

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES & CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT (20 U.S.C. § 1092(F)) Clery Crime Statistics 2021-2023

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

Dear Cal State Dominguez Hills Community,

Thank you for taking the time to read this year's Annual Security Report (ASR). California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH) is committed to assisting all campus community members in all aspects of safety & security. As part of this responsibility, this report 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, & drug use, crime prevention, sexual assault & other matters of related importance); & 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 ASR contains current security & safety-related policy statements, emergency preparedness and evacuation information, sexual assault prevention & crime prevention information, & information about drug and alcohol prevention programming. The ASR also contains statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or 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 online at <https://www.csudh.edu/rm/clery-act/annual-reports> and in person at the University's Office of the Clery Director.

I hope you find this report informative. If you have any questions or would like further information about the Clery Act, please visit the Clery website <https://www.csudh.edu/rm/clery-act/>.

Sincerely,
Thomas A. Parham, Ph.D.
President

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, and 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. If the victim requests 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 will 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 its [Campus Safety and Security website](#).

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 the 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

CSUDH uses the FBI’s UCR Hierarchy Rule when multiple offenses occur in a single incident. Under this rule, only the most serious offense is counted when more than one Criminal Offense is committed during a single incident. A single incident means the offenses were committed at the same time and place. Beginning with the most severe 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 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 severe offense along with the Arson.

5. Include incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of the Arson, such as Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Arson or Manslaughter by Negligence Arson

The hierarchy rule does not apply to hate crimes; all offenses committed in multiple offense incidents that are bias-motivated are counted. For any criminal offense that is also a hate crime, statistics will indicate the offense and the category of bias.

Clery Crime Statistics 2021 to 2023

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
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0

Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0

Rape

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	1	1	0	0

Fondling

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	5	7	0	0
2023	3	4	0	0

Incest

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0

Statutory Rape

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	1	0	0
2022	0	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0

Robbery

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	1	0	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	1	2	0	1
2023	2	3	0	0

Burglary

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	10	0	0
2022	1	16	0	0
2023	1	9	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	0	2	0	0
2023	0	6	0	0

Arson

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	1
2022	2	2	0	0
2023	7	12	0	0

Dating Violence

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	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
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	4	0	0
2023	1	10	0	0

Arrests for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	5	0	1
2023	1	3	0	0

Arrests for Alcohol Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	1	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	2	2	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	1	1	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	8	8	0	0
2022	1	2	0	0
2023	7	7	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential*	Campus Total	Noncampus	Public Property
2021	1	1	0	0
2022	2	2	0	0
2023	3	3	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

[2021] – There were no unfounded crimes.

[2022] – There were no unfounded crimes.

[2023] – There were no unfounded crimes.

Hate Crimes

[2021] – There were no reported hate crimes.

[2022] – There were no reported hate crimes.

[2023] – 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 include 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 available at (310) 243-3980. "We Tip" is a source that new students, current students, new employees, and current employees may use to report voluntarily and with 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

The University Police Department will accept voluntary, confidential crime reports for inclusion in the university's annual disclosure of crime statistics. Requests for confidentiality will be honored to the extent permitted by law and data collected will only be used to get a more accurate number of crimes on campus and be used to promote crime awareness and enhance campus safety. If an individual would like to report a crime to the UPD confidentially, they may use the "We Tip" line, or they can state they would like to confidentially report a crime before discussing the incident further.

Individuals may make a voluntary 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. All reports will be treated as confidential.

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. Victims/Survivors may also confidentially speak to the Center for Advocacy, Prevention & Empowerment (CAPE). CAPE does not take reports, but individuals are always welcome to speak to CAPE confidentially, and the university is not notified. CSUDH does not have pastoral counselors.

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 the 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:

- All employee and student e-mail distribution
- University website
- Public area video display monitors
- 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, tsunamis, 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 not 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 directions 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 the 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, 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 the 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 the 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

¹ Including the authority to make arrests.

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 Student Affairs Vice President for an 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, including 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.
- Always double-check your doors and windows to ensure they are completely closed and locked before you go to sleep or leave your room or 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.
- Get to know people in and around your place of residence. Do not invite or let unknown people into your residential building, nor go with them to an unfamiliar place. If you know someone by their first name only or met them on the internet, consider them a stranger
- 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 good bicycle theft prevention measures. Use a combo or flat key U-lock. Most cable locks can be and are easily cut. Lock both the front and rear wheels when possible, and make sure to put your lock(s) through a closed part of the bike frame. Wheels can easily be taken off. Register your bike with the UPD and use the campus bicycle compounds. Although all bikes are prone to theft, the newer and more expensive a bike is, the more of a target it will be.
- 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.).

A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of the responsibility for their own security and the security of others. In addition to these seminars, information may be disseminated to students and employees through Public Safety Notices posted in the affected area(s), website alerts, and/or articles and advertisements in university and student newspapers. When time is of the essence, information may also be released to the university community through emails.

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.

Employees and students at CSUDH are provided with numerous opportunities during the academic year to attend seminars about crime prevention, personal safety, theft prevention, identity theft, sexual assault and many other topics offered by CSUDH’s UPD and in collaboration with other departments. Below is a table that shows the primary prevention and awareness programs CSUDH offers for incoming students and new employees.

Program Type	Frequency/Availability	Conducted By	Audience	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.
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>.

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 Conduct web site at <https://www.csudh.edu/student-conduct/>.

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 Conduct 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 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

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.

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, and 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.

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.

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 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 the 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:
 - Seems nervous around you,
 - Seems afraid of you,
 - Flinches, cringes, or retreats when you are emotional,
 - Seems scared, or unable to contradict you or speak up around you, and/or
 - 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 – Check in with the person after to see if you can do anything to support them.

CSU Policy Definitions

Definitions of conduct that are 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, off-campus, and community 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
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, Program 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	310-243-3786 iss@csudh.edu www.csudh.edu/ceie-intl/

	events that allow students to share their national heritage and become 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 https://www.csudh.edu/ijc/
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.forthethechild.org
1in6	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.

For Title IX accommodation supportive measures requests, students may contact the CSUDH Title IX Coordinator.

CSUDH Title IX Coordinator: Nallely Lopez

Email: nalopez@csudh.edu

Phone: (310) 243-3619

Location: Welch Hall, Suite 478

Address: 1000 East Victoria Street, Suite 478, Carson, CA 90747

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.

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 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 names 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 the 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

If your physical safety is at imminent risk, we encourage you to seek immediate assistance from the police.

⁴ See page #54 for “Disciplinary Procedures”.

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.

Employees of the University Police Department have a duty to report to the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator any time they know or have reason to know of incidents that may violate this Nondiscrimination Policy, so that the Title IX Coordinator or DHR Administrator can carry out their duties under the law and under this Nondiscrimination Policy. At a minimum, the information to be reported includes all the information authorized to be disclosed under the law in response to records requests, but without requiring a formal request⁵. Such information includes but is not limited to the time, substance, and location of all complaints or requests for assistance received by University Police and the time and nature of the response thereto,

⁵ See Government Code 7923.615

including, to the extent the information regarding crimes alleged or committed or any other incident investigated is recorded, the time, date, and location of occurrence, the time and date of the report, the name and age of the victim, the factual circumstances surrounding the crime or incident, the identity of the alleged perpetrator, and a general description of any injuries, property, or weapons involved⁶.

For certain sex offenses⁷ the victim has the right to affirmatively request from University Police, after being informed of their options, that the victim's identity remain confidential⁸. However, even if the victim requests confidentiality of identity, the University Police should specifically ask the victim if the victim's name can be provided to the Title IX Office so that the Title IX Coordinator can contact the victim to discuss supportive measures that can be offered. In all cases, even when the victim requests confidentiality, the identity of the alleged perpetrator (if known) must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator.

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

⁶ See Government Code 7923.615

⁷ See Penal Code Sections 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6.

⁸ Additionally, 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.

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 Nondiscrimination Policy](#). As required by law, the excerpts in this Annual Security Report capture the steps, decision-makers, and anticipated timelines for both formal and informal resolution processes, as applicable. For details beyond the steps, decision-makers, and anticipated timelines, please see the policy.

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

For Title IX accommodation supportive measures requests, students may contact the CSUDH Title IX Coordinator.

CSUDH Title IX Coordinator: Nallely Lopez

Email: nalopez@csudh.edu

Phone: (310) 243-3619

Location: Welch Hall, Suite 478

Address: 1000 East Victoria Street, Suite 478, Carson, CA 90747

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.

Complaints alleging violations of this Nondiscrimination Policy against a President, Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator, the Chancellor, or member of the Board of Trustees will be made to the Office of Civil Rights Programming & Services at CO-Complaints@calstate.edu. Any person may report an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Reports may be made at any time, and individuals are encouraged to report an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy regardless of how much time has passed. The University's ability to interview witnesses and otherwise investigate or act, however, may be limited by various factors, including the passage of time, fading witness memories, and/or preservation of evidence. In all cases, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator is available to discuss Supportive Measures with the Complainant at any time, regardless of how much time has passed since the incident described in the report.

