

2006 Hate Crimes And Incidents



In Orange County



An annual publication of the Orange County Human Relations Commission

Preface

This document aims to represent the faces and efforts of people on the frontlines of hate crime prevention work in Orange County.

For the past 16 years, the Orange County Human Relations Commission has collected hate crime and incident data from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, community organizations, and victims. The data is then analyzed and compiled into an annual report, which is 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 frontlines of hate crime prevention work in Orange County. The numbers contained herein 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 2006 Hate Crime Report

- Hate crimes increased slightly from 97 in 2005 to 101 in 2006; but hate incidents declined substantially from 55 to 34 over the same period.
- There were 19 reported hate crimes against African-Americans in 2006, a slight increase from 2005 in which 17 were reported. Hate incidents rose from 5 in 2005 to 6 in 2006. African-Americans continue to be the most frequent target of hate in Orange County.
- Hate Crimes against people perceived to be Arab, Middle Eastern, or Muslim doubled from 4 reported in 2005 to 9 in 2006. there was also an escalation of hate incidents; from 6 reported in 2005 to 11 in 2006.
- The number of reported hate crimes against the Asian/Pacific Islander community rose from 2 in 2005 to 7 in 2006 with a light decrease in incidents - from 2 to 1 in 2006.
- The number of reported hate crimes targeting Jews rose from 12 in 2005 to 15 in 2006. However, there was a considerable decline in reported incidents, 20 in 2005 to 8 in 2006.
- The number of hate crimes against Latinos dipped slightly from 9 in 2005 to 8 in 2006; incidents fell from 5 in 2005 to 2 in 2006.
- Hate crimes targeting the gay/lesbian community dropped from 16 in 2005 to 13 in 2006 and reported incidents dropped from 4 to 1.



2006 Hate Crimes & Incidents

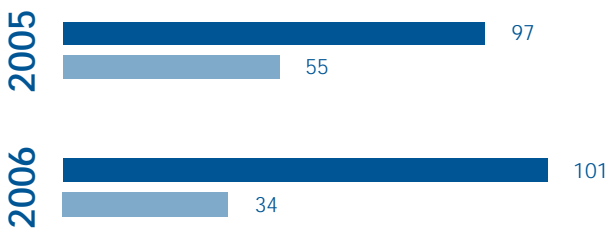


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Methodology

This report provides a statistical overview of available information on hate crimes and incidents that occurred in Orange County during 2006. It is important to note that it only represents reported hate crimes and incidents. There are a number of factors, elaborated on below, that lead 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 crosschecked 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 actively promotes awareness around the importance of documenting hate crimes and incidents may report greater numbers than another community. However this does not necessary 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 will not be in another. Other factors that might lead to underreporting 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, 2005 data is presented along with 2006 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 believes that the inclusion of hate incidents sheds 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 Motivation

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.

JANUARY
A Year In HATE
2006

A student was suspended for posting threats and racial slurs on Myspace.com.

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 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 hate crimes but also set standards for societal behavior. This 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 increasing negative attitudes toward Immigrants – both legal and undocumented – that took place in the mid-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 ongoing controversy regarding same-sex marriage may have contributed to this increase.
- 2005 A doubling of hate crimes and incidents targeting Latinos may be connected to the emotional debate over immigration.

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.

