



2025

Report on the Implementation and Effectiveness of California Laws on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes

Report from California's Advisory
Committee on
Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION
ON THE STATUS OF
WOMEN & GIRLS

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The findings and recommendations expressed in this report are solely those of the Advisory Committee on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes and should not be considered as representing those of any department or agency of the California State Government. The opinions and recommendations expressed in this report represent those of the majority of the members, and do not necessarily represent the positions of each individual organization. Some members did not or could not take positions on certain advocacy or legislative issues, including representatives of organizations that do not take positions on policy without a vote of the organization or agency.

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Executive Summary

In 2021, Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan introduced and passed Assembly Bill 1356 (AB 1356) in response to new and increased threats against individuals seeking or helping provide reproductive health care in California. Within less than a year of the measure being signed into law, the U.S. Supreme Court upended the federal right to abortion and overturned *Roe v. Wade* through its decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*. Fortunately, AB 1356 had already put into motion several critical reporting and safety measures to protect patients, health care providers, volunteers, and health care facilities; these measures are detailed below.

First, AB 1356 updated and expanded the California Freedom of Access to Clinic and Church Entrances Act, online privacy laws and penalties to prohibit the intentional doxing -- posting identifying information about an individual on the internet with malicious intent -- and other forms of online harassment that endanger reproductive health care employees, patients, and their families and created new offenses arising from recording or photographing patients or providers within 100 feet of the entrance to a reproductive health services facility with the specific intent to intimidate.

As importantly, AB 1356 required 1) law enforcement agencies to develop, adopt and implement written policies and standards for responding to anti-reproductive rights calls, and to report the number of anti-reproductive rights crime-related calls for assistance; 2) the California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST Commission) to develop a new, interactive training course on anti-reproductive rights laws and related offenses; and finally, 3) the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls to convene the Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Advisory Committee ("Advisory Committee") consisting of representatives from the California Attorney General's Office and subject matter experts to meet and produce two reports to the state legislature, the public and the POST Commission. The Committee's reports are to evaluate the implementation of these laws, recommend new legislation and recommend any other actions by the California Attorney General, POST Commission, or Commission on the Status of Women and Girls. This is the first report due to the state legislature on December 31, 2025.

Topline Findings

Finding 1: The number of anti-reproductive rights crimes reported to the state Attorney General each year continues to understate the pervasiveness and gravity of these crimes.

Finding 2: The California Attorney General's Office has undertaken significant initiatives to address anti-reproductive rights crimes, and more needs to be done.

Finding 3: Anti-abortion violence and harassment in California increased significantly following the *Dobbs* decision, and new and resurgent tactics are being used to terrorize and intimidate abortion providers, advocates, patients, and researchers.

Finding 4: The Trump Administration and US Department of Justice have eliminated enforcement of the federal Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act; therefore, California must assume greater responsibility for investigating and prosecuting anti-reproductive rights crimes and for protecting abortion providers and their patient communities.

Finding 5: California law enforcement officers do not receive adequate anti-reproductive rights crime training.

Based on these findings, the Advisory Committee developed the following recommendations:

Recommendations

I. The Legislature should:

- a. Direct the California POST Commission to require anti-reproductive rights crimes training for all sworn peace officers in the state of California and provide the necessary resources to implement this recommendation.²
- b. Require all CA law enforcement agencies to document *all calls* for assistance regarding anti-reproductive rights crimes with a written incident report, whether or not an arrest is made, and provide the necessary resources to implement this recommendation.³
- c. Authorize the Attorney General to take action against cities or other local entities that violate the Reproductive Privacy Act by obstructing or blocking reproductive health services. (AB 67-Bauer-Kahan)⁴

² The Committee wants to be clear: funding for these measures should not in any way threaten or replace funding for direct reproductive health care services in California.

³ See e.g., Cal. Penal Code Section 13730.

⁴ Introduced in 2025, if passed, AB 67 would pay for its own enforcement; the bill would "...impose a civil penalty not exceeding \$25,000 upon any person or governmental entity that violates any provision of the act. The bill would require any costs, fees, and civil penalties collected pursuant to these provisions to be available to the office of the Attorney General."

- d. Work with abortion access stakeholders to create and adopt an abortion access safety zone statute similar to the Colorado statute⁵ that creates a no-approach bubble zone around any person within a limited area around the entrance and exit of a reproductive health care facility.
- e. Work with abortion access stakeholders to create and adopt a state residential picketing statute to ban demonstrations targeting the homes of reproductive health care providers.
- f. Prohibit the misuse of Public Records Act requests with respect to reproductive health care providers, researchers, supporters and patients by strictly limiting information disclosures for this class.
- g. Renew funding for the Physical and Digital Infrastructure Security (PDIS) grant program and fund other measures to fortify and protect reproductive health care facilities, providers and entities, and broaden the eligibility criteria to include residential and personal executive security expenses.⁶

II. The Attorney General should:

- a. Hire and train a dedicated team of criminal civil rights prosecutors and investigators to prosecute anti-reproductive rights crimes among other criminal civil rights cases.
- b. Create and promote a dedicated anti-reproductive rights crime complaint process with an online form for patients and providers to report conduct that may violate reproductive rights and clinic access laws.
- c. Work with a stakeholder-led Task Force on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes with representatives from the California Department of Justice, California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, reproductive health care providers, anti-reproductive rights crimes subject matter experts, and law enforcement agency representatives to monitor progress of the Advisory Committee's recommendations and to provide a forum for regular communication regarding anti-reproductive rights crimes and threats.

III. The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) should:

- a. Within one year of the POST Commission making the updated, interactive anti-reproductive rights course available to stream via the learning portal, require each peace officer to complete the updated

⁵ See CO Rev Stat § 18-9-122 (2024)

⁶ Please note the PDIS and other security related grants could be housed out of a different agency.

course or any other commission-certified anti-reproductive rights crimes course.⁷

- b. Develop an interactive anti-reproductive rights crimes training course for law enforcement supervisors and specialty personnel.
- c. Create a specialized anti-reproductive rights crimes training module for civilian law enforcement agency record keepers in order to improve ARRC data collection.

Implementation of California Laws on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes

I. Introduction and Background

This report is prepared by the Advisory Committee on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes (ARRC) pursuant to the legislative directive in AB 1356 “to produce two reports to the state legislature, the public and the California POST Commission to evaluate the implementation of these laws, recommend new legislation and recommend any other actions by the California Attorney General, POST Commission, or Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.” This is the first report due December 31, 2025.

The landscape of abortion access and reproductive health care has radically changed since the California Advisory Committee on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes submitted its last report to the state legislature in 2013. Anti-abortion violence and harassment have escalated over the past decade. In a devastating development, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned almost 50 years of settled law and upended the federal constitutional right to abortion in the *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* decision in June 2022. Within months, Californians passed Proposition 1 to enshrine the right to access abortion and contraception in our state constitution. The California Legislature, California Attorney General, California Future of Abortion Council⁸ and Governor Newsom have worked together to take legislative, executive and administrative action to secure California as a “reproductive freedom state.” However, anti-reproductive rights crimes, organized intimidation campaigns, and new anti-abortion tactics continue to adversely impact reproductive health care providers and people seeking abortion and contraceptive care in the state.

Expansions in telehealth medicine and mail order pharmacies and the availability of medication abortion have dramatically increased abortion access. Today, 27% of

⁷ This language is comparable to language found in California’s Hate Crime statute Cal. Penal Code Sec. 13519.6 (West).

⁸ The “California Future of Abortion Council” (CA FAB Council) is comprised of reproductive freedom and sexual and reproductive health care allies, partners, and leaders. The CA FAB Council works in collaboration with policy makers, researchers, advocates, providers, patients, and key constituents to determine potential challenges in the state and recommend solutions that will continue to provide access and stability for both Californians and those who may seek services here from out of state

abortions in the U.S. are provided using telehealth and mail order abortion pills.⁹ California has become an abortion access refuge, providing abortions and other reproductive health care to residents of California as well as individuals from forty other states including states where abortion is now banned, and the international community. Some clinicians here are using telemedicine to provide access to patients out of state while relying on our “shield laws”— laws passed by the state legislature designed to protect clinicians who prescribe, and pharmacies that provide, mail order abortion pills to patients located in states with bans or restrictions.

According to data collected by the National Abortion Federation, Feminist Majority Foundation, and others, the *Dobbs* decision emboldened anti-abortion groups. Now that abortion is banned in 13 states¹⁰, many extremists are traveling to “abortion access” states like California in order to concentrate their campaigns of harassment, intimidation and violence on clinics, providers, and patients. Anti-reproductive rights criminals active in the state and across the country are also finding encouragement in the actions of the current federal Administration.

Unprecedented Threats to Abortion Access

The inauguration of President Donald Trump for a second term in January 2025 signaled a new and dangerous era in anti-reproductive rights crimes. In one of his first official acts after assuming office, President Trump pardoned 23 anti-abortion extremists convicted of violently invading and blockading reproductive health care facilities in violation of the federal Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act. Days later, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) ordered federal prosecutors to cease enforcement of the FACE Act excepting “extraordinary circumstances.” Simultaneously, the DOJ ordered the immediate dismissal *with prejudice* of three pending federal civil FACE Act cases. These actions gutted federal enforcement of the FACE Act and forced states and municipalities to fend for themselves in order to protect abortion providers and patient communities.

Opponents of abortion and reproductive health care are more emboldened now to commit anti-reproductive rights crimes. As we write this report, national and California anti-abortion groups, finished their first national training camp in Memphis, TN teaching participants how to blockade clinics en masse. The training culminated with 25-30 people blockading a reproductive health care facility; seventeen individuals were arrested. Members of the group are planning coordinated blockades across the country to take place in 2026.

Simultaneously, states hostile to abortion started criminally and civilly prosecuting telehealth abortion providers serving patients in their state. This year, Texas residents and the Texas Attorney General filed lawsuits against telehealth providers in New York and California as well as against their own residents and the Louisiana Attorney

⁹ Society of Family Planning. #WeCount Report April 2022-June 2025. 9 Dec. 2025 <https://societyfp.org/wecount-report-10-june-2025-data/>, <https://doi.org/10.46621/750591yxmcwh>.

¹⁰ <https://states.gutmacher.org/policies?bans=total-abortion-ban>

General filed criminal cases against these same telehealth providers. These cases and the publicity they create have generated death threats and other forms of anti-reproductive rights crimes against these providers.

Under the current Administration, abortion providers and their communities are experiencing unprecedented threats perpetuated by the federal government itself.¹¹ Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raids and the deployment of military troops in California cities and across the country are having a chilling effect on many people seeking and providing health care, especially reproductive health care.¹² Marginalized communities, especially immigrant communities, are under siege by the new Administration. Many are forced to choose between their safety and the care they need.¹³ Threats are also increasing due to the expansion of laws criminalizing abortion and pregnancy loss, bounty hunters, and efforts to arrest, extradite, prosecute, sue, and obtain information about individuals providing or seeking abortions in safe-haven states.

Anti-abortion violence continues to harm and impact reproductive health care providers, policy makers, advocates, supporters, and patients nationwide and in California. Reproductive health care providers of gender affirming care and their patients are also under increasing attack.

Here and across the country, the tactics of anti-abortion extremists are increasingly brazen. During the past five years, groups opposed to abortion physically invaded and terrorized dozens of clinics, hospitals, research facilities, and pharmacies throughout the state.¹⁴ Even in our safe-haven state, extremists and rogue municipalities have worked together to stop providers from opening new facilities.¹⁵

Political violence is on the rise in tandem with anti-reproductive rights violence. The most shocking example is the murder of Minnesota state legislator Melissa Hortman and her husband, and attempted murders of Senator John Hoffman and his wife by an individual with extreme views on abortion. On a local level, increasingly anti-abortion groups working with virulent anti-LGBTQ+, white nationalist, and other hate groups to target clinics, city council and school board meetings, and public Pride and trans friendly events. Extremists continue to invade, terrorize, film, and disrupt clinics, pharmacies, and even reproductive health care fundraising events in addition to increasing physical obstructions, death threats, vandalism, assaults, and daily intimidation in California.

