



Hate Crimes in Florida

January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2004

Office of Attorney General Charlie Crist

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Dear Floridians:

Thank you for your continuing concern regarding hate crimes in Florida. Hate crimes are among the most senseless of acts, driven by fear and bigotry and devoid of any measure of rational thought. Public awareness remains crucial in our efforts to stop hate crimes in our state.

This report details Florida's experience with hate crimes in 2004. It is regrettable that even as Florida experiences ever-lower crime rates, the incidence of hate crimes in our state remains too high. After two years of decline, the number of reported hate crimes in our state grew by more than 21 percent in 2004. Despite this increase, the combined efforts of government, community organizations and law enforcement remain strong in combating the scourge of hate crimes.

The Attorney General's Office trains public safety agencies to recognize and address hate crimes, and various training manuals and programs have been developed for prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, arson investigators, community leaders and public school staff to respond to and prevent hate crimes. This office has also created a Hate Crimes Training Program for elementary and high school students, universities, and parent-teacher organizations. Communities continue to organize to promote unity and create programs designed to alert their members to the devastating effect of these crimes. Neighborhood arson watch teams, arson prevention workshops for religious congregations, safety inspections for places of worship, and presentations to youth are important steps in fighting this serious threat to our communities.

I hope the information contained in this report will be useful in increasing your knowledge and understanding of hate crimes and in developing community strategies for prevention. Please continue your efforts to identify and bring to justice those individuals responsible for these heinous crimes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Charlie Crist". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Charlie" and last name "Crist" clearly distinguishable.

Charlie Crist
Attorney General

NOTE

The responsiveness of law enforcement and the success of community initiatives to identify hate crime incidents should not and cannot be measured solely through statistics. Attempts to rank or categorize any agency, county or region based on the number of reported hate crime incidents would be inappropriate and misleading. Such a ranking or comparison would unfairly penalize those agencies that have vigorous reporting policies by making it appear their jurisdictions are more prone to incidents of hate crimes when, in fact, they are simply doing a better job of reporting incidents.

Introduction

In 1989, the Florida Legislature enacted several statutes designed to address the issue of hate crimes. Section 775.085, Florida Statutes, was created to increase penalties for convictions of crimes where there was evidence of certain prejudice. In addition, the Hate Crimes Reporting Act, section 877.19, Florida Statutes, requires law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Under the Act, the Attorney General's Office is required to publish an annual summary of data collected by FDLE. Through its Hate Crime Program, Florida collects the most serious hate-related offense within each incident. Each crime may have multiple victims, and these multiple victims are reflected in Florida's hate crime offense totals. For example, if two individuals are victims of a single hate crime, Florida will count two offenses for that particular incident. However, the National Hate Crime Program does not reflect multiple victims in its offense count; therefore, the reader should note that Florida's hate crime offense totals differ from figures included in reports of the national program.

This 2004 Hate Crimes in Florida Report covers the period from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004. The information was collected from local law enforcement agencies by FDLE's Division of Criminal Information Systems, Special Services Bureau. The data was tabulated by FDLE and provided to the Attorney General's Office for summary and distribution.

Included with this report are excerpts from FDLE's Hate Crime Report Manual, as well as a copy of the relevant hate crime statutes and a listing of additional sources of information regarding hate crimes. (See Appendices.) The information is provided as a reference to help explain what constitutes various criminal offenses and when those offenses are deemed to be motivated by hate.

Executive Summary

This 2004 Hate Crimes in Florida Report, submitted in accordance with the 1989 Hate Crimes Reporting Act, section 877.19, Florida Statutes, contains data reported by individual local law enforcement agencies throughout Florida. These agencies reported the occurrence of hate crime incidents in 2004 under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) information system. Currently, 427 agencies participate in the UCR system, and this report is based solely on the information provided to FDLE by the reporting agencies.

Of the 427 participating agencies, 95 reported hate crimes in 2004, a 10 percent increase over the 86 agencies that reported hate crimes the previous year. This year's total represents 22 percent of the participating UCR agencies.

