



ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

2018



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Students, Parents, Employees, and Visitors,

At Los Angeles Harbor College, the safety and security of everyone on our campus is our top priority. Creating a safe environment on campus is of utmost importance, ensuring that our students, faculty, staff, and visitors focus on reaching their educational goals and conducting their business on campus without concerns about their personal safety.

It is in that spirit that Los Angeles Harbor College has prepared this 2018 Annual Security Report. This report is part of an overall campus effort to create a safe campus environment. Everyone is part of this effort – faculty, staff, administrators, students, and visitors. We ask that you help us by being observant when on campus and report any incidents or security issues to the campus Sheriff or the college administration.

The Sheriff's Department can be reached at 310-233-4600 or by picking up any emergency phone on campus. College administrators are reachable at the phone numbers you will find inside this report.

Thank you for sharing our commitment in keeping our campus safe.

Dr. Otto Lee, President
Los Angeles Harbor College

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The attached crime statistics for Los Angeles Harbor College have been compiled by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies surrounding the campus. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, campus security authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. The attached "Clery Act Definitions—Locations and Crime Categories" page includes definitions of "on campus," "non-campus" and "public property," and the crime categories required for disclosure under the Clery Act. Crime analysts from the Los Angeles Sheriff Department ensure the statistics are placed in the appropriate geographic and crime categories.

For purposes of statistics reporting, the following definitions apply:

"Campus" means any building or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes. Additionally, this includes any building or property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the main campus that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

"Non-campus building or property" means any building or property owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institutions' educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution's main campus.

"Public property" means all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, parking facilities, and public parks immediately adjacent to accessible from the campus that falls under the jurisdiction of an outside law enforcement agency. Generally, this property consists of a public sidewalk that borders the campus, the public street along the sidewalk and the public sidewalk on the other side of the street (i.e., sidewalk, street, and sidewalk). Public property does not include anything beyond the second sidewalk (e.g., businesses, residences, etc....).

Los Angeles Harbor College has certain mandatory crime reporting obligations under state law. The Child Abuse Neglect and Reporting Act ("CANRA," Penal Code section 11164 et seq.) requires employees to report known or suspected instances of child abuse or neglect to law enforcement. Penal Code section 11160 requires prompt, mandatory reporting to law enforcement by health care practitioners (such as employees or contractors in the Student Health Center) when they provide medical services to a person they know or reasonably suspect is suffering from wounds inflicted by a firearm or are the result of assaultive or abusive conduct.



**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY COLLEGE BUREAU
2015 TO 2017 CLERY ACT CRIME STATISTICS
LOS ANGELES HARBOR COLLEGE**



| OFFENSE | ON CAMPUS | | | NON-CAMPUS | | | PUBLIC PROPERTY | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| MURDER / NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEXUAL ASSAULT (SEX OFFENSES) | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARSON | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STALKING | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WEAPONS: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. - ARRESTS | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| WEAPONS: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. - DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS - ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS - DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS - ARRESTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS - DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| |
|--|
| HATE CRIMES |
| 2015 - There were no reported hate crimes. |
| 2016 - There were no reported hate crimes. |
| 2017 - There were no reported hate crimes. |

Date: 09/17/2018

Data Sources: LASD LARCIS, LASD Arrest Query Tool, LAPD Harbor Division, and Campus Security Authorities.

Note: There are no Residential Facilities or Non-Campus locations associated with Los Angeles Harbor College. Statistics presented on this report were gathered in accordance with the Clery Act. They may vary from LASD, CCS YIR, UCR, and other reports.

Note: For 2015-2017 we were unable to determine if the statistics obtained from LAPD's Application Development and Support Division for the "Public Property" category were for Harbor College's Clery defined geography. As a result, we excluded LAPD's Public Property statistics from the above table.



**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY COLLEGE BUREAU
CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS – LOCATIONS AND CRIME CATEGORIES**



| LOCATIONS |
|--|
| On Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes. Additionally, this includes any building or property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the main campus that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (e.g., a food or other retail vendor). |
| Non-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, & not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution. |
| Public Property: All public property; including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, parking facilities, and public parks; that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Generally, this property consists of a public sidewalk that borders the campus, the public street along the sidewalk and the public sidewalk on the other side of the street (i.e., sidewalk, street, sidewalk). Public property does not include anything beyond the second sidewalk (e.g., businesses, residences, etc.). |
| On-campus Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. <i>Note that the category does not appear in the crime statistics page because there are no on-campus student housing facilities.</i> |
| Separate Campus: A location that meets the following criteria: The institution owns or controls the site; it is not reasonably geographically contiguous with the main campus; it has an organized program of study; and there is at least one person on-site acting in an administrative capacity. An organized program of study means that the location offers courses in educational programs leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized credential. |
| CRIME CATEGORIES |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. |
| Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence. |
| Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Includes rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. |
| Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females. |
| Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. |
| Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. |
| Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. |
| Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything from value of the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. |
| Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. |
| Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. |
| Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. |
| Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. |
| Hate Crimes: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the above criminal offenses as well as crimes involving larceny-theft, intimidation, simple assault or destruction/damage/vandalism of property. Bias categories include race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. |

CRIME CATEGORIES (cont.)

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. **Constructive possession** is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to— fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Unfounded Crime: A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

Revision Date: 05/05/2017

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

When a crime is reported to the Sheriff's Department on campus and/or the campus administration that, in the judgment of Vice President of Administrative Services, Robert Suppelsa, creates a serious or ongoing threat, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued.

The warning will be issued through Los Angeles Harbor College's PA System, Blackboard Notification System, email blast, website notices and alerts, direct verbal communication by Sheriff's and Facilities personnel, and signage to students, faculty, and staff.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should contact the Sheriff's Department by phone to 310-233-4600 or in person at the Sheriff's Office at PE/Wellness Building on the southeast part of the campus, 1111 Figueroa Place, Wilmington, CA 90744.

HOW TO REPORT CRIME

To report a crime, please contact the Sheriff's Department at 310-233-4600 or use the blue emergency telephones located throughout the campus. Pick-up telephone and dial the desired number.

You may also report crime to the following campus officials who are designated as campus security authorities:

| Name | Position | Location | Phone |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Robert Suppelsa | VP of Administrative Services | SSA 209 | 310-233-4051 |
| Dr. Bobbi Villalobos | VP of Academic Affairs | SSA 218 | 310-233-4028 |
| Dr. Luis Dorado | VP of Student Services | SSA 203 | 310-233-4031 |
| | | | |
| Amarylles Hall | Special Programs & Services | Tech 118 | 310-233-4536 |
| Dr. Bonnie Burstein | Life Skills Center | SPS Annex | 310-233-4586 |
| Carole Stevenson | RN | Student Health Center/Tech 115 | 310-233-4521 |
| Dean Dowty | Athletic Director | PE/Wellness | 310-233-4216 |

Los Angeles Harbor College does not have procedures allowing victims and witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Police reports are considered public records under state law, and reports of crime cannot be held in complete confidence. However, victims of sexual violence may request to law enforcement that their names not become a matter of public record. (Penal Code section 293.)

SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

No visitor on campus shall attend a college activity limited to college personnel without prior approval of the college president or his/her authorized representative. Any visitor on campus may attend a college event which is authorized as open to the public. (LACCD Board Rule 91202.) All visitors must adhere to the Code of Conduct, LACCD Board Rules, Chapter IX, Article VIII (“Conduct on Campus”), available at:

<http://www.laccd.edu/Board/Documents/BoardRules/Ch.IX-ArticleVIII.pdf>

College premises shall not be used later than 11:00 p.m., except upon special permission of the college. (LACCD Board Rule 7200.32.)

Los Angeles Harbor College is a public institution. During scheduled hours, its facilities are available for all current students, employees, and family members of employees. It is the College’s policy to keep all interior and exterior doors closed and locked to discourage unwanted entrance to College facilities. It is the responsibility of all College personnel, students, faculty, administrators and staff to ensure doors to the facilities they use are kept closed and locked at all times when the facility is not in use or has limited occupancy. Breaches of physical security jeopardize everyone’s personal safety and security, as well as the property of the college. Poor physical security practices invite unwanted entry. Los Angeles County Sheriff Deputies and Security Officers perform routine security checks of college facilities to ensure security measures. They also investigate and act as a catalyst to rectify security deficiencies.