The University's primary concern is the safety of the campus community. Any person who reports an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy should discuss any concerns about safety with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

The Nondiscrimination Policy prohibits Retaliation. If a Student or Employee is reluctant to report because they fear Retaliation, they should discuss their concerns with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator as soon as possible.

Any Student who participates as a Complainant or witness in a Complaint process (including investigation or hearing) relating to Sex-based Harassment that falls under these Procedures will not be disciplined for related violations of the Standards for Student Conduct at or near the time of the incident unless the University determines that the violation was egregious. The University may, however, take other appropriate action, including having an educational discussion with the student. Egregious conduct includes but is not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.

Simultaneous Written Notification

Communication with the Parties regarding a Complaint, an investigation, or a hearing will be sent to their designated CSU campus email address unless the Party has specifically requested in writing to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, Investigator, or Hearing Coordinator that communication be sent to a different email address. Communication with Parties who are neither Students nor Employees will be sent to an email address that they provide. 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 to the Complainant and the Respondent at the same time.

Outreach to Complainant

After receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator 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 University has received a report of conduct that may be prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy (e.g. Discrimination, Harassment, Sex-based Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Prohibited Consensual Relationship, or Retaliation.)
- b. A description of the role of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Information regarding counseling, resources, and potential Supportive Measures.
- f. An explanation of how the University responds to reports of Nondiscrimination Policy violations and a description of potential disciplinary consequences.
- g. A summary of the investigation procedures.
- h. A statement regarding the importance of preserving evidence.

- i. A statement that the Complainant may, but is not required to, report to law enforcement any allegations that could constitute criminal behavior.
- j. A statement that retaliation for making a Complaint or participating in a Complaint process is prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy.

In addition to the information provided in the outreach communication, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator 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.

Initial Assessment & Intake Meeting

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will offer to conduct an intake meeting with any Complainant who responds to outreach communication or otherwise makes a report of a potential Nondiscrimination Policy violation to discuss the Complainant's options, explain the available processes (including informal resolution and the formal complaint resolution process), and provide information about Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consider the need for a follow-up meeting with the Complainant, as appropriate. Any subsequent investigation will include an interview with the Complainant conducted by the assigned investigator. The investigatory interview will be intended to build upon and clarify the information provided during intake.

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 one Advisor of their choice, who may be but is not required to be, an attorney or a union representative during meetings or any stage of the Complaint process.

The University will not limit the choice or presence of the Advisor for the Complainant or Respondent in any meeting or proceeding. However, the unavailability of a specific Advisor will not unduly interfere with prompt scheduling.

A Party's Advisor may not answer questions regarding the subject matter of the investigation for the Complainant or the Respondent. However, the Advisor may observe and consult with the Complainant or Respondent.

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.

Confidentiality Requests and Requests Not to Investigate

Confidentiality Requests

The University will maintain confidentiality of reports, Complaints, and associated processes whenever possible. When necessary, to protect the campus community and to facilitate investigations and/or Supportive Measures, certain information may be shared on a "need-to-know" basis. Therefore, the University cannot guarantee confidentiality.

Requests not to Investigate

When a Complainant requests that no investigation occur, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will balance the request against the University's duty to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all members of the campus community. In cases where the Complainant does not want to pursue an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator should inform the Complainant that the ability to take corrective action may be limited.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consider, at a minimum:

- a. The Complainant's request not to proceed with initiation of a Complaint;
- b. The Complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a Complaint;
- c. The risk that additional acts of Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation would occur if a Complaint is not initiated;
- d. The severity of the alleged Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation including whether the conduct, if established, would require the removal of a Respondent from campus or imposition of another Disciplinary Sanction to end the Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation and prevent its recurrence;
- e. Whether the Respondent poses an imminent threat to the campus community, which may include violence, threats of violence, use of a weapon, physical restraints, or unwanted physical contact.
- f. The age and relationship of the Parties, including power imbalance and whether the Respondent is an Employee of the University;
- g. The scope of the alleged conduct, including information suggesting a pattern (such as multiple or prior reports of misconduct against the Respondent), ongoing conduct, or conduct alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
- h. Whether the University is able to conduct a thorough investigation and obtain relevant evidence without the Complainant's cooperation;
- i. The availability of evidence to assist a decisionmaker (Investigator or Hearing Officer) in determining whether Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation occurred;

- j. Whether the University could end the alleged Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation and prevent its recurrence without initiating the formal complaint resolution process; and
- k. For Employee Complainants, the University will also consider its obligation to maintain a safe work environment in determining whether an investigation is necessary.
 - a. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will document the basis for the decision to initiate or to not initiate the investigation based on this assessment criteria.

Decision to Proceed with Complaint

Based on the assessment criteria above, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator has the discretion to initiate an investigation without the Complainant's participation.

Decision to Proceed with Complaint

When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator decides to proceed with an investigation without the Complainant's participation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will make the Complaint on behalf of the University. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will remain neutral in applying the Nondiscrimination Policy and these Procedures. In these cases, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will provide the impacted party with the same notices, updates, and opportunities to participate as the Respondent throughout the investigation and, where applicable, hearing process, unless the impacted party confirms in writing that they do not want to receive these communications and do not wish to participate in the process. The impacted party may rescind this notice at any time in writing to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator initiates an investigation without the Complainant's participation, the Complainant will be informed in advance of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator disclosing the Complainant's identity and details of the Complaint or report to the Respondent or initiating an investigation. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will work with campus partners to take steps to arrange reasonable safety measures for the Complainant if appropriate. At the Complainant's request, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will inform the Respondent that the Complainant asked the University not to investigate or seek discipline.

A Student Complainant will not be required to participate in an investigation if they do not wish to do so.

Decision not to proceed with investigation:

If a request for confidentiality or no investigation is granted, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will nevertheless take reasonable steps to limit the effects of the alleged Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation and prevent its recurrence without initiating formal action against the Respondent or revealing the identity of the Complainant. Examples include increased temporary monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the alleged misconduct occurred, providing additional training and education materials for students and employees, or conducting climate surveys. Reasonable steps will be taken to provide for

the safety of the Complainant while keeping the Complainant's identity confidential as appropriate and if possible. These steps may include changing living arrangements or course schedules, assignments, or tests. The Complainant will be notified that the steps the campus will take may be limited by the request for confidentiality.

Supportive Measures

The University will offer and coordinate Supportive Measures as appropriate for the Complainant and/or Respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to the University's education programs, activities, and employment or to provide support during the University's formal complaint resolution process or during the informal resolution process. Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; changes to employee reporting line; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs related to Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will describe and offer Supportive Measures to Complainants during the initial assessment (even if no Complaint is made or the Complaint is ultimately not investigated), and to Respondents during an initial meeting.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures if requested and reasonably available.

Review of Supportive Measures (Applies only to Reports or Complaints of Sex-based Harassment)

A Complainant or Respondent may request modification or reversal of a decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate Supportive Measures applicable to them.

This request will be reviewed by an appropriate and impartial Employee:

- a) If the original decision about Supportive Measures was made by a person with authority delegated by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, the review will be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.
- b) If the original decision about Supportive Measures was made by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, the review will be conducted by a Systemwide Director for Civil Rights.

If the reviewer determines that the decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate the Supportive Measure was inconsistent with the Nondiscrimination Policy's requirements, expectations, or standards for Supportive Measures, they may modify or reverse the decision. In making this determination, the reviewer should consider:

- a) Do the Supportive Measures unreasonably burden a Complainant or Respondent?
- b) Are the Supportive Measures punitive?
- c) Are the Supportive Measures reasonably available and restore access to the CSU's programs, activities, or employment?
- d) Are the Supportive Measures being offered or provided during the informal resolution process or formal complaint resolution process?

A Complainant or Respondent may also seek additional modification or termination of a Supportive Measure applicable to them if circumstances change materially by contacting the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator.

The University will not share information about any Supportive Measures with anyone other than the person to whom they apply, including informing one Party of Supportive Measures provided to another Party, unless necessary to provide the Supportive Measure or restore or preserve a Party's access to the CSU's education programs, activities, or employment, or when otherwise required by state or federal law.

No-Contact Directives

No-contact directives may be issued as a Supportive Measure, Remedy, or in connection with an Informal Resolution Agreement, with or without an investigation. When reasonably requested by a Complainant or otherwise needed to protect health and safety or to preserve the integrity of the investigation, the University will issue an interim no-contact directive, which may be unilateral (prohibiting the Respondent from contacting the Complainant) or mutual (prohibiting the Parties from contacting each other) while the investigation is pending.

No-contact directives that are not part of an Informal Resolution Agreement must meet the following requirements:

1. No-contact directives that limit an individual's movement on a University campus may only be issued where the conduct alleged is egregious or where an objective threat of physical harm exists.
2. A mutual no-contact directive (applicable to both Parties) may only be issued prior to an investigation outcome. Mutual no-contact directives will not be issued automatically. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must consider, based on the circumstances of each case, whether a mutual no-contact directive is necessary or justifiable to protect the Respondent's safety or well-being, or to address concerns about interference with an investigation.
3. If there is a finding that the Nondiscrimination Policy has been violated and a mutual no-contact directive is already in effect, unless there are extenuating circumstances, the no-contact directive will promptly be converted to a unilateral no-contact directive (applicable only to the Respondent).

