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Responding to Hate Crimes:

*A Police Officer's Guide to
Investigation and Prevention*



We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Article I
Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of

filed for
Hate crimes
event



Department of Justice

United States Attorney
Central District of California

(213) 894-4600

1200 United States Courthouse
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Thank you for
the First Lady

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
COVER PAGE**

FROM: ALEJANDRO N. MAYORKAS, United States Attorney
ORGANIZATION: UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
OFFICE/FAX NO. (213) 894-4600/(213) 894-2535
TO: ANN O'LEARY
ORGANIZATION: OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY
OFFICE/FAX NO. (202) 456-2878
DATE: 11/5/99
NUMBER OF PAGES (2) INCLUDING COVER SHEET

CONTENTS:

NOTE: If you do not receive the total number of pages indicated, please call the sending individual listed above.

Candidates for White House Round Table Discussion

- ✓1. David Lehrer
Executive Director
Anti-Defamation League
(310) 310-446-8000
Alt: Sue Stengel

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- ✓2. Stewart Kwoh
Executive Director
Asian Pacific American Legal Center
(213) 748-2022

Note: The Legal Center is currently representing the Iletto family.

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- ✓3. Jeffrey Rouss
Executive Vice President
Jewish Community Centers of Greater Los Angeles
(323) 761-8761 x2222
Note: Rouss has been the spokesperson for the North
re the shooting.

7.  4. Joe Hicks
Executive Director
City of Los Angeles Human Relations Commission
(213) 485-4495

Many markets

5. (1) Rev. Cecil Murray
First AME Church
(813) 735-1251
723 7874

7pm. value of
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value
winning

Wellington
Kerry
+ Tessa

6. Sheriff Lee Baca
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office
(323) 526-5000
Alt: Commander Lee Kramer
Liaison for Hate Crimes
(323) 526-5110

New. Trust

China not too - ~~too~~ much

- ✓. Dean Hansell *W. Hansell*
LAPD Police Commissioner
Chair, LAPD Hate Crimes Task Force
(213) 955-7331

Mason

- ✓8. Angela Oh, Esq.
Member: White House Special Commission On Race
(310) 373-9018

Glenn Thomas

Col State Univ

Abendkater
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Sgt.

- # 9. Rabbi Abraham Cooper
Simon Wiesenthal Center
(310) 772-2449
Alt: Rabbi Marvin Hier
- 7 10. Connie Rice
English, Munger & Rice
(213) 615-1660
11. John Mack
President, Urban League
(213) 299-9660
12. Louis Verdugo
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
(213) 897-2177
- 7 13. Reva Trevino
County of Los Angeles
Commission of Human Relations
(213) 974-7626
- 7 14. Ron Wakabayashi
Executive Director
County of Los Angeles
Commission of Human Relations
(213) 974-7601

*Theresa Pugh
the man
and some other*

*Gary
Lester
AF-AM
Jude*



Melodie E. Greene

11/03/99 01:47:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Hate Crimes event

11:00 work call

2 757 2100

X 4129

Rachel Reddington with Intergovernmental Affairs at 66481

Marty Hoffman with Leg Affairs at 66650

I haven't called either of them but definitely will if you need me too

see
↑
home

event address

North Valley Town Center

16601 Tennyson St.

Grass Valley, CA

91344

~~66650~~

Community Outreach

Q1A3

655 71

group - 25

front - 12

leg Affairs - 2

IBA -

Jeff Dulin



U. S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
Central District of California*

(213) 894-4600

*1200 United States Courthouse
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012*

November 2, 1999

By FacsimileMs. Ann O'Leary
Office of the First LadyRe: Anticipated November 5, 1999 Los Angeles
Roundtable on Hate Crimes

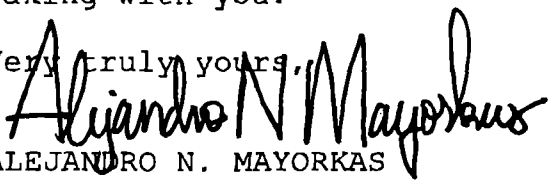
Dear Ms. O'Leary:

In accordance with our earlier telephone conversation, I have attached a list of additional civil rights leaders and a list of victims of hate crimes whom you may wish to be audience members at Friday's roundtable.

Throughout tomorrow morning I will be available by pager. My pager number is: (800) 396-8457. I will be in my office by mid-afternoon.

I look forward to speaking with you.

Very truly yours,


ALEJANDRO N. MAYORKAS
United States Attorney

Attachments

HATE CRIMES BACKGROUND

Background

- The President first supported the Hate Crimes Prevention Act at the White House Conference on Hate Crimes in November 1997.
- This session the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA) was introduced in the Senate by Senators Kennedy, Specter, Wyden, Schumer and Gordon Smith. It was introduced in the House by Congressmen Conyers and Morella.
- HCPA amends current law primarily in two areas: (1) removing needless jurisdictional requirements and (2) adding protections for hate crimes based on sexual orientation, disability, and gender.

Jurisdictional changes: Current law now limits prosecutions to situations where the victim is targeted because he is engaging in certain specified federally protected activities, such as serving on a jury, voting, or attending a public school. U.S. Attorneys have encountered difficulties in a number of prosecutions because of these limitations. In fact, there was only federal jurisdiction in one particularly egregious case because a pinball machine was on the premises. HCPA would remove “the federally protected activity” requirement.

Legislative Background

- The House has not acted. Both Kennedy’s bill and Senator Hatch’s bill were included in the CJS Appropriations bill. Senator Hatch’s bill is a weaker version of our bill and, basically, provides assistance to state prosecutions of hate crimes and provides for a study of the problem of hate crimes. The understanding was that Hatch and Kennedy would try to work something out and present it to the conference.
- There were extensive discussions between Hatch and Kennedy after CJS passed the Senate. At one point, Hatch appeared willing to accept most of Kennedy’s bill, including strengthening the existing provisions on race and religion and expanding the law to include sexual orientation. However, Hatch was not willing to cover gender and disability on the grounds that these cases are too hard to define and we need more study. There were also some disagreements as to how to ensure that federal jurisdiction would be exercised in appropriate cases.
- On the evening of October 18, the Conference stripped out both Kennedy and Hatch’s versions of the bill.
- Thereafter, the President vetoed the CJS bill and cited the failure to include hate crimes as part of the bill as one of the reasons for the veto.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act: Background And Supporting Information

July 1999

Purpose

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 would strengthen the existing federal hate crimes law in the following ways:

- It would expand the situations when the Department of Justice can prosecute defendants for violent crimes based on race, color, religion or national origin.
- It would authorize the Department of Justice to prosecute individuals who commit violent crimes against others because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Current federal law does not cover these cases at all.

