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CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
STATE OF PRIDE REPORT

JUNE 2023

Happy Pride, California!

This Pride Month, let's come together to celebrate our LGBTQ+ siblings and the progress California has made, while also recommitting ourselves to the ongoing fight for LGBTQ+ rights at home and across the country. Throughout the nation, and even unfortunately in our own backyard, we're witnessing increasing attacks on the LGBTQ+ community. In California, we are proud to stand with our LGBTQ+ neighbors — to push back against these attacks, whether it be discrimination in the workplace; efforts to ban books and education on LGBTQ+ issues; or failure to recognize necessary healthcare options, like gender-affirming care.

As a committed LGBTQ+ ally, I firmly believe that all people deserve to be safe, healthy, prosperous, and celebrated — regardless of who they are, how they identify, or who they love. To that end, my office has taken an active role in ending LGBTQ+ discrimination in all its forms — from supporting children barred from using [restrooms](#) that correspond to their identity, to arguing before the California Supreme Court in defense of anti-discrimination protections for LGBTQ+ residents in [long-term care facilities](#).

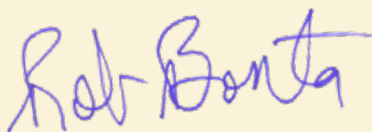
Unfortunately, hate crimes have risen dramatically here in California. Between 2021 and 2022 there were over 391 reported hate crime events motivated by sexual orientation bias (an increase of 29% from the previous year), and 45 hate crimes motivated by anti-transgender or anti-gender non-conforming bias (an increase of 55%).¹ We are working tirelessly to address hate crimes in all its forms. As part of that effort, I launched [the Office of Community Awareness, Response, and Engagement \(CARE\)](#) to work directly with community organizations and members of the public. Over the last two years, I have also engaged with local leaders through hate crime [roundtables](#) we hosted across the state.

I will continue to stand up for LGBTQ+ rights in California. However, our fight for equality can know no boundaries, which is why I am committed to advocating for LGBTQ+ rights everywhere. That includes the right to play sports, access public services, and [receive gender-affirming healthcare](#). This 2023 State of Pride Report shares some of California DOJ's recent efforts to support LGBTQ+ communities across the country.

It is a start, but we have much more work to do. I vow to continue using every tool at my disposal to ensure that LGBTQ+ Americans have access to all of the rights and resources that they deserve. This Pride Month, I hope you will join me in my pledge to recommit to this fight — not just today, but every day.

Proudly In Solidarity,

Rob



Rob Bonta

1 [California DOJ](#)



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State of Pride

California is a bastion of diversity. About 2.7 million or 9.1% of California adults identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender — the largest share of any highly populated state and one that is “considerably higher” than the national figure of 7.9%.²

California is also home to some of the most prolific leaders in LGBTQ+ history:

- **California Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins:** the first openly LGBTQ+ person to lead the legislature’s upper house, the first lesbian to lead the Assembly, and the first person in more than 150 years to lead both chambers
- **Christopher Lee:** LGBTQ+ and HIV/AIDS activist who was instrumental in passing California’s “Respect after Death Act,” authored by then-Speaker Atkins, which requires that death certificates accurately reflect a person’s gender identity if it is different from the sex that was originally listed on the birth certificate
- **Former California Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez:** first openly gay leader of either house of the Legislature
- **Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara:** the first openly gay person elected to statewide office in California
- **Ron Grayson:** the founder of the Association of Black Gays, who overturned racist entry policies at gay clubs and bars, challenged police harassment of gays and lesbians, and campaigned for the prison rights of incarcerated black gay men
- **San Francisco Supervisor Harvey Milk:** the first openly gay man to be elected to public office in California
- **Sir Lady Java:** a transgender rights activist, exotic dancer, singer, comedian, and actress whose lawsuit challenged the LAPD’s “Rule Number Nine” prohibiting sex impersonation



The California Department of Justice is proud to celebrate its thriving LGBTQ+ community and to protect every person’s right to live authentically. As an ally to the LGBTQ+ community, the California Department of Justice will continue to stand up for LGBTQ+ neighbors, friends, colleagues, and families across the country.

2 [PPIC, 2022](#)

Challenges in California and Across the Nation

Across the nation, including in California, there have been countless efforts to shame and silence LGBTQ+ people, and deny them of their very humanity — from a rise in hate crimes, to threats against LGBTQ+ retailers, to bans on LGBTQ+ oriented books, to the denial of services.

