

Spett. Oklahoma/Admore District Attorneys Council/Attorney General

Spett. Procura Generale di Dusseldorf (Germania)

Spett.le procura Generale della California

Dipartimento di Giustizia USA

Ministero di Giustizia Italia

FBI

Obmbudsman Unione Europea

GAO

Oklahoma Board of Medical Licensure & Supervision

In conoscenza della procura di Ventura, CA

In conoscenza del Consolato italiano in Houston

In cc del Consolato italiano in Los Angeles

In cc del consolato italiano in Colonia

E p.c. S.E. Ministro degli Esteri – Franco Frattini

ATTO DI DENUCIA

La Sig.ra Katia Anedda, nata a Wiesbaden (Germania) il 26 febbraio 1967 (NDDKTA67B66Z112Y), con residenza in Via L. Zoja, 30 Milano. Nella sua qualità di Presidente dell'associazione Prigionieri del Silenzio in difesa dei cittadini italiani detenuti all'estero e di procuratrice generale, in virtù di atto notarile n. [247/2008](#) depositato presso il consolato italiano e [del form A 205 General Power](#) of Attorney datato 20 Marzo 2006 e atto notarile pubblico stilato da Philip Durante COMM. 1625780 del sig. Carlo Parlanti, nato a Montecatini terme il 1 novembre 1964 ed attualmente detenuto presso la Prigione di II livello di Avenal (CA- USA), espone quanto segue:

Il sig. Carlo Parlanti, cittadino italiano trasferitosi negli Stati Uniti per motivi di lavoro e poi rientrato in Europa nel 2002, e' stato arrestato in Germania il 5 Luglio 2004, nella citta' di Dusseldorf per un mandato di cattura emesso dalla procura di Ventura, CA. Nella cittadina tedesca e' stato trattenuto per 11 mesi dopo i quali e' stato estradato in California e condannato alla pena di nove anni di reclusione per un presunto stupro.

Il processo è fondato sulla sola dichiarazione della presunta vittima, sig.ra Rebecca White, che si è avvalsa di prove false da lei stessa precostituite e su racconti di fatti mai accaduti.

La presunta vittima ha fornito ben tre date diverse del presunto stupro e violenza (6 luglio, secondo [la prima denuncia, 29 giugno](#) secondo la sua integrazione poi confermata in tribunale, 12 luglio secondo la sua dichiarazione raccolta nel certificato medico della divisione delle vittime di crimine form Victim Compensation and Government Claim Board redatto dal dott. Patzwosky protocollato dalla procura di Ventura [CA #00668](#)). Dalla somma delle versioni fornite si ha comunque questo quadro di violenze, avvenute in sequenza:

la sua testa è stata sbattuta trenta volte contro una bacheca, poi ancora trenta volte contro il muro

e la violenza è stata tale che addirittura nei giorni seguenti ha notato la perdita di capelli;

colpita con calci nel ventre e nelle costole, con una decina di schiaffi e con un pugno al centro dell'occhio

è stata soffocata, tanto da non riuscire ad invocare aiuto

è stato vittima di una presa da lottatore, con il presunto aggressore sulla schiena che le tirava indietro il capo

ha avuto un intero pugno nella vagina, con un tentativo di apertura della mano dopo il suo inserimento

una mano nell'ano che avrebbe provocato un sanguinamento tanto copioso da impregnare il materasso

è stata morsa ai capezzoli con tanta violenza da sembrare che fossero stati strappati con tanta violenza che la presunta vittima ha urlato più che poteva

è svenuta per ben quattro volte.

Di tutta questa violenza non vi è nessuna traccia! Nulla hanno visto i poliziotti che all'incirca 15 giorni dopo i fatti la fotografarono in perfetta forma (senza nemmeno gli esiti di un ematoma in via di guarigione, quantomeno al volto), nulla hanno visto o udito i vicini di casa.