FEBRUARY A Year In HATE 2006

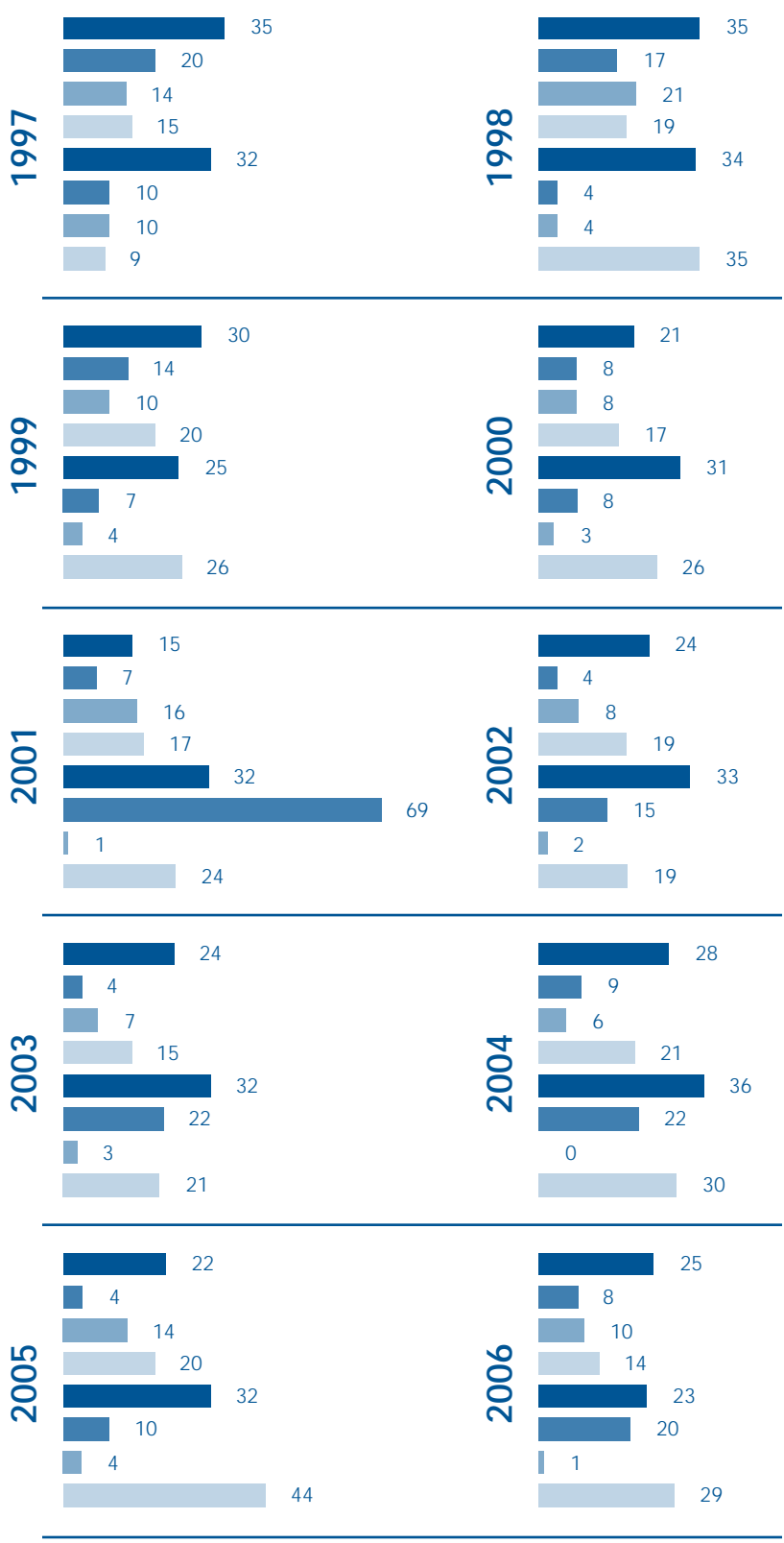
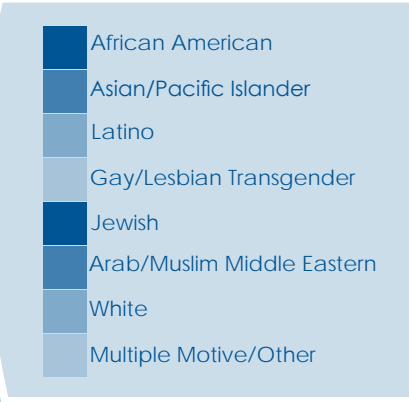
A man was walking down a residential street and was approached by another man and told "You're not allowed to come down this street because you're black." Upon his return he was approached again by the same man and told "Didn't I tell your nigger-ass not to come down this street?"