Much of this report focuses on mechanisms related to law enforcement in the context of preventing or prosecuting anti-reproductive rights crimes. However, in these times, where the military and law enforcement can be and are being weaponized against the communities abortion providers serve, we acknowledge more creative and expansive approaches are needed. The Advisory Committee recommends the need to investigate

¹¹ Abortion Care Network *Communities Need Clinics 2025 Report* <https://abortioncarenetwork.org/communitiesneedclinics/>,

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Access Reproductive Justice Impact Report 2025, <https://accessrj.org/about/impact/>

¹⁴ Extremists targeted retail pharmacies for distributing the abortion pill.

¹⁵ AB 2099 (Bauer-Kahan) was passed in response to challenges faced by clinics trying to open in Visalia, Fontana, and Los Angeles.

and pursue more community-based programs and innovations to combat anti-reproductive rights crimes that involve the voices of community members who have experienced oppression under the law enforcement and carceral system. We are living in a challenging time, but one of the gifts of this time is to be able to think creatively and expansively and to do things differently than we have before.

II. Background of California Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Legislation

In 2021, Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan introduced and passed [Assembly Bill 1356](#) (AB 1356) to address rising violence and harassment directed at reproductive health care patients and providers.

Following the *Dobbs* decision in 2022, California voters passed Proposition 1 enshrining abortion and contraception access in the state constitution, and legislators and advocates have passed a raft of new laws designed to 1) support equitable and affordable access to abortion care for Californians and all who seek care here, 2) shield abortion providers and patients from being prosecuted or sued by states where abortion is heavily restricted or banned, 3) enhance privacy protections for patients and providers, and 4) strengthen the state Freedom of Access to Clinic & Church Entrances Act.

California also funded physical and digital infrastructure and security at reproductive health centers to help prevent anti-reproductive rights crimes.

Among the new laws put in place to protect patients and providers since the *Dobbs* decision are:

2022

Proposition 1, California voters preserved the right to abortion and contraception in the state constitution.

[Executive Order N-12-22](#), Governor Newsom's order prohibits state agencies from cooperating with out-of-state actions such as preventing medical records, patient data, and other information from being shared by agencies in response to inquiries or investigations brought by other states or individuals within those states looking to restrict abortion care access; and adopts a policy of declining out-of-state extradition requests related to legal abortions in California.

AB 1242 (Bauer-Kahan) stops law enforcement and California corporations from cooperating with out-of-state entities regarding legal abortions in California.

AB 1666 (Bauer-Kahan), AB 2223 (Wicks), and AB 2626 (Calderon) protect people or entities in California from civil liability for providing, aiding, or receiving abortion care in the state.

AB 2091 (Bonta) keeps medical information about abortion private, even in response to an out-of-state subpoena or request.

AB 2223 (Wicks) protects people from criminal and civil liabilities when they lose a pregnancy.

SB 1142 (Caballero and Skinner) and SB 1245 (Kamlager) create California's abortion access website where the public can access information on abortion services in the state, including with respect to their legal rights, provider locations, practical support for patients, and combating misinformation.

2023

AB 254 (Bauer-Kahan) protects the privacy of reproductive and sexual health digital data included in personal health tracking applications.

AB 352 (Bauer-Kahan) ensures individual electronic health records related to reproductive health care services are protected for people traveling to California for care that is illegal in their home state.

AB 487 (Atkins) protects providers from adverse actions or enforcement of another state's law, regarding abortion provision, that interferes with a person's right to receive care that is lawful in California.

AB 571 (Petrie-Norris) prohibits insurers from making adverse liability insurance coverage changes against providers who perform abortions that are lawful in California but unlawful in another state.

AB 1707 (Pacheco) and SB 345 (Skinner) protect providers and facilities in California from enforcement in California of other states' laws that criminalize or limit access to reproductive health care services.

AB 1194 (Carillo) ensures individuals searching for information related to contraception, pregnancy care, perinatal care, and abortion services will have their data protected under the California Privacy Rights Act, without exception.

AB 1720 (Bauer-Kahan) clarifies that ultrasounds must be offered in licensed facilities or by licensed providers, narrowing opportunities for misleading non-medical uses.

2024

AB 2085 (Bauer-Kahan) streamlines the clinic permitting process and improves enforcement of constitutionally protected access to care.

AB 2099 (Bauer-Kahan and McCarty) updates penalties for the FACCE Act to further protect reproductive health care providers, patients, and clinics.

2025

AB 260 (Aguiar-Curry) allows abortion medication providers including pharmacies, and patients to remove their names from labels, and strengthens shields for providers from prosecution or other actions.

III. Establishment and Work of the Advisory Committee

In response to AB 1356, the Commission on the Status of Women contacted each of the organizations identified in the legislation as subject matter experts. The following organizations agreed to participate: Access Reproductive Justice, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (District 9), California Medical Association, Feminist Majority Foundation, Napa Police Department, National Abortion Federation, Office of the Attorney General, The Lawyering Project, Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California, and Women's Health Specialists.

The Commission and Advisory Committee members also invited the following organizations to participate: DuPont Clinic (provider), Essential Access Health (advocacy and training), and IKAR (faith community). Other groups were also invited, however, due to the tremendous demands on the reproductive health care provider and advocate community, many did not have the capacity to join the work of the Advisory Committee at this time.

The Advisory Committee met 11 times and convened subcommittees six times to review the Attorney General's plan, evaluate the implementation of Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes legislation, and to consider additional concerns from health clinic personnel and advocates.

IV. Findings of the Advisory Committee

Finding 1. The number of anti-reproductive rights crimes reported to the state Attorney General each year continues to understate the pervasiveness and gravity of these crimes.

"Anti-reproductive-rights crime" is defined as a crime committed partly or wholly because the victim is a reproductive health services patient, provider, or assistant, or a crime that is partly or wholly intended to intimidate the victim, any other person or entity, or a class of persons or entities from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services patient, provider, or assistant."

Accurate and comprehensive reporting of anti-reproductive rights crimes helps law enforcement authorities, public policy makers, legislators, advocates and the public understand the widespread prevalence and nature of violence, harassment and threats against reproductive health care access, providers and patients. Accurate data on criminal activity, including calls for service related to anti-reproductive rights crimes, is also crucial to the appropriation of adequate state funding and the development of effective strategies to prevent and combat these crimes. In spite of efforts by the

legislature and California Attorney General to more accurately reflect the threats, harassment, intimidation, and violence many reproductive health care providers and patients experience, anti-reproductive rights crimes continue to be significantly underreported.

The Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act (2002) requires law enforcement agencies to submit monthly reports to the CA DOJ on anti-reproductive rights crimes in their jurisdiction. AB 1356 expanded the law to require law enforcement agencies to develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards for responding to anti-reproductive rights calls, and to report the number of anti-reproductive rights crime-related calls for assistance effective January 2023. In this context, calls for assistance are 9-1-1 calls to law enforcement requesting immediate assistance (from the public, a clinic, a patient, etc.) due to a crime in progress, a crime that has occurred, or to report an emergency. As detailed below, the Committee found most anti-reproductive rights crime-related calls are not yet being reported to the CA DOJ.

Among the recommendations set forth in this report is to require all law enforcement agencies to document or “support” all anti-reproductive rights crime-related calls for assistance with a written incident report in order to ensure all ARRC related calls are reported to the CA DOJ. This recommendation is based on the Domestic Violence data collection statute Cal. Pen. Code Section 13730 passed many years ago in part to provide more accurate reporting of domestic violence crimes and calls for assistance.

Many calls for assistance from reproductive health care providers or clinics regarding anti-reproductive rights crimes do not result in arrests or incident reports.¹⁶ The Committee recognizes the demands on law enforcement officers and the unique set of challenges involved with handling anti-reproductive rights crimes. This too underscores the need for all sworn peace officers to receive anti-reproductive rights crimes training.

The Committee is grateful to the CA DOJ Research Services Branch for preparing a detailed report *Analysis of CA DOJ Existing Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Data* for inclusion here. It is attached at the end of the report as Appendix 1. According to CA DOJ’s study, a total of 117 unique anti-reproductive rights crime incidents were reported to the DOJ from 2003-2024.

However, data collected by the National Abortion Federation (NAF), Feminist Majority Foundation (FMF), and Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California (PPAC) from clinics in California tells a different story. According to NAF, FMF, and PPAC data, 617 anti-reproductive rights crime related incidents occurred in California in 2024 alone.^[1] These 617 incidents include 2 arson attempts, 7 assaults, 4 death threats, 202 demonstrations substantially interfering with and delaying access, 5 facility invasions, 5 physical obstructions, 3 stalking incidents, 38 trespass incidents, 43 incidents of vandalism, 8 burglaries, 1 hoax bomb device, and 2 swatting incidents.

¹⁶ Even when clinic staff request an incident report for an anti-reproductive rights crime, they may not be able to obtain one.

Moreover, the data reported to NAF, FMF and PPAC does not represent data from all California reproductive health care providers.¹⁷ There are dozens of independent reproductive health care clinics and telehealth providers in California; many are not affiliated with NAF and nor do they report information to FMF. In addition, some PPAC affiliates are not included in the data provided below. It is clear there are far more anti-reproductive rights crimes taking place in California than Table 1 reflects. The reality of harassment, intimidation and violence against clinics, providers, and patients is not represented in the data being reported to the CA DOJ.

The following table provides data from NAF, FMF, and PPAC on ARRC incidents reported by reproductive health care providers from the State of California for the years 2020-2024. Please note that in the category of protesters/picketing below, the incidents reported reflect only those demonstrations that likely included violations of state law.

¹⁷ NAF

Table 1

Reported Anti Reproductive Rights Crimes Data ¹						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	4 Year Total
Total of All Incidents	471	646	940	736	617	3117
Arrest	2	5	4	5	5	21
Arson/Attempted Arson	3	1	8	0	2	14
Assault & battery	7	2	8	4	7	28
Bomb Threat	1	0	3	2	0	6
Death Threat	0	2	4	2	4	12
Filming	20	24	5	26	1	79
Harassment by email/phone	69	73	470	216	213	1041
Hate Mail	0	0	4	2	0	6
Invasion	1	0	13	18	5	40
Obstruction	10	8	6	17	5	46
Protestors/Picketing (interference/demonstration)	192	394	276	290	202	1354
Stalking	0	1	2	5	3	11
Suspicious Calls/Behavior	26	40	30	34	62	192
Theft/Burglary	8	10	12	15	8	53
Threat/Internet Threat	9	3	10	10	5	37
Trespassing	46	43	22	27	38	176
Vandalism	65	37	44	36	43	225
Other	12	3	19	27	14	76

Below, please find a table featuring ARRC data from 2020-2024 released by the California Attorney General in their annual *Crime in California 2025* report:¹⁸

¹⁸ See Criminal Justice Statistics Center. *Crime in California: 2024*. California Department of Justice, 1 July 2025,, <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2025-07/Crime%20In%20CA%202024%20final.pdf>.

Anti Reproductive Rights Crimes California DOJ 2020-2024					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Totals	19	12	33	11	9
Events ¹	5	3	6	3	2
Offenses	5	3	11	3	3
Victims ²	5	3	8	3	2
Suspects ³	4	3	8	2	2
Types of Offenses					
Total	5	3	11	3	3
Arson	0	0	1	0	1
Assault	3	2	4	1	1
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Malicious Mischief	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Threats	1	0	1	0	0
Trespass	0	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	1	1	4	2	1

Notes: Data may not match previously published data.

