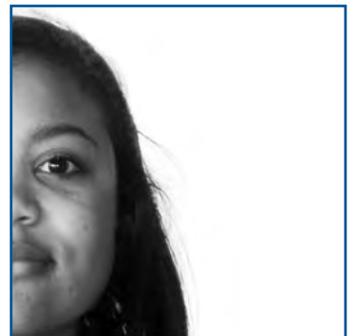
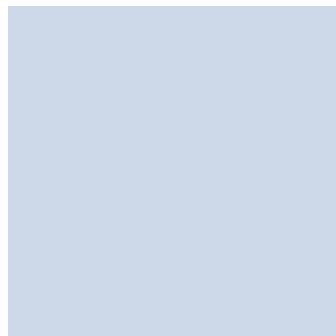
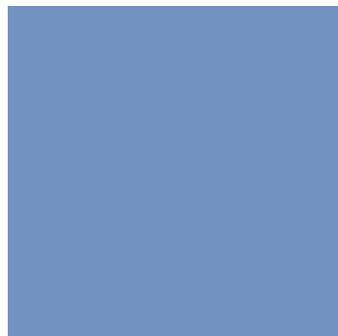
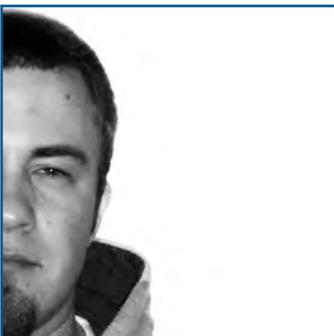
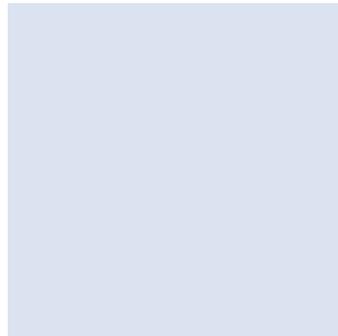
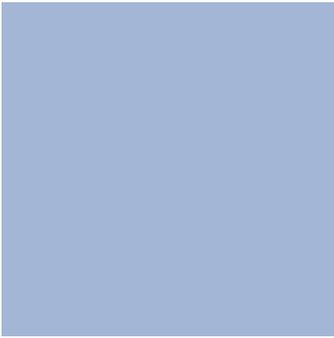
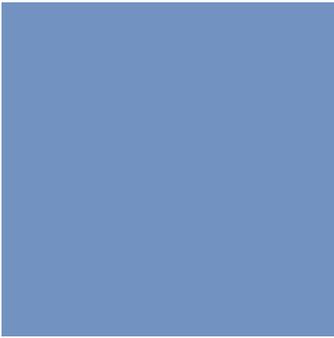


2005

Hate Crimes and Incidents in Orange County



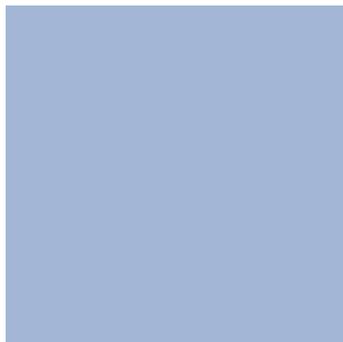
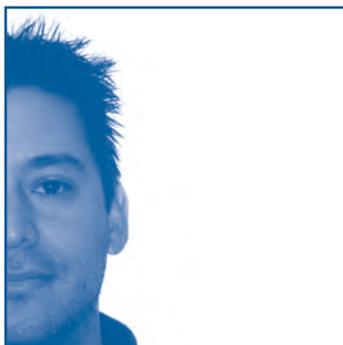
Preface

For the past 15 years, the Orange County Human Relations Commission has collected hate crime and incident data from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, community organizations, and hate victims. The data is then analyzed and compiled into an annual report, which is broadly disseminated to policy makers, law enforcement agencies, community groups, and educators throughout Orange County. The information presented in the report allows all parties to better understand hate crime and incident trends, measure the outcome of their work, and direct prevention campaigns in their communities or schools. The report also serves to advise policy decisions and inform the development of services for victims of hate. The Commission appreciates the cooperation of the organizations and police departments that provide the data for this report.

This document aims to represent the faces and efforts of people on the front lines of hate crime prevention work in Orange County. The numbers contained within reflect not only the quantity of hate crimes and incidents, but also the willingness of the general population to name and report a hate-motivated occurrence as such. Ongoing efforts to overcome the fear and stigma associated with hate crimes and to address the issue of the many unreported hate crimes and incidents continue to expand. We hope this report not only makes public the reported numbers, but also inspires others to challenge their fears, join those who endorse hate crime legislation, and report hate-motivated crimes and incidents.

Summary of 2005 Hate Crime Report

- African-American, Gay/Lesbian, and Jewish people were the most frequent hate crime victims. However, crimes targeting African Americans decreased by almost 1/3 in 2005 compared to 2004.
- There was a dramatic drop in hate crimes targeting people perceived to be Arab, Middle Eastern or Muslim. Four hate crimes were reported in 2005, compared to ten in 2004.
- The number of hate crimes targeting Latinos almost doubled in 2005 – from five to nine.
- The combined number of Hate Crimes and Incidents reported in 2005 was identical to that of 2004 - 152. There was a small reduction in Crimes (97 compared to 99) and an increase in Incidents (55 compared to 53 in 2004).
- There was an increase in multiple motive crimes and incidents, most of which were due to graffiti that targeted more than one group.

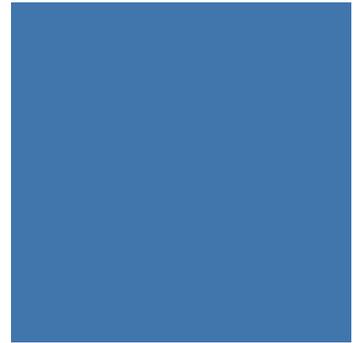


Hate Crimes and Incidents

| | 2005 | 2004 |
|-----------|------|------|
| Crimes | 97 | 99 |
| Incidents | 55 | 53 |
| Totals | 152 | 152 |

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Methodology

This report provides a statistical overview of available information on hate crimes and incidents that occurred in Orange County during 2005. It is important to note that it only represents reported hate crimes and incidents. There are a number of factors, elaborated on below, that led the Commission to conclude that the information contained in this report likely represents less than the number of hate-motivated crimes and incidents that actually took place. The cases reported to the Commission are also cross-checked to eliminate duplication caused, for example, by a hate crime victim contacting both a law enforcement agency and a community group. While the numbers reported do not necessarily represent every hate crime and incident that occurred, the Commission contends that this report is an accurate overall reflection of hate crimes and incidents for the County.

Because some communities and/or jurisdictions are more painstaking than others in documenting hate crimes and incidents, it is not always meaningful to compare one community against another. For example, a community that is active in promoting awareness around the importance of documenting hate crimes and incidents, may report a greater number than another community. However, this does not necessarily indicate the community had a higher rate of hate crimes and incidents. Also, there are differences in the way some jurisdictions interpret the circumstances in which possible hate crimes and incidents occurred. What might be counted in one city, may not be in another. Other factors that might lead to under reporting include a lack of knowledge about the justice system, cultural and language barriers, fear of reprisals, immigration status, and a lack of confidence in government agencies.

The Commission urges caution in drawing conclusions about trends based on year-to-year variations in data. For comparison purposes, 2004 data is presented along with 2005 statistics, however, trends are more accurately identified by examining the changes in data over a longer period of time.