Tornando al corpo della White va detto che neanche il primo dottore che la visitò a distanza di soli venti giorni nulla notò (tranne la frattura alle costole di cui di fa esposizione nel rapporto [medico redatto dalla dottoressa Agnesina Pozzi](#) e allegato alla presente) e nessun dolore la paziente riferì di avvertire al momento se non alle costole.

Alla data della visita, dunque, erano spariti tutti i segni ma anche tutti i dolori

il dottor Manchester redige un certificato protocollato dalla procura di Ventura CA, [#000658](#) che riporta

“ pelle intatta, calda, secca, nessuna visibile irritazione o lesione notevole”; “testa senza traumi” “schiena nessun arrossamento, edema, lividi o visibili deformità” “occhi sclera bianca e chiara”, in data 16 agosto viene redatto un altro referto a firma del dott. Bivens protocollo # [000673](#) ove si riporta “sembra avere delle lievi ecchimosi intorno agli occhi”.

La prima volta che qualcuno pare di aver scorto una traccia della violenza è soltanto dopo due mesi dal fatto, dopo che lo stesso corpo, lo stesso viso era stato periziato da altro medico in un tempo molto più prossimo all'accaduto (Dr. Munchester, California numero file N. [000657/658/659/660](#)), dopo che lo stesso volto era stato fotografato dalla polizia (reparti popolo n. [2/3/ 4](#)) che nulla ha riferito su eventuali “sembianze di ecchimosi” agli occhi. Al dott. Jeff Bivens del Ardmore Wellness Center in Oklahoma è, invece, sembrato di vedere delle ecchimosi.

Quindi dopo cinque mesi compaiono i primi segni della violenza!

Il dott. Fore nel suo referto n. [000666](#) del **5 novembre del 2002 attesta l'esistenza di un occhio molto nero (very black eye)** e di due costole rotte per essere stata picchiata in Giugno.

Tale attestazione può essere spiegata in due modi.

La prima, se davvero la White aveva un occhio nero alla data del 5 novembre se lo era procurato in un qualche modo ed aveva accusato il Parlanti.

La seconda è che le lesioni non vi erano affatto e allora la White e i dottori Jeff Bivens e Dr. B. Fore del Wellness Center of South Oklahoma, agirono in concorso per preconstituire una prova contro Carlo Parlanti. La verifica del reale accadimento dei fatti compete all'autorità in indirizzo.

Falsità sulle date

Nel corso della prima denuncia raccolta in data [18 luglio 2002](#) riferisce al detective Fullerton che la interrogava che i fatti sarebbero avvenuti sabato 6 luglio. Tale affermazione va valutata tenendo in considerazione che per sua stessa ammissione ha

R. Ho problemi di memoria a breve termine.

25. D. Cosa significa?

26. R. Ricordo meglio ciò che è accaduto la scorsa

27. settimana piuttosto che ciò che è accaduto pochi minuti fa,

28. ieri, o il giorno prima.

Dunque quella versione, avvenuta tra le due e le tre settimane precedenti al fatto dovrebbe essere perfettamente attendibile. Ed invece il 20 luglio la White contatta di nuovo il detective per dirgli che aveva passato un paio d'ore a guardare il calendario e di essersi accorta che il fatto si sarebbe verificata la settimana prima rispetto a quella indicata, dunque il 29 giugno 2002.

Non ha dovuto, però, il p.m. confrontarsi con la terza data riferita dalla White nel certificato redatto dal dott. Patzkowsky del Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board N. [000668](#), in data 21 ottobre.

Costole rotte.

L'unica verità narrata dalla White è che aveva una frattura delle costole. Ovviamente era consapevole della lesione, ben prima della violenza come si vedrà, e tenterà di accreditare la tesi della frattura in conseguenza del massacro della notte del 29 giugno.