This wave of discriminatory vitriol has a particularly devastating effect on LGBTQ+ youth. Medically necessary healthcare for transgender minors has been banned in over a dozen states. Doctors' offices and children's hospitals that offer care to the LGBTQ+ community have been threatened. LGBTQ+ children have been victimized and bullied at rates four times higher than their non-LGBTQ+ peer groups. This hate has a compounding impact on their physical and mental wellbeing: nearly half of all LGBTQ+ youth seriously considered suicide in 2022.³ It's unacceptable.

As a leader in LGBTQ+ rights, the California Department of Justice is using every tool at its disposal to combat these heinous attacks on LGBTQ+ freedom.



How California Is Fighting Discrimination

Across the United States, 2022 was a record-breaking year for state-level, anti-LGBTQ+ bills, with more than 200 pieces of legislation introduced in over 40 states legislatures that aimed to codify discrimination in classrooms, sports, healthcare, and public spaces. California belies these blatant attempts to institutionalize discrimination, and remains a beacon of diversity and inclusion.

In the Classroom

“The messaging of this law is horrible. It’s toxic, it’s discriminatory. It targets, very obviously, LGBTQ+ students, it ‘others’ them, and that is not OK,” - Gretchen Robinson, a lesbian high school teacher in Orange County Florida.⁴

In March 2022, the state of Florida passed House Bill 1557, commonly referred to as the “Don’t Say Gay” law. The new law seeks to erase the existence of LGBTQ+ communities from classrooms in the state by censoring or outright prohibiting discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity. Between January 2021 and late February 2023, state lawmakers have introduced 42 bills in 22 states mirroring or expanding upon Florida’s “Don’t Say Gay” law.⁵ Two other states — Alabama and Arkansas — have enacted laws similar to Florida’s since last year.⁶

DOJ Takes Action

- Urged the courts to allow plaintiffs to challenge Florida’s “Don’t Say Gay” law, and highlighted the states’ interest in standing up for the rights of LGBTQ+ Americans nationwide in [Equality Florida v. Florida State Board of Education](#).
- Joined a coalition of 15 attorneys general in an amicus brief in support of a [Maryland board of education’s](#) efforts to create a safe and supportive environment for transgender children and all students.
- Sent a joint letter to all county school superintendents, district school superintendents, and charter school administrators in California, cautioning against [book bans](#). The letter outlines pertinent educational civil rights and corresponding legal mandates school administrators are required to follow to preserve freedom and ensure access to diverse perspectives and curricula.
- [Issued a demand letter](#) to the Temecula Valley Unified School District requesting more information regarding its process and decision-making related to the Board’s decision to reject the *Social Studies Alive* program for grades 1 through 5 on May 16, 2023. The curriculum, recommended by district staff and adopted by the State Board of Education, is in line with the FAIR Act’s requirements. The letter emphasizes that local educational agencies have a legal obligation to implement a social sciences curriculum highlighting the contributions of various groups, including gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender Americans. Furthermore, it highlights that a decision to remove or reject curriculum materials reflecting these identities may constitute unlawful discrimination.

4 [PBS Newshour](#)

5 [Ed Week](#)

6 [Pen America](#)

In Sports

“I am not a boy. I do not want to run with the boys when there is a girls’ team and I should not have to run with the boys when there is a girls’ team. Running with the girls means a lot to me because I am a girl, and I should be treated like a girl, just like all my friends who are girls,” [Becky Pepper-Jackson](#), Plaintiff in *P.B.J v. West Virginia State Board of Education*

