

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES & CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT (20 U.S.C. § 1092(F)) Clery Crime Statistics 2020-2022

California State University, Dominguez Hills – Carson, CA (Main campus)

Orthotics and Prosthetics Education Center – Los Alamitos, CA



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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMINGUEZ HILLS (CSUDH) ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Message from the President or Designee

California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH) is committed to assisting all members of the campus community in all aspects of safety and security. As part of this responsibility, this document is compiled in compliance with federal law (the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act); the 2008 Revision to the Higher Education Opportunity Act, and California Education Code section 67380, which informs members of the community of institutional policies concerning campus security (including University Police law enforcement authority, crime reporting policies, alcohol, and drug use, crime prevention, sexual assault and other matters of related importance); and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), which amends the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Campus Crime Statistics Act, commonly known as the Clery Act, under the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act provision (i.e., the Campus Save Act). The Annual Security Report (ASR) contains current security and safety-related policy statements, emergency preparedness and evacuation information, sexual assault prevention and crime prevention information, and information about drug and alcohol prevention programming. The ASR also contains statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings, or in property owned or controlled by California State University, Dominguez Hills; and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus. This report is available both online at <https://www.csudh.edu/rm/clery-act/annual-reports> and in person at the University's Office of the Clery Director.

Preparing the Annual Security Report

The Clery Director prepares this report with coordination from the University Police Department, University Housing, Student Conduct, Athletics, International Student Programming, the Office of Equity and Inclusion, Center for Advocacy, Prevention & Empowerment (CAPE), Student Life, and local law enforcement agencies with concurrent jurisdiction over the campus's Clery Geography. These partners provide crime statistics and policy information for Clery Act reportable crimes, hate crimes, and violations of state and local drug, liquor, and weapons laws occurring within Clery Geography where arrests or referrals for discipline were made, and it is a disclosure for the three most recent calendar years. These departments are also represented on the campus Clery Compliance Team (CCT) and have employees designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). CSAs use the Clery Reporting form found on our Risk Management's website to report Clery crimes. After the form is submitted with the necessary info, the information is directly and instantly sent to the Clery Director for review in case Clery disclosures are needed to be sent to the campus community. CSAs must promptly report allegations of Clery crimes that occur within a Campus' Clery Geography that are reported to them. A report may be a written or verbal disclosure made by any person to the CSA, including information shared with the CSA by witnesses or other third parties. CSA reports must include the following, if known: The crime that was reported and the information provided, the exact location where the reported crime occurred, The date and time the reported crime occurred, Any witness and perpetrator information. Victim information, unless the victim requests confidentiality (Employees may be required to share this information with other offices if they have responsibilities under other laws and policies including, but not limited to, Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse and Neglect, and CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic

Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation. In the event the victim does request confidentiality, enough information must be obtained and provided by the CSA about the criminal incident to prevent over-reporting or "double counting" of the incident.

By September 15th of each year, all enrolled students and employees receive an email notification, which includes a summary of the ASR content, availability, direct web link to access, and how to request a print copy. Prospective students and employees receive information regarding the report and availability from Admissions and Human Resources, respectively. CSUDH annually submits statistical data to the U.S. Department of Education, which publishes crime data for colleges and universities on their [Campus Safety and Security web site](#).

Compiling Crime Statistics

The statistics provide an overall picture of crime at CSUDH from January 1 to December 31 for 2020, 2021, and 2022. Clery Act crime statistics are classified and counted pursuant to the guidelines specified in the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, and The Handbook of Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 Edition, Washington, D.C., 2016 ("Clery Handbook") and separated by the following geographical areas:

- On campus;
- On-campus residential housing facilities;
- On public property (within and immediately adjacent to the institution);
- In or on non-campus property (either owned or controlled by the institution in direct support of or related to its education purposes; or a building or property owned or controlled by an officially recognized student organization not reasonably contiguous to the main campus).

Counting Hierarchy

When multiple offenses occur in a single incident, CSUDH uses the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule. Under this rule, when more than one Criminal Offense is committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense is counted. A single incident means the offenses were committed at the same time and place. Beginning with the most serious offense, the following list shows the hierarchy for Clery Act reporting:

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft

There are exceptions to using the Hierarchy Rule when counting Arson, Sexual Assaults, Hate Crimes, and VAWA Offenses. Under the following exceptions:

1. Count both the Sexual Assault and the Murder if Rape, Fondling, Incest or Statutory Rape occurs in the same incident as Murder.

2. Fondling is recognized as an element of Sexual Assault. Include a Sexual Assault as Fondling only if it is the only Sexual Assault. If Fondling occurs in the same incident as Murder, count both the Fondling and the Murder.
3. Always count Arson regardless of the nature of any other offenses committed during the same incident.
4. When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operations as the Arson offense, report the most serious offense along with the Arson.
5. Include incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of the Arson as Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Arson or Manslaughter by Negligence Arson

The Hierarchy Rule does not apply to Hate Crimes; all of the offenses committed in a multiple offense incident that are bias motivated are counted. For any Criminal Offense that is also a Hate Crime, statistics will indicate the offense and also the category of bias.

Clery Crime Statistics 2020 to 2022

California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH)

* A crime that occurred at an on-campus residential facility for students is reported in **both** the “On-Campus Total” and “On-Campus Residential” categories.

Murder/NonNegligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Rape

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	2	3	0	0
2021	0	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Fondling

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	1	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	5	7	0	0

Incest

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Statutory Rape

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	1	0	0
2022	0	1	0	0

Robbery

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	1	3	0	0

Burglary

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	2	14	1	0
2021	0	10	0	0
2022	1	16	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	0	2	0	0

Arson

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	1
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	2	2	0	0

Dating Violence

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

* California family code includes "(c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship." within its definition of domestic violence. Therefore, CSUDH is reporting all incidents of violence between persons in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature under the Clery category of Domestic Violence, rather than differentiating Dating Violence and Domestic Violence.

Stalking

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	4	0	0

Arrests for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	1	0	0

Arrests for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	6	0	1

Arrests for Alcohol Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	2	2	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	8	8	0	0
2022	1	1	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	1	1	0	0
2022	2	2	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

[2020] – There were no unfounded crimes.

[2021] – There were no unfounded crimes.

[2022] – There were no unfounded crimes.

Hate Crimes

[2020] – There were no reported hate crimes.

[2021] – There were no reported hate crimes.

[2022] – There were no reported hate crimes.

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Hate crimes includes any offense in the following group: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, sexual assault including rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin.

Hate crime reporting is considered for all Clery geography including on campus, residential facilities, noncampus buildings or property, and public property.

Procedures for Students and Others to Report Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies on Campus

To report a crime or other emergencies:

Contact University Police at (310) 243-3333 or dial 9-1-1 in an emergency, utilize one of the Blue Light emergency telephones located throughout campus, or contact a police officer on patrol. All crimes or suspicious activity/persons should be reported to the University Police immediately. Crime reports may also be made to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

A confidential "We Tip" line is also available at (310) 243-3980. "We Tip" is a source in which new students, current students, new employees, and current employees may use to report voluntarily and confidentiality. Any person may request confidentiality when reporting information to the UPD. Confidential digital reporting is also available through the University Police website. All and any crimes should be reported to the University Police for the purpose of making timely warning reports to the community and for disclosure in the annual crime statistics.

The Department will respond by taking the following action(s) as necessary:

- Dispatch a police officer(s) and/or the Los Angeles City Fire Department to the scene.
- Investigate the incident.
- Take appropriate action(s) to identify, apprehend, and prosecute the person(s) responsible.
- Notify or request the assistance of other law enforcement and/or other agencies and university resources when necessary; and/or,
- Make appropriate campus notifications.

Voluntary and Confidential Reporting

Individuals may make a voluntary, confidential report of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking through a form provided by the Office of Equity & Inclusion and available online at www.csudh.edu/equity/report-incident.

Confidential victim/survivor advocates and counselors at CSUDH are encouraged to inform individuals about reporting options, including the voluntary, confidential reporting option available as discussed in the above section. Confidentiality may be requested when reporting any crime to the UPD, victim/survivor advocates and counselors. CSUDH does not have pastoral counselors.

Pursuant to California Education Code section 67380(a)(6)(A), CSAs who receive reports from employees or students of a Part I violent crime, sexual assault or hate crime that occurred in an on or non-campus location as defined by the Clery Act, may not disclose to UPD or local law enforcement agencies the names of the victims or the alleged assailant, unless the victim consents to disclosing their name after being informed of their right to have their personally identifying information withheld. The name of the alleged assailant may be disclosed, however, if all the following conditions are met:

- The alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of students, employees, or the institution; and
- The immediate assistance of the local law enforcement agency is necessary to contact or detain the alleged assailant.

Note: all publicly available record keeping will be maintained without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about the victim.

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

Crime of Violence Disclosures

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

California Education Code section 67380(a)(6)(A)

Pursuant to California Education Code section 67380(a)(6)(A), Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) who receive reports from employees or students of a Part I violent crime, sexual assault or hate crime that occurred in an on or noncampus location as defined by the Clery Act, may not disclose to UPD or local law enforcement agencies the names of the victims or the alleged assailant, unless the victim consents to disclosing their name after being informed of their right to have their personally identifying information withheld. The name of the alleged assailant may be disclosed, however, if all of the following conditions are met:

- The alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of students, employees, or the institution; and
- The immediate assistance of the local law enforcement agency is necessary to contact or detain the alleged assailant.

Timely Warning Policy

This policy describes the procedures that will be used to provide members of the community with information to aid in preventing them from becoming victims of crimes posing a serious or ongoing threat to the Campus communities. It is intended to provide faculty, staff, and students with timely information about Clery reportable crimes occurring within the defined Clery Geography of their Campuses, and to comply with the Timely Warning requirements of the Jeanne Clery Act.

As required by the Clery Act, CSU Campuses will keep their Campus communities informed by providing a timely warning when appropriate.

- Upon receipt of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) report of a Clery crime on Clery Geography, a Timely Warning analysis shall be completed and documented by the Clery Director. The Clery Director shall have authority to delegate this responsibility as appropriate. It is not necessary to document the completed Timely Warning analysis for referrals to disciplinary action.
- If it is determined that the report includes a Clery crime on Clery Geography, the Clery Director and Chief of Police (or management designee) will confer to analyze the known pertinent facts to determine whether they constitute a serious or ongoing threat to the Campus community. The unavailability of the Clery Director shall not unduly delay the issuance of a Timely Warning.
- If a CSA report includes 1) a Clery crime 2) on Clery Geography and 3) a discernible serious or ongoing threat, a timely warning as described below shall be issued expeditiously.
- In the absence of any of these three elements, no timely warning will be issued.
- The Chief of Police (or the management designee) shall have ultimate authority and responsibility for determining whether to issue a Timely Warning.

Each reported incident must be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. All known factors shall be considered in the case-by-case analysis to determine whether a timely warning should be issued. No single factor should govern the decision regarding the issuance of a timely warning. Campuses are prohibited from circumventing a case-by-case analysis by issuing a blanket rule that timely warnings will be issued for all reports of any given Clery reportable crime. Requests from an outside law enforcement agency to refrain from issuing a timely warning is insufficient grounds on its own for not issuing or delaying the issuing of a timely warning, unless the Chief of Police concurs that by issuing a timely warning, an identified risk can be articulated that would compromise the law enforcement efforts of the outside agency investigating the crime to gather evidence and/or apprehend suspect(s).

The case-by-case analysis will involve reviewing relevant factors including, but not limited to, the following, if known:

- The timing of the report: shortly after the occurrence of the crime vs. days or weeks after the occurrence of the crime, i.e., a "cold report"
- Physical injury to the victim
- Use of weapons
- Forced entry used and/or tools used in commission of the crime.
- A suspect was arrested or incapacitated by injury.
- A suspect that is identified or otherwise can be located by law enforcement.

- A suspect that is out of the area
- A victim who fears for their safety from the suspect
- A clear modus operandi and/or pre-planning indicated.
- Multiple suspect(s) involved.
- A pattern of similar crimes was established.
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts, such as to gather evidence and/or apprehend suspect(s), if a warning was issued.

Additional Considerations

The Clery Director (or management designee) shall notify the Campus president, as soon as practicable, that a timely warning will be or has been issued.

The Chief of Police (or management designee) is responsible for collaborating with surrounding law enforcement agencies to encourage them to share information with University Police Department (UPD) about crimes reported to local law enforcement that occur in Clery Geography.

Nothing in this policy precludes Campuses from maintaining a Campus policy about informing, re-publicizing and/or sharing with the Campus community crimes or other informational notices, (e.g., traffic advisories, events, prevention information) the Campus deems may be of interest to the Campus community. Such a policy is separate and distinct from the Timely Warning Policy. Such notices must differ in appearance or be distributed in a manner that assures that members of the community understand such notices are different from a timely warning notification required by the Clery Act; members of the Campus community should not be misled to believe such notices are timely warnings.

Contents of a Timely Warning

When a timely warning is issued it shall be entitled "Timely Warning Crime Bulletin" and contain the following:

- A statement that reads, "This Timely Warning Bulletin is being issued in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act and the purpose is to provide preventative information to the Campus community to aid members from becoming the victim of a similar crime."
- Identify the Clery reportable crime that occurred (i.e., rape, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, etc.)
- The date, time, and location the crime occurred
- The date the Timely Warning Bulletin is issued
- Description of the suspect when deemed appropriate, and if there is sufficient detail. Only include a description of the suspect when the descriptors provided by the reporting party could reasonably lead to conclusive identification of the perpetrator(s)
- At least three preventative tips or points of information specifically related to the circumstances of the crime which occurred that could help others from becoming the victim of a similar crime
- The phone number of UPD and a statement encouraging community members to report all information about crimes to UPD
- If appropriate, the phone number of support services

The Timely Warning shall not include, under any circumstances, the name of the victim, or information so specific (i.e., specific address or dorm room number or floor) that would or likely could identify the victim of the crimes of Sexual Violence, Rape, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking. Timely Warning Bulletins should use gender-inclusive and culturally appropriate language and avoid victim blaming and bias language.