Strengthening The Law Against Race And Religion-Based Crimes

Current law now limits prosecutions to situations where the victim is targeted because he is engaging in certain specified federally protected activities, such as serving on a jury, traveling on an interstate highway, or attending a public school. U.S. Attorneys have encountered difficulties in a number of prosecutions because of these limitations. The Act would broaden the statute and cover all violent crimes motivated by racial or religious hatred.

Extending The Act To Cover Sexual Orientation, Gender And Disability

The amended Act would cover sexual-orientation-based, gender-based and disability-based hate crimes where these crimes are motivated by discriminatory motives, that is, where it can be established that the defendant acted, at least in part, because of prejudice toward one of these groups, and where there is sufficient connection with interstate commerce. Motivation for the crime is a matter for the jury to determine. As is the case for every element of a criminal offense, prosecutors would have to prove motivation beyond a reasonable doubt.

Over forty states have hate crimes statutes. However, only 21 cover sexual orientation, 22 cover gender, and 21 cover disability. Extending the federal law would allow state and local authorities to take advantage of federal investigative resources and personnel in bringing cases based on state law. It would also allow state and local authorities to be authorized by the Department of Justice to bring cases based on federal law.

Even in states which have broad hate crimes statutes, the higher penalties available under the federal statute, the complexity of the investigation, the procedural advantages of a federal prosecution, or the failure of a state prosecution may mean that a federal prosecution is warranted.

Gender-based cases covered by the expanded Act may overlap with coverage of current state laws against violent crimes. However, the federal Act would apply only where there is additional evidence of animus

based on gender. The Act would generally not be used when state laws provide severe penalties, as in the case of rape. The more frequent use would be in cases of violent attacks against women where there is clear evidence of gender bias but state laws do not provide sufficient penalties. In addition, federal jurisdiction would also allow federal authorities to assist states in bringing their own case.

Federal And State Cooperation

State and local authorities bring the overwhelming majority of prosecutions of persons who commit violent acts toward racial and other minorities, and they would continue to do so under the Act. Federal jurisdiction functions as a backstop for state enforcement in order to ensure that justice is done in every case.

Federal jurisdiction allows the states to take advantage of Department of Justice resources and personnel, even if the state authorities ultimately bring the case based on state law. It also allows state and local authorities to bring a criminal case based on federal law after authorization by the Department of Justice.

Federal prosecutions under an expanded hate crimes law would occur primarily in these situations:

- After consultation between federal and local authorities, there is a consensus that a federal prosecution will be more effective, e.g., because of higher penalties, procedural advantages or the complexity of the case.
- State prosecutors decline to act or the state prosecution does not achieve a just result, and the evidence warrants a subsequent federal prosecution.

Punishing Conduct

The Act would apply to an individual who “wilfully causes bodily injury to any persons or, through the use of fire, a firearm, or an explosive device, attempts to cause injury to any person...” It does not apply to name calling or verbal abuse even if it amounts to hate speech.

The Supreme Court, in Wisconsin v. Mitchell, held that Congress and the states may decide to impose a particular penalty on bias-inspired conduct if it goes beyond protected speech. Causing or attempting to cause bodily injury is clearly not protected speech.

HATE CRIMES: BACKGROUND

Purpose

** The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 would strengthen the existing federal hate crimes law in two ways. First, it would expand the situations when the Department of Justice can prosecute defendants for violent crimes based on race, color, religion or national origin. Second, the Act would authorize the Department of Justice to prosecute individuals who commit violent crimes against others because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Current federal law does not cover these cases at all.

** Current law now limits prosecutions to situations where the victim is targeted because he is engaging in certain specified federally protected activities, such as serving on a jury, voting, or attending a public school. U.S. Attorneys have encountered difficulties in a number of prosecutions because of these limitations. The Act would broaden the statute and cover all violent crimes motivated by racial or religious hatred.

** The amended Act would cover sexual-orientation-based, gender-based and disability-based hate crimes where these crimes are motivated by discriminatory motives, that is, where it can be established that the defendant acted, at least in part, because of prejudice toward one of these groups, and where there is sufficient connection with interstate commerce. Motivation for the crime is a matter for the jury to determine. As is the case for every element of a criminal offense, prosecutors would have to prove motivation beyond a reasonable doubt.

** Over forty states have hate crimes statutes. However, only 21 cover sexual orientation, 22 cover gender, and 21 cover disability. Extending the federal law would allow state and local authorities to take advantage of federal investigative resources and personnel in bringing cases based on state law.

** Gender-based cases covered by the expanded Act may overlap with coverage of current state laws against violent crimes. However, the federal Act would apply only where there is additional evidence of animus based on gender. The Act would generally not be used when state laws provide severe penalties, as in the case of rape. The more frequent use would be in cases of violent attacks against women where there is clear evidence of gender bias but state laws do not provide sufficient penalties. In addition, federal jurisdiction would also allow federal authorities to assist states in bringing their own case.

Federal and State Cooperation

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under the Act. Federal jurisdiction functions as a backstop for state enforcement in order to ensure that justice is done in every case.

** Federal prosecutions under an expanded hate crimes law would occur primarily in these situations:

1) After consultation between federal and local authorities, there is a consensus that a federal prosecution will be more effective, e.g., because of higher penalties, procedural advantages or the complexity of the case. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Justice and the National Association of District Attorneys provides guidance for cooperation in enforcement decisions.

2) State prosecutors decline to act or the state prosecution does not achieve a just result, and the evidence warrants a subsequent federal prosecution.

Statistics On Hate Crimes

October 1999

Approximately 60,000 hate crime incidents and 70,000 hate crime offenses have been reported in the United States since 1991. In 1998 alone, there were nearly 8,000 hate crime incidents reported -- nearly one hate crime every hour.

FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 1991-1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total ('91-'98)
Total Hate Crime Incidents Reported	4,558	6,623	7,587	5,932	7,947	8,759	8,049	7,755	57,210
Total Hate Crime Offenses Reported	4,755	8,106	8,987	7,262	9,895	10,706	9,861	9,235	68,807
Participating Agencies	2,771	6,181	6,865	7,356	9,584	11,354	11,211	10,461	----
Number of States, including D.C.	32	42	47	44	46	50	49	47	----
% of U.S. Population Agencies Represent	N/A	51	58	58	75	84	83	79	----

*Note: A single criminal incident can involve more than one offense because multiple offenses may be committed in an incident.

Motivations Of Offenses (%), 1991-1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total ('91-'98)
Racial Bias	62.3	62.5	64.4	61.0	62.4	63.2	59.8	58.0	61.7
Religious Bias	19.3	15.3	15.1	17.1	14.3	14.0	15.0	16.0	15.7
Sexual Orientation	8.9	11.7	11.1	10.9	12.8	11.7	13.9	15.6	12.1
Ethnicity/National Origin	9.5	10.4	9.4	10.9	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.0	10.3

Key Facts:

□ Nearly 60,000 Hate Crime Incidents Have Been Reported Since 1991.

According to the FBI, there have been nearly 60,000 hate crime incidents reported since 1991.

□ Nearly 60,000 Hate Crime Offenses Have Been Reported Since 1991.

According to the FBI, there have been nearly 60,000 hate crime offenses reported since 1991. Of the nearly 60,000 offenses, 62% were motivated by racial bias, 16% by religious bias, 12% by sexual-orientation bias, and 10% by ethnicity/national origin bias.

□ Nearly 8,000 Hate Crime Incidents Were Reported In 1998.

In 1998, the latest year for which FBI figures are available, nearly 8,000 hate crime incidents were reported – nearly one hate crime every hour of every day.

□ Nearly Two-Thirds Of Hate Crime Offenses Are Racially Motivated.

According to the FBI, nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of hate crime offenses reported since 1991 are motivated by racial bias.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports Hate Crime Statistics, FBI, U.S. Department of Justice, 1991-1998

WHCR
10/28/99

Momentum Building For Hate Crimes Prevention Act: Federal Hate Crimes Legislation Has Bipartisan Support

October 1999

"All Americans deserve protection from hate. Nothing is more important to our country's future than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice and violent bigotry. Congress can give power to such shared values by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In so doing, all Americans can be made more safe and secure."

--President Bill Clinton
March 5, 1999

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act was re-introduced in the Senate and House in March 1999. President Clinton first announced his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. The legislation would strengthen the ability of the Justice Department to prosecute hate crimes based on race, color, national origin, and religion and give the Department the power to prosecute certain hate crimes committed because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

U.S. And State Attorneys General Support Hate Crimes Prevention Act

Attorney General Janet Reno Said "I Urge Congress To Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act." Attorney General Janet Reno in a statement after Matthew Shepard's tragic death: *"Current federal law does not permit us to prosecute hate crimes based on an individual's gender, disability or sexual orientation. I urge Congress to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act this week, which would close the gap in the law."* [Statement of Attorney General Janet Reno on Hate Crimes Legislation (DOJ Press Release), 10/13/98 (emphasis added)]

Former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh Said "I Would Like To Express My Strong Support For The Passage Of...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act Of 1998." In a letter to Senate Judiciary Chairman Orrin Hatch, former Bush Administration Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said, *"I would like to express my strong support for the passage of Senate Bill No. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...From my experiences as a Governor, the Attorney General, and as a parent of a child with a disability, I can attest to the importance of this legislation...Please add my name to your list of supporters for the passage of this important legislation."* [Letter to The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, 9/29/98 (emphasis added)]

Twenty-Two State Attorneys General Said "We Strongly Urge Passage Of This Important Hate Crime Legislation." In a letter to Senate Judiciary chairman Orrin Hatch and ranking member Patrick Leahy, twenty-two members of the National Association of Attorneys General wrote: *"As state attorneys general, we are writing to express our enthusiastic support for the passage of Senate Bill No. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...The amendment to 18 U.S.C. Section 245 would provide invaluable tools for the United States Department of Justice and United States Attorneys to combat hate crimes effectively. Therefore, we strongly urge passage of this important hate crime legislation."* [Letter to The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch and The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, 3/5/98 (emphasis added)]

Momentum Building For Passage Of Federal Hate Crimes Legislation

Senator Arlen Specter "Hopeful" That Hate Crimes Legislation Will Be Included In Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill. Republican Sen. Arlen Specter said, "I believe this hate crimes legislation is very, very important. It had been included in the Senate appropriations bill on State, Commerce, and Justice. It's been dropped in conference, and I'm hopeful that it would be reinstated." [Statement at press conference, reported in the White House Bulletin, 10/27/99]

Senator Edward Kennedy Called Hate Crimes An "Attack On The Human Spirit." At a rally with Republicans, Democrats, and the parent of a hate crime victim, Sen. Kennedy said, "Hate crimes attack the human spirit. They send a poisonous message that the majority in this society can assault the minority. The strongest antidote to that unacceptable poison is for the majority to speak out strongly and insist that these flagrant acts of violent bigotry are unacceptable. That is why it is essential for hate crimes legislation to be endorsed by the nation, by communities at every level." [Statement at press conference, reported in the White House Bulletin, 10/27/99]

Senator Tom Daschle Said "It Is Critical For Us To Come Together" To Pass Hate Crimes Legislation. Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle said, "This is an issue that's too important for the back rooms of Congress. It's too important to be omitted. It's too important to say no to the millions of people looking for leadership in this country on an issue of this impact in our society. It is critical for us to come together as Republicans and as Democrats, as people in and out of politics, in a clear voice, a determined voice, to rid ourselves of the hatred and to do all that we can through legislation and through leadership to ensure that we make progress this year." [Statement at press conference, reported in the White House Bulletin, 10/27/99]

Senator Charles Schumer Said Hate Crimes Prevention Should Be In Appropriations Legislation. Sen. Charles Schumer said, "If there were real compassionate conservatism, then hate crimes [legislation] would be in the [Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill]. We cannot just talk about being compassionate and then say that it's okay to beat up someone...because of their race or their creed or their color or their sexual orientation." [Associated Press, 10/27/99]

Senator Ron Wyden Called Hate Crimes Legislation "A Measure Of Our Humanity." Sen. Ron Wyden said, "The hate crimes legislation is nothing less than a measure of our humanity...Personally, I don't see how you can be a compassionate conservative and vote against hate crimes legislation." [Statement at press conference, reported in the White House Bulletin, 10/27/99]