Non è stata raccolta la prova oltre che vi sia eziologia tra la condotta denunciata e le fratture. Sembra quasi che le costole siano la sua unica preoccupazione, nonostante che altre parti del corpo secondo la denuncia siano state maggiormente devastate (testa, capezzoli, vagina, ano). La parola costole rotte è quella più ricorrente per la White, che dice alla polizia che sarebbe andata dal dottore perché ancora le dolevano le costole (non l'ano, non i capezzoli, non la vagina); che dice al dott. Manchester che le dolevano soltanto le costole (cfr deposizione Manchester).

La lesione alle costole viene raccontata addirittura nell'occasionale incontro con l'uomo della manutenzione.

La White ha scoperto troppo in fretta la sua lesione. Nel suo racconto dice, infatti, che si sarebbe accorta della frattura mentre veniva picchiata, perché si lamenterebbe con il Parlanti di avergli rotto le costole. La White non è l'unica ad accorgersi della frattura, anche il Parlanti ad un certo punto, secondo il racconto della presunta vittima, gli avrebbe detto "[ti ho rotto le costole](#)".

Non è possibile che la frattura sia stata cagionata la notte del 29 giugno per le argomentazioni espresse nella perizia redatta dalla dott.ssa Pozzi (Allegato A) alla quale si rimanda perché dotata di maggiore affidabilità delle parole di chi scrive.

Ma le costole rotte compaiono, come detto, addirittura nel dialogo con l'uomo della manutenzione incontrato al ritorno dalla lavanderia al quale "gli dissi che avevo due costole

rotte". Non solo sapeva quale era la sua patologia, qualche settimana prima della visita medica, ma sapeva già precisamente che erano due le costole rotte.

La presente denuncia muove dall'intento di perseguire penalmente i reati che l'Autorità Americana e Tedesca e Italiana vorrà ritenere integrati dalla esposizione dei fatti in narrativa, che necessitano di precise ed immediate indagini.

Considerato i codici penali si avvisano le seguenti violazioni:

Violando l' Art. 372 cod pen italiano : falsa testimonianza

Art. 377 cod. pen. italiano: Intralcio alla giustizia

Art. 367 cod. pen. italiano: simulazione di reato

Art. 368 cod. pen. italiano: calunnia

Art. 374 cod. pen. italiano: frode processuale

Art. 374 bis cod. pen. italiano: false dichiarazioni o attestazioni in atti destinati all'autorità giudiziaria

Art. 605 cod pen italiano: sequestro di persona

Art. 110 /Art. 605 cod. pen italiano: concorso in sequestro di persona

Art. 640 bis Cod pen. italiano: truffa aggravata per il conseguimento di erogazioni pubbliche

di competenza della procura Italiana in quanto tali dichiarazioni sono state messe agli atti precedentemente all'extradizione del Signor Parlanti dall'Europa

Si avvisano le seguenti violazioni:

Section 118 – 129 Penal Code California State: perjury

Section 127 Penal Code California State: subordination of perjury

Section 128 Penal Code California State: perjury aggravata

Section 132/135 Penal Code California State: felony e misdemeanor

Section 210.5 Penal Code California State: hostage

Section 236 ss. – 237 Penal Code California State: false imprisonment

Section 470. – 483.5 Penal Code California State: forgery

Section 12650 - Government Code California State: false Claims Act

Perseguibili dalla procura USA per competenza territoriale processuale

Va detto che alla presente denuncia ne faranno seguito altre per sollecitare la verifica della eventuale perpetrazioni di altri crimini, commessi prima, durante e dopo il processo a carico di Carlo Parlanti al sol fine di addivenire ad una sentenza di penale responsabilità fondata sulla distorsione dei fatti e probabile truffa contro lo Stato per ottenere privilegi dedicati alle vittime di crimine, sequestro di persona per aver manipolato i fatti con l'intento di costringere il governo Tedesco ad estradare Carlo Parlanti

Milano __li, _11 Sett. 2009

Note

Section 118: perjury: << (a) Every person who, having taken an oath that he or she will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any of the cases in which the oath may by law of the State of California be administered, willfully and

contrary to the oath, states as true any material matter which he or she knows to be false, and every person who testifies, declares, deposes, or certifies under penalty of perjury in any of the cases in which the testimony, declarations, depositions, or certification is permitted by law of the State of California under penalty of perjury and willfully states as true any material matter which he or she knows to be false, is guilty of perjury. This subdivision is applicable whether the statement, or the testimony, declaration, deposition, or certification is made or subscribed within or without the State of California. (b) No person shall be convicted of perjury where proof of falsity rests solely upon contradiction by testimony of a single person other than the defendant. Proof of falsity may be established by direct or indirect evidence>>.