Methods of Distribution

Timely warnings will be distributed as quickly as possible in a manner that will likely reach the entire Campus community. Distribution methods vary from Campus to Campus and include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- All employee and student email distribution
- University website
- Public area video display monitors
- Hard copies posted on Campus building entrance doors
- Press Release

The Chief of Police is responsible for the decision to issue a timely warning (or a management designee in the absence of the Chief) and will confer with the Clery Director if one is designated by the campus and available, upon receiving a report of an incident reported to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) and/or UPD. The Chief of Police, with the Clery Director, if available, will complete a case-by-case analysis utilizing open communication and collaboration analyzing the reported crime, the known pertinent facts of a reported incident, and determine whether the incident meets all of the following factors: 1) is a Clery reportable crime; 2) occurred in Clery defined geography; and 3) poses a serious or ongoing threat to the community.

If it is determined that any of the three factors are not met, then no timely warning will be issued. If it is determined that all three factors are met, the Chief of Police (or management designee in the absence of the Chief) will determine the content of the timely warning bulletin, disseminate the timely warning expeditiously in a manner likely to reach the entire campus community utilizing one or more, and not limited to, the following methods to issue the timely warning bulletin:

- Method A: All employee and student e-mail distribution
- Method B: University website
- Method C: Public area video display monitors
- Method D: Hard copies posted on-campus building entrance doors

This list is not intended to be exhaustive or intended to prioritize the method of distribution. The Chief of Police will confer with the Clery Director (or management designee), if available, to determine the most appropriate method(s) to distribute a Timely Warning. In the absence of the Clery Director (or management designee), the Chief of Police will determine the appropriate method of distribution. Campuses are required to maintain a list of the methods of distribution for timely warnings and include said list in the Campus's Annual Security Report.

Emergency Notification Policy

This policy describes the procedures that will be used to immediately notify the Campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees occurring on the Campus, as required by the Clery Act.

Any member of the Campus community with information believed to constitute a significant emergency or a dangerous situation that poses an imminent or immediate threat shall report the information to University Police Department (UPD) and/or by calling "911." Examples include, but are not limited to, the following types of incidents:

- Severe weather warning (e.g., flash flooding, tsunami, hurricane, etc.)
- Environmental emergency within an on-campus facility (e.g., hazardous chemical spill, fire, earthquake, building collapse)
- Criminal activity with an imminent threat to Campus community (e.g., active shooter, murder, fleeing suspect with a weapon)
- Public Health Emergency (e.g., measles outbreak, swine flu outbreak, etc.)

Once UPD has received the report, the Chief of Police (or management designee) will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, confer with any appropriate public official (e.g., fire chief, health department) and any Campus officials responsible for managing the on-campus emergency, if available, to confirm both: 1) a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists impacting on-Campus geography; and 2) the emergency or dangerous situation poses an immediate or imminent threat to members of the on-campus community. This confirmation process may include, but is not limited to, visual observation, officer investigation, the assistance of key Campus administrators, local or Campus first responders, and/or official government reporting through agencies such as the National Weather Service.

If neither of the above factors are met, no emergency notification is required. If it is determined that both of the above factors are met, then an emergency notification as described below shall be issued. The Chief of Police (or management designee) will confer with the Clery Director, if available, to prepare the content of the notification and determine which members of the Campus community are threatened and need to be notified. The content of the message will be developed based on a careful but swift analysis of the most critical facts.

Once the notification is prepared, the Chief of Police and/or the Clery Director (or their management designees) will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, transmit the emergency notification unless doing so would delay the ability to mitigate and/or contain the emergency, including the ability to provide immediate, life saving measures. If an emergency notification is issued, a timely warning is not required for the same incident.

Contents of the Emergency Notification

The emergency notification shall contain the following information:

- A statement as to what the emergency or dangerous situation is, in specific terms (e.g., chemical spill, active shooter, building fire)
- A statement providing direction as to what actions the receiver of the message should take to ensure their own safety
- A statement as to where or when additional information may be obtained

The Chief of Police and/or Clery Director (or management designees) will provide updates to the emergency notification with pertinent updates or direction to persons for their safety when new information becomes available. Updates will be provided in regular intervals until the emergency has been mitigated or no longer poses an imminent threat, e.g., fire is out, and building has re-opened.

Methods of Distribution

Emergency Notifications will be distributed as quickly as possible in a manner that will likely reach the segment(s) of the on-campus community threatened by the emergency. Segmentation will be considered by the Chief of Police (or management designee) by evaluating which persons are likely to be at risk based on the circumstances at the time and notifying those persons.

Segmentation should not be considered if making this determination would delay issuing the emergency notification. The Chief will determine if notification to the larger community is appropriate. Distribution methods, including distribution to the larger community, vary from Campus to Campus and depending on the nature of the emergency, may include:

- A Campus mass notification system, including but not limited to phone, Campus email, or text messaging. Systems should provide currently enrolled students, faculty and staff the ability to adjust their subscription preferences to select multiple contact methods from text messages, emails and phone calls, or if desired, to 'opt out' of the service and not receive any notifications
- Audio/visual message boards
- Audible alarms/sirens
- Campus public address systems
- In person or door-to-door notifications in a building or residence halls
- Local media
- Social media
- Other means appropriate under the circumstances, which campuses shall disclose in their ASRs as applicable.

Testing and Evacuation System

Testing of the Emergency Notification System and evacuation will be done at least once annually. The Tests may be announced or unannounced. Tests must be scheduled, contain drills, exercises and appropriate follow-through activities, and be designed for assessment and evaluations of emergency plans and capabilities. However, the campus emergency response and evacuation procedures will be publicized in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. Each Test will be documented to include a description of the exercise, the date of the Test, the start and end times of the Test, and whether the Test was announced or unannounced. The [California State University Emergency Management policy](#) describes these Tests and defines responsibility for their completion. A copy of the documentation will be provided to the Clery Director.

Student and employees who need information on how to add contact information to be included for emergency notification (Toro Alerts) or to remove information and "opt out" of notifications on personal devices should visit <https://www.csudh.edu/Assets/csudh-sites/dhpd/emergency-preparedness/toroalert-instructions-new.pdf> or call the campus Emergency Manager at (310) 243-2751 for assistance. Non-State employees should visit <https://www.csudh.edu/Assets/csudh-sites/dhpd/emergency-preparedness/toroalert-signup-form-new.pdf> to sign up for Toro Alerts. The Chief of Police or the Clery Director, if one is designated, or in their absence, the management designee(s) will provide follow-up notifications and information until the emergency is mitigated and no longer poses a threat. If an emergency notification is issued, a timely warning will not be issued to the community for the same incident.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities, and Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The CSUDH Police Department provides 24-hour patrol of university property, including academic and administrative buildings, parking lots, and residence halls. Security and safety conditions on campus are continually evaluated by University Police Department personnel. Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests, and visitors, Monday through Saturday until 10 p.m., and as certain special events dictate. The University recognizes that there will be some need for after-hours and weekend access to buildings. Anyone working late or on weekends should notify the University Police Department. Furthermore, to get access to buildings, Facilities Services provides key and fob access to employees upon written authorization of the employee's manager. If a person needs access to a specific room/building, they fill out a key request and get it approved by their supervisor/manager. That supervisor/manager then submits the paperwork to the Lock Shop. If the keys that are being requested are grandmasters and unlock many doors/buildings, then they require a VP to also sign off. Prior to separation from university employment or any other activities for which key and fob access is granted, all such items must be returned in compliance with campus procedures. Some offices, labs, computer rooms, and other areas of campus have alarms. All staff and faculty are encouraged to secure offices and classrooms. Access to University housing apartments is limited to residents, their guests, and University staff. (Inventory consists of apartment style and traditional residence hall). Phase 3 (Residence Hall) has open access via the main entrance at the front desk: 8AM-5PM. Keycard accessible: 5PM-8AM. Phase 1 & 2 (Apartments) are keycard accessible 24/7 and only residential student keycards are used. Currently, there is a guest restriction in place for outside guests when it comes to all phases of housing.

On a as needed basis, Facility Services electric shop performs repairs and maintains all power supplied to the entire campus, which includes the main campus and student housing building. Electrical shop maintains all light fixtures and all electrical services required to power building equipment. The Central Plant makes rounds to see if any repairs and maintaining needs to be done for the campus buildings, walkways, roadways, and general infrastructure, and performs other related safety inspections. This is done on a daily, monthly, and annual basis, depending on the frequency detailed for each area. Daily or as needed, Facilities Services lock shop manages the campus master key system. The lock shop maintains campus door locks, new electronic locks, standard keyed locks, office file cabinets, drawers, padlocks, etc. The lock shop also removes broken keys, completes core changes, and provides lock set repairs. Also handles issues related to automatic door initial response problems, completes door closure repairs, completes repairs to building exit door hardware, and conducts preventive maintenance. Batteries contained in electronic locks are changed out on biannual basis.

Systemwide Law Enforcement Policy, Law Enforcement Authority

Persons employed and compensated as members of a California State University police department, when so appointed and duly sworn, are peace officers. However, such peace officers shall not exercise their powers or authority¹ except (a) at the headquarters or upon any campus of the California State University and in an area within one mile of the exterior boundaries of each campus or the headquarters, and in or about other grounds or properties owned, operated,

¹ Including the authority to make arrests.

controlled, or administered by the California State University, or by trustees or the state on behalf of the California State University, and (b) as provided in Section 830.2 of the Penal Code.

The arrest authority outside the jurisdiction of the CSU Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.2(c); Penal Code § 836):

- a. When the officer has probable cause to believe the person committed a felony.
- b. When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape.
- c. When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized even if not committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses and there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape or the arrest is mandated by statute.
- d. When authorized by a cross jurisdictional agreement with the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made.
- e. In compliance with an arrest warrant.

On duty arrests will not generally be made outside the jurisdiction of this department except in cases of hot or fresh pursuit, while following up on crimes committed within the State, or while assisting another agency.

On duty officers who discover criminal activity outside the jurisdiction of the State should, when circumstances permit, consider contacting the agency having primary jurisdiction before attempting an arrest.

California State University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of crime. All members of the Campus community are encouraged to promptly contact the UPD and/or other appropriate police agencies when they have been the victim of, or have witnessed criminal actions, including when the victim of crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

It is the policy of the CSUDH Police Department to comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws. In keeping with this requirement, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) has been crafted with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The MOA establishes agreed upon jurisdictional boundaries and procedures for criminal investigations that occur on campus. The Department prepares and submits a monthly Uniform Crime Report to the California Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department also enters reported stolen vehicles and property with serial numbers into the National Crime Information Center computer, allowing for recovery throughout the United States.

As an active member of the criminal justice system, the University Police Department interacts and cooperates with other state and local law enforcement agencies. Cases are filed with the Los Angeles County District Attorney. Information may also be given to the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs for internal judicial process involving students.

The University requests that all crimes or suspected crimes be reported accurately and promptly to the University Police Department and/or the appropriate law enforcement agency where the crime occurred, to include when the victim elects to or is unable to make a report.

Two police investigators are assigned full-time to follow up on crime and incident reports. They are responsible for follow-up investigations, apprehending suspects, recovering property, preparing cases for filing, and making crime prevention recommendations.

There are very limited circumstances in which investigators of the University Police Department may remove reports of crime that have been determined as "unfounded." "Report Unfounded" shall only be indicated within the department's records management system when:

The crime or incident alleged in the original report did not occur or did not occur in the Department's jurisdiction. The same crime or incident has been reported more than once. (The most accurate and thorough crime report shall be retained. Any additional report should be unfounded).

"Specific intent" is a necessary element of the original crime, and the district attorney, city attorney or Investigations Unit commander determines those investigative efforts have failed to prove that specific intent exists.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

Members of the CSUDH community must take responsibility for their own personal safety, the safety of others, and their property (when possible), as they do when away from the University. Members of the community are strongly encouraged and reminded by the University Police to:

- Promptly report all crimes and suspicious persons or activity to University Police.
- Always be aware of your personal safety and your surroundings.
- Never leave your property unattended and lock windows to your car, office, and residence.
- Keep all valuables with you or leave them at home.
- Walk on well-traveled pathways and in well-lit and populated areas. Walk with friends or groups when possible.
- Call the University Police for a safety escort if you feel afraid or need to walk in isolated areas or at times when areas are unpopulated or closed.
- Engrave owner identification numbers onto electronics and items of value and keep a list of serial numbers and description of property and provide it to the Police in the event your property is stolen.
- Use the internet wisely and never send money or provide personal identifying information, credit card information, or bank information to someone you do not know or to a company or person you did not initiate contact with on your own (such as Airlines, Department Stores, Amazon, etc.).

CSUDH offers safety awareness training which is provided during all New Student Orientations and New Employee Orientations. Additionally, all students and employees are encouraged to attend the "Stay Safe" Town Hall meeting that is presented each semester.

NOTE: Even if the incident, absent the element of specific intent, is still a crime, the original report shall be reclassified to that crime. All reported Clery crimes determined as "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from the reported crime statistics are disclosed within the Crime Statistics section of this Annual Security Report.

Program Type	Frequency/ Availability	Conducted By	To Whom	Description
New Student Orientation	Each Semester	UPD	New and Transfer Students	General crime prevention and

				emergency preparedness.
Online Get Inclusive Mandatory Training for students	Every year	Office of Equity & Inclusion	All students	All students must participate in the annual Get Inclusive Title IX compliance training once per year.
New Employee Orientation	Once a month	UPD/ Office of Equity & Inclusion/HR	New Employees	General crime prevention and emergency preparedness. Title IX information.
Online CSU's Sexual Misconduct Prevention Program (Title IX) for employees	Every year	Office of Equity & Inclusion	All employees	All employees must complete the Title IX compliance training once per year.
Campus Safety Town Hall meeting	Once a semester	UPD/Emergency Management	Students/Faculty/Staff	Meeting addresses actions to take in event of active shooter, general crime prevention and emergency preparedness
R.A.D Self Defense for Women	Once a semester	UPD Staff	Campus Community (females)	Rape Aggression Defense system: Awareness, prevention, risk reduction, basic hands-on defense.
Safety Escort Service	Spring/Fall Semesters	UPD	Campus Community	Student safety escorts for the campus community.
Anti-Hazing Workshop	6 to 8 times - Spring/Fall Semesters	Office of Student Life	All Sorority & Fraternity	Reviews the campus anti-hazing policy, alcohol policy, Title IX regulations and more
Take Back the Night/Sexual Assault Awareness	Annually (April)	Women's Resource Center	Campus Community	Various events on campus raise awareness of crimes against women. March around

				campus to end crime and violence.
Toros Take Action: Preventing Sexual Assault	As requested by student organizations and departments	Center for Advocacy, Prevention, and Empowerment	Campus Community	Participants learn to identify behaviors that can lead someone to commit sexual assault and strategies on how to stop these behaviors.
Little Black Dress Campaign Ambassador Workshop	As requested by student organizations and departments	Center for Advocacy, Prevention, and Empowerment (CAPE)	Campus Community	Students are invited to participate in workshops aimed at preventing sexual assault and design a dress to wear in support.
Empowerment Self-Defense Workshop	1-2 times per year	Center for Advocacy, Prevention, and Empowerment (CAPE)	Campus Community	Empowerment Self-Defense (ESD) aims to empower by building confidence and providing de-escalation techniques. Participants rediscover tools to trust their intuition, set boundaries and build emotional and physical safety. This workshop will include physical movement. However, modifications will be provided to ensure accessibility.
Intimate Partner Violence and the Workplace	As requested by departments.	Center for Advocacy, Prevention, and Empowerment (CAPE)	Campus Employees.	Information about how intimate partner violence (IPV) impacts the workplace and strategies on how to support a co-worker.