One year ago, the annual Hate Crimes in Florida Report showed a total of 275 reported hate crimes throughout the state. In 2004, the overall number of reported hate crimes increased by 21.5 percent to 334. This represents the third-highest annual total since reporting began in 1990 and is just one shy of the number reported for 2001, a period that included the immediate aftermath of the 9/11 terror attacks. The data does not suggest a specific reason for this notable increase after two years of decline, but several factors may have contributed to the increase in the reported number of hate crime incidents, including variations in reporting methods and improvements in training that resulted in better investigating and reporting by law enforcement.

Hate crimes are tracked not only by their sheer numbers, but also by the nature of the ill will behind the offenses. During 2004, race-motivated hate crimes represented 56.9 percent of all reported hate crimes, followed by sexual orientation, 15.6 percent; ethnicity, 15.3 percent; and religion, 12.3 percent. This reflects an increase in the share of hate crimes attributed to race (up from 49.1 percent). When considered together, the victim's race or ethnicity/national origin accounted for 72.2 percent of all reported hate crimes in 2004, up from a combined 67.6 percent one year earlier. Like the year before, no hate crimes were reported in 2004 under the categories of advanced age or mental/physical disability.

Hate crimes are classified by two broad categories of offenses: crimes against persons and crimes against property. The year 2004 saw movement in the nature of hate crimes toward those committed against individuals rather than property. In 2004, crimes against persons accounted for 76 percent of reported hate crimes – an increase from 68 percent the previous year and the highest proportion since 1993 – while crimes against property accounted for the remaining 24 percent, down from

32 percent the year before. Several types of offenses against individuals saw significant increases, including aggravated assault up 40 percent, simple assault up 23 percent and intimidation up 45 percent.

Caution should be applied in interpreting this data and in drawing conclusions solely from information contained in this report, as variations may exist among law enforcement agencies in how they gather and report hate crime data. It is important to note that this report does not include unreported crimes or crimes that may be hate related but are not classified as such by the local reporting agencies.

Since 1994, this office has conducted hate crimes training seminars for state and local law enforcement agencies throughout Florida. Through the end of 2004, more than 3,500 law enforcement personnel from more than 272 jurisdictions had received this training.

Annual Report Hate Crimes in Florida January 1 – December 31, 2004

What is a Hate Crime?

A hate crime is an act committed or attempted by one person or group against another, or their property, that in any way constitutes an expression of hatred toward the victim based on his or her personal characteristics. It is a crime in which the perpetrator intentionally selects the victim based on one of the following characteristics: race, color, religion, ethnicity, ancestry, national origin, sexual orientation, advanced age or mental/physical disability. Under section 775.085, Florida Statutes, criminal penalties are reclassified for such hate-based acts. As the Florida Department of Law Enforcement notes in its *Hate Crime Report Manual*, the motivation behind the act is the key element in determining whether an incident is hate related. Ultimately, however, it is up to the judgment of individual law enforcement officers and agencies to determine whether a particular incident constitutes a hate crime and is therefore reported as such to the state.

Since hate crime reporting began in 1990, Florida law enforcement agencies have reported 4,190 such crimes to the state, for an annual average of 279 reported hate crime incidents.

Table 1. Hate Crimes Reported by Year (1990–2004)

Year	Total Reported Hate Crimes	Change from Previous Year
1990	306	—
1991	309	+ 1.0%
1992	395	+27.8%
1993	313	-20.8%
1994	283	-9.6%
1995	183	-35.3%
1996	212	+15.8%
1997	160	-24.5%
1998	203	+26.9%
1999	307	+51.2%
2000	269	-12.4%
2001	335	+24.5%
2002	306	-8.7%
2003	275	-10.1%
2004	334	+21.5%

Types of Offenses

Reported hate crime offenses in 2004 ranged in seriousness from aggravated assault and kidnaping down to simple assault and trespassing. Aggravated assault alone accounted for almost one of every three reported hate crime incidents. (See Table 2)

