



## NEW YORK

***New York received \$10,664,612 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2006.<sup>1</sup>***

### **New York Sexuality Education Law and Policy**

Health education is required for all students in kindergarten through twelfth grade in New York. This instruction must provide information about HIV/AIDS. Health education is taught by classroom teachers in kindergarten through sixth grade; in seventh through twelfth grades, HIV/AIDS instruction must be taught by teachers who have been given appropriate training and curriculum materials by the board of education or trustees.

All HIV/AIDS education must “provide accurate information to pupils concerning the nature of the disease, methods of transmission, and methods of prevention.” This instruction must be age-appropriate and consistent with community values and “shall stress abstinence as the most appropriate and effective premarital protection against AIDS.”

Each local school board must establish an advisory council to make recommendations on HIV/AIDS instruction. The state does not require or suggest a specific curriculum, but does have the *Learning Standards for Health, Physical Education, and Family and Consumer Sciences*, which provides a curriculum framework. The framework does not specifically mention sexuality education though certain topics within sexuality education are included, such as “understanding of the changes that accompany puberty.”

Parents may exempt their children from HIV/AIDS classes as long as the school is given “assurance that the pupil will receive such instruction at home.” This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See New York Commissioner’s Regulations 135.3 and *Learning Standards for Health, Physical Education, and Family and Consumer Sciences*.

### **Recent Legislation**

#### *Unintended Pregnancy Prevention Act Introduced*

Assembly Bill 5569 and Senate Bill 3579, introduced in February 2007, would allow New York State pharmacists and registered professional nurses to dispense emergency contraception (EC) from a non-patient specific order, written by a licensed physician, certified nurse practitioner, or licensed midwife. Young women would have the opportunity to ask questions and have them answered by a healthcare professional who would also provide a fact sheet and a verbal explanation about EC. The bill passed out of the Assembly Health Committee and is in Ways and Means. It remains in Senate Higher Education Committee.

*Healthy Teens Act Introduced*

Assembly Bill 2856 and Senate Bill 1342, introduced in January of 2007, would establish an age-appropriate sexuality education grant program with the intent of providing “grants to eligible applicants to support age-appropriate sex education grant programs for young people. Such instruction does not have to place equal emphasis on the parameters laid out in the bill, but cannot be inconsistent with several components, including that it “is medically accurate; does not teach or promote religion; teaches that abstinence is the only sure way to avoid pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases; stresses the value of abstinence while not ignoring those adolescents who have had or are having sexual intercourse; and provides information about the health benefits and side effects of all contraceptives and barrier methods.” AB 2856 passed in the New York State Assembly on March 27, 2007, and was sent to the Senate for debate as a substitute for SB 1342. It passed out of Senate Health Committee by a vote of 12-4.

*Dignity for All Students Act Re-Introduced*

Assembly Bill 3496 and Senate Bill 1571, introduced in January 2007, would amend the education law to “afford all students in public schools an environment free of discrimination and harassment based on actual or perceived race, color, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender or sex.” The bill specifically states such discrimination or harassment from public school employees or students on school property or at a school function is prohibited, and that schools will create policies and procedures to ensure this environment. It also directs various state agencies to assist schools with training, model policies, funds to implement policies, guidelines, and direct services. AB 3496 was deferred from the Assembly Committee on Education to the Committee on Codes, and SB 1571 still resides in the Senate Committee on Education.

*Bill Broadens Definition of Eligible Adolescents*

Assembly Bill 5720 and Senate Bill 6485 would expand the current definition of adolescents eligible for the adolescent pregnancy and prevention services act. Under the new definition, adolescents are eligible to receive services if they are under twenty-one years of age and are sexually active; a victim of rape or incest; a high school drop-out; the younger sibling of an individual who was or is a teenage parent; or someone who has had an abortion, miscarriage, or a pregnancy test (even if the outcome of the test was negative). SB 6485 was introduced in January 2006 and referred to the Senate Committee on Social Services, Children, and Family. AB 5720 was introduced in February 2005 and referred to the Assembly Committee on Social Services.

**Events of Note***Parents React to Transgender Teacher*

*October 2006; Batavia, NY*

A transgender teacher at Batavia High School has made some parents uncomfortable. Parents were notified about the transgender teacher before the start of the school year at an informational meeting. Lawyers explicitly described the legal rights of the teacher, who was undergoing changes to become a female. Although some parents asked the school board to transfer their children to different classes, all requests were denied because they were in conflict with existing district rules.

At a school board meeting in October, a few parents continued to fight the teacher’s placement in the school, although the opposition was small. There were reports that one parent removed her two children from the school.