1. An “event” is an occurrence of one or more criminal offenses committed against one or more victims by one or more suspects/perpetrators.

In order to gather more information about the frequency of and police response to ARRC related calls, Public Records Act (PRA) requests were made by a Committee member to three police departments in California for calls for assistance and incident reports pertaining to a reproductive health care facility in their jurisdiction for the time period of January 1, 2022-December 31, 2024. The selected Departments serve cities with populations ranging in size from 90,000 to over half a million. After reviewing the

information responsive to these requests, researchers determined approximately 167 calls for assistance and/or incident reports for anti-reproductive rights crime were made in relation to these three clinics during this time period. One facility had 78 ARRC related calls and incidents, one had 52 and the other had 37. Calls were made by the clinics as well as citizen reporters unaffiliated with the clinic. There were no apparent arrests made in relation to these incidents.

There are over 180 reproductive health care clinics in California. This information provides a window into the number of anti-reproductive rights crime related calls for assistance being made police departments, and the need for more accurate reporting. The information also provides a window into how the calls are being classified by dispatchers – not one call was classified as an anti-reproductive rights crime according to “call type” but the description of the call or report indicated the call was ARRC related. More research is needed to fully understand why these incidents and AARC related calls are not being properly reported and/or why law enforcement agencies are not being instructed to report these calls.

In addition to the Committee’s legislative recommendation to improve ARRC reporting, the Committee also encourages the CA AG to take this opportunity to clarify ARRC reporting requirements and require law enforcement agencies to report all calls for assistance related to anti-reproductive rights crimes whether an incident report is generated or not.

Finding 2: The California Attorney General has undertaken significant initiatives to address anti-reproductive rights crimes and yet more needs to be done.

The California Attorney General’s Office has undertaken significant measures to safeguard and enhance protections for reproductive health care providers and patients in the state. The Department has made it a priority to educate law enforcement about the slate of new laws designed to fortify protections for reproductive health care providers and patients, especially shield laws. As part of this effort, the state Attorney General issued law enforcement bulletins on [Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes - Policies and Standards \(11/4/22\)](#), [Guidance to Protect Out-of-State Patients Seeking Reproductive Care in California \(10/20/22\)](#), [Legal Guidance to all District Attorneys, Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and State Law Enforcement Agencies: We Will Not Cooperate with Out-of-State Demands Criminalizing Reproductive Care \(09/23/22\)](#), [California Freedom of Access to Clinic and Church Entrances Act and the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act \(06/13/22\)](#), and [California Law Does Not Criminalize Pregnancy Loss \(01/06/22\)](#).

The CA DOJ also developed new training materials on the California FACCE Act and anti-reproductive rights crimes; DOJ staff traveled to and provided roll call trainings for law enforcement agencies in the state, and staff have worked tirelessly to help educate law enforcement about the new landscape in California as a “safe haven” state following the *Dobbs* decision and passage of Proposition 1. These actions include the

development of a short and powerful 4-minute educational video, a handout and a laminated card for police officers on the key elements of the CA FACCE Act.

As part of the DOJ's work advancing reproductive health care access, the Attorney General also formed the California Reproductive Rights Task Force, made up of district attorneys, county councils, and city attorneys from across the state, to protect and expand access to abortion and other reproductive healthcare throughout the state.

The California Attorney General has also filed landmark civil cases to protect California patients, providers and access to abortion care, and evidence-based reproductive health care. In 2024, the CA AG filed a complaint and stipulated judgment¹⁹ with the City of Beverly Hills in 2024 for allegedly illegally blocking and interfering with the opening of a new abortion care facility. In 2023, the CA AG sued an anti-abortion group and five California anti-abortion centers (aka "crisis pregnancy centers") for misleading patients with fraudulent claims promoting an unproven, experimental and potentially harmful procedure called "abortion pill reversal."²⁰ In 2024, the CA AG sued a California hospital for its refusal to provide emergency abortion care to people experiencing obstetric emergencies.²¹ These civil suits to defend and protect reproductive health care access are unprecedented.

In addition, the DOJ has sponsored critical legislation to ensure abortion and reproductive health care access and to improve the safety of reproductive health care patients and providers.

These measures are significant and potentially transformative, and yet, more needs to be done. Without pursuing the recommendations herein, including funding and mandating police training about anti-reproductive rights crimes, as well as ensuring that law enforcement agencies establish and implement policies to respond to reproductive rights crimes and report all ARRC related calls to the AG, and encouraging agencies to use the CA POST Anti-Reproductive Rights Guidelines, effective solutions to anti-reproductive rights crimes will remain out of reach.

Finding 3: Anti-abortion violence and harassment in California increased significantly following the *Dobbs* decision, and new and resurgent tactics are being used to terrorize and intimidate abortion providers, advocates, patients, and researchers.

¹⁹ <https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/attorney-general-bonta-holds-beverly-hills-accountable-preventing-reproductive>

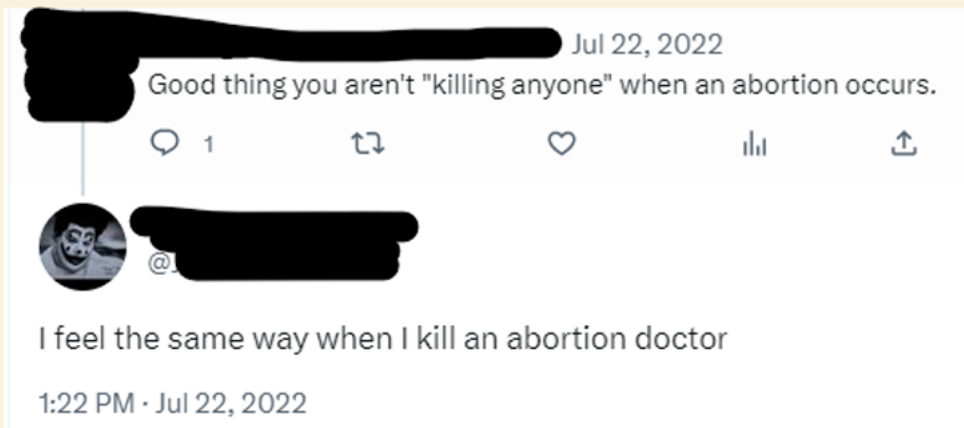
²⁰ See <https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/attorney-general-bonta-sues-anti-abortion-group-five-california-crisis-pregnancy>.

²¹ See <https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/attorney-general-bonta-draconian-hospital-policies-deny-emergency-abortion-care>.

"Hey 🖐️ it's okay to set fire to abortion clinics! Especially when your assassins for hire are still inside! Preferably when they also cannot escape!"

"Death to abortionists"

"The abortion clinic is now a free fire zone."



22

Over the past decade, violence against abortion providers and patient communities has steadily increased in California and across the country. After the *Dobbs* decision overturned almost 50 years of the federal constitutional right to access abortion care, this violence escalated. Emboldened extremists started traveling from states where abortion was banned to “safe haven” abortion access states like California to consolidate networks and target clinics and providers.²³

According to California specific information from the Feminist Majority Foundation’s 2022 National Clinic Violence Survey,²⁴ 53% of responding California clinics reported experiencing an increase in anti-abortion violence after the *Dobbs* decision was handed down. (This is substantially higher than the 39% of clinics nationally that reported experiencing an increase in anti-abortion violence after *Dobbs*.) Twenty-three percent

²² Death threats featured in the National Abortion Federation’s 2022 Violence & Disruption Report. <https://prochoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2022-VD-Report-FINAL.pdf>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ See <https://feminist.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/2022-national-clinic-violence-survey.pdf>.

(23%) of California clinics reported experiencing one or more forms of severe violence, threats of severe violence and severe harassment, including threats of mass shootings, blocking clinic emergency exits, gunfire, death threats, invasions, bomb threats, and vandalism.

The increase in anti-reproductive rights crimes is also borne out in the data collected by the FMF, NAF, and PPAC. According to Table 1, the total number of anti-reproductive rights crimes and incidents reported by providers to FMF, NAF, and PPAC in 2022 was almost significantly higher than 2021. (See relevant line item below.) Anti-reproductive rights crimes and related incidents in 2023 remained twice as high as the years prior to Dobbs.

Total anti-reproductive rights crimes and related incidents reported to the FMF, NAF, and PPAC.

471	646	940	736	617
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

MULTIMISSION EXTREMISM

Multimission criminal extremism, defined as the nexus of hate crimes, anti-government extremist crimes, and anti-reproductive rights crimes, is also on the rise in California. In March 2022, multimission criminals firebombed a clinic in Costa Mesa. After the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, multimission criminals planned to firebomb another clinic, attack an electrical substation to debilitate Orange County’s power grid and start a “race war,” and attack the Dodger Stadium on Pride Night. Fortunately, the perpetrators were arrested days before Dodger Stadium’s “Pride Night.” Ultimately, three pled guilty to violating the federal FACE Act and other crimes and were sentenced.²⁵

Multimission extremists in California are uniting to harass and intimidate municipalities, school board meetings, reproductive health care facilities, and LGBTQ+ events with their actions. They have targeted Pride celebrations, blockaded public library events featuring trans people, intimidated cities to block new reproductive health clinics from opening, and terrorized reproductive health care providers and their patients.

In 2025, a suicide-bomber attacked an in vitro fertilization (IVF) clinic in Palm Springs in one of the worst bombings in California history. Although the motives behind the crime were different, the bombing was indeed an anti-reproductive rights crime.

INVASIONS AND BLOCKADES

Anti-abortion groups in California are at the forefront of reviving techniques used in the 1980’s and ‘90s, including coordinated clinic blockades, clinic invasions or “rescues,” and stalking campaigns targeting abortion clinicians, their families, neighborhoods, and co-workers. These groups often brazenly digitally record and live stream themselves conducting anti-reproductive rights crimes like clinic invasions as part of their campaign

²⁵ See US DOJ press release, <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/man-pleads-guilty-firebombing-planned-parenthood-clinic-and-plotting-attack-electrical>.

of intimidation, recruitment, and terror. Reproductive health care provider locations, their staff, and patients are not the only victims of these crimes.

Retail pharmacies, university and private hospitals, private fundraising events, shareholder meetings, and medical research facilities are also being targeted with disruptive and frightening invasions— and have been livestreamed to maximize fear and public exposure.²⁶ These deliberate and planned actions are carefully designed to intimidate and terrorize facilities, advocates, companies, and others providing medication abortion, and scientific research involving reproductive health care, as well as supporters of reproductive health care. To date, the perpetrators of these anti-reproductive rights crimes have enjoyed almost complete impunity under the current federal Administration.

At the beginning of this month (December 2025), California extremists partnered with national groups to host a training camp in Memphis, TN to train and galvanize extremists from all over the country to carry out large-scale blockades in 2026 and beyond. The training camp concluded with a blockade of a local reproductive health clinic and 17 arrests were made. Plans are reportedly underway by these participants to mark the anniversary of *Roe v. Wade* on January 22, 2026 with blockades in California and nationwide.

PUBLIC AND SURREPTITIOUS RECORDINGS

California law makes it a crime to intentionally videotape, film, or record by electronic means any person within 100 feet of the entrance to, or within a clinic, with the intent to intimidate, or post a photograph online, with the intent to intimidate that person from becoming or remaining a reproductive health care patient or provider, without their consent.²⁷

The intentional filming of patients and providers outside clinic entrances in order to intimidate and harass them is ongoing and all too common in California. Filming *inside* clinics during the commission of anti-reproductive crimes (invasions, trespassing, and interference with a business) is also widespread. Surreptitious recordings are also continuing. Thus far, enforcement of California's new laws has proven difficult.

