



HATE CRIME RESOURCE GUIDE

HATE FREE COLORADO

November, 2019

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Introduction

Hate Free Colorado has prepared this Resource Guide for victims and potential victims of hate crimes, as well as the organizations that support them. The information is intended to promote access to assistance from law enforcement and community resources and to provide support for those members of our community who have experienced frightening, emotional and violent crimes.

Along with a general overview about law enforcement and community resources, the guide includes a directory of organizations that offer assistance to victims of hate crimes with contact information and details about the kind of support they provide.

Victims of hate crimes face not only the trauma of being victimized but the fear, isolation and indignity of being attacked *because of* their very identity. We hope that this guide will help provide timely support and resources as victims work to rebuild their lives and communities work to promote the safety of all people.

I. WHAT IS A HATE CRIME?

I. What is a hate crime?

- The facilities manager of a synagogue discovers a swastika spray-painted on an outside wall of the building.
- A man assaults two victims in a car, punching them through the window and then continuing to attack them and shouting racial slurs as they try to walk away.
- A man harasses the staff of a liquor store, shouting ethnic slurs and calling the clerk a terrorist.

Each of these is a real-life example of a hate crime in Colorado – a crime targeting a victim because of that person’s identity: real or perceived race, religion, national origin, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity. A criminal act against a person or their property becomes a hate crime when the victim’s identity is a motivation behind the crime.

Colorado law breaks hate crimes into two “bias-motivated” categories: harassment, which is a misdemeanor; and crimes against property or to cause bodily injury which could be charged as a misdemeanor or felony. In all cases of bias-motivated crime, the perpetrator has “intent to intimidate or harass another person because of that person’s actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation.”

Bias-motivated harassment (C.R.S. 18-9-111) includes the “intent to harass, annoy or alarm another person” and actions such as shoving, kicking or other physical contact, directing obscene language, following in a public place, directing communication to harass or threaten injury or property damage, or repeatedly insulting or taunting to provoke a violent response.

Examples of harassment could include:

- Making obscene gestures in public;
- Following in a public place;
- Threatening by telephone, email or text message;
- Making repeated phone calls with no purpose or at inconvenient hours;
- Insulting a person repeatedly to get a response.

I. WHAT IS A HATE CRIME?

Bias-motivated crimes (C.R.S. 18-9-121) against property or to cause bodily injury occur if the perpetrator, having intent,

- a) Knowingly causes bodily injury to another person; or
- b) By words or conduct, knowingly places another person in fear of imminent lawless action directed at that person or that person's property and such words or conduct are likely to produce bodily injury to that person or damage to that person's property; or
- c) Knowingly causes damage to or destruction of the property of another person.

Signs that a hate crime has occurred could include:

- Graffiti;
- Suspicious letters or packages;
- Unusual activity around a home, business or other private property;
- Threats.

Federally, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act allows federal prosecution of hate crimes that willfully cause bodily injury, or attempt to do so using a dangerous weapon, because of the victim's actual or perceived race, color, religion or national origin.

The Act, passed by Congress in 2009, expanded the federal definition of hate crimes, for the first time allowing federal prosecution of hate crimes motivated by the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. It extended to crimes committed because of religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability where the crime affected interstate or foreign commerce or occurred within federal special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

State hate crime laws vary across the nation, with 45 of 50 states and the District of Columbia having some form of a hate-crimes law.

II. WHO IS AT RISK OF A HATE CRIME

II. Who is at risk of a hate crime

While Colorado's bias-motivated crimes law classifies the victims of hate crimes, the reality is that anyone could be a victim of a hate crime. Nonetheless, certain groups of people are known to be at particular risk.

Note that the statistics discussed below reflect only those cases reported to law enforcement. The reality may be different. Crimes perpetrated against victims who do not report them or that are not tracked, or adequately tracked, by law enforcement agencies will not be represented. (The Bureau of Justice Statistics in the Department of Justice reported in 2019 that less than half of violent hate crime victimizations were reported to police, and only one quarter of rape or sexual-assault victimizations were reported.)

Of all hate crimes reported to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) by local law enforcement for 2018, the majority – 73 – were victims of race, ethnicity or ancestry-based bias. Of those,

- 28, or 38 percent, were Anti-Black or African American;
- 26, or 36 percent, were Anti-Hispanic or Latino;
- 7, or 10 percent, were Anti-White;
- 2, or 3 percent, were Anti-Arab;
- 1, or 1 percent, was Anti-American Indian or Alaskan Native;
- 1, or 1 percent, was Anti-Asian;
- 2, or 3 percent, were of another race, ethnicity or ancestry; and
- 6, or 8 percent, were multiple races or a group.