Congresswoman Tammy Baldwin Said "It Is Important That Congress Enunciate Clearly That Hate-Based Violence...Is Wrong." Rep. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) said, "On a symbolic basis, it is important that Congress enunciate clearly that hate-based violence targeted against women, gays and lesbians, and people with disabilities is wrong. Because...too much of what we do conveys the message that we don't believe in the equality of all and that's sort of like a wink and a nod that 'a little discrimination is OK.'" [Wisconsin State Journal, 8/5/99]

Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez Said "It's Time To Stop Ignoring The Problem Of Hate Crime In America." Rep. Loretta Sanchez (D-CA) said, "It's time to stop ignoring the problem of hate crime in America. People are being killed because they are gay, African American, Asian, or Hispanic, or because they are Jewish...As elected officials we have the responsibility to do everything possible to protect all of our constituents." [Federal Document Clearing House, 7/23/99]

Bipartisan Letter From Senate And House Members Urged Colleagues “To Join Us As An Original Co-Sponsor.” In a letter to members of the Senate and House, Republican Sen. Arlen Specter (PA), Sen. Gordon Smith (OR), Rep. Constance Morella (MD) and Rep. Michael Forbes (NY) joined Democratic Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (MA), Sen. Ron Wyden (OR), Sen. Charles Schumer (NY), House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (MO) and Rep. John Conyers (MI) in urging support of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. The letter stated: “We are writing to urge you to join us as an original co-sponsor of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999, and we hope that you will agree to join us as an original sponsor...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 is a constructive and measured response to a problem that continues to plague our nation -- violence motivated by prejudice.” [“Dear Colleague” Letter, 3/9/99 (emphasis added)]

Senator Edward Kennedy Said “On This Issue, We Won’t Take ‘No’ For An Answer.”

In a March 11, 1999 press release, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA) said, “Congress has a responsibility to act this year to deal with the festering problem of hate crimes....The Hate Crimes Prevention Act that we are introducing today will make the federal government a full partner in the battle against hate crimes....On this issue, we won’t take “no” for an answer. With the help of the law enforcement community, the civil rights community, and the overwhelming majority of the American people, I’m confident we’ll prevail.” [Sen. Edward M. Kennedy Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Senator Patrick Leahy Said “I Again Urge Prompt Consideration And Passage Of ‘The Hate Crimes Prevention Act.’” In March 11, 1999 statement, Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) said, “I again urge prompt consideration and passage of ‘The Hate Crimes Prevention Act.’ I cosponsored this measure last Congress and do so again this year. As the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, I look forward to working on hearings next month on this important initiative.” [Statement by Sen. Patrick Leahy, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Minority Leader Richard Gephardt Said He Will Work With Congressional Leaders “To Make The Hate Crimes Prevention Act The Law Of The Land.” In a March 11, 1999 press release, House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO) said, “I would like to extend a hand to the Congressional leaders in the House and Senate and ask them to work with us to make the Hate Crimes Prevention Act the law of the land....I will implore my colleagues to act quickly and without delay because each day we wait is another day that justice is denied.” [Minority Leader Richard Gephardt Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Rep. John Conyers Said “It Is Long Past Time That Congress Passed A Comprehensive Law Banning Such Contemptible Acts.” Representative John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) during his introduction of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999: “At one time lynchings were commonplace in our Nation. Nearly 4,000 African Americans were tortured and killed between 1880 and 1930. Today, Americans are being tortured and killed not only because of their race, but also because of their religion, their disability, their sex, and their sexual orientation. It is long past time that Congress passed a comprehensive law banning such contemptible acts.” [Congressional Record, pg. E422, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Four Senate Republicans And Fifteen House Republicans Cosponsor Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act currently has four Republican cosponsors in the Senate and fifteen Republican cosponsors in the House. Last year, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act had four Republican cosponsors in the Senate and nineteen Republican cosponsors in the House. With the exception of Sen. Alfonse D’Amato (NY), all of these members are currently serving in the 106th Congress. [Thomas, Library of Congress Website, Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress, S. 622 and H.R. 1082, Bill Summary & Status for the 105th Congress, S. 1529 and H.R. 3081]

Republican Senator Arlen Specter Said "Hate Crimes Legislation Is Necessary."

In a March 11, 1999 statement, Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA) said, "[H]ate crimes legislation is necessary because a fair amount of the time on matters like this, or at least sometimes on matters like this, the local prosecutor, the district attorney, or the county attorney won't act on the matter because it is too hot to handle. That's why you need to have the federal government come in to act and to have jurisdiction to act." [Statement by Sen. Arlen Specter, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Senator Gordon Smith Said "This Legislation Sends A Strong Message...That Violence Motivated By Prejudice Is Not Acceptable." In a March 11, 1999 press release entitled "Sen. Smith Co-Sponsors Hate Crimes Legislation," Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) said, "Committing a violent crime against another human being based solely on categories is deplorable...This legislation sends a strong message to our country, and the international community, that violence motivated by prejudice is not acceptable, and that offenders will be punished to the fullest extent of the law. I also hope, that in some small way, this legislation will say that victims such as James Byrd Jr. and Matthew Shepard did not die in vain." [Sen. Gordon Smith Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Rep. Connie Morella Said "These Vicious And Despicable Hate Crimes Should Be Subject To Federal Prosecution." Rep. Connie Morella (R-MD) on the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999: "This bipartisan legislation is an important part of our continuing effort to assure that people whose hate culminates in violence may be subject to federal prosecution...As we prepare to enter the 21st century, we have been shocked by the brutality of recent hate-motivated violence against James Byrd, Matthew Shepard, and most recently, Billy Jack Gaither. These vicious and despicable hate crimes should be subject to federal prosecution." [Morella Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Senator Orrin Hatch Said Judiciary Committee Is "Going To Move On A Hate Crimes Bill." Senate Judiciary chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT) during a committee hearing: "There's no excuse for anybody to be treated hatefully in our country today...The committee's going to move on a hate crimes bill." [Associated Press, 7/8/98 (emphasis added)]

➔ In a March 9, 1999 press release, Sen. Hatch stated: "I have become increasingly shocked and appalled by the level of viciousness associated with a type of criminal activity that is bigoted, ugly and downright un-American -- hate crimes...Accordingly, the Judiciary Committee will conduct hearings next month in an effort to determine what role the federal government might properly occupy in helping our states respond to these alarming crimes." [Hatch Press Release on Hate Crimes Hearing, 3/9/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Rep. Jim Kolbe Said "I Would Support" Hate Crime Legislation.