It is important to note that this report includes both hate crimes and hate incidents. The Commission is of the opinion that the inclusion of hate incidents shed light on inter-group tensions, illustrates the degree of hostility that exists, and may predict future trends. The Commission has attempted to clearly distinguish between hate crimes and incidents in the text, graphs, and charts in this document.

Definitions

Hate Crime (P.C. § 422.6)

A Hate Crime is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: Disability, Gender, Nationality, Race or Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Association with a person or group of persons with one or more of the preceding actual or perceived characteristics. Under California law there are enhanced penalties for these types of crimes. Some examples of hate crimes include: spray-painting racist/homophobic/religious graffiti on the property of someone(s) within the above groups, burning a cross on an individual's lawn, criminal threat of violence against a specific individual or group, assault, attempted murder, and murder.

Hate Incident

A Hate Incident is an action or behavior that is motivated by hate, but is protected by the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. The freedoms guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, such as the freedom of speech, allow hateful rhetoric as long as it does not interfere with the civil rights of others. Examples of hate incidents can include: name calling, epithets, the distribution of non-threatening racist flyers in public, the display of non-threatening anti-gay or lesbian placards at a parade, or a publication slurring people with disabilities. Documented hate incidents can possibly be used to show motivation of bias if a person goes on to commit a hate crime.

Multiple Motivations

Some hate crimes intend to send a message to several groups. The majority of these types of hate crimes involve graffiti or vandalism. Some typical multiple motivation hate crimes include: graffiti messages threatening several groups and painting a swastika in a public space.



Historical Perspective

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 spurred the Commission to begin documenting hate crimes and hate incidents in Orange County. Since then, the Commission has tracked hate-crime related trends witnessing how our public policies, media, and social movements have influenced societal attitudes.

One positive trend has been the continued expansion and clarification of hate crime legislation, a reflection of the public's feelings of repugnance towards such crimes. Examples of such legislation include the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, Hate Crime Prevention Act of 1999, the Bane and Ralph Civil Rights Acts, and 2004's California Senate Bill 1234. These laws are not only intended to more severely punish those who perpetrate such crimes, but also set standards for societal behavior. The legislation sends a message to those who attempt, by means of hate crime, to intimidate and terrorize entire groups of people that their actions will not be tolerated.

Unfortunately, there have also been countervailing trends – increases in hate crimes and incidents targeting specific groups in Orange County:

- 1991** A spike in the number of reported incidents and crimes against Middle Eastern/Arab Americans occurred during the time that the United States fought the first Gulf War.
- 1992** 61 crimes or incidents were reported against African Americans immediately following the Rodney King verdict and the LA Riots. During that year there were also 41 crimes or incidents reported targeting Asian - Americans. The year fell in a period of economic recession that led to a rise in anti-Asian sentiment.
- 1993** The highest recorded number of incidents/crimes against Gays and Lesbians occurred in a year in which there was a national discourse over gays in the military.
- 1996** There was another spike in cases targeting African Americans the year the OJ Simpson case was televised.
- 1998** There was a marked increase in the victimization of Latinos coinciding with the hardening of attitudes toward immigrants (both legal and undocumented) that took place in the mid to late 1990's.
- 2001** A sharp increase in retaliatory crimes occurred across our nation in the weeks following the September 11th terrorist attacks. In Orange County, there were 69 hate crimes and incidents targeting people perceived to be Muslim or of Middle Eastern origin.
- 2004** Hate crimes and incidents targeting members of the Gay and Lesbian community grew by 40% compared to 2003. The on-going controversy regarding same-sex marriage may have contributed to this increase.

It is not possible to attribute, with absolute certainty, all peaks of hate related activity to a specific event or an increase in media coverage. However, the data indicates that when a particular group is spotlighted or highlighted in a negative light there is a commensurate increase in hate crimes or incidents. Some individuals, it appears, are emboldened to violate the rights of others. Thus, when noticeable demographic changes, economic downturns, controversial legislation, and other events that fuel bigotry occur, it is prudent to be on the alert for an increase in hate related activity.

Year in the Life of a Hate Crime

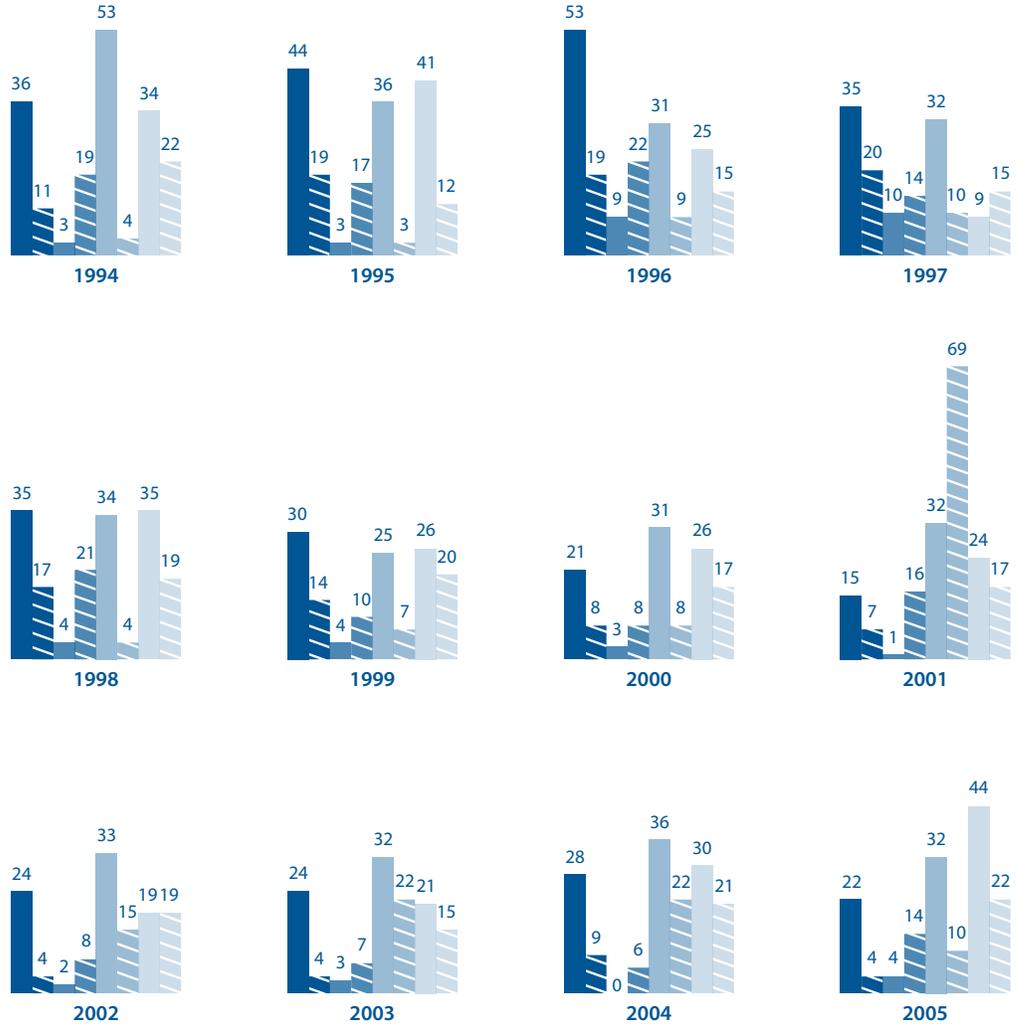
January

A young woman who organizes a GLBT alliance at her high school found notes on her locker that said, "die dyke", "fuck you, dyke". After the school moved her locker, she received another note that said "nice try", "God hates you".