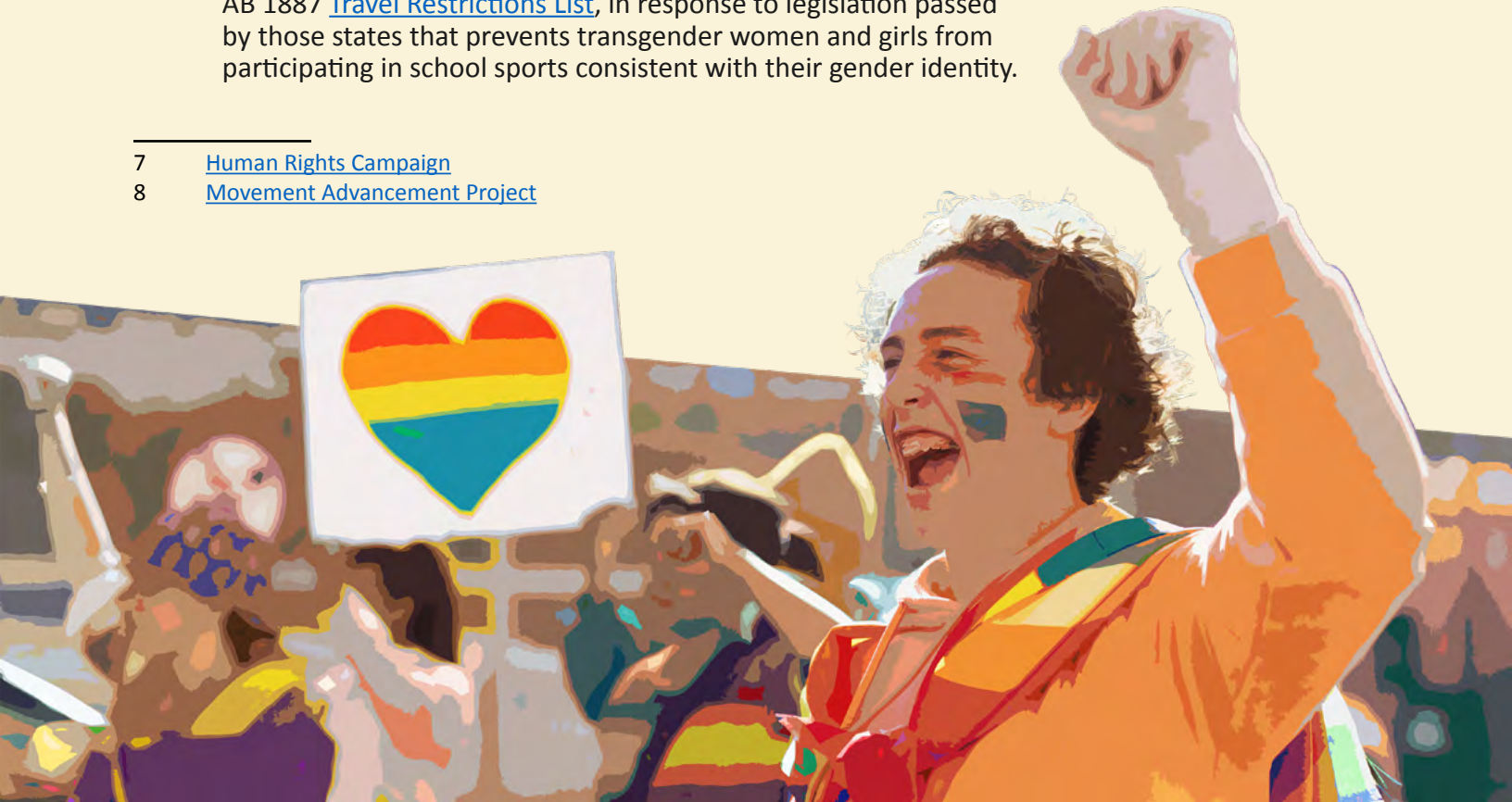
Title IX is under attack in states across the country. So far in 2023, more than 21 states have already passed bills banning transgender students from playing school sports consistent with their gender identity.⁷ To date, 30% of transgender youth live in states that have laws preventing them from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity.⁸ These laws violate federal law and have a devastating impact on thousands of children and teens across the country. California DOJ is doing its part to fight for every student’s right to participate in school sports.

DOJ Takes Action

- Defended a ten-year-old transgender girl’s right to play softball, joining a coalition of 17 attorneys general in an amicus brief in [A.M. v. Indianapolis Public Schools](#).
- Backed the state of Connecticut’s robust Title IX policies in [Soule v. Connecticut Association of Schools](#).
- Pushed back on West Virginia’s vicious legislative effort targeting transgender schoolchildren and prohibiting 11-year-old Becky Pepper-Jackson from playing on her school’s sports teams in [B.P.J. v. West Virginia State Board of Education](#).
- Added Georgia, Arizona, Indiana, Louisiana, and Utah to California’s AB 1887 [Travel Restrictions List](#), in response to legislation passed by those states that prevents transgender women and girls from participating in school sports consistent with their gender identity.

7 [Human Rights Campaign](#)

8 [Movement Advancement Project](#)



In Healthcare

“My outside finally matches the way I feel on the inside. I have my days, but for the most part [hormone therapy treatment] has changed my life for the better. I can look in the mirror and be OK with the way I look and it feels pretty great.” –[Dylan Brandt](#), a 17-year-old Arkansans testifying at the nation’s first trial over a state ban on gender-affirming care for children.