According to the Associated Press, Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-AZ) "said Congress should approve stalled hate-crime legislation in the wake of the slaying of a gay University of Wyoming student. Kolbe, a Republican from Tucson, said he co-sponsored such a bill this session but it will not be addressed before Congress adjourns. 'Perhaps we can address that next year,' he said. 'I would support it.'" [Associated Press, 10/15/98 (emphasis added)]

Dozens Of National Organizations Endorsed Hate Crimes Prevention Act

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act is endorsed by dozens of national organizations, including the U.S.

Conference of Mayors, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the National Sheriff's Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, the Anti-Defamation League, People for the American Way, the Human Rights Campaign and the Americans for Democratic Action.

U.S. Conference Of Mayors President Deedee Corradini: "Conference Of Mayors Joins President Clinton's Call For Congress To Pass Federal Hate Crimes Legislation." According to a statement by U.S. Conference of Mayors President and Salt Lake City Mayor Deedee Corradini, "The Conference of Mayors joins President Clinton's call for Congress to pass federal hates crimes legislation as soon as possible...Failure to pass federal hates crimes legislation would signify our failure as a nation to accord each of our citizens that respect and value." [Statement by Deedee Corradini, Mayor, Salt Lake City (U.S. Conference of Mayors Press Release), Last Modified 2/23/99 (emphasis added)]

Leadership Conference On Civil Rights Said "We Urge You To Support Prompt Action On The Hate Crimes Prevention Act Of 1998." In a letter to Senate leaders, members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) wrote: "We are joined today under the umbrella of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) to express our support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...We urge you to support prompt action on the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998 before Congress adjourns for the year." The Leadership Conference includes prominent civil rights and religious leaders, corporate executives, law enforcement officers, educators and health professionals. Signatories included Kweisi Mfume of the NAACP, Bob Chase of the National Education Association (NEA), Dr. Joan Brown Campbell of the National Council of Churches, and Patricia Ireland of NOW. [Letter to The Honorable Trent Lott, The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle, The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, and The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, 10/8/98 (emphasis added)]

National Sheriffs' Association President Dan Smith Said "We Believe That S. 1529 Should Pass." According to National Sheriffs' Association President Dan Smith, "No American should live in fear of violent attack because of their ethnicity, religion or belief. That is why tough federal statutes are required to bolster inadequate state laws and why we believe that S. 1529 [Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998] should pass." [Letter to The Honorable Orrin Hatch, 7/8/98 (emphasis added)]

Police Executive Research Forum's Chuck Wexler: "The Hate Crime Prevention Act Will Help...Bring Those Who Commit Destructive Hate Crimes To Justice." In a letter to Hate Crimes Prevention Act sponsor Sen. Edward Kennedy, Police Executive Research Forum Executive Director Chuck Wexler wrote: "This letter is to express the Police Executive Research Forum's (PERF's) support for S. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998. As law enforcement officials who serve 40 percent of the nation's population, we see the devastating effects hate crime can have on victims and the public. The Hate Crime Prevention Act will help local, state and federal officials bring those who commit destructive hate crimes to justice." [Letter to the Honorable Edward Kennedy, 2/1/98 (emphasis added)]

Anti-Defamation League "Applauds Introduction Of Federal Hate Crimes Law."

In a press release entitled "ADL Applauds Introduction of Federal Hate Crimes Law," Anti-Defamation League National Chairman Howard Berkowitz and National Director Abraham Foxman said, "The HCPA would provide a necessary backstop to state and local enforcement by permitting federal authorities to provide assistance in these investigations -- and by allowing federal prosecutions when necessary to achieve a just result." [ADL Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

People For The American Way Said "It's Time For Action Against Hate Crimes."

In a press release entitled “No More Excuses: It’s Time For Action Against Hate Crimes,” People for the American Way President Carole Shields stated: *“We need to send the strongest possible message that hate crimes have no place in our country or our communities...This act is the first step toward creating a nation where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are guaranteed equally to all Americans.”* [People for the American Way Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Human Rights Campaign’s Winnie Stachelberg Said “I Urge You To Become An Original Cosponsor Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act Of 1999.” In letters to members of the Senate and House, Human Rights Campaign Political Director Winnie Stachelberg wrote: *“On behalf of our 250,000 members nationwide, I urge you to become an original cosponsor of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 that is scheduled for introduction later this week.”* [“Dear Senator” Letter, 3/8/99 (emphasis added)]

Americans For Democratic Action Said “HCPA Is Strongly Supported By ADA.” According to an Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) press release, *“The HCPA is strongly supported by ADA...By passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act quickly, the House and Senate can send a strong, b[i]-partisan message that hate and violence have no place in our country.”* [ADA Press Release, 3/12/99 (emphasis added)]

Victims’ Families Support Federal Hate Crimes Legislation

Matthew Shepard’s Mother Judy Shepard Said “I Call On The Congress Of The United States To Pass This Legislation Right Away.” Judy Shepard, mother of gay college student Matthew Shepard, on federal hate crimes legislation: *“Hate crimes are perpetrated against a group of people, not an individual...It is a form of domestic terrorism. On behalf of my family, I call on the Congress of the United States to pass this legislation right away.”* More Shepard: *“There is no guarantee that these laws will stop hate crimes from happening. But they can reduce them...They can help change the climate in this country, where some people feel it is okay to target specific groups of people and get away with it.”* Matthew Shepard, a University of Wyoming freshman, was pistol-whipped, lashed to a fence and left for dead last October. He died in a hospital five days later. [States News Service, 3/23/99 (emphasis added); Associated Press, 3/23/99]

James Byrd, Jr.’s Daughter Francis Renee Mullins Said “I Think There Should Be Federal Jurisdiction Over Crimes So Hateful.” Francis Renee Mullins, daughter of James Byrd, Jr.’s, during a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing: *“I think there should be federal jurisdiction over crimes so hateful...The men who murdered my father had a choice that morning. And they chose violence...Therefore, the laws of the land should punish them.”* James Byrd, Jr., an African American man from Jasper, Texas, was tied to a truck and dragged to his death by three white males in an alleged racially motivated incident. [Associated Press, 7/8/98 (emphasis added)]

Father Of Six-Year-Old Victim Calls For Passage Of Hate Crimes Legislation. Alan Stepakoff, whose 6-year-old son Joshua was injured August 10th by a gunman at the North Valley Jewish Community Center, attended a press conference with Republicans and Democrats calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. Stepakoff said lawmakers must pass hate crimes legislation and *“send a clear message that our society is too mature a country, too great, to tolerate these kinds of crimes no matter where in the United States people live or travel.”* [Associated Press, 10/27/99]

President Clinton Supports Hate Crimes Prevention Act

October 1999

President Clinton first announced his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. Since then, President Clinton has repeatedly pushed for passage of hate crimes legislation.