4. Any no-contact directive (whether mutual or unilateral) will be delivered to both Parties in writing and will be accompanied by a written explanation of the terms of the directive and the consequences for violating the no-contact directive. A no-contact directive is intended to be temporary and should be periodically assessed to confirm the continued need for, and appropriateness of, its specific terms (conditions), including whether it should be mutual (applicable to both Parties), or unilateral (only applicable to the Respondent).
5. Violations of no-contact directives will be addressed by the campus Student Conduct Administrator in the same manner as any violation of the Student Conduct Code if the Respondent is a Student, or by Human Resources or Faculty Affairs, if the Respondent is an Employee. If the alleged violation of the no-contact directive is itself a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the matter will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

In considering the reasonableness and terms of a requested no-contact directive, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may consider various factors, including the need expressed by the Complainant or Respondent; the ages of the Parties involved; the nature of the allegations and their continued effects on the Complainant or Respondent; whether the Parties continue to interact directly in the University's education program or activity, including through student employment, shared residence or dining facilities, class, or campus transportation; and whether steps have already been taken to mitigate the harm from the Parties' interactions, such as implementation of a civil protective order.

Criminal Complaints and Concurrent Investigations

Complainants will be informed during the intake meeting of their right to make a criminal complaint with University police or other appropriate law enforcement agencies. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will offer to assist the Complainant and will assure them that filing a criminal complaint will not unreasonably delay the University's investigation. The University will typically not wait until the conclusion of a criminal investigation to begin its own investigation. Although it may be necessary to temporarily delay the investigation while law enforcement is gathering evidence, once notified that law enforcement has completed the fact-gathering portion of their investigation, the University will promptly resume and complete its own investigation. Individuals who first report to University police will be encouraged to also make a Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

Interim Suspension

An interim suspension may be considered for a Student Respondent where there is reasonable cause to believe that interim suspension of that Student is necessary to protect the personal safety of persons within the Campus community or Campus property and to ensure the maintenance of order during an investigation. Such interim suspensions will be implemented in accordance with the procedures under the Student Conduct Process and will only remain in

effect during the Complaint process until determined to be no longer necessary. In determining whether an interim suspension is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will coordinate with the Student Conduct Administrator to ensure appropriate ongoing assessment and implementation occurs.

Emergency Removal – Applies only to Reports or Complaints of Sex-based Harassment:

The University may remove a Respondent from its education programs or activities, including Student employment, on an emergency basis in the absence of a Complaint before an investigation concludes or where no investigation or hearing is pending. Prior to the removal, an individualized safety and risk analysis will be conducted. The removal is referred to as an "Emergency Removal" and has the effect of an Interim Suspension, as set forth in the Student Conduct Process, including that during the period of the Emergency Removal, the Student may not, without prior written permission from the University president or designee, enter any campus of the CSU. As with Interim Suspensions in the Student Conduct Process, the president or vice president designee, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, will determine whether there is an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of a Complainant or any Students, Employees, or other persons arising from the allegations of Sex-based Harassment that justifies removal.

Where a determination is made that justifies Emergency Removal, the Respondent will be provided with notice and given an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, in accordance with the procedures in the Student Conduct Process. This includes the right to a hearing within 10 Working Days of a request by the Respondent for such a hearing to determine if there is an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of a Complainant or any Students, Employees, or other persons arising from the allegations of Sex-based Harassment that justifies removal. The hearing will be conducted under the Student Conduct Process and not these Procedures as they relate to hearings.

Administrative Leave

A campus may place a non-student Employee on Administrative Leave (sometimes referred to as Temporary Suspension) in accordance with applicable Collective Bargaining Agreements or CSU policies while the Complaint process is pending.

Transcript Notations

If a Respondent withdraws, transfers, or disenrolls from the University pending an investigation or disciplinary proceeding concerning a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, transcript notations may be appropriate and will be addressed under the Student Conduct Process. As appropriate to the situation, the University may place an administrative hold on registration transactions, release of records, and transcripts of a Student who has been sent written notice of a pending investigation or disciplinary matter concerning that Student and may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the investigation or disciplinary process, including the completion of all sanctions imposed.

Complaints

When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator receives a Complaint, they will determine whether to open an investigation after making a preliminary inquiry into the allegations. An investigation may not be warranted where the reported information does not allege facts with enough specificity or include conduct that would, even if true, constitute a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy. These determinations will be documented in writing by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator and maintained in accordance with systemwide records retention policies.

When more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent is involved, references in these Procedures to a Party, Complainant, or Respondent include the plural, as applicable.

Complaints Accepted for Investigation

Within 10 Working Days of the date of an intake meeting or receipt of a request for investigation from the Complainant (whichever is later), or making a determination that an investigation is necessary without a request from or participation by the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will send a Notice of Investigation to the Complainant and Respondent.

Complaint Not Accepted for Investigation

If the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator determines that the Complaint does not allege a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will, within 10 Working Days of the date of the intake or receipt of a written request for investigation (whichever is later), notify the Complainant in writing that the Complaint will not be investigated without further information. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may refer the Complaint to another campus office if appropriate and will notify the Complainant of any referral. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will retain a record of the Complaint, the written determination, and any referrals made to another campus office.

Discretionary Dismissal

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:

- A. 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
- B. If the specific circumstances prevent the University from reasonably gathering evidence necessary to reach a determination as to the Complaint or part of the Complaint.

Dismissal of a Complaint - Applies only to Complaints of Sex-based Harassment

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may dismiss a Complaint of Sex-based Harassment if:

- a. The University is unable to identify the Respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- b. The Respondent is not participating in the University's education program or activity and is not employed by the University;
- c. The Complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator declines to initiate a Complaint, and the University determines that, without the Complainant's withdrawn allegations, the conduct that remains alleged in the Complaint, if any, would not constitute Sex-based Harassment even if proven; or
- d. The University determines the conduct alleged in the Complaint, even if proven, would not constitute Sex-based Harassment. Before dismissing the Complaint, the University will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the Complainant. Complaints that are dismissed on this basis may be referred to another process or another campus office for review under other potentially applicable policies or codes of conduct (such as the grade appeal process, student code of conduct, employee grievance procedures, ADA process, to be addressed as unprofessional conduct, etc.).

When a complaint is dismissed, the University will promptly notify the Complainant of the basis for the dismissal in writing. If the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the University will also notify the Respondent of the dismissal in writing and the basis for it. When a Complaint is dismissed, the University will, at a minimum:

- a. Offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant as appropriate;
- b. If the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer Supportive Measures to the Respondent as appropriate; and
- c. Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator to ensure that Sex-based Harassment does not continue or recur within the University's education program or activity.

The University will notify the Complainant that a dismissal may be appealed and will provide the Complainant with an opportunity to appeal the dismissal of a Complaint. If the dismissal occurs after the Respondent has been notified of the allegations, then the University will also notify the Respondent that the dismissal may be appealed. Dismissals may be appealed on the following bases:

- a. Procedural irregularity occurred that would have likely changed the outcome of the decision to dismiss;
- b. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the dismissal and would have likely changed the outcome of the decision to dismiss; or

- c. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.

Appeals will be submitted to the Civil Rights Appeals Unit at the Chancellor's Office and will be addressed to:

Civil Rights Appeals Unit
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802
<mailto:CO-Appeals@calstate.edu>

1. If a Party is unable to submit an appeal or a response to an appeal electronically, they should contact the campus Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator for assistance.
2. When an appeal is submitted, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the other Party and the campus Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator in writing. The non-appealing Party may submit a written statement in support of or challenging the dismissal no later than 5 Working Days after the notice of appeal. Within 10 Working Days of the Civil Rights Appeals Unit's receipt of the appeal, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties (via email and at the same time) of its decision.
3. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will not consider evidence that was not introduced to the campus during the Complaint review process unless the new evidence was not reasonably available at the time of the Complaint review.
4. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit has the discretion to extend the timelines for the dismissal appeal process for good cause or for any reasons deemed to be legitimate by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit. This includes the time for filing an appeal and the time for the Civil Rights Appeals Unit to respond to the appeal. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator of any extensions of time granted pertaining to any portion of the appeal process.
5. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit appeal response is final and concludes the discretionary dismissal process under these Procedures.

Consolidation

The University may consolidate Complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one Party against another Party, when the allegations of Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation arise out of the same or substantially similar facts or circumstances. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will determine whether a Complaint should be consolidated (subject to FERPA and other applicable privacy laws). In addition, during the course of the investigation, the investigation may reveal the existence of additional or different

violations of the Nondiscrimination Policy, which may also be consolidated following notification to the Parties. Depending on the timing and circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator retains discretion to resolve Complaints using the same investigator or following the resolution of the initial Complaint, such as through appropriate Disciplinary Sanctions.

Student Grade Appeals

Grade appeals that allege a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy proceed under the campus procedures per *CSU Grading, Repetition of Courses, Academic Renewal, and Appeals Policy* (or any superseding policy) *and* under these Procedures as follows:

1. The Student will promptly request a grade appeal and note that the grade appeal procedure should be paused until such time as the campus investigation and any appeal process under these Procedures have concluded.
2. The determination of whether a violation occurred under the Nondiscrimination Policy will be provided to the campus grade appeal committee, and the committee will be bound by the determination when the grade appeal process resumes.