By the beginning of May 2023, more than 125 bills had been introduced to prevent transgender youth from being able to access age-appropriate, medically-necessary, best-practice health care.⁹ For transgender and nonbinary children and adolescents, early gender-affirming care is crucial to their overall health and well-being, as it allows the child or adolescent to focus on social transitions. Medical and psychosocial gender-affirming healthcare practices have been demonstrated to yield lower rates of adverse mental health outcomes, build self-esteem, and improve overall quality of life for transgender and gender diverse youth.¹⁰ California DOJ recognizes every person’s right to age-appropriate, medically-necessary, best-practice healthcare, including gender-affirming care.

DOJ Takes Action

- Led a coalition of 21 attorneys general in an amicus brief in support of a challenge to an [unconstitutional Arkansas law](#) that prohibits healthcare professionals from providing transgender teenagers with medically-necessary care.
- Urged the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit to rule in favor of transgender individuals who had been [unlawfully denied coverage](#) for gender-affirming care under the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees.
- Led a coalition of 21 attorneys general in filing an amicus brief in opposition to an [Alabama law](#) criminalizing evidence-based and medically accepted gender-affirming care for transgender youth.
- Led a multistate coalition of eight attorneys general in filing an amicus brief in [Dekker v. Weida](#) in support of transgender rights and equal access to healthcare in Florida.
- Defended a Colorado law that prohibits gay and transgender [conversion therapy](#) on children and youth.
- Added Arizona and Iowa to California’s AB 1887 [Travel Restrictions List](#), in response to anti-transgender legislation passed by those states that prevents and/or limits healthcare professionals from providing gender-affirming care.

9 [Human Rights Campaign](#)

10 [United States Department of Health and Human Services](#)

In Public Access

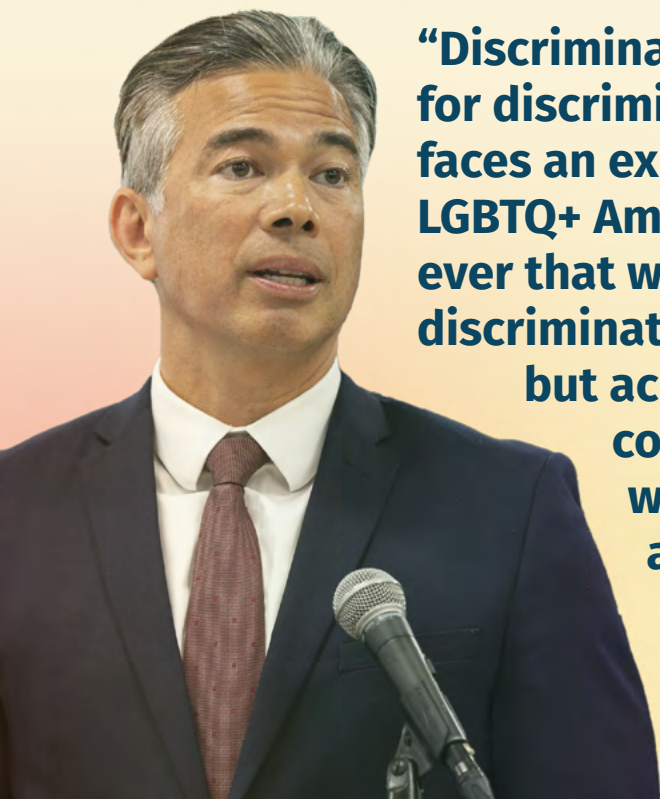
“They can try to ban us. They can try to get rid of our health care. They can try to deny us housing, credit, and public accommodations. They can try to shame us. They can try all they want to erase us, but at some point, they will realize the trans community is never going away. Trans people are everywhere...I think they know that, and it terrifies them.”
— [Charlotte Clymer](#), Veteran and Transgender Rights Activist

As of June 2023, the ACLU has tracked eight bills prohibiting transgender people from using facilities like public bathrooms and locker rooms, half of which have already become law.¹¹ These bills not only violate Title VII of the Civil Rights Act; they preclude transgender individuals from fully participating in work, school, and public life. California DOJ is committed to not only protecting the trans community’s right to public accommodation in California, but across the country.