Supporting a Friend in an Abusive Relationship	As requested.	Center for Advocacy, Prevention, and Empowerment (CAPE)	Students	Information about how abusive relationships may be impacting friends and how to support them.
"We Believe": Student Assistant Training	Late summer for R.A.'s and as requested for other campus departments.	Center for Advocacy, Prevention, and Empowerment (CAPE)	Student Assistants	Information about how interpersonal abuse (sexual assault, intimate partner abuse and stalking) impacts students and how to support someone experiencing abuse.
Criminal Justice Class Guest Speaker	Spring/Fall Semesters	Chief Velez	Police Administration Students	Guest speaker on campus crime prevention followed by Question-and-Answer Session.

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity at Noncampus Locations of Student Organizations

There are no Noncampus residential locations permanently owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations. UPD will send letters to collect information about crimes reported to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over noncampus locations that are controlled intermittently or on an occasional basis, and discloses the information obtained in its crime statistics. For crimes occurring at off-campus locations, the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in that area should be contacted. UPD does not actively patrol or monitor criminal activity in real time at any noncampus locations owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations.

Possession, Use, Sale and Enforcement of Federal and State Alcohol and Drug laws

University Police Officers enforce laws regulating the use of alcoholic beverages and underage drinking. CSUDH is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy environment for the campus community. Alcohol and other drugs should not interfere with the University's educational mission. All CSUDH students, faculty members, staff members, and administrators are subject to local, state, and federal laws regarding the unlawful possession, distribution, or use of alcohol or illegal drugs.

[Presidential Memorandum PM99-04](#), Section 5 outlines campus policy on alcohol and drugs: The unlawful manufacture, distribution (by either sale or gift), dispensing, possession or use of alcohol or a controlled substance is prohibited anywhere on the campus of California State University, Dominguez Hills. Actions that will be taken against those who violate this prohibition are delineated elsewhere in this policy. For this policy, the term "controlled substance" has the meaning given such term in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) and includes, but is not limited to, marijuana, cocaine, cocaine derivatives, heroin, "crack,"

amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD, PCP, and substances typically known as “designer drugs” such as “ecstasy” or “eve.” Possession of paraphernalia associated with the illegal use, possession, or manufacture of a controlled substance is also prohibited. The illicit use of alcohol is also included in this policy.

Policy Goal: CSUDH has a responsibility to maintain an educational environment conducive to academic achievement. The prohibition of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse helps to assure students, faculty and staff, visitors, and guests that the university is exercising this responsibility.

Policy Statement: The unlawful manufacture, distribution (by either sale or gift), dispensing, possession, or use of alcohol or a controlled substance is prohibited anywhere on the campus of CSU Dominguez Hills (except possession within the privacy of individual living units in University Housing for residents 21 years of age and older). Actions that will be taken against those who violate this prohibition are delineated elsewhere in this policy.

For this policy, the term-controlled substance has the meaning given such term in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) and includes, but is not limited to, marijuana, cocaine, cocaine derivatives, heroin, "crack" cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD, PCP, and substances typically known as "designer drugs" such as MDMA (commonly known as Molly or Ecstasy). Possession of paraphernalia associated with the illegal use, possession, or manufacture of a controlled substance is also prohibited. The illicit use or abuse of alcohol is also included in this policy.

Authority: The President has designated the Vice President for Enrollment Management and Student Affairs to act in all matters pertaining to the enforcement of this policy regarding students; the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs to act in all matters pertaining to the enforcement of this policy regarding faculty; and the Vice President for Administration and Finance to act in all matters pertaining to the enforcement of this policy for all other employees. In all cases of alleged violations of this policy, the State University Police Chief will be contacted. The authority of the University President supersedes that of all other authorities, excluding the State University Police.

Disciplinary Actions and Penalties: Disciplinary action imposed by the university will not be in lieu of penalty, fines, or imprisonment imposed through the legal system.

Disciplinary action for students, which may include penalties up to and including expulsion, will comply with procedures established in [CSU Executive Order 1098](#).

For employees, appropriate personnel action will be taken within 30 days, and may include penalties up to and including termination. Disciplinary action for employees will be conducted in accordance with current collective bargaining agreements and HEERA procedures.

Dissemination: Under this policy, there will be an annual distribution of the following information by Enrollment Management and Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, and Administration & Finance to each student and employee:

1. A statement of standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, the use or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students and employees on CSUDH property;
2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;

3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol;
4. A description of drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation programs available to students and employees.
5. This institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of these sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct.
6. The campus alcohol statement is available at the campus website www.csudh.edu.

All new employees will be notified of this policy at the time of employment as well as annually.

Evaluation: A biennial review of this policy and related programs will be conducted by the Office of Student Life; Procurements, Contracts, Logistical and Support Services; Vice President for Enrollment Management and Student Affairs; Foundation; Student Union; the Campus Alcohol and Awareness Coordinating Team; State University Police; and University Housing to:

1. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to programs if they are needed; and;
2. Ensure that the policy and its disciplinary processes and sanctions required by paragraph IV are consistently enforced.

Alcohol: The purpose of the policy is to regulate the possession and consumption of alcohol on campus by members of the University Community and by recognized University organizations and departments. The privilege of consuming beer or wine is extended with the expectation that these activities are to be held under conditions which complement the orderly operation of the University. Off campus groups and organizations contracting with the University for use of facilities are also subject to these regulations.

The possession, sale, and serving or use of distilled spirits on campus is always prohibited except within the privacy of individual living units in University Housing. The possession, sale, serving or use of beer or wine on campus is also always prohibited, except as allowed under the alcoholic beverage license managed by the CSUDH Foundation Campus Dining Services or within the privacy of individual living units in University Housing.

The use of alcoholic beverages must follow California state law and is strictly limited to persons 21 years of age or older. The possession, transportation, and/or consumption of alcohol by individuals under 21 years of age is strictly prohibited. Students who are 21 or older may consume alcohol within the privacy of their own room or apartment and without the presence of a minor. In such cases, the doors must be closed and all other policies governing noise and other common courtesies must be followed. No one, regardless of age, may have an open container of alcohol in a public area of the campus, including grounds and parking lots, at any time. No kegs or other communal sources of alcohol are permitted in or around University Housing. It is not appropriate within any Housing facility to plan, host, or attend any group event or activity, which includes alcohol use.

University Housing residents are responsible for their own actions as well as the actions of their guest(s). University Housing residents are given a University Housing Handbook and are responsible for the information contained within that handbook. This handbook is available at the "A" building in University Housing.

Drugs: The University Police strictly enforce Federal and State laws, as well as the University's zero-tolerance policy, for possession, use and sale of illicit drugs. Violators are subject to university discipline, criminal prosecution, and removal from university housing. Students found in violation of university alcohol, drug and weapons policies may be subject to academic probation, suspension, or expulsion. Parents or guardians may be notified about any disciplinary violation involving alcohol or a controlled substance which has been committed by a student who is under the age of 18. Employees found in violation are subject to disciplinary sanctions, up to and including termination.

Federal law, state law, and University policy prohibit the solicitation, procurement, sale, or manufacture of narcotics or controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law. Any student known to be possessing, using, or distributing drugs is subject to serious University disciplinary action and arrest under federal and state laws. Students suspected of using drugs (because of odor, behavior or by information brought to the attention of staff) will be documented and subject to a disciplinary action.

Health Risk: Excessive use of alcohol or illicit drugs can cause many harmful health conditions. Short term health risk can involve acute injuries, episodes of violence, alcohol poisoning, drug overdoses, risky sexual behaviors, miscarriages, stillbirths, or fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in women who are pregnant.

Long term health risk can lead to the development of chronic diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems, cancer, weakening of the immune system, learning and memory problems, mental health problems, social problems, and alcohol use disorders or dependence.

Treatment Available:

Students

Short-term counseling is available; Health and Psychological Services, Student Health Center, (310) 243- 3818.

Faculty & Staff

An employee assistance program is available to all full and part-time employees and their family members. The University maintains a contract with LifeMatters by Empathia. Expert assistance is available 24 hours a day at 1-800-367-7474 or <https://members.mylifematters.com/landing.jsp>.

The Alcohol Awareness Coordinating Team (AACT) is a campus advisory committee made up of faculty, staff, students, and community members dedicated to reducing the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs. It also provides educational activities, risk reduction programs, and assessments on use and abuse by students.

1. University Sanctions

Disciplinary action imposed by the University will not be in lieu of penalty, fines, or imprisonment imposed through the legal system. Disciplinary action for students, which may include penalties up to and including expulsion, will comply with the procedures established in Executive Order 1098 and outlined in the Students' Rights and Responsibilities on the Student Affairs web site at www.csudh.edu/student-affairs/student-rights/student-conduct-procedures/default.html.

For employees, appropriate personnel action will be taken within 30 days, and may include penalties up to and including termination. Disciplinary action for employees will be conducted in accordance with current collective bargaining agreements and HEERA procedures.

Disciplinary Sanctions for Alcohol and Drugs

In addition to legal sanctions to include but not limited to misdemeanor or felony charges, fines, and jail time, students who violate University policies on alcohol and drugs are in violation of the Student Conduct Code and may be subject to discipline pursuant to Executive Order 1098. While a minor first infraction may result in a warning, subsequent infractions will result in substantial sanctions up to and including expulsion. While students possessing legally prescribed marijuana may be free from criminal prosecution under California law, they are, nonetheless, required to adhere to the Student Conduct Code. Students who are in possession of legally prescribed cannabis are not exempt from the University's prohibition against the manufacture, possession, or use of marijuana on campus, or off campus while on university business or participating in university sponsored functions.

- Residents living on campus in residential facilities are subject to community standards of conduct. Repeated violation of alcohol and other drug policies in residential facilities constitute a breach of the housing lease, which could result in the imposition of various sanctions, up to and including the cancellation of the lease agreement.
- Student athletes are subject to strict prohibitions against the unauthorized use of alcohol and other drugs while on or off-campus and in any way that influences performance or preparations, therefore. Violation of the policies and standards of student conduct as issued by the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics constitutes grounds for disciplinary action as determined by the Department, up to and including the termination of status as an athlete. For further information about the rules of student conduct, contact the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Employees who violate University policies on alcohol and other drugs shall be subject to warning or discipline, up to and including termination, in accordance with the processes administered by the Office of Human Resource Services or the Office of Faculty Affairs.

The University Policy on the Possession and Consumption of Alcohol

The purpose of the policy (PM 99- 04, Section 1) is to regulate the possession and consumption of alcohol on campus by members of the university community and by recognized university organizations and departments. The privilege of consuming beer or wine is extended with the expectation that these activities are to be held under conditions which complement the orderly operation of the university. Off-campus groups and organizations contracting with the university for use of facilities are also subject to these regulations.

The possession, sale, serving, or use of distilled spirits on campus is always prohibited except within the privacy of individual living units in University Housing. The possession, sale, serving, or use of beer or wine on campus is also always prohibited, except as allowed under the alcoholic beverage license managed by the CSUDH Foundation Campus Dining Services or within the privacy of individual living units in University Housing.

California state law imposes criminal penalties for the possession or use of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age and for persons who furnish, give, sell, or cause to be sold,

furnished, or given away, any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21 (State Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. Sections 25658- 25665).

This policy is promulgated under the authority of the California Education and Administrative Codes, subsequent resolutions and standing orders of the Board of Trustees and Administrative Codes, subsequent resolutions and standing order of the Board of Trustees and Chancellor of the California State University, and responsibility of the President of the university for the general welfare of the campus.

Further details of this policy may be found [here](#).

"Serving" means to give away or provide at no cost. "Sale" means to give or exchange for money, tickets, tokens, or anything else of value, directly or indirectly. "Appropriate university official" shall include a University Police officer or the administrator assigned to be present at the event or his/her designee. Or if the occasion should require it, any administrator senior to the designee may be present. "Closed Catered Events" means events catered by the Campus Dining Services that are by invitation only.

University Housing Alcohol Policy

Students who are 21 or older may consume alcohol within the privacy of their own University Housing apartment and without the presence of a minor. In such cases the doors must be closed and all other policies governing noise and other common courtesies must be followed. No one, regardless of age, may have an open container of alcohol in a public area, including the grounds and parking lot, at any time. No kegs or other communal sources of alcohol are permitted in or around University Housing. It is not appropriate within any Housing facility to plan, host, or attend any group event or activity which includes alcohol use. The ability to exercise care for one's safety or the safety of others due in whole or part to alcohol consumption is considered a violation of policy. University Housing residents are responsible for their own actions and the actions of their guest(s).

The University Police strictly enforce federal and state laws, as well as the university's zero-tolerance policy for the use and sale of illegal drugs. Violators are subject to university discipline, criminal prosecution, and removal from University Housing. Students found in violation of the university alcohol, drug, or weapons policies may be subject to academic probation, suspension, or expulsion. Parents or guardians may be notified about any disciplinary violation involving alcohol or a controlled substance which has been committed by a student who is under the age of 21.

Resources – Alcohol and Drugs

Campus Life Policies may be found on the Student Affairs website under the section on Rights and Responsibilities. These policies are also published in the "Students Rights and Responsibilities Handbook" by the Office of Student Development. The Campus Life Policies includes policies on possession and consumption of alcohol, amplified sound, anti-hazing, campus events, alcohol and substance abuse, campus smoking, casino night, dance policies and procedures, free drawing, free speech area, gambling, outdoor programming, posting policy, and unsupervised minors.