There were 24 victims of sexual orientation bias. Of those,

- 12, or 50 percent, were Anti-Gay;
- 2, or 8 percent, were Anti-Lesbian; and
- 10, or 42 percent, were a mixed group of Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender.

There were 24 victims of religion-based bias. Of those,

II. WHO IS AT RISK OF A HATE CRIME

- 15, or 63 percent, were Anti-Jewish;
- 7, or 29 percent, were Anti-Islamic or Muslim;
- 1, or 4 percent, was Anti-Jehovah's Witness; and
- 1, or 4 percent, was of another religion.

There were also four victims of disability bias and three victims of gender identity bias.

The vast majority of victims – about 94 percent – were individuals, while a small number were businesses, governmental entities or the public.

Nationally, over the last 25 years, more than three quarters of hate crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) came from five groups: Blacks, Jews, Whites, Gay Males and Latinos. Though different groups have seen spikes in crime at different points in that time period, anti-black crimes have been the most common hate crimes reported throughout.

Studies have shown that Hispanic and Black populations have a higher risk of becoming victims of race- or ethnicity-motivated violent crimes compared to non-Hispanic Whites. National estimates are that Blacks have a risk 30 to 40 percent higher and Hispanics, 10 to 60 percent higher.

In 2018, the FBI reported that 2017 hate crime statistics showed the most common bias incidents were bias of race, ethnicity or ancestry (60 percent) compared to 21 percent that were bias of religion and 16 percent that were bias of sexual orientation. The FBI also tracks reporting of multiple-bias hate crimes with 69, or just under 1 percent of all hate crimes reported in 2017. Multiple-bias crimes, which are crimes against victims that attack multiple aspects of identity (such as race and sexual orientation), are not reflected in the above single-bias statistics.

III. HOW TO HELP VICTIMS OF A HATE CRIME

III. How to help victims of a hate crime

First and foremost, victims of hate crimes should be treated as such – victims. They should be believed, cared for and supported. Advocates and organizations should begin by encouraging victims to report a crime to law enforcement and supporting them throughout the lengthy process of recovery.

REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Victims or witnesses should contact local law enforcement immediately once a crime is committed or discovered. Ideally, the following information will be available:

- Details of the underlying crime against a person or property, such as details of harassment, an assault, vandalism or destruction of property.
- Details about the perpetrator(s), such as age and appearance, as well as any words or gestures used.
- Evidence that the crime may have been bias-motivated. This could include racial, ethnic or other bias-motivated slurs, how often they were said or appeared and how they were communicated (yelling, angry, taunting). Even the use of words that seem nonsensical or coded could reflect extremist ideology and be used as evidence by law enforcement.
- The more information that can be provided to law enforcement about a crime, the better. Victims or witnesses should try to offer as much information as possible; law enforcement can determine what is most useful for them.
- Any evidence should be preserved, such as emails, voicemails, and physical evidence. Any harassing or threatening phone calls should be logged. Graffiti can be concealed but should not be removed until documented by law enforcement.

Typically, once a bias-motivated crime has been reported to law enforcement, a detective will work with any victims to investigate the crime. Often, these investigators will have special training in bias-motivated crimes and will be able to connect victims to additional resources such as mental health professionals and victim services specialists.

To investigate the crime, an officer might conduct interviews with any victims or witnesses and collect evidence, such as email or text messages. It's important that investigators do not unnecessarily violate the privacy of a victim by, for example, confiscating a phone rather than

III. HOW TO HELP VICTIMS OF A HATE CRIME

using screen shots to capture images of evidence. Victim advocates or other supportive organizations may be able to help to protect a victim's privacy during an investigation.

Local law enforcement is the primary point of contact once a hate crime has been reported until criminal charges are filed against a defendant. Law enforcement should update a victim on the status of the police investigation and provide resources, guidance and referrals to additional sources of support.

WORKING WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

If a District Attorney (D.A.) intends to press charges, then the D.A.'s Office becomes the primary point of contact once criminal charges have been filed against a defendant. If there is not enough information to determine that a crime has taken place, the officer may close the investigation.

Often, a victim advocate is assigned to provide victims with information about how the court system works and the current status of a case. Typically, victim advocates will provide their contact information as well as a case number; sometimes this information comes by mail. It is important to stay in contact with the D.A.'s office to continue receiving information and updates about the case as well as additional resources that may be available. Any changes in contact information, such as a new address, phone number or email address, should be given to the victim advocate or directly to the D.A.'s office.