The school district superintendent focused on education, stating, “The students seem to have adapted, the staff has adapted, and we are working hard to continue with our mission to help kids learn.”<sup>2</sup>

*Students Ask for Sexuality Education*

*June 2006; South Bronx, NY*

Students at a South Bronx middle school, concerned with their school’s lack of a sexuality education program, decided to take matters into their own hands. Ten seventh grade girls wrote a petition asking the school to implement a comprehensive sexuality education curriculum.

The school currently has no sexuality education classes and does not abide by the state-mandated standards for HIV/AIDS instruction. The neighborhood has a high rate of teenage pregnancies. One student who worked on the petition stated, “The only sex education we have is music videos, the Internet, and books because our parents don’t talk about it with us and we don’t get it in school.”<sup>3</sup>

The Women’s Housing and Economic Development Corporation’s after school program helped the students draft the proposal which received over two hundred signatures in its support. SIECUS will continue to monitor this situation.

*New York City Implements New HIV/AIDS Curriculum*

*March 2006; New York, NY*

In March 2006, the New York City Department of Education enforced a new HIV/AIDS curriculum for grades K-12. Mayor Michael Bloomberg and the Department of Education proposed the revisions to the curriculum on December 1, 2005, World AIDS Day, in an effort to properly educate children about HIV/AIDS. Prior to this, the curriculum had not been changed since 1987.

The lessons are now more specific and age-appropriate. In kindergarten through third grade, students learn the basics of diseases and how they are prevented. The specific transmission of HIV/AIDS is not discussed; students are told that it is hard to contract, and that it cannot be transmitted through sneezing or coughing. Children in grades four through six discuss peer pressure and HIV/AIDS transmission through sexual contact. They are told to abstain from drug and alcohol use as well as sexual intercourse. In grades seven through twelve, abstinence is emphasized again and methods of disease prevention are introduced. Students are also informed about HIV/AIDS testing and the impact of the disease on a societal level. Parents can remove their children from the lessons, but only if they agree to teach the curriculum at home.

The revisions were met with mixed responses from parents, teachers, and advocacy groups. While the New York AIDS Coalition commended the city for moving in the right direction, it still voiced some concerns. “There’s not enough emphasis on contraceptives and using those forms of protection to prevent HIV infection,” said a spokesperson from the organization.<sup>4</sup> A spokeswoman from the Department of Education, however, supported the new program: “The curriculum is absolutely developmentally appropriate and contains positive messages about staying healthy.”<sup>5</sup>

*Parents Protest Assembly on Puberty*

*February 2006; Kings Park, NY*

A presentation about puberty at Kings Park middle school sparked debate when it included a description about how to use a tampon. Parents were concerned that the explanation was not age-appropriate, that it should not have occurred in a co-ed setting, and that the presenter was not qualified. Some parents also felt that they had been misinformed about the nature of the assembly before it took place.

District administrators defended the program and noted that there are no district policies for presenter qualifications. The district superintendent also suggested that presenting this program to a co-ed audience was beneficial: “It develops some real respect.”<sup>6</sup>

To prevent such controversies in the future, administrators have sent out a survey to parents to gauge their opinions on the assembly.

*New York Still Requires EC Prescription  
August 2005; NY*

Former New York Governor George Pataki (R) vetoed a law in early August 2005 that would have made emergency contraception (EC) available without a prescription in pharmacies across the Empire State. The bill—approved by the State Assembly in January and by the State Senate in June—would have allowed pharmacists and nurses to dispense EC without a physician’s prescription using blanket prescriptions (ones that do not name a specific patient) issued by physicians, certified nurse midwives, or certified nurse practitioners.

Governor Pataki explained that his primary concerns with the bill were that there were no age restrictions limiting the access of EC for women under the age of 16 and no limit to the number of doses that could be purchased at one time. The Governor also cited the pending federal FDA ruling on the matter. In a clear indication that the Governor sought any excuse imaginable to veto the legislation, he even argued that the bill would allow men to purchase emergency contraception in an effort to persuade young women to engage in intercourse. Pataki suggested that he would be open to approving a revised bill that includes an age restriction and patient counseling requirements.

Supporters of the bill believe that Governor Pataki was using the veto to appeal to conservative voters because he plans to seek the 2008 Republican presidential nomination. “The Governor’s failure to enact the Unintended Pregnancy Prevention Act is a tragedy for the women of New York State,” said JoAnn M. Smith, president and CEO of Family Planning Advocates of New York State. “Emergency contraception can prevent unintended pregnancy, but it is only effective if taken in a timely manner.”