The University has established programs that serve to raise the level of safety awareness on the campus community. These programs include:

- New Student Orientation Program (Each Semester)

- Resident Advisors Training Program (Each Semester)
- Residence Hall Meetings
- Alcohol and drug abuse programs (Drug awareness and DUI prevention)
- On-Line Intervention Tools: Info available through Police and Residential Life
- Disciplinary Probation

Employee Assistance Program (EAP): Whether the source of the problem is psychological, chemical, marital, family or workplace related, this service puts an employee or their dependents in touch with a skilled counselor who has training and experience in helping people. Counseling may range from a no- cost support group to private counseling. When assistance is requested, no information is reported to supervisors, deans, chairs, or the Human Resources Department.

- Student Health and Psychological Services SHC A141, (310) 243-3818 HHRC/Integrated Insights 1- 800-342-8111

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.csudh.edu/dhpd/programs-services/drug-free-campus/>

<https://www.csudh.edu/student-conduct/campus-policies/alcohol-and-substance-abuse-policy/>

Sexual Violence Prevention

The California State University (CSU) promotes a safe living, learning, and working environment through systemwide policies and through a variety of campus educational programs provided to students, faculty, and staff. The CSU prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, and provides programs to prevent, educate, and promote awareness of these topics, in accordance with the CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation (“Nondiscrimination Policy”). These prohibited behaviors are also crimes as defined by 34 C.F.R. §668.46, and California criminal definitions.

The CSU provides comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of behaviors that foster healthy relationships, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

The CSU’s prevention programs and initiatives are sustained over time and focus on increasing awareness and understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the CSU community. This includes both community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, reduce perpetration, promote safety and a culture of respect.

Campus programs must include primary prevention and awareness training: (1) for all new Students²; and new Employees; (2) refresher programs at least annually for all Students; (3) twice a year for all Students who serve as advisors in residence halls; (4) annually for all Student

² This includes incoming transfer, graduate, online, and extended education Students. The programs should occur no later than the first few weeks of the semester.

members of fraternities and sororities; (5) annually for all Student athletes and coaches; and (6) annually for all Employees consistent with their role in responding to and reporting incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all Students and Employees will also be conducted. The CSU system will provide online training for all Employees and each campus will provide online training for all Students. All training must be consistent with the applicable CSU policy and state and federal regulations.

Each campus must assess which student organizations participate in activities that may place Students at risk and ensure that they receive annual supplemental training focused on situations the group's members may encounter.

To ensure that all Students receive the necessary information and training enumerated above on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, campuses should impose consequences such as registration holds on those Students who do not participate in and complete such mandatory training.

Training for Employees

Training will be mandatory for all employees within six months of their initial hiring, and on an annual basis thereafter. Such training will include, but not be limited to: what constitutes discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking under applicable law; the rights and responsibilities of each Employee relating to discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking including the duty to report and exceptions; the protection against retaliation for Employees who report discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking; the procedures provided under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy for filing, investigating and resolving a complaint; and the option and method for filing complaints with external government agencies such as the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

Under Cal. Govt. Code § 12950.1, each campus shall provide supervisory Employees at least two hours of interactive sexual harassment training within six months of the Employee's assignment to a supervisory position and every two years thereafter. Each campus shall maintain documentation of the delivery and completion of these trainings. For detailed guidance regarding the definition of "supervisor" and the implementation of this training, campuses shall consult Coded Memoranda HR 2005-35 and other applicable policies.

Prevention and Awareness Programming

California State University campuses provide primary prevention programs to all incoming students and new employees. California State University campuses provide ongoing prevention programs to all students and employees during their time at the institution. To comply with CSU Policy and 34 C.F.R. §668.46., campus-specific programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking will include:

1. A statement that the CSU prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking as defined under CSU policy and 34 C.F.R. §668.46.

2. The definitions of “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” “sexual assault,” and “stalking” in the applicable jurisdiction, California (California Penal Code) and the definitions under CSU policy (to also include the CSU policy definition of “sexual exploitation”).
3. The definition of “consent,” in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction, California (California Penal Code), and the definition of “affirmative consent” under CSU policy.
4. Common facts and myths about the causes of sexual misconduct/sexual assault.
5. A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention, as exemplified below.
6. Information on risk reduction, exemplified below.
7. Information regarding campus, criminal, and civil consequences of engaging in acts of sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating and domestic violence, and stalking.
8. Information about reporting, adjudication, and disciplinary procedures as required by 34 C.F.R. §668.46 and as described in the procedures under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy.

Information About Campus Reporting, Adjudication, and Discipline Procedures

Campus training programs will reference the procedures outlined in the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy that victims/survivors may follow if an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or stalking has occurred. Training programs will also reference information about preserving evidence, reporting to the appropriate authorities, confidentiality options, available protective and supportive measures.

Campuses apply the relevant CSU policy and procedures when responding to all reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or stalking. Campuses shall establish processes to provide a print and/or digital copy of the "Rights and Options for Victims" as outlined in the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy to any community member who reports experiencing such harm, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus.

Campus training programs regarding the procedures for reporting and addressing reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking will include the following:

- A statement explaining that the campus' primary concern is the safety of members of the campus community; that the use of alcohol or drugs never makes the victim/survivor at fault for sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking; that Students who experience or witness sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking should not be deterred from reporting incidents out of a concern that they might be disciplined for related violations of drug, alcohol, or other CSU policies; and that Students who experience or witness sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking shall not be subject to discipline for related violations of conduct policies at or near the time of the misconduct unless the violation is egregious (including actions that place the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.)

- A statement that "CSU policy prohibits retaliation against a person who: reports sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking; assists someone with a report of such conduct; or participates in any manner in a related investigation or resolution.
 - Retaliation means that a substantial motivating reason for an Adverse Action taken against a person was because the person has or is believed to have:
 - Exercised their rights under this policy,
 - Reported or opposed conduct which was reasonably and in good faith believed to be in violation of this policy,
 - Assisted or participated in an investigation/proceeding under this policy, regardless of whether the Complaint was substantiated,
 - Assisted someone in reporting or opposing a violation of this policy or assisted someone in reporting or opposing Retaliation under this policy.
 - Adverse Action means an action engaged in by the Respondent that has a substantial and material adverse effect on the Complainant's ability to participate in a university program, activity, or employment. Minor or trivial actions or conduct not reasonably likely to do more than anger or upset a Complainant does not constitute an Adverse Action.
 - Retaliation may occur whether or not there is a power or authority differential between the individuals involved.
- What someone should do if they have experienced or witnessed sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.
- Individuals to whom incidents may be reported along with information regarding what degree of confidentiality may be maintained by those individuals.
- The availability of, and contact information for, campus and community resources for victims/survivors of sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.
- A description of campus and systemwide policies and disciplinary procedures available for addressing alleged violations and the consequences of violating these policies, including the fact that such proceedings shall:
 - Provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; and,
 - Be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims/survivors and promotes accountability.
- The fact that the Complainant and the Respondent will be afforded the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the Advisor of their choice.
- The fact that both the Complainant and the Respondent shall be simultaneously informed in writing of:
 - The outcome of any disciplinary proceedings that arises from an allegation of a sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.
 - The CSU's procedures for the Complainant or Respondent to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding.

- Any change to the disciplinary results that occurs prior to the time such results become final.
- When disciplinary results become final.
- Possible sanctions or remedies the campus may impose following the final determination of a campus disciplinary procedure regarding sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.
- How the campus will protect the confidentiality of Complainants, including how publicly available recordkeeping (e.g., campus Clery reports) will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the Complainant to the extent permissible by law.
- That all students and employees must receive written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims/survivors, both on campus and in the community.³
- That all students and employees who report being a victim/survivor of sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking must receive written notification of available assistance in, and how to request changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if requested and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim/survivor chooses to report the incident to campus police or local law enforcement.
- Procedures victims/survivors are recommended to follow if sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking has occurred, as well as the fact that the following written information must be provided to victims:
 - The importance of preserving evidence following an incident of sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking, which may also be used to obtain a temporary restraining or other protective order.
 - The name and contact information of the campus Employee(s) to whom the alleged incident should be reported.
 - Reporting to law enforcement and campus authorities, including the option to: (a) notify law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police; (b) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and, (c) decline to notify such authorities.
 - Where applicable, the rights of victims/survivors and the campus' responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact directives, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Risk Reduction

The CSU provides community members with information and strategies for risk reduction designed to decrease perpetration, promote bystander intervention and healthy relationships, empower marginalized voices, and support victims/survivors. Information and strategies for risk

³ California State University, Dominguez Hills complies with this requirement by providing this information to the campus community in writing each year through CSULearn assignment.

reduction help promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault

The CSU is committed to maintaining a safe campus for all members of the CSU community. Risk reduction strategies are focused on creating a culture of respect, reducing the risk for perpetration and for victimization. It is important to emphasize that only those who engage in sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking are responsible for those actions. With this in mind, the following tips provide some possible strategies to help promote a caring community and mitigate personal risk.

- Communication is key to healthy relationships and healthy sexual interactions. Obtain Affirmative Consent from your partner for all sexual activity.
 - Affirmative Consent means an informed, affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity.
 - Engaging in any sexual activity without first obtaining Affirmative Consent to the specific activity is Sexual Misconduct, whether or not the conduct violates any civil or criminal law.
 - Affirmative Consent can be withdrawn or revoked at any time.
 - Affirmative Consent to sexual activity in the past does not mean consent in future – there must be voluntary consent for all sexual activity.
 - Lack of protest, resistance, or mere silence does not equal Affirmative Consent.
 - Sexual activity between a minor (a person younger than 18 years old) and a person who is at least 18 and two years older than the minor always constitutes Sexual Misconduct, even if there is Affirmative Consent to all sexual activity.
- Do not engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapacitated.
 - A person who is incapacitated by alcohol or drugs cannot give Affirmative Consent.
 - A person who is unconscious or asleep cannot give Affirmative Consent.
 - A person’s own intoxication or incapacitation does not diminish their responsibility to obtain Affirmative Consent from any person with whom they engage in sexual activity.
- Signs that someone does not respect the importance of consent:
 - They pressure or guilt you into doing things you may not want to do.
 - They suggest you “owe” them something (including sexual acts) because you’re dating or because they have done or claim to have done something for you.
 - They react negatively with sadness, anger, or resentment if you don’t consent to something or don’t do so immediately.

[Source: [Love Is Respect](#)]

Dating/Domestic Violence

Common signs of abusive behavior in a relationship

According to the National Domestic Violence Hotline, one feature shared by most abusive relationships is that an abusive partner tries to establish or gain power and control through many

different methods, at different moments. Even one or two of the following behaviors is a red flag that a partner may be abusive.

- Showing extreme jealousy of friends or time spent away from a partner.
- Preventing or discouraging one's partner from spending time with friends, family members, or peers.
- Insulting, demeaning, or shaming a partner, especially in front of other people.
- Preventing one's partner from making their own decisions about working or attending school.
- Controlling finances in the household without discussion, including taking a partner's money or refusing to provide money for necessary expenses.
- Pressuring one's partner to have sex or perform sexual acts they are not comfortable with.
- Pressuring a partner to use drugs or alcohol.
- Threatening to harm or take away a partner's children or pets.
- Intimidating one's partner with weapons.
- Destroying a partner's belongings or home

If you notice warning signs in your relationship or that of someone you care about, remember there are support resources available on your campus, including individuals with whom you can speak confidentially and who can assist you with making a safety plan. A good starting place for a list of resources is your campus Title IX webpage. You can also contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1.800.799.SAFE (7233), which is free and confidential.

[Source: National Domestic Violence Hotline]

- Abusive behaviors can be difficult to recognize in a relationship, even if you are the one engaging in them. In addition to some of the common signs of abusive behavior outlined above, ask yourself if your partner:
 - o Seems nervous around you,
 - o Seems afraid of you,
 - o Flinches, cringes, or retreats when you are emotional,
 - o Seems scared, or unable to contradict you or speak up around you, and/or
 - o Restricts their own interactions with friends, family, coworkers, or others in order to avoid upsetting you

If you recognize the behaviors above in yourself, or in how your partner reacts, these could be signs that you are hurting them. This can be a difficult realization to come to but it's vital that you do so if you want to change and stop harming your partner. By acknowledging that your actions are harmful and taking responsibility for them, you can continue to progress on the path toward correcting them.

You could consider contacting the psychological counseling center on your campus to speak with a counselor confidentially, or you could contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1.800.799.SAFE (7233), which is free and confidential.

[Source: [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)]

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[Source: National Domestic Violence Hotline]

Stalking

Respecting boundaries

If someone tells you that they do not want you to contact them or do something like visit their home or send them gifts, or if they have stopped interacting with you, respect their choice. Everyone has the right to set boundaries.

Recognizing stalking behaviors

A person who engages in stalking may:

- Repeatedly call or send other unwanted communication such as text messages, emails, social media messages, letters, etc.
- Follow the person and seem to "show up" wherever they are.
- Send unwanted gifts.
- Damage home, car, or other property.
- Monitor phone calls or computer use.
- Drive or linger near the home, school, or work of the person they are stalking.
- Use other people to try and communicate with the person they are stalking, like children, family, or friends.

[Source: [Victim Connect Resource Center](#)]

Below are some tips from the Stalking Prevention Awareness and Resource Center (SPARC) regarding steps one can take if they are experiencing stalking.

- Trust your instincts – if you/someone feels they are in immediate danger or fear the threat of harm, call 911.
- Keep a record or log of each contact with the stalker.

- Save evidence when possible, such as emails, text messages, postings on social media, etc.

Know that there are support resources available on each CSU campus, including individuals with whom individuals can speak confidentially and who can assist in making a safety plan and/or seeking a protective order. A good starting place for a list of resources is your campus Title IX webpage.

Bystander Intervention

The California State University and the campuses provide training on safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Information about bystander intervention is included in a variety of prevention, outreach, and awareness programs across the CSU.

This training encourages employees and students to:

- Notice the Event
- Interpret the Event as a Problem
- Assume Personal Responsibility
- Learn How to Help
- And Step Up by utilizing the “4 Ds” – Direct, Distract, Delegate, and Delay
 - Direct – Directly addressing the situation.
 - Distract – Making a simple (or elaborate) distraction to diffuse the situation.
 - Delegate – Finding someone else to address the concern.
 - Delay – Checking in with the person after to see if you can do anything to support them.