Section 127- subornation of perjury: << Every person who willfully procures another person to commit perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and is punishable in the same manner as he would be if personally guilty of the perjury so procured>>.

Section 128- perjury/subornation aggravata << Every person who, by willful perjury or subornation of perjury procures the conviction and execution of any innocent person, is punishable by death or life imprisonment without possibility of parole. The penalty shall be determined pursuant to Sections 190.3 and 190.4.>>

Section 129 – perjury(fattispecie simile a quella del 118) << every person who, being required by law to make any return, statement, or report, under oath, willfully makes and delivers any such return, statement, or report, purporting to be under oath, knowing the same to be false in any particular, is guilty of perjury, whether such oath was in fact taken or not>>

Section 132-135.5. – felony: << 132. Every person who upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry, or investigation whatever, authorized or permitted by law, offers in evidence, as genuine or true, any book, paper, document, record, or other instrument in writing, knowing the same to have been forged or fraudulently altered or ante-dated, is guilty of felony>>.

Section 210.5: hostages << Every person who commits the offense of false imprisonment, as defined in Section 236, against a person for purposes of protection from arrest, which substantially increases the risk of harm to the victim, or for purposes of using the person as a shield

is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or eight years>>.

Section 236 ss. – 237 - false imprisonment: 236. <<False imprisonment is the unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another.

236.1. (a) Any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to effect or maintain a felony violation of Section 266, 266h, 266i, 267, 311.4, or 518, or to obtain forced labor or services, is guilty of human trafficking. (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a violation of this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.

(c) A violation of this section where the victim of the trafficking was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years. (d) (1) For purposes of this section, unlawful deprivation or violation of the personal liberty of another includes substantial and sustained restriction of another's liberty accomplished through fraud, deceit, coercion, violence, duress, menace, or threat of unlawful injury to the victim or to another person, under circumstances where the person receiving or apprehending the threat reasonably believes that it is likely that the person making the threat would carry it out. (2) Duress includes knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any actual or purported passport or immigration document of the victim.

(e) For purposes of this section, "forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by a person and are obtained or maintained through force, fraud, or coercion, or equivalent conduct that would reasonably overbear the will of the person.

(f) The Legislature finds that the definition of human trafficking in this section is equivalent to the federal definition of a severe form of trafficking found in **Section 7102(8) of Title 22 of the United States Code**>>. 236.2. <<Law enforcement agencies shall use due diligence to identify all victims of human trafficking, regardless of the citizenship of the person. When a peace officer comes into contact with a person who has been deprived of his or her personal liberty, a person suspected of violating subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647, or a victim of a

crime of domestic violence or rape, the peace officer shall consider whether the following indicators of human trafficking are present: (a) Signs of trauma, fatigue, injury, or other evidence of poor care. (b) The person is withdrawn, afraid to talk, or his or her communication is censored by another person. (c) The person does not have freedom of movement. (d) The person lives and works in one place. (e) The person owes a debt to his or her employer. (f) Security measures are used to control who has contact with the person. (g) The person does not have control over his or her own government-issued identification or over his or her worker immigration documents>>.