More recently, the FDA did approve over-the-counter access to emergency contraception for women over the age of 17. Women ages 16 and younger can continue to obtain emergency contraception with a prescription.

*Teen Girls Required to Present Results of STD and Pregnancy Tests  
February 2004; New York, NY*

In June 2003, New York City school administrators allegedly forced approximately 10 young women in eighth grade to be tested for pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease (STDs) after they skipped school to attend a “hooky party” where sexual activity reportedly occurred.

According to a lawsuit filed by the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) on behalf of two of the young women, after hearing of the party, school officials decided that rather than give detention or other common punishment to the young women, they would instead require them to undergo medical tests for pregnancy and STDs and show school officials the results. Initially, some of the young women brought notes stating that they had been to the doctor but they were told they would not be able to return to Intermediate School 164 unless they brought a doctor’s note specifically describing their test results.

“What [the school] did is completely unheard of....It violates their right to privacy. It violated their right to go to school. It violated their right not to be subjected to summary punishment,” said the executive director of the NYCLU.<sup>7</sup> “There seems to be an assumption here that if they had tested positive for pregnancy or for an STD that they would not have been allowed back in the school. That’s clearly wrong under the law.”<sup>8</sup> She also pointed out that one male student from the school attended the party but as far as she knew he was not required to be tested for STDs.

In the lawsuit, the girls asked for an apology from the New York Department of Education, for their confidential medical information to be returned to them, and for the information on this disciplinary action to be stricken from their records. In addition, they asked that the staff receive training on respecting students' privacy.

The NYCLU originally learned about the party and the school's response from medical professionals at the free clinic where many of the girls had gone to get tested. A physician who screened several of the girls said, "I was outraged, basically." He pointed out that "having teens presented to me as a punishment jeopardizes their trust to future relationships with me and their future care providers."<sup>10</sup>

According to school officials, there is some discrepancy about what actually occurred and what had been required. One official with the Department of Education, who wished to remain anonymous, said that a policy of preventing young people from attending school based upon forced medical testing would never be supported. He said that there were certain factual issues that needed to be resolved with the case.<sup>11</sup> However, one of the young women was quite clear on what happened: "The principal said that if we didn't get the tests we couldn't come back."<sup>12</sup>

In February 2004, the city settled the federal lawsuit. As part of the settlement, the school revised a policy regarding medical tests for students and created new guidelines stipulating that officials cannot order tests for pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, schools cannot require students to say whether they are pregnant or have a disease. The financial aspects of the settlement were not disclosed.

### **New York's Youth: Statistical Information of Note<sup>13</sup>**

- In 2005, 39% of female high school students and 45% of male high school students in New York 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 New York 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, 9% of female high school students and 16% of male high school students in New York 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, 29% of female high school students and 29% of male high school students in New York 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, 66% of females and 76% of males in New York 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, 14% of females and 13% of males in New York 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 23% of males in New York 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 New York reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.
- In 2000, New York's abortion rate was 46 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.<sup>14</sup>
- In 2004, New York's birth rate was 27 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen birth rate of 41 per 1,000 nationwide.<sup>15</sup>

### *New York, New York*

- In 2005, 43% of female high school students and 52% of male high school students in New York City 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 17% of male high school students in New York City 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, 12% of female high school students and 24% of male high school students in New York City 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, 30% of female high school students and 30% of male high school students in New York City 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, 63% of females and 77% of males in New York City 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, 6% of females and 9% of males in New York City 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, 11% of females and 22% of males in New York City 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, 85% of high school students in New York City reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

### **Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding**

New York received \$3,676,827 in federal Title V funding in Fiscal Year 2006. 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. New York exceeds the match requirement by providing a combination of state funds and in-kind services totaling \$3,980,000.

The majority of this funding is distributed to 36 sub-grantees. Seven out of 36 sub-grantees are Catholic organizations including Catholic Charities Diocese of Ogdensburg; Catholic Charities of Onondaga County; Catholic Charities of the Finger Lakes; Catholic Charities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse, NY, Inc.; Catholic Charities of Western New York/Buffalo; Department of Education, Archdiocese of New York; and Oswego County Catholic Charities. (See the CBAE and AFLA section for information on some of these sub-grantees.)