**Table 2. Offense Totals by Motivation Type
January 1 – December 31, 2004**

Offenses	Race	Religion	Ethnicity/ National Origin	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Totals
Robbery	1						1
Kidnaping	1						1
Trespassing	1						1
Obscenity Offenses					1		1
Aggravated Assault	68	1	19		14		102
Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	1	3					4
Larceny/Theft					1		1
Arson	1	2					3
Simple Assault	41	3	11		20		75
Intimidation	41	18	9		6		74
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	35	14	12		10		71
TOTALS	190	41	51		52		334

Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property

Hate crimes can be classified as crimes against persons or crimes against property. In 2004, there were 254 reported hate crimes committed against persons, or 76 percent of the total reported hate crimes. These offenses against persons included robbery, kidnaping, simple and aggravated assault, and intimidation. The remaining 24 percent of reported hate crimes were committed against property, including vandalism, burglary, trespassing, and arson.

At 76 percent, the portion of hate crimes directed at individuals was the highest since 1993. Among the increases in 2004, hate-motivated aggravated assaults increased by 39.7 percent, simple assaults increased by 23.0 percent and intimidations jumped 45.1 percent.

A comparison of the portion of hate crimes that are committed against persons vs. those committed against property can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property (1990–2004)

Year	Total Crimes Against Persons	Percent Of Total	Total Crimes Against Property	Percent Of Total
1990	174	57%	132	43%
1991	217	70%	92	30%
1992	397	75%	98	25%
1993	238	76%	74	24%
1994	206	73%	77	27%
1995	119	65%	65	35%
1996	148	70%	64	30%
1997	119	74%	41	26%
1998	125	62%	78	38%
1999	212	69%	95	31%
2000	174	65%	95	35%
2001	207	62%	128	38%
2002	220	72%	86	28%
2003	186	68%	89	32%
2004	254	76%	80	24%

Of the total number of hate crimes reported in 2004 in Florida, 177 were in the form of assaults (aggravated or simple assault.) This means that more than half of all reported hate-motivated crimes committed in Florida in 2003 – 53 percent – involved some type of physical assault. (See Table 4)

Table 4. Assaults as Share of All Hate Crimes (1990–2004)

Report Year	Total Offenses	Number Of Assaults	Percent Of Total
1990	306	129	42.2%
1991	309	165	53.4%
1992	395	222	56.2%
1993	313	175	55.9%
1994	283	153	54.1%
1995	183	91	49.7%
1996	212	105	49.5%
1997	160	84	52.0%
1998	203	88	43.3%
1999	307	104	34.1%
2000	269	131	48.7%
2001	335	124	37.0%
2002	306	156	51.0%
2003	275	134	48.7%
2004	334	177	53.0%

Motivation

Three years ago, the annual Hate Crimes in Florida Report showed that statistics regarding hate crime motivation were skewed by the immediate aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Whereas race historically was the single most prevalent motivator in hate crimes since reporting began more than a decade ago, in 2001 this trend was reversed so that the combination of religion and ethnicity became the most common motivator. With the passage of time, the motivations behind hate crimes have returned to their historical levels. The hate crime perpetrator's motivation involved race in 56.9 percent of reported incidents in 2004, a proportion similar to pre-9/11 levels.

Other motivational categories in 2004 were sexual orientation, 15.6 percent; ethnicity, 15.3 percent; and religion, 12.3 percent.

Table 5 (below) provides a year-by-year breakdown of reported hate crimes by motivation.