DOJ Takes Action

- Defended [New York’s public accommodation law](#) to prevent businesses from discriminating against LGBTQ+ Americans.
- Supported [Virginia’s public accommodation law](#) to prevent businesses from discriminating against LGBTQ+ Americans.
- Fought [against](#) a new and restrictive bathroom public accommodation law in [Adams v. School Board of St. Johns County](#).
- Urged the U.S. Supreme Court to reject a challenge to [Colorado’s public accommodation laws](#), which work to ensure LGBTQ+ Americans and all Americans are able to access public businesses.

11 [American Civil Liberties Union](#)



“Discrimination against any of us paves the way for discrimination against us all. As this country faces an explosion of state legislation targeting LGBTQ+ Americans, it’s more important than ever that we fight homophobia, transphobia, and discrimination not just in our own communities, but across the country. In California, we’ll continue to push back against those who seek to reverse our progress and stand up for all of our people.”
— **Attorney General Rob Bonta**

Know Your Rights

LGBTQ+ Discrimination Rights

You have the right to access and utilize public accommodations: In the State of California, it is illegal to discriminate against people using public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

You have the right to use the restroom consistent with your gender identity: You have the right to use the restroom consistent with your gender identity both in public settings, like schools, and at your workplace. As an employee in California, you have a right to safe and appropriate restroom facilities. Your employer cannot dictate which restroom you use. If your place of employment has single-stall restrooms, they must be labeled as “All Gender,” “Unisex,” “Gender Neutral,” or something similar.

You have the right to rent property without fear of discrimination in California. The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits sex discrimination by most landlords and, as the Supreme Court held in 2020 (*Bostock v. Clayton County*), discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is sex discrimination. Thus, the Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity. Housing discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS, or people perceived to have HIV/AIDS, is also illegal under the Fair Housing Act’s protections against disability discrimination.

Violations of California’s Fair Employment and Housing Act include:

- Refusal to sell, rent, or lease rooms, apartments, condos or houses to protected individuals
- Refusal to negotiate for the sale, rental, or lease of housing
- Representation that a housing accommodation is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when it is in fact available
- Denial of a home loan or homeowner’s insurance
- Cancellation or termination of a sale or rental agreement
- Policies, practices, terms, or conditions that result in unequal access to housing or housing-related services
- Offering inferior terms, conditions, privileges, facilities or services in connection with the housing accommodation
- Sexual harassment involving unwanted sexual advances or requiring sexual favors for housing rights or privileges
- Refusal to permit, at a disabled tenant’s expense, reasonable modifications when necessary to accommodate a disability
- Refusal to make reasonable accommodations in housing rules, policies, practices, or services where necessary to afford a disabled person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling
- Retaliation against someone filing a complaint
- Overly restrictive rules limiting the activities of daily life for families with children, including where children are allowed to play

You have the right to receive service, regardless of the provider’s religion. This includes wedding services, medical care, and child welfare services. California has banned religious exemption laws.

You have the right to a discrimination-free workplace. Both the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) and Title VII of the federal Civil Rights Act (Title VII) make it illegal for an employer to fire, demote, fail to hire, fail to promote, harass, or otherwise discriminate against you (such as by paying a lower wage or denying benefits that other workers receive) because of your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or gender expression.

While the majority of employees in California are covered under these laws, there are a few types of employees that are exempt from the laws:

- Certain employees of religious entities like churches and mosques; and
- Employees of very small employers. California discrimination protections described here apply to entities with at least 5 employees (and the harassment provisions apply to every entity, even if you are the only employee); and federal discrimination protections apply to entities with at least 15 employees.

You have the right to learn about and teach LGBTQ+ history. *Education Code Section 51204.5* prescribes the inclusion of the contributions of various groups in the history of California and the United States. This section includes: both men and women, Native Americans, African Americans, Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, European Americans, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Americans, persons with disabilities, and members of other ethnic and cultural groups, to the economic, political, and social development of California and the United States of America, with particular emphasis on portraying the role of these groups in contemporary society.

You have the right to discuss LGBTQ+ issues and topics in school under Section 48907 of the California Education Code. In addition, under Section 48950, no public school, charter school, or non-religious private high school can discipline you for talking about being LGBTQ+ or for discussing LGBTQ+ issues.