Too many facilities in California experience large numbers of protesters that create disturbances, intimidate and harass patients and staff, and interfere with clinic entrance and roadway access. Training law enforcement in how to effectively respond to anti-reproductive rights crimes and calls for assistance is essential for addressing this harmful conduct.

²⁶ See, for example,

²⁷ Cal. Penal Code section 423.2.

Finding 4: The Trump Administration and US Department of Justice have eliminated the enforcement of the federal Freedom of Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act, therefore, California must assume greater responsibility for investigating and prosecuting anti-reproductive rights crimes and for protecting abortion providers and their patient communities.

Days after assuming office, President Trump pardoned 23 anti-abortion extremists convicted of violating the federal Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act that the FBI and US DOJ had spent years working to bring to justice. The pardoned extremists had conspired together to terrorize clinics and patients across state lines. Soon after the pardons, the new federal Administration ordered DOJ prosecutors to halt enforcement of the statute, except for “extraordinary circumstances;” prosecutors were also required to dismiss with prejudice three pending civil FACE Act cases.

As a critical abortion access state, California needs to fill the void left by the lack of federal FACE Act enforcement and prosecute anti-reproductive rights crimes, criminally and civilly, while protecting threatened abortion providers and patient communities and preventing threats from escalating to violence.

The federal FACE Act was passed and signed into law in 1994 to fight back against the murders of abortion providers, bombings and arsons of clinics, *and* to prosecute anti-abortion extremists who were traveling from state-to-state to blockade and invade clinics with near-total impunity. Municipalities, local District Attorneys, and police departments were overwhelmed and unable to effectively prosecute repeat blockaders. Once the FACE Act was passed, this changed. Federal prosecutors were able to investigate these crimes and prosecute them with graduated penalties to punish and deter repeat offenders.

Investigations and enforcement of FACE Act violations occurred under each federal Administration with varying success up until now. However, under the Biden Administration, US DOJ criminal prosecutors used the federal Conspiracy Against Rights²⁸ statute in conjunction with the FACE Act to successfully convict and disrupt criminal anti-abortion networks responsible for planning and carrying out clinic invasions and blockades in multiple states.

Here in California, anti-abortion groups have orchestrated over two dozen invasions of reproductive health care clinics, hospitals, research facilities, fundraisers, and pharmacies over the past four years.²⁹ The perpetrators livestream, publicize, post on social media, and boast about their actions during and after these crimes. A criminal prosecution unit dedicated to investigating violations of civil rights and state law is needed to investigate this network.

²⁸ A conspiracy against rights involves two or more people agreeing to violate someone's constitutional or federal rights, like interfering with voting, denying due process, or interfering with the right to access or provide reproductive health care as guaranteed by the federal FACE Act.

²⁹ It is hard to imagine this unlawful conduct being tolerated in any other context – be it church invasions or bank invasions.

Some clinics indicated they contacted the FBI to report an anti-reproductive rights crime this year and received no response. In addition, the US DOJ Task Force on Violence Against Health Care Providers has not responded to recent notifications regarding recent federal FACE Act violations. A robust criminal prosecution unit can help fill the void in criminal enforcement regarding anti-reproductive rights crimes and support embattled California providers and patients.

Finding 5: California law enforcement officers do not receive adequate anti-reproductive rights crimes training.

In order to protect health care providers and patients in California, peace officers should be required to take the interactive California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training video course on anti-reproductive rights crimes and all law enforcement agencies should incorporate CA POST’s Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Guidelines in their policies.³⁰

According to the CA POST Commission, the following statistics represent the number of officers trained in the ARRC Multi-Media Course from 2013 to 2023. The numbers of trainees for this voluntary course range from very low to dismally low.

POST MULTI-MEDIA COURSE – ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Year	Trainees
2013	5
2014	7
2015	6
2016	20
2017	3
2018	88
2019	4
2020	139
2021	227
2022	311
2023	12

According to the Public Policy Institute of California, there were 117,000 full time law enforcement officers in the state in 2023; 76,300 were sworn peace officers; 40,700 were civilian staff.

Having front line law enforcement officers trained and educated in the FACCE Act is critical to an understanding of and reduction in anti-reproductive crimes as well as improved reporting practices.

Pursuant to AB 1356, a new interactive video course on anti-reproductive rights crimes will be ready for trainees in 2026. In addition, the CA POST Commission convened

³⁰See https://post.ca.gov/Portals/0/post_docs/publications/Anti-Reproductive-Rights_Crimes.pdf.

representatives of the CA DOJ, abortion provider community, and subject matter experts in 2023 to update the CA POST Anti Reproductive Rights Crimes Guidelines. The new and improved CA POST multi-media course on anti-reproductive rights crimes (ARRC) and revised ARRC Guidelines, together with the California FACCE Act training materials produced by the CA Department of Justice, provide an opportunity for California to make good on its promise to be a “safe haven” for abortion access – both for patients and providers – but the state must commit to mandating CA POST Commission’s ARRC training for sworn peace officers.

V. Recommendations of the Advisory Committee

I. The legislature should:

- a. Direct the POST Commission to require anti-reproductive rights crimes training for all sworn peace officers in the state of California and provide the necessary resources to implement this recommendation.³¹

In order to fulfill Proposition 1 and California’s promise to protect patients seeking abortion care and health care providers, the State Legislature should require anti-reproductive rights training for all peace officers.

In order to fulfill this recommendation, state law should require the following, “California Post Commission should within one year of the Commission making the updated, interactive anti-reproductive rights course available to stream via the learning portal, require each peace officer to complete the updated course or any other commission-certified anti-reproductive rights crimes course.” This language was pulled from the Hate Crimes: Training Courses, and Guidelines legislation found in Ca. Penal Code Sec. 13519.64.

- b. Require all CA law enforcement agencies to document all calls for assistance regarding anti-reproductive rights crimes with a written incident report, whether or not an arrest is made and provide the necessary resources to implement this recommendation.

In order to further strengthen the current reporting requirements of the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act, the law should require each law enforcement agency to develop a system for reporting all anti-reproductive rights crime related calls for assistance that are made to the department; moreover, all anti-reproductive rights crimes related calls for assistance must be supported with a written incident report that is transmitted to the CA DOJ as part of the monthly crime data reports. Reports must be completed for *all* anti-reproductive rights crimes related calls and incidents whether they result in an arrest or not.

³¹ Funding for these recommendations should not replace or jeopardize funding for direct reproductive health care services.

- c. Authorize the Attorney General to take action against cities or other local entities that violate the Reproductive Privacy Act by obstructing or blocking reproductive health services. (AB 67 Bauer-Kahan)

Sponsored by Attorney General Bonta, this bill will strengthen enforcement of the Reproductive Privacy Act (RPA) by authorizing the Attorney General to investigate and enforce the RPA, and to seek monetary penalties against entities and persons that interfere with the right to have an abortion in California.

- d. Work with abortion access stakeholders to create and adopt an abortion access safety zone statute similar to the State of Colorado statute that creates a no-approach bubble zone around any person within a limited area around the entrance and exit of a reproductive health care facility.

The United States Supreme Court has continued to uphold the constitutionality of buffer-bubble zone statutes like the one in Colorado.³² A Bubble-Buffer zone statute can greatly enhance protections for patients and staff while simultaneously offering law enforcement another tool to protect clinics and the communities they serve.

- e. Work with abortion access stakeholders to create and adopt a state residential picketing statute banning targeted residential demonstrations at the homes of reproductive health care providers.

Many California municipalities have ordinances that restrict residential picketing. Having a state law that prohibits targeted residential picketing would greatly enhance protection for providers experiencing harassment and intimidation at their homes and in their neighborhoods.

- f. Prohibit the misuse of Public Records Act requests with respect to reproductive health care providers, researchers, supporters, and patients by strictly limiting information disclosures for this class.

The abuse of open record laws is a common tactic by anti-abortion groups. Public agencies and institutions are ill-equipped to respond to these requests. The California Legislature should follow the lead of states like Pennsylvania³³ and New Mexico³⁴ that exempt or restrict from disclosure records of abortion providers.

- g. Renew grant funding for the Physical and Digital Infrastructure Security (PDIS) grant program and fund other measures to fortify and protect reproductive health care facilities, providers and entities, and broaden the

³² See *Hill v. Colorado* 530 U.S. 703 (2000) upholding Colorado's bubble-buffer zone statute that creates an eight-foot "no approach" zone around a person who is within a 100 feet of a clinic entrance. See also *McCullen v. Coakley* 573 U.S. 464 (2014).

³³ Pennsylvania's Right to Know statute exempts information that "would result in physical harm to an individual or would harm an individual's personal security" (Section 708(b)(1))

³⁴ See <https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/25%20Regular/bills/senate/SB0057.HTML>, exempting records containing personal identifying information or sensitive information related to a medical provider of abortion care.

eligibility criteria to include residential and personal executive security expenses.

Reproductive health care providers need funding support to adequately protect their clinics, staff, volunteers, patients, privacy, homes, and families. Eligibility requirements should reflect these needs.

II. **Recommendations for the Attorney General:**

- a. Hire and train a dedicated team of criminal civil rights prosecutors and investigators to prosecute anti-reproductive rights crimes and vindicate the rights of providers and patients, as well as other civil rights under state law.

Expanding the capacity of the CA DOJ to effectively bring criminal prosecutions is essential. This is especially true now that President Trump, his Administration, and the US DOJ have abrogated their responsibility to uphold the rule of law, enforce the federal FACE Act and taken actions that jeopardized reproductive health care access and the safety of providers and patients.

- b. Create and promote a dedicated online anti-reproductive rights crime complaint form and email address for patients and providers to report conduct that may violate reproductive rights and clinic access laws.

The online ARRC complaint form should be a user-friendly and specifically-tailored online form (modeled after the complaint form for fake clinics aka crisis pregnancy centers³⁵ but more streamlined) for patients and providers to report conduct that may violate their reproductive rights and clinic access laws.

- c. Work with a stakeholder-led Task Force on Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes with representatives from the California Department of Justice, reproductive health care providers, anti-reproductive rights crimes subject matter experts, advocacy groups, representatives from law enforcement agencies and the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, to monitor progress of the Advisory Committee's recommendations and to provide a forum for regular communication regarding anti-reproductive rights crimes and threats.

III. **The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST Commission) should:**

- a. Within one year of the Commission making the updated, interactive anti-reproductive rights course available to stream via the learning portal, require each peace officer to complete the updated course or any other commission-certified anti-reproductive rights crimes course.

³⁵ See <https://oag.ca.gov/crisis-pregnancy-center-complaint>.

Like the Hate Crimes training module, the anti-reproductive rights interactive video training course should be incorporated in the Basic Training Course materials for all peace officers. Currently, there are 44 Learning Domains taught in Peace Officer Academies throughout California. These Learning Domains are outlined in workbooks published by the POST Commission. Anti-reproductive rights crimes are not included in the Regular Basic Course curriculum except for the briefest of mentions in Learning Domain 24: Handling Disputes/Crowd Control and Learning Domain 43: Terrorism Awareness.

- b. Develop an interactive anti-reproductive rights crimes training course for law enforcement supervisors and specialty personnel.

This course can be created by using and adapting the updated interactive ARRC video training course that will be released in 2026.

- c. Create a specialized anti-reproductive rights crimes training module for civilian law enforcement agency record keepers in order to improve ARRC data collection.

This course can be created by using and adapting the updated interactive ARRC video training course that will be released in 2026 along with written instructions clarifying the reporting requirements of AB 1356. These instructions should state that all anti-reproductive rights crime-related calls for assistance should be reported to the CA DOJ whether or not an incident report was generated as part of the monthly ARRC reporting requirements.

Appendix 1

The analysis of the California Department of Justice's existing anti-reproductive-rights crimes data is enclosed in the following pages.