Los Angeles Harbor College does not have any campus residences.

Los Angeles Harbor College addresses security considerations in maintaining campus facilities in the following ways:

1. Facilities staff regularly check and maintain lights located throughout campus.
2. Non-operative lights can be reported directly to any maintenance staff or by informing facilities.
3. All pathways are cleared of any obstructions by facilities.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Authority of the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department

The LACCD contracts with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to provide security services at Los Angeles Harbor College. The Sheriff's Department has authority to apprehend and arrest individuals involved in illegal activity on campus and areas immediately adjacent to the campus. The Sheriff's Deputies are peace officers as defined in Penal Code section 830.1. The Sheriff's Security Officers are public officers as defined in Penal Code section 831.4, and have received training pursuant to Penal Code section 832.

Crimes occurring on campus are investigated by the Sheriff's Department. The prosecution of criminal offenses, both felonies and misdemeanors, occurs at the Los Angeles Superior Court (for violations of state law) or the United States District Court, Central District of California (for violations of federal law). Sheriff's Department personnel work as appropriate with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and have access to national crime databases.

The Sheriff's Department maintains a daily crime log of criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents, which are reported to the Sheriff's Department.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting of Crimes to Law Enforcement

To ensure the safety of everyone on campus, Los Angeles Harbor College encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of crimes to the Sheriff's Department at 310-233-4600.

Professional Counselors

A professional counselor whose official responsibilities include mental health counseling to members of the Los Angeles Harbor College community and who is functioning within the scope of his/her license or certification is exempt from disclosing reported offenses to law enforcement, unless there is a legal obligation to disclose. Personal information from counseling records will not be revealed unless disclosure is required by law. (LACCD Board Rule 8302.10.) However, counselors may encourage victims to make a report to law enforcement.

The professional counselor exemption would apply to mental health counselors, such as licensed practitioners through the Student Health Center, but would not apply to academic counselors. Furthermore, to the extent an employee has a professional license, e.g., LCSW, MFT, etc., but is not employed in a role of a professional counselor, then that employee is not necessarily exempt from forwarding reports of crime to the Sheriff's Department.

PROGRAMS REGARDING SECURITY PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES

The Los Angeles County Sheriff Department has also designed a number of programs and workshops to inform and educate students about campus safety and security issues and procedures. These workshops are offered each semester on topics including personal safety awareness, safety tips, and campus awareness. At a minimum, Los

Angeles Harbor College tests the Emergency Preparedness Plan on an annual basis. Students, staff, and faculty have the opportunity to practice the established emergency procedures. At student orientation session, students are provided information about security procedures, programs offered, and ways to prevent crime on campus and that safety has to be everyone's responsibility.

Staff and faculty are informed of the college safety program during employee orientation sessions.

PROGRAMS REGARDING PREVENTION OF CRIMES

The Los Angeles County Sheriff Department offers to students, faculty, and staff crime prevention programs that are useful in the protection of property and contribute to the physical well-being of the campus community. The programs relate to aspects of crime prevention and personal safety and are arranged at the convenience of the persons interested in the information. The programs are designed to serve as a deterrent to criminal activity. All programs are arranged upon request and can be offered to specific College offices, departments, or organizations where applicable.

1. Personal Safety Program

The Los Angeles County Sheriff Department provides an escort program particularly during the evening hours, for people walking on campus to the parking lots. Students, faculty and staff are asked to walk with others when possible and to choose paths that are well lit.

2. New Student Orientation

Crime prevention materials are provided and questions answered during new student orientation meetings.

3. Blue Light Emergency Phones

Blue Light Emergency Phones are located in prominent locations on the campus. The Blue Light Emergency Phones connect callers directly to the Sheriff's Department, who in turn will respond to the location of the emergency.

4. Crime Prevention Presentations

Presentations are available through the Campus Public Safety Departments upon request. Call the appropriate number listed below for your campus.

5. All Faculty and Students are made aware of the following safety tips:

General:

1. Be aware! Recognize your vulnerability.
2. Report all suspicious persons, vehicles and activities to the Campus Safety

Department immediately, by using any campus blue light phone or by dialing 8888 from any campus phone.

3. Use the "buddy system" and watch out for your neighbor.
4. Keep your doors locked whenever you find yourself alone in a building.
5. If you see someone being victimized, get involved and notify the Sheriff Department.
6. Remember the location of emergency phones in academic buildings. Also, phones have been placed in various locations on campus. Inside building phones are silver in color. Outside phones are blue in color with "Campus Safety" marked on the side. Blue light phones will display a blue light at the top.

Walking:

1. Avoid traveling alone at night.
2. Confine walking to well-lit, regular traveled walks and pathways. Avoid shortcuts and keep away from shrubbery, bushes, alleyways, or any other areas where an assailant might be lurking.
3. Avoid the athletic fields after dark.
4. Do not accept rides from casual acquaintances.
5. When walking to your vehicle or residence, have your keys ready in hand.
6. When being dropped off by taxi or private vehicle, ask the driver to wait until you get inside.
7. If threatened by an approaching vehicle, run in the opposite direction. The vehicle will have to turn around in order to pursue you.
8. When getting out of a car, take a look around to make sure that you are not being followed.
9. If you think you are being followed, cross the street and, if necessary, keep crossing back and forth. If you are pursued, call for help and run to a campus building, business, or residence, and enlist the aid of a passerby, flag down a passing motorist, or as a last resort pull a fire alarm. Do anything that might attract attention or summon assistance.

MONITORING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OFF-CAMPUS

Los Angeles Harbor College does not have recognized off-campus locations of student organizations, such as off-campus housing facilities, and does not engage in monitoring of student criminal activity off-campus. However, students engaging in criminal activities off-campus, in conjunction with college-sponsored activities, may be subject to disciplinary action by Los Angeles Harbor College.

POLICY REGARDING POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ILLICIT DRUGS

The LACCD is committed to drug-free and alcohol-free campuses. Students and employees are prohibited from unlawfully possessing, using or distributing illicit drugs and alcohol on District premises, in District vehicles, or as part of any activity of the District or colleges of the District.

LACCD Board Rule 9803.19 prohibits the following: "Alcohol and Drugs. Any possession of controlled substances which would constitute a violation of Health and Safety Code section 11350 or Business and Professions Code section 4230, any use of controlled substances the possession of which are prohibited by the same, or any possession or use of alcoholic beverages while on any property owned or used by the District or colleges of the District or while participating in any District or college-sponsored function or field trip. "Controlled substances," as used in this section, include but are not limited to the following drugs and narcotics: (a) opiates, opium and opium derivatives; (b) mescaline; (c) hallucinogenic substances; (d) peyote; (e) marijuana; (f) stimulants and depressants; (g) cocaine."

Penalties

Federal and state laws regarding alcohol and illicit drugs allow for fines and/or imprisonment. Other legal problems include the loss of one's driver's license and limitations of career choices. A summary of federal penalties for drug related offenses are available at: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp3.shtml>

The federal Controlled Substances Act is available at:

<http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/index.html>

In addition to criminal prosecution, violators are also subject to disciplinary action by Los Angeles Harbor College. Student discipline actions may include the following: warning, reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, and/or expulsion. Employee discipline actions may include the following: verbal warnings, letters of reprimand, and notices of unsatisfactory service, suspensions, demotions, or dismissals.