February

A male with a small child entered a convenience store and began eating a yogurt that he hadn't paid for. When a sales clerk asked the customer to pay, he threw the yogurt at the clerk, and told him to, "go back to Iraq", and left the store without paying.

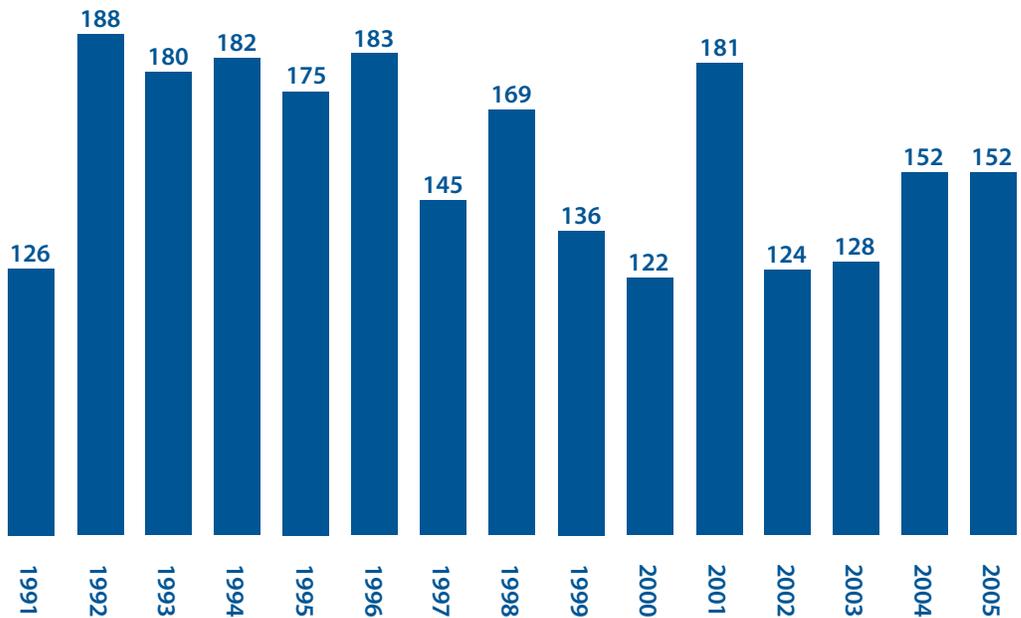
Targets and Trends - Hate Crime and Incident Totals



6



Hate Crime/Incident Numbers by Year 1991-2005



Targets of Hate 2005

- Despite their numerically small population in Orange County, African-Americans again reported the highest number of hate crimes in 2005. However, the combined total of 22 crimes and incidents was the lowest number recorded for this group since 2001.
- Despite concerns of under-reporting, Gays and Lesbians were the targets of the 2nd highest number of hate crimes at 16, which continues an upward trend from 2004.
- Anti-Jewish hate crimes were the 3rd most frequent, however, the number was down 20% over last year, from 15 to 12.
- A most disturbing trend was the almost doubling of hate crimes targeting the County's Latino population, which may be a reflection of the controversy over immigration and the anti-immigrant sentiments being expressed across the nation. Immigrant communities are a group that often under-reports, frequently because of a mistrust of the police, based in part on fear of the police in their country of origin.
- Perhaps indicating that the resentment caused by the attacks of 2001 is beginning to soften, the 4 hate crimes targeting the Muslim/Arab/Middle Eastern population was the lowest number reported since 2000 and is more typical of the numbers reported in the last decade of the twentieth century.
- Also noteworthy is the marked drop in hate crimes targeting the Asian/Pacific Islander community which stood at 2 in 2005, compared to 7 the year before.
- The Jewish community reports by far the largest number of hate incidents. The totals were similar to last year and most likely reflect both historical anti-Semitism as well as that community's exemplary efforts to encourage reporting.

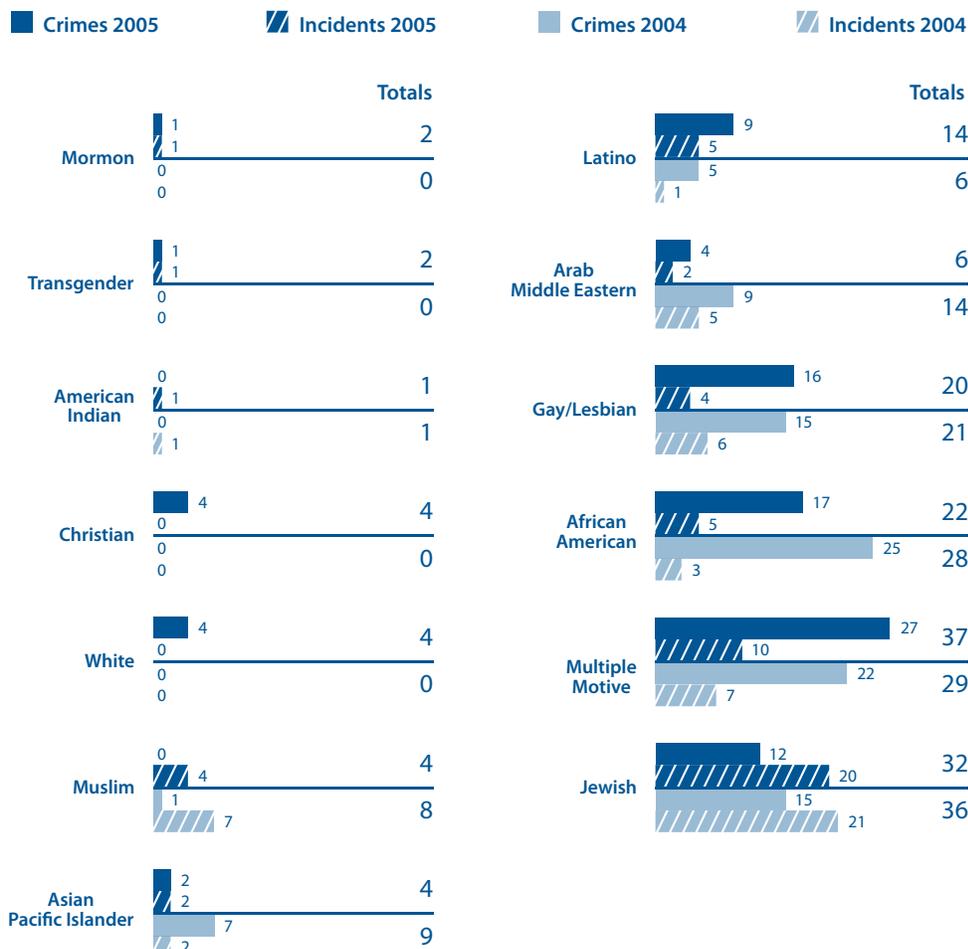
Year in the Life of a Hate Crime

March

At least four Synagogues received letters, which among other things, accused Jews of mutilating sex organs and contained a number of threats including, "die Jew die".

April

A sales associate refused to wait on a customer after he called her racial slurs. Later, the customer phoned the business, asked for the sales associate, and said to her, "Watch who you call you motherfucker, you fucking Asian, or I'll come over there and kill you and beat you to a bloody pulp."



Hate By the Numbers 2005

Hate Crimes/Incidents by (Bias) Motivation

There was one crime and one incident targeting transgender individuals in 2005. We have included those in the "gender" bias motivation. Otherwise the breakdowns for crimes and incidents in 2005 were very similar to those of 2004.