One sub-grantee, Mothers and Babies Perinatal Network of SCNY, Inc. has a “Worth the Wait Project” that provides school-based and community presentations and holds a Teen Summit. It uses the *Worth the Wait* curriculum. SIECUS reviewed *Worth the Wait* and found that it covers some important topics related to sexuality such as puberty, anatomy, and sexual abuse, and that the curriculum is based on reliable sources of data. Despite these strengths, *Worth the Wait* relies on messages of fear, discourages contraceptive use, and promotes biased views of gender, marriage, and pregnancy options. For example, the curriculum claims that “teenage sexual activity can create a multitude of medical, legal, and economic problems not only for the individuals having sex but for society as a whole.”<sup>16</sup>

Another sub-grantee, H.O.P.E. Initiatives CDC, Inc. in Rochester runs “The FACTS Project,” ([www.thefactsproject.org](http://www.thefactsproject.org)) and uses the *FACTS* curriculum. SIECUS reviewed the *FACTS: Family Accountability Communicating Teen Sexuality* curricula and found that they provide incomplete and inaccurate medical information; present opinions and beliefs as universal truths; and portray a biased view of gender, marriage, family structure, sexual orientation, and pregnancy options. For example, *FACTS* includes the following list of negative consequences of premarital sex:

Pregnancy, financial aspect of fatherhood, abortion, HIV/AIDS, STDs, guilt, rejection, loss of reputation, inability to bond in the future, challenge to not compare future sexual partners, alienation from friends and family, poverty, and the inability to complete school.

*FACTS* also tells young people in no uncertain terms that life begins when sperm and egg meet: “At conception, the baby came into being. Even though he or she was only the size and appearance of a pencil dot, the baby was a separate, genetically unique individual.”<sup>17</sup>

On its website, “The Facts Project” uses messages of fear and shame to convince teenagers to remain abstinent until marriage. It tells teens to think about the consequences of being sexually active outside of marriage and, among said consequences, lists, “broken heart that doesn’t mend quickly or easily, messing up your future marriage with painful memories, illness or infertility, losing your self respect and lowering your self esteem, destroying your reputation, feeling cheap or used, denying yourself the opportunity to have real friendships with the opposite sex.”<sup>18</sup>

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

There are nine CBAE grantees in New York: Adolescent and Family Comprehensive Services; Be'er Haolah Institutes; Boys and Girls Club of Buffalo; Builders for Youth and Family; Catholic Charities of Western New York/ Buffalo (ProjecTruth); Catholic Charities of Chemug and Schuyler; Jewish Child Care Association; Mother and Unborn Baby Care of Long Island, Inc.; and Program REACH.

There are six AFLA grantees in New York: Be'er Haolah Institutes; Builders for Youth and Family, Diocese of Brooklyn; Catholic Charities/Syracuse (Neighborhood Centers); Educators for Children, Youth, and Families; Our Lady of Lourdes Memorial Hospital; and the NiteStar Program/ St Luke's Roosevelt-Hospital Center.

Catholic Charities of Buffalo runs "ProjecTruth," which aims to "reduce the social, physical, and emotional problems associated with sexual activity among adolescents."<sup>19</sup> According to its website, ProjecTruth "underscores the emotional and psychological consequences" of sex before marriage, "for which there are no contraceptives."<sup>20</sup> ProjecTruth's website states that because "Captain Condom" cannot protect young people from pregnancy and STDs all the time, condoms should not be used. The website asks, "Would you jump out of a plane if your parachute worked just sometimes? The truth is condoms fail."<sup>21</sup>

ProjecTruth goes to schools, community organizations, and church groups with staff trained to use *A.C. Green's Game Plan* curriculum. SIECUS reviewed *Game Plan* and found that in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, the curriculum relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and family structure. In addition, *Game Plan* fails to provide important information on sexual health, including how students can seek testing and treatment if they suspect they may have an STD. Finally, the format and underlying biases of the curriculum do not allow for cultural, community, and individual values, and discourage critical thinking and discussions of alternate points of view in the classroom. For example, *Game Plan* states that, "even if you've been sexually active, it's never too late to say no. You can't go back, but you can go forward. You might feel guilty or untrustworthy, but you can start over again."<sup>22</sup>

Mother & Unborn Baby Care is affiliated with AAA Pregnancy Options.<sup>23</sup> Mother & Unborn Baby Care and AAA Pregnancy Options are crisis pregnancy centers that contain false and misleading information regarding abortion on their websites. AAA Pregnancy Options, which shares the same phone number as another crisis pregnancy center, Option Line, lists post-abortion stress syndrome as a consequence of abortion.<sup>24</sup> There is no sound scientific evidence linking abortion to subsequent mental health problems, termed "post-abortion stress syndrome" by anti-abortion groups. Neither the American Psychological Association nor the American Psychiatric Association recognize "post-abortion stress syndrome" as a legitimate medical condition.<sup>25</sup> Despite this, abortion opponents often refer to studies that have been found to have severe methodological flaws or cite anecdotal evidence of this condition in an effort to scare women out of exercising their right to choose.