Memorandum

To: AB 1356 Advisory Committee

Date: October 27, 2025.

Telephone: 916-210-2041

E-mail Address: Corin.Ramos@doj.ca.gov

Via: Myrna Cintrón-Valentín Ph.D., *Research Supervisor II*
Corin Ramos Ph.D., *Research Supervisor I*
Research Services Branch
Office of Information Security & Research Services
Office of General Counsel

From: Natasha Vocelka, *Research Analyst II*
Research Services Branch
Office of Information Security & Research Services
Office of General Counsel

Subject: Analysis of CA DOJ Existing Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes Data.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a descriptive analysis of Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes (ARRC) reported to the California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) between 2004 and 2024 and includes details regarding the ARRC data collection process. It was developed to support the Advisory Committee established by the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls under Assembly Bill (AB) 1356 (Bauer-Kahan, 2021). AB 1356 requires that the Advisory Committee publish two reports, the first by December 31, 2025, and the second by December 31, 2029, to the Committees on Health, Judiciary, and Public Safety of the Senate and Assembly, to the Attorney General, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), and the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls. The reports must evaluate, among other things, the implementation of the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act. These reports must also include recommendations regarding any other legislation, and recommendations for any other actions by the Attorney General, Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, or the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.

The present report was conducted by the CA DOJ Research Services Branch on behalf of the Advisory Committee to inform its final recommendations. The analyses presented in this report draw upon the ARRC dataset made publicly available on the Department's OpenJustice website. This dataset includes information on all ARRC incidents reported to the CA DOJ between 2004 and 2024.

Report Highlights:

Frequency of ARRC Incidents and Reporting Agencies

- A total of 117 unique ARRC incidents were reported to the CA DOJ by California law enforcement agencies (LEAs) between 2004 and 2024, with the highest number of incidents reported in 2018 (11 incidents).

- Forty-two LEAs reported at least one ARRC between 2004 and 2024. The agencies that reported the most ARRCs were: Los Angeles Police Department (16), San Francisco Police Department (13), and Riverside Police Department (12).

Types of Offenses Reported

- A total of 124 unique offenses were reported by California LEAs across the 117 ARRC incidents from 2004 to 2024.
- **Vandalism** (32.26%; 40 out of 124), **California FACE Act offenses** (18.55%; 23 out of 124), **assault/battery** (10.48%; 13 out of 124), and **threats** (8.87%; 11 out of 124) were the most commonly reported offenses.

Victim Characteristics

- There were 124 unique reported victims across the 117 ARRC incidents reported from 2004 to 2024. This includes individual victims such as clinic clients and employees, and other people affected directly by ARRC-related offenses, and facilities or organizations, such as health facilities, and business, or government entities. The majority of ARRC victims were classified as individuals, accounting for 52.42% (65 out of 124) of all reported victims. Among the subset of **individual victims** (65), the majority were recorded as female (61.54%; 40 out of 65).

Location Where Incidents Occurred

- The majority (83.76%; 98 out of 117) of ARRC incidents occurred on the premises of a **public health facility**, including public and private reproductive health clinics. However, the data show that ARRCs are not limited to these sites, with smaller percentages of these crimes occurring in a **commercial or government building** (5.98%; 7 out of 117), at a **residence, home, or driveway** (4.27%; 5 out of 117), among other settings.

Use of Weapons

- Weapons were reported in 41.02% (48 out of 117) of all ARRC incidents between 2004 and 2024. **Other weapons** (41.67%; 20 out of 48) and **personal weapons** (27.08%; 13 out of 48) were the most frequently reported weapon types used in ARRC incidents.

BACKGROUND

Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes (ARRC) are defined as crimes committed partly or wholly because the victim is a reproductive health services patient, provider, or assistant, or a crime that is partly or wholly intended to intimidate the victim, any other person or entity, or any class of persons or entities from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services patient, provider, or assistant (Pen. Code, §13776, subd. (a)). Assembly Bill 1356 (AB 1356), signed into law on September 22, 2021, amended the existing Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act of 2001 (Ortiz). Prior to this amendment, local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) were required to report all Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes (ARRCs) occurring within their jurisdictions to the California Department of Justice, as defined by the original Act. AB 1356 expanded the scope of reportable ARRCs and introduced additional reporting requirements. Specifically, law enforcement agencies must now report ARRC-related calls for assistance, arrests, and the number of cases in which a district attorney filed charges for an ARRC. The legislation also included new training mandates for law enforcement personnel concerning ARRCs.

Under California Penal Code §13776(a), the CA DOJ is required to collect, analyze, and report information on ARRCs committed in the state. CA DOJ has maintained an incident-level ARRC dataset since July 2022, based on information submitted to the Department monthly by LEAs. A public version of this dataset spanning 2004-2024 can be accessed on the Department's OpenJustice website.¹ The analyses presented in this report are based on this dataset.

Reporting Mechanisms

Prior to 2021, LEAs were required to submit monthly forms indicating whether they received any reports of ARRCs. If no ARRCs were reported during a given month, agencies submitted the BCIA 8370 form. If one or more ARRCs were reported, agencies were required to submit the BCIA 8371 form, which collected additional incident-level details about the reported offense(s). Both forms are included in **Appendix A** for reference.

In 2021, following the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) transition to a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the CA DOJ implemented the California Incident-Based Reporting System (CIBRS) the same year. This system captures detailed, incident-level crime data, including information on multiple offenses, victims, suspects, weapons, and locations. The new incident-based format has made certain changes to the way some crimes, including ARRCs, are reported to the Department. For example, the CIBRS format includes additional options for variables such as location type and weapon and the ability to link offenses to victims and arrestees.

Agencies that have transitioned to CIBRS now report ARRC incidents through that system and are no longer required to submit the BCIA 8370 or BCIA 8371 forms. Instead, these agencies must indicate whether each reported offense qualifies as an ARRC using an "ARRC Indicator" field within CIBRS. This field is marked as "Yes" for qualifying offenses and "No" otherwise. Incidents flagged as ARRCs in CIBRS include, at minimum, the same information as what was already collected through the BCIA

¹ ARRC data for a given calendar year generally become available between June and July of the following year. Accordingly, ARRC data for 2025 are expected to be available and published in June or July of 2026.

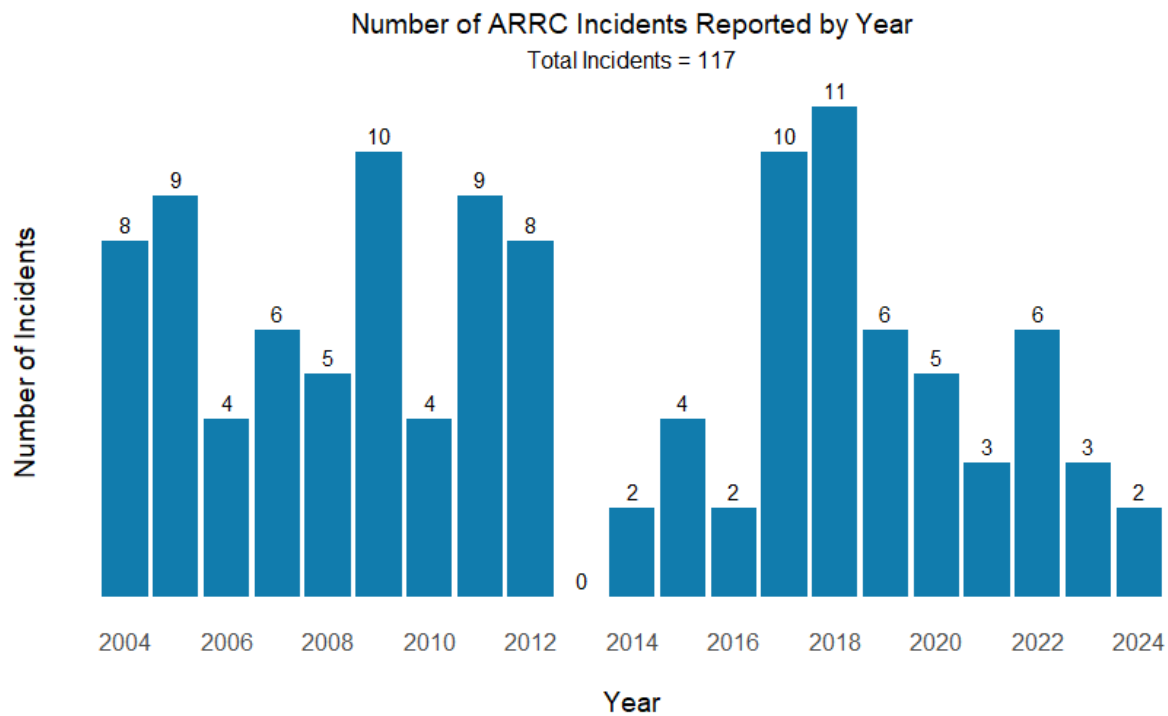
8371 form. Agencies that have not yet transitioned to CIBRS continue to meet their ARRC reporting obligations using the monthly BCIA 8370 and BCIA 8371 forms.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CA DOJ ARRC DATA

ARRCs by Year

As illustrated in **Figure 1**, there were a total of **117 unique ARRC incidents reported to the CA DOJ by California LEA's between 2004 and 2024**. Each incident represents a distinct event reported by agencies. Multiple offenses, victims, and/or suspects may be associated with a single incident. For example, if an offender assaulted two women at a health clinic, this would be counted as one incident with two victims and offenses. The yearly pattern of ARRC incidents has been uneven over the 2004-2024 time frame, with multiple spikes and declines over time rather than a consistent upward or downward trend. Notably, no incidents were reported in 2013, while the highest number of incidents were reported in 2018, with 11 reports statewide. Across the 2004-2024 time period, California averaged approximately 5.6 ARRC incidents per year.

Figure 1. Number of ARRCs Reported by Year, 2004-2024.



ARRCs by Reporting Law Enforcement Agency

ARRC incident reports are submitted by local LEAs across California. **Of the approximately 730² reporting California LEAs, 42 reported at least one ARRC between 2004 and 2024.** Of those 42 agencies, 22 of them reported exactly one ARRC in this time frame. The three agencies that reported the most ARRC incidents were: Los Angeles Police Department (16), San Francisco Police Department (13), and Riverside Police Department (12).

Table 1. Agencies by Number of ARRC Incidents Reported, 2004-2024.

Agency Name	Count	Percent
Los Angeles Police Department	16	13.68%
San Francisco Police Department	13	11.11%
Riverside Police Department	12	10.26%
Glendale Police Department	5	4.27%
Sacramento Police Department	5	4.27%
Chico Police Department	4	3.42%
San Bernardino Police Department	4	3.42%
San Jose Police Department	4	3.42%
San Mateo Police Department	4	3.42%
Modesto Police Department	3	2.56%
Redding Police Department	3	2.56%
San Diego Police Department	3	2.56%
San Rafael Police Department	3	2.56%
Stockton Police Department	3	2.56%
Walnut Creek Police Department	3	2.56%
Concord Police Department	2	1.71%
Escondido Police Department	2	1.71%
Oakland Police Department	2	1.71%
Sacramento Co. Sheriff's Department	2	1.71%
Santa Ana Police Department	2	1.71%

² Because the number of reporting agencies fluctuates yearly, this figure is provided as an approximation.