You have the right to disclose – or not disclose – your gender identity on your own terms, regardless of your age. Your school, whether public or private, doesn’t have the right to “out” you as LGBTQ+ to anyone without your permission, including your parents. Under the California and U.S. constitutions, you have a protected right to privacy, which includes the right to keep your sexual orientation, gender identity or that you are transgender private (what courts call a “reasonable expectation of privacy”). In other words, you have the right to control to what extent and to whom you disclose highly personal information about your sexual orientation or gender identity. This means that even if you are “out” about your sexual orientation or gender identity at school, if you’re not ‘out’ to your parents at home, and you can reasonably expect that they’re not going to find out, then school staff can’t tell your family that you are LGBTQ+ without your permission. Being open about your sexuality in school doesn’t mean you automatically give up your right to privacy outside school.

However, under some limited circumstances your school can tell your parents something about your sexual orientation or gender identity—but only if they have a very good reason for doing so. It really depends on the circumstances. But they can’t do it just to punish you, harass you, discriminate against you, or retaliate against you for complaining about something. For example, if you complain to the principal about a teacher making or allowing anti-LGBTQ+ comments in class, they can’t then call your parents (or threaten to call them) and discuss anything about your actual or perceived sexual orientation. If your principal or teachers are threatening to “out” you to your parents and you need advice, give us a call. You should also explain your desire and your right to keep this information private.

You have the right to play on a sports team that aligns with your gender identity.

You have the right to services, activities, and programs in the California Juvenile Justice System.

You have the right to refuse and prosecute conversion therapy providers in California. Conversion therapy for LGBTQ+ youth is illegal in California.

You have the right to have your medically-necessary gender-affirming care covered by your private or public health insurance plan. Under California law, employer-provided health plans and Medi-Cal cover medically-necessary gender-affirming care just like they cover other medically necessary treatments.

You have the right to have your same-sex spouse or registered domestic partner covered by your health insurance plan. Under California law, same-sex spouses and registered domestic partners are entitled to the same health care coverage as different-sex spouses.

You have the right to request that your California driver's license, birth certificate, and death certificate have a gender marker other than "M" or "F". California allows residents to be identified by a gender marker other than "F" or "M" on their driver's license. It is also the first State to allow a nonbinary gender marker on birth certificates. You can also choose "bride," "groom," or "neither" on your marriage certificate.

You have the right to serve on a jury. California does not allow discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender.

You have the right to donate blood and plasma.

You do NOT have the right to use a "panic defense" in murder cases (i.e. argue your way to a lesser charge of manslaughter by expressing your discomfort with, surprise at, or fear of a victim's sexual orientation or gender identity). In September 2014, California became the first state in the U.S. to officially ban the use of "trans panic" and "gay panic" defenses in court.



Information about Hate Crimes

What is the Difference between a Hate Crime and a Hate Incident?

A **hate crime** is a crime against a person, group, or property motivated by the victim's real or perceived protected social group. You may be the victim of a hate crime if you have been targeted because of your actual or perceived: (1) disability, (2) gender, (3) nationality, (4) race or ethnicity, (5) religion, (6) sexual orientation, and (7) association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. Hate crimes are serious crimes that may result in imprisonment or jail time.

A **hate incident** is an action or behavior motivated by hate but which, for one or more reasons, is not a crime. Examples of hate incidents include:

- Name-calling
- Insults
- Displaying hate material on your own property.
- Posting hate material that does not result in property damage.
- Distribution of materials with hate messages in public places.

The U.S. Constitution allows hate speech as long as it does not interfere with the civil rights of others. While these acts are certainly hurtful, they do not rise to the level of criminal violations and thus may not be prosecuted. However, it is important to note that these incidents have a traumatic impact on the victims as well as on the community at large.

In California, under the Ralph Act, Civil Code § 51.7, your civil rights may be violated if you have been subjected to hate violence or the threat of violence – even where the incident does not rise to the level of a hate crime and may be otherwise constitutionally-protected from prosecution by the government – because of your actual or perceived: sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, immigration status, political affiliation, and position in a labor dispute. A civil violation may result in restraining orders, injunctive and/or equitable relief, damages, a civil penalty of \$25,000, and attorney's fees.

How can I spot a Hate Crime?

Signs that a crime was motivated by hate may include:

- The offender chose the victim or property because they belonged to a protected group, like a certain religion or gender.
- The offender made written or verbal comments showing a prejudice.
- The crime happened on a date that is important for the victim's or offender's protected group.
- There is organized hate activity in the area.

What should I do if I am the victim of a hate crime?