Targets And Trends

MARCH A Year In HATE 2006

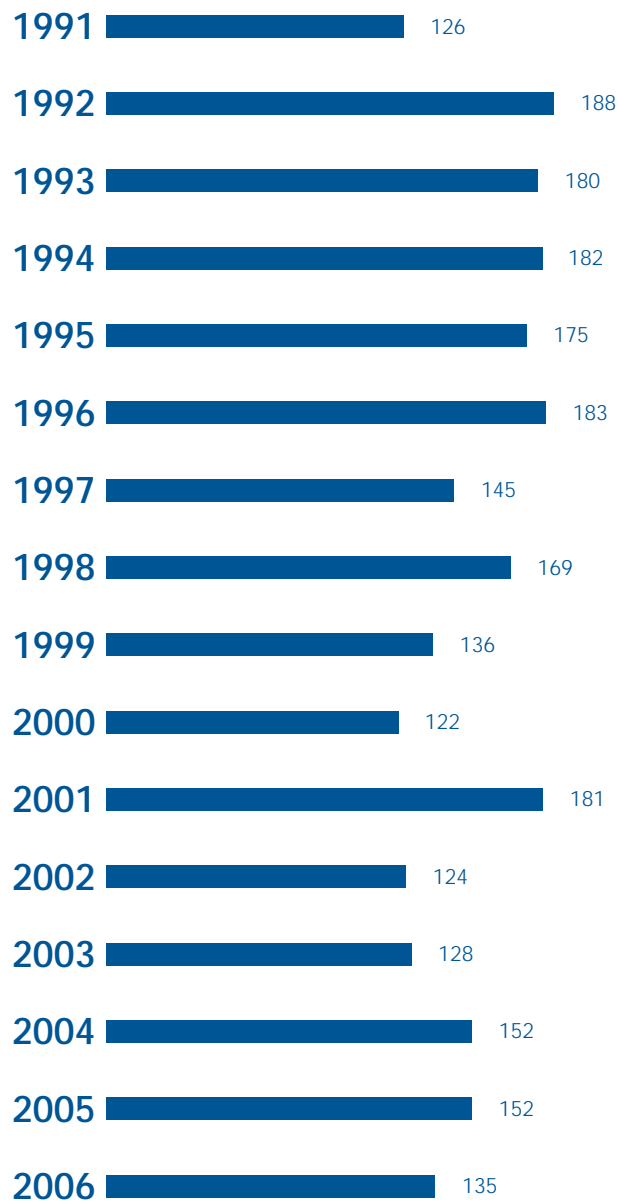
On two different occasions two men used a cell phone video camera to record the assault of two persons with disabilities.

