Ruling Sanctioning Homosexual Marriages," Press Release published 14 March 2005, accessed 17 March 2005, <<http://www.traditionalvalues.org/print.php?sid=2182>>.

⁸ Roehr.

⁹ Lisa Leff, "Judge's Gay Marriage Ruling Poises Calif for Constitutional Fight," *San Diego Union-Tribune* (CA), 16 March 2005, accessed 5 April 2005, <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/state/20050316-0013-ca-gaymarriage.html>>.

¹⁰ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, February, 2004), accessed 28 January 2005, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/state_pregnancy_trends.pdf>.

¹¹ *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>>.

¹² Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Danice K. Eaton, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 55, no. SS-5 (9 June 2006): 1-108, accessed 8 June 2006, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>>. California did not participate in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, but several California cities did.

¹³ Doug Kirby, et al. "The impact of the Postponing Sexual Involvement curriculum among youths in California," *Family Planning Perspectives* 29 (1997): 100-108.

¹⁴ In Fiscal Year 2004 SPRANS–CBAE was administered within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. In Fiscal Year 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).

¹⁵ Teen Awareness, "Stats & Facts" accessed 16 May 2006 <<http://www.teenawareness.org/start.htm>>.

¹⁶ Catholic Charities of Santa Rosa, accessed 17 March 2005 <<http://www.srcharities.org/>>.

¹⁷ There is no Title V Coordinator in California. The person listed coordinates school-based HIV/AIDS prevention and sexuality education.