Table 5. Hate Crimes by Motivation (1990–2004)

Year	RACE/COLOR		RELIGION		ETHNICITY		SEXUAL ORIENTATION	
	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total
1990	220	71.9%	58	19.0%	28	9.1%	—	—
1991	221	71.5%	46	14.9%	32	10.4%	10	* 3.2%
1992	245	62.0%	48	12.2%	44	11.1%	58	14.7%
1993	227	72.5%	31	9.9%	29	9.3%	26	8.3%
1994	198	70.0%	29	10.2%	28	9.9%	28	9.9%
1995	128	69.9%	23	12.6%	17	9.3%	15	8.2%
1996	156	73.6%	26	12.3%	24	11.3%	6	2.8%
1997	113	70.6%	18	11.3%	7	4.4%	22	13.8%
1998	127	62.6%	27	13.3%	21	10.3%	28	13.8%
1999	180	58.6%	48	15.6%	31	10.1%	48	15.6%
2000	155	57.8%	44	16.4%	28	10.4%	41	15.2%
2001	129	39.0%	68	21.0%	95	27.0%	42	13.0%
2002	161	52.6%	41	13.4%	44	14.4%	56	18.3%
2003	135	49.1%	34	12.4%	51	18.6%	55	20.0%
2004	190	56.9%	41	12.3%	51	15.3%	52	15.6%

* Collection of data on sexual orientation began on October 1, 1991

Hate Crime Offenses by County and Agency

In this report, basic information regarding the reported occurrences of hate crimes is provided in two separate tables: Offenses by County and Agency (Table 6) and, for each reporting county and agency, Hate Crimes by Offense and Motivation Type (Table 7).

Hate crimes were reported in 33 Florida counties in 2004, compared to 31 the previous year. Counties that reported hate crimes in 2004 after reporting none the previous year are: Charlotte, Jackson, Martin, Okeechobee, Sumter, and Taylor. Counties that reported hate crimes in 2003 but did not report any in 2004 are: Baker, Levy, and Santa Rosa.

Pinellas County reported the highest number of hate crimes in 2004 – the 63 reported incidents more than doubled the county’s total from the previous year – followed by Alachua (39), Broward (37), Hillsborough (27) and Palm Beach (19).

Again, it is important to bear in mind that this report does not determine whether these statistics reflect an absence of hate crimes in certain counties or a rash of them in other counties, or if the differing figures are the result of how and whether such crimes are reported by victims to law enforcement agencies. Reporting agencies in 2004 included county sheriffs’ offices, municipal police departments, university police departments and an airport police department.

**Table 6. Offense Totals by County and Agency
January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2004**

COUNTY	REPORTING AGENCY	TOTALS
ALACHUA	Alachua County Sheriff’s Office	6
	Gainesville Police Department	31
	University of Florida Police Department	2
	TOTAL	39
BAY	Bay County Sheriff’s Office	6
	Panama City Police Department	1
	TOTAL	7
BREVARD	Brevard County Sheriff’s Office	1
	Melbourne Police Department	2
	TOTAL	3
BROWARD	Broward County Sheriff’s Office	7
	Cooper City Police Department	1
	Davie Police Department	5
	Deerfield Beach Police Department	4
	Fort Lauderdale Police Department	1
	Hallandale Police Department	1
	Hollywood Police Department	1
	Lauderdale Lakes Police Department	2
	Miramar Police Department	2
	North Lauderdale Police Department	1
	Oakland Park Police Department	1
	Parkland Police Department	1
	Pembroke Pines Police Department	2
	Plantation Police Department	1
	Sunrise Police Department	7
	TOTAL	37

COUNTY	REPORTING AGENCY	TOTALS
CHARLOTTE	Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	4
	TOTAL	4
CLAY	Clay County Sheriff's Office	1
	TOTAL	1
COLLIER	Collier County Sheriff's Office	4
	TOTAL	4
DUVAL	Jacksonville Police Department	5
	TOTAL	5
ESCAMBIA	Escambia County Sheriff's Office	5
	Pensacola Police Department	2
	TOTAL	7
FLAGLER	Flagler Beach Police Department	1
	Flagler County Sheriff's Office	6
	TOTAL	7
HERNANDO	Hernando County Sheriff's Office	6
	TOTAL	6
HILLSBOROUGH	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	10
	Plant City Police Department	1
	Tampa International Airport Police Department	1
	Tampa Police Department	13
	University of South Florida Police Department-Tampa	2
	TOTAL	27
JACKSON	Marianna Police Department	2
	TOTAL	2
LAKE	Clermont Police Department	3
	Lake County Sheriff's Office	2
	TOTAL	5
LEE	Cape Coral Police Department	2
	Lee County Sheriff's Office	3
	Sanibel Police Department	1
	TOTAL	6