Targets and Trends of Hate Crimes/Incidents From 1992-2006



Targets And Trends, Continued

Hate Crimes/Incidents Numbers by Year 1991-2006



APRIL A Year In **HATE** 2006

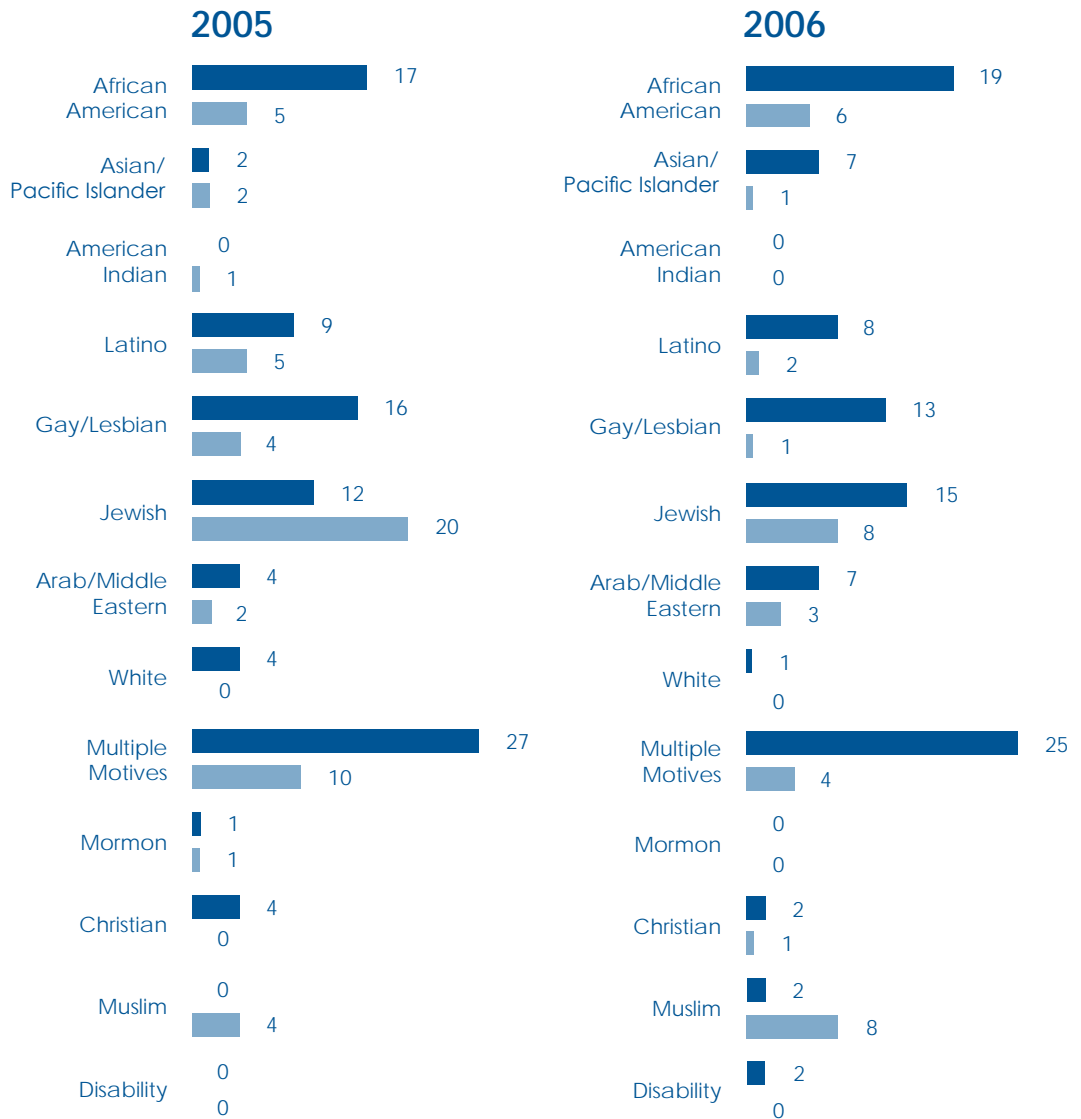
A man and a woman found their mobile home ransacked and the walls vandalized in pen with numerous racial slurs such as "go back to Asia gooks" and "fuck chinks."

Targets of Hate 2006

MAY A Year In HATE 2006

The driver's side window of a man's car was smashed and the words "GO BAK TO IRAK" were spray painted on the door of his car. The man is from India, not Iraq.

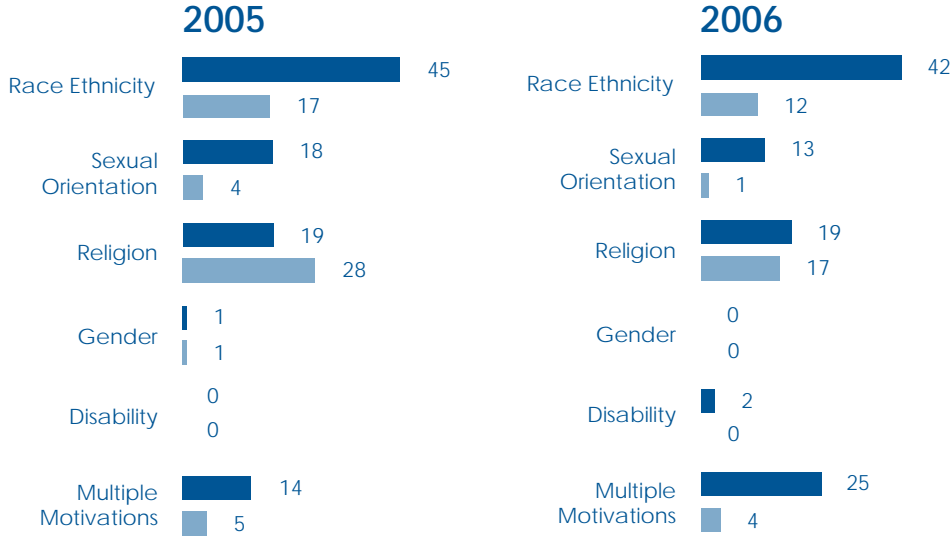
- Despite their numerically small population in Orange County, African-Americans again reported the highest number of hate crimes in 2006. The combined total of 25 crimes and incidents was slightly higher than was reported in 2005.
- Despite concerns of under-reporting, Gays and Lesbians continue to be amongst the most targeted groups (14 in 2006) in Orange County.
- Anti-Jewish hate crimes and incidents were a reported 23 – the lowest number since 1992.
- A decrease of reported hate crimes and incidents against Latinos (from 14 to 10) is noted despite continuing anti-immigrant sentiments. However, the controversy may cause under reporting in this community.
- Hate crimes and incidents targeting the Muslim/Arab/Middle Eastern population has doubled in the last year (from 10 to 20) which may be in part due to the conflict in Iraq.
- Also noteworthy is the marked increase in hate crimes targeting the Asian/Pacific Islander community which recorded 4 in 2005, compared to 8 in 2006.