Agency Name	Count	Percent
Amador Co. Sheriff's Department	1	0.85%
Bakersfield Police Department	1	0.85%
Clovis Police Department	1	0.85%
Costa Mesa Police Department	1	0.85%
Downey Police Department	1	0.85%
El Centro Police Department	1	0.85%
Humboldt Co. Sheriff's Department	1	0.85%
Livermore Police Department	1	0.85%
Marysville Police Department	1	0.85%
Morro Bay Police Department	1	0.85%
Orange Police Department	1	0.85%
Palm Desert Police Department	1	0.85%
Paradise Police Department	1	0.85%
Paso Robles Police Department	1	0.85%
Pomona Police Department	1	0.85%
Roseville Police Department	1	0.85%
Salinas Police Department	1	0.85%
Santa Monica Police Department	1	0.85%
Thousand Oaks Police Department	1	0.85%
Vallejo Police Department	1	0.85%
Ventura Co. Sheriff's Department	1	0.85%
Visalia Police Department	1	0.85%
Total	117	100.00%

ARRCs by Reported Offense

ARRC incidents involve one or more criminal offenses, each recorded using specific Penal Code sections in the law enforcement reports submitted to CA DOJ. To support clearer analysis, some offenses within this report were grouped together into broader offense type categories based on their statutory code and nature—such as arson, assault/battery, trespassing, and vandalism (see **Appendix B Table B1** for a detailed mapping of these groupings). While nearly all offenses were reported under California Penal Code sections, two incidents involved violations of a local municipal ordinance. Notably, this report groups violations of the California Freedom of Access to Clinic and Church Entrances (CA FACE) Act (Penal Code, § 423.2) into a single CA FACE ARRC category.³ Though legally distinct, these offenses share a common focus on obstructing or intimidating individuals accessing or providing reproductive health services.

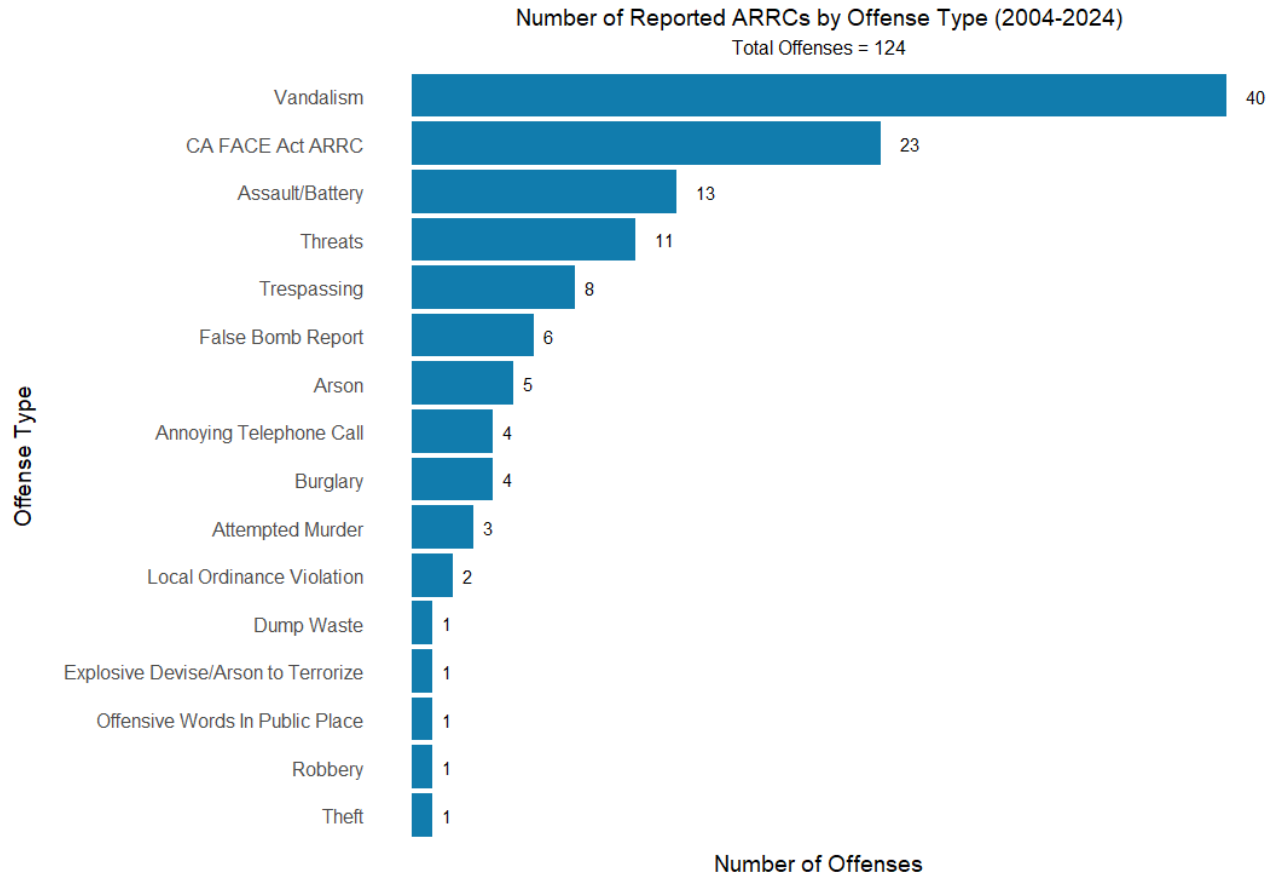
A total of 124 unique offenses were reported by California LEAs across the 117 ARRC incidents from 2004 to 2024.⁴ The offense count slightly exceeds the incident count due to cases involving multiple offenses, such as an incident that included both vandalism and assault/battery.⁵ **Figure 2**, below, displays the distribution of offenses by offense type. As shown in **Figure 2**, **vandalism (32.26%; 40 out of 124) was the most frequently reported offense across the ARRC incidents, followed by CA FACE Act ARRCs (18.55%; 23 out of 124), assault/battery (10.48%; 13 out of 124), and threats (8.87%; 11 out of 124)**. Of the reported CA Face Act ARRCs, the majority (60.87%; 14 out of 23) fell under Penal Code § 423.2(a), involving the use of force, threats, or obstruction to interfere with access to or provision of reproductive health services. Another six offenses were classified under Penal Code § 423.2(c), for intimidation or interference through threats. The remaining three offenses involved intentional damage or destruction of property related to reproductive health services (Penal Code § 423.2(e)).

³ CA FACE Act violations include preventing or attempting to prevent a person from receiving or providing reproductive healthcare using force, threat of force, or no force. It is also a CA FACE Act violation to photograph or videotape reproductive healthcare patients or providers without their consent and/or post those photos or videos online. These violations do not apply to a parent acting towards their minor child.

⁴ To support a clear and consistent analysis, this report summarizes unique offenses per incident, rather than listing all offenses reported by each individual victim. This approach avoids inflating offense counts in incidents involving multiple victims who may have reported the same or overlapping offenses.

⁵ Note, only five cases involved multiple offenses, ranging from two to three offenses. When multiple individual victims were involved in a single incident, the same offenses would often be repeated for each individual. For the purposes of this analysis, we only include unique offenses per each reported incident.

Figure 2. Reported ARRC Offenses by Offense Type, 2004-2024.



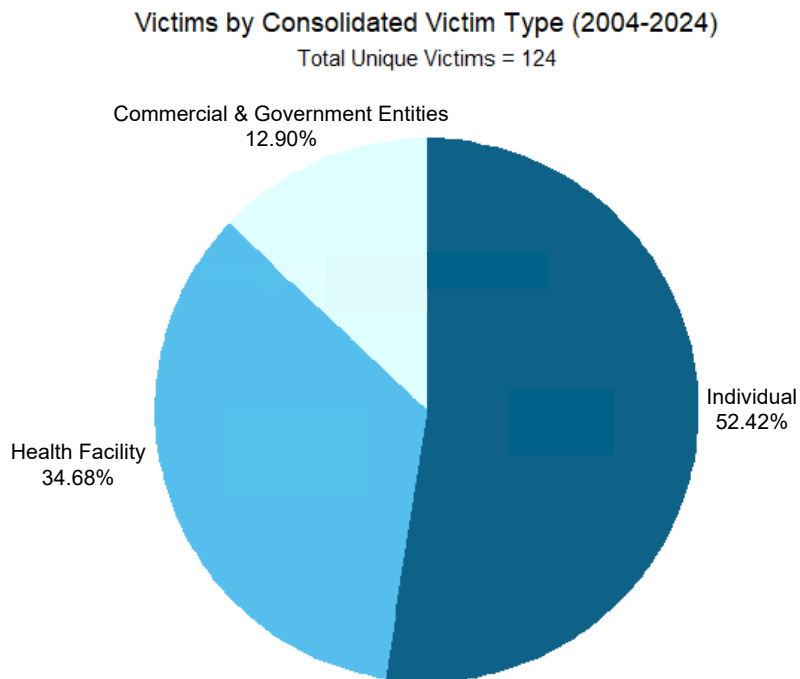
ARRCs by Reported Victim(s)

Victim Type

Within the ARRC dataset, victims are categorized as either **individuals**—such as “individual client”, “individual employee”, or “individual other”—or as **facilities or organizations**, including health facilities, businesses, and government entities.⁶ For example, in one incident, an offender could assault an individual victim and throw a rock at a facility, thereby vandalizing it. The reporting of this incident would include two victims, the individual and the facility. Prior to the implementation of CIBRS, individual victims were classified into the three subtypes noted above. Beginning in 2022, with the statewide transition to CIBRS, these distinctions were replaced by a single generalized “individual” category. This reporting change explains the presence of both detailed and consolidated individual victim types in the ARRC data reported here.

Across the 117 unique ARRC incidents reported from 2004 to 2025, there were 124 reported victims. While most incidents involved a single victim (96.58%; 113 out of 117), several incidents (3.42%; 4 out of 117) involved multiple victims, which could include a combination of individuals and facilities or organizations.⁷

Figure 3. Reported ARRC Victims by Consolidated Victim Type, 2004-2024.



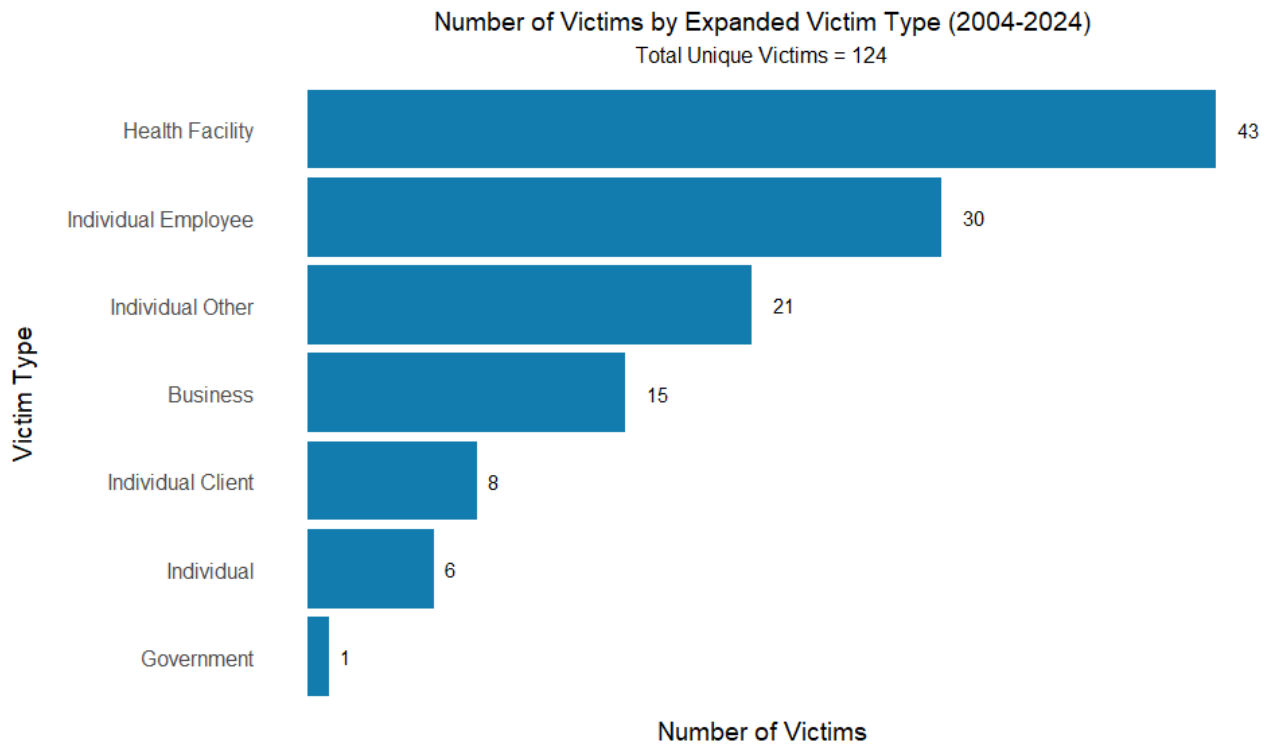
⁶ In CIBRS, “Healthcare Facility” replaced “Health Facility” as a “Victim Type”. There were two reported incidents with a victim type of “Healthcare Facility”. For the purposes of this analysis, these items were grouped under the “Health Facility” category. The BCIA 8371 contains victim type options for ‘Individual Client’, ‘Individual Employee’, and ‘Individual Other’. CIBRS combines these three options into ‘Individual’. For this reason, all four of these options appear in the data.