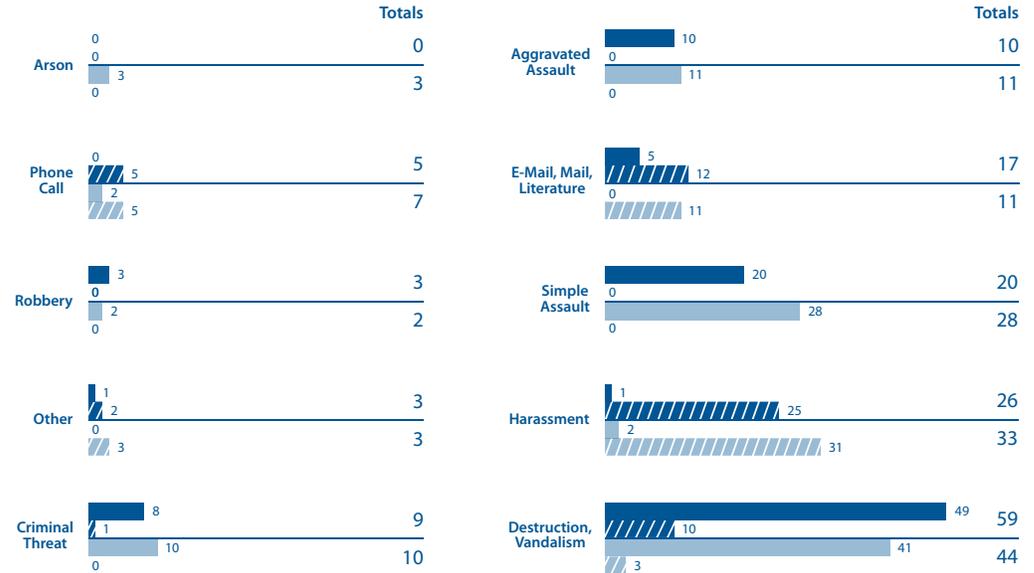


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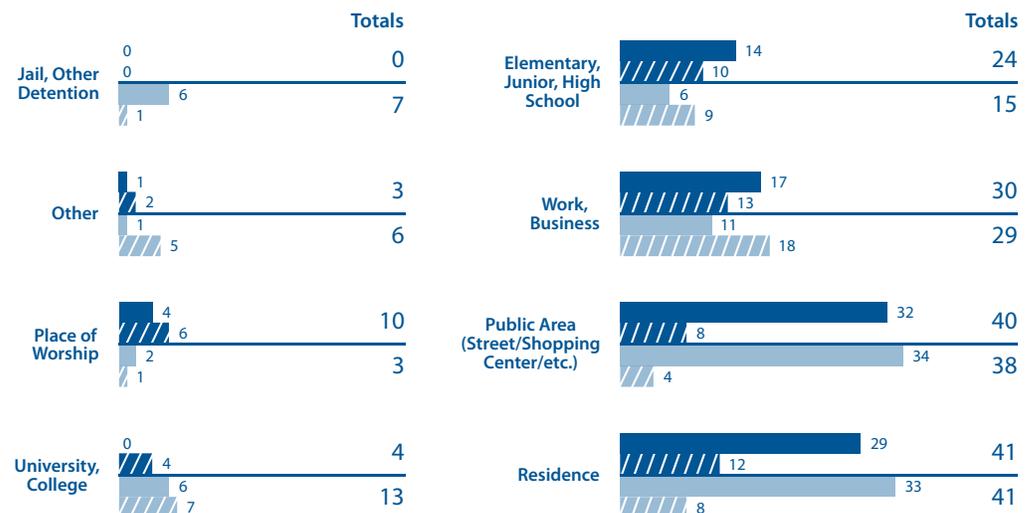


Hate Crimes by Type of Offense

Reports of destruction and vandalism were up 25% over 2004. Also interesting is the increased number of instances of e-mail being used to spread messages of hate.



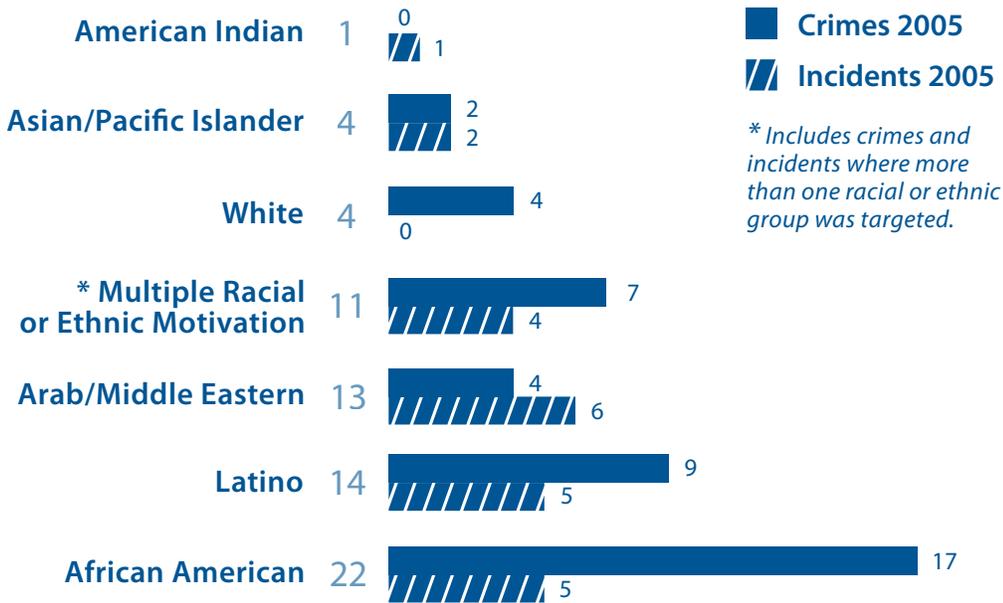
Hate Crimes and Incidents by Location



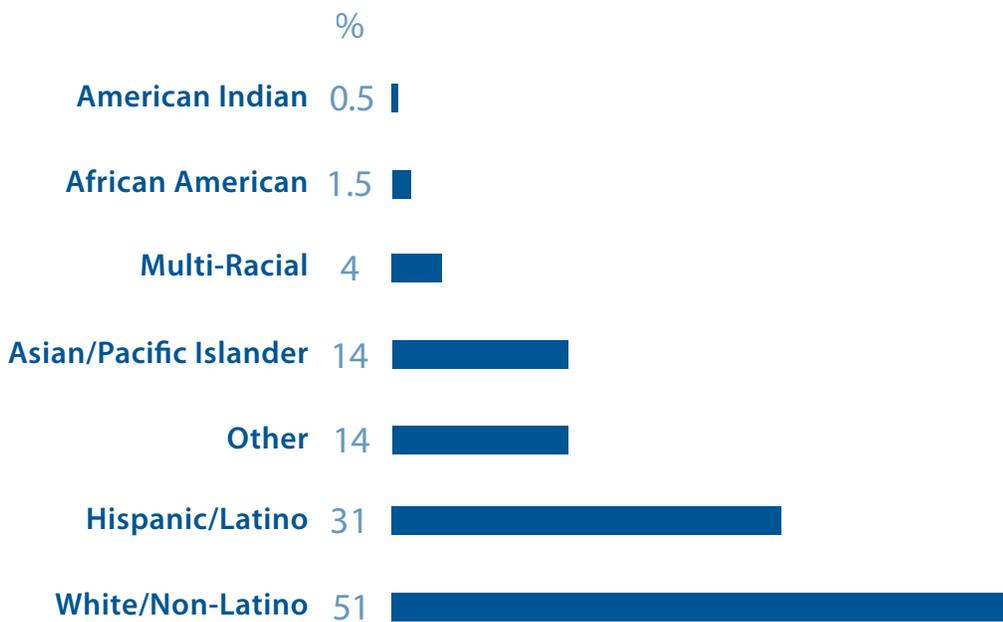
Hate By the Numbers 2005

Race and ethnicity are almost always the most frequent bias motivators for hate crimes and incidents. The 62 racial hate crimes and incidents reported in 2005 are virtually the same as those of 2004. What the two graphs below vividly illustrate, however, is that the number of instances that African-Americans are targeted is dramatically out of proportion to their population in Orange County, which is less than 2% of the total.