Alternative Resolution Process

Informal Resolution

The Parties may voluntarily choose to participate in an informal resolution process to resolve an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy. The filing of a formal Complaint is not required to initiate the informal resolution process.

General Principles

The Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator has discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to offer an informal resolution process and may decline to allow informal resolution despite the request of one or more of the Parties. Circumstances when the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may decline to allow informal resolution include but are not limited to:

- i. When they determine that the alleged conduct would present a future risk of harm to others.
- ii. When the Complaint involves allegations made by a Student against an Employee. Informal resolution in these cases is generally discouraged and may be permitted with the approval of the Systemwide Director for Civil Rights assigned to the University following a request by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. In addition, any informal resolution agreement between a Student and an Employee will be reviewed by the assigned Systemwide Director for Civil Rights prior to being finalized.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will conduct or oversee the informal resolution process and conduct an initial and ongoing assessment as to whether the process should continue.

Prior to approving an informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consult with the appropriate administrator responsible for discipline.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will make the final determination on all informal resolution processes regarding whether the terms agreed to by the Parties are appropriate considering all of the circumstances of the Complaint.

When the informal resolution process is offered, and to the extent necessary, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will also take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that the alleged violations of the Nondiscrimination Policy do not continue or recur within the University's education programs, activities, or employment.

Neither Party will be required or pressured to participate in an informal resolution process. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must obtain the Parties' voluntary written consent to participate in the informal resolution process and must not require waiver of the right to an investigation and determination of a Complaint as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, employment or continuing employment, or exercise of any other right.

The person facilitating the informal resolution process must not be the same person as the Investigator or the Hearing Officer in the formal complaint resolution process. A Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may facilitate the informal resolution process. When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator facilitates the informal resolution process, they cannot serve as the Investigator. In addition, any informal resolution agreements facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must be signed by the assigned Systemwide Director for Civil Rights.

The person facilitating the informal resolution process must not be the same person as the Investigator or the Hearing Officer in the formal complaint resolution process. A Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may facilitate the informal resolution process. When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator facilitates the informal resolution process, they cannot serve as the Investigator. In addition, any informal resolution agreements facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must be signed by the assigned Systemwide Director for Civil Rights.

Any person facilitating an informal resolution process will receive appropriate training and must be free from a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

Notice of Informal Resolution Process

Before beginning the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will explain in writing to the Parties:

- a. The allegations;
- b. The requirements of the informal resolution process;
- c. That any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and begin or continue with the formal complaint resolution process at any time before agreeing to a resolution;
- d. The Parties' right to consult with an Advisor;
- e. Any resolution must be in writing and signed by both Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator;
- f. That if the Parties agree to a resolution at the end of the informal resolution process, they cannot begin or continue with the formal complaint process in relation to the same allegations;
- g. The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement, including notice that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the Parties; and
- h. What information the University will maintain and whether and how the University could disclose such information for use in the formal complaint resolution process if such procedures begin or resume.

Potential Terms

Potential terms that may be included in an informal resolution agreement include, but are not limited to:

- a. Apology, written or verbal;
- b. Relocation or removal from a residence hall or other University provided housing, subject to availability;
- c. Changes in academic arrangements, such as changing class sections or locations;
- d. Changes in work schedules or locations;
- e. Limitations on or agreements related to participation in and/or presence in/at events, extracurricular activities, student organizations, recreational facilities, athletics, etc.
- f. Participation in and/or successful completion of alcohol or drug education or counseling;
- g. Participation in counseling services for mental or behavioral health;
- h. Participation in specific educational opportunity or training;

- i. Voluntary educational, mentoring, coaching, or counseling sessions, which may or may not include stipulations, such as proof of successful completion or statement of active participation from the mentor / coach / counselor;
- j. Verbal counseling or warnings;
- k. Collaborative agreements on behavioral or institutional changes;
- l. No-contact directives, or other restrictions on contact, communication, and/or interactions between the Parties;
- m. Restrictions on Respondent's movement or access to specific locations at the University;
- n. Alternative seating arrangements for graduation;
- o. Complainant sharing of an impact statement with the Respondent;
- p. Admission or acceptance of responsibility for causing harm and/or the alleged conduct;
- q. Community service;
- r. Voluntary participation in formal disciplinary action for Respondent;
- s. Restrictions on the Respondent's participation in one or more University programs or activities or attendance at specific events, including restrictions the University could have imposed as Remedies or Disciplinary Sanctions had it determined at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred; or
- t. Other mutually agreed upon outcomes or resolutions.
 - Any agreed-upon Remedies and Disciplinary Sanctions agreed to in an informal resolution have the same effect as Remedies given and Disciplinary Sanctions imposed following an investigation or hearing.

Timeframe

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. The Parties and the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator may agree to one or more extensions of the 60 Working Day deadline, which will be confirmed in writing. The timeline of the formal complaint resolution process will be paused during the pendency of any informal resolution process.

Written Agreement-Not Subject to Appeal

The terms of any informal resolution must be in writing and signed by the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The use of electronic signatures is permitted. A signed agreement to an Informal Resolution is final and is not appealable by either Party.

Restrictions on Mediation Between the Parties

Mediation between the Parties cannot be used, even on a voluntary basis, to resolve Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking Complaints.

Acceptance of Responsibility

The Respondent may, at any time during the investigation or hearing process, prior to an Investigator or Hearing Officer issuing their determination, choose to accept responsibility for the alleged conduct prohibited under the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Before a Respondent accepts responsibility for the alleged misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator or designee will discuss with the Respondent that the matter will be referred to the University president or designee for a decision regarding an appropriate Disciplinary Sanction and that the acceptance of responsibility could – but will not necessarily – be regarded as a mitigating factor that results in less severe sanctions.

Acceptance of responsibility will only be recognized if the Respondent accepts responsibility by signing a written document prepared by the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator that describes the range of Disciplinary Sanctions that the president or designee will consider in reaching a decision about Disciplinary Sanctions.

If the Respondent has accepted responsibility in writing, the Title IX/DHR office will issue a brief written summary of the allegations and a statement that the Respondent has accepted responsibility. The written summary will be sent to both the Complainant and the Respondent.

Within 5 Working Days of receiving the written summary from the Title IX/DHR Office, each Party may submit to the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline that is no more than 2000 words in length. The document is an opportunity for each Party to suggest disciplinary outcomes and to provide information that they believe is important for the president or designee to consider when reaching a sanction decision. The Student Conduct Administrator and/or Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator will also submit a written statement regarding aggravating and mitigating factors (that is, factors that would warrant a more severe or less severe sanction), including whether the Respondent was previously found to have violated the Standards for Student Conduct or the Nondiscrimination Policy. These written statements will be provided to the president or designee, who will decide on an appropriate sanction.

The Parties may appeal the sanction only on the grounds that the sanction(s) imposed was objectively unreasonable or arbitrary based on the conduct for which the Respondent accepted responsibility. The appeal process will otherwise be in accordance with the Appeal Procedures below (page 77).

Where there is an acceptance of responsibility regarding some but not all of the alleged conduct, the investigation and hearing process will continue to a conclusion unless otherwise resolved through Informal Resolution

Investigations-The Formal Complaint Resolution Process

Purpose of the Investigation and Resolution Process

The investigation and resolution of Complaints under these Procedures is not intended to be an adversarial process between the Complainant, the Respondent, and the witnesses. Rather, it is a process and opportunity for the University to educate students, provide an environment free from Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation, and comply with its obligations under law. The University will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of Complaints. The University will treat Complainants and Respondents equitably.

Cooperation in the Investigation Process

All Employees and Students who are not Parties to the Complaint are required to cooperate with the investigation and other processes set forth in these Procedures, including but not limited to attending meetings and interviews and being forthright and honest during the process.

Written Notice

The University will provide a Party whose participation is invited or expected written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings or proceedings with sufficient time for the Party to prepare to participate.

Prohibition on Retaliation

The University strictly prohibits Parties or witnesses from engaging in Retaliation against anyone for reporting or filing a Complaint, assisting or participating in an investigation or hearing, interfering with a Party's or witness's rights or privileges under the Nondiscrimination Policy, or for assisting someone else in reporting or opposing conduct prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy. Any acts of Retaliation are subject to disciplinary action.

Privacy

The University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the Parties and witnesses, including ensuring compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other applicable privacy laws. During the formal complaint resolution process, beginning with the Notice of Investigation and concluding when the deadline for an appeal has passed or the Civil Rights Appeals Unit has issued its final response, the Parties and witnesses are prohibited from using or disclosing the information or records obtained through the formal complaint resolution process. This prohibition shall not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses, consulting with family members, confidential resources, or Advisors, or otherwise preparing for or participating in the formal complaint resolution process. These restrictions also do not apply to information learned through other means, such as personal experience, or to disclosures made during another administrative proceeding or through litigation. For especially sensitive materials, including but not limited to recordings and medical records, the University will provide such records for viewing or inspection only -- and not for copying or possessing. The Parties and their Advisors

may be asked to sign written acknowledgments agreeing to these restrictions on disclosure and re-disclosure. Whether or not such acknowledgments are signed, violations of these prohibitions, including disregarding any restrictions on the use of records (such as re-disclosing records to unauthorized individuals or copying records that are provided for viewing only), may subject a Student or Employee to discipline.