⁷ Note, for incidents involving multiple victims, the victim counts ranged from 2-4.

Figure 3, above, which displays the reported victims by consolidated victim type, shows that **the majority of ARRC victims were classified as individuals, accounting for 52.42% (65 out of 124) of all victims reported from 2004 to 2024**. This includes clinic clients, employees, and other people affected directly by ARRC-related offenses. **Health facilities represented 34.68% (43 out of 124) of victims**, typically targeted through property crimes such as vandalism or trespassing. The remaining 12.90% (16 out of 124) were agencies/businesses, which include government offices and private organizations. This distribution highlights the primarily personal nature of ARRC incidents, with most incidents involving individuals and a smaller share of cases directed at institutional or physical infrastructure.

Figure 4, below, presents an expanded view of victim types, reflecting both pre- and post-CIBRS classification systems.

Figure 4. Reported ARRC Victims by Expanded Victim Type, 2004-2024.⁸

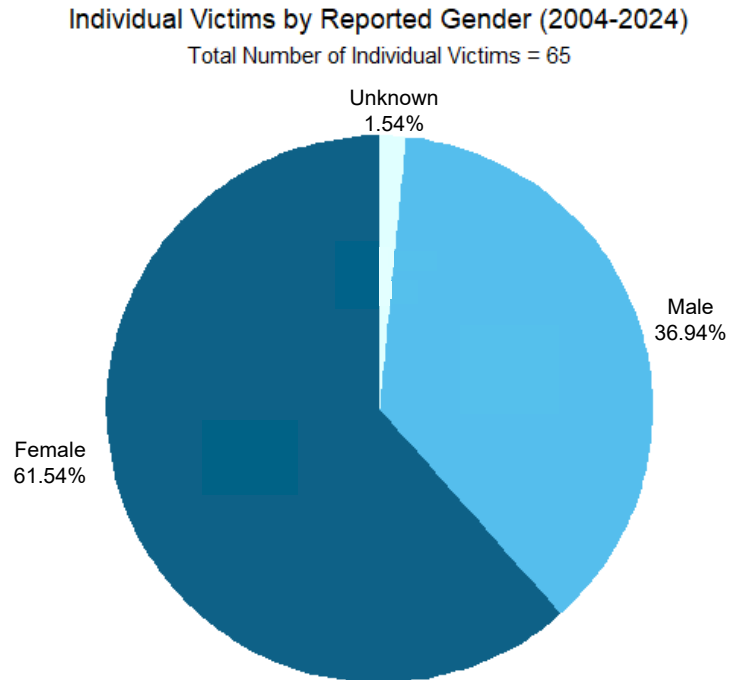


⁸ For clarity and consistency, three instances of “healthcare facility” were collapsed into the broader “health facility” category.

Reported Gender of Individual Victims

Among the subset of individual victims (65), reported gender was included for all but one case.⁹ However, it is unknown whether the instances where gender information was available reflect individuals' self-identified gender or the perception of the responding officer. This limitation should be considered when interpreting this data. **Figure 5**, which displays the individual victims by reported gender, shows that most victims were recorded as female (61.54%; 40 out of 65).

Figure 5. Reported ARRC Individual Victims by Reported Gender, 2004-2024.

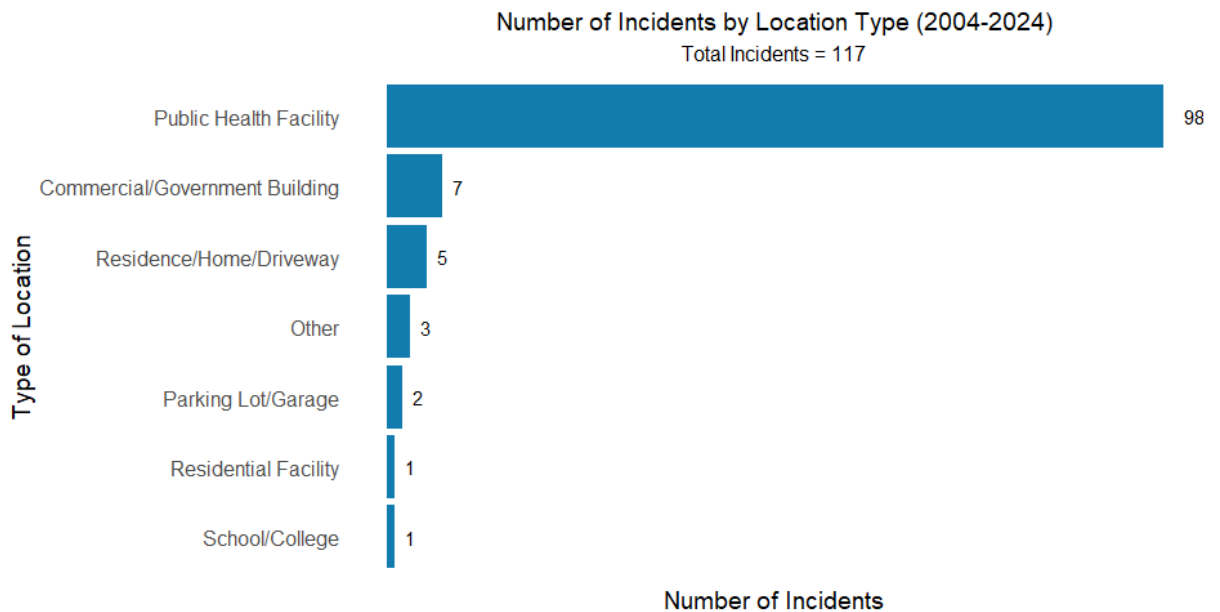


⁹ The incident where the individual's gender was unknown was reported in 2024.

ARRCs by Reported Location Type

Each ARRC incident report includes a location type reflecting where the criminal activity took place, such as a reproductive health facility, a residence, or other settings. **Figure 6** illustrates the number of reported ARRCs by location type. **Of the 117 ARRC incidents reported, the majority (83.76%; 98 out of 117) occurred on the premises of a public health facility.** However, the data show that ARRCs are not limited to these sites, with smaller percentages occurring in a commercial or government building (5.98%; 7 out of 117), at a residence, home, or driveway (4.27%; 5 out of 117), at a parking lot or garage (1.71%; 2 out of 117), at a residential facility (0.85%; 1 out of 117), at a school or college (0.85%; 1 out of 117), and other unspecified settings (2.56%; 3 out of 117).

Figure 6. Reported ARRC Incidents by Location Type, 2004-2024.¹⁰



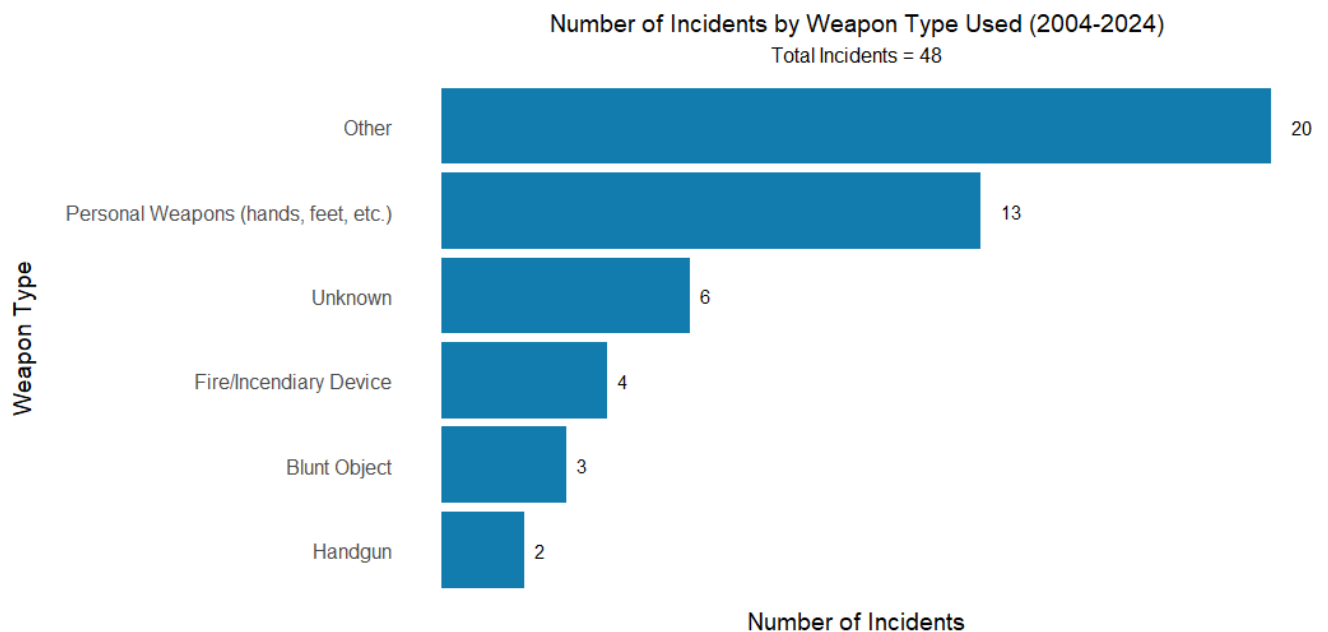
¹⁰ For clarity and consistency, several standard categories in the ARRC dataset were collapsed into broader groups. Specifically, the private and public reproductive health facilities categories and the consolidated public health facility category used in CIBRS, were combined into a single public health facility category. Similarly, the government/public building and commercial/office building categories were merged into a commercial/government building category.

ARRCs by Reported Weapon(s) Used

Each ARRC incident report includes information on whether a weapon was involved in any of the reported offenses, and if so, what type. Standard weapon categories include blunt object, handgun, fire/incendiary device, personal weapons (e.g., arms, hands, feet, fists, teeth, etc.), among others. Law enforcement officers may also select “unknown” when a weapon was used but its specific type was not identified, and “other” when the weapon does not fall into the standard options of the reporting form.¹¹ While it is possible for a single weapon to be used against multiple victims in the same incident, no such instances were identified in this dataset.

Between 2004 and 2024, weapons were reported in 41.02% (48 out of 117) of all ARRC incidents. Figure 7 provides a breakdown of weapon types reported in the ARRC incidents. Other weapons (41.67%; 20 out of 48) and personal weapons (27.08%; 13 out of 48) were the most frequently reported weapon types used in ARRC incidents.