October 26, 1999: President Clinton Urged Inclusion Of Hate Crimes Legislation In Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill. In his memorandum to the House of Representatives after vetoing the FY2000 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill, President Clinton said: *"This bill does not contain a needed hate crimes provision that was included in the Senate version of the bill. I urge the Congress to pass legislation in a timely manner that would strengthen the Federal Government's ability to combat hate crimes by relaxing jurisdictional obstacles and by giving Federal prosecutors the ability to prosecute hate crimes that are based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability, along with those based on race, color, religion, and national origin."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/26/99 (emphasis added)]

October 19, 1999: President Clinton Called Hate Crimes The "Biggest Challenge" Facing Our Nation And The World. President Clinton at the Voices Against Violence Congressional Teen Conference: *"This hate crimes legislation is important because—why? It embodies what I think is the biggest challenge facing not only our society, but societies all over the world...You will have a chance to solve diseases, to solve poverty problems, to give people potential that they never would have had before. But the whole thing can be held down by the failure to deal with our violent impulses, which are the product of our most deep-seated fears...If you want to live in the new world of the 21st century, you've got to help people get rid of their old hatreds and old fears. We'll do our part and we're very proud of your leadership in doing yours."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/19/99 (emphasis added)]

October 7, 1999: President Clinton Said "This Hate Crime Legislation Is Important...We Do Need It." President Clinton at the Empire State Pride Gala: *"So I say to you, this hate crimes legislation is important. People say, well, you know, the killers of James Byrd got the death penalty in Texas, and maybe you don't need it. But we do need it, because there are 8,000 reported hate crimes in 1997 alone—about one an hour. And people need to focus on it."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/7/99 (emphasis added)]

October 2, 1999: President Clinton Said Hate Crimes Legislation Is A Part Of Building One America. President Clinton at an Access Now For Gay and Lesbian Equality Dinner: *"Why are we for the hate crimes legislation? Why are we for ENDA? Because if we can't build one America, it is going to be very hard to have a unifying force that will deal with every other one of these issues."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/2/99 (emphasis added)]

August 12, 1999: President Clinton Said Nation Will Not Stand For Acts Of Hate; Called for Passage of Hate Crimes Legislation. President Clinton during a "Safe Schools, Safe Students" Teleconference: *"The tragic incidents of gun violence in recent months underscore the importance of your efforts. The shooting just this week at the Jewish Community Center in Los Angeles—like the recent shootings in Illinois and Indiana—appears to have been motivated by racial and ethnic hatred. If so, it's just another reason for*

us to rededicate ourselves to our common community and our common humanity, and another compelling argument for the passage of hate crimes legislation...Let us speak clearly and with one voice: our nation will not stand for such acts. Acts of hate must strengthen our resolve and deepen our determination that Americans will come together and stand together and work together against violence, intolerance and hatred. [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 8/12/99 (emphasis added)]

August 4, 1999: President Clinton Calls On House Of Representatives To "Meet Its Responsibility" In Combatting Hate Crimes. In a statement, President Clinton welcomed the House Judiciary Committee's action in holding hearings on hate crimes, but stressed the need for the full House to consider and pass the legislation. The President said addressing hate crimes *"should not be a partisan issue. It is a concern requiring a national response, in the form of strong hate crimes legislation. I call on the House of Representatives to meet its responsibility in combating violence that is fueled by hate and to complete what the Senate has begun. If we work together, we have it within our grasp to enact a bill that will take a very strong stand against those who perpetrate crimes based on prejudice and hate. We must not let this opportunity pass us by...tonight's action by the Senate is a big step forward in the journey toward greater protection for all Americans."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 8/4/99 (emphasis added)]

July 23, 1999: President Clinton Commends Senate For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act. After unanimous Senate passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, President Clinton said: *"All Americans deserve protection from hate crimes, and that requires us to stand together against intolerance, prejudice and bigotry. The Hate Crimes Prevention Act gives power to those values and will help make our country more safe and secure. Senate approval of this legislation gives it real momentum, and I call on the House of Representatives to meet its responsibility in combating violence that is fueled by hate."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 7/23/99 (emphasis added)]

September 28, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Hope Congress Will Soon Send Me The Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton during remarks at a breakfast with religious leaders: *"Now, some of these crimes were motivated by hatred of the victims—because of their race, their religion, their homosexuality. I think we must do more to prosecute such crimes... I hope Congress will soon send me the hate crimes legislation."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 9/28/99 (emphasis added)]

July 14, 1999: President Clinton Calls Support for Hate Crimes Legislation a Key Part of What it Means to Be A Democrat. President Clinton during remarks to the College Democrats National Convention: *"If they ask you why you're a Democrat, say because you think we ought not to let criminals buy guns just because they go to gun shows...If they ask you why you came to this convention, tell them you're for hate crimes legislation that protects people without regard to whether they are gay or straight, black or white or Hispanic or Asian."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 7/14/99 (emphasis added)]

July 6, 1999: President Clinton Said "Congress Should Pass The Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton during his remarks to the East St. Louis community in Illinois: *"I issue an appeal here from East St. Louis to every community and every citizen in this country: We must search the hearts of our citizens and search the strength of our communities, that Congress should pass the hate crimes legislation, but we should rid our hearts of hatred immediately."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 7/6/99 (emphasis added)]

May 11, 1999: President Clinton Said “Help Us Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act This Year.”

President Clinton at the Hubert Humphrey Civil Rights Award Dinner: *“The third thing I ask you to do is to help us pass the hate crimes prevention act this year....So I say to you, we need to do this for all Americans. We need to make a hate crimes prevention act and the employment nondiscrimination act the law of the land, because it will help us to move toward one America and it will help us to make a statement about what we are not, as well as what we are.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 5/11/99 (emphasis added)]

April 6, 1999: President Clinton Said “Congress Should Pass This Law This Year.”