Health Risks

Health risks associated with the abuse of controlled substances include malnutrition, damage to various organs, hangovers, blackouts, general fatigue, impaired learning, dependency, disability and death. Both drugs and alcohol may be damaging to the development of an unborn fetus. Personal problems include diminished self-esteem, depression, alienation from reality, and suicide. Social problems include alienation from and abuse of family members, chronic conflict with authority, and loss of friends, academic standing, and/or co- and extra-curricular opportunities. A description of various drugs and their effects is available

at: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/factsheets.shtml>

Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs

The Harbor College *Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP)* Program seeks to support students, faculty, and staff in creating and maintaining a campus environment that encourages and supports healthy lifestyles, preventing the misuse or abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. The ADAP Program provides the following services to the LAHC community: presentations, instruction, interventions, referrals, and tobacco cessation. The ADAP resource center is staffed by Dr. Bonnie Burstein and Amaryllis Hall and is available to students, faculty, and staff. The resource center offers both print and non-print materials for check-out. The ADAP campus locations are as follows: Life Skills Center Tech 118 & 215 - 310-233-4586, Health Center - Tech 119 310-233 -4520. Counseling Center - Student Services Administration Building 310/233-4299, Special Programs & Services – Tech 118 - 310-233-4620 or 233-4628. For Students with hearing impairments, please use our TTY line at 1/800-735-2929.

Resources for Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation

Description of drug or alcohol abuse education programs as required under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (20 U.S.C. 1011i). The Life Skills Center has available literature and is focusing on the Opioid Crisis in particular this year. Workshops on Harm Reduction, Treatment and Rehabilitation are offered in spring 2019.

The following counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation resources are available for the treatment of alcohol and drug dependence and abuse.

Los Angeles Community College District Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
<http://www.laccd.edu/Departments/HumanResources/Total-Wellness-Program/Pages/HR-ARFLbenefits.aspx> (800) 342-8111

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
www.ncadd.org (800) NCA-CALL

California Department of Health Care Services
<http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Pages/SUD-Services.aspx>
(800) 879-2772

Los Angeles County Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control
<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/sapc/>
(800) 564-6600

Alcoholics Anonymous
www.aa.org
(800) 923-8722

Cocaine Anonymous

www.ca.org
310-559-5833

Marijuana Anonymous
www.marijuana-anonymous.org
(800) 766-6779

Narcotics Anonymous
www.na.org
(800) 863-2962

Families Anonymous
www.familiesanonymous.org
(800) 736-9805

DISCLOSURES TO THE ALLEGED VICTIM OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR A NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE

Los Angeles Harbor College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report of the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by Los Angeles Harbor College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the request.

As defined by Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code, a “crime of violence” is “(a) an offense that has an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or (b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.”

DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

Allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are handled pursuant to the LACCD Board Rules, Chapter XV (“Prohibited Discrimination, Unlawful Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct (Title IX)”) and LACCD Administrative Regulation C-14 (“Procedures for Prohibited Discrimination, Unlawful Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct Complaints”), available at:

<http://www.laccd.edu/Board/Documents/BoardRules/Chapter%20XV.docx>

<http://www.laccd.edu/About/Documents/AdministrativeRegulations/C-14.docx>

Educational Programs and Campaigns to Promote the Awareness of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Los Angeles Harbor College provides the following educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and

stalking in workshops, orientation and Counseling courses such as Counseling 17 - College Success Skills. This topic, developed by the Department of Justice, is part of a 16-week class and is taught every semester. In addition, the Life Skills Center, the student mental health site on campus, offers workshops on these subjects. "Romance 101", taught yearly around Valentine's Day, addresses the need for individuals to develop an "early warning" system to detect whether prospective romantic partners could become obsessed or violent as the relationship develops. On Denim Day each year, the third Wednesday in April we offer programming on sexual assault, stalking, safe bystander responses and strategies to promote good listening and communication skills, moderation in alcohol consumption and common courtesy. Life Skills Center personnel have Title IX training and serve as Advocates for anyone wishing to report and seek justice for an incident of dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

The District prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These terms are defined by the Clery Act as follows:

- **Dating violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For purposes of this definition—(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. (34 C.F.R. § 668.46.)
- **Domestic violence:** (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—(A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred. (34 C.F.R. § 668.46.)
- **Sexual assault:** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting ("UCR") program (see below).
 - **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - **Sex Offenses:** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **A. Fondling** --The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - **B. Incest** --Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **C. Statutory Rape** --Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. (34 C.F.R. § 668.46, Appendix A.)
- **Stalking:** (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that cause a reasonable person to—(A) Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress. (ii) For the purposes of this definition—(A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property. (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. (34 C.F.R. § 668.46.)

Violations of the LACCD’s Prohibited Discrimination, Unlawful Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct Policy may also be criminal offenses under California law. The definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking under the California Penal Code are included in Appendix A at the end of this report.

The LACCD’s Prohibited Discrimination, Unlawful Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct Policy uses the following definitions:

- “*Dating Violence*” is included in Intimate Partner Violence, below. (C-14, Section II.I.)
- “*Domestic Violence*” is included in Intimate Partner Violence, below. (C-14, Section II.M.)
- The term “*Intimate Partner*” refers to a person with whom one has or had a close personal relationship that may be characterized by some or all of the following: the partners’ emotional connectedness, regular contact, ongoing physical contact and sexual behavior, identity as a couple, and familiarity with and knowledge about each other’s lives. Intimate Partner relationships include current or former:
 - spouses (married spouses, common-law spouses, civil union spouses, domestic partners)

- boyfriends/girlfriends
- dating partners
- ongoing sexual partners

Intimate Partners may or may not cohabit. Intimate Partners can be opposite or same sex. If the Alleged Victim and the Respondent have a child in common and a previous relationship but no current relationship, then by definition they fit into the category of former Intimate Partners. (C-14, Section II.R.)

- “*Intimate Partner Violence*” refers to behavior involving physical force or intimidation of such force, intended to hurt, damage, or kill an Intimate Partner, as defined above; this frequently arises in the form of Sexual Misconduct. (C-14, Section II.S.)
- “*Sexual Misconduct*” refers to non-consensual sexual activity, where clear, knowing, and voluntary Consent, as defined herein, both prior to and during the sexual activity is absent. Sexual misconduct includes “sexual harassment” as that term is defined herein.

1. Sexual Misconduct offenses include but are not limited to Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse, defined as:

- a. Any sexual penetration or intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal)
- b. However slight
- c. With any object
- d. By a person upon another person
- e. That is without Consent and/or by force
- f. Sexual penetration includes vaginal, oral or anal penetration by a penis, tongue, finger or object, or oral copulation by mouth or genital contact, or genital to mouth contact.
- g. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse includes but is not limited to rape, forced sodomy, forced copulation, or rape by foreign object.

2. Sexual Misconduct offenses also include Non-Consensual Sexual Contact, defined as

- a. Any intentional sexual touching
- b. However slight
- c. With any object
- d. By another person upon another person
- e. That is without Consent and/or by force.
- f. Sexual touching includes any bodily contact with the breasts, groin, genitals, mouth or other bodily orifice of another individual, or any other bodily contact in a sexual manner.
- g. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse includes but is not limited to sexual battery or threat of sexual assault.

3. In addition to those acts specified above, Sexual Misconduct also specifically includes Sexual Harassment, Stalking, Dating Violence,

Domestic Violence, and Intimate Partner Violence. (C-14, Section II.DD.)

- “*Sexual Violence*” refers to a forceful physical sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given Consent. (C-14, Section II.GG.)
- “*Consent*” when used regarding Sexual Misconduct matters refers to a mutual honest, direct agreement. Consent is never implied and cannot be assumed, even in the context of a relationship.

1. Consent must be:

- a. Informed (knowing)
- b. Voluntary (freely given)
- c. Active, (not passive)
- d. By clear words or actions, with regard to agreed-upon (sexual) activity, and
- e. Must indicate permission to engage in mutually agreed upon (sexual) activity.
- f. It must also be continuous throughout the sexual interaction.

2. Consent cannot be the result of:

- a. Force,
- b. Physical Violence,
- c. Threats,
- d. Intimidation,
- e. Coercion, including consideration of frequency, intensity, isolation and duration, or
- f. Incapacity as a result of drugs, alcohol, sleep, mental or cognitive impairment, injury, or other condition, which was or should have been known to the accused. Intoxication of the assailant shall not diminish the assailant’s responsibility for sexual assault or sexual misconduct.