236.5. <<(a) Within 15 business days of the first encounter with a victim of human trafficking, as defined by Section 236.1, law enforcement agencies shall provide brief letters that satisfy the following Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) endorsement regulations as found in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 214.11 of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations. (b) The LEA must be submitted on Supplement B, Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons, of Form I-914. The LEA endorsement must be filled out completely in accordance with the instructions contained on the form and must attach the results of any name or database inquiry performed. In order to provide persuasive evidence, the LEA endorsement must contain a description of the victimization upon which the application is based, including the dates the trafficking in persons and victimization occurred, and be signed by a supervising official responsible for the investigation or prosecution of trafficking in persons. The LEA endorsement must address whether the victim had been recruited, harbored, transported, provided, or obtained specifically for either labor or services, or for the purposes of a commercial sex act. (c) Where state law enforcement agencies find the grant of a LEA endorsement to be inappropriate for a victim of trafficking in persons, the agency shall within 15 days provide the victim with a letter explaining the grounds of the denial of the LEA. The victim may submit additional evidence to the law enforcement agency, which must reconsider the denial of the LEA within one week of the receipt of additional evidence>>.

237. << (a) False imprisonment is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the false imprisonment be effected by violence, menace, fraud, or deceit, it shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison. (b) False imprisonment of an elder or dependent adult by use of violence, menace, fraud, or deceit shall be punishable as described in subdivision (f) of Section 368>>

Section 470. –483.5 – forgery: 470. << (a) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, knowing that he or she has no authority to do so, signs the name of another person or of a fictitious person to any of the items listed in subdivision (d) is guilty of forgery. (b) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, counterfeits or forges the seal or handwriting of another is guilty of forgery. (c) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, alters, corrupts, or falsifies any record of any will, codicil, conveyance, or other instrument, the record of which is by law evidence, or any record of any judgment of a court or the return of any officer to any process of any court, is guilty of forgery. (d) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits, utters, publishes, passes or attempts or offers to pass, as true and genuine, any of the following items, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, is guilty of forgery: any check, bond, bank bill, or note, cashier's check, traveler's check, money order, post note, draft, any controller's warrant for the payment of money at the treasury, county order or warrant, or request for the payment of money, receipt for money or goods, bill of exchange, promissory note, order, or any assignment of any bond, writing obligatory, or other contract for money or other property, contract, due bill for payment of money or property, receipt for money or property, passage ticket, lottery ticket or share purporting to be issued under the California State Lottery Act of 1984, trading stamp, power of attorney, certificate of ownership or other document evidencing ownership of a vehicle or undocumented vessel, or any certificate of any share,

right, or interest in the stock of any corporation or association, or the delivery of goods or chattels of any kind, or for the delivery of any instrument of writing, or acquittance, release or discharge of any debt, account, suit, action, demand, or any other thing, real or personal, or any transfer or assurance of money, certificate of shares of stock, goods, chattels, or other property whatever, or any letter of attorney, or

other power to receive money, or to receive or transfer certificates of shares of stock or annuities, or to let, lease, dispose of, alien, or convey any goods, chattels, lands, or tenements, or other estate, real or personal, or falsifies the acknowledgment of any notary public, or any notary public who issues an acknowledgment knowing it to be false; or any matter described in subdivision (b). (e) Upon a trial for forging any bill or note purporting to be the bill or note of an incorporated company or bank, or for passing, or attempting to pass, or having in possession with intent to pass, any forged bill or note, it is not necessary to prove the incorporation of the bank or company by the charter or act of incorporation, but it

may be proved by general reputation; and persons of skill are competent witnesses to prove that the bill or note is forged or counterfeited>>. 470a. <<Every person who alters, falsifies, forges, duplicates or in any manner reproduces or counterfeits any driver's license or identification card issued by a governmental agency with the intent that such driver's license or identification card be used to facilitate the commission of any forgery, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year>>.

470b. << Every person who displays or causes or permits to be displayed or has in his possession any driver's license or identification card of the type enumerated in Section 470a with the intent that such driver's license or identification card be used to facilitate the commission of any forgery, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year>>.