Victims of violent crime in Colorado may be eligible for victim compensation, such as reimbursement for medical and mental health expenses, lost wages or loss of support to dependents, property damage to exterior windows, locks, doors or funeral expenses. Emergency funds directly related to the crime may also be available. Applications for victim compensation must come from the Victim Compensation Administrator in the district where the crime occurred.

In Colorado, victims of bias-motivated crime are guaranteed certain rights (see [C.R.S. § 24-4.1-302.5](#)) including the right to be "informed of and present for all 'critical stages' of the criminal justice process." Examples of "critical stages" include filing of charges; preliminary, bond or arraignment hearings; trial; sentencing; appellate reviews and decisions; parole hearings; or release of a person charged or convicted. Victims also have a right to be heard at hearings.

III. HOW TO HELP VICTIMS OF A HATE CRIME

In addition, victims have a right to be informed of the availability of protection and community services such as crisis intervention and legal resources, financial assistance, translation services and child care to help cooperate with the prosecution. Victims also have a right be informed of how to apply for any of those benefits.

If victims feel that their rights have been violated, they may seek assistance from a support person, local elected officials, the head of local law enforcement or, if local efforts fail, they may request assistance from the Colorado Crime Victim Services Advisory Board within the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND CONSIDERATIONS

If a victim is hesitant to contact law enforcement, there are a number of ways to offer additional support. Several organizations in Colorado will work with victims to consider advantages and concerns about contacting law enforcement and even support victims directly as they make a report about the crime.

[Organizations that will contact law enforcement alongside a victim are noted in the Resource Index in the Appendix].

If a victim of a hate crime chooses not to report the crime, both the [Anti-Defamation League](#) and the [Southern Poverty Law Center](#) collect information on hate crimes, regardless of whether the crime was reported to law enforcement. [Pro Publica](#), a non-profit investigative newsroom, is also collecting and verifying reports of hate crimes and bias incidents.

[Information on how to report hate crimes to these organizations is also listed in the Resource Index in the Appendix].

When contacting law enforcement, there may be additional factors to consider in terms of how the investigation or prosecution might move forward and how victims might be impacted. Examples of such considerations could include the following:

- **Prior or concurrent involvement in the justice system.** For victims who have outstanding criminal charges or who might be investigated for crimes related or unrelated to the hate crime which they are reporting, organizations that are familiar with the

III. HOW TO HELP VICTIMS OF A HATE CRIME

processes of law enforcement and District Attorneys may be able to offer guidance and support.

- **Mandatory reports of abuse.** Some professionals, including law enforcement, are required to report possible abuse, neglect or exploitation of children, at-risk individuals and elders. Health and mental health care professionals, social workers, clergy members and teachers are all examples of mandatory reporters.
- **Reports of sexual assault.** If a victim of a sexual assault seeks care at a hospital or other health care facility, examinations may be done by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. If an adult chooses to have a medical forensic exam conducted, the adult victim may choose to report the incident to law enforcement, to provide evidence and information to law enforcement *without* participating in the criminal justice system at that time or making an anonymous report where evidence is stored with law enforcement but no identifying information about the victim is provided. A victim may then choose to make a report to law enforcement using the stored evidence for up to two years.

Victim advocates, including those who work in law enforcement or the judicial system, may be helpful in navigating the complexities of such considerations and the advantages as well as disadvantages of ultimately choosing to report a crime.

Resources separate from law enforcement. While working with victim services through law enforcement and district attorneys can provide access to many supports, there are resources available for victims of hate crimes even if they choose not to report them. A few of these supports include health and mental health services, trauma support, translation services, case management and legal guidance even if filing criminal charges is not the end goal.

[Organizations that provide some of these services are listed in the Resource Index in the Appendix].

IV. HOW TO HELP PROMOTE SAFETY AND SECURITY

IV. How to help promote safety and security

When a hate crime occurs, not only is the victim affected, but the entire community is impacted. Hate crimes are not random or isolated – they send a message that members of the targeted group are not welcome. Hate crimes can occur in any community, but how a community chooses to respond will send a message back to the victim and to others – both those who are a part of the targeted group and those who are different.

Organizations and coalitions – established and new – can play a powerful role in their communities by addressing hate crimes if they do occur and building relationships across groups, with local authorities and with law enforcement to convey that hate crimes will not be tolerated.

Build Partnerships and Relationships. Communities have the power, creativity and motivation to address bias and confront hate crimes in positive and productive ways that capitalize on the strengths of local resources and residents. However, one person cannot go it alone, and even organizations have their own limits in terms of reach, understanding and capacity. But building relationships across organizations – particularly with groups that reflect a different identity or experience – can broaden understanding, increase energy and reduce vulnerability.