3. The absence of “No” does not mean “Yes”. (C-14, Section II.H.)

- “*Stalking*” refers to a course of conduct (two or more acts), directed at a specific person, on the basis of actual or perceived membership in a protected class that is unwelcome, and would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking is defined as the repeated following, watching, and harassing of another person. Stalking may include legal, appropriate behavior such as sending someone flowers or waiting outside someone’s workplace for her/him to appear. However when these acts are coupled with an intent to instill fear or injury, they may be part of a pattern of stalking behavior. (C-

Harbor College provides safe and positive options for bystander interventions:

For Denim Day 2019 we will have several programs during the week of April 22, 2019 highlighting safe and positive options for bystander intervention. The Bystander Intervention Approach we teach recognizes that saying or doing something is not necessarily a single event by a single hero. In many situations, there are a variety of opportunities and numerous people who can choose to intervene. We suggest that people consider intervening in less extreme situations, such as saying something at a party when a man is harassing a woman (or *vice versa*) or supporting a family member when confronting an abusive relative. The idea is to build toward a creating a safe community and holding perpetrators responsible, addressing behaviors before sexual violence has been perpetrated.

In our presentation we review ways to increase the number of situations and the number of people who are willing to say or do something in the face of sexual violence by standing up and speaking out at earlier phases, like speech before it becomes action. Bystander programs represent an opportunity to influence individual decisions across a variety of our college communities, including sports communities. A common goal among bystander programs is developing ways to increase people's awareness of knowing when to intervene and how to do it safely and effectively and speaking out when the problem surfaces at an earlier stage.

FIVE STEPS TOWARD TAKING ACTION

1. Notice the event along a continuum of actions
2. Consider whether the situation demands your action
3. Decide if you have a responsibility to act
4. Choose what form of assistance to use
5. Understand how to implement the choice safely

Darley & Latane, 1968

The bystander approach offers opportunities to build communities and a society that does not allow sexual violence. It gives everyone in the community a specific role in preventing the community's problem of sexual violence.

...Banyard et al, 2004

Harbor College provides the following information regarding risk reduction:

Harbor College's prevention and awareness campaign for risk reduction and dating violence awareness includes a program in February each year: A Valentine's Day lecture/discussion/workshop entitled ***Romance 101: Healthy Love vs Toxic Love - Early Warning Signs, Red Flags & Tips for Dating Risk Reduction***. We provided information to students on how to recognize worrisome behaviors in potential dating partners. We discuss what early obsession with a relationship looks like and talked about the unusual intensity some individuals bring early to a relationship which may signal someone who can become abusive or violent later. We review signs like jealousy, possessiveness, domination/submission, power plays for control, blaming, manipulation

and pressure around sex due to fear, insecurity and need for immediate gratification. We include information designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction; increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety, and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. This program is open to all current students and employees for FLEX credit.

Harbor College provides the following ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all current students and employees:

- **Dating Violence** – Workshop on *Healthy Love vs Toxic Love & Tips* to avoid dangerous situations while dating. **(See above description of Workshop- 2/14/19)**
- **Domestic Violence – Clothesline Project** – Wednesday – 3/21/19; Interactive workshop- tee-shirts and handkerchiefs and paint available to describe various forms of domestic violence with literature provide describing each, instructions about obtaining restraining orders and finding shelter safely.

Breaking the Cycle Workshop - 4/19/19. A description of the cycle of domestic violence with discussion of different forms and literature provided describing different forms, instructions about obtaining restraining orders and finding shelter safely.
- **Sexual Assault & Stalking- April 24, 2019; Denim Day – Showing Films with Discussion and Q & A:**
 - *Searching for Angela Shelton, The Documentary* – That Breaks the Silence. An uplifting and multiple award-winning documentary, Searching for Angela Shelton, filmmaker Angela Shelton drives around the United States surveying other Angela Sheltons. She discovers that 70% of the Angela Sheltons she speaks to are survivors of rape, childhood sexual abuse and/or domestic violence.
 - *The Hunting Ground* - An expose of stalking & sexual assault on U.S. college campuses, their institutional cover-ups and the devastating toll they take on students and their families. Weaving together verite footage and first person testimonies, the film follows the lives of several undergraduate assault survivors as they attempt to pursue – despite incredible push back, harassment and traumatic aftermath – both their education and justice.

Please see our complete spring 2019 Workshop Schedule for descriptions of these events, programs and campaigns for prevention and awareness of all these important issues.

The LACCD EAP provides workshops on Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention to college employees on an annual basis. The emphasis is on awareness and prevention. The workshop for faculty and staff includes instruction on the effects of sexual violence in the workplace, a review of rights, and information on how to set boundaries in relationships and be an empowered bystander. The EAP program on Domestic Violence Awareness and Prevention covers creating and maintaining healthy relationships, domestic violence prevention training, strategies for maintaining personal safety, the

cycle of violence and a discussion of opportunities for prevention and intervention.

Procedures Victims Should Follow in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

Los Angeles Harbor College strongly encourages the timely reporting of crimes of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, so that evidence may be collected and preserved. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should contact the LACCD Title IX Coordinator, Cristy Passman at **(213) 891-2267** and/or *Dean of Student Services/Title IX Coordinators Dawn Reid (310) 233-4267 and Financial Aid Director Peggy Loewy-Wellisch at (310) 233-4321.*

You may also contact the following individuals on campus:

| Name | Title | Phone |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Sgt. Nikos Guskos | Sergeant/First Responder | 310-233-4600 |
| Deputy Bill Duncan | Deputy Sheriff/First Responder | 310-233-4600 |
| Dr. Luis Dorado | VP of Student Services | 310-233-4031 |
| Dr. Bonnie Burstein | Clinical Psychologist, Clinical Training Director, Life Skills Center | 310-233-4586 |
| Dean Dawn Reid | Dean/Title IX Co-Coordinator | 310-233-4267 |
| Peggy Loewy-Wellisch | Fin Aid/Title IX Co-Coordinator | 310-233-4127 |
| Joy Fisher | Chair of Counseling | 310-233-4033 |
| | | |
| Dean Dowty | Athletic Director | 310-233-4216 |
| | ASO Advisor | 310-233-4651 |
| | ASO President | 310-233-4651 |
| Van Chaney | Academic Senate President | 310-233-4345 |
| | | |

You may also contact the following helpful organizations off campus:

YWCA Sexual Assault Support: 1-877-Y-HELPS-U

Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center 310-319-4000

Rainbow Services (for domestic violence): 310-547-9343

Peace Over Violence: 310.392.8381

The Title IX Coordinator will inform the victim of his/her options to report the matter to either campus law enforcement or the local police department; be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses; and decline to notify such authorities. (See C-14, Section IX.A.) The Sheriff's Department on

campus may be contacted at: 310-233-4600.

The Title IX Coordinator will also inform the victim of legal and disciplinary options, including criminal prosecutions, civil action, and relevant District disciplinary processes. (C-14, Section IX.A.)

A victim is entitled to pursue independently civil remedies, including but not limited to injunctions, restraining orders, or other orders. (C-14, Section XIV.) Information regarding domestic violence restraining orders is also available at: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-domesticviolence.htm>

The District may also seek a temporary restraining order on behalf of an employee, if the employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual that can reasonably be construed to be carried out at the workplace. (Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8.)

Confidentiality of Victims and Other Necessary Parties

All persons involved in investigations of complaints shall have a duty to maintain the confidentiality of matters discussed, except as may be required or permitted by law, including the rules and regulations of the District. (C-14, Section V.) The Title IX Coordinator will inform law enforcement of an incident for Clery Act reporting purposes, without providing any personally identifying information (e.g., name) of the victim. (C-14, Section IX.A.)