Additionally, AAA Pregnancy Options claims that abortion causes breast cancer. AAA Pregnancy Options states, "For women aborting a first pregnancy, the risk of breast cancer almost doubles after a first-trimester abortion and is multiplied with two or more abortions."<sup>26</sup> In February 2003, the National Cancer Institute convened a group of 100 experts on pregnancy and breast cancer risk who reviewed "existing population-based, clinical, and animal studies on the relationship between pregnancy and breast cancer risk, including studies of induced and spontaneous abortion" and concluded that induced abortion is not linked to an increase in the risk of breast cancer.<sup>27</sup>

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Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2006

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee  Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
New York Department of Health  <a href="http://www.health.state.ny.us">www.health.state.ny.us</a>	\$3,676,827 federal \$3,980,000 state	Title V
Addison Central School  <a href="http://www.addison.wnyric.org">www.addison.wnyric.org</a>	\$148,638	Title V sub-grantee
Be'er Haolah Institutes  TRIPLE GRANTEE 2005–2008  TRIPLE GRANTEE 2002–2007  <a href="http://www.just-tzedakah.org">www.just-tzedakah.org</a>	\$153,830  \$291,102  \$225,000	Title V sub-grantee  CBAE  AFLA
Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc.  <a href="http://www.cwha.org">www.cwha.org</a>	\$150,000	Title V sub-grantee
Catholic Charities Diocese of Ogdensburg  <a href="http://www.cathcharities.org">www.cathcharities.org</a>	\$167,500	Title V sub-grantee
Catholic Charities of Onondaga County  <a href="http://www.ccoc.us">www.ccoc.us</a>	\$132,360	Title V sub-grantee
Catholic Charities of the Finger Lakes	\$134,000	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>  <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)</b>
Catholic Charities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse, NY, Inc. (Eastern Region)  <a href="http://www.syrdio.org/index.asp?path=Heritage">www.syrdio.org/index.asp?path=Heritage</a>	\$141,427	Title V sub-grantee
Catholic Charities of Western New York/ Buffalo (ProjecTruth)  DUAL GRANTEE  2004–2007  <a href="http://www.ccwny.org">www.ccwny.org</a>  <a href="http://www.projecttruth.com">www.projecttruth.com</a>	\$100,000  \$800,000	Title V sub-grantee  CBAE
Cayuga County Department of Health & Human Service  <a href="http://www.co.cayuga.ny.us/healthdept/health.html">www.co.cayuga.ny.us/healthdept/health.html</a>	\$166,600	Title V sub-grantee
Chautauqua County Youth Bureau  <a href="http://www.co.chautauqua.ny.us/youth/youthframe.htm">www.co.chautauqua.ny.us/youth/youthframe.htm</a>	\$100,000	Title V sub-grantee
Chinese-American Planning Council, Inc.  <a href="http://www.cpc-nyc.org">www.cpc-nyc.org</a>	\$194,725	Title V sub-grantee
Church Ave Merchants Block Association, Inc.  <a href="http://www.camba.org">www.camba.org</a>	\$143,946	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>  <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)</b>
Covenant House New York/Under 21, Inc.  <a href="http://www.covenanthouseny.org/default.asp">http://www.covenanthouseny.org/default.asp</a>	\$200,000	Title V sub-grantee
Department of Education, Archdiocese of New York  <a href="http://www.ny-archdiocese.org/education">www.ny-archdiocese.org/education</a>	\$200,000	Title V sub-grantee
Directions For Our Youth, Inc  <a href="http://www.dfoy.org">www.dfoy.org</a>	\$150,000	Title V sub-grantee
Girls Incorporated of the Greater Capital Region  <a href="http://www.girlsinccapitalregion.org">www.girlsinccapitalregion.org</a>	\$152,119	Title V sub-grantee
Greenburgh Graham Union Free School District  <a href="http://www.greenburghgraham.org">www.greenburghgraham.org</a>	\$156,800	Title V sub-grantee
H.O.P.E. Initiatives CDC, Inc.  <a href="http://www.hopeinitiatives.org/Home.asp">www.hopeinitiatives.org/Home.asp</a>	\$116,628	Title V sub-grantee
Haitian Americans United for Progress, Inc. (HAUP)  <a href="http://www.haupinc.org">www.haupinc.org</a>	\$100,000	Title V sub-grantee
Harlem Hospital Center  <a href="http://www.harleminternalmedicine.org">www.harleminternalmedicine.org</a>	\$190,227	Title V sub-grantee
Hudson City School District  <a href="http://www.hudson.edu">www.hudson.edu</a>	\$150,000	Title V sub-grantee