Creating a space for dialogue and conversation – both comfortable and uncomfortable – allows individuals to appreciate others' differences, deepen their understanding of social concerns and explore opportunities for promoting positive community change. Hosting cross-cultural community events; inviting emergency responders and law enforcement not just for educational opportunities but for the purpose of growing relationships; and lobbying lawmakers and other elected officials to support existing anti-bias statutes and ordinances can all be effective ways to develop community-supported strategies to increase tolerance and respond to hate crimes.

Provide Education. Raising public awareness of hate and the occurrence of, or potential for, bias-motivated crime is a powerful tool in and of itself. Offering education to law enforcement, elected officials, local youth and other community organizations can foster relationships and convey the seriousness of the threat of hate crimes and their devastating impact across a community if they do occur. While there are readily available statistics about the prevalence and frequency of hate

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crimes, it is likely that most people within a community, even community leaders, are unaware of the reality of hate crime occurrences as well as their consequences. Education that comes from local, authentic sources is particularly effective at helping others understand an issue of concern that can be challenging and may confront their own assumptions.

[See Section II for more information about hate crimes in Colorado and nationally.]

Speak loudly if hate crimes occur.

[Strategies for supporting victims in reporting hate crimes can be found in Section III.]

While building relationships and proactively educating the community about the impacts and consequences of hate and bias-motivated crime can be effective prevention strategies, the reality is that these crimes will continue to occur – both in prepared and unprepared communities. Speaking out may not lessen the pain of the incident, but there are important and beneficial reasons for organizations and allies to respond, privately and publicly, when such crimes occur.

Both victim advocates – those who are directly responding to and supporting victims of a hate crime – and community organizations can play a role in encouraging communities to combat the impacts of hate crimes.

Organizations that work directly with victims can encourage them to report their crimes. While in some cases there are important reasons why victims will choose not to report a hate crime, encouraging reporting allows law enforcement to investigate the case and to hold the offender accountable. It also allows law enforcement to inform the community about the prevalence of bias-motivated crimes and gives the community, in turn, an opportunity to support the victim, renounce the crime and learn about the prevalence of bias. Yet, according to the Matthew Shepard Foundation, on average, 61 percent of hate-related incidents were not reported to a law enforcement agency between 2004 and 2012.

Policy makers – local leaders, lawmakers, government officials and even school leaders – can also be more effective at combating hate crimes through methods such as education, training, prevention and victim assistance when they have accurate information about the prevalence of bias-motivated crime within the community. Knowing when, where and by whom hate crimes are

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committed can also allow community organizations, policy makers and law enforcement to work together to determine prevention strategies.

Along with encouraging victims to report hate crimes, law enforcement needs to be held accountable for reporting hate crime statistics to the FBI. In 2017, at least 91 cities with populations of more than 100,000 did not report any data to the FBI or reported there were zero hate crimes for the entire year – including cities as large as Honolulu, Indianapolis, Las Vegas and Oklahoma City as well as Fort Collins, Lakewood, Thornton and Westminster in Colorado. Organizations can inquire of local law enforcement to determine who is responsible for reporting crime statistics to the FBI and confirming with that person that a hate crime report was documented for the year.

Organizations can work together to respond to the community in the event of a hate crime to welcome diversity, promote inclusion and offer a consistent message that hate crimes are unacceptable. Organizations can also be sources of accurate, reliable and trustworthy information – for their own members, for other impacted communities and for the public.

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V. Appendix A

HATE FREE COLORADO

American Civil Liberties Union of Colorado (ACLU-CO)
American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
Anti-Defamation League Mountain States Region (ADL)
Asian Pacific Development Center (APDC)
The Center on Colfax
Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition (CCDC)
Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition (CIRC)
Colorado Latino Leadership, Advocacy & Research Organization (CLLARO)
Colorado Resilience Collaborative
Colorado Sikhs
Interfaith Alliance of Colorado
Matthew Shepard Foundation
Meet the Middle East
Multicultural Mosaic Foundation
NAACP – Aurora Branch
NAACP CO-MT-Wyoming State Conference
One Colorado
Out Boulder County
Law enforcement partners:
 Boulder County District Attorney's Office – 20th Judicial District
 Boulder Police Department
 Colorado Attorney General's Office
 Denver Police Department
 Denver District Attorney's Office – 2nd Judicial District
 FBI – Denver Field Office
 Jefferson County District Attorney's Office – 1st Judicial District

For questions about the Hate Crime Resource Guide, or to access additional print or electronic copies, contact:

Anti-Defamation League Mountain States

303-830-7177

mountainstates@adl.org

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RESOURCE INDEX

African Community Center of Denver conducts educational and social service programs that help newcomers rebuild their lives in their new community, navigate U.S. systems and cultures, gain confidence and economic self-sufficiency and become productive, contributing, thriving members of society.