COUNTY	REPORTING AGENCY	TOTALS
MIAMI-DADE	Coral Gables Police Department	6
	Hialeah Police Department	1
	Miami Beach Police Department	3
	Miami-Dade Police Department	4
	North Miami Beach Police Department	1
	Sunny Isles Beach Police Department	1
	TOTAL	16
MONROE	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	6
	TOTAL	6
OKALOOSA	Fort Walton Police Department	3
	Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	2
	TOTAL	5
OKEECHOBEE	Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	1
	TOTAL	1
ORANGE	Orange County Sheriff's Office	1
	Orlando Police Department	5
	TOTAL	6
OSCEOLA	Osceola County Sheriff's Office	2
	St. Cloud Police Department	1
	TOTAL	3
PALM BEACH	Boca Raton Police Department	2
	Boynton Beach Police Department	1
	Delray Beach Police Department	2
	Jupiter Police Department	3
	Lake Worth Police Department	1
	Lantana Police Department	1
	North Palm Beach Public Safety Department	1
	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	4
	Palm Beach Police Department	1
	Palm Beach Gardens Police Department	2
	Royal Palm Beach Police Department	1
	TOTAL	19
PASCO	Pasco County Sheriff's Office	2
	Port Richey Police Department	4
	TOTAL	6

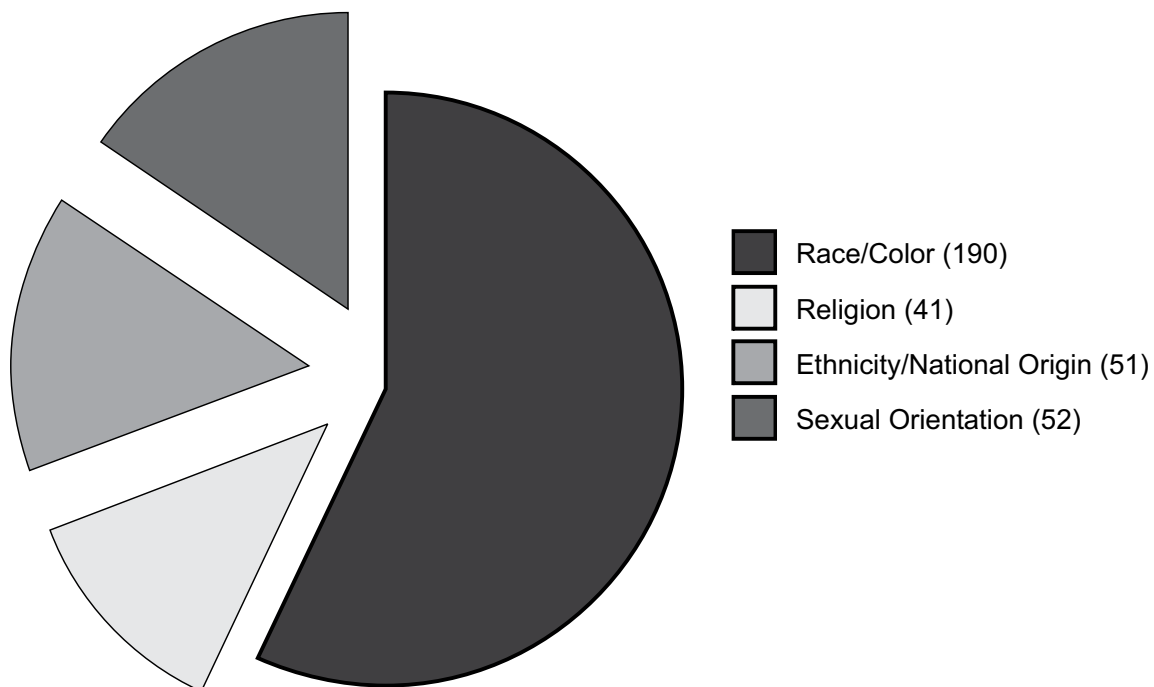
COUNTY	REPORTING AGENCY	TOTALS
PINELLAS	Clearwater Police Department	4
	Dunedin Police Department	1
	Largo Police Department	1
	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	6
	St. Petersburg Police Department	49
	University of South Florida Police Department-Pinellas	2
	TOTAL	63
POLK	Lakeland Police Department	1
	Polk County Sheriff's Office	3
	Winter Haven Police Department	1
	TOTAL	5
ST. JOHNS	St. Augustine Police Department	1
	TOTAL	1
ST. LUCIE	Port St. Lucie Police Department	5
	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	3
	TOTAL	8
SARASOTA	North Port Police Department	1
	TOTAL	1
SEMINOLE	Altamonte Springs Police Department	2
	Casselberry Police Department	1
	Sanford Police Department	1
	TOTAL	4
SUMTER	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	1
	TOTAL	1
TAYLOR	Perry Police Department	1
	TOTAL	1
UNION	Union County Sheriff's Office	1
	TOTAL	1
VOLUSIA	Deland Police Department	5
	Ormond Beach Police Department	2
	Port Orange Police Department	1
	Volusia County Sheriff's Office	10
	TOTAL	18
GRAND TOTAL		334

