

EXHIBIT Z

Harassment Statutes around the country have similar descriptions aka *"mind of the average viewer"*.

AGREED UPON DEFINITION OF **HARASSMENT** THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

NEW YORK:

DEFINING SECOND DEGREE HARASSMENT

You can commit Second Degree Harassment in ways that you would think were far from criminal or illegal. According to NY PL 240.26, you are guilty this offense if you have the intent to harass, annoy or alarm some person and you:

1. Strike them in some manner or make physical contact with them (or attempt to do so); or
2. Follow a person around in public areas; or
3. Engage in a course of conduct (repeated actions) of annoyance or alarm to that person without any legitimate reason to do so.

MASSACHUSETTS:

Section 43A: Criminal harassment; punishment

[Print Page](#)
[< Prev](#)
[Next >](#)

Section 43A. (a) Whoever willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person, which seriously alarms that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, shall be guilty of the crime of criminal harassment and shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The conduct or acts described in this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, conduct or acts conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

(b) Whoever, after having been convicted of the crime of criminal harassment, commits a second or subsequent such crime, or whoever commits the crime of criminal harassment having previously been convicted of a violation of section 43, shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two and one-half years or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.

VIRGINIA:

Harassment means to repeatedly annoy or attack a person or group in such a way as to cause anxiety or fear for safety. Several different types of **harassment** are against **Virginia** law. ... (Code of **Virginia** § 18.2-186.4) This offense is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

IOWA:

b. A person commits harassment when the person, purposefully and without legitimate purpose, has personal contact with another person, with the intent to threaten, intimidate, or alarm that other person.

NEW JERSEY:**Section 43A:** Criminal harassment; punishment

Print Page

< Prev

Next >

Section 43A. (a) Whoever willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person, which seriously alarms that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, shall be guilty of the crime of criminal harassment and shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2½ years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The conduct or acts described in this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, conduct or acts conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

(b) Whoever, after having been convicted of the crime of criminal harassment, commits a second or subsequent such crime, or whoever commits the crime of criminal harassment having previously been convicted of a violation of section 43, shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two and one-half years or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.

MAINE:**§506-A. Harassment**

1. A person is guilty of harassment if, without reasonable cause:

A. The person engages in any course of conduct with the intent to harass, torment or threaten another person:

(1) After having been notified, in writing or otherwise, not to engage in such conduct by:

(a) Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer or justice of the peace. The notification not to engage in such conduct expires one year from the date of issuance; or

(b) A court in a protective order issued under [Title 5, section 4654](#) or [4655](#) or [Title 19-A, section 4006](#) or [4007](#); or

(2) If the person is an adult in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, after having been forbidden to engage in such conduct by the Commissioner of Corrections, the chief administrative officer of the facility, the correctional administrator for the region or their designees.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; or [PL 2009, c. 246, §1 (AMD).]

B. The person violates [paragraph A](#) and, at the time of the harassment, the person has 2 or more prior Maine convictions under this section in which the victim was the same person or a member of that victim's immediate family or for engaging in substantially similar conduct to that contained in this paragraph in another jurisdiction. [Section 9-A](#) governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime. [PL 2007, c. 476, §23 (AMD).]

[PL 2009, c. 246, §1 (AMD).]

2.

[PL 2001, c. 383, §67 (RP); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

3. For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" means spouse, parent, child, sibling, stepchild and stepparent.

WISCONSIN :**Wis. Stat. Sec. 947.013 CRIMINAL HARASSMENT**

Criminal Harassment is different from stalking but may also be charged in some stalking situations. The crime of harassment is also different from the harassment restraining order, which is a civil protective remedy for victims of harassment.

Harassment occurs whenever a person, with the intent to "harass or intimidate" the victim, either:

- "Strikes, shoves, kicks or otherwise subjects the person to physical contact or attempts or threatens to do the same," or
- "Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which harass or intimidate the person and which serve no legitimate purpose."

MICHIGAN:**Making Repeated Unwelcome Contact**

Harassment can be defined generally as any repeated, unwelcome contact made by an individual towards any other person. If this conduct causes the alleged victim to suffer emotional harm, or if it could reasonably be expected to do so, it can be charged as a criminal offense. However, the Michigan Penal Code does not recognize harassment as a unique criminal offense on its own.