Figure 7. Reported ARRC Incidents by Type of Weapon, 2004-2024.



¹¹ While the BCIA 8371 form includes an open text field where officers may provide a description of the weapon used, CBIRS does not. The open text fields are not retained by the CA DOJ.

Appendix A: BCIA 8370 and 8371



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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MONTHLY REPORT OF ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES (ARRC) SUMMARY WORKSHEET

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Agency	
NCIC Number	Reporting Month and Year
<input type="checkbox"/> There were ____ ARRCs reported to the department for this month. (attach Data Collection Worksheets) <input type="checkbox"/> There were NO ARRCs reported to this department for this month.	
Preparer's Name	Telephone Number
Submit this Summary Worksheet with the ARRC Data Collection Worksheet(s), if any, to: State of California Department of Justice CALIFORNIA JUSTICE STATISTICS CENTER P.O. Box 903427 Sacramento, CA 94203-4270 ATTN: Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes	

PURPOSE

It is the intent of the Department of Justice to:

- Collect data on all crimes relating to violations of the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act.
- Collect data on the threatened commission of anti-reproductive-rights crimes and persons suspected of committing these crimes or making these threats.
- Distinguish between crimes of violence and non-violence.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

SUBMIT ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES (ARRC) AS DEFINED IN PENAL CODE SECTION 13776(a). SEE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM FOR PENAL CODE STATUTES TO BE USED WHEN COMPLETING THIS FORM.

***NOTE:** It is the purpose of this legislation to collect data on any crime committed partly or wholly because the victim is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or a crime that is partly or wholly intended to intimidate the victim, any other person or entity, or any class of persons or entities from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Requirement | This form should be submitted monthly whether or not an ARRC occurred. |
| Frequency | Submit monthly, by the 10th working day for the preceding month. For example, July data should be submitted by the 10th working day of August. |
| Reporting Number of ARRCs | If there are ARRCs to be reported by your agency, check the first box and enter the total number of ARRCs for the reporting month. Attach Data Collection Worksheet(s) (BCIA 8371) for each ARRC reported.

If there were no ARRCs to report, check the second box and submit the Summary Worksheet only. |



MONTHLY REPORT OF ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES (ARRC) SUMMARY WORKSHEET

The following Penal Code sections are to be used when completing this form and the Data Collection Worksheet(s) (BCIA 8371):

Section 423.1 PC (Definitions)

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this title:

- (a) "Crime of violence" means an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.
- (b) "Interfere with" means to restrict a person's freedom of movement.
- (c) "Intimidate" means to place a person in reasonable apprehension of bodily harm to herself or himself or to another.
- (d) "Nonviolent" means conduct that would not constitute a crime of violence.
- (e) "Physical obstruction" means rendering ingress to or egress from a reproductive health services facility or to or from a place of religious worship impassable to another person, or rendering passage to or from a reproductive health services facility or a place of religious worship unreasonably difficult or hazardous to another person.
- (f) "Reproductive health services" means reproductive health services provided in a hospital, clinic, physician's office, or other facility and includes medical, surgical, counseling, or referral services relating to the human reproductive system, including services relating to pregnancy or the termination of pregnancy.
- (g) "Reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant" means a person or entity that is or was involved in obtaining, seeking to obtain, providing, seeking to provide, or assisting or seeking to assist another person, at that other person's request, to obtain or provide any services in a reproductive health services facility, or a person or entity that is or was involved in owning or operating or seeking to own or operate, a reproductive health services facility.
- (h) "Reproductive health services facility" includes a hospital, clinic, physician's office, or other facility that provides or seeks to provide reproductive health services and includes the building or structure in which the facility is located.

Section 423.2 PC (Elements of Offense)

Every person who, except a parent or guardian acting towards his or her minor child or ward, commits any of the following acts shall be subject to the punishment specified in section 423.3.

- (a) By force, threat of force, or physical obstruction that is a crime of violence, intentionally injures, intimidates, interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with, any person or entity because that person or entity is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or in order to intimidate any person or entity, or any class of persons or entities, from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant..
- (c) By nonviolent physical obstruction, intentionally injures, intimidates, or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with, any person or entity because that person or entity is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or in order to intimidate any person or entity, or any class of persons or entities, from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant..
- (e) Intentionally damages or destroys the property of a person, entity, or facility, or attempts to do so, because the person, entity, or facility is a reproductive health services client, provider, assistant, or facility...

Section 13776 PC (Definitions)

- (a) "Anti-reproductive rights crime" means a crime committed partly or wholly because the victim is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or a crime that is partly or wholly intended to intimidate the victim, any other person or entity, or any class of persons or entities from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant. "Anti-reproductive rights crime" includes, but is not limited to, a violation of subsection (a) or (c) of section 423.2.



ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES (ARRC) DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEET

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ADMINIS- TRATION	Preparer's Name			Telephone Number		
	Agency			NCIC Number	Date	
INCIDENT INFORMATION	Occurrence Date	Time	Crime Case Number	Total Number of Individual Victims		Total Number of Property Victims
	ARRC Offenses(s)					
	Statute (Code Section)	Literal			Level (M/F)	Number of Victims/Property
	1.					
	2.					
	3.					
	4.					
	5.					
	6.					
	7.					
8.						
9.						
10.						
Location Type (check one)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Facility		<input type="checkbox"/> Government/Public Building		<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Facility		
<input type="checkbox"/> Private Health Facility		<input type="checkbox"/> Parking Lot/Garage		<input type="checkbox"/> School/College		
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial/Office Building		<input type="checkbox"/> Residence/Home/Driveway		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
If Weapon Involved, Check Type (up to 3)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Firearm (type unknown)		<input type="checkbox"/> Blunt Object (club, hammer, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Drugs/Narcotics		
<input type="checkbox"/> Handgun		<input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle (when used as a weapon)		<input type="checkbox"/> Asphyxiation (by drowning, strangulation, suffocation, gas, etc.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Rifle		<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
<input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun		<input type="checkbox"/> Poison		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Firearm (machine gun, bazooka, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Explosives				
<input type="checkbox"/> Knife/Cutting Instrument (ax, ice pick, screwdriver, switchblade, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Incendiary Device				
VICTIM INFORMATION	V1	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Date of Birth	Victim Type	Victim Of (refer to statute list above) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	V2	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Date of Birth	Victim Type	Victim Of (refer to statute list above) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	V3	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Date of Birth	Victim Type	Victim Of (refer to statute list above) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	V4	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Date of Birth	Victim Type	Victim Of (refer to statute list above) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	V5	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Date of Birth	Victim Type	Victim Of (refer to statute list above) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10



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ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES (ARRC) DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEET

PROPERTY	Property Type		Type of Loss or Damage <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Burned <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen		Quantity	Value
	Property Description or Property Category Code					
	Property Type		Type of Loss or Damage <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Burned <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen		Quantity	Value
	Property Description or Property Category Code					
	Property Type		Type of Loss or Damage <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Burned <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen		Quantity	Value
	Property Description or Property Category Code					
	Property Type		Type of Loss or Damage <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Burned <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen		Quantity	Value
	Property Description or Property Category Code					
SUSPECT INFORMATION	S1	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Date of Birth or Age		
	S2	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Date of Birth or Age		
	S3	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Date of Birth or Age		
	S4	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Date of Birth or Age		
	S5	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Date of Birth or Age		

LEGEND		
<p>RACE/ETHNICITY CODES</p> <p>A - Other Asian B - Black C - Chinese D - Cambodian F - Filipino G - Guamanian H - Hispanic I - American Indian J - Japanese K - Korean</p> <p>L - Laotian O - Other P - Pacific Islander S - Samoan U - Hawaiian V - Vietnamese W - White Z - Asian Indian X - Unknown</p>	<p>VICTIM TYPE CODES</p> <p>IC - Individual Client IE - Individual Employee IO - Individual Other</p> <p>PROPERTY TYPE CODES</p> <p>B - Business G - Government H - Health Facility OE - Other Entity R - Religious Organization</p>	<p>PROPERTY CATEGORY CODES</p> <p>1 - Automobiles 2 - Bicycles 3 - Buses 4 - Clothes/Furs 5 - Computer Hardware/Software 6 - Office-type Equipment 7 - Other Motor Vehicles 8 - Personal Items Other Than Clothing (Purses/Handbags/Wallets)</p> <p>9 - Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVRs 10 - Structures - Single Occupancy Dwellings 11 - Structures - Other Dwellings 12 - Structures - Other Commercial/Business 13 - Structures - Public/Community 14 - Structures - Other 15 - Other</p>

Appendix B: Offense Mapping

Table B1 (below) displays the categorization of penal codes and their statutory descriptions reported in ARRCs to the broader offense categories utilized in this analysis. This was done to provide insight into general offense types and their reported frequencies.

Table B1. Grouping of Reported Penal Codes into Offense Categories.

Reported Penal Code	Statutory Description	Grouped Offense Category
11413(A) PC	USE EXPL DEV TO TERRORIZE	Explosive Devise/Arson to Terrorize
148.1(A) PC	FALSE BOMB/ETC REP:PO/ETC	False Bomb Report
148.1(B) PC	FALSE BOMB RPRT TO PO	False Bomb Report
148.1(C) PC	FALSE BOMB REPORT	False Bomb Report
211 PC	ROBBERY	Robbery
240 PC	ASSAULT	Assault/Battery
242 PC	BATTERY ON PERSON	Assault/Battery
245(A)(1) PC	ADW NOT FIREARM	Assault/Battery
374.3(A) PC	DUMP WAST:PUB/ETC:COMERCL	Dump Waste
415(3) PC	OFFENSIVE WORDS:PUBLIC PL	Offensive Words In Public Place
422 PC	THREAT CRIME:INT:TERORIZE	Threats
422(A) PC	THRTN CRIME:INT:TERRORIZE	Threats
422.6(A) PC	VIO CIVIL RGHTS:FRCE/THRT	Assault/Battery
422.6(B) PC	DAMAGE PROP:VIO CIVL RGHT	Vandalism
423.2(A) PC	VIOLENCE/ETC:REP HLTH SVS	CA FACE Act ARRC
423.2(C) PC	NONVIOL OBST:REP HLTH SVS	CA FACE Act ARRC
423.2(E) PC	DAMAGE PROP:REP HLTH SVS	CA FACE Act ARRC
451(C) PC	ARSON:FOREST LAND	Arson
451(D) PC	ARSON:PROPERTY	Arson
453(A) PC	POS/ETC ARSON MATERIL/DEV	Arson
459 PC	BURGLARY	Burglary
484(A) PC	PETTY THEFT	Theft
591 PC	DAMAGE/ETC POWER LINES	Vandalism

Reported Penal Code	Statutory Description	Grouped Offense Category
594(A)(1) PC	VANDALISM:DEFACE PROPERTY	Vandalism
594(A)(2) PC	VANDALISM:DAMAGE PROPERTY	Vandalism
594(B)(1) PC	VANDALISM \$400 OR MORE	Vandalism
594(B)(2)(A) PC	VANDALISM -\$400	Vandalism
602 PC	TRESPASSING	Trespassing
602(L)(1) PC	TRSPSS:PSTD LND:RFS TO LV	Trespassing
602(N) PC	TRESPAS:DRIV ON PRIV PROP	Trespassing
602(O)(2) PC	RFUSE GO:OWN REQ:PRIV PRO	Trespassing
602.1(A) PC	TRESPASS PUBLIC BUSINESS	Trespassing
65000 ZZ	LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOL	Local Ordinance Violation
653M(A) PC	ANNOYING PHONE CALLS	Annoying Telephone Call
664/187(A) PC	ATTEMPTED MURDER	Attempted Murder
76(A) PC	THREATN/ETC ELEC OFCL/ETC	Threats