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>  <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)</b>
Hudson River Health Care  <a href="http://www.hrhcare.org">www.hrhcare.org</a>	\$150,000	Title V sub-grantee
Inwood House Inc.  <a href="http://www.inwoodhouse.com">www.inwoodhouse.com</a>	\$102,000	Title V sub-grantee
Kaleida Health/Women & Children's Hospital of Buffalo  <a href="http://www.wchob.org/index.asp">www.wchob.org/index.asp</a>	\$152,987	Title V sub-grantee
King Urban Life Center  <a href="http://www.kingurbanlifecenter.org">www.kingurbanlifecenter.org</a>	\$163,006	Title V sub-grantee
Mothers & Babies Perinatal Network of SCNY, Inc.  <a href="http://www.mothersandbabies.org">www.mothersandbabies.org</a>	\$178,000	Title V sub-grantee
Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership, Inc.	\$112,136	Title V sub-grantee
Orleans Community Action Committee, Inc.  <a href="http://www.ocacinc.org">www.ocacinc.org</a>	\$103,250	Title V sub-grantee
Oswego County Catholic Charities	\$149,824	Title V sub-grantee
Our Lady of Lourdes Memorial Hospital, Inc.  <a href="http://www.lourdes.com">www.lourdes.com</a>  DUAL GRANTEE  2004–2009  <a href="http://www.lourdes.com">www.lourdes.com</a>	\$130,860  \$300,000	Title V sub-grantee  AFLA

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b>  <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)</b>
Pioneer Central School District  <a href="http://www.pioneer.wnyric.org">www.pioneer.wnyric.org</a>	\$104,000	Title V sub-grantee
SNAP Long Island Nassau County  <a href="http://www.snapinc.org">www.snapinc.org</a>	\$150,000	Title V sub-grantee
SNAP Long Island Suffolk County  <a href="http://www.snapinc.org">www.snapinc.org</a>	\$170,000	Title V sub-grantee
The NiteStar Program/St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center  DUAL GRANTEE  2002–2007	\$101,685  \$225,000	Title V sub-grantee  AFLA
The Research Foundation of SUNY Plattsburgh	\$122,018	Title V sub-grantee
The Research Foundation of SUNY Albany	\$109,938	Title V sub-grantee
Adolescent and Family Comprehensive Services  2005–2008	\$486,093	CBAE
Boys and Girls Club of Buffalo  2005–2008	\$750,500	CBAE
Builders for Youth and Family, Diocese of Brooklyn  2005–2008  DUAL GRANTEE  2002–2007	\$644,201  \$225,000	CBAE  AFLA

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<b>Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee</b> <b>Length of Grant</b>	<b>Amount of Grant</b>	<b>Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)</b>
Catholic Charities of Chemug and Schuyler 2005–2008	\$399,551	CBAE
Jewish Child Care Association 2004–2007	\$797,010	CBAE
Mother and Unborn Baby Care of Long Island, Inc. 2006–2011	\$598,879	CBAE
Program REACH 2005–2008	\$795,449	CBAE
Catholic Charities/ Syracuse (Neighborhood Centers) 2002–2007 <a href="http://www.ccoc.us">www.ccoc.us</a>	\$225,000	AFLA
Educators for Children, Youth, and Family 2002–2007	\$225,000	AFLA

**Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator**

Stephanie Sheehan  
 New York State Department of Health  
 Director, Adolescent Health Unit  
 Bureau of Child and Adolescent Health  
 Empire State Plaza  
 Corning Tower—Room 208  
 Albany, NY 12237  
 Phone: (518) 473-6172

NEW YORK

**New York Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

Empire State Pride Agenda  
16 West 22<sup>nd</sup> St.  
New York, NY 10010  
Phone: (212) 627-0305  
[www.prideagenda.org](http://www.prideagenda.org)

Family Planning Advocates of New York State  
17 Elk St.  
Albany, NY 12207  
Phone: (518) 436-8408  
[www.fpaofnys.org](http://www.fpaofnys.org)  
[www.getthefactsny.org](http://www.getthefactsny.org)

National Education Association of New York  
217 Lark St.  
Albany, NY 12210  
Phone: (518) 462-6451  
[www.neany.org](http://www.neany.org)

New York AIDS Coalition  
231 West 29<sup>th</sup> St., #1002  
New York, NY 10001  
Phone: (212) 629-3075  
[www.nyaidcoalition.org](http://www.nyaidcoalition.org)