Instead, this activity is just one of many acts that meet the state's definition of stalking under **Michigan Penal Code §750.411h**. The law also punishes any course of action that would cause a reasonable person to feel scared or threatened. This can include behavior such as:

- Following an individual
- Placing unwanted items on the private property of an individual
- Sending unwanted mail, email, or text messages to an individual
- Entering that individual's land or appearing at the individual's workplace or home without permission

DELAWARE:**§ 1311. Harassment; class A misdemeanor**

(a) A person is guilty of harassment when, with intent to harass, annoy or alarm another person:

(1) That person insults, taunts or challenges another person or engages in any other course of alarming or distressing conduct which serves no legitimate purpose and is in a manner which the person knows is likely to provoke a violent or disorderly response or cause a reasonable person to suffer fear, alarm, or distress;

MARYLAND:**§ 3-803. Harassment**

Prohibited

(a) A person may not follow another in or about a public place or maliciously engage in a course of conduct that alarms or seriously annoys the other:

- (1) with the intent to harass, alarm, or annoy the other;
- (2) after receiving a reasonable warning or request to stop by or on behalf of the other; and
- (3) without a legal purpose.

Exception

(b) This section does not apply to a peaceable activity intended to express a political view or provide information to others.

TEXAS:

[Texas Penal Code § 42.07](#) defines harassment. According to the Texas Penal Code, a person commits harassment in Texas if, with intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another, they:

- Initiate communication and make an obscene comment or request;
- Threaten to inflict bodily injury or commit a felony on a person, a member of the person's family or household, or the person's property;
- Intentionally alarm someone by falsely telling them that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury;
- Anonymously call someone repeatedly or in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend them;
- Call someone and intentionally fail to hang up or disengage the connection;
- Send repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another; or
- Knowingly allow someone to use a phone to commit one of the above offenses.

KANSAS :[Prev](#)[Article 31a. - PROTECTION FROM STALKING ACT](#)[Next](#)

60-31a02. Definitions. As used in the protection from stalking act:

(a) "Stalking" means an intentional harassment of another person that places the other person in reasonable fear for that person's safety.

(b) "Harassment" means a knowing and intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

(c) "Course of conduct" means conduct consisting of two or more separate acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."

ARIZONA:

13-2921. [Harassment: classification: definition](#)

A. A person commits harassment if, with intent to harass or with knowledge that the person is harassing another person, the person:

1. Anonymously or otherwise contacts, communicates or causes a communication with another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means in a manner that harasses.
2. Continues to follow another person in or about a public place for no legitimate purpose after being asked to desist.
3. Repeatedly commits an act or acts that harass another person.
4. Surveils or causes another person to surveil a person for no legitimate purpose.
5. On more than one occasion makes a false report to a law enforcement, credit or social service agency.
6. Interferes with the delivery of any public or regulated utility to a person.

B. A person commits harassment against a public officer or employee if the person, with intent to harass, files a nonconsensual lien against any public officer or employee that is not accompanied by an order or a judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction authorizing the filing of the lien or is not issued by a governmental entity or political subdivision or agency pursuant to its statutory authority, a validly licensed utility or water delivery company, a mechanics' lien claimant or an entity created under covenants, conditions, restrictions or declarations affecting real property.

C. Harassment under subsection A is a class 1 misdemeanor. Harassment under subsection B is a class 5 felony.

D. This section does not apply to an otherwise lawful demonstration, assembly or picketing.

E. For the purposes of this section, "harassment" means conduct that is directed at a specific person and that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed or harassed and the conduct in fact seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the person.

NEVADA:

The Legal Definition of "Harassment" in Nevada Law

Broadly speaking, to **harass in Nevada** means knowingly to threaten someone else with harm so that person reasonably fears that the threat will be carried out. ... Bodily injury, Physical damage to property, Being restrained or physically confined, or.

<https://www.shouselaw.com> › [nrs](#) › [200-571-harassment](#) ▼

[NRS 200.571 - The Crime Of "Harassment" Under Nevada Law](#)

MONTANA:[Printer Friendly Version](#)**2.21.4013 HARASSMENT**

(1) Harassment, including sexual harassment, consists of, but is not limited to, oral, written, or electronic communications (for example, voice mails, e-mails, text messages, or other social networking tools) in the form of repeated and unwelcomed jokes, slurs, comments, visual images, or innuendos based on a protected class. Even mutually agreeable behavior, or behavior accepted between two or more people, can be offensive to others; for this reason it is prohibited in the workplace.