Race/Ethnicity Based Hate Crimes and Incidents by Targeted Group



Orange County Population by Race/Ethnicity



(Source: US Census 2000)

Year in the Life of a Hate Crime

May

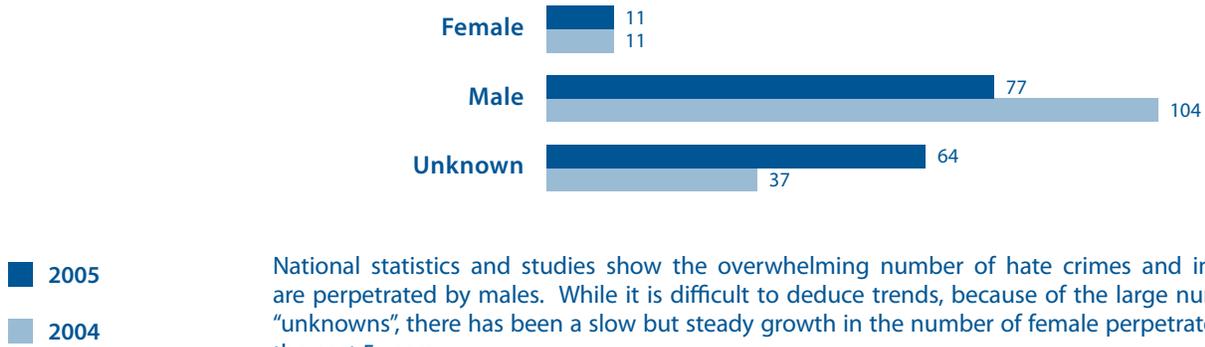
The victim found a note on the windshield of her vehicle. The note used cutout letters to make the words, "Hang em, Burn em, Slash em". There was also a written statement that said, "You're next nigger", and "We know where you work". The victim told police she has been called a "nigger" so many times that she cannot recall the number of incidents.

June

Two white males were eating at a fast food restaurant when one of a large group of young men sitting at another table said that he wanted, "All the crackers and Nazi's to leave". The suspect used the restaurant microphone to repeat the same phrase. The suspects approached one of the victims as if challenging him to fight. After an exchange of words and pushing and shoving, the victim was hit over the head with a restaurant chair.

Perpetrators of Hate

Known Perpetrators by Gender

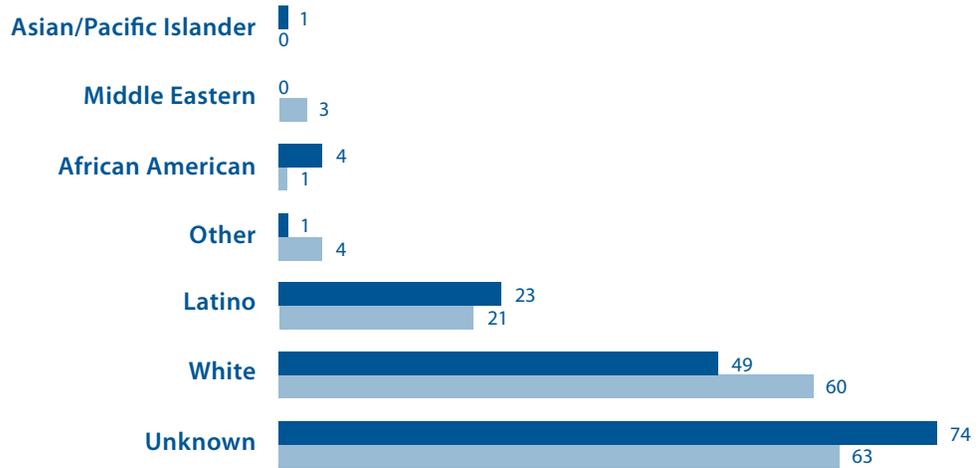


National statistics and studies show the overwhelming number of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by males. While it is difficult to deduce trends, because of the large number of “unknowns”, there has been a slow but steady growth in the number of female perpetrators over the past 5 years.

■ 2005
■ 2004

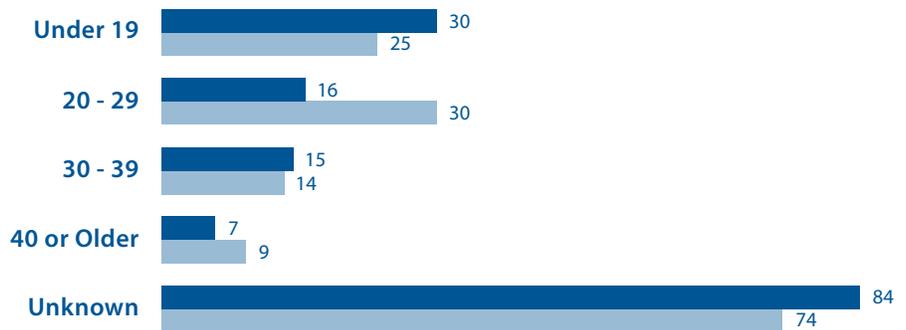
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Known Perpetrators by Ethnicity



While the majority of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by whites, over the past 5 years there has been a steady increase in the number of Latino suspects. The number reported this year, 23, is the highest ever for Orange County.

Known Perpetrators by Age Group



The age breakdown of the 2005 perpetrators is consistent with past years and other jurisdictions (all across the nation, the majority of hate crimes and incidents are committed by people under 30).



A Message from the OC Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association

The Orange County Human Relations Commission is a key community partner in assisting law enforcement agencies in Orange County with the tracking, collecting, and dissemination of hate crime and hate incident information.

The Commission's annual report on Hate Crimes and Incidents in Orange County is an outstanding tool that police administrators utilize in a variety of ways each year. The data is commonly used to educate law enforcement personnel and members of the community alike. In addition, the Commission plays an active role in assisting agencies to track hate crime trends and shape hate crime policy and procedure formation.

Perhaps most importantly, the Commission works collaboratively with law enforcement to best serve the diverse needs of hate crime victims, as well as to implement prevention programs aimed to curb the number of hate crimes and hate incidents occurring in our communities each year.

Hate crimes and incidents are often viewed in the community not only as offenses against the individual victim, but also against the victim's racial, ethnic, religious, sexual orientation, gender, or disability group as a whole. It is essential that both law enforcement and victim support groups work collaboratively with segments of this larger community after hate incidents to help reduce fears, stem possible retaliation, help prevent additional hate crimes/incidents, and encourage any other previously victimized individuals to step forward and report those crimes.

The Orange County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association takes all reports of hate very seriously. We are committed to addressing hate crime issues and to collaborating with Orange County Human Relations, and other community groups, to positively impact the quality of life for residents in our communities.



John D. Hensley

President, Orange County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association

Year in the Life of a Hate Crime

July

Two African-American males were walking down an exterior hallway in a large apartment complex, singing. The perpetrator came out of his apartment and demanded to know why they were making noise. He then walked towards them and said, "I've got something for you niggers." He swung at them with a knife and threatened to kill them. The victims ran and the perpetrator gave chase, eventually eluding him.