New York Civil Liberties Union  
125 Broad St.  
New York, NY 10004  
Phone: (212) 607-3300  
[www.nyclu.org](http://www.nyclu.org)

New York State United Teachers  
800 Troy-Schenectady Rd.  
Latham, NY 12110  
Phone: (518) 213-6000  
[www.nysut.org](http://www.nysut.org)

Planned Parenthood of New York City  
26 Bleecker St.  
New York, NY 10012  
Phone: (212) 274-7200  
[www.ppnyc.org](http://www.ppnyc.org)

Youth Organizers United  
105 Washington St., 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10006  
Phone: (212) 608-6365

**New York Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

Conservative Party of New York  
486 78<sup>th</sup> St.  
Ft. Hamilton Station, NY 11209  
Phone: (718) 921-2158  
[www.cpnys.org](http://www.cpnys.org)

New Yorkers for Constitutional Freedom  
P.O. Box 107  
Spencerport, NY 14559-0107  
Phone: 585-225-2340  
FAX: 585-225-2810  
[www.nycf.info](http://www.nycf.info)

New York State Catholic Conference  
465 State St.  
Albany, NY 12203  
Phone: (518) 434-6195  
[www.nyscatholic.org](http://www.nyscatholic.org)

New York State Right to Life Committee  
41 State St., Suite 100M  
Albany, NY 12207  
Phone: (518) 434-1293  
[www.nysrighttolife.org](http://www.nysrighttolife.org)

NEW YORK

**Newspapers in New York**

*The Buffalo News*

Vanessa Franko  
Health Reporter  
1 News Plz.  
Buffalo, NY 14203  
Phone: (410) 280-5959

*The Buffalo News*

Peter Simon  
Education Reporter  
1 News Plz.  
Buffalo, NY 14203  
Phone: (716) 849-4410

*Daily News*

Erin Einhorn  
Education Reporter  
450 W. 33rd St.  
New York, NY 10001  
Phone: (212) 210-1500

*Hudson Valley Parent*

174 South St.  
Newburgh, NY 12550  
Phone: (845) 562-3606

*New York Post*

David Andreatta  
1211 Avenue Of The Americas  
New York, NY 10036  
Phone: (212) 930-8638

*The New York Times*

David Herszenhorn  
Education Reporter  
229 W. 43<sup>rd</sup> St.  
New York, NY 10036  
Phone: (212) 556-1866

*The New York Times*

Alison Mitchell  
Education Editor  
229 W. 43<sup>rd</sup> St.  
New York, NY 10036  
Phone: (212) 556-4122

*Newsday*

John Hildebrand  
Education Reporter  
235 Pinelawn Rd.  
Melville, NY 11747  
Phone: (631) 843-2020

*The Post-Standard*

Debra Groom  
Health Education Reporter  
P.O. Box 4915  
Syracuse, NY 13221  
Phone: (315) 470-2198

*Press & Sun-Bulletin*

P.O. Box 1270  
Binghamton, NY 13902  
Phone: (607) 798-1234

*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*

Education Editor  
55 Exchange Blvd.  
Rochester, NY 14614  
Phone: (585) 232-7100

*Staten Island Advance*

Yoav Gunen  
Education Writer  
950 W. Fingerboard Rd.  
Staten Island, NY 10305  
Phone: (718) 981-1234

*Times Herald Record*  
40 Mulberry St.  
Middletown, NY 10940  
Phone: (845) 346-3147

*Times Union*  
Rick Karlin  
Health & Medicine Editor  
P.O. Box 15000  
Albany, NY 12212  
Phone: (518) 454-5486

*The Village Voice*  
Christen Lombardi  
Education Reporter  
36 Cooper Sq  
New York, NY 10003  
Phone: (212) 475-3300

*The Wall Street Journal*  
Ann-Marie Chaker  
Education Reporter  
200 Liberty St.  
New York, NY 10281  
Phone: (212) 416-2110

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<sup>1</sup> 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 2006 begins on October 1, 2005 and ends on September 30, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> "Parents Meet about Batavia Transgender Teacher," *WHEC-TV*, 13 September 2006, accessed 28 September 2006, <<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/14808974/>>.

<sup>3</sup> Tracy Clark-Florey, "Seventh-Grade Girls Petition for Comprehensive Sex Ed at Their School in the South Bronx, N.Y." *Salon.com*, 21 June 2006, accessed 26 June 2006, <<http://www.salon.com/mwt/broadsheet/2006/06/21/sexed/index.html>>.