CSU Policy Definitions

Definitions of conduct that is prohibited under CSU policy are found in Article VII of the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy. These definitions are applicable in relation to the University’s administrative processes and may differ from the criminal law definitions (California) found in Appendix A.

Written Notification

The title IX Coordinator will provide Complainants alleging Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking, with the information in Attachment D to the CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation - Rights and Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, And Stalking. This same information is provided in writing to all students and employees within the CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation, and as part of annually assigned training. A written explanation of rights and options is provided to all students and employees regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off-campus.

This written notice (annually to all students and employees, and specifically to complaints as outlined above) includes the information below, including:

- Supportive measures
- Rights and options available throughout the reporting process and/or the duration of any formal or informal complaint resolution process, including campus and criminal reporting options, available advocates, preserving evidence, medical Care and treatment, and protective orders.
- Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available

You have the right to be offered and receive reasonably available support services and supportive measures, available both on and off campus. You do not have to file a formal complaint or a criminal complaint in order to receive support services and/or supportive measures. Supportive services and supportive measures include, but are not limited to, counseling, victim/survivor advocates, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, transportation accommodations, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator, University Police Department and victim/survivor advocate on your campus can provide some of these services directly and/or provide you with information about and a referral to these and additional resources on and off campus for support. CSUDH’s procedures for disciplinary actions in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking are provided in writing as well.

Supportive Measures

Supportive Measures are individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to CSU education programs or activities, or the workplace without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including to protect the safety of all Parties or the educational or work environment. Supportive Measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course or work-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escorts, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures. Supportive Measures will remain confidential except when it is not possible to maintain confidentiality in order to provide the Supportive Measures.

The following is a list of on-campus and off-campus resources that offer a variety of services in the areas of victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other areas. Campus advocates can help provide information about and referral to any of these resources if requested. These resources are available to victims/survivors whether or not they choose to make a criminal or administrative report.

Confidential Resources On-Campus

Resource Name	Type of Services	Contact Information
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Center for Advocacy, Prevention, & Empowerment (CAPE)	CAPE provides confidential assistance, support, and education for those affected by sexual abuse/assault, intimate relationship abuse, and/or stalking.	Mayra Romo, Associate Director 310-243-2567 www.csudh.edu/cape
CSUDH Employee Assistance Program (EAP) through LifeMatters	Counseling and mental health services for CSUDH employees	1-800-367-7474 EMPATHIA : Welcome (mylifematters.com) Code: dhtoros
CSUDH Student Health Services	Provides health services for CSUDH students	Susan Flaming Yeats 310-243-3629 www.csudh.edu/shs
CSUDH Psychological Services	Offers private and confidential services for a range of emotional, mental, or social health concerns of students	Tiffany Herbert, Interim Director 310-243-3818 www.csudh.edu/sps/

Non-Confidential Resources On-Campus

Resource Name	Type of Services	Contact Information
Office of Equity and Inclusion	Provide the campus community with assistance and support, and to monitor and oversee overall compliance with laws and policies related to sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating and domestic violence, and stalking.	Nallely Lopez, Title IX Coordinator 310-243-3619 nalopez@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/equity/
Office of Community Standards	Upholds the University's standards of having a safe and healthy living and learning environment for students, faculty, and staff.	Jason Wimbley, Director of Student Conduct 310-243-3784 jwimbley@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/student-conduct/
Financial Aid & Scholarships Office	Provides counseling and advice to students regarding ways to pay and afford the cost of completing their educational goals.	310-243-3691 finaid@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/financial-aid/
International Student Services Office	Provides both immigration and academic services to international students here at CSUDH on F-1 visas. It also coordinates cultural and social events that allow students to share their national heritage and become	310-243-3786 iss@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/ceie-intl/

	involved with the campus community!	
Toro Dreamers Success Center	Advocates for, and supports, equitable and accessible services for undocumented and mixed-status students.	Ana Miriam Barragan, Program Director abarragan@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/dream-center
Women's Resource Center	The Women's Recourse Center advances gender equity, social justice, and an inclusive campus climate through co-curricular programming, support services, and opportunities designed to empower women of all backgrounds.	Megan Tagle Adams, Director madams@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/wrc/
Veterans Resource Center	The Veterans Resource Center (VRC) assists military veterans, service members, and their dependents in successfully navigating their college experience.	DaWayne Denmark, Director vrc@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/vrc/

Law Enforcement Resources

Resource Name	Type of Services	Contact Information
CSUDH University Police	Provides safety and welfare services to students, faculty, staff, and visitors to the University.	Carlos Velez, Chief of Police cvelez@csudh.edu Emergency: 911 or ext. 3333 from an on-campus phone Non-emergency: 310-243-3639
LA County Sheriff	Provides police services throughout the County of Los Angeles, CA.	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 310-830-1123 www.lasd.org/carson

Community, National, Global Resources

Resource Name	Resource Name	Resource Name
YWCA Greater Los Angeles	Provides 24-hour advocacy for sexual assault survivors ages 21 and over.	1-877-943-5778 www.ywcagla.org/
Rainbow Services	Provides domestic violence advocacy and support	24-hour hotline: 310-547-9343 Office: 310-548-5450 www.rainbowservicesdv.org
LA LGBT Center South	Provides support and advocacy for LGBTQ+ survivors of sexual assault and domestic, dating violence	323-860-3799 www.lalgbtcenter.org
For the Child	Provides 24-hour advocacy and support for sexual assault survivors ages 20 and younger.	562-422-8472 www.forthchild.org

1in 6	Provides support to men who have had unwanted or abusive sexual experiences	1-877-628-1in6(1466) www.1in6.org
Office of Civil Rights (OCR) of the US Department of Education	Ensures the civil rights of students in educational programs and activities receiving federal funding.	415-486-5555 www.Ocr.sanfrancisco@ed.gov
RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network)	National network supporting victims/survivors of sexual assault and abuse. 24/7 free and confidential hotline and chat services.	1-800-656-4673 https://www.rainn.org
U.S. Department of State – Office of Overseas Citizens Services	Assist victims/survivors who are overseas with local and/or US-based resources for victims of crime, including local legal representation.	From the US or Canada: 1-(888)-407-4747 From overseas: +1-(202)-501-4444 https://travel.state.gov/content/

Regardless of whether a victim/survivor decides to maintain confidentiality, these individuals will still assist victims/survivors in receiving other necessary protection and support, such as victim advocacy, medical, mental health services, and/or legal services. However, these individuals may have limited ability to assist a victim/survivor with university academic support or accommodations, or changes to university-based living or working schedules, as such accommodations likely require the involvement of other University officials.

Nallely Lopez

Title IX Coordinator of the Office of Equity and Inclusion (OEI).
(310) 243-3619
nalopez@csudh.edu

or reports may also be made to the Office of Equity & Inclusion by submitting the online reporting form, found at www.csudh.edu/equity/report-incident.

A person should contact the campus Title IX Coordinator if you wish to request accommodation.

Reporting Options

Reporting to University Administration

Complaints of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct and sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking may be addressed through the University administrative process⁴. A complainant or reporting party can report an incident to the University by contacting the Title IX Coordinator on their campus. A complainant has the right to have a support person present with them while making a complaint.

The University will protect the privacy of everyone involved in a report to the greatest degree possible under applicable law and University policy. Personally identifiable information about the involved parties will be shared only on a need-to-know basis, e.g., to those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services. By only

⁴ See page #45

sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the University will maintain as confidential any supportive measures and remedies provided to the parties, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide supportive measures and remedies.

The CSU does not publish the name of victims/survivors or other identifiable information regarding victims/survivors in the Daily Crime Log or in the crime statistics that are disclosed in the *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning is issued on the basis of a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, or stalking, the name of and other personally identifiable information about the victim/survivor will be withheld.

The importance of preserving evidence

Victims/survivors are encouraged to preserve all physical evidence, including but not limited to: clothing worn during the assault, bed sheets, and/or photos of any injuries. This evidence may be helpful in proving that a crime occurred, in the event the victim/survivor chooses to report now or in the future. It may also be helpful in obtaining a court-ordered protective or restraining order. If a victim/survivor does not have any evidence preserved, they still have an option to report the crime and request a medical evidentiary examination.

Victims/survivors of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, pictures, logs or other copies of documents that may be useful to University investigators or police should the victim/survivor decide to report now or in the future.

Reporting to law enforcement and making a criminal report

Some forms of misconduct prohibited under the Nondiscrimination Policy may also be prohibited by law. You have a right to be informed of law enforcement options and information regarding the availability of a criminal or civil prosecution for victims of crime.

It is a victim's/survivor's choice to report a crime. You have the right to report or decline to report an incident to law enforcement. You have the right to not be forced, coerced, or pressured into reporting to law enforcement.

A victim/survivor may report an incident to law enforcement at any time. In the event of an emergency where immediate assistance is required, a victim/survivor should dial 9-1-1 to be connected with the nearest police department. If there is no emergency, victims/survivors can file a police report at any time in the jurisdiction where the assault occurred. A confidential victim advocate can assist the victim/survivor in filing the report if requested.

Victims/survivors of crimes such as sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, abuse, threats of abuse and/or serious harassment all have a right to petition the court in the appropriate jurisdiction for a protective order (also referred to as a restraining order).

Your Campus Advocate, University Police Department and Title IX Coordinator are all able to provide you with more information about pursuing criminal prosecution, civil prosecution and/or protective orders.

A victim/survivor of specific offenses [enumerated in California Government Code [7923.615\(b\)\(1\)](#)] has the right to request to be listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency's report. Being listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency's report prevents the law enforcement agency from disclosing the confidential victim's name and address as a matter of public record. However, the confidential victim's information can be released to the prosecutor, parole officers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, hearing officers of the parole authority, probation officers of county probation departments, or other persons or public agencies where authorized or required by law. Please see California Penal Code section 293 for more information.

Protective Orders

Civil reporting options & protective orders

A victim/survivor may choose to file a civil lawsuit against the alleged offender, whether or not criminal charges have been filed. A civil lawsuit provides an opportunity to recover actual money damages, which may include compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, pain, suffering and emotional distress. An Advocate can assist a victim/survivor with identifying the necessary steps and processes for filing a lawsuit if requested.

Court-Ordered Restraining Orders

A victim/survivor may choose to obtain a restraining order (such as a domestic violence restraining order or a civil harassment restraining order). Restraining orders must be obtained from a court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Restraining orders can help protect a victim/survivor who has experienced or is reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

Emergency Protective Order (EPO)

An Emergency Protective Order (EPO) is a type of restraining order that only law enforcement can ask for by calling a judge. Typically, this is done by an officer responding to the scene of a domestic violence incident. Judges are available to issue EPOs 24 hours a day. The EPO takes effect immediately and can last up to seven calendar days. The judge can order the alleged abuser to leave the domicile and stay away from the victim and their children for up to a week. This provides the victim with time to go to court to request a temporary restraining order.

Temporary Domestic Violence Restraining Order (TRO)

A TRO is a type of protective order. In order to obtain one, the victim/survivor must fill out paperwork explaining the facts and why a protective order is needed. If a judge agrees that protection is needed, the judge will issue a temporary restraining order. Temporary restraining orders usually last until the court hearing date, typically 20 to 25 days after the petition is filed.

Criminal Protective Order (CPO)

When there is a claim that a domestic violence incident occurred, a criminal charge (or charges) may be filed by a prosecutor (such as the City Attorney or District Attorney) against the person who allegedly committed the criminal act. The prosecutor commonly asks a judge to issue a Criminal Protective Order while the criminal case proceeds. A CPO typically requires the defendant (the person who allegedly committed the criminal act) to stay away from and not to hurt, threaten, or communicate with the victim/accuser. If the defendant is convicted of or pleads guilty to the criminal charge(s), the CPO may last for up to ten years after the case is over.

Civil Harassment Restraining Order

This type of court order is available to individuals who have been harassed by any of the following: a neighbor, roommate (as long as no dating/romantic relationship existed or exists), friend, family member more than two degrees removed (e.g., an aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, cousin, or more distant relative), stranger, or another person not closely related to the victim of the harassment.

An individual who has been civilly harassed by a current or former spouse/partner, or someone with whom a dating/romantic relationship existed, or a close relative (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law) may qualify for a domestic violence restraining order but would not qualify for a civil harassment restraining order.

The CSU, Restraining Orders and Protective Orders

The CSU complies with California law in recognizing restraining orders and protective orders. If you obtain a restraining order a copy should be provided to your campus Police Department. In order to comply with the restraining order, Title IX Coordinators, DHR Administrators, Advocates and/or the University Police Department on your campus may assist with setting up escorts, establishing special parking arrangements, changing classroom or employment locations, or additional measures as needed. Victim/Survivor Advocates on your campus can offer assistance with obtaining a restraining order.

Disciplinary Procedures

Disciplinary procedures for sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating and domestic violence, and stalking will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process and resolution, outlined in the following excerpts from the [CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation \("the Policy"\)](#). As required by law, the excerpts in this Annual Security Report capture the steps, decisionmakers, and anticipated timelines for both formal and informal resolution processes, as applicable. For details beyond the steps, decisionmakers, and anticipated timelines, please see the policy.

The campus Title IX Coordinator is the designated administrator to receive reports of Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and associated Retaliation.

Nallely Lopez

Title IX Coordinator of the Office of Equity and Inclusion (OEI).

(310) 243-3619

nalopez@csudh.edu

or reports may also be made to the Office of Equity & Inclusion by submitting the online reporting form, found at www.csudh.edu/equity/report-incident.

A person should contact the campus Title IX Coordinator if you wish to request accommodation.

Complaints against a Chancellor's Office employee, or a campus Title IX Coordinator/ Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Administrator ("DHR Administrator") will be made to the Chancellor's Office at eo-wbappeals@calstate.edu.⁵

The campus will respond in a timely and appropriate manner to all Complaints and will take appropriate action to prevent continuation of and correct Policy violations.

After receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator will assess the report and provide outreach to the possible Complainant named in the report. This outreach will include the following:

- a) A statement that the campus has received a report of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, or Retaliation.
- b) A description of the role of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.
- c) Information regarding counseling and other support resources.
- d) A statement regarding the importance of preserving evidence.
- e) A statement that the Complainant may, but is not required to, report to law enforcement any allegations that could constitute criminal behavior.
- f) A request for the Complainant to meet with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, or other designated employee, to discuss the Complainant's options and next steps.
- g) A statement that the Complainant can be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice during any meeting relating to the report and any subsequent Complaint process.
- h) Information regarding potential Supportive Measures, where applicable.
- i) A brief summary of the investigation procedures.
- j) An explanation of how the campus responds to reports of Nondiscrimination Policy violations and a description of potential disciplinary consequences.
- k) A statement that retaliation for making a Complaint or participating in a Complaint process is prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Along with the information provided in the outreach communication, the Title IX Coordinator will provide Complainants alleging Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking, with the information in Attachment D - Rights and Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Dating And Domestic Violence, And Stalking. The Title IX Coordinator will describe and offer Supportive Measures to Complainants during the initial assessment (even if the Complaint is ultimately not investigated).

⁵ Complaints against a President should be made to the Chancellor's Office, but only if it is alleged that the president directly engaged in conduct that violates the Policy. Any other Complaints against a president (for example, that the president had no substantial involvement other than to rely on or approve a recommendation made by another administrator) will be made to and addressed by the campus.

The Title IX Coordinator will make reasonable efforts to ensure that anyone involved in conducting investigations, finding facts, and making disciplinary decisions in a matter will be impartial, neutral, and free from actual Conflicts of Interest.

All persons involved in implementing these procedures (e.g., the campus Title IX Coordinator and any Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s), Investigators, Human Resource Directors and Hearing Officers presiding over hearings) shall have relevant annual training on issues related to Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. Such annual training shall include the CSU complaint processes, as well as the handling, investigation, and analysis of complaints of Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The annual training shall also address applicable confidentiality issues, especially with respect to the Title IX Coordinator's duty to weigh any victim's request for confidentiality against the duty to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the campus community. For matters involving Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking, the training shall also include how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the person(s) involved and promotes accountability.

The Complainant and Respondent may choose to be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice during meetings or any stage of the Complaint process. The Parties also have the right to consult with an attorney, at their own expense, or a union representative at any stage of the process if they wish to do so. An attorney or union representative may serve as a Party's chosen Advisor. The unavailability of a specific Advisor will not unduly interfere with prompt scheduling.

Applicable Procedures

The campus will investigate or otherwise respond to reports of alleged misconduct committed by a student in accordance with the Procedures for Complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation Made Against a Student ("Student Respondent Procedures") if the alleged misconduct violates the Policy and:

- occurred on campus; or
- involved or impacted a campus program or activity (including campus employment); or
- affected a student's or Employee's ability to participate in a program, activity, or employment; AND
- The alleged misconduct was committed by a person who at the time of the alleged misconduct was a student.

The campus will investigate or otherwise respond to reports of alleged misconduct committed by an Employee or Third-Party in accordance with the Procedures for Complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation Made Against an Employee or Third-Party ("Employee or Third-Party Respondent Procedures") if the alleged misconduct violates the Policy and:

- occurred on campus; or
- involved or impacted a campus program or activity (including campus employment); or
- affected a student's or Employee's ability to participate in a program, activity, or employment; AND

- The alleged misconduct was committed against a person who at the time of the alleged misconduct was a student, or the alleged misconduct was committed by or against an Employee.

Depending on the circumstances, the campus response may or may not include a formal investigation. When a Complainant requests that no investigation occur, the Title IX Coordinator will balance the request against the campus' duty to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the campus community.

The Track System

There are three possible sets of procedures ("tracks") for formal resolution of Complaints against a Student ⁶(Track 1, Track 2, Track 3) as required by federal and state law. There are two sets of procedures ("Tracks") for formal resolution of Complaints against an Employee or a Third-Party (Track 1 or Track 3) as required by federal and state law. The remaining track, track 2: State Mandated Hearing Process, is not applicable to Complaints against Employees or Third Parties, as it applies only to certain Complaints against Students. Which procedure applies to any given Complaint will depend on a variety of factors described below. Questions about which procedures apply to any specific case should be directed to the campus Title IX Coordinator and/or the Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Administrator ("DHR Administrator").

Prior to a Notice of Investigation being sent to the Complainant and the Respondent, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will determine which Track applies.

- Track 1 applies when the alleged conduct:
 - Meets the definition of Sexual Harassment as defined in Article VII.C of the Policy; and
 - Occurred in the United States; and
 - Occurred in an education program or activity at the university, as defined in Track 1
- Track 2 applies when:
 - The Complaint is against a student; and
 - The Complaint is one of Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, or Domestic Violence; and
 - The credibility of one (or both) of the Complainant and the Respondent ("the Parties"), or any witness is central to the determination as to whether the student violated the policy; and
 - The student is facing a severe disciplinary sanction (expulsion or suspension) if found to be in violation of university Policy.
- Track 3 applies to all other Complaints under these procedures that allege a Policy violation.

⁶ A Complaint against a Student-Employee where the alleged conduct arose out of the Respondent's status as an Employee and not their status as a student, should be made using the Procedures for Complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation Made Against an Employee or Third-Party.

Under Track 1 or 2, the campus will conduct an investigation, and the Complaint will proceed to a hearing unless otherwise resolved. An Investigator will first interview the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses, and gather any documentary evidence. The hearing will occur once an investigation has finished. During the hearing, a hearing officer listens to the witnesses, including the Complainant and the Respondent, and analyzes the evidence, before deciding whether or not the Respondent violated the Policy.

Under Track 3, an Investigator interviews the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses, gathers any documentary evidence, analyzes the evidence, and decides whether or not the Respondent violated the Policy. There is no hearing in Track 3 cases.

Standard of Evidence

The Preponderance of the Evidence based on the facts available at the time of the decision is the standard for demonstrating facts and reaching conclusions in an investigation and hearing that uses the Procedures. Preponderance of the Evidence means the greater weight of the evidence; i.e., that the evidence on one side outweighs, preponderates over, or is more than, the evidence on the other side.

Dismissal/Referral

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint under Track 1, or where new information or events arise under this Track, the Title IX Coordinator will assess whether the Formal Complaint meets the requirements of the Federal Regulations to move forward under the process under Track 1. A determination that allegations in a Formal Complaint do not meet the requirements of the Federal Regulations will result in a mandatory dismissal of the allegations in the Formal Complaint that do not meet the requirements and, in some cases, a referral of the allegations to another process as the campus may have an obligation to address the matter under other laws and policies. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether allegations in a Formal Complaint must be dismissed for purposes of the Federal Regulations. If a Formal Complaint is dismissed it may still be referred, if appropriate, to be addressed under the processes in Track 2 or Track 3, CSU Executive Order 1098, or other applicable policies.

At any time after a Complaint has been accepted for investigation, it is within the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator to dismiss a Complaint, or any part of a Complaint, if the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Complaint or any part of it, or if the specific circumstances prevent the campus from gathering evidence necessary to reach a determination as to the Complaint or part of the Complaint.⁷

Written notice of dismissal (mandatory or discretionary) and reason(s) for the dismissal will be sent simultaneously to the Parties when a Title IX Coordinator dismisses any Complaint. The notice will inform the Parties of their right to appeal the dismissal, whether the matter will be referred to another process, and the process for submitting an appeal.

Either Party may appeal from a dismissal of a Complaint or any part of the Complaint. The appeal must be filed within 10 Working Days from the date of the notice of dismissal.

⁷ Formal complaints under track 1 may be discretionarily dismissed for the additional reason that the Respondent is no longer a student or Employee.

Appeals against a dismissal under Track 1 will be filed with the Chancellor's Office (CO) and will be addressed to:

Systemwide Title IX Unit
Systemwide Human Resources
Office of the Chancellor
TIX-Dismissal-Appeals@calstate.edu

Appeals against a dismissal under Track 2 or Track 3 will be submitted to the Chancellor's Office and will be addressed to:

Equal Opportunity and Whistleblower Compliance Unit
Systemwide Human Resources
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802
eo-wbappeals@calstate.edu

If a Party is unable to file an appeal or a response to an appeal electronically, they should contact the campus Title IX Office for assistance. When an appeal is submitted, the other Party as well as the campus Title IX Coordinator will be notified in writing. In response to the appeal, the other Party will be given 5 Working Days from their receipt of notice of the appeal to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the dismissal. Within 10 Working Days of the CO's receipt of the appeal, the Parties will simultaneously receive (via email) a written decision with explanation.

Informal resolution

The CSU recognizes some Parties may desire resolution of their matter through an Informal Resolution process ("Informal Resolution"), instead of through the formal resolution process (described below). Accordingly, Parties may mutually agree, with the agreement of the Title IX Coordinator, to resolve a Complaint through an Informal Resolution process, instead of undergoing the formal resolution process⁸. The Informal Resolution process is entirely voluntary and will not occur unless both Parties agree in writing to participate in an Informal Resolution process.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will oversee the Informal Resolution process, conduct an initial and on-going assessment as to whether the Informal Resolution process should continue, and make the final determination on all Informal Resolutions facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator or designee regarding whether the terms agreed to by the Parties are appropriate in light of all of the circumstances of the Complaint. In some circumstances, depending on the nature and/or severity of the allegations, an Informal Resolution may not be appropriate, and the Title IX

⁸ Track 1, a Formal Complaint must be filed before the informal resolution process may take place and that under Track 1, informal resolution cannot be used to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Coordinator/DHR Administrator will not approve an Informal Resolution. Prior to approving an Informal Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consult with the appropriate administrator in human resources or faculty affairs⁹

Prior to engaging in an informal resolution process, the campus will obtain the Parties' voluntary, written consent. Parties who choose to participate in the voluntary Informal Resolution process will be sent a notice of agreement to engage in Informal Resolution. The notice will include the following:

- An explanation that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any Party has the right to withdraw from the Informal Resolution process and resume the investigation process.
- The Parties' right to consult with an Advisor.
- Any resolution must be in writing and signed by both Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.
- Once the Informal Resolution process is finalized, neither Party is permitted to file another Complaint arising from the same allegations.

The Informal Resolution process may take place at any time before a determination of responsibility is made, but no later than 60 Working Days after both Parties provide voluntary, written consent to participate in the Informal Resolution process.

Any agreed-upon Remedies and disciplinary sanctions agreed to in an Informal Resolution have the same effect as Remedies given and sanctions imposed following an investigation (and/or hearing), consistent with any applicable collective bargaining agreements.

The terms of any Informal Resolution must be put in writing and signed by the Parties, and the Title IX Coordinator. The resolution will be final and not appealable by either Party.

Investigation and Hearing for Track 1

Supportive Measures

After receiving a report of Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant promptly to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator will conduct an intake meeting with any Complainant who responds to outreach communication, or otherwise makes a report of a potential Policy violation to discuss the Complainant's options, explain the process, and provide information about Supportive Measures. During the discussion, the Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to Supportive Measures, inform the Complainant of the availability of Supportive Measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint¹⁰, and explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint.

Notice of Allegations

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will Simultaneously provide both Parties a written notice of allegations. If new allegations are raised

⁹ For matters involving students, this consultation will be with the student conduct administrator

¹⁰ Formal Complaint means a document or electronic submission filed by a Complainant that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature¹⁵ or a document signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting an investigation of the allegation of Sexual Harassment. At the time that the Formal Complaint is filed, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in an Education Program or Activity of the CSU.

during the investigation that were not included in the notice of allegations, a revised notice of allegations will be issued Simultaneously to the Parties. If the notice of allegations also serves as notice of a Respondent's expected attendance at an interview, it will include details of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of that interview. The notice of allegations must be provided to a Respondent at least 5 Working Days prior to the interview. If a Respondent requests to meet sooner than 5 Working Days after receipt of the notice of allegations, they should verbally confirm at the start of the meeting that they are aware that they were provided notice of at least 5 Working Days and this confirmation should be documented by the Title IX Coordinator or Investigator.

Investigation of a Formal Complaint

The Title IX Coordinator will either promptly investigate the Formal Complaint or assign this task to another Investigator. If assigned to another Investigator, the Title IX Coordinator will monitor, supervise, and oversee all such delegated tasks, including reviewing all investigation draft reports before they are final to ensure that the investigation is sufficient, appropriate, impartial, and in compliance with Track 1.

The investigator will take reasonable steps to gather all relevant evidence from the Parties, other witnesses, or other sources. The investigator will document the steps taken to gather evidence, even when those efforts are not successful.

The Complainant and the Respondent may each elect to be accompanied by an Advisor to any meeting, interview, or proceeding regarding the allegations that are the subject of a Formal Complaint. The advisor may be anyone, including a union representative from the Complainant's or Respondent's collective bargaining unit, an attorney, or, in the case of the Complainant, a Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate.

Parties will be provided with written notice of the date, time, location, names of participants, and purpose of all meetings and investigative interviews at which their participation is expected. This written notice should be provided with at least 3 Working Days for the Party to prepare to participate in the meeting or interview. This requirement will not apply where a Party themselves requests to meet with the Title IX Coordinator or Investigator or as addressed in Article VI of Track 1.

If a Party requests to meet with the Title IX Coordinator sooner than 3 Working Days after receipt of written notice of an investigative interview or meeting, they should verbally confirm at the start of the interview or meeting that they are aware that they were provided notice of at least 3 Working Days and this confirmation should be documented by the Title IX Coordinator or Investigator.

Review of Evidence

Before issuing a final investigation report, the investigator will send to the Complainant and Respondent, and their respective advisors, if any, all evidence (including evidence upon which the campus does not intend to rely) obtained as part of the investigation that is Directly Related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint (preliminary investigation report).

Each Party will be given a minimum of 10 Working Days for the initial review of evidence to respond to the list of disputed facts and evidence and submit additional questions for the other Party and witnesses. This timeframe may be extended at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator (either on their own or in response to a Party's request). The extension must be made available to both Parties, who must be notified as such. During the review of evidence, each Party may:

- Meet again with the investigator to further discuss the allegations.
- Identify additional disputed facts.
- Respond to the evidence in writing.
- Request that the investigator ask additional specific questions to the other Party and other witnesses.
- Identify additional relevant witnesses.
- Request that the investigator gather additional evidence.

The investigator will share with the Parties the answers to questions posed during the review of evidence. If additional disputed material facts are identified or evidence is gathered, it will be included in the preliminary investigation report (or in a separate addendum) and shared with all Parties, who will be given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the new evidence and submit additional questions to the other Party and other witnesses about the new evidence only. The investigator determines when it is appropriate to conclude the review of evidence.