Standard and Burden of Proof

The standard of proof for hearings and investigations under these Procedures is the Preponderance of the Evidence. Preponderance of the Evidence is a standard of proof that determines whether alleged conduct more likely than not occurred based on the evidence presented or facts available at the time of the decision. The responsibility is not on the Parties – but on the University – to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation occurred. The Complainant does not have the burden to prove, nor does the Respondent have the burden to disprove, the underlying allegation or allegations of misconduct. The University presumes that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process.

Role of the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator in the Investigation Process

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will either investigate the Complaint or assign this task to an Investigator. If assigned to an Investigator, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will supervise and oversee the investigation, including reviewing all draft investigation reports before they are final to ensure that the investigation complies with these Procedures. If the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator investigates the Complaint, a Systemwide Director or other appropriately trained administrator will review all draft investigation reports in the place of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

Neutrality of Process

The University requires that any Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, investigator, or decisionmaker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. A decisionmaker may be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator or investigator. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will take affirmative steps 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. A conflict of interest exists if a person has a personal relationship with one of the Parties or witnesses, has a reporting employment relationship with a Party, or has demonstrated actual bias towards a Party or witness or towards Complainants or Respondents in general. Mere belief or opinion does not constitute evidence of bias or conflict of interest.

Investigation Where a Respondent Does Not Participate

The Respondent will not be found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because the Respondent did not participate in the investigation or hearing process. Nor will the

Respondent be found not to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because a Complainant or other witness did not participate in the investigation or hearing process.

Timeframe, Extensions, and Status Updates

The University has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the formal complaint resolution process:

Stage	Timeframe
Complaint accepted or not accepted for investigation	Within 10 Working Days of the date of the intake or receipt of a written request for investigation (whichever is later)
Investigation – Review of Evidence Response Submission	10 Working Days from date Preliminary Investigation Report sent to Parties
Investigation – Final Investigation Report	100 Working Days from the date the Notice of Investigation is sent to Parties
Notice of Hearing	At least 20 Working Days prior to date of hearing
Hearing Officer’s Decision Report	15 Working Days from end of hearing
Final Decision from President or Designee	10 Working Days from receipt of Hearing Officer’s sanction recommendation
Appeal Submission	10 Working Days from date Notice of Investigation Outcome (non-hearing) or Final Decision (hearing) is sent to the Parties
Appeal Determination	30 Working Days after receipt of the written appeal

The University has also established the following process that allows for the reasonable extension of timeframes in these Procedures on a case-by-case basis for good cause. A Party, Investigator, and/or Hearing Officer may request a reasonable extension of the timeframes in these Procedures at any time from the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may also initiate a reasonable extension of the timeframes in these Procedures at any time. For an extension to be granted, the following process must be followed:

1. Good cause for the extension must exist. Good causes may include:
 - a) To ensure the integrity and thoroughness of the investigation;
 - b) The reasonable absence of a Party, Party's advisor, or witness;
 - c) To comply with a request by law enforcement, including a concurrent law enforcement investigation;²
 - d) Based on the need to provide language assistance, disability accommodations, or other modifications to allow the full participation of a Party or witness;

- e) Academic breaks or exam periods;
 - f) A particularly complex investigation or hearing process, such as one involving multiple Complainants, multiple Respondents, a large number of witnesses, voluminous evidence, or length of the written record;
 - g) The severity and extent of the alleged misconduct; or
 - h) Other extenuating or unforeseen circumstances that are not within the control of the University, Party, witnesses, Investigator, or Hearing Officer.
2. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator is the final decision-maker with respect to all extensions
 3. The Parties receive written notice from the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator or designee that an extension is necessary and an explanation for the delay. The notice will indicate if the extension alters the timeframes for the major stages of the Complaint process and provide a new estimated timeline.

Requests for Extensions

While requests for delays by the Parties and witnesses may be considered, the University cannot unduly or unreasonably delay the prompt resolution of a Complaint under the Nondiscrimination Policy.

- a. Students – As required by California law, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will not unreasonably deny a Student Party's request for an extension during periods of examinations or academic breaks.
- b. Employees – The fact that an Employee is off contract or between semesters, without more, does not excuse an Employee from their expected participation in the Complaint resolution process.

Status Updates

In addition to the communications at each major stage of the process, the University will provide a status update to the Complainant and Respondent every 30 days, beginning from the date that the Notice of Investigation is issued until the Notice of Investigation Outcome or Final Decision is issued to the Parties, unless a Party requests in writing not to receive these updates.

- a. For cases of Sex-based Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator shall notify the Complainant of any Disciplinary Sanctions imposed against a Respondent.
- b. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will provide status updates to the Parties and Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator as required by the timelines in these Procedures.
- c. In addition, either Party may, at any time, request from the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator a status updates regarding investigation, hearing, and appeal timeframes.

Reasonable Accommodations

Any person with a Disability who seeks reasonable accommodations to participate in the Complaint submission or investigation process will be referred to the appropriate campus administrator (for Students, the services for students with disabilities administrator, and for Employees the appropriate human resources administrator) who may consult with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator to determine the reasonableness of a requested accommodation.

Notices of Investigation

The University will prepare Notices of Investigation for the Parties upon initiation of the formal complaint resolution process. The Notices of Investigation must be issued to the Parties in writing, at the same time, and with sufficient time and information for the Parties to prepare a response before any initial interview. A Notice of Investigation must include the following information:

1. An overview summary of the Complaint allegations (e.g., "who," "what," "when," and "where"), including the identities of the Parties, the conduct alleged to constitute Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
2. A copy of, or internet link to, these Procedures and the Nondiscrimination Policy, as well as a summary of the alleged Nondiscrimination Policy violations;
3. A summary of the Nondiscrimination Policy formal complaint resolution process, including the right to appeal and the informal resolution process;
4. That Retaliation is prohibited;
5. The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process. Prior to such a determination, the Parties will have an opportunity to provide Relevant evidence to a trained, impartial decisionmaker (Investigator or Hearing Officer);
6. The estimated timeline for completion of the investigation;
7. Information regarding counseling and other Supportive Measures;
8. The Parties may have one Advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney or union representative;
9. The Parties will have an equal opportunity to access the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence used in the investigation;
10. A statement that the Complainant and Respondent will have equal opportunities to identify Relevant witnesses and evidence in connection with the investigation and at any hearing, including the ability to:

- a. Submit documentary information to the Investigator;
 - b. Submit a list of potential witnesses to the Investigator; or
 - c. Request that the Investigator attempt to collect additional relevant evidence;
11. A statement that any evidence available, but not disclosed during the investigation might not be considered in any findings made, including at any hearing, and likely will not be considered for purposes of appeal;
 12. A statement that the Standards for Student Conduct prohibits furnishing false information to a University official, faculty member, or campus office;
 13. A statement that the Complainant and Respondent will be provided with periodic status updates in accordance with the timelines established in these Procedures; and
 14. A statement regarding the possible range of Disciplinary Sanctions. If new but related allegations are raised during the investigation that are materially different from those described in the Notice of Investigation, the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator will issue a revised Notice of Investigation to the Parties, along with a corresponding revised timeline for completion, if appropriate.

Respondent Initial Meeting

In the Notice of Investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will offer to have an initial meeting with the Respondent. This meeting is not intended to be investigatory in nature. 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 process the Respondent and the Complainant will have the opportunity to present evidence, identify witnesses, and review evidence.

Gathering Evidence

During the investigation, the Investigator will take reasonable steps to gather all Relevant evidence from the Parties, witnesses, or other sources, including interviews with the Complainant, the Respondent, and Relevant witnesses. The University will provide an equal opportunity for the Parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory (meaning that it shows or tends to show a person's involvement in the alleged conduct) and exculpatory (meaning that it shows or tends to show that a person was not involved in the alleged conduct) evidence that is Relevant. The Investigator will interview the Parties and Relevant witnesses and review documents and physical evidence. As appropriate to the investigation, the Investigator may conduct follow-up interviews or request responses to questions in writing.

Opportunity to Submit Evidence and Identify Witnesses

The Complainant and Respondent will be asked to identify witnesses and provide other Relevant information, such as documents, communications, and other available evidence. The

Parties are encouraged to provide all Relevant information as soon as possible to facilitate a prompt resolution to the Complaint. The Investigator may receive any information presented by the Parties, but the Investigator, not the Parties, is responsible for gathering Relevant evidence. If a Party or witness declines to voluntarily provide material information or delays in doing so, the University's ability to conduct a prompt, thorough, and equitable investigation may be impacted. The University will not restrict the ability of either Party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present Relevant evidence. Parties and witnesses must not engage in actions that could be considered Retaliation, including confronting, threatening, intimidating, attempting to influence, or otherwise taking inappropriate actions against any Party, witness, or anyone else participating in the investigation or hearing process. The Investigator will document the steps taken to gather evidence, even when those efforts are not successful.