Hate By The Numbers 2006

Hate Crimes/Incidents by (Bias) Motivation

There was a significant decrease in hate crimes focused on sexual orientation and religion, but an overall reduction in hate incidents in this category. There were 2 reported hate crimes against persons with disabilities; the first reported in several years.

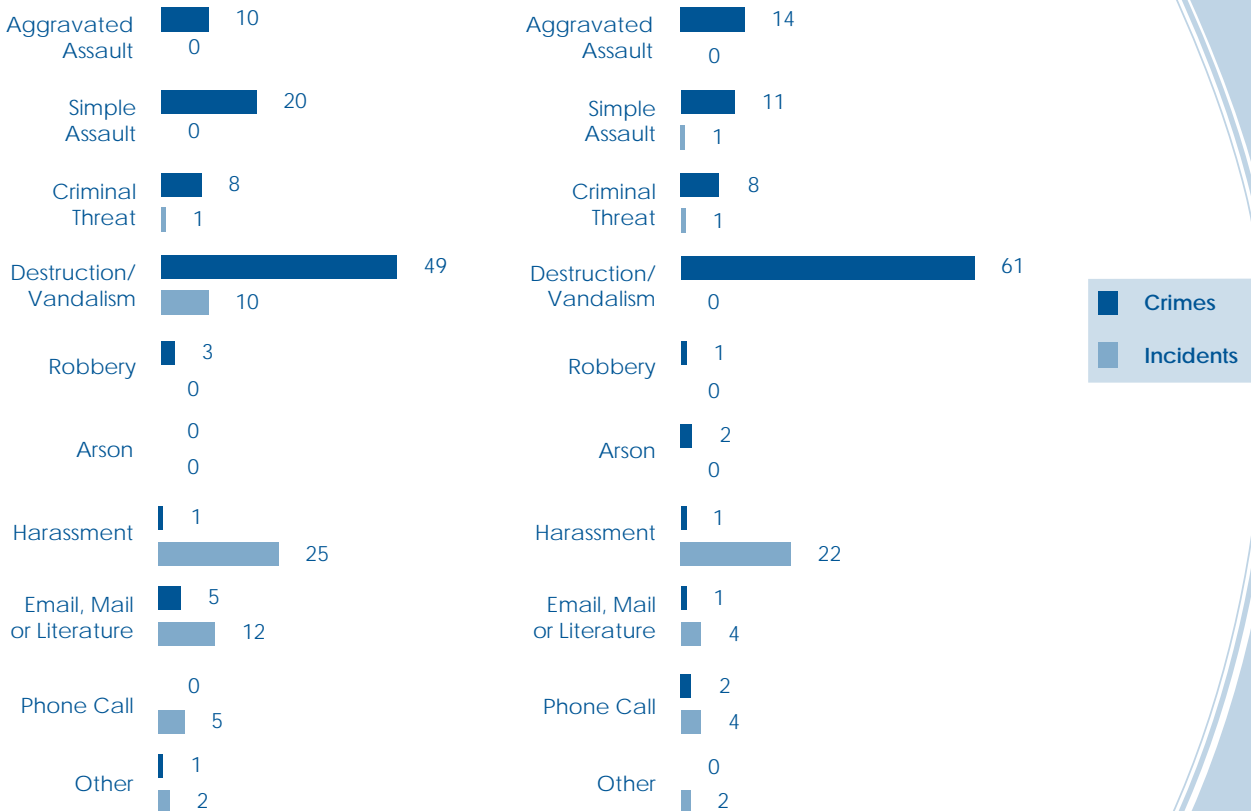


JUNE A Year In HATE 2006

A gay man was kicked and punched in a park by three men. He was also threatened with a butcher knife and told "we're going to keep fags like you out of our city and park."