Los Angeles Harbor College will maintain as confidential any accommodation or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Counseling, Health, Mental Health, Victim Advocacy, Legal Assistance, Visa and Immigration Assistance, Student Financial Aid and Other Services Available for Victims

On Campus:

| Name | Title | Phone |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Sgt. Nikos Guskos | Sergeant/First Responder | 310-233-4600 |
| Deputy Bill Duncan | Deputy Sheriff/First Responder | 310-233-4600 |
| Dr. Luis Dorado | VP of Student Services | 310-233-4031 |
| Dr. Bonnie Burstein | Clinical Psychologist, Clinical Training Director, Life Skills Center | 310-233-4586 |
| Dean Dawn Reid | Title IX Co-Coordinator | 310-233-4267 |
| Peggy Loewy-Wellisch | Financial Aid Director/Title IX Co-Coordinator | 310-233-4321 |
| Joy Fisher | Chair of Counseling | 310-233-4033 |
| | | |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Dean Dowty | Athletic Director | 310-233-4216 |
| | ASO Advisor | 310-233-4651 |
| | ASO President | 310-233-4651 |
| Van Chaney Carole Stevenson | Academic Senate President Nurse, Director of Health Center | 310-233-4345 310-233-4520 |

Off Campus:

YWCA Sexual Assault Support: 1-877-Y-HELPS-U

Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center 310-319-4000

Rainbow Services (for domestic violence): 310-547-9343

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The Title IX Coordinator will also inform the victim of legal and disciplinary options, including criminal prosecutions, civil action, and relevant District disciplinary processes. (C-14, Section IX.A.)

A victim is entitled to pursue independently civil remedies, including but not limited to injunctions, restraining orders, or other orders. (C-14, Section XIV.) Information regarding domestic violence restraining orders is also available at: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-domesticviolence.htm>

The District may also seek a temporary restraining order on behalf of an employee, if the employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual that can reasonably be construed to be carried out at the workplace. (Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8.)

Legal Assistance – South Bay Legal Aid - 310-214-7222

Visa & Immigration Services – Torrance Self-Help Center- 800- 433-6251

Requesting Changes to Academic, Transportation, and Working Situations or Protective Measures

Los Angeles Harbor College will provide victims written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.

Los Angeles Harbor College will comply with a victim's request for an academic situation change following an alleged offense, if such changes are reasonably available, and regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus law enforcement. For example, Los Angeles Harbor College may, consistent with Board policy, provide the option of taking a "withdrawal" or an "incomplete" grade.

The College President or his/her designee shall refer an Alleged Victim to the Title IX Coordinator if he/she experiences academic difficulties as a result of the sexual assault. The Title IX Coordinator, in cooperation with the Vice President of Academic Affairs and/or Student Services may provide temporary sanctions to alleviate the immediate impact of the sexual assault. The President shall also refer a non-student Reporting Individual to the Title IX Coordinator for assistance with workplace or immediate difficulties that may arise. (C-14, Section IX.C.)

Temporary sanctions shall be implemented by the Title IX Coordinator, as required to separate the Alleged Victim and Respondent. Such temporary sanctions may include moving one party to another section of the same class or to a different online location, providing the Alleged Victim with an escort across campus, or permitting the Alleged Victim to take exams in a different location from the Respondent and/or alleged offender and any similar action(s) intended to separate the parties and reduce the stress on them arising from the incident and allegations. (C-14, Section IX.D.)

Procedures for Disciplinary Action for Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

Complaints regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking at Harbor College should be directed to the Title IX Co-Coordinators Dean Dawn Reid – (310) 233-4267 or Peggy Loewy-Wellisch (310) 233-4321, such complaints are investigated by the District's Office for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.

A Compliance Officer shall complete an investigation and make a written report to the College President in 60 days. (C-14, Section X.A.) The College President shall send a summary of the Compliance Officer's report to the parties, and the Alleged Victim and Respondent have a right to make an oral statement to the College President within 15 days of receipt of the summary of the report. (C-14, Section X.B.)

The College President shall send a Written Decision to the parties. The Alleged Victim or Respondent may appeal within 15 days of the date of the Written Decision. The District's Board of Trustees may review the matter and act within 45 days; if 45 days have elapsed without action by the Board of Trustees, the Written Decision is considered the final District decision. In cases not involving employment, there is also a right to file a written appeal to the State Chancellor within 30 days after the final District decision is issued by the Board of Trustees, or the 45-day period has elapsed. (C-14, Section XI.)

If discipline is to be taken, the College President or his/her designee shall initiate the applicable disciplinary process within ten (10) business days of issuing the Written Decision, or, for good cause, as soon thereafter as is practical. (C-14, Section XII.)

Disciplinary Action for Students

Complaints involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking perpetrated by a student may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator. After the investigation by the Office for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, and subsequent Written Decision by the College President, LAHC may initiate student discipline consistent with the procedures for campus disciplinary actions in LACCD Board Rules, Chapter IX, Article XI (“Student Discipline”), available in its entirety at:

<http://www.laccd.edu/Board/Documents/BoardRules/Ch.IX-ArticleXI.pdf>

The Chief Student Services Officer or designee initiates student discipline appropriate to the misconduct, by sending a Notice of Charges and proposed disciplinary action. (Board Rule 91101.12.) Pending the conclusion of the disciplinary process, the Chief Student Services Officer or designee may also immediately suspend a student from all District locations in emergency situations to protect lives or property and/or to ensure the maintenance of order. (Board Rule 91101.11.)

For proposed suspensions less than 10 days, the accused may request a hearing before the Chief Student Services Officer or designee. The hearing before the Chief Student Services Officer or designee is scheduled within ten (10) days of the request. The Chief Student Services Officer or designee provides written notice of his/her decision within five (5) days of the hearing, and that decision is final. (Board Rule 91101.13.)

For proposed suspensions greater than 10 days or expulsions, the accused may request a hearing before a disciplinary hearing committee. The hearing before the committee is scheduled within ten (10) days of the request. The hearing committee issues its recommendation to the College President within five (5) days of the hearing. (Board Rule 91101.14.)

Within ten (10) days after receipt of the committee’s recommendation, the College President issues his/her decision. If the College President’s decision is to suspend a student, the decision is final. (Board Rule 91101.15.) If the College President’s decision is to recommend expulsion to the District’s Board of Trustees, the accused may submit an appeal of the College President’s recommendation within five (5) days. (Board Rules 91101.15, 91101.16.) The College President’s recommendation (and the appeal, if any) shall be immediately transmitted to the Chancellor. If the Chancellor does not accept the President’s recommendation for expulsion, the matter is returned to the college for further action. If the Chancellor accepts the President’s recommendation for expulsion, the expulsion matter is scheduled for consideration for the Board of Trustees at any regularly scheduled

meeting held within 30 days of the Chancellor's receipt of the recommendation. The Board of Trustees may confirm, modify, remand, or reject the Chancellor's recommendation, but the Board's action is final. (Board Rule 91101.17.)

Disciplinary Action for Employees

If the alleged perpetrator is a District employee, disciplinary action shall be pursued in accordance with state law, the LACCD Board Rules, the LACCD Personnel Commission, and/or any applicable collective bargaining agreement or memoranda of understanding. (C-14, Section XII.C.)

Standard of Evidence Used

The LACCD uses a "preponderance of evidence" standard. (C-14, Section XI.B.1.)

Possible Sanctions Following a Disciplinary Proceeding for an Allegation of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

Possible sanctions following a student disciplinary hearing include warnings, probation, suspension or expulsion from all of the District's colleges. (C-14, Section XII.D.)

Disciplinary action against employees shall include verbal warnings, letters of reprimand, notices of unsatisfactory service, suspensions, demotions, or dismissals. (C-14, Section XII.C.)

Range of Protective Measures That May Be Offered to Victims Following an Allegation of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

Temporary sanctions shall be implemented by the Title IX Coordinator, as required to separate the Alleged Victim and Respondent. Such temporary sanctions may include moving one party to another section of the same class or to a different online location, providing the Alleged Victim with an escort across campus, or permitting the Alleged Victim to take exams in a different location from the Respondent and/or alleged offender and any similar action(s) intended to separate the parties and reduce the stress on them arising from the incident and allegations. (C-14, Section IX.D.)

A Prompt, Fair, and Impartial Process

Proceedings arising from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.

Proceedings will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The Title IX Coordinator is

responsible for organizing training opportunities for administrators and other employees regarding Title IX sexual misconduct issues. (C-14, Sections III.B.2, III.B.3.)

The accused and accuser may have others present during a campus disciplinary hearing. (LACCD Board Rule 91101.14(c)(7).)

In cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, all parties (Respondent and Alleged Victim) must receive the same notifications, mailed at the same time, regarding all steps of the disciplinary process. They must all be given equivalent rights to be heard and access to an Advocate. All parties must be notified that disciplinary action is being taken, with specific details sufficient to ameliorate concerns of the person who was the object of the violations, subject to legal and District limitations related to the privacy of the parties. (C-14, Section XII.B.) (An “Advocate” is someone trained by a Title IX coordinator, and an Advocate’s assistance can include providing moral support as well as information regarding procedural issues, throughout the pendency of an investigation, through the last internal appeal. (C-14, Section II.A.))

When a student or employee reports to Los Angeles Harbor College that he/she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, Los Angeles Harbor College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student’s or employee’s rights and options.

INFORMATION REGARDING SEX OFFENDERS

Registered sex offenders must register with campus law enforcement within five working days of commencing enrollment or employment at Los Angeles Harbor College. (Penal Code section 290.)

Information regarding registered sex offenders may be obtained at the California Department of Justice, Office of Attorney General’s “Megan’s Law” website, at: <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

If you are doing a search on the Megan’s Law site for sex offenders residing in the local area, LAHC’s zip code is 90744.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Los Angeles Harbor College will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students and employees occurring on the campus. (Examples of such emergencies include outbreaks, extreme weather conditions, earthquakes, gas leaks, terrorist incidents, armed intruders, bomb threats, civil unrest, explosions, chemical or hazardous waste spills, etc.) More detailed information can be found in LAHC’s Emergency Response Guide at:

<http://www.lahc.edu/sheriff/Emergency%20Response%20Guide%20-20Harbor%20College.pdf>.

To report an emergency, please contact the Sheriff's Department at 310-233-4600 or use one of the blue emergency phones throughout the Campus.

Notification Procedures

Blackboard Notification System is the communication system used to alert all faculty, staff, and students of emergencies. All faculty, staff, and students will automatically be added to the system. When people added to the system, they will be sent a message which will give them an option to request removal from the system. A person can be removed at any time by sending a text to the system requesting removal. Blackboard can send both text messages as well as voice messages.

The College President and Vice Presidents will confer with the Sheriff's Dept. to determine whether an emergency exists and the appropriate response. However, nothing in this agreement precludes the Sheriff's Dept. from acting to ensure the safety of students, faculty, and staff.

The Sheriff's Dept. in collaboration with the President's Office, determines the content of the information in the emergency notification which is communicated through text messaging, PA system which is in each classroom and outside, email, website, social media outlets, as well as Sheriff's and Facilities personnel making direct verbal contact with students, faculty, staff and visitors.

Los Angeles Harbor College, taking into account the safety of the community, will immediately determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The entire campus community will be notified when there is a potential that a very large segment of Los Angeles Harbor College is threatened. The President and Vice Presidents, in collaboration with the Sheriff's Dept., will reassess the situation to determine whether additional notifications or updates need to be made.

Los Angeles Harbor College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Testing of Procedures

Los Angeles Harbor College conducts announced and unannounced tests of its emergency response and evacuation procedures. Announcements are made

through the PA system located within classrooms and outside which can be campus-wide or isolated to one area or one building. The 24-hour Blue Light emergency call box phones are checked on a weekly basis.

Los Angeles Harbor College publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures, in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized by PA system, text message, email, website, and verbal communication by Sheriff's and Facilities personnel.

Los Angeles Harbor College will document each test by recording a description of the test, the date the test was held, the time the test started and ended, and whether the test was announced or unannounced. Copies of test documentation are available from Facilities & Maintenance Operations.

Emergency Drills

The last emergency response and evacuation procedure test was the Great California Shakeout drill conducted on October 19, 2017. This year we will once again participate in the Great California Shakeout schedule for October 18, 2018.

**APPENDIX A
CALIFORNIA DEFINITIONS OF DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING**

**CALIFORNIA DEFINITION OF DATING VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
(Penal Code section 243(e)(1); Penal Code section 273.5)**

§ 243. Punishment for battery generally; Punishment for battery against specified officers or others

(a) A battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) When a battery is committed against the person of a peace officer, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, security officer, custody assistant, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, animal control officer, or search and rescue member engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, including when the peace officer is in a police uniform and is concurrently performing the duties required of him or her as a peace officer while also employed in a private capacity as a part-time or casual private security guard or patrolman, or a nonsworn employee of a probation department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, security officer, custody assistant, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, animal control officer, or search and rescue member engaged in the performance of his or her duties, nonsworn employee of a probation department, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(c)

(1) When a battery is committed against a custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a nonsworn employee of a probation department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a nonsworn employee of a probation department, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care, and an injury is inflicted on that victim, the battery is punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section

1170 for 16 months, or two or three years.

(2) When the battery specified in paragraph (1) is committed against a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, including when the peace officer is in a police uniform and is concurrently performing the duties required of him or her as a peace officer while also employed in a private capacity as a part-time or casual private security guard or patrolman and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, the battery is punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(d) When a battery is committed against any person and serious bodily injury is inflicted on the person, the battery is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

(e)

(1) When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that the defendant participate in, for no less than one year, and successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program, as described in Section 1203.097, or if none is available, another appropriate counseling program designated by the court. However, this provision shall not be construed as requiring a city, a county, or a city and county to provide a new program or higher level of service as contemplated by Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

(2) Upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, if probation is granted, the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(A) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(B) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order

to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. If the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property shall not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

(3) Upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, if probation is granted or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended and the person has been previously convicted of a violation of this subdivision or Section 273.5, the person shall be imprisoned for not less than 48 hours in addition to the conditions in paragraph (1). However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may elect not to impose the mandatory minimum imprisonment as required by this subdivision and may, under these circumstances, grant probation or order the suspension of the execution or imposition of the sentence.

(4) The Legislature finds and declares that these specified crimes merit special consideration when imposing a sentence so as to display society's condemnation for these crimes of violence upon victims with whom a close relationship has been formed.

(5) If a peace officer makes an arrest for a violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of this section, the peace officer is not required to inform the victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 836.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) "Peace officer" means any person defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2.

(2) "Emergency medical technician" means a person who is either an EMT-I, EMT-II, or EMT-P (paramedic), and possesses a valid certificate or license in accordance with the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.

(3) "Nurse" means a person who meets the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.

(4) "Serious bodily injury" means a serious impairment of physical condition, including, but not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement.

(5) "Injury" means any physical injury which requires professional medical treatment.

(6) "Custodial officer" means any person who has the responsibilities and duties

described in Section 831 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city or county or who performs those duties as a volunteer.

(7) "Lifeguard" means a person defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (d) of Section 241.

(8) "Traffic officer" means any person employed by a city, county, or city and county to monitor and enforce state laws and local ordinances relating to parking and the operation of vehicles.

(9) "Animal control officer" means any person employed by a city, county, or city and county for purposes of enforcing animal control laws or regulations.

(10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

(11)

(A) "Code enforcement officer" means any person who is not described in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 and who is employed by any governmental subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, and whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rules, regulations, or standards, and who is authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints.

(B) "Code enforcement officer" also includes any person who is employed by the Department of Housing and Community Development who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements pursuant to the Employee Housing Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 17000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the State Housing Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 17910) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 (Part 2 (commencing with Section 18000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Mobile home Parks Act (Part 2.1 (commencing with Section 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); and the Special Occupancy Parks Act (Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 18860) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code).

(12) "Custody assistant" means any person who has the responsibilities and duties described in Section 831.7 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city, county, or city and county.

(13) "Search and rescue member" means any person who is part of an organized search and rescue team managed by a government agency.

(14) "Security officer" means any person who has the responsibilities and duties described in Section 831.4 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city, county, or city and county.

(g) It is the intent of the Legislature by amendments to this section at the 1981-82 and 1983-84 Regular Sessions to abrogate the holdings in cases such as *People v. Corey*, 21 Cal. 3d 738, and, *Cervantez v. J.C. Penney Co.*, 24 Cal. 3d 579, and to reinstate prior judicial interpretations of this section as they relate to criminal sanctions for battery on peace officers who are employed, on a part-time or casual basis, while wearing a police uniform as private security guards or patrolmen and to allow the exercise of peace officer powers concurrently with that employment.