President Clinton during a White House event on hate crimes: *“...Congress should pass this law this year....The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would be important, substantively and symbolically, to send a message to ourselves and to the world that we are going into the 21st century determined to preach and to practice what is right.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 4/6/99 (emphasis added)]

March 24, 1999: President Clinton Explained Why He Keeps “Fighting For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Legislation.”

President Clinton: *“With all of our increasing diversity in America, I wanted an America that really reaffirmed the idea of community, of belonging; the idea that none of us can pursue our individual destinies as fully on our own as we can when we want our neighbors to do well, too; and that there is some concrete benefit to the idea of community that goes beyond just feeling good about living in a country where you're not discriminated against because of some predisposition or anything else that has nothing to do with the law, and nothing to do with how your neighbors live their lives; and that what we have in common is more important than what divides us. I still believe that's going to be one of the major questions facing this country in the 21st century, which is why I devoted so much time to that initiative on race, and why I keep fighting for passage of the hate crimes legislation...”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 3/23/99 (emphasis added)]

March 5, 1999: President Clinton Said “...I Will Continue To Work For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act.”

In a statement on Billy Jack Gaither, President Clinton said, *“In times like this, the American people pull together and speak with one voice, because the acts of hatred that led to the deaths of such innocent men are also acts of defiance against the values our society holds most dear. That is why I will continue to work for passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act...All Americans deserve protection from hate. Nothing is more important to our country's future than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice and violent bigotry. Congress can give power to such shared values by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In so doing, all Americans can be made more safe and secure.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 3/5/99 (emphasis added)]

January 19, 1999: President Clinton Said “I Ask Congress To Make The...Hate Crimes Prevention Act The Law Of The Land.”

President Clinton during his 1999 State of the Union address: *“Discrimination or violence because of race or religion, ancestry or gender, disability or sexual orientation, is wrong, and it ought to be illegal. Therefore, I ask Congress to make the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and the Hate Crimes Prevention Act the law of the land.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 1/19/99 (emphasis added)]

December 10, 1998: President Clinton Said “I'd Like To Repeat My Support For...A Hate Crimes Prevention Act.”

President Clinton during the Human Rights Day presentation of the Eleanor Roosevelt

Human Rights Award: "I'd like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act...All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, 'When I say Americans, I mean all Americans.'" [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 12/10/98 (emphasis added)]

October 15, 1998: President Clinton Said "Yes, We Do Need A New Hate Crimes Law."

President Clinton during a White House Conference on School Safety: "The recent death of young Matthew Shepard in Wyoming makes it all too clear to us that violence still can be motivated by prejudice and hatred. Yes, we do need a new hate crimes law." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/15/98 (emphasis added)]

October 12, 1998: President Clinton Said "I Hope That Congress Will Pass The Hate Crimes Legislation."

President Clinton: "The public outrage in Laramie and all across America echoes what we heard at the White House Conference on Hate Crimes last year -- there is something we can do about this, Congress needs to pass our tough Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton added: "And I hope that Congress will pass the Hate Crimes Legislation." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/12/98 (emphasis added)]

October 10, 1998: President Clinton Said "It Is Not Too Late For Congress To...Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act."

President Clinton in a statement on Matthew Shepard: "Almost one year ago I proposed that Congress enact the Hate Crimes Prevention Act...There is nothing more important to the future of this country than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice, and violent bigotry. It is not too late for Congress to take action before they adjourn and pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act. By doing so they will help make all Americans more safe and secure." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/10/98 (emphasis added)]

June 24, 1998: President Clinton Said "I Implore You To Move This Vital Piece Of Legislation...Without Delay."

In a June 24, 1998 letter to the Senate and House leadership, President Clinton stated: "I am writing to urge the Senate (House) to act quickly this year to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act will lead the way in making all Americans more safe and secure. I implore you to move this vital piece of legislation through the Senate (House) without delay." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 6/24/98 (emphasis added)]

November 10, 1997: President Clinton Said He Will Help Make Hate Crimes Legislation "Law Of Our Land."

During the White House Conference on Hate Crimes, President Clinton showed his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. President Clinton: "We should make our current laws tougher to include all hate crimes that cause physical harm. We must prohibit crimes committed because of a victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. All Americans deserve protection from hate. I want to thank Senator Kennedy and Senator Specter who will soon introduce legislation to achieve these goals, and I want to tell you that I will do my best to help them see this legislation become law of our land." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 11/10/97 (emphasis added)]

HUMAN
RIGHTS
CAMPAIGN

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HATE CRIMES

Hate Violence Continues to Shock the Nation: How Many More Must Die Before Congress Takes Action?

Since the grisly dragging death of James Byrd Jr. in June 1998, our national conscience has been shocked with wave after wave of hate-motivated violence. Some of the following incidents have received widespread national attention -- such as the death of Matthew Shepard just over a year ago -- while others have not. We believe that hate crimes are a more serious problem than is generally recognized and that the problem requires an immediate federal response such as the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. Though the Senate passed this legislation in July as part of the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, it was dropped from the conference bill on October 18, 1999, two days after the FBI released its latest statistics showing hate crimes based on sexual orientation at an all-time high. Members of Congress should reject a CJS bill that does not include the Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

The incidents of hate and hate group activities listed below were gathered primarily from media sources and initial police reports by the Southern Poverty Law Center's Intelligence Report, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) and the Human Rights Campaign. This document is not meant to be a comprehensive accounting of all hate-related violence, and not all of the incidents have been verified. This reports only incidents resulting in death or bodily injury. We call on the Congress and the White House to make passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act -- as free-standing legislation or part of a funding bill -- a priority before Congress adjourns for the year.

June 1998, Jasper, Texas

James Byrd Jr. was dragged to his death on a backwoods road in a racially motivated attack.

August 1998, Honolulu, Hawaii

A straight man was killed in a public shower facility by a group of teenagers because they thought he was gay.

October 12, 1998, Laramie, Wyoming

Matthew Shepard, an openly gay 21-year old University of Wyoming student was savagely beaten, burned, tied to a wooden fence in a remote area and left to die in freezing temperatures.