Bases for Declining a Request to Gather Evidence

The Investigator will gather evidence and ask questions proposed by the Parties, except as follows:

- a. The Investigator determines that the questions are repetitive, irrelevant, or harassing.
- b. The request seeks information that can be reasonably and adequately obtained by the requesting Party from other independent or publicly available sources.
- c. The burden of obtaining the information is likely to substantially outweigh the benefit that the evidence bears on a disputed issue.
- d. The requested information can be reasonably obtained through other means less likely to intrude on a person's privacy.

Investigations Involving Allegations of Sex Discrimination

The University will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what Relevant evidence may be considered. Questions are Relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in showing whether or not the alleged conduct occurred, and evidence is Relevant when it may aid a decisionmaker in determining whether or not the alleged conduct occurred.

1. Impermissible evidence is evidence that is not allowed to be accessed, considered, or otherwise used by the University, except to determine if one of the exceptions listed below applies. The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible, regardless of whether they are Relevant:
 - a. Evidence protected by a privilege recognized by state or federal law (unless waived by the Party or witness holding the privilege);
 - b. A Party's or witness's private medical records maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional (unless the Party or witness voluntarily consents to its use in writing); or

- c. Evidence that relates to the Complainant's or Respondent's sexual interests or prior or subsequent sexual conduct (unless offered to prove someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or offered to prove how the Parties communicated consent in prior or subsequent consensual, sexual relations).
 - i. Where the Investigator allows consideration of evidence about a dating relationship or prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations between the Complainant and the Respondent, the fact that the Complainant and Respondent engaged in other consensual sexual relations with one another is never sufficient, by itself, to establish that the conduct in question was consensual.
 - ii. Prior consensual, sexual conduct between the Complainant and the Respondent does not prevent the University from finding that the conduct alleged in the Complaint constitutes Sex-based Harassment or otherwise violates the Nondiscrimination Policy.
2. Before allowing the consideration of any evidence of sexual history of the Complainant or the Respondent under this section, the Investigator will provide a written explanation to the Parties as to why consideration of the evidence is permissible under this section.

Expert Witnesses

In rare cases, an Investigator may need to consult medical, forensic, technological, or other experts when expertise on a topic is needed to achieve a fuller understanding of the issues under investigation. In such cases, the Investigator must consult with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator prior to engaging expert witnesses.

Preliminary Investigation Report

The University will provide each Party and the Party's Advisor, if any, with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is relevant to the allegations of Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation and not otherwise impermissible evidence.

Before finalizing the investigation, the Investigator will share with the Complainant and Respondent a preliminary investigation report, along with all Relevant evidence gathered. The preliminary investigation report will list any evidence offered by the Parties or any other witnesses that the Investigator concluded is not Relevant. This evidence will be available for review upon request. The preliminary investigation report will:

- a. Describe the allegations.
- b. Describe the investigative process to date.
- c. Set forth the relevant policy language and the Preponderance of Evidence Standard.
- d. Describe the evidence presented and considered.

- e. Identify the material facts – disputed and undisputed – with explanations as to why any material fact is disputed.

Access to Preliminary Investigation Report

The Investigator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, will use discretion in determining how to provide the Parties with secure access to the preliminary investigation report. The University will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the Parties' and their Advisors' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the formal complaint resolution process.

Review of Evidence

Each Party will be given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the preliminary investigation report and any attached evidence and ask questions. The opportunity to review and respond to the preliminary investigation report is known as the "review of evidence" process. The Parties will have 10 Working Days to review the evidence. Each Party may:

- a. Respond to the evidence in writing.
- b. Request that the Investigator gather additional evidence or ask specific questions to the other Party and other witnesses.
- c. Identify additional witnesses.

Conclusion of Review of Evidence

The Investigator will share with the Parties the answers to questions posed during the review of evidence and additional Relevant evidence gathered. This will be shared with all Parties, who may then respond to any new evidence and ask questions. The Investigator determines when it is appropriate to conclude the review of evidence process.

Final Investigation Report

Final Investigation Report (Hearing Required)

In matters where a hearing is not required, a final investigation report will be provided to the Parties along with a Notice of Investigation Outcome.

- a. The final investigation report will include:
 - i. A summary of the allegations,
 - ii. The investigation process,
 - iii. The Preponderance of the Evidence standard,
 - iv. A detailed description of the evidence considered,
 - v. Analysis of the evidence, including relevant credibility evaluations,
 - vi. Appropriate findings, and

- vii. Relevant exhibits and documents are attached to the written report.
- b. The Notice of Investigation Outcome will attach the final investigation report and include the following:
 - i. A summary of the allegations and the investigative process.
 - ii. That the Preponderance of the Evidence standard was employed.
 - iii. A summary of the findings of fact.
 - iv. A determination as to whether the Nondiscrimination Policy was violated, and if so, any Remedies to be afforded to the Complainant.
 - v. Notice of Parties' right to appeal under these procedures.
- c. The notice will usually be delivered to the Parties electronically. If the notice includes a determination that there was a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will notify the appropriate University administrator responsible for discipline of the investigation outcome and provide a copy of the final investigation report. This notice will include the appeal rights available to the Respondent prior to the initiation of any Disciplinary Sanctions.

Final Investigation Report (Hearing Not Required)

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.

Hearings

As part of the formal complaint resolution process for Sex-based Harassment cases, the CSU will provide a live hearing that enables the decisionmaker – “the Hearing Officer” – to question the Parties and witnesses to assess a Party’s or witness’s credibility to the extent credibility is both in dispute and relevant to evaluating one or more allegations.

A hearing will be provided when:

1. Both Parties are Students, or either the Complainant or Respondent is a Student; AND
2. The Complaint includes allegations of Sex-based Harassment. The Complainant and Respondent will be treated equitably throughout the pre-hearing and hearing processes.

Privacy

The University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the Parties and witnesses during the hearing process, provided that the steps do not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses (subject to the University's prohibition on Retaliation), consulting with their family members, confidential resources, or Advisors, or otherwise preparing for or participating in the process.

Pre-Hearing Schedule and Response Deadlines:

Role of the Hearing Coordinator

The Hearing Coordinator (either the student conduct administrator, Title IX Coordinator, or other appropriate administrator) is the person responsible for coordinating the hearing process. The Hearing Coordinator will act as liaison between the Parties and the Hearing Officer on procedural matters and, therefore, may not be the Investigator assigned to the matter. The Hearing Coordinator may appropriately delegate administrative tasks but should have overall supervision of the hearing coordination process.

Notice of Hearing-20 Working Days Prior to Hearing

The Parties will be sent a written notice of the hearing at least 20 Working Days before the hearing. The notice will include the date, time, location, and purpose of the hearing as well as the name of the Hearing Officer. The notice is considered received on the date it is sent.

Submission of Proposed Witness List

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.

Information Regarding Advisors and Support Persons

A Party may be accompanied at the hearing by one Advisor (for consultation) and one Support Person (for emotional support) of their choice. No later than 15 Working Days before the hearing, the Parties will provide to the Hearing Coordinator the name of, and contact information for, the Party's Advisor and Support Person (if any).

Objections to the Hearing Officer

A Hearing Officer will not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. Objections to the assigned Hearing Officer will be made in writing to the Hearing Coordinator no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing.

- a) The objection may only be based on an actual conflict of interest. An actual conflict of interest exists if the Hearing Officer has a personal relationship with one of the Parties or witnesses or has demonstrated actual bias towards a Party or witness, or complainants or respondents generally.

- b) The fact that the Hearing Officer has previously served as a hearing officer in a university proceeding is not a conflict of interest. Mere belief or opinion does not constitute evidence of actual bias or conflict of interest.
- c) The Hearing Coordinator will determine if there is a conflict of interest. In that event, the Parties will be notified in writing of the name of the new Hearing Officer. The date for the hearing may need to be rescheduled. Any objection to the new Hearing Officer will be made following the same process described above.

Location of Hearing-15 Working Days Prior to Hearing

Generally, the University will conduct hearings with the Parties physically present in separate locations using videoconferencing technology that allows the Hearing Officer and the Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party or witness while that person is speaking. Any objections from a Party about being out of the physical presence of the Hearing Officer will be made in writing no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing.

Space and Technology Needs

Any Party who anticipates that they will not have a private space from which to participate in the hearing and/or technology access, including a reliable internet connection, should notify the Hearing Coordinator no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing so that the Hearing Coordinator can assist with appropriate arrangements for a private on-campus space and technology access.

Disability Accommodations

Any Party who requires disability accommodation to facilitate their full participation in the hearing should notify the Hearing Coordinator no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will refer such requests to the appropriate campus administrator (for Students, the services for students with disabilities administrator, and for Employees the appropriate human resources administrator), who may consult with the Hearing Coordinator to determine the reasonableness of a requested accommodation.

Notification to Witnesses and Facilitation of Witness Participation

No later than 10 Working Days before the hearing, the Hearing Coordinator will share the witness list with the Parties and notify each witness of the date, time, and location of or how to access the hearing. a. The campus will direct Employee and Student witnesses to attend the hearing where the witnesses are timely identified to the Hearing Coordinator. b. The University will accommodate Student and Employee witnesses, including arranging for them to be excused from class attendance or work duties where necessary. Witnesses will be instructed to promptly direct any questions or concerns about their attendance at the hearing to the Hearing Coordinator. c. Any Employees, including those in bargaining units, who fail to comply with the directive may be subject to discipline under the applicable provisions of their collective bargaining agreement or other University policy. d. Students who fail to comply may be subject to discipline, depending on the circumstances.

