

HATE CRIME VICTIM RESPONSE

If you believe you are the victim (or witness) of a hate crime or hate incident:

- If it is an emergency, dial 911 immediately
- Contact your local Police Department or Sheriff's Office immediately
- Obtain medical attention, if needed
- Document any details about the incident which may be helpful to responding law enforcement
- Maintain any physical evidence like graffiti, broken objects, photographs of the suspect(s) and their vehicles, etc. and alert officers to it
- Obtain the name(s) and contact information of any other victims and witnesses

If you are unsure whether you are the victim or witness of a hate crime or a hate incident, contact law enforcement professionals who will assist you in making that determination.

COMBAT HATE IN THE COMMUNITY

Understand the problem. All stakeholders can work together to understand the local problem so solutions can be developed.

Speak out and raise awareness. Publicly condemn hate and intolerance and ask public officials to do the same.

Foster law enforcement-community partnerships. Strong law enforcement-community partnerships can be highly effective at preventing and properly responding to hate crimes.

Human Relations Commissions can promote community understanding, provide support to victims, and work to prevent future hate crimes and incidents. They can also educate law enforcement and the public about hate crimes and incidents, track trends, and advocate for policy changes.

HATE CRIME VICTIM RESOURCES

In an emergency, dial 911

Dixon Police Department (non-emergency)
707-678-7080
dixonpoliceca.gov/hatecrimes

211 Bay Area
dial 211
211bayarea.org/counties/solano-county/

CA vs Hate
833-866-4283
stophate.calcivilrights.ca.gov/s/

CA Victims of Crime Resource Center
800-842-8467
1800VICTIMS@pacific.edu

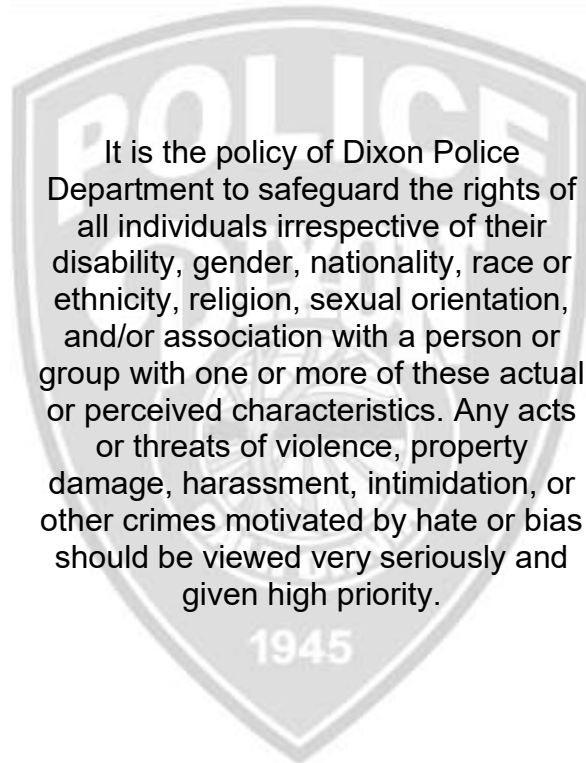
CA Victim Compensation Board
800-777-9229
info@victims.ca.gov

Solano County District Attorney's Office
Victim Witness Unit
707-784-6844
dacva@solanocounty.gov

Solano County District Attorney's Office
707-784-6800

California Attorney General's Office
Victim Services Unit
877-433-9069
oag.ca.gov/hatecrimes

California Attorney General's Office
800-884-1684 or 800-700-2320 (TTY)
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess/



It is the policy of Dixon Police Department to safeguard the rights of all individuals irrespective of their disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and/or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. Any acts or threats of violence, property damage, harassment, intimidation, or other crimes motivated by hate or bias should be viewed very seriously and given high priority.

Hate Crimes and Incidents



DIXON POLICE DEPARTMENT

201 West A Street
Dixon, CA 95620
(707) 678-7070
www.dixonpoliceca.gov

How to Report Hate Crimes and Incidents and Get Help

HATE CRIMES

A **hate crime** is a misdemeanor or felony criminal act committed against a person, group, or property that is motivated by hatred or intentional bias against the victim's real or perceived protected identity characteristic. A perceived protected identity characteristic includes being regarded as, perceived as, or treated as having the protected characteristic, regardless of whether the perception is accurate. You may be a victim of a hate crime if you have been targeted because of your actual or perceived:

- Physical or mental disability,
- Gender, which means sex, and includes gender identity and gender expression,
- Nationality,
- Race or ethnicity,
- Religion,
- Sexual orientation, or
- Association with a person or group with one or more of these "actual" or "perceived" characteristics.
- Under civil law, there are additional protected identity characteristics not included here.