Hate Crimes by Offense and Motivation Type

Table 7 provides a listing of all agencies that reported hate crimes for 2004, with a breakdown of the offenses and the motivation type for each offense. The figures in Table 7 provide the most complete picture of reported hate crimes in individual communities, as well as entire counties, based on the information provided to the Attorney General's Office.

Again, it is important to note that any attempt to rank or categorize an agency, county, or region based solely on this information may be misleading, as it may unfairly penalize those jurisdictions that have a more vigorous policy of identifying and reporting such incidents. These jurisdictions may not actually experience a greater number of hate crime incidents, but may do a more thorough job of reporting them. In addition, as with other crime data, this report does not include unreported crimes or crimes that may be hate-related but are not classified as such by local law enforcement or that are not reported by victims.

Figure 1. Hate Crimes by Motivation



**Table 7. Hate Crimes by Offense and Motivation Type
January 1 – December 31, 2004**

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
ALACHUA	Alachua County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	2	0	1	0	0	3
	Gainesville Police Department	Aggravated Assault	6	0	1	1	0	8
		Simple Assault	1	2	2	3	0	8
		Intimidation	6	2	1	2	0	11
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	4	0	0	0	0	4
	University of Florida Police Department	Intimidation	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Obscenity Offenses	0	0	0	1	0	1
County Total			20	5	6	8	0	39
BAY	Bay County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Panama City Police Department	Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
County Total			6	0	1	0	0	7
BREVARD	Brevard County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Titusville Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	1	0	2
	County Total			2	0	0	1	0

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
BROWARD	Broward County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	3	0	0	1	0	4
		Intimidation	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Cooper City Police Department	Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Davie Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Simple Assault	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Deerfield Beach Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	1	0	1	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Fort Lauderdale Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Hallandale Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Hollywood Police Department	Intimidation	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Lauderdale Lakes Police Department	Intimidation	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Miramar Police Department	Aggravated Assault Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 1

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
BROWARD (continued)	North Lauderdale Police Department	Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Oakland Park Police Department	Simple Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Parkland Police Department	Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Pembroke Pines Police Department	Intimidation	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Plantation Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Sunrise Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Intimidation	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Burglary/Breaking and Entering	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	1	0	1
	County Total		16	6	11	4	0	37
CHARLOTTE	Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault Intimidation	1 2	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 3
	County Total		3	1	0	0	0	4
CLAY	Clay County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		1	0	0	0	0	1