Submission of Proposed Questions

No later than 5 Working Days prior to the hearing, the Parties will submit a list of proposed questions to the Hearing Coordinator, who will share these with the Hearing Officer. Proposed questions will not be shared with the other Party or witnesses in advance of the hearing.

Questions/Concerns About the Witness List

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.

Pending Requests

No later than 1 Working Day before the hearing, the Hearing Officer will resolve all pending requests regarding participation at the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will give prompt notice to the Parties (and witnesses) as appropriate.

Role of Hearing Officer in Pre-Hearing Matters

The Hearing Officer will make all determinations regarding pre-hearing matters, including which witnesses will participate and which questions, if submitted, are Relevant, and will promptly notify the hearing coordinator, who, in turn, will promptly notify the Parties. The Hearing Officer may also identify and request witnesses from the final investigation report not previously listed by the Parties attending the hearing.

Audio Recording of Hearing

The University will make an official audio recording of the hearing. No other recording of the hearing is permitted. The recording is University property. The audio recording will be retained by the University in accordance with the records retention policy. Parties may request to review the recording.

Hearing Attendees and Participants

1. The following individuals are permitted to attend the hearing:
2. The Parties
3. The Hearing Office
4. Witnesses while they are answering questions
5. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator
6. The Hearing Coordinator 6. The Student Conduct Administrator
7. One Advisor per Party
8. One Support Person per Party
9. An appropriate Chancellor's Office administrator, University police or security officer, or other individuals may be present as necessary for security, technological support, language assistance, or other approved reasonable accommodation but will not participate in the hearing.

Role of Advisors and Support Persons

The Parties may each be accompanied at the hearing by one Advisor and one Support Person. An Advisor and Support Person may observe and consult with the Parties. However, during the hearing, the Advisor and Support Person will not make the opening statement or speak regarding the substance or the process of the hearing. Parties may make a request to the Hearing Officer for a break to speak with their Advisor or Support Person.

Party Failure to Appear

If a Party does not appear at the hearing without good cause, the hearing will proceed as scheduled. Whether good cause exists is determined by the Hearing Officer.

The Respondent will not be found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because the Respondent or other witness failed to appear at the hearing. Nor will the Respondent be found not to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because a Complainant or other witness failed to appear at the hearing.

Participant Conduct

Abusive or otherwise disorderly behavior that causes a material disruption will not be tolerated. The Hearing Officer may excuse anyone from the hearing (including either the Party or their Advisor or Support Person) whose behavior causes a material disruption. The Hearing Officer, at their discretion, may postpone the hearing when a participant has been excused. In making this decision, the Hearing Officer will consider the equity of postponement for both Parties.

New Evidence

Generally, the Parties may not introduce evidence, including witnesses and their statements, at the hearing that the Party did not identify during the investigation and that was available at the time of the investigation. The Hearing Officer has the discretion to accept for good cause or exclude new evidence offered during the pre-hearing stage or at the hearing.

Opening Statements

Each Party will be given an opportunity to make an opening statement of no longer than 10 minutes. 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. The Parties will not make closing statements.

Questioning

All questions will be asked by the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer may ask questions of the Complainant, Respondent, Investigator, any campus official (e.g., Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator or Student Conduct Administrator), and any witness.

1. The process for proposing and asking Relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions of Parties and witnesses, including questions challenging credibility, will:
 - a. Allow the Hearing Officer to ask such questions, and
 - b. Allow each Party to propose such questions that the Party wants asked of any Party or witness and have those questions asked by the Hearing Officer, subject to the procedures for evaluating and limiting questions described below.
2. Procedures for the Hearing Officer to evaluate the questions and limitations on questions:
 - a. The Hearing Officer will determine whether a proposed question is Relevant and not otherwise impermissible before the question is posed and will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant or otherwise impermissible.
 - b. Questions that are unclear or harassing of the Party or witness being questioned will not be permitted.
 - c. The Hearing Officer will give a Party an opportunity to clarify or revise a question that the Hearing Officer determines is unclear or harassing. If the Party sufficiently clarifies or revises the question, the question will be asked.
 - d. The Parties may also submit written follow-up questions to the Hearing Officer during the hearing, at appropriate times designated by the Hearing Officer.
 - e. The Hearing Officer will ask the questions proposed by the Parties except for questions that:
 - i. Seek information that is unreasonably duplicative of evidence in the Hearing Officer's possession;
 - ii. Are not relevant to material disputed issues, are repetitive, argumentative or harassing or unduly intrude on a witness' privacy;
 - iii. Relate to the Complainant's or Respondent's sexual interests or prior or subsequent sexual conduct, unless offered to prove someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct;
 - iv. Relate to the existence of a dating relationship or prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations between the Complainant and the Respondent unless the evidence is relevant to how the Parties communicated consent in prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations.
 1. Note: If the Hearing Officer allows consideration of evidence about a dating relationship or prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations between the Complainant and the Respondent the mere fact that the Complainant and Respondent engaged in other consensual sexual relations with one another is never

sufficient, by itself, to establish that the conduct in question was consensual.

2. The Hearing Officer shall provide a written explanation to the Parties as to why consideration of the evidence is consistent with this section in the Hearing Officer's Report.

Party or Witness Failure to Participate

The Hearing Officer may choose to place less or no weight upon statements by a Party or witness who refuses to respond to questions deemed Relevant and not impermissible. The Hearing Officer will not draw an inference about whether the alleged conduct occurred based solely on a Party's or witness's refusal to respond to such questions.

Questions, Concerns, and Objections to Questions Posed

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.

Hearing Officer Discretion to Rephrase or Decline Questions

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.

The Hearing Officer's Report

The Hearing Officer will prepare a written report that includes findings of facts and conclusions about whether the Respondent violated the Nondiscrimination Policy.

1. The report will include:
 - a. A description of the alleged conduct and potential Nondiscrimination Policy violations, which should correspond with those detailed in the Notice of Investigation and any amended notices.
 - b. Information about the policy and procedures that the University used to evaluate the allegations.
 - c. A summary of any procedural issues raised by the Parties before or during the hearing.
 - d. The definition of the Preponderance of the Evidence standard and a statement that this was the standard applied by the Hearing Officer in reaching their determinations
 - e. Any material evidence identified by the Parties or witnesses that the Hearing Officer determined was not Relevant (or duplicative) and the reason why the evidence was not considered to be Relevant.

- f. A list of all questions submitted by the Parties at the hearing, and if any questions were not asked, why.
 - g. The Hearing Officer's evaluation of the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence including an analysis of the credibility of the Parties and witnesses, when credibility assessments are required to resolve factual disputes. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.
 - h. A determination whether the alleged conduct occurred and if the conduct violated the Nondiscrimination Policy.
 - i. When the Hearing Officer finds that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred, any Disciplinary Sanctions the University will impose on the Respondent, whether Remedies other than the imposition of Disciplinary Sanctions will be provided by the University to the Complainant, and, to the extent appropriate, other students identified by the University to be experiencing the effects of the violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy.
 - j. The procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.
2. The Title IX Coordinator will review the Hearing Officer's report to ensure compliance with the Nondiscrimination Policy.
 3. The Hearing Coordinator will notify the Parties at the same time and in writing of the determination as to whether the alleged conduct and violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred and will include a copy of the Hearing Officer's report. This notification will be issued within 15 Working Days of the end of the hearing, unless an extension is granted by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The notification will also include information regarding the Parties' appeal rights. The Student Conduct Administrator or other appropriate administrator will also be notified of the Hearing Officer's determination.

Hearing Outcome – No Violation Found

If no violation is found, the Hearing Coordinator will notify the Parties of the outcome and their appeal rights, as described above. The University president or designee will also be notified.

Hearing Outcome – Violation Found

If there is a determination that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred, as appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will:

1. Coordinate the provision and implementation of Remedies to a Complainant and other people the University identifies as having had equal access to its education programs or activities limited or denied by the Nondiscrimination Policy violation.

2. Coordinate the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions on a Respondent, including notification to the Complainant of any such Disciplinary Sanctions;
3. Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that Sex-based Harassment does not continue or recur within the University's education programs or activities; and
4. Comply with the Nondiscrimination Policy procedures before the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions against a Respondent.

Statements from Parties, Title IX Coordinator, and Appropriate Administrator

If the Hearing Officer finds a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the Parties may submit to the Hearing Coordinator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline. 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 statement may not be more than 2000 words in length and will be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator no later than 5 Working Days after the Hearing Officer's report is sent to the Parties.

The appropriate administrator and/or the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will also submit to the Hearing Coordinator 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. The Hearing Coordinator will provide these statements to the Hearing Officer. Any information in the impact statement relied upon by the Hearing Officer in making their Disciplinary Sanction recommendation will be shared with the other Party with the president (or designee's) final decision and notification.