§ 273.5. Infliction of injury on present or former spouse, present or former cohabitant, present or former fiancé/fiancée, present or former dating partner, or parent of child; Punishment; Conditions of probation; Issuance of restraining order

(a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:

(1) The offender's spouse or former spouse.

(2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.

(3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.

(4) The mother or father of the offender's child.

(c) Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.

(d) As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, "strangulation" and "suffocation" include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.

(e) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.

(f)

(1) Any person convicted of violating this section for acts occurring within seven years of a previous conviction under subdivision (a), or subdivision (d) of Section 243, or Section 243.4, 244, 244.5, or 245, shall be punished by imprisonment in a

county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or five years, or by both imprisonment and a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(2) Any person convicted of a violation of this section for acts occurring within seven years of a previous conviction under subdivision (e) of Section 243 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(g) If probation is granted to any person convicted under subdivision (a), the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097.

(h) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any defendant convicted under subdivision (a) who has been convicted of any prior offense specified in subdivision (f), the court shall impose one of the following conditions of probation:

(1) If the defendant has suffered one prior conviction within the previous seven years for a violation of any offense specified in subdivision (f), it shall be a condition of probation, in addition to the provisions contained in Section 1203.097, that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 15 days.

(2) If the defendant has suffered two or more prior convictions within the previous seven years for a violation of any offense specified in subdivision (f), it shall be a condition of probation, in addition to the provisions contained in Section 1203.097, that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 60 days.

(3) The court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory imprisonment required by this subdivision shall not be imposed and shall state on the record its reasons for finding good cause.

(i) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (a), the conditions of probation may include, consistent with the terms of probation imposed pursuant to Section 1203.097, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to Section 1203.097.

(2)

(A) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

(B) For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. An order to make payments to a battered women's shelter shall not be made if it would impair the ability of the

defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. If the injury to a person who is married or in a registered domestic partnership is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse or domestic partner in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse or domestic partner for restitution to the injured spouse or domestic partner, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse or domestic partner and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse or domestic partner is exhausted.

(j) Upon conviction under subdivision (a), the sentencing court shall also consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family. This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison or county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

(k) If a peace officer makes an arrest for a violation of this section, the peace officer is not required to inform the victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 836.

CALIFORNIA DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

The California criminal statutes regarding sexual battery (Penal Code section 243.4), rape (Penal Code section 261), statutory rape (Penal Code section 261.5) and incest (Penal Code section 285) are included below. In addition, "consent" is defined and discussed in Penal Code sections 261.6 and 261.7, below.

For reference, Chapter 1 ("Rape, Abduction, Carnal Abuse of Children, and Seduction") of Title 9 ("Of Crimes Against the Person Involving Sexual Assault, and Crimes Against Public Decency and Good Morals") of the Penal Code (i.e., Penal Code sections 261 through 269) is included in its entirety below.

§ 243.4. Sexual battery; Seriously disabled or medically incapacitated victims

(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse,

is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(e)

(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant, the misdemeanor sexual battery shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amount of a fine above two thousand dollars (\$2,000) which is collected from a defendant for a violation of this subdivision shall be transmitted to the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, distributed to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing for the purpose of enforcement of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), including, but not limited to, laws that proscribe sexual harassment in places of employment. However, in no event shall an amount over two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be transmitted to the State Treasury until all fines, including any restitution fines that may have been imposed upon the defendant, have been paid in full.

(2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another

person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

(f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), "touches" means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

(g) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Intimate part" means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.

(2) "Sexual battery" does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.

(3) "Seriously disabled" means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.

(4) "Medically incapacitated" means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.

(5) "Institutionalized" means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.

(6) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.

(h) This section shall not be construed to limit or prevent prosecution under any other law which also proscribes a course of conduct that also is proscribed by this section.

(i) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.

(j) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

§ 261. Rape; "Duress"; "Menace"

(a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime,

that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(2) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(3) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.

(4) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(5) Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

(6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed,

or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

(c) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

§ 261.5. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor; Misdemeanor or felony violation; Civil penalties

(a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under the age of 18 years and an "adult" is a person who is at least 18 years of age.

(b) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(d) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

(e)

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an adult who engages in an act of sexual intercourse with a minor in violation of this section may be liable for civil penalties in the following amounts:

(A) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor less than two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(B) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(C) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least three years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(D) An adult over the age of 21 years who engages in an act of unlawful sexual

intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(2) The district attorney may bring actions to recover civil penalties pursuant to this subdivision. From the amounts collected for each case, an amount equal to the costs of pursuing the action shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and the remainder shall be deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Amounts deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund may be used only for the purpose of preventing underage pregnancy upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

§ 261.6. "Consent"; Effect of current or previous relationship

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, "consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289.

Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

§ 261.7. "Consent"; Communication to use condom or other birth control device

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

§ 261.9. Procuring sexual services of prostitute of specified age; Imposition and collection of fines

(a) Any person convicted of seeking to procure or procuring the sexual services of a prostitute in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 647, if the prostitute is under 18 years of age, shall be ordered by the court, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, to pay an additional fine in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(b) Every fine imposed and collected pursuant to this section shall, upon

appropriation by the Legislature, be available to fund programs and services for commercially sexually exploited minors in the counties where the underlying offenses are committed.

§ 262. Spousal rape

(a) Rape of a person who is the spouse of the perpetrator is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(2) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known, by the accused.

(3) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(5) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in apprising the existence of duress.

(c) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

(d) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of this section, the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

§ 263. Penetration

The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

§ 263.1. Legislative findings and declarations

(a) The Legislature finds and declares that all forms of nonconsensual sexual assault may be considered rape for purposes of the gravity of the offense and the support of survivors.

(b) This section is declarative of existing law.

§ 264. Punishment for rape; AIDS education fine; Punishment for rape of child or other minor

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), rape, as defined in Section 261 or 262, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(b) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates Section 261 or 262 with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section

1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

(c)

(1) Any person who commits rape in violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 upon a child who is under 14 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 9, 11, or 13 years.

(2) Any person who commits rape in violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(3) This subdivision does not preclude prosecution under Section 269, Section 288.7, or any other provision of law.

§ 264.1. Punishment for aiding or abetting rape

(a) The provisions of Section 264 notwithstanding, in any case in which the defendant, voluntarily acting in concert with another person, by force or violence and against the will of the victim, committed an act described in Section 261, 262, or 289, either personally or by aiding and abetting the other person, that fact shall be charged in the indictment or information and if found to be true by the jury, upon a jury trial, or if found to be true by the court, upon a court trial, or if admitted by the defendant, the defendant shall suffer confinement in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

(b)

(1) If the victim of an offense described in subdivision (a) is a child who is under 14 years of age, the defendant shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(2) If the victim of an offense described in subdivision (a) is a minor who is 14 years of age or older, the defendant shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(3) This subdivision does not preclude prosecution under Section 269, Section 288.7, or any other provision of law.

§ 264.2. Provision of "Victims of Domestic Violence Card"; Notice to local rape victim counseling center; Right to sexual assault victim counselor and another support person

(a) Whenever there is an alleged violation or violations of subdivision (e) of Section 243, or Section 261, 261.5, 262, 273.5, 286, 288a, or 289, the law enforcement officer assigned to the case shall immediately provide the victim of the crime with the "Victims of Domestic Violence" card, as specified in subparagraph (H) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (c) of Section 13701.

(b)

(1) The law enforcement officer, or his or her agency, shall immediately notify the local rape victim counseling center, whenever a victim of an alleged violation of Section 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 288a, or 289 is transported to a hospital for any medical evidentiary or physical examination. The hospital may notify the local rape victim counseling center, when the victim of the alleged violation of Section 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 288a, or 289 is presented to the hospital for the medical or evidentiary physical examination, upon approval of the victim. The victim has the right to have a sexual assault counselor, as defined in Section 1035.2 of the Evidence Code, and a support person of the victim's choosing present at any medical evidentiary or physical examination.