Hate Crimes/Incidents by Type of Offense

Reported crimes of aggravated assault and destruction and vandalism increased significantly. However, there was a general decline in incidents.



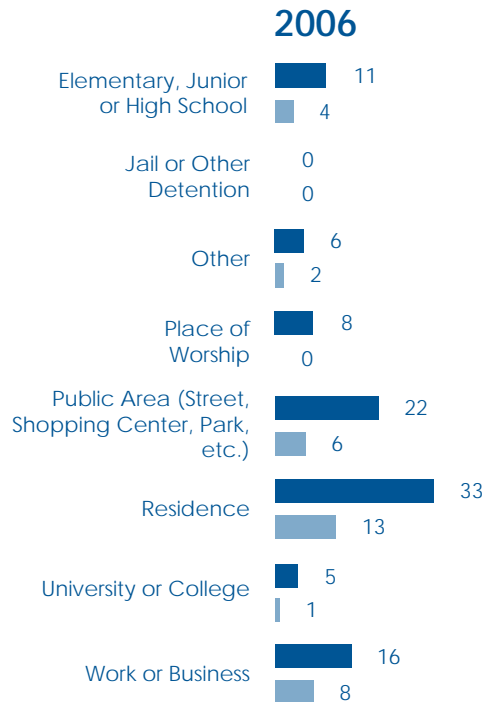
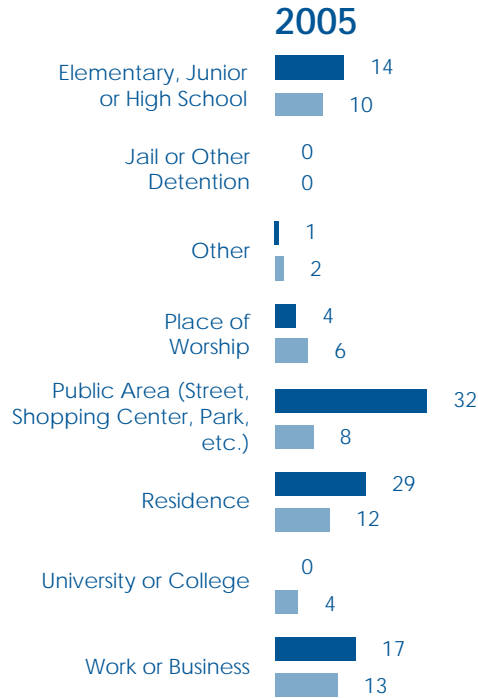
Hate By The Numbers 2006

Hate Crimes/Incidents by Location

2006 saw a decrease of reported crimes and incidents in schools, public areas, and businesses with slight increases in residences and colleges or universities.

JULY
A Year In HATE
2006

Two women were confronted by a man who said, "You look like boys. You must be lesbians! Bitches! Fucking dykes!" One of the women told him to show some manners. He repeated his anti-gay slurs and punched her face, throat, and chest knocking her down. The second woman tried to protect her friend, but was hit several times, thrown into a garage door and kicked.