(303) 399-4500

acc-den.org

Focus: Refugee support

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) – Colorado is the state’s oldest and largest civil rights organization, working to protect civil rights and civil liberties in the state. Requests for legal assistance must be made in writing and sent, emailed or faxed.

Intake Department

ACLU of Colorado

303 E. 17th Ave., Suite 350

Denver, CO 80203

Attn: Legal Intake

(303) 777-5482

aclu-co.org

Focus: Legal help

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Denver organizes allies, faith communities and immigrants along the Front Range to support immigrant justice.

(303) 623-3464

afsc.org/office/denver

Focus: Immigrants

Anti-Defamation League – Mountain States regional office, serving Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, has been fulfilling ADL’s mission “to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to

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secure justice and fair treatment to all” for over 78 years. The ADL collects information on incidents of bias, hatred or bigotry through its [incident portal](#).

(303) 830-7177

adl.org/mountain-states

Focus: Hate crimes, Anti-Semitism

ARC of Colorado has worked for decades to obtain services for children and adults who were denied day care, preschool, education and employment programs. As the state chapter, ARC of Colorado works with 14 local chapters and communities across the state to foster respect and access, giving people with intellectual or developmental disabilities the power to achieve a full and satisfying life.

(303) 864-9334

thearcofco.org

Focus: Intellectual and developmental disabilities

Asian Pacific Development Center serves and supports all immigrant and refugee communities with a whole health, community-based engagement approach through health, education and advocacy.

(303) 923-2920

apdc.org

Focus: Asian American Pacific Islanders, Immigrants, Refugees

Aurora Mental Health Center specializes in the treatment of a variety of mental health conditions, providing assessment services and recommendations for appropriate and effective treatment of conditions such as anxiety and panic, depression, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, stress, sleep problems and others.

(303) 617-2300

aumhc.org

Focus: Mental health

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Boulder District Attorney’s Office Bias & Hate Hotline is designated for members of the community to report hate or bias-motivated crimes to help ensure that the case is recorded and handled properly. The hotline is for non-emergency reporting only; call 911 for in-progress crimes.

(303) 441-1595

Focus: Boulder County bias-motivated crimes

Colorado Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) is a statewide program that provides survivors of stalking, sexual assault and domestic violence with a legal substitute address and mail forwarding. Under Colorado law, all state and local government agencies must accept a participant’s substitute address.

(303) 866-2208

acp.colorado.gov

Focus: Survivor safety

Colorado African Organization (CAO) supports Colorado’s refugee, immigrant and asylum-seeking populations in their pursuit of integration, self-sufficiency and freedom. CAO Community Navigators provide resources and links to systems in the US to foster a better understanding of American society and culture. Fee-based legal assistance centered on a variety of immigration and resettlement issues is also available.

(303) 953-7060

caoden.org

Focus: Asylum-seekers, Immigrants, Refugees

Colorado Crisis Services provides support for mental health, substance use or emotional concerns through confidential, immediate support. Individuals seeking support are always connected with real, trained individuals. Services are free and open to all. Ten walk-in centers across Colorado offer confidential, in-person crisis support, information and referrals to anyone in need. Trained crisis counselors are also available over the phone, by text (“talk” to 38255), or through online chat.

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(844) 493-8255

coloradocrisisservices.org

Focus: Mental health

Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition is run by and for people with all types of disabilities, from Down Syndrome to Cerebral Palsy, Spina Bifida, Autism, people with brain injuries, people with mental illness, those who are blind or deaf and more. CCDC works with individuals, service providers, businesses and government agencies to ensure that people have equal rights and equal access.

(303) 839-1775

ccdconline.org

Focus: Cross-disabilities

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice provides assistance to state and local agencies in the criminal justice system by analyzing policy, conducting criminal justice research, managing programs and administering grants.

(303) 239-4442

colorado.gov/dcj

Focus: Criminal justice system

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Office for Victims Programs (OVP) houses a series of programs to support the lives of crime victims, some of which provide indirect support, such as Crime Victims Services Funds, Victim Compensation, Local Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement (VALE) and the Sexual Assault Program. Other programs, such as the Victim Rights Act Compliance Program, work directly with crime victims and agencies to ensure the rights of crime victims are upheld. The Office for Victims Programs maintains a list of victim compensation administrators for each Judicial District and can provide help locating the appropriate administrator for a crime victim or their family.