<sup>4</sup> Art McFarland, "HIV/AIDS Education for Five Year Olds," *WABC*, 10 March 2006, accessed 15 March 2006, <[http://abclocal.go.com/wabc/story?section=our\\_schools&id=3980713](http://abclocal.go.com/wabc/story?section=our_schools&id=3980713)>.

<sup>5</sup> Kathleen Lucadamo, "Crayons, Snacks...& HIV," *The Daily News*, 17 March 2006, accessed 20 March 2006, <<http://www.nydailynews.com/03-17-2006/news/local/story/400415p-339244c.html>>.

<sup>6</sup> Christine Armario, "Kings Park Sex Ed Raises Eyebrows," *Newsday*, 31 January 2006, accessed 1 February 2006, <<http://www.newsday.com/news/local/longisland/ny-lipub0201.0.5676477.story?coll=ny-top-headlines>>.

<sup>7</sup> K. Matthews, "Lawsuit: New York Middle School Forced Pregnancy, STD Tests on Eighth-Graders," *NapaNews.com* (CA), 9 July 2003.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> S. Saulny and A. Goodnough, "Suit Says School Ordered Girls Tested for Diseases After Party," *The New York Times*, 9 July 2003.

<sup>10</sup> Matthews.

<sup>11</sup> Saulny and Goodnough.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> 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 26 January 2007, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>>.

<sup>14</sup> *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: The Guttmacher Institute, February 2004), accessed 26 January 2007, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/2006/09/12/USTPstats.pdf>>.

<sup>15</sup> *National Vital Statistics Reports 55.01* (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2006), 10, accessed 26 January 2006, <[http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr55/nvsr55\\_01.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr55/nvsr55_01.pdf)>.

<sup>16</sup> Patricia Sulak, *Worth the Wait* (Temple, TX: Scott & White Memorial Hospital, 2003). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *Worth the Wait* at <[http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula\\_reviews.html](http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html)>.

<sup>17</sup> Rose Fuller et al., *FACTS and Reason* (Portland, OR: Northwest Family Services, 2000); Rose Fuller et al., *I'm in Charge of the FACTS* (Portland, OR: Northwest Family Services, 2000). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *FACTS* at <[http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula\\_reviews.html](http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html)>.

<sup>18</sup> "Teen FAQs," The FACTS Project, accessed 15 February 2007, <<http://www.thefactsproject.org/FAQs.shtml>>.

<sup>19</sup> "ProjecTruth," Catholic Charities, accessed 24 January 2007, <<http://www.ccwny.org/projecttruth.php>>.

- <sup>20</sup> “Why Abstinence Only?” Project Truth, accessed 24 January 2007, <<http://www.ccwny.org/projecttruth/whyabstinence.htm>>.
- <sup>21</sup> “Sex...Not Yet. Why Wait?” Project Truth, accessed 24 January 2007, <<http://www.ccwny.org/projecttruth/notyetwhy.htm>>.
- <sup>22</sup> Scott Phelps and Libby Gray, *A.C. Green’s Game Plan* (Golf, IL: Project Reality, 2001). For more information, see SIECUS’ review of *A.C. Green’s Game Plan* at <[http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula\\_reviews.html](http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html)>.
- <sup>23</sup> Cynthia Cooper, “Health & Environment: N.Y. Launches Probe of Crisis Pregnancy Centers,” *WEnews*, 31 January 2002, accessed 23 March 2007, <<http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/801>>.
- <sup>24</sup> “Abortion Facts and Your Concerns,” AAA Pregnancy Options, accessed 2 February 2007, <[http://www.aaapregnancyoptions.org/facts\\_4.html](http://www.aaapregnancyoptions.org/facts_4.html)>.
- “Considering Abortion?,” Option Line, accessed 2 February 2007, <<http://www.optionline.org/abortion.html>>.
- <sup>25</sup> Susan Cohen, “Abortion and Mental Health: Myths and Realities,” *Guttmacher Policy Review*, vol. 9, no. 3 (Summer 2006), accessed 30 January 2007, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/gpr/09/3/gpr090308.html>>.
- <sup>26</sup> “Abortion Facts and Your Concerns,” AAA Pregnancy Options, accessed 2 February 2007, <[http://www.aaapregnancyoptions.org/facts\\_4.html](http://www.aaapregnancyoptions.org/facts_4.html)>.
- <sup>27</sup> “Abortion, Miscarriage, and Breast Cancer Risk,” National Cancer Institute, (30 May 2003), accessed 30 January 2007, <<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/abortion-miscarriage>>.