- Contact the local law enforcement agency right away.
- Get medical attention (if you need it).
- Write down the exact words that were said.
- Make notes about any other facts.
- Save all evidence (e.g., graffiti, eggshells, writing on victim's vehicle). If safe, wait until law enforcement arrives and takes photos.
- Get the names, addresses, phone numbers, and emails of other victims and witnesses.
- Try to get a description from any eyewitnesses of the criminal or the vehicle.
- Contact community organizations in your area that respond to hate crimes.

I am the victim of a hate crime, and I am struggling to identify all of the services available to me. Who at the California DOJ should I talk to for help?

If you have been a victim of a hate crime, please contact the California Victims' Service Unit (VSU) at the California DOJ. VSU offers support and information to victims and their families at every stage of the criminal process. The unit accomplishes this by advocating for victims, and by helping identify and close any gaps in services available to victims offered by all levels of government. The unit works in conjunction with victim service providers and frontline prosecutors all across the state.

Members of my community have been targets of a major hate crime event. Does California DOJ have resources to help my community?

Yes. To ensure that local law enforcement officials have the resources they need to respond to major hate crime events, the Attorney General's office has developed the Attorney General's [Hate Crime Rapid Response Protocol](#). The protocol calls for the prioritization of resources to ensure that the California Department of Justice makes available to locals skilled law enforcement special agents, lawyers who are experts on handling civil rights issues, victim services professionals, and others, in order to provide a comprehensive response to major incidents.

The Attorney General's Hate Crime Rapid Response Protocol acts as a supplemental resource to local, state, and federal enforcement agencies' investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. The Protocol ensures local agencies have access to the full resources of the Department of Justice at their disposal. Attorney General Bonta believes that through a strong cooperative and team effort, state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies will be in the best position to quickly and effectively respond to major hate crime incidents anywhere in California.

Where can I find the most up-to-date data on hate crimes in California?

Every July 1st, the California Department of Justice releases an annual Hate Crimes in California Report to the California Legislature. The report outlines the previous year's hate crimes in California. You can find the report here: <https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs>

Hate Crimes: Know your Rights

Victims' rights are enumerated in article I, § 28, section (b) of the California Constitution, otherwise known as "Marsy's Law" and the "California Victims' Bill of Rights". Under this law, victims – including victims of hate crimes - have the following rights:

- 1. You have the right to be treated with fairness and respect for your privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.**
- 2. You have the right to be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.**
- 3. You have the right to have your safety and your family's safety considered in fixing the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant.**
- 4. You have the right to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass you or your family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.**
- 5. You have the right to refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.**
- 6. You have the right to reasonable notice of and to reasonably confer with the prosecuting agency, upon request, regarding, the arrest of the defendant if known by the prosecutor, the charges filed, the determination whether to extradite the defendant, and, upon request, to be notified of and informed before any pretrial disposition of the case.**
- 7. You have the right to reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including delinquency proceedings, upon request, at which the defendant and the prosecutor are entitled to be present and of all parole or other post-conviction release proceedings, and to be present at all such proceedings.**
- 8. You have the right to be heard, upon request, at any proceeding, including any delinquency proceeding, involving a post-arrest release decision, plea, sentencing, post-conviction release decision, or any proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue.**
- 9. You have the right to a speedy trial and a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related post-judgment proceedings.**
- 10. You have the right to provide information to a probation department official conducting a pre-sentence investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant.**
- 11. You have the right to receive, upon request, the pre-sentence report when available to the defendant, except for those portions made confidential by law.**

12. You have the right to be informed, upon request, of the conviction, sentence, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the defendant, the scheduled release date of the defendant, and the release of or the escape by the defendant from custody.

13. You have the right to restitution.

- A. All persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity have the right to seek and secure restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes causing the losses they suffer.
- B. Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted wrongdoer in every case, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, in which a crime victim suffers a loss.
- C. All monetary payments, monies, and property collected from any person who has been ordered to make restitution shall be first applied to pay the amounts ordered as restitution to the victim.

14. You have the right to the prompt return of property when no longer needed as evidence.

15. You have the right to be informed of all parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to provide information to the parole authority to be considered before the parole of the offender, and to be notified, upon request, of the parole or other release of the offender.

16. You have the right to have the safety of you, your family, and the general public considered before any parole or other post-judgment release decision is made.

17. You have the right to be informed of the rights enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (16).

For more information on hate crimes, please visit: <https://oag.ca.gov/hatecrimes>