August

A female perpetrator was apparently dissatisfied with the service she received at an automobile repair garage. She insulted and threatened the victim who was standing in front of the garage, saying, "What are you looking at you Mexican piece of shit?" She then attempted to run him over with her car.

Report By the Orange County District Attorney

A hate crime against one individual strikes to the very core of our society. As District Attorney, it is my goal to prevent and vigorously prosecute these heinous and violent acts of discrimination. My office works with local law enforcement and other agencies to educate and inform the public about hate crimes and encourage victims and witnesses to come forward if they feel harassed or threatened in any way.

Bringing justice to the victims of hate crimes is a top priority of my administration. Punishment for those convicted of hate crimes can include serving jail or prison sentences, full restitution to the victim, participation in tolerance training, and compliance with the restrictions and supervisory terms of probation. The following is a representative sample of the cases from 2004 that were prosecuted by my office:

- A 28-year-old male who scrawled anti-gay epithets on his victim's back was found guilty by a jury of torturing, mutilating, and killing a gay man he met in Laguna Beach.
- A 37-year-old male, screaming racial epithets, used a knife to attack an African-American man standing outside a mechanic's garage waiting for his car to be repaired.
- A 28-year-old male screamed at an African-American man in a bar, saying that he was going to kill him. While calling the victim racial epithets, he then charged at the man with a box cutter.



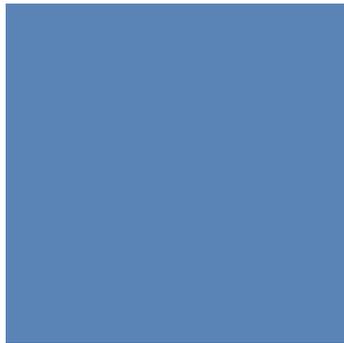
Tony Rackaukas

Orange County District Attorney

Summary of Hate Crime Cases in the Year 2005

The following is a summary of the hate crime cases referred to the Orange County District Attorney's Office in the year 2005:

- Twenty cases of suspected hate crimes were referred to our office for review.
- Eighteen cases were filed as hate crimes.
- Two of the cases did not meet the "substantial factor" and "proof beyond a reasonable doubt" test for the filing of hate crimes.
- As of December 31, 2005, 86% of the filed hate crime cases that were completed in court resulted in convictions.



Reference Guide for Law Enforcement

Special Considerations When Interviewing Hate Crime Victims

- Provide extra security for the victim, but only one officer should conduct the interview. More than one may be intimidating to the victim(s).
- Tell the victim(s) you are sorry the incident happened. Ask for permission to speak to him/her - many victims fear you won't believe the incident happened.
- Allow the victim to vent feelings and tell the whole story in their own words, and explain that the police department takes the crimes seriously. Don't minimize or deny their feelings, do your best not to distract or interrupt them, and use active listening skills. Use appropriate terminology; do not use biased terms.
- LANGUAGE is often the key evidence. Have victims recall the exact words of the offender(s), if possible. Use an interpreter, if necessary.
- Do not ask, "Was this a bias/hate crime?" Instead ask, "Do you have any idea why this happened to you?" or "People sometimes get attacked because of their real or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, etc..."
- Ask if he or she has been victimized previously, and do not question victim's judgment of their own safety.
- Be extremely sensitive to and respectful of the victim, especially regarding cultural differences. Do not make assumptions about the victim.
- Inform the victim about the usual range of emotional responses to victimization. "Normalize" whatever crisis reaction they are exhibiting (anger, rage, sadness, fear).
- Do not attempt to diminish the impact of the crime. Do not blame the victim or allow personal value judgments to intrude. (Know your bias' – put them aside as to not cloud the interview/fact finding process).
- Explain what is likely to happen during the investigation. What is your department's process? Investigators can work with victim advocates to keep victims aware of case status. Knowledge is power for the victim.
- Protect the victim's anonymity whenever possible.
- Refer victim to agencies that can provide support and assistance.

(Source: The Office for Victims of Crime)

Year in the Life of a Hate Crime

September

A transgendered victim was attacked and assaulted at his place of employment by a perpetrator who told the victim that he did not like "his kind". At the time of the assault, the victim was dressed as a female.

October

After completing a transaction at a money-mart, the victim went to his vehicle and saw four people jump out of the car next to his. The suspect brandished a gun and said to the victim as he was entering his own vehicle, "Fuck you nigger. I'll blow your brains out." The victim feared for his life and quickly drove out of the parking lot.

OC Human Relations - Prevention and Response

OC Human Relations uses a variety of strategies to prevent hate crimes in our schools and communities. The agency works with law enforcement and community organizations to ensure hate crimes and incidents are addressed. The following is a sampling of our efforts.

Hate Crime Presentations

OC Human Relations is available to conduct hate crime presentations for community groups, colleges and law enforcement. These include an overview of the year's hate statistics and trends; a Hate Crimes Awareness workshop and hate-crime related community dialogues. Contact our office for further information.

Police Trainings

OC Human Relations conducts trainings for the OC Sheriff's Academy as well as other police departments interested in cultural competency and diversity. Partnering with community groups such as the California Sikh Council, Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance, PFLAG, The Center OC, Council on American Islamic Relations, and South Asian Network these trainings facilitate dialogue on current issues and clear up misperceptions.

Police Advisory Committee

OC Human Relations held 4 meetings of the Police Advisory Committee this past year and discussed issues such as hate crimes, human trafficking, problem-oriented policing and outreach to diverse communities. In consultation with this committee, OC Human Relations created a brochure for community member entitled Interacting with the Police: Rights and Responsibilities and Complaints and Commendations. If you would like copies of this brochure please contact our office.

Hate Crime Resources

OC Human Relations works to create awareness of hate crimes and support services in Orange County. In 2005, we published a brochure entitled Hate Crimes: A Guide for Victims as well as distributed Hate Crime Victim Assistance information cards for officers and community members. These materials are available to all police departments and organizations. Please contact our office to receive them free of charge.

BRIDGES: School Inter Ethnic Relations Program

For the past 17 years, the OC Human Relations BRIDGES: School Inter-Ethnic Relations Program has brought school communities together to address the roots of bias-related incidents. By collaborating with school administrators, teachers, students, and parents, all community stakeholders are able to provide their perspective and develop a plan that is specific to the needs of each individual school. OC Human Relations partners with BRIDGES' schools to host a countywide "Campaign Against Violence." This week-long campaign encourages students to take action by speaking out against hate and violence on campus through a series of school-wide projects, dialogues and events. BRIDGES was identified by the US Dept. of Justice and the US Dept. of Education as one of seven model programs in the United States to prevent hate in the schools.

Dispute Resolution Program

Through its Dispute Resolution Program, the agency has attempted to address many disputes that may arise out of bias or prejudice, particularly inter-ethnic and inter-group disputes, through the use of mediation, conciliation and group facilitation to bring about peaceful resolution of conflicts. By using these non-violent vehicles for preventive intervention, we can bring about social and personal change to improve the quality of life in our communities. If the parties are willing to engage in dialog, the Dispute Resolution Program team can bring the parties to a hate incident together to foster understanding, respect and a mutual acceptance of peaceful co-existence.



Hate Crime Network

The Commission formed the Hate Crime Network in 1991 to bring together representatives from law enforcement, community organizations, and the Orange County District Attorney, California Attorney General and the United States Attorney General's offices in a setting that facilitates the sharing of current hate crime issues and, most importantly, networking with others. In 2005, experts addressed the topics: "Hate Motivated Behavior in Schools: Response Strategies", "Police Officers As First Responders", "Hate Crimes and Incidents in Orange County", and "Bias Motivation of Hate Crime Offenders".