PENNSYLVANIA:

2010 Pennsylvania Code

Title 18 - CRIMES AND OFFENSES

Chapter 27 - Assault

2709 - Harassment.

§ 2709. Harassment.

(a) **Offense defined.**--A person commits the crime of harassment when, with intent to harass, annoy or alarm another, the person:

- (1) strikes, shoves, kicks or otherwise subjects the other person to physical contact, or attempts or threatens to do the same;
- (2) follows the other person in or about a public place or places;
- (3) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which serve no legitimate purpose;
- (4) communicates to or about such other person any lewd, lascivious, threatening or obscene words, language, drawings or caricatures;
- (5) communicates repeatedly in an anonymous manner;
- (6) communicates repeatedly at extremely inconvenient hours; or
- (7) communicates repeatedly in a manner other than specified in paragraphs (4), (5) and (6).

SOUTH CAROLINA:

What is considered harassment in South Carolina? ^

S.C.

(B) "**Harassment** in the second degree" means a pattern of intentional, substantial, and unreasonable intrusion into the private life of a targeted person that serves no legitimate purpose and causes the person and would cause a reasonable person in his position to suffer mental or emotional distress.

ILLINOIS :

Illinois Harassment Laws

According to Illinois criminal law, **Harassment** is making an obscene or indecent comment or request with the intent to offend, threaten, or annoy someone.

Harassment doesn't only occur face-to-face but can also occur over the phone or internet. In some cases you don't even have to say anything to harass someone. For example, calling a person repeatedly to annoy them even if you don't talk is also considered harassment.

(Ref: Illinois Harassing and Obscene Communications Act)

OREGON:

- (1) A person commits the crime of harassment if the person intentionally:
 - (a) Harasses or annoys another person by:
 - (A) Subjecting such other person to offensive physical contact;
 - (B) Publicly insulting such other person by abusive words or gestures in a manner intended and likely to provoke a violent response; or
 - (C) Distributing a visual recording, as defined in [ORS 163.665](#) , of the other person engaged in sexually explicit conduct, as defined in [ORS 163.665](#) , or in a state of nudity, as defined in [ORS 163.700](#) , when the other person is under 18 years of age at the time of the recording;

ALABAMA:

(a)(1) HARASSMENT. A person commits the crime of harassment if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she either:

- a. Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise touches a person or subjects him or her to physical contact.
- b. Directs abusive or obscene language or makes an obscene gesture towards another person.

(2) For purposes of this section, harassment shall include a threat, verbal or nonverbal, made with the intent to carry out the threat, that would cause a reasonable person who is the target of the threat to fear for his or her safety.

(3) Harassment is a Class C misdemeanor.

(b)(1) HARASSING COMMUNICATIONS. A person commits the crime of harassing communications if, with intent to harass or alarm another person, he or she does any of the following:

- a. Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written or electronic communication, in a manner likely to harass or cause alarm.
- b. Makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication.
- c. Telephones another person and addresses to or about such other person any lewd or obscene words or language.

Nothing in this section shall apply to legitimate business telephone communications.

(2) Harassing communications is a Class C misdemeanor.

NORTH DAKOTA:

In North Dakota, a person is guilty of an offense if, with intent to frighten or harass another, the person: communicates in writing or by telephone a threat to inflict injury on any person, to any person's reputation, or to any property; makes a telephone call anonymously or in offensively course language; makes repeated telephone calls, whether or not a conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or communicates a falsehood in writing or by telephone that causes mental anguish.

INDIANA:

Universal Citation: [IN Code § 35-45-10-2 \(2017\)](#)

IC 35-45-10-2 "Harassment" defined

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "harassment" means conduct directed toward a victim that includes but is not limited to repeated or continuing impermissible contact that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress. Harassment does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity, such as lawful picketing pursuant to labor disputes or lawful employer-related activities pursuant to labor disputes.