(303) 239-5719

colorado.gov/dcj/ovp

Focus: Crime victims

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Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition (CIRC) is a statewide coalition of immigrant, faith, labor, youth, community, business and ally organizations working to improve the lives of immigrants and refugees by making Colorado a more welcoming, immigrant-friendly state, including offering a curriculum to teach communities about their rights when confronted with ICE or police.

(303) 922-3344

coloradoimmigrant.org

Focus: Immigrants, Refugees

Colorado Latino Leadership, Advocacy & Research Organization (CLLARO) empowers Latinos through leadership development, advocacy and research in order to address disparities in education, health, job readiness and social justice.

(303) 722-5150

cllaro.org

Focus: Latinos

Colorado Muslim Leadership Council is composed of Muslim religious and social service organizations in Colorado.

Iman Jodeh, Spokeswoman, Colorado Muslim Society

(720) 608-1882

iman@meetthemiddleeast.org

Focus: Muslims

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) is a nonprofit, statewide organization including members from the criminal justice system, organizations providing assistance to victims and survivors of crime, concerned citizens and members of allied professions. COVA creates solutions and positive change by operating in an inclusive and compassionate manner, offering fairness and healing for crime victims, their families and communities through leadership, education, and advocacy. In partnership with the Division of Criminal Justice, Office for Victims Programs, COVA administers the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Emergency Fund to help with expenses connected to a recent crime victimization. Applications must be submitted by crime victim advocates only.

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(303) 861-1160

coloradocrimevictims.org

Focus: Crime victims and survivors

Colorado Refugee Services Program is a program of the Colorado Department of Human Services responsible for the statewide coordination of refugee resettlement to ensure effective resettlement and to promote self-sufficiency and long-term integration. CRSP does not offer direct services but instead works through a constellation of contracts and partners to support refugees and the larger receiving community.

(303) 863-8211

colorado.gov/pacific/cdhs/refugee-services

Focus: Refugees

Colorado Resilience Collaborative (CRC) is an interdisciplinary initiative of the International Disaster Psychology program at the University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology that promotes insight, healing and action to support survivors of identity-based violence and prevent and interrupt radicalization and violent extremism. CRC develops partnerships, convenes community members and consults with local communities. Clinical services are offered through the [Trauma & Disaster Recovery Clinic](#).

(303) 871-3042

du.edu/gsp/ resilience-collaborative

Focus: Identity-based violence

Colorado Sikhs is an organization that provides outreach through presentations that describe the culture, history and philosophy of the Sikh faith in context of world history. Colorado Sikhs hosts cultural events and panels and supports other organizations that provide education along with offering knowledge and skills to help navigate bullying.

(720) 432-8390

coloradosikhs.com

Focus: Sikhs

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Deaf Overcoming Violence Through Empowerment (DOVE) is dedicated to serving victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault in the Colorado Deaf community. All of DOVE's direct advocacy services are completely free. DOVE operates a 24-hour crisis line.

deafdove.org

(303) 831-7874

Focus: Deaf community

Denver Police Department Bias Motivated Crimes Hotline responds to questions or concerns about bias motivated crimes. Email and voicemail are checked regularly; detectives will respond within one business day.

biascrimesinfo@denvergov.org

720-913-6458

Focus: Denver bias-motivated crimes

Denver Police Department Victim Assistance Unit provides crisis intervention services, support, information and advocacy to victims, witnesses and family members. Victim Specialists are available to respond through on-scene crisis interventions within Denver with other members of the police department. They will identify resources and services and connect those affected by crime to community and system-based agencies for further support. The unit also provides follow-up services and information related to navigating and understanding the investigative process with the Denver Police Department and the criminal justice system along with understanding crime victim rights in Colorado.

denver.gov/content/denvergov/en/police-department/programs-services/victim-services-assistance.html

(720) 913-6035

Focus: Denver crime victims

Denver Police Department LGBTQ Liaison Officer and Safe Place strengthens the relationship between the LGBTQ community and the Police Department by creating mutual trust and confidence in the police through community involvement, departmental education and fair, professional policing services. DPD Safe Place is a public awareness campaign with a physical

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component. Sponsored by the Denver Police Department, the program partners with the community to assist victims of anti-LGBTQ bias motivated crimes to encourage reporting of these crimes, reducing anti-LGBTQ bullying and harassment and providing a physical safe space for victims of crime while they await the arrival of police.

denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/police-department/safety-prevention/safe-place.html

(720) 913-6717

Focus: LGBTQ crime victims

Interfaith Alliance of Colorado gives a voice to Coloradans who want to put their faith into action as a force for good in public life by bringing people together from many religions and backgrounds to assure rights, inclusion, equity and opportunity for all. Interfaith Alliance provides opportunities to connect, learn, grow and act through educational forums, regular gatherings, rallies, vigils and education programs that respond to current community needs.