Hate Crime Network meetings are held from 10 a.m. to noon on the third Thursday of the months of February, May, August, and November in Conference Room A/B, Building B, 1300 S. Grand Ave., Santa Ana.

All members of the community are welcome to attend these meetings.

Victim Assistance Partnership

In 2003, OC Human Relations Commission, CSP Victims Services, the Anti-Defamation League, the Center Orange County, the ACLU and other community organizations came together to create the Hate Crime Victim Assistance Partnership, a working group of the Hate Crime Network. The Partnership has a goal of creating a united voice against hate, developing resources for victims of hate, and building an appreciation of diversity in the community. The objectives of the Partnership are:

- To address the underreporting of hate crimes and incidents in our communities.
- To increase immediate assistance to victims of hate.
- To deepen collaborations between community organizations and law enforcement.

In 2005, through the work of this collaborative, 17 hate crime victims were able to receive crisis intervention, resources and referrals, follow-up counseling and orientation to the criminal justice system. In addition, the victim's emergency fund paid \$7,300.00 out to hate crime victims. The money was used to assist with rental assistance, relocation expenses, counseling and food vouchers.

Hate Crime Education Committee

The Hate Crime Education Committee, created in 1995, is comprised of OC Human Relations, the Orange County Department of Education and the Anti-Defamation League. Programs and projects of the Committee strive to increase the community's awareness of hate motivated behavior in the schools; to encourage policy review and implementation of comprehensive preventive hate motivated behavior action plans by schools; and to exchange information with the community.

During 2005, the Committee was active conducting presentations on hate crimes in local schools for students, educators and other school administrators. The Committee also focused on staffing the "Teaching Understanding Respect and Nonviolence" Program, T.U.R.N., which provides a resource for courts to refer juvenile offenders involved in hate-related incidences and educates youth offenders to develop an understanding of the foundations, manifestations and consequences of their hate behavior.

Year in the Life of a Hate Crime

November

The victim was looking for a parking spot in front of his house. After the perpetrator quickly parked in a vacant space, she sat in her car verbally assaulting the victim and flipping him off. She yelled, "I hate you fucking beaners. Why did you have to move onto my block?" The victim got out of his car and hid behind a bush. He saw the suspect throw a brick at his car causing a small dent and paint chip.

December

The day before Hanukkah was to begin, a Menorah, located in a public park, was destroyed. The 15-foot-tall structure was made of steel tubing and weighed about 150 pounds. Unknown suspects sawed it off at the base and pushed it over, breaking the light bulbs located on its top.

A Message from the California Attorney General Bill Lockyer

As a legislator, prior to becoming the Attorney General, I wrote and supported hundreds of laws to expand and improve civil rights protections for Californians. In 1977, I undertook a comprehensive reform of the California's Fair Employment Practices Act to bolster civil rights protections.

After assuming office as Attorney General, in 2001, my Civil Rights Commission on Hate Crimes found that communities with Human Relations Commissions had greater trust among law enforcement, schools, public officials and Californians. Orange County's commitment to embracing diversity and tolerance has been well reflected through the work of the Orange County Human Relations Commission.

In pursuing my own commitments to the effective enforcement of the laws protecting civil rights, I implemented several programs to address hate crimes:

- The Civil Rights Enforcement Section (CRES) represents the Attorney General in enforcing the Ralph Civil Rights Act and the Bane Civil Rights Act, which provide civil remedies for hate crimes. The CRES is available to work with HRCs, such as in Orange County, to coordinate the response of the Attorney General's Rapid Response Team.
- The Attorney General's Criminal Justice Statistics Center collects hate crime data from all law enforcement agencies and publishes an annual report, which provides a valid measure of hate crimes and the prosecution of those crimes in California.
- The Crime and Violence Prevention Center provides training, technical assistance and educational resources on hate crime prevention and reporting to California law enforcement, schools and community-based organizations.
- The California Community Relations Service assists local government, schools and community organizations with mediation, conflict resolution and facilitation services that may help prevent and resolve racial and ethnic conflicts, gang violence, human and civil rights violations, and emerging community crises.
- The Attorney General's Executive Program monitors hate crimes and coordinates the Office's response with local law enforcement, local government and community and civil rights organizations.

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It is my hope that the efforts of the Department of Justice under my tenure as Attorney General have left a contribution and a lasting impact in addressing hate crimes and civil rights violations. I am certain that the Orange County Human Relations Commission will continue to be a leader in ensuring the civil rights of all Californians' are protected. It has been a pleasure working toward the same goals as the Orange County Human Relations Commission.



Bill Lockyer

California Attorney General



Agencies Providing Data

City Police Departments

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Anaheim | La Palma |
| Brea/Yorba Linda | Laguna Beach |
| Buena Park | Los Alamitos |
| Costa Mesa | Newport Beach |
| Cypress | Orange |
| Fountain Valley | Placentia |
| Fullerton | Santa Ana |
| Garden Grove | San Clemente |
| Huntington Beach | Seal Beach |
| Irvine | Tustin |
| La Habra | Westminster |

Orange County Sheriff's Department Representing

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Aliso Viejo | Mission Viejo |
| Dana Point | Rancho Santa Margarita |
| Laguna Hills | San Juan Capistrano |
| Laguna Niguel | Stanton |
| Laguna Woods | Villa Park |
| Lake Forest | Unincorporated areas of Orange County |

Organizations

ACLU

Anti-Defamation League Orange County/ Long Beach

Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)

The Center, Orange County

Council on American Islamic Relations

Muslim Public Affairs Council

Orange County Asian Pacific Islander Community Alliance

Orange County District Attorney's Office

Orange County Human Relations Commission

Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays, Orange County (PFLAG)

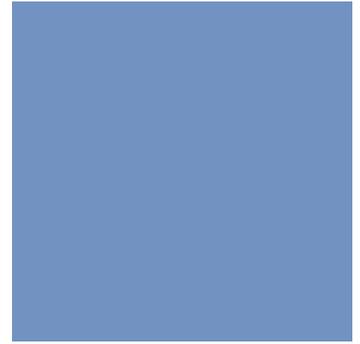
Universities and Colleges

California State University, Fullerton

Chapman University

Irvine Valley College

University of California, Irvine



Hate Crime Resources

ACLU of Southern California, OC Branch
 Phone: (714) 450-3962
 Email: acluinfo@aclu-sc.org
 Website: www.aclu-sc.org

Anti-Defamation League (ADL)
 Orange County/Long Beach Region
 959 South Coast Dr, Suite 374
 Costa Mesa, CA 92626
 Phone: (714) 979-4733
 Email: orange-county@adl.org
 Website: www.adl.org

Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)
 1145 Wilshire Blvd. 2nd Floor
 Los Angeles, CA 90017
 Phone: (213) 977-7500
 Email: hatecrimes@apalc.org
 Website: www.apalc.org

The Center Orange County
 12752 Garden Grove Blvd Ste 101
 Garden Grove, CA 92843
 Phone: (714) 534-0862
 Email: info@thecenteroc.org
 Website: www.thecenteroc.org

Community Assistance Programs,
 Victim Assistance (CSP)
 1821 E. Dyer Rd, Suite 200
 Santa Ana, CA 92705
 Phone: (949) 250-0488
 Email: victimassistance@CSPinc.org
 Website: www.cspinc.org