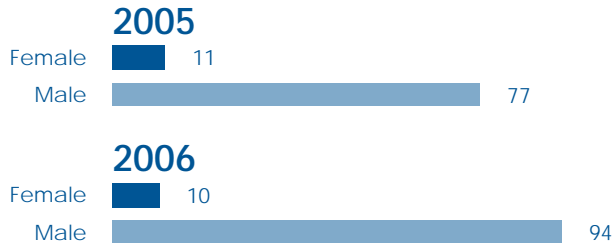


■ Crimes
 ■ Incidents

Perpetrators of Hate

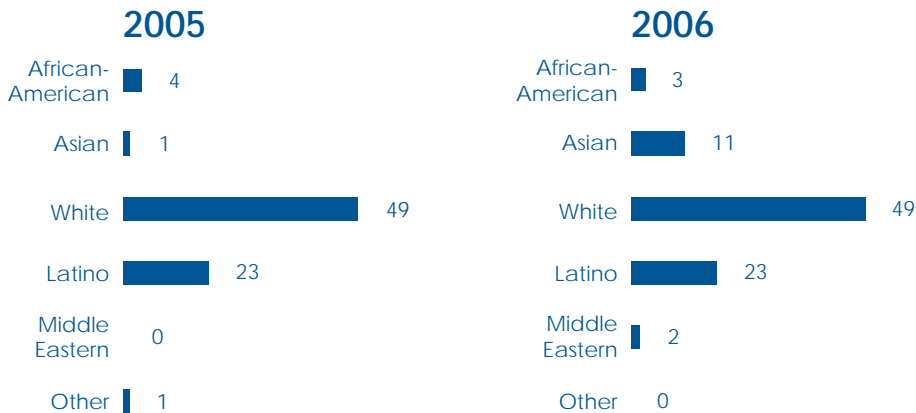
Known Perpetrators by Gender

National statistics and studies show the overwhelming number of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by males. While it is difficult to assume trends, because of the large number of "unknowns", the number of female perpetrators remained virtually the same in 2006 (10) as it did in 2005 (11).



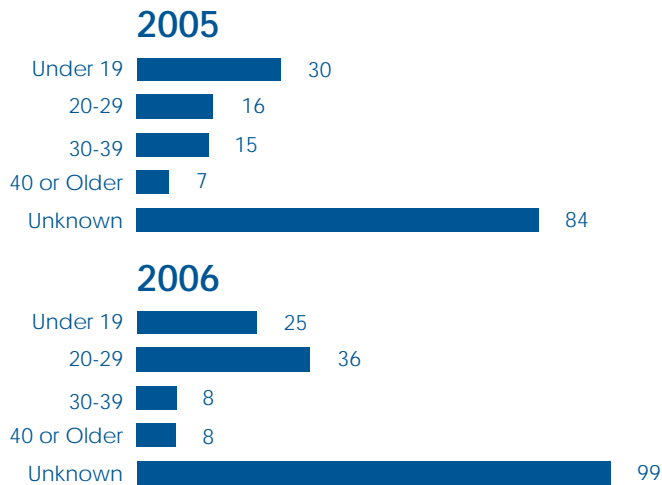
Known Perpetrators by Ethnicity

While the majority of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by Whites, this past year showed a dramatic increase in the number of Asian suspects. The number reported this year, 11, is the highest ever for Orange County.



Known Perpetrators by Age Group

The age breakdown of the 2006 known 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.



AUGUST
A Year In **HATE**
2006

A man was walking from the airport when two men drove by in a car and yelled, "What's up fucking nip." The man walked away, but the two men drove around the block and confronted the man one more time and chased him with a golf club and attempted to hit him. They called him "nigger" and "nip" throughout the assault.

A Message from Law Enforcement

SEPTEMBER
A Year In **HATE**
2006

A Muslim man reported his neighbor for harassing him and for spitting on his wife and 7 year-old son. The neighbor has claimed he "hates Muslims."

On behalf of the Orange County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association I am pleased to acknowledge the fine work of the Orange County Human Relations Commission, a key community partner in assisting law enforcement agencies with the tracking, collecting, and dissemination of information relative to hate crimes and hate incidents within Orange County. One of the best examples of this is the Commission's annual Hate Crime Report for Orange County, a valuable yardstick that law enforcement administrators utilize to measure these events throughout the County. The data is routinely used to educate law enforcement personnel and community members. Additionally, the report aids the Commission in assisting agencies to track hate crime trends and to shape hate crime policy and procedure for police agencies.

As a member of the Commission for the past two years, I have seen first hand the collaboration with law enforcement that has helped to develop a response that serves the diverse needs of hate crime victims, as well as participating in an effort to implement prevention programs aimed at curbing the number of hate crimes and hate incidents occurring in our communities.

Although hate crimes and incidents are often viewed as offenses against the individual victim, the crime is also against the victim's racial, ethnic, religious, sexual orientation, gender, or disability group as a whole.

It is vital that both law enforcement and victim support groups work together with segments of this larger community when hate crimes occur to help reduce fears, stem retaliation, help prevent additional hate crimes/incidents and encourage all victimized individuals to step forward and report those crimes.

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

Sincerely,

Chief David L. Maggard, Jr.
President



Report By the Orange County District Attorney

A hate crime against one individual strikes at the very core of our society. As District Attorney, it is my goal to prevent and vigorously prosecute these heinous and violent criminal 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 2006 that were prosecuted by my office:

- A 37 year old Hispanic man was convicted by a jury of felony hate crimes for his knife attack on a black victim in Santa Ana and sentenced to 10 years in prison.
- A 28 year old man was sentenced to 13 years in state prison after being convicted of screaming racial epithets and attacking a black bar patron with a box cutter.
- A 22 year old man was convicted of felony hate crimes and sentenced to state prison after he attacked a gay man in a park, made anti-gay threats, and robbed the victim.