(303) 733-4089

interfaithallianceco.org

Focus: Faith

International Rescue Committee provides opportunities for refugees, asylees, victims of human trafficking, survivors of torture and other immigrants to thrive in America. In Denver and other communities across the country, refugees are greeted and welcomed at the airport by IRC case workers and volunteers to ensure their transition is as comfortable as possible. The IRC helps refugees rebuild their lives, ensuring children are enrolled in school, adults become self-reliant through employment or starting businesses and families receive the acute medical care they need to recover from trauma or illness.

(720) 328-6655

rescue.org/united-states/denver-co

Focus: Immigrants, Refugees

Jewish Family Service (JFS) is a nonsectarian, nonprofit human services agency serving metro Denver and Boulder by helping people overcome difficult life challenges to reach their full potential. JFS helps seniors maintain a high quality of life, provides quality mental health

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counseling to children, adults and refugees, offers training and job placement to people with disability and other barriers to employment and provides food and financial aid to individuals and families in crisis.

(303) 597-5000

jewishfamilyservice.org

Focus: Human services, Mental health

Legal Information Network of Colorado (LINC) provides confidential, no-cost, comprehensive legal information services for crime victims in the Denver-metro area. LINC brings together all of the legal resources available to victims and streamlines the process so victims can focus on their recovery and well-being.

(720) 583-2929

coloradolinc.org

Focus: Crime victims, Legal services

Maria Droste Counseling Center helps individuals and families overcome obstacles, heal from emotional trauma and distress and achieve personal growth and satisfaction in their lives through mental health screening; individual, children and family therapy; marriage counseling; addiction counseling; grief counseling and stress management.

(303) 756-9052

mariadroste.org

Focus: Mental health

Matthew Shepard Foundation empowers individuals to embrace human dignity and diversity through outreach, advocacy and resource programs. The Foundation tries to raise awareness and promote human dignity for everyone by engaging schools, corporations and individuals in different forms of dialogue including presentations as well as web-based and interactive seminars.

(303) 830-7400

matthewshepard.org

Focus: Hate crimes, LGBTQ

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Multicultural Mosaic Foundation is an intercultural, interfaith organization that helps to cultivate moral and cultural values by promoting understanding and dialogue within and across communities. Through annual dialogue and friendship dinners, panels, speaker and interview series, international and intercultural dialogue trips and social projects, Multicultural Mosaic Foundation advances social responsibility awareness in the community.

(720) 608-1907

mosaicfoundation.org

Focus: Intercultural dialogue, Muslims

Muslim Advocates is a national civic rights organization providing expert representation in the courts, the policy making process and the public dialogue so that American Muslims and all people can live free from hate and discrimination. Muslim Advocates is a big-tent organization that recognizes the rich and full diversity of the American Muslim community in race, sex, place of birth, ability, income, education, gender identity, sexual orientation, sect of worship and level of religiosity. Incidents of discrimination can be reported to Muslim Advocates using an [online form](#) through its website.

(202) 897-2622

muslimadvocates.org

Focus: Muslims

Muslim Family Services of Colorado helps families and individuals be safe, secure and self-reliant through advocacy, education and services. Primarily supporting immigrants, refugees and victims of crime, MFS serves all populations across cultures that find themselves with emergency needs. With expertise in the delivery of proactive, confidential and culturally competent services, MFS provides advocacy, education and direct services for those facing cultural, income, language and religious barriers to accessing other service providers.

(303) 298-8776

mfscolorado.org

Focus: Crime victims, Immigrants, Refugees

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NAACP CO-MT-WY State Conference

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization, working to secure the political, educational, social and economic equality of rights in order to eliminate race-based discrimination and ensure the health and well-being of all persons. The Colorado Montana Wyoming State Area Conference includes local units in Aurora, Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo and Westminster. NAACP organizations help with bias-motivated crimes by supporting the family, working with the police and assisting with confidential relocation, if necessary.

(844) UR-NAACP (876-2227)

naacpstateconference.org

Focus: Civil rights

Not in Our Town uses documentary film, new media and organizing to stop hate, address bullying and build safe, inclusive communities. NIOT provides tools and resources for cities, local communities, law enforcement and schools working to stop hate and build inclusion.