Final Investigation Report

After the review of evidence phase is concluded, the Parties will receive a final investigation report that will summarize all Relevant evidence (inculpatory and exculpatory), including additional Relevant evidence received during the review of evidence. Any Relevant documentary or other tangible evidence provided by the Parties or witnesses, or otherwise gathered by the Investigator will be attached to the final investigation report as exhibits. The final investigation report shall be sent to the Parties and their respective advisors, if any, in electronic format (which may include use of a file sharing platform that restricts the Parties and any Advisors from downloading or copying the evidence) or hard copy. The Parties and their advisors will be provided 10 Working Days to review and provide a written response to the final investigation report.

Timeframe

Absent a determination of good cause made by the investigator or Title IX Coordinator (of which the Parties will receive written notice): (i) the investigation should be concluded within 100 Working Days from the date that the notice of allegations is provided to the Parties; and (ii) the final investigation report should be completed and provided to the Parties within 10 Working Days after the review of evidence has concluded. Extensions may be granted for good cause as determined by the Title IX Coordinator. The Parties will receive written notice from the Title IX Coordinator or designee if an extension is necessary and why. The notice will indicate if the extension alters the timeframes for the major stages of the Formal Complaint process.

Within 10 Working Days after the Parties have been provided the final investigation report, the Parties will be informed of the timelines that will apply to the pre-hearing and hearing processes described below. The Parties will be required to provide the name and contact information for their hearing advisor within 5 Working Days after notice of the hearing timeline.

Track 1 Hearing

The Parties will be given written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the hearing, as well as the identity of the hearing officer. Notification of the hearing will be sent to the designated CSU campus email address, unless the recipient has specifically requested in writing to the hearing coordinator that notice be given to a different email address. Communications from the hearing coordinator will be deemed received on the date sent. The hearing will not be set sooner than 20 Working Days after the date of notice of hearing. Any objections to an appointed

hearing officer must be made in writing to the hearing Coordinator within 5 Working Days after notice of the identity of the hearing officer has been communicated to the Parties.

No later than 15 Working Days before the hearing, each Party may provide to the hearing coordinator a proposed witness list that includes the names of, and current contact information for, that Party's proposed witnesses as well as an explanation of the relevance of each proposed witness's testimony and the disputed issue to which the witness's testimony relates. The hearing officer may also identify witnesses from the final investigation report.

No later than 10 Working Days before the hearing, the hearing coordinator will share a final witness list with the Parties, and notify each witness of the date, time, and location of the hearing. Witnesses will be directed to attend the hearing and to promptly direct any questions or concerns about their attendance at the hearing to the hearing coordinator.

No later than 5 Working Days prior to the hearing, the Parties may submit a list of proposed questions to the hearing coordinator. The questions will be provided to the hearing officer. Parties are strongly encouraged to provide questions in advance of the hearing in order to streamline the hearing process and provide the hearing officer an opportunity to resolve relevancy concerns prior to the hearing. The proposed questions will not be shared with the other Party.

The hearing will begin with an overview of the hearing process given by the hearing officer, after which the Parties will be given an opportunity to ask questions about the hearing process. Each Party will be given an opportunity to make an opening statement that may not last longer than 10 minutes. Only the Parties themselves will be permitted to make opening statements. The hearing advisor and any advisor are not permitted to make the opening statement. The advisor may not speak during the hearing. Closing arguments will not be made.

Generally, the hearing officer will start the questioning of witnesses and Parties. The Investigator or the Title IX Coordinator (if not the Investigator) will be the first witness and will describe the Formal Complaint, investigation process, and summarize the evidence. Hearing advisors will be permitted to ask Relevant questions once the hearing officer has concluded their questioning of the other Party and each witness. The hearing officer may ask questions of any Party or witness who participates in the hearing.

Determination and notification Regarding Responsibility Under Track 1

After the hearing, the hearing officer will make written findings of fact and conclusions about whether the Respondent violated the Policy with respect to the definition of Sexual Harassment¹¹. The hearing coordinator will Simultaneously send the hearing officer's report promptly to the Parties, the Title IX Coordinator, and the appropriate campus administrator, usually within 15 Working Days of the close of the hearing.

If no violation of the Policy is found, the president (or designee) will be notified along with the Parties. The notification will include the outcome of the hearing, a copy of the hearing officer's report (redacted as appropriate or as otherwise required by law) and notice of the Complainant's and Respondent's right to appeal to the Chancellor's Office.

¹¹ See definition of Sexual Harassment in the [CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation](#)

If a violation of the Policy is found, within 5 Working Days of receiving such finding the Parties may submit to the hearing coordinator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline that is no more than 2000 words in length. The document is an opportunity for the Parties to suggest disciplinary outcomes and to provide information that they believe is important for the hearing officer to consider. The student conduct administrator and/or appropriate campus administrator responsible for discipline and Title IX Coordinator may also submit a written statement regarding aggravating and mitigating factors that provides a recommendation regarding the disciplinary outcome, including information regarding prior disciplinary outcomes for similar conduct and whether the Respondent was previously found to have violated university policy.

Within 5 Working Days after receiving and considering any impact or other statements submitted by the Parties and other statements described above, the hearing officer will submit the hearing officer's report to the president (or designee). The hearing officer's report will be amended to include a statement of, and rationale for, any recommended disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent ("final hearing officer's report"). The final hearing officer's report will attach the final investigation report.

In cases where the hearing officer has found a violation of the Policy, the president (or designee) will review the final investigation report and the final hearing officer's report and issue a decision ("decision letter") concerning the appropriate sanction or discipline within 10 Working Days of receipt of the final hearing officer's report.

The president (or designee) will simultaneously send the decision letter electronically to the Respondent and Complainant at the campus-assigned or other primary email address linked to their campus accounts.¹² The decision letter will include:

- The outcome of the hearing, including any sanction imposed, and the name of the Respondent(s).
- Information regarding the procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal to the Chancellor's Office.
- If a finding of responsibility is made against the Respondent, a statement as to whether Remedies will be provided to the Complainant that are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the campus's education program or activity. The specifics of any such Remedies may be discussed separately between the Complainant and the Title IX Coordinator and need not be included in the decision letter.
- A copy of the final hearing officer's report will be attached to the decision letter, redacted as appropriate or as otherwise required by law.

The determination regarding responsibility and any sanctions become final either on the date that the Chancellor's Office provides the Parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely (11 Working Days after the date of the decision letter).

¹² Communication with Parties who are neither Students nor Employees will be sent to an email address that they designate.

Investigation and Hearing (if applicable) for Tracks 2 and 3

At the onset of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will simultaneously provide both Parties a notice of investigation.

In the notice of investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will schedule an initial meeting with the Respondent. At this meeting, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will explain the allegations against the Respondent, as well as the investigation process, and the Respondent's rights during the process. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will also explain that during the investigation, the Respondent and the Complainant will have the opportunity to present evidence, identify witnesses, and review evidence.

During the investigation, the Investigator will take reasonable steps to gather all relevant evidence from the Parties, other witnesses, or other sources. The Investigator will document the steps taken to gather evidence, even when those efforts are not successful. Before finalizing the investigation, the Investigator will share with the Complainant and Respondent a preliminary investigation report, along with all relevant evidence gathered. Each Party will be given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the preliminary investigation report and any attached evidence and ask questions.

In matters where a hearing is not required (Track 3 cases)¹³, a final investigation report will be provided to the Parties along with a notice of investigation outcome. The final investigation report will include a summary of the allegations, the investigation process, the Preponderance of the Evidence standard, a detailed description of the evidence considered, analysis of the evidence including relevant credibility evaluations, and appropriate findings. Relevant exhibits and documents will be attached to the written report. The final investigation report will be attached to a notice of investigation outcome and include the following: a summary of the allegations and the investigative process, that the Preponderance of the Evidence standard was employed, a summary of the findings of fact, a determination as to whether the Nondiscrimination Policy was violated, and if so, any Remedies to be afforded to the Complainant, and notice of Parties' right to appeal under these procedures. The notice may be delivered to the Parties electronically. If the notice includes a determination that the Policy was violated, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will notify the campus student conduct administrator (where the Respondent is a student)/appropriate campus administrator (where the Respondent is an employee) of the investigation outcome and provide a copy of the final investigation report.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator or designee will send the Final Investigation Report to the Parties within 100 Working Days from the date that the Notice of Investigation is provided to the Parties. Extensions may be granted for good cause as determined by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The Parties will receive written notice from the Title IX

¹³ Under Track 2, the process will proceed to a hearing, as outlined below, and the final investigation report will include all of the information included in the preliminary investigation report as well as additional relevant evidence received during the review of evidence. Any relevant evidence provided by the Parties or witnesses, or otherwise gathered by the Investigator, will be attached to the final investigation report, or made available for review by the Parties. Evidence offered by the Parties or any other witnesses that the Investigator concluded is not relevant will be noted but not included in the final investigation report and should be available at the time of the hearing such that it can be provided to the hearing officer if requested.

Coordinator/DHR Administrator or designee if an extension is necessary and why. The notice will indicate if the extension alters the timeframes for the major stages of the Complaint process.

Any communications relating to the outcome of an investigation or hearing, including any changes to the outcome or when the outcome becomes final, will be provided in writing simultaneously to the Complainant and the Respondent.

Track 2 Hearing process:

As stated above in the explanation of Track 2, a hearing will be required (unless the case is resolved by way of Informal Resolution). Below are the steps, decision-makers, and anticipated timelines for a Track 2 hearing process that commences after the issuance of the final Investigative report.

Prior to a hearing:

Parties will be given written notice of the date, time, location, and purpose of the hearing as well as the identity of the hearing officer. The Parties will be sent a notice of the hearing at least 20 Working Days before the hearing. Objections to an appointed hearing officer will be made in writing to the hearing coordinator no later than 5 Working Days after notice of hearing has been sent to the Parties.

No later than 15 Working Days before the hearing, each Party will provide to the hearing coordinator a proposed witness list that includes the names of, and current contact information for, that Party's proposed witnesses as well as an explanation of the relevance of each proposed witness' testimony. The hearing officer may also identify witnesses from the Final Investigation Report.

Where there is more than one Respondent or Complainant in connection with a single occurrence or related multiple occurrences, the hearing officer and the Parties may agree to a single hearing. A Party may request consolidation with other cases, or the Title IX Coordinator may initiate the consolidation (subject to FERPA and other applicable privacy laws). Request for consolidation will be made no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing. The hearing officer makes consolidation decisions.

Parties must provide the name of, and contact information for, the Party's Advisor and Support Person (if any) to the hearing coordinator 15 Working Days before the hearing.

No later than 10 Working Days before the hearing, the hearing coordinator will share a final witness list with the Parties, and notify each witness of the date, time, and location of the hearing. Witnesses will be instructed to attend the hearing and to promptly direct any questions or concerns about their attendance at the hearing to the hearing coordinator. No later than 5 Working Days before the hearing, the Parties will submit to the hearing coordinator any objections to, or questions about, the witness list.

At the hearing:

Each Party will be given an opportunity to make an opening statement that will last no longer than 10 minutes. The Parties will not make closing statements. An opening statement is intended to give the Parties the opportunity to share their perspective regarding the facts and discuss the core disputes in the investigation. It should focus on the facts of the matter and not be argumentative.

Parties will have the opportunity to submit written questions to the hearing officer in advance of the hearing. The Parties may also submit written follow-up questions to the hearing officer during

the hearing, at appropriate times designated by the hearing officer. The hearing officer will ask the questions proposed by the Parties except for questions that:

1. Seek information about the Complainant's sexual history with anyone other than the Respondent (unless such evidence about the Complainant's sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged misconduct).
2. Seek information about the Respondent's sexual history with anyone other than the Complainant, unless such information is used to prove motive or pattern of conduct.
3. Seek information that is unreasonably duplicative of evidence in the hearing officer's possession.
4. The hearing officer determines are not relevant to material disputed issues, are argumentative or harassing or unduly intrude on a witness' privacy.

At the hearing, each Party will have an opportunity to ask questions, submit concerns, or note an objection to questions posed. All such questions, concerns, or objections will be submitted in writing to the hearing officer. The hearing officer is not required to respond to an objection, other than to include it in the record.

The hearing officer has the authority and duty to decline or rephrase any question that the hearing officer deems to be repetitive, irrelevant, or harassing. Formal rules of evidence applied in courtroom proceedings (e.g., California Evidence Code) do not apply in the hearing. However, the hearing officer may take guidance from the formal rules of evidence.

After the hearing:

After the hearing, the hearing officer will make written findings of facts and conclusions about whether the Respondent violated the Policy. The Title IX Coordinator will review the hearing officer's report to ensure compliance with the Policy. The hearing coordinator will forward the hearing officer's report promptly to the Parties, the Title IX Coordinator, and the student conduct administrator, usually within 15 Working Days of the close of the hearing.

If no violation is found, the hearing coordinator will notify the Parties of their appeal rights. The campus president (or designee) will also be notified.

If a violation is found, the Parties may submit to the hearing coordinator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline. The statement may not be more than 2000 words in length and will be submitted no later than 5 Working Days after the hearing officer's report is sent to the Parties. The statement is an opportunity for the Parties to suggest disciplinary outcomes and to provide information that they believe is important for the hearing officer to consider. The student conduct administrator and the Title IX Coordinator may also submit a written statement regarding aggravating and mitigating factors no later than 5 Working Days after the hearing officer's report is sent to the Parties.

Within 5 Working Days after receiving and considering the statements described above, the hearing officer will submit the hearing officer's report to the president (or designee), including recommended sanctions (as defined in Executive Order 1098 Student Conduct Procedures¹⁴) if a Respondent has been determined to have violated university Policy.

Within 10 Working Days of receipt of the hearing officer's report, the president (or designee) will review the Investigation Report and the hearing officer's report and issue a decision concerning

¹⁴ See Sanctions, below

the appropriate sanction. The president may impose the recommended sanctions, adopt a different sanction or sanctions, or reject sanctions altogether. If the president adopts a sanction other than what is recommended by the hearing officer, the president must set forth the reasons in the Decision Letter. The president will simultaneously send the decision letter electronically to the Respondent and Complainant. The decision letter will include: the outcome of the hearing, including any sanction imposed, and the name of the Respondent(s), a copy of the hearing officer's Report, and notice of the Complainant's and Respondent's right to appeal. The decision will also be sent to the student conduct administrator and the hearing officer. Unless the campus and Parties are notified that an appeal has been filed, the president's (or designee's) sanction decision becomes final 11 Working Days after the date of the decision letter.