Council on American-Islamic Relations,
 Southern California (CAIR)
 2180 W. Crescent Ave, Suite F
 Anaheim, CA 92801
 Phone: (714) 776-1847
 Email: socal@cair.com
 Website: www.cair-california.org

Crime and Violence Prevention Center
 California Attorney General's Office
 Crime and Violence Prevention Center
 1300 I Street, Suite 1120
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: (916) 324-7863
 Email: CVPC@safestate.org
 Website: www.safestate.org

Fair Housing Council of Orange County
 201 South Broadway
 Santa Ana, CA 92701-5633
 Phone: (714) 569-0823
 Email: info@fairhousingoc.com
 Website: www.fairhousingoc.com

Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Victim Assistance Program
 901 W. Civic Center Drive Ste. 330
 Santa Ana, CA 92703
 Phone: (714) 542-8825
 Website: www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/victimassist/home.htm

Japanese American Citizens League
 (Pacific South West Chapter)
 244 S. San Pedro Ste 406
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
 Phone: (213) 626-4471
 Email: psw@jacl.org
 Website: www.jalc.org

NAACP of Orange County
 PO Box 3141
 Santa Ana, CA 92703
 Phone: (714) 543-3637
 Email: naacpla@sbcglobal.net
 Website: www.naacp.org

National Conference for Community
 and Justice (NCCJ)
 444 West Ocean Blvd Ste 940
 Long Beach, CA 90802
 Phone: (562) 435-8184
 Email: longbeach@nccj.org
 Website: www.nccjlongbeach.org

OC Asian and Pacific Islander Community
 Alliance (OCAPICA)
 12900 Garden Grove Blvd, Suite 214A
 Garden Grove, CA 92843
 Phone: (714) 636-9095
 Email: ocapica@ocapica.org
 Website: www.ocapica.org

Office of the Orange County District Attorney
 401 Civic Center Dr W
 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4515
 Phone: (714) 834-3600
 Website: www.orangecountyda.com

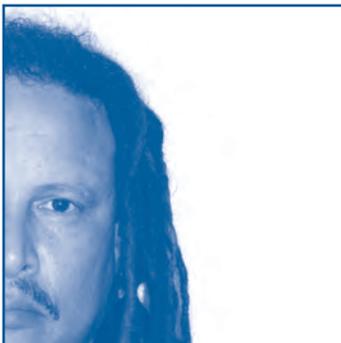
Office of Victims Services
 California Attorney General's Office
 PO Box 944255
 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
 Phone: (877) 433-9069 Toll Free
 (800) 952-5225 Public Inquiries
 Email: victimservices@doj.ca.gov
 Website: www.ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm

Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians
 and Gays (PFLAG)
 PO Box 28662
 Santa Ana, CA 92799-8662
 Phone: (714) 997-8047
 Email: pflagchery@aol.com
 Website: www.ocpflag.com

Sikh Council California
 65 Edenbrook
 Irvine, CA 92620
 Phone: (877) CAL-SIKH
 Email: nirinjan@khalsa.com
 Website: www.calsikhs.org

South Asian Network
 18173 S. Pioneer Blvd, Suite I
 Artesia, CA 90701
 Phone: (562) 403-0488
 Email: saninfo@southasiannetwork.org
 Website: www.southasiannetwork.org

U.S. Department of Justice – Office for
 Victims of Crime
 810 7th St. NW
 Washington, DC, 20531
 Phone: (800) 851-3420
 Email: <http://ovc.ncjrs.org/askovc>
 Website: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/



Orange County Board of Supervisors

Bill Campbell, Chair

Chris Norby, Vice Chair

Lou Correa, First District Supervisor

James Silva, Second District Supervisor

Tom Wilson, Fifth District Supervisor

Thomas Mauk, County Executive Officer



Orange County Human Relations Commissioners

Bill Wood, Chair

Becky Esparza, Vice Chair

Nadia Bettendorf

Robert Gorman

Ken Inouye

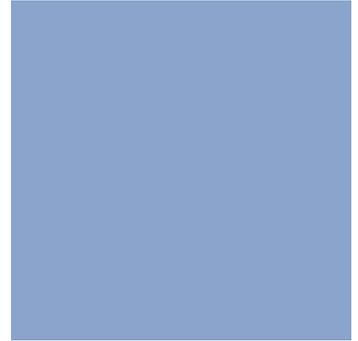
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Chief Dave Maggard

Felix Schwarz

Msgr. John Urell

Beckie Welty



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Tina Fernandez, Deputy Director

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Chris Edwards

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Peko Gomis

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Crystal Hollands

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Jennifer Jones

Maricela Juaregui

Alison Lehmann

Rigo Maldonado

Kathleen Mason

Edgar Medina

Rita Mendez

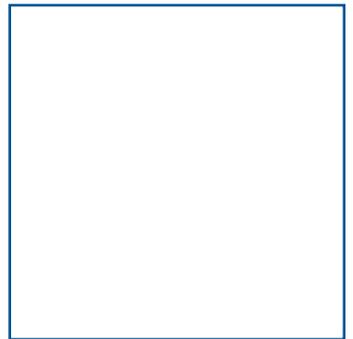
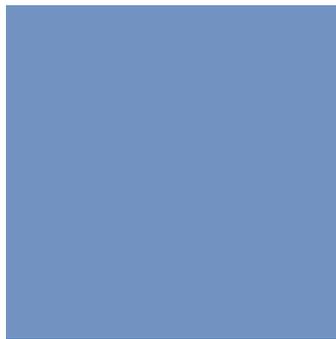
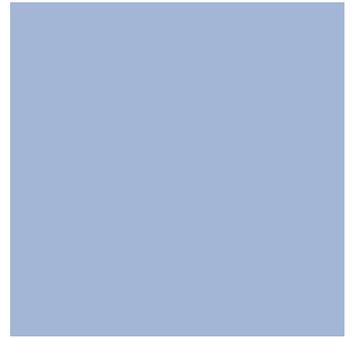
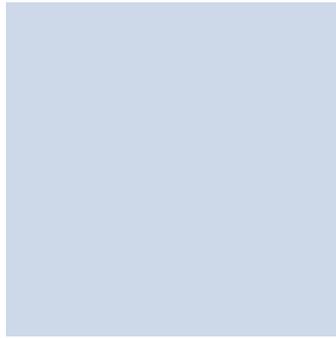
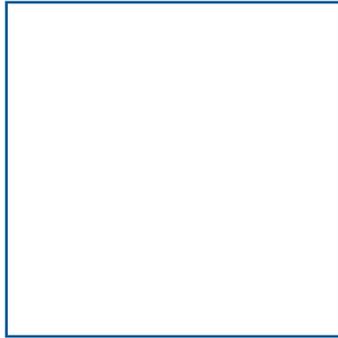
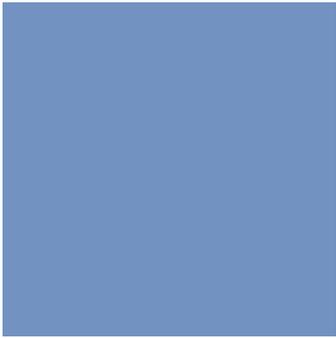
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Printing Donated by: Southern California Edison

OC Human Relations is committed to providing law enforcement training, hate crime presentations, and working collaboratively with other groups to create awareness about the impact of hate and to provide prevention and intervention projects such as forums, dialogues and trainings. To report a hate crime, if you are in need of assistance or to learn more about how you can help, call: 1-888-NO-2-HATE.

2005 Hate Crime and Incidents in Orange County

To obtain copies of this report for your organization, agency and/or business, please contact (714) 567-7470.