A victim includes, but is not limited to, a person, family, group, community center, educational facility, entity, office, meeting hall, place of worship, private institution, public agency, library, or other victim or intended victim of the offense.

HATE INCIDENTS

A **hate incident** is an action or behavior motivated by hate or intentional bias toward a protected group that does not rise to the level of a crime. Freedom of speech under the U.S. and California Constitutions allows hateful rhetoric as long as it does not interfere with the civil rights of others. You should report hate incidents to your local law enforcement agency. If a hate incident escalates to threats or criminal activity against a person or property, then it could be classified as a hate crime. You may also be entitled to civil relief if you are exposed to a hate incident.

Examples of hate incidents include:

- Name-calling, insults, slurs, derogatory comments, and epithets lodged at a protected group that do not threaten violence
- Displaying hateful materials on one's own real property that do not threaten violence
- Wearing clothing with a hateful message that does not threaten violence
- Distribution of materials with hateful messages in public places that do not threaten violence

Signs that a crime was motivated by hate or bias may include:

- The offender chose the victim or property because they belonged to a protected group, e.g., a certain religion, race, or gender.
- The offender made written or verbal comments showing prejudice, e.g., slurs, symbols.
- The crime happened at a location that is significant for the victim's protected group, e.g., a house of worship, a community center, a parade, or a cultural celebration.
- The crime happened on a date that is significant for the victim's protected group, e.g., a religious holiday, a cultural holiday such as Chinese New Year or Pride celebrations, or an anniversary date.
- There is organized hate activity in the area.

INFORMATION FOR HATE CRIME VICTIMS

The California Victims' Bill of Rights (Cal. Const., art I, § 28), known as Marsy's Law, and the Penal Code give you important legal rights in a criminal case when you are the victim of a hate crime. Victims of hate crimes and hate incidents may also be entitled to civil remedies through the civil courts under the Ralph Civil Rights Act (Civ. Code, § 51.7), and the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act (Civ. Code, § 52.1).

- **The right to payment for your losses.** In a criminal case, you can seek and secure restitution to pay for your property losses, medical expenses, including reimbursement for the reasonable costs of counseling, lost wages, and other losses. In a civil case, the court may also grant an order to reimburse you for actual losses, in addition to non-economic losses, such as emotional distress. A civil court may order the person who harmed you; the defendant, to pay you exemplary or punitive damages, to pay your attorneys' fees if you hired a lawyer to help with your civil case, and/or to pay you \$25,000 for violating your civil rights.
- **The right to share your story.** In a criminal case, you can tell the court how the crime impacted your life before the defendant is sentenced.
- **The right to information about the criminal case.** You are entitled to receive specific information about the criminal case from the prosecutor, including but not limited to the following information: (1) the arrest of the defendant; (2) the charges filed; (3) the conviction, sentencing, and/or incarceration of the defendant; and, if applicable, (4) the scheduled release date of the defendant. You may also request to receive reasonable notice of public proceedings and parole or other post-conviction release proceedings.

- **The right to get help from the court for safety.** The court can issue orders that could help you, such as a criminal or civil protective or restraining order to protect you, your known immediate family, or your domestic partner from further acts of violence, threats, stalking, or harassment by the defendant, including an order to keep the defendant away from you.

- **The right to privacy regarding your immigration status.** If you are a victim or witness to a hate crime, law enforcement may not detain you for any actual or suspected immigration violation, or report you to federal immigration authorities, unless you are charged with or convicted of committing certain crimes under state law. California law prohibits law enforcement authorities from asking individuals, including those who are reporting or are victims of potential crimes, about their immigration status. However, individuals seeking to obtain a U visa (Visa for a crime victim) or a T visa (Visa for a human trafficking victim), may wish to provide information about their immigration status to law enforcement authorities to be certified for a U visa or T visa.