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
COLLIER	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	1	0	0	1	0	2
		Arson	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		2	1	0	1	0	4
DUVAL	Jacksonville Police Department	Simple Assault	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	County Total		4	1	0	0	0	5
ESCAMBIA	Escambia County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Simple Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Pensacola Police Department	Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	1	0	1
	County Total		6	0	0	1	0	7
FLAGLER	Flagler County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Flagler Beach Police Department	Simple Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
	County Total		6	0	0	1	0	7

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total	
HERNANDO	Hernando County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	3	0	0	1	0	4	
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	1	0	0	2	
	County Total		4	0	1	1	0	6	
HILLSBOROUGH	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	2	0	2	0	0	4	
		Simple Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2	
		Intimidation	1	0	0	1	0	2	
		Burglary/Breaking & Entering	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	Plant City Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	Tampa International Airport Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	Tampa Police Department	Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
		Simple Assault	1	1	1	0	1	0	3
		Intimidation	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	University of South Florida Police Department-Tampa	Intimidation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
County Total			11	4	7	5	0	27	

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
JACKSON	Marianna Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
	County Total		2	0	0	0	0	2
	Clermont Police Department	Kidnaping/Abduction Simple Assault Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 1
LAKE	Lake County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault Simple Assault	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1
			5	0	0	0	0	5
	Cape Coral Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
LEE	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0 0	2 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	2 1
	Sanibel Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	County Total		2	3	1	0	0	6
MIAMI-DADE	Coral Gables Police Department	Intimidation Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0 0	4 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	5 1
	Hialeah Police Department	Simple Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
MIAMI-DADE (continued)	Miami Beach Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Simple Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Miami-Dade Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	North Miami Beach Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	1	0	0	1
MONROE	Sunny Isles Beach Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	1	0	0	1
	County Total		2	5	4	5	0	16
	Key West Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	3	0	3
		Simple Assault	0	0	0	3	0	3
OKALOOSA	County Total		0	0	0	6	0	6
	Fort Walton Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	2	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	0	0	2
	County Total		1	1	1	2	0	5

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
OKEECHOBEE	Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
ORANGE	Orlando Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Intimidation	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		4	0	2	0	0	6
OSCEOLA	Osceola County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	2	0	0	2
	St. Cloud Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	0	0	0	1
	County Total		0	1	2	0	0	3
PALM BEACH	Boca Raton	Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Boynton Beach Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Delray Beach Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Jupiter Police Department	Simple Assault	1	0	1	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
PALM BEACH (continued)	Lake Worth Police Department	Simple Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Lantana Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	North Palm Beach Public Safety Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	Intimidation Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0 0	1 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 3
	Palm Beach Gardens Police Department	Intimidation Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1
	Palm Beach Police Department	Intimidation	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Royal Palm Beach Police Department	Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		6	6	6	1	0	19
	Pasco County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault Simple Assault	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 1
	Port Richey Police Department	Aggravated Assault Simple Assault Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0 0 1	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	2 1 1
PASCO	County Total		2	0	2	2	0	6

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
PINELLAS	Clearwater Police Department	Simple Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	1	0	2
	Dunedin Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Largo Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	St. Petersburg Police Department	Aggravated Assault	38	0	0	0	0	38
		Simple Assault	1	0	1	5	0	7
		Intimidation	1	0	1	0	0	2
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	1	1	0	0	2
POLK	University of South Florida Police Department-Pinellas	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	2	0	2
	County Total		51	1	3	8	0	63
	Lakeland Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Polk County Sheriff's Office	Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Simple Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
POLK (continued)	Winter Haven Police Department	Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		4	0	1	0	0	5
	St. Augustine Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1
ST. JOHNS	County Total		0	0	0	1	0	1
	Port St. Lucie Police Department	Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary/Breaking & Entering		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property		1	1	0	0	0	0	2
ST. LUCIE	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Intimidation	1	1	0	0	0	2
	County Total		4	4	0	0	0	8
SARASOTA	North Port Police Department	Intimidation	0	0	0	1	0	1
	County Total		0	0	0	1	0	1
	Altamonte Springs Police Department	Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	2
SEMINOLE	Casselberry Police Department	Intimidation	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sanford Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		1	1	2	0	0	4