(510) 268-9675

niot.org

Focus: Building inclusive communities, Media

One Colorado is the state's leading advocacy organization dedicated to advancing equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) Coloradans and their families. One Colorado advocates about issues like safe schools, transgender equality, relationship recognition and LGBTQ health and human services to the General Assembly, executive branch and local governments. One Colorado also educates the public about the positions of elected officials and holds them accountable. The One Colorado Gay-Straight Alliance Network empowers LGBTQ young people and their allies to build and sustain gay-straight alliances to combat bullying, harassment, homophobia and transphobia in their schools.

(303) 396-6170

one-colorado.org

Focus: LGBTQ advocacy

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Out Boulder County specializes in educating, advocating and providing services, programs and support for Boulder County’s Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer communities through activities, support groups and events.

(303) 499-5777

outboulder.org

Focus: LGBTQ

ProPublica is an independent, nonprofit newsroom that produces investigative journalism in the public interest. Through its Documenting Hate project, Pro Publica is investigating and reporting on the nature and scope of hate crimes and bias incidents in the United States. As part of this effort, it is collecting a database of these types of incidents, in part because there is no reliable national data on the extent of hate crimes. Victims and witnesses of hate crimes and bias incidents can share information with ProPublica through an online form.

(212) 514-5250

projects.propublica.org/graphics/hatecrimes

Focus: Documenting hate and bias

Rocky Mountain Victim Law Center provides free legal assistance to victims of violent crime to help enforce their rights under the Victims’ Rights Act, offering pro-bono legal representation to victims of violent crime in Colorado as well as training, outreach and legal assistance for victim service providers, law enforcement and other government agencies.

(303) 295-2001

rmvictimlaw.org

Focus: Legal assistance

Safehouse Progressive Alliance for Nonviolence (SPAN) is a human rights organization committed to ending violence against adults, youth and children through support, advocacy, education and community organizing. SPAN operates a 24-hour crisis and information hotline for anyone seeking support for abuse, violence or other forms of oppression and discrimination to assist with safety planning and make connections to resources and information such as counseling, legal advocacy, services for children, protection order information and community

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resources. Since Survivors Organizing for Liberation (SOL), formerly the Colorado Anti-Violence Project and Buried Seedz of Resistance (BSeedz) ceased operations in June of 2019, SPAN has begun answering calls to the statewide SOL hotline.

(303) 444-2424

safehousealliance.org

Focus: Anti-violence, 24-hour crisis line

Servicios de la Raza provides and advocates for culturally responsive, essential human services and opportunities to all communities, regardless of age, race, gender or sexual orientation with respect and dignity. Statewide programs assist vulnerable individuals and families out of crisis to achieve self-sufficiency, security and stability by connecting them to resources such as access to medical and dental care, food banks, legal aid, mental health, nutrition and exercise classes in order to meet their basic human needs.

(303) 458-5851

serviciosdelaraza.org

Focus: Culturally responsive human services

Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) monitors the activities of U.S. domestic hate groups and other extremists, including the Ku Klux Klan, the neo-Nazi movement, neo-Confederates, racist skinheads, black separatists, antigovernment militias, Christian Identity adherents and others, publishing investigative reports, training law enforcement officers, sharing key intelligence and offering expert analysis to the media and public. The SPLC collects submissions of hate incidents and crimes to aid in monitoring incidents around the country. The SPLC also encourages reporting all hate incidents and crimes to local law enforcement.

(888) 414-7752

splcenter.org

Focus: Monitoring hate crimes and incidents

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The Center for Trauma & Resilience provides culturally and linguistically responsive programs, health promotion and crime prevention education in Denver to those affected by crime and the resulting trauma at no cost. Access to services is available through 24-hour hotlines in English, Spanish and for hearing/speech-impaired.

(303) 894-8000

traumahealth.org

Focus: Mental health, Trauma, Victims of crime

The Center on Colfax is a safe and welcoming place for Colorado's proud, diverse LGBTQ community. The Center is focused on ensuring that every member of the LGBTQ community has access to the programs and resources they need to live happy, healthy and productive lives through free services, targeted programs and enriching cultural events. Working with partners such as One Colorado and Communities Against Hate, The Center helps to report hate crimes and bias motivated incidents, bring visibility and help victims and survivors to gain access to legal resources and social services. Staff representatives at The Center on Colfax will help victims of or witnesses to hate crimes make a report to law enforcement if they are uncomfortable making a report on their own.

(303) 733-7743

lgbtqcolorado.org

Focus: LGBTQ

Transgender Center of the Rockies offers competent, gender-affirming individual and group counseling. Treatment is focused on providing support for substance abuse and mental health concerns.

(303) 761-0200

transgendercenteroftherockies.org

Focus: Transgender mental health