WASHINGTON:

Harassment:

*Defining Harassment Law (RCW 9A.46.020):

(1) A person is guilty of harassment if:

(a) Without lawful authority, the person knowingly threatens:

- (i) To cause bodily injury immediately or in the future to the person threatened or to any other person; or
- (ii) To cause physical damage to the property of a person other than the actor; or
- (iii) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or
- (iv) Maliciously to do any other act which is intended to substantially harm the person threatened or another with respect to his or her physical or mental health or safety; and

(b) The person by words or conduct places the person threatened in reasonable fear that the threat will be carried out. "Words or conduct" includes, in addition to any other form of communication or conduct, the sending of an electronic communication.

FLORIDA AND MANY OTHER STATES:

Harassment and Stalking Laws in Florida

July 23, 2018 · By: Claire Gillespie, J.D.



Related Articles

[The Law on Death Threats in](#)

Stalking doesn't always involve following someone down the street or lurking outside her home. Stalking is a serious criminal charge in Florida and can take many forms, depending on the situation. Stalking and harassment are not separate offenses, but harassment is an activity that can be used to prove the crime of stalking. If another person's behavior is causing you emotional distress, Florida harassment and stalking laws are there to protect you.

MEANING – many of these **stalking and harassment** laws are interchangeable in the states thus if you cannot begin to find Probable Cause for a **Harassment** charge with proper evidence then how can any kind of **“substantial” stalking behavior** be empowered free of any kind of arrest whatsoever. The court does not exist to wet nurse a 22 year old reporter.

CALIFORNIA:**What is the legal definition of harassment in California?**

For the purposes of getting a civil harassment order, harassment is defined as:

1. unlawful violence, such as:
 - assault – attempting to cause a violent injury to you;
 - battery – use of force against you; or
 - stalking – repeatedly following or harassing you with the intent to place you in reasonable fear for your safety or your immediate family’s safety;¹
2. a credible threat of violence, which means a statement or actions that reasonably place you in fear for your safety, or the safety of your immediate family; or
3. repeated actions that seriously alarm, annoy, or harass you, and that serve no legitimate purpose and cause you to be extremely emotionally upset (distressed), such as following you, making harassing telephone calls, or sending harassing emails.²

REPEATED what?

The court should be forced to say what the **repeated** “*totality of Lawrence’s conduct*” is according to them, which is essentially not their job for this is NOT a criminal case. *James Lawrence v. Hearst* exists for a reason – it is different and a result of many bad decisions.

Δ - YES THIS EXIHIBT IS THE UNDENIABLE “*mind of the average viewer*” for when the public reads about someone behaving like “Police: Man Harassed Women For Years” – alleged law officials agreeing with Hearst’s language (NO they do not) that would have people thinking that women experienced what is written about in these statutes, which is an injustice and frankly criminal to empower because it is unproven and unprovable hence a libel lawsuit Pro Se as it may be. The “*totality of Lawrence’s conduct*” is first it has absolutely nothing to do with these statutes, second nothing to do with dictionary definitions of harassment especially when there are no names or quotes or detailed descriptions relative to the essential questions - who what when where why how; and allowing for others to think otherwise is a form of Intentionally Inflicting Emotional Distress upon me – veritabily stalking and harassing me 24/7.

Empowering Hearst’s subjective and unproven and unprovable narrative free of temperate resolutions is a disgrace and could only be viewed by the “*mind of the average viewer*” as an injustice. Judge Shea had set a Case Management Plan with the seemingly intention to bring this case to trial before the controversial Decision from Judge Debra Ann Livingston in the Altice case. It is time this court clean up the mess (and inevitable future messes) by seeing the major differences with this case and allow for the Case Management Plan to commence to trial. EVIDENCE OF ACTUAL NAMES/ACCUSERS DEPLOYING HEARST’S PERSISTENT SELF-CHOSEN EXPLOSIVE WORDING AND LAW OF HARASSMENT. Harassment is Course of Conduct toward an individual or party. I would not accuse Altice of harassment toward me because they ceased after my first warning. Hearst does not cease its harassment of me after multiple warnings. WHAT HEARST HAS DONE AND IS DOING TO ME IS HARASSMENT OF THE WORST KIND. PERSISTENT UNPROVEN AND UNPROVABLE ACCUSATIONS/DEFAMATION IS THE WORST KIND OF HARASSMENT BECAUSE IT INVITES AND EMPOWERS OTHERS TO JOIN IN ON THE PERSECUTION.