(2) Prior to the commencement of any initial medical evidentiary or physical examination arising out of a sexual assault, a victim shall be notified orally or in writing by the medical provider that the victim has the right to have present a sexual assault counselor and at least one other support person of the victim's choosing.

(3) The hospital may verify with the law enforcement officer, or his or her agency, whether the local rape victim counseling center has been notified, upon the approval of the victim.

(4) A support person may be excluded from a medical evidentiary or physical examination if the law enforcement officer or medical provider determines that the presence of that individual would be detrimental to the purpose of the examination.

§ 265. Abduction

Every person who takes any woman unlawfully, against her will, and by force, menace or duress, compels her to marry him, or to marry any other person, or to be defiled, is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

§ 266. Procurement

Every person who inveigles or entices any unmarried female, of previous chaste character, under the age of 18 years, into any house of ill fame, or of assignation, or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution, or to have illicit carnal connection with any man; and every person who aids or assists in such inveiglement or enticement; and every person who, by any false pretenses, false representation, or other fraudulent means, procures any female to have illicit carnal connection with any man, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 266a. Procurement by force or fraud; Prostitution and human trafficking; Punishment

Each person who, within this state, takes any person against his or her will and

without his or her consent, or with his or her consent procured by fraudulent inducement or misrepresentation, for the purpose of prostitution, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 647, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

§ 266b. Compelling an illicit relationship

Every person who takes any other person unlawfully, and against his or her will, and by force, menace, or duress, compels him or her to live with such person in an illicit relation, against his or her consent, or to so live with any other person, is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

§ 266c. Inducing consent to sexual act by fraud or fear

Every person who induces any other person to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation, or sodomy when his or her consent is procured by false or fraudulent representation or pretense that is made with the intent to create fear, and which does induce fear, and that would cause a reasonable person in like circumstances to act contrary to the person's free will, and does cause the victim to so act, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

§ 266d. Causing cohabitation for profit

Any person who receives any money or other valuable thing for or on account of placing in custody any other person for the purpose of causing the other person to cohabit with any person to whom the other person is not married, is guilty of a felony.

§ 266e. Acquiring prostitute

Every person who purchases, or pays any money or other valuable thing for, any person for the purpose of prostitution as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 647, or for the purpose of placing such person, for immoral purposes, in any house or place against his or her will, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

§ 266f. Selling prostitute

Every person who sells any person or receives any money or other valuable thing for or on account of his or her placing in custody, for immoral purposes, any person, whether with or without his or her consent, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

§ 266g. Procurement of wife by husband

Every man who, by force, intimidation, threats, persuasion, promises, or any other means, places or leaves, or procures any other person or persons to place or leave, his wife in a house of prostitution, or connives at or consents to, or permits, the placing or leaving of his wife in a house of prostitution, or allows or permits her

to remain therein, is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three or four years; and in all prosecutions under this section a wife is a competent witness against her husband.

§ 266h. Pimping

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who, knowing another person is a prostitute, lives or derives support or maintenance in whole or in part from the earnings or proceeds of the person's prostitution, or from money loaned or advanced to or charged against that person by any keeper or manager or inmate of a house or other place where prostitution is practiced or allowed, or who solicits or receives compensation for soliciting for the person, is guilty of pimping, a felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.

(b) Any person who, knowing another person is a prostitute, lives or derives support or maintenance in whole or in part from the earnings or proceeds of the person's prostitution, or from money loaned or advanced to or charged against that person by any keeper or manager or inmate of a house or other place where prostitution is practiced or allowed, or who solicits or receives compensation for soliciting for the person, when the prostitute is a minor, is guilty of pimping a minor, a felony, and shall be punishable as follows:

(1) If the person engaged in prostitution is a minor 16 years of age or older, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.

(2) If the person engaged in prostitution is under 16 years of age, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

§ 266i. Pandering

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who does any of the following is guilty of pandering, a felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years:

(1) Procures another person for the purpose of prostitution.

(2) By promises, threats, violence, or by any device or scheme, causes, induces, persuades, or encourages another person to become a prostitute.

(3) Procures for another person a place as an inmate in a house of prostitution or as an inmate of any place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed within this state.

(4) By promises, threats, violence, or by any device or scheme, causes, induces, persuades, or encourages an inmate of a house of prostitution, or any other place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed, to remain therein as an inmate.

(5) By fraud or artifice, or by duress of person or goods, or by abuse of any position

of confidence or authority, procures another person for the purpose of prostitution, or to enter any place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed within this state, or to come into this state or leave this state for the purpose of prostitution.

(6) Receives or gives, or agrees to receive or give, any money or thing of value for procuring, or attempting to procure, another person for the purpose of prostitution, or to come into this state or leave this state for the purpose of prostitution.

(b) Any person who does any of the acts described in subdivision (a) with another person who is a minor is guilty of pandering, a felony, and shall be punishable as follows:

(1) If the other person is a minor 16 years of age or older, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.

(2) If the other person is under 16 years of age, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

§ 266j. Procurement of child

Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available, or who offers to give, transport, provide, or make available to another person, a child under the age of 16 for the purpose of any lewd or lascivious act as defined in Section 288, or who causes, induces, or persuades a child under the age of 16 to engage in such an act with another person, is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of three, six, or eight years, and by a fine not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

§ 266k. Additional fines; Use for child sexual abuse prevention and counseling and to serve minor victims of human trafficking

(a) Upon the conviction of any person for a violation of Section 266h or 266i, the court may, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, order the defendant to pay an additional fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000). In setting the amount of the fine, the court shall consider any relevant factors including, but not limited to, the seriousness and gravity of the offense and the circumstances of its commission, whether the defendant derived any economic gain as the result of the crime, and the extent to which the victim suffered losses as a result of the crime. Every fine imposed and collected under this section shall be deposited in the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund to be available for appropriation to fund child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse victim counseling centers and prevention programs under Section 13837.

(b) Upon the conviction of any person for a violation of Section 266j or 267, the court may, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, order the defendant to pay an additional fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(c) Fifty percent of the fines collected pursuant to subdivision (b) and deposited in the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be granted

to community-based organizations that serve minor victims of human trafficking.

(d) If the court orders a fine to be imposed pursuant to this section, the actual administrative cost of collecting that fine, not to exceed 2 percent of the total amount paid, may be paid into the general fund of the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.

§ 267. Abduction of minor for prostitution

Every person who takes away any other person under the age of 18 years from the father, mother, guardian, or other person having the legal charge of the other person, without their consent, for the purpose of prostitution, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

§ 269. Aggravated sexual assault of child

(a) Any person who commits any of the following acts upon a child who is under 14 years of age and seven or more years younger than the person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child:

(1) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.

(2) Rape or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.

(3) Sodomy, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 286.

(4) Oral copulation, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 288a.

(5) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life.

(c) The court shall impose a consecutive sentence for each offense that results in a conviction under this section if the crimes involve separate victims or involve the same victim on separate occasions as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 667.6.

§ 285. Incest

Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

CALIFORNIA DEFINITION OF STALKING (Penal Code section 646.9)

§ 646.9. Stalking

(a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

(b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subdivision (a) against the same party, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(c)

(1) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 422, commits a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

(2) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under subdivision (a), commits a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

(d) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of a felony under this section to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290.006.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "harasses" means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

(f) For the purposes of this section, "course of conduct" means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."

(g) For the purposes of this section, "credible threat" means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included

within the meaning of "credible threat."

(h) For purposes of this section, the term "electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(i) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing.

(j) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under this section, it shall be a condition of probation that the person participate in counseling, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the counseling requirement shall not be imposed.

(k)

(1) The sentencing court also shall consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family.

(2) This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

(l) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.

(m) The court shall consider whether the defendant would benefit from treatment pursuant to Section 2684. If it is determined to be appropriate, the court shall recommend that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation make a certification as provided in Section 2684. Upon the certification, the defendant shall be evaluated and transferred to the appropriate hospital for treatment pursuant to Section 2684.