County	Agency	Offenses	Race/ Color	Religion	Ethnicity/ Nat'l Origin	Sexual Orientation	Advanced Age	Total
SUMTER	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	1	0	1
	County Total		0	0	0	1	0	1
TAYLOR	Perry Police Department	Intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		1	0	0	0	0	1
UNION	Union County Sheriff's Office	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
	County Total		1	0	0	0	0	1
VOLUSIA	Deland Police Department	Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Simple Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Intimidation	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Ormond Beach Police Department	Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Port Orange Police Department	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Intimidation	2	1	0	0	0	3
		Arson	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Larceny/Theft Offenses	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1	0	2	0	0	3
		Trespassing	1	0	0	0	0	1
County Total			14	1	2	1	0	18
GRAND TOTAL			190	41	51	52	0	334

Appendices

Appendix 1 — Hate Crimes Reporting

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's *Hate Crime Report Manual* defines "hate crime" as, "A committed or attempted act by any person or group of persons against a person or the property of another person or group, which in any way constitutes an expression of hatred toward the victim because of his/her personal characteristics. Personal characteristics include race/color, religion, or ethnicity/ ancestry/national origin or sexual orientation, mental or physical disability or advanced age."

The motivation behind the act is the key element in determining whether an incident is hate-related.

The mention of a prejudiced remark does not necessarily make a criminal incident hate-motivated any more than the absence of such a remark makes the criminal incident a non-hate one. Law enforcement officers must rely on their investigative judgement, as well as the use of probable cause standards, to assist them in determining whether a specific incident constitutes a hate-motivated crime. Statements of victims and witnesses, as well as physical evidence, may be used to make this determination.

The thorough and immediate reporting of hate crimes is essential. Law enforcement officials will be in a better position to process hate-related crimes more effectively only when a realistic assessment of the problem is known. There is much to gain by increasing the amount and detail of information gathered and shared about hate crime. Law enforcement officials will be able to detect patterns and anticipate increases in tensions by compiling data and charting the geographic distribution of these crimes. Enhanced information about victims, offenders, and types of incidents will assist law enforcement and community service agencies in targeting hate crime prevention programs. Policy makers will have the basic information necessary for making decisions as to the allocation of resources for education, hate crime prevention and enforcement, and prosecutorial efforts related to hate-motivated crimes.

The *Hate Crime Report Manual* provides the following definition of offenses which are most frequently associated with hate crime incidents:

1. Homicide Offenses

Homicide offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

A. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The killing of one human being by another.

General Rule: Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, commission of a crime, or by premeditated design.

B. Negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The killing of another person through negligence.

General Rule: Any death of an individual resulting from a negligent act of another individual. Negligent acts resulting in the death of the individual committing those acts and not the death of another will be considered accidental and will not be reported to the Hate Crime Data Base.

2. Sex Offenses, Forcible

Definition: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will, or not forcibly or against the person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible sex offenses include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, and forcible fondling/indecent liberties/child molesting.

General Rule: The element of force or threat of force is necessary before a sexual offense is reported in this category. Any sexual act or attempt accomplished by force is classified as a forcible sex offense regardless of the age of the victim or the relationship of the victim to the offender. Statutory rape is not counted in the forcible sex offense category as no force is used.

A. Forcible Rape

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a female by a male, forcibly and against her will or where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of her youth or because of her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

B. Forcible Sodomy

Definition: Oral or any sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against the person's will, or where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth, or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

C. Forcible Fondling/Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting

Definition: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

3. Robbery

Definition: The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence, and/or putting the property custodian in fear.

General Rule: Robbery differs from larceny in that it is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force to the custodian of the property. The custodian, who may be the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or fears that force will be used.

4. Aggravated Assault

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another where either the offender displays a weapon or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

General Rule: All felonies and aggravated assaults are classified in this category. Not included are assaults with intent to rob or rape. Attempts to commit these crimes are reported in the categories of robbery or rape.

An assault, or threat of an assault, with any weapon or item used as a weapon other than hands, fists, and