471. <<Every person who, with intent to defraud another, makes, forges, or alters any entry in any book of records, or any instrument purporting to be any record or return specified in Section 470, is guilty of forgery>>.

471.5. <<Any person who alters or modifies the medical record of any person, with fraudulent intent, or who, with fraudulent intent, creates any false medical record, is guilty of a misdemeanor>>.

472. <<Every person who, with intent to defraud another, forges, or counterfeits the seal of this State, the seal of any public officer authorized by law, the seal of any Court of record, or the seal of any corporation, or any other public seal authorized or recognized by the laws of this State, or of any other State, Government, or country, or who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any impression purporting to be an impression of any such seal, or who has in his possession any such counterfeited seal or impression thereof, knowing it to be counterfeited, and willfully conceals the same, is guilty of forgery>>.

473. <<Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year>>.

474. <<Every person who knowingly and willfully sends by telegraph or telephone to any person a false or forged message, purporting to be from a telegraph or telephone office, or from any other person, or who willfully delivers or causes to be delivered to any person any such message falsely purporting to have been received by telegraph or telephone, or who furnishes, or conspires to furnish, or causes to be furnished to any agent, operator, or employee, to be sent by telegraph or telephone, or to be delivered, any such message, knowing the same to be false or forged, with the intent to deceive, injure, or defraud another, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment>>

475. << (a) Every person who possesses or receives, with the intent to pass or facilitate the passage or utterance of any forged, altered, or counterfeit items, or completed items contained in subdivision (d) of Section 470 with intent to defraud, knowing the same to be forged, altered, or counterfeit, is guilty of forgery. (b) Every person who possesses any blank or unfinished check, note, bank bill, money order, or traveler's check, whether real or fictitious, with the intention of completing the same or the intention of facilitating the completion of the same, in order to defraud any person, is guilty of forgery. (c) Every person who possesses any completed check, money order, traveler's check, warrant or county order, whether real or fictitious, with the intent to utter or pass or facilitate the utterance or passage of the same, in order to defraud any person, is guilty of forgery>>.

476. <<Every person who makes, passes, utters, or publishes, with intent to defraud any other person, or who, with the like intent, attempts to pass, utter, or publish, or who has in his or her possession, with like intent to utter, pass, or publish, any fictitious or altered bill, note, or check, purporting to be the bill, note, or check, or other instrument in writing for the payment of money or property of any real or fictitious financial institution as defined in Section 186.9 is guilty of forgery>>.

476a. <<(a) Any person who for himself or as the agent or representative of another or as an officer of a corporation, willfully, with intent to defraud, makes or draws or utters or delivers any check, or draft or order upon any bank or depository, or person, or firm, or corporation, for the payment of money, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer or the corporation has not sufficient funds in, or credit with said bank or depository, or person, or firm, or corporation, for the payment of such check, draft, or order and all

other checks, drafts, or orders upon such funds then outstanding, in full upon its presentation, although no express representation is made with reference thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison. (b) However, if the total amount of all such checks, drafts, or orders that the defendant is charged with and convicted of making, drawing, or uttering does not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200), the offense is punishable only by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, except that this subdivision shall not be applicable if the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section, or of the crime of petty theft in a case in which defendant's offense was a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476 or of this section or if the defendant has previously been convicted of any offense under the laws of any other state or of the United States which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a violation of Section 470, 475 or 476 or of this section or if he has been so convicted of the crime of petty theft in a case in which, if defendant's offense had been committed in this state, it would have been a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section.