Sanctions

Discipline for Employees includes, but is not limited to, suspension, demotion, and termination of employment.

Employees disciplined by the university may be entitled to additional processes as required by law and/or collective bargaining agreements, including in some cases the right to a hearing before an independent arbitrator or a state agency where the employee may contest the discipline.

The following sanctions may be imposed for violation of the Student Conduct Code:¹⁵

- **Restitution.** Compensation for loss, damages or injury. This may include appropriate service and/or monetary material replacement.
- **Loss of Financial Aid.** Scholarships, loans, grants, fellowships and any other types of state financial aid given or guaranteed for the purposes of academic assistance can be conditioned, limited, canceled or denied.⁸
- **Educational and Remedial Sanctions.** Assignments, such as work, research, essays, service to the University or the community, training, counseling, removal from participation in recognized student clubs and organizations (e.g., fraternities and sororities), and/or University events, or other remedies intended to discourage similar misconduct or as deemed appropriate based upon the nature of the violation.
- **Denial of Access to Campus or Persons.** A designated period of time during which the Student is not permitted: (i) on University Property or specified areas of Campus,⁹ or (ii) to have contact (physical or otherwise) with the Complainant, witnesses or other specified persons.
- **Disciplinary Probation.** A designated period of time during which privileges of continuing in Student status are conditioned upon future behavior. Conditions may include the potential loss of specified privileges to which a current Student would otherwise be entitled, or the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate the Student Conduct Code or any University policy during the probationary period.
- **Suspension.** Temporary separation of the student from active Student status or Student status.
 - A Student who is suspended for less than one academic year shall be placed on inactive Student (or equivalent) status (subject to individual

¹⁵ Found in Article V, Executive Order 1098 Student Conduct Procedures

- Campus policies) and remains eligible to re-enroll at the University (subject to individual Campus enrollment policies) once the suspension has been served. Conditions for re-enrollment may be specified.
- A Student who is suspended for one academic year or more shall be separated from Student status but remains eligible to reapply to the University (subject to individual Campus application policies) once the suspension has been served. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
 - Suspension of one academic year or more, withdrawals in lieu of suspension, and withdrawals with pending misconduct investigations or disciplinary proceedings shall be entered on the student's transcript permanently without exception; this requirement shall not be waived in connection with a resolution agreement.
 - **Expulsion.** Permanent separation of the Student from Student status from the California State University system. Expulsion, withdrawal in lieu of expulsion, and withdrawal with pending misconduct investigation or disciplinary proceeding shall be entered on the student's transcript permanently, without exception; this requirement shall not be waived in connection with a resolution agreement.

Appeals

A written appeal may be submitted to the Chancellor's Office no later than 10 Working Days after the date of the decision letter (Tracks 1& 2) or notice of investigation outcome (Track 3). All arguments and/or evidence supporting the appeal must be submitted by the deadline to file the appeal. Evidence/arguments submitted after the appeal submission deadline will not be considered by the Chancellor's Office. A written appeal may not exceed 3,500 words, excluding exhibits. Appeals will be submitted to:

Equal Opportunity and Whistleblower Compliance Unit

Systemwide Human Resources

Office of the Chancellor

401 Golden Shore

Long Beach, California 90802

eo-wbappeals@calstate.edu

The Chancellor's Office will provide prompt written acknowledgement of the receipt of the appeal to the appealing Party, and will provide written notification of the appeal, including a copy of the appeal, to the non-appealing Party and the campus Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The notice will include the right of the non-appealing Party and the campus to provide a response to the appeal within 10 Working Days of the date of the notice. The appeal response will be limited to 3,500 words, excluding exhibits. Any response to the appeal received by the Chancellor's Office will be provided to the appealing Party for informational purposes only.

The Chancellor's Office will not conduct a new investigation; however, the Chancellor's Office may make reasonable inquiries to determine if the new evidence could have affected the investigation or hearing determination. A copy of the final Chancellor's Office appeal response will be forwarded to the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

If the Chancellor's Office review determines that an issue raised on appeal would have affected the investigation outcome or hearing outcome, the investigation or hearing will be remanded back to the campus and the investigation or hearing reopened at the campus level. The Chancellor's Office will return the matter to the campus and will specify in writing the timeline by which a reopened investigation or hearing must be completed. The Chancellor's Office will notify the Parties of the reopening of the investigation or hearing and the timeline for completion of the reopened investigation or hearing. The campus will complete the reopened investigation or hearing and provide the Chancellor's Office with an amended final investigation report/final decision. The campus will also provide the Parties with amended notices of investigation outcome/final decision, and such notices will provide the non-prevailing Party the opportunity to appeal. Upon receipt of the amended final investigation report/final decision, if the outcome remains unchanged, the Chancellor's Office will contact the original appealing Party to determine whether that Party wishes to continue with the appeal. If the outcome is reversed by the campus, the non-prevailing Party will be given an opportunity to appeal.

If the Chancellor's Office determines that no reasonable fact finder (Investigator or hearing officer) could have made the findings as determined by the Investigator or hearing officer, the Chancellor's Office may vacate and reverse the investigation or hearing outcome, but only with respect to whether the Policy was violated (and not with respect to factual findings). If the Chancellor's Office vacates and reverses the investigation or hearing outcome, it will notify the Parties simultaneously in writing, as well as the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. Following a reversal of an investigation or hearing outcome by the Chancellor's Office, the Chancellor's Office decision is final and is not subject to further appeal.

The Chancellor's Office will respond to the appealing Party no later than 30 Working Days after receipt of the written appeal unless the timeline has been extended¹⁶

Registered Sex Offenders

California's sex offender registration laws require convicted sex offenders to register their status with the University police department if they are enrolled, residing, attending, carrying on a vocation (i.e., contractor or vendor on campus for more than 30 days in the year), or working with or without compensation for the institution. All public information available in California about registered sex offenders, to include the ability to look-up offenders by name, residence address, and zip code, is on the California Department of Justice Megan's law web site at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

Missing Student Notification Procedures for On-campus Student Housing Facilities

CSUDH Missing Student Notification & Response Policy:

¹⁶ The Chancellor's Office has discretion to extend the timelines for the appeal process for good cause or for any reasons deemed to be legitimate by the Chancellor's Office. This includes the time for filing an appeal, the time for a reopened investigation or hearing to be completed, and the time for the Chancellor's Office to respond to the appeal. The Chancellor's Office will notify the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator of any extensions of time granted pertaining to any portion of the appeal process.

It is required that all official missing student reports are immediately (within 24 hours) referred to campus police or security department. In the absence of the campus police or security department, the missing student reports should be referred to the local law enforcement agency. California State University, Dominguez Hills defines a "missing student" as any enrolled student currently registered as residing in University Housing who has not been seen by friends, family, staff, faculty, or associates within a timeframe which leads them to consider the person as missing. The time frame varies by case and depends on the totality of circumstance and information provided by the parties mentioned above. This policy focuses only on students residing in on-campus student housing and it is provided to all CSUDH residential students in compliance with the federal Clery Act as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008.

Missing student reports on campus often results from a resident changing his or her routine without informing roommates and/or friends and family of the change. The primary objective of The University when responding to a report of a missing student is to establish contact with the individual, to ensure his/her well-being, and to offer appropriate support and assistance. If an absence has occurred under circumstances that are suspicious or cause concern for safety, efforts will be made immediately to contact the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being.

Confidential Contact Information:

University Housing provides a secure electronic form for all residential students to register confidential contact information to be used only in the event CSUDH University Police determines them to be missing or another law enforcement agency informs the University they are considered a missing person. This specific confidential contact information is requested separately and stored separately from other general emergency contact information collected from students by The University. This confidential information will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel immediately upon request. Confidential contact will be notified within 24 hours if a student is determined to be missing.

If A Campus Resident May Be Missing:

Anyone who has reason to believe a student is missing should immediately notify University Police at 310- 243- 3639. When a report of a missing residential student is received by University Police, a preliminary investigation will be initiated and UPD will notify the local law enforcement agency (Los Angeles County Sherriff Department, Carson) within two hours of being notified regarding a missing person. In most cases, University Police and/or University Housing will initially attempt to locate a student by checking the student's on-campus residence and/or trying to reach the student using any contact information they registered with University Housing. If the student's absence is verified, the University will attempt to notify any contact person(s) designated by the student. If the student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual, the University will immediately notify the custodial parent or guardian of the student as well as the confidential contact person(s) designated by the student.

Upon notification, the University Police Department will make inquiries within the University and, if need be, outside the University setting. If the University determines that the circumstances of the missing student require a police investigation, the University Police Department will conduct a preliminary investigation and notify the local law enforcement agency (Los Angeles County Sherriff Department, Carson). If the Sheriff Department determines that the student should be classified as a missing person, they will take the lead in conducting a joint investigation; per the

Administrative Agreement between the California State University, Dominguez Hills Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department dated July 1, 2018. The University will support their investigation by providing whatever technical support is appropriate, including notices, photos, schedules, and any other information relevant to the search for the missing student.

If a missing student is located or returns to campus at any time after the matter has been reported, University Police and University Housing staff will attempt to ensure other parties involved have been notified of the student's status.

Procedures For Reporting Any Missing Person on Campus:

Any CSUDH employee, student, or other member of the University community with information regarding any alleged missing person should immediately report it to University Police by calling 310-243-3639 or by contacting the department in person at Welch Hall B-100, CSUDH, 1000 E. Victoria Street, Carson, CA 90747. California State University, Dominguez Hills defines a "missing student" as any enrolled student currently registered as residing in University Housing who has not been seen by friends, family, staff, faculty, or associates within a timeframe which leads them to consider the person as missing. The time frame varies by case and depends on the totality of circumstance and information provided by the parties mentioned above.

Procedures For Reporting Any Missing Student/Person off Campus:

Please Call: University Police by calling 310-243-3639 911; or Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Carson Station): 310-830-1123 21356 S. Avalon Blvd. Carson, CA 90745

Fire Safety Report

The 2023 Fire Safety Report is available at the following link: <https://www.csudh.edu/Assets/csudh-sites/rm-ehos/docs/clery-act/2023-annual-fire-safety-report.pdf>.

Appendix A: Jurisdictional Definitions¹⁷

Rape (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 261)

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

(1) If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act 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. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of a spouse committing the act from being prosecuted under any other paragraph of this subdivision or any other law.

(2) If 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) If 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) If 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) If 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 artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

(6) If 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"

¹⁷ Note that these are not the definitions used to compile the statistics at the beginning of these document. The federal definitions of Rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are used for the statistics, as required by federal law.

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) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

“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.

“Menace” means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Sodomy (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 286)

Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he, or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) (A) Any person who commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 9, 11, or 13 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of sodomy with another person who is a minor 14 years of age or older when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of sodomy 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished

against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person or 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(3) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy upon a victim who is a minor 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with any person of any age while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504, or in any local detention facility, as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

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

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

(4) 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.

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to 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.

(h) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time 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, and both the defendant

and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to 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 legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "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.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

Oral Copulation (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 287)

(a) Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 16 years of age is guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he, or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) (A) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a person who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation (A) when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, or (B) 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, or (C) where the victim is at the time 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim 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 described under paragraph (3), that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(3) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is a minor 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504 or in any local detention facility as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years. As used in this

subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

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

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

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

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, for three, six, or eight years. 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.

(h) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time 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, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. 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 legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "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.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

Bigamy, Incest, and the Crime against Nature (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 285 and Section 289)

Section 285

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.

Section 289

(a) (1) (A) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a child who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.

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

(2) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time 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 or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim 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 legal consent.

(c) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time 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 or causing the act to be committed and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. 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 legal consent.

(d) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

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

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

(4) 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.

(e) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(g) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when 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, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "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.

(h) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(i) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(j) Any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 14 years of age and who is more than 10 years younger than he, or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) As used in this section:

(1) "Sexual penetration" is the act of causing the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of any person or causing another person to so penetrate the defendant's or another person's genital or anal opening for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any unknown object.

(2) "Foreign object, substance, instrument, or device" shall include any part of the body, except a sexual organ.

(3) "Unknown object" shall include any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or any part of the body, including a penis, when it is not known whether penetration was by a penis or by a foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any other part of the body.

(l) As used in subdivision (a), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury or death.

(m) As used in this section, "victim" includes any person who the defendant causes to penetrate the genital or anal opening of the defendant or another person or whose genital or anal opening is caused to be penetrated by the defendant or another person and who otherwise qualifies as a victim under the requirements of this section.

Fondling (CA Penal Code Chapter 9. Section 243.4, Assault and Battery)

(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 Civil Rights Department 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).

Statutory Rape (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, Section 261.5)

(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.

Incest (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, Section 285)

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.

Abuse: (CA Family Code, 6203 (definitions) and 6211)

(a) For purposes of this act, "abuse" means any of the following:

(1) To intentionally or recklessly cause or attempt to cause bodily injury.

(2) Sexual assault.

(3) To place a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another.

(4) To engage in any behavior that has been or could be enjoined pursuant to Section 6320.

(b) Abuse is not limited to the actual infliction of physical injury or assault.

“Domestic violence” is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:

(a) A spouse or former spouse.

(b) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209.

(c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

(d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12).

(e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.

(f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

Domestic Violence/Dating Violence (CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, Section 273.5 and Section 243)

(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.

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

CA Penal Code 243(e)

(1) When a battery (willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another) 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.

Stalking: CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, Section 646.9

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.

Stalking: CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, Section 653m

(a) Every person who, with intent to annoy, telephones or makes contact by means of an electronic communication device with another and addresses to or about the other person any obscene language or addresses to the other person any threat to inflict injury to the person or property of the person addressed or any member of his or her family, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to telephone calls or electronic contacts made in good faith.

(b) Every person who, with intent to annoy or harass, makes repeated telephone calls or makes repeated contact by means of an electronic communication device, or makes any combination of calls or contact, to another person is, whether or not conversation ensues from making the telephone call or contact by means of an electronic communication device, guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to telephone calls or electronic contacts made in good faith or during the ordinary course and scope of business.

Consent to Sexual Activity (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, section 261.6 and section 261.7)

- a) Consent is 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.
- b) 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, 286, 287, or 289, or former section 262 or 288a
- c) This section shall not affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, 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.