Tony Rackauckas
Orange County District Attorney

The following is a summary of the hate crime cases referred to the Orange County District Attorney's Office in the year 2006:

- Sixteen cases of suspected hate crimes were referred to our office for review.
- Fourteen 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, 2006, 91% of the filed hate crime cases that were completed in court resulted in hate crime convictions.

OCTOBER
A Year In **HATE**
2006

A local university reports several instances of a swastika drawn or painted in different locations around campus.

Summary of Hate Crime Cases in the Year 2006

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 not to cloud 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 of Victims of Crime)

NOVEMBER
A Year In HATE
2006

A white man was assaulted by 3 African American men. The men hit and kicked him while yelling "you fucking honkey" and "fuck the whites."

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 help to clear up popular misperceptions.

Hate Crime Resources -

OC Human Relations works to create awareness of hate crimes and support services in Orange County. We publish a brochure entitled "Hate Crimes: A Guide for Victims", as well as 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 18 years, OC Human Relations BRIDGE'S 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 county-wide "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 schools.

Dispute Resolution Program -

Through its Dispute Resolution Program, the OC Human Relations 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 dialogue, the Dispute Resolution Program team can bring the parties to a hate incident together to foster understanding, respect, mutual acceptance and peaceful co-existence.

DECEMBER
A Year In **HATE**
2006

A man entered a local store and called the owner a "Stupid Kike" and said "Why didn't you die in the Holocaust?" He vandalized the store and then left.

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 2006, experts addressed the topics: "Hate in Our Backyard", "Hate Crime Laws: The Nuts and Bolts", "Hate Crimes and Incidents in Orange County" and "Hate Crimes Against Individuals With Disabilities."

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.



**ORANGE COUNTY
HATE CRIME
NETWORK**

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 developing resources for victims of hate.

In 2006, through the work of this collaborative, 30 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 \$2,145.00 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 2006, the Committee was active consulting with schools and conducting presentations on bias related incidents and hate crimes in local schools for students, educators and other school administrators.

Agencies Providing Data

City Police Departments

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

Orange County Sheriff's Department Representing

Aliso Viejo
Dana Point
Laguna Hills
Laguna Niguel
Laguna Woods
Lake Forest
Mission Viejo
Rancho Santa Margarita
San Juan Capistrano
Stanton
Villa Park

Orange County Organizations

Anti-Defamation League
Orange County Human Relations Commission
The Center, Orange County
Orange County District Attorney's Office
Orange County Asian Pacific Islander Community Alliance
Council on American Islamic Relations
PFLAG, Orange County

Universities and College

California State University, Fullerton
University of California, Irvine
Chapman University
Irvine Valley College

Hate Crime Resources

ACLU of Southern California, Orange County 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 210, 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

Community Assistance Programs, Victim Assistance (CSP)
1821 E. Dyer Rd, Suite 200, Santa Ana, CA 92705
Phone: (949) 975-0244
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

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

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

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

Parents, Families & 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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice – Office for Victims of Crime
810 7th St. NW, Washington, DC, 20531
Phone: 1-800-851-3420
Emailform:<http://ovc.ncjrs.org/askovc>
Website: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/

Sikh Council California
65 Edenbrook, Irvine, CA 92620
Phone: 1-877-CALSIKH
Email: nirinjan@khalsa.com
Website: www.calsikhs.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.org

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

Dayle McIntosh Center
13272 Garden Grove Blvd.
Garden Grove, CA 92843
(714) 621-3300
Website: www.daylemc.org

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1300 S. Grand Ave Bldg. B Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714).567.7470 FAX (714).567.7474
www.ochumanrelations.org



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.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Graphic Design: Charles Hale
Graphic Design: Jessica Fagan
Photography: Theresa Borowski
Art Direction: Herb Proske
and the Art Institute of California - Orange County

Printing Donated By: Southern California Edison



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2006 Hate Crimes And Incidents in Orange County

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Design services for this report were donated by the faculty and staff of The Art Institute of California-Orange County.