(c) Where such check, draft, or order is protested, on the ground of insufficiency of funds or credit, the notice of protest thereof shall be admissible as proof of presentation, nonpayment and protest and shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of insufficiency of funds or credit with such bank or depository, or person, or firm, or corporation. (d) In any prosecution under this section involving two or more checks, drafts, or orders, it shall constitute prima facie evidence of the identity of the drawer of a check, draft, or order if: (1) At the time of the acceptance of such check, draft or order from the drawer by the payee there is obtained from the drawer the following information: name and residence of the drawer, business or mailing address, either a valid driver's license number or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card number, and the drawer's home or work phone number or place of employment. Such information may be recorded on the check, draft, or order itself or may be retained on file by the payee and referred to on the check, draft, or order by identifying number or other similar means; and (2) The person receiving the check, draft, or order witnesses the drawer's signature or endorsement, and, as evidence of that, initials the check, draft, or order at the time of receipt. (e) The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository or person or firm or corporation for the payment of such check, draft or order. (f) If any of the preceding paragraphs, or parts thereof, shall be

found unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this section shall not thereby be invalidated, but shall remain in full force and effect. (g) A sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency may collect a fee from the defendant for investigation, collection, and processing of checks referred to their agency for investigation of alleged violations of this section or Section 476. The amount of the fee shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each bad check in addition to the amount of any bank charges

incurred by the victim as a result of the alleged offense. If the sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency collects any fee for bank charges incurred by the victim pursuant to this section, that fee shall be paid to the victim for any bank fees the victim may have been assessed. In no event shall reimbursement of the bank charge to the victim pursuant to this section exceed ten dollars (\$10) per check>>.

477. << Every person who counterfeits any of the species of gold or silver coin current in this State, or any kind or species of gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or bars, lumps, pieces, or nuggets, or who sells, passes, or gives in payment such counterfeit coin, dust, bullion, bars, lumps, pieces, or nuggets, or permits, causes, or procures the same to be sold, uttered, or passed, with intention to defraud any person, knowing the same to be counterfeited, is guilty of counterfeiting>>

478. << Counterfeiting is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years>>.

479. << Every person who has in his possession, or receives for any other person, any counterfeit gold or silver coin of the species current in this state, or any counterfeit gold dust, gold or silver bullion or bars, lumps, pieces or nuggets, with the intention to sell, utter, put off or pass the same, or permits, causes or procures the same to be sold, uttered or passed, with intention to defraud any person, knowing the same to be counterfeit, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years>>

480. << (a) Every person who makes, or knowingly has in his or her possession any die, plate, or any apparatus, paper, metal, machine, or other thing whatever, made use of in counterfeiting coin current in this state, or in counterfeiting gold dust, gold or silver bars, bullion, lumps, pieces, or nuggets, or in counterfeiting bank notes or bills, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years; and all dies, plates, apparatus, papers, metals, or machines intended for the purpose aforesaid, must be destroyed. (b) (1) If the counterfeiting apparatus or machine used to violate this section is a computer, computer system, or computer network, the apparatus or machine shall be disposed of pursuant to Section 502.01. (2) For the purposes of this section, "computer system" and "computer network" have the same meaning as that specified in Section 502. The terms "computer, computer system, or computer network" include any software or data residing on the computer, computer system, or computer network used in a violation of this section>>.

481. << Every person who counterfeits, forges, or alters any ticket, check, order, coupon, receipt for fare, or pass, issued by any railroad or steamship company, or by any lessee or manager thereof, designed to entitle the holder to ride in the cars or vessels of such company, or who utters, publishes, or puts into circulation, any such counterfeit or altered ticket, check, or order, coupon, receipt for fare, or pass, with intent to defraud any such railroad or steamship company, or any lessee thereof, or any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail, not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine>>.

481.1.<< (a) Every person who counterfeits, forges, or alters any fare media designed to entitle the holder to a ride on vehicles of a public transportation system, as defined by Section 99211 of the Public Utilities Code, or on vehicles operated by entities subsidized by the Department of Transportation is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding one year, or in the state prison. (b) Every person who knowingly possesses any counterfeit, forged, or altered fare media designed to entitle the holder to a ride on vehicles of a public transportation system, as defined by Section 99211 of the Public Utilities Code, or on vehicles operated by entities subsidized by the Department of Transportation, or who

utters, publishes, or puts into circulation any fare media with intent to defraud is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine>>.