Recommendation as to Disciplinary Sanctions

Within 5 Working Days after receiving and considering the statements described above, the Hearing Officer will update their Hearing Officer's report to include the recommended Disciplinary Sanctions and submit it to the president (or designee).

Final Decision and Notification

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 the appropriate Disciplinary Sanction.

1. **Adoption of Sanctions** – The president (or designee) 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 or rejects sanctions altogether, the president must set forth the reasons in the Decision Letter.
2. **Remedies** – The University may also provide Remedies, which may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course or work-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, Campus escorts, 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 Administrator is responsible for determining the reasonableness of the requested Remedy and coordinating the effective implementation of Remedies

3. **Decision Letter** – The Decision Letter will include:
 - a. The outcome of the hearing, including any sanction imposed, and the name of the Respondent.
 - b. A copy of the Hearing Officer's Report, including the Hearing Officer's recommended Disciplinary Sanctions.
 - c. Notice of the Complainant's and Respondent's right to appeal.
4. **Notification of Final Decision** – The president will send the Decision Letter electronically to the Respondent and Complainant at the same time.
 - a. The decision will also be sent to the appropriate administrator and the Hearing Officer.
 - b. The president will also send the Decision Letter to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator so that they may determine whether any additional Remedies or other Supportive Measures will be afforded or undertaken to maintain a safe and nondiscriminatory University environment.
 - c. A copy of the Decision Letter issued to the Complainant will be redacted as to findings regarding conduct that does not constitute a "crime of violence," Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking (34 C.F.R. § 99.31 et seq.).
 - d. Unless the University 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.

Appeal Procedures

For Complaints alleging Sex-based Harassment, either Party may file an appeal. For Complaints involving allegations of Discrimination, Harassment, Prohibited Consensual Relationships, or Retaliation, only the non-prevailing Party may appeal.

Filing an Appeal to the Chancellor's Office

A written appeal may be submitted to the Chancellor's Office Civil Rights Programming & Services Appeals Unit ("Civil Rights Appeals Unit") no later than 10 Working Days after the date of the Notice of Investigation Outcome (non-hearing cases) or Final Decision (hearing cases). All arguments and/or evidence supporting the appeal must be submitted by the deadline to file the appeal. Arguments or evidence submitted after the appeal submission deadline will not be considered by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit. A written appeal may not exceed 3,500 words, excluding exhibits. Appeals will be submitted to:

Civil Rights Appeals Unit

Systemwide Human Resources
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore Long Beach, California 90802
CO-Appeals@calstate.edu

Electronic submission to the email address listed above is the preferred method of submitting appeals.

Bases for Appeal

An appeal will be based only on one or more of the appeal issues listed below:

1. There was no reasonable basis for the findings or conclusions that resulted in the investigation or hearing outcome.
2. Procedural errors occurred that would have likely changed the outcome of the investigation or hearing.
3. New evidence is available that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the Investigator's or Hearing Officer's determination was made.
4. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, Investigator, or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.
5. The sanctions imposed were objectively unreasonable or arbitrary based on substantiated conduct. (For Acceptance of Responsibility cases or Appeal reversals).

Issues and Evidence on Appeal

The issues and evidence raised on appeal will be limited to those raised and identified during the investigation or hearing, unless new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the investigation or hearing and that could change the investigation or hearing outcome becomes available after the University investigation or hearing was completed and is submitted by the appealing Party. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit may conduct an interview, at their discretion, with the appealing Party to clarify the written appeal.

Acknowledgement of Appeal

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit 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 University 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 Civil Rights Appeals Unit will be provided to the appealing Party for informational purposes only.

Reasonable Accommodation

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will provide reasonable accommodations to any Party or witness in the appeal process with a qualified Disability upon request by the person needing the accommodation. A reasonable accommodation may include an extension of time under these Procedures. The timeframe for the Civil Rights Appeals Unit Response will automatically be adjusted for the time needed, if any, to provide reasonable accommodations. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will consult with the appropriate university administrator (for Students, the services for students with disabilities administrator, and for Employees the appropriate human resources administrator) to determine the reasonableness of a requested accommodation.

Scope of Review

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will not conduct a new investigation; however, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit may make reasonable inquiries to determine if the new evidence could have affected the investigation or hearing determination. On appeal, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit does not reweigh the evidence, re-decide conflicts in the evidence, or revisit determinations made by the Investigator or Hearing Officer about the credibility or reliability of witnesses and the Parties.

Civil Rights Appeals Unit Response

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit response will include a summary of the issues raised on appeal, a summary of the evidence considered, the Preponderance of the Evidence standard, and the determinations reached regarding the issues identified within the written appeal. A copy of the final Civil Rights Appeals Unit response will be forwarded to the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The appeal response determination is final and is not subject to further appeal.

Reopening a University Investigation or Hearing

If the Civil Rights Appeals Unit 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 University and the investigation or hearing reopened at the campus level. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will return the matter to the University and will specify in writing the timeline by which a reopened investigation or hearing must be completed. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties of the reopening of the investigation or hearing and the timeline for completion of the reopened investigation or hearing. The University will complete the reopened investigation or hearing and provide the Civil Rights Appeals Unit with an amended final investigation report or Hearing Officer report. The University will also provide the Parties with amended notices of investigation outcome or 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 University, the non-prevailing Party will be given an opportunity to appeal.

Reversal by Civil Rights Appeals Unit

If the Civil Rights Appeals Unit determines that no reasonable fact finder (Investigator or Hearing Officer) could have made the findings as determined by the Investigator or Hearing Officer, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit may vacate and reverse the investigation or hearing outcome, but only with respect to whether the Nondiscrimination Policy was violated (and not with respect to factual findings). If the Civil Rights Appeals Unit vacates and reverses the investigation or hearing outcome, it will notify the Parties at the same time and in writing, as well as the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. Following a reversal of an investigation or hearing outcome by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit, the decision is final and is not subject to further appeal. In the event that the final outcome has been reversed by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit and a sanction will be imposed by the University, both Parties have a right to appeal the sanction only. If a sanction is found to be objectively unreasonable, or arbitrary based on substantiated conduct, the matter will be sent back to the University for reconsideration of the sanction.

Timeline for Response to Appeal

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will respond to the appealing Party no later than 30 Working Days after receipt of the written appeal, unless the timeline has been extended pursuant to Section L below.

Timelines and Extensions

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit has discretion to extend the timelines for the appeal process for good cause or for any reasons deemed to be legitimate by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit. This includes the time for filing an appeal, the time for a reopened investigation or hearing to be completed, and the time for the Civil Rights Appeals Unit to respond to the appeal. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator of any extensions of time granted pertaining to any portion of the appeal process.

Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies

The University will not impose discipline on a Respondent for violations of the Nondiscrimination Policy unless: 1) there is a determination at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution that the Respondent engaged in prohibited Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation⁹; or 2) where discipline is agreed to as part of an informal resolution process.

If there is a determination that Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation occurred, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will, as appropriate:

1. Coordinate the provision and implementation of Remedies to a Complainant and other people the University identifies as having had equal access to the University's education program or activity limited or denied by Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation;

⁹ As used in these Procedures, the phrase "Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation" is inclusive of all forms of Prohibited Conduct outlined in the Nondiscrimination Policy, including Sex Discrimination.

2. Coordinate the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions on a Respondent, including notification to the Complainant of any such Disciplinary Sanctions;
3. Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation does not continue or recur within the University's education programs, activities, or employment; and
4. Comply with these Procedures before the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions against a Respondent.

Students who are found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy will be subject to discipline in accordance with state and federal requirements, student conduct rules, and other CSU policies. Sanctions for Students determined to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy are identified in the Student Conduct Process: restitution, loss of financial aid, educational and remedial sanctions, denial of access to campus or persons, disciplinary probation, suspension, and expulsion. The University may also temporarily or permanently withhold a degree. Other sanctions and remedies may be agreed upon through the Informal Resolution process.

Employees who are found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy will be subject to discipline that is appropriate for the violation and in accordance with state and federal requirements and other CSU policies and applicable collective bargaining agreements. The possible sanctions for Employees determined to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy are education, training, counseling, reprimand, unpaid suspension of varying lengths, demotion, and/or termination.

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, including the ability to look up offenders by name, residence address, and zip code, is on the California Department of Justice Megan's Law website at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

Missing Student Notification Procedures for On-campus Student Housing Facilities CSUDH Missing Student Notification & Response Policy:

It is required that all official missing student reports are immediately (within 24 hours) referred to UPD. In the absence of UPD, 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 that leads them to consider the person as missing. The time frame varies by case and depends on the totality of circumstances 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 that leads them to consider the person as missing. The time frame varies by case and depends on the totality of circumstances 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 2024 Fire Safety Report is available at the following link:

<https://www.csudh.edu/Assets/csudh-sites/rm-ehos/docs/clery-act/2024-annual-fire-safety-report.pdf>.

Appendix A: Jurisdictional Definitions¹⁰

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"

¹⁰ 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 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) An adult over 21 years of age who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

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

(3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against a person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and a defendant shall not be denied probation because of their inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

(f) A person convicted of violating subdivision (d) who is granted probation shall not complete their community service at a school or location where children congregate.

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)

CA Penal Code 273.5

(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.