January 14, 1999, El Dorado, California

Thomas Gary, 38, died after being run over by a truck and shot with a shotgun. The assailant claimed that Gary had made a pass at him.

January 17, 1999, Texas City, Texas

Two black gay men, Laaron Morris and Kevin Tryals, were shot to death and one of the men was left inside a burning car.

February 7, 1999, Miami, Florida

Three young women stalked, beat and stabbed a gay man while yelling anti-gay epithets.

February 19, 1999, Sylacauga, Alabama

Billy Jack Gaither, a gay man, was abducted, beaten to death with an ax handle, and set afire on burning tires in a remote area.

February 24, 1999, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. A black woman, Jody-Gaye Bailey, died after being shot in the head by a self-proclaimed skinhead. Minutes before the shooting the perpetrator reportedly boasted of wanting to "go out and kill a n--er." Bailey and her boyfriend, who is Caucasian, were stopped at a red light when the perpetrator fired at Bailey seven times. The boyfriend was uninjured.

February 1999, Yosemite National Park, California

An individual charged with the murder of four women — one of which was a 16-year old girl — in Yosemite National Park told police investigators that he had fantasized about killing women for three decades.

March 1, 1999, Richmond, Virginia

A gay, homeless man was killed and his severed head was left atop a footbridge in James River Park near a popular meeting place for gay men.

April 5, 1999, Crystal Lake, Illinois

Naoki Kamijima, 48, was a Japanese American shopowner shot to death in this city outside of Chicago. The gunman was allegedly searching stores for employees of certain ethnicities before finding and shooting Kamijima. Reportedly, the gunman said to the employees he left behind after questioning them on their ethnic background, "this is your lucky day." Hours later, Kamijima was shot dead, leaving a wife and two teenage children. A Korean neighbor of the perpetrator said that he used to chase her car when she drove through his neighborhood shaking his fist at her. He has been charged with murder and committing a hate crime in the slaying.

May 1999, Kenosha, Wisconsin

A 27-year-old man intentionally swerved his car onto a sidewalk to run over two African-American teens. After hitting the two cyclists, he left the scene and kept driving until stopped by police. Eight years earlier the same man rammed his car twice into a stopped van carrying five African-American men and drove away.

June 2, 1999, West Palm Beach, Florida

Two teenagers admitted that they beat a gay man, Steven Goederis, to death on April 27, 1998 because he called one of them "beautiful."

June/July 1, 1999, Northern California

Three synagogues in the Sacramento area are destroyed by arson. Two brothers, who have links to an organized hate group, are suspects in the arson as well as the shotgun murders of two gay men in Redding, Calif., Winfield Scott Mowder and Gary Marson.

July 3, 1999, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A 59-year old gay man was found beaten to death in his apartment. The bodies of two other gay men from the Philadelphia area were found in the Schuylkill River in early June. Police are unsure if the first two deaths were the result of hate violence.

July 4th weekend, 1999, Illinois/Indiana

An individual associated with a racist and anti-Semitic organization, Benjamin Smith, killed an African-American man, Ricky Byrdson, and wounded six orthodox Jews in Chicago before killing a Korean student, Won-Joon Yoon, in Bloomington, Ind.

July 24, 1999, San Diego, California

Hundreds of people were tear-gassed as a military style tear-gas canister was released near the Family Matters contingent at the San Diego gay pride parade. The 70-person contingent included small children and babies in strollers.

August 10, 1999, Los Angeles, California

A former security guard for a white supremacist organization, Buford O. Furrow, wounded five individuals, including young children, at a Los Angeles Jewish community center, and later killed a Filipino-American postal worker, Joseph Illeto.

September 15, 1999, Fort Worth, Texas

Larry Ashbrook, fully armed with two guns, ammunition and a pipe bomb, burst into a youth service at the Wedgwood Baptist Church and systematically shot 14 people, killing seven, including several youths. According to witnesses, Ashbrook was shouting anti-religious epithets and said "I can't believe you believe this junk" as he opened fire on the congregation. Reports indicate that Ashbrook had boasted in 1996 of belonging to a hate group called the Phineas Priests that advocates killing Jewish people.

LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Los Angeles County Sheriff Leroy Baca was born in East Los Angeles on May 27, 1942. He attended school in the area graduating from Benjamin Franklin High School in 1960. He worked a variety of jobs to support himself while attending East Los Angeles College and entered the United States Marine Corps Reserves in 1964.

Sheriff Baca began his public service career on August 23, 1965, when he was sworn into the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department as a Deputy Sheriff Trainee. Sheriff Baca worked through the early portion of his career in custody, recruitment, on patrol on the streets of East Los Angeles and as staff instructor at the Sheriff's Academy. He rose through the ranks and in 1981 was appointed to Captain by then Sheriff Peter Pitchess and selected to command Norwalk Station.

Sheriff Baca was again elevated to Commander by first-term Sheriff, Sherman Block. Sheriff Baca again excelled as the Commander of numerous stations as well as Aero Bureau and Special Enforcement Bureau. On January 21, 1992, Sheriff Sherman Block again promoted Sheriff Baca, this time to the rank of Chief.

Believing strongly in education, Sheriff Baca continued his studies. In 1993 Sheriff Baca graduated from the University of Southern California with a Doctorate of Public Administration. He is a life member of the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi - USC Chapter.

As the Chief of Court Services Division, Sheriff Baca directed the strategy that led to the merger of the Sheriff's Department with the Marshal's Department. The merger saved the taxpayers of Los Angeles County 14 million dollars per year. For his efforts Sheriff Baca received the Department's Distinguished Service award.

On December 7, 1998, Sheriff Baca was sworn in as Los Angeles County's 30th Sheriff, having been elected by the citizens of Los Angeles County. Sheriff Baca commands the largest Sheriff's Department in the world and supervises more than 13,000 sworn and civilian personnel.

Sheriff Baca strongly believes in the concept of mentoring. He has provided leadership, management and direction to thousands of deputy sheriffs and police officers throughout his career. He continues this tradition within the Department and as an Adjunct Professor of Public Administration at the University of La Verne.

Sheriff Baca serves the community in many different ways. He serves on the Board of Directors for the Optimist Youth Homes and Ranch, Puente Learning Center, Buena Nueva Foundation, EMEK Hebrew Academy, the Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law and serves on the Board of Governors of the USC Alumni Association. He has been honored by numerous nonprofit organizations and elected officials for his outstanding service to the public.