482. <<Every person who, for the purpose of restoring to its original appearance and nominal value in whole or in part, removes, conceals, fills up, or obliterates, the cuts, marks, punch-holes, or other evidence of cancellation, from any ticket, check, order, coupon, receipt for fare, or pass, issued by any railroad or steamship company, or any lessee or manager thereof, canceled in whole or in part, with intent to dispose of by sale or gift, or to circulate the same, or with intent to defraud the railroad or steamship company, or lessee thereof, or any other person, or who, with like intent to defraud, offers for sale, or in payment of fare on the railroad or vessel of the company, such ticket, check, order, coupon, or pass,

knowing the same to have been so restored, in whole or in part, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine>>.

483. << Except as otherwise provided in Section 26002.5 of the Government Code and Sections 40180.5 and 99151 of the Public Utilities Code, any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association that shall sell to another any ticket, pass, scrip, mileage or commutation book, coupon, or other instrument for passage on a common carrier, for the use of any person not entitled to use the same according to the terms thereof, or of the book or portion thereof from which it was detached, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor>>.

483.5. << (a) No deceptive identification document shall be manufactured, sold, offered for sale, furnished, offered to be furnished, transported, offered to be transported, or imported or offered to be imported into this state unless there is diagonally across the face of the document, in not less than 14-point type and printed conspicuously on the document in permanent ink, the following statement:

NOT A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT

and, also printed conspicuously on the document, the name of the manufacturer. (b) No document-making device may be possessed with the intent that the device will be used to manufacture, alter, or authenticate a deceptive identification document. (c) As used in this section, "deceptive identification document" means any document not issued by a governmental agency of this state, another state, the federal government, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, an international government, or an international quasi-governmental organization, which purports to be, or which might deceive an ordinary reasonable person into believing that it is, a document issued by such an

agency, including, but not limited to, a driver's license, identification card, birth certificate, passport, or social security card. (d) As used in this section, "document-making device" includes, but is not limited to, an implement, tool, equipment, impression, laminate, card, template, computer file, computer disk, electronic device, hologram, laminate machine or computer hardware or software. (e) Any person who violates or proposes to violate this section may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction. Actions for injunction under this section may be prosecuted by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or any city attorney prosecuting on behalf of the people of the State of California under Section 41803.5

of the Government Code in this state in the name of the people of the State of California upon their own complaint or upon the complaint of any person. (f) Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision (a) who knows or reasonably should know that the deceptive identification

document will be used for fraudulent purposes is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison. Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision (b) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both imprisonment and a fine. Any document-making device may be seized by law enforcement and shall be forfeited to law enforcement or destroyed by order of the court upon a finding that the device was intended to be used to manufacture, alter, or authenticate a deceptive identification document. The court may make such a finding in the absence of a defendant for whom a bench warrant has been issued by the court>>.

Section 12650 - Government Code California State: False Claims Act

12650. << (a) This article shall be known and may be cited as the False Claims Act. (b) For purposes of this article: (1) "Claim" includes any request or demand for money, property, or services made to any employee, officer, or agent of the state or of any political subdivision, or to any contractor, grantee, or other recipient, whether under contract or not, if any portion of the money, property, or services requested or demanded issued from, or was provided by, the state (hereinafter "state funds") or by any political subdivision thereof (hereinafter "political subdivision funds").

(2) "Knowing" and "knowingly" mean that a person, with respect to information, does any of the following: (A) Has actual knowledge of the information. (B) Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information. (C) Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information. Proof of specific intent to defraud is not required. (3) "Political subdivision" includes any city, city and county, county, tax or assessment district, or other legally authorized local governmental entity with jurisdictional boundaries. (4) "Prosecuting authority" refers to the county counsel, city attorney, or other local government official charged with investigating, filing, and conducting civil legal proceedings on behalf of, or in the name of, a particular political subdivision. (5) "Person" includes any natural person, corporation, firm,

association, organization, partnership, limited liability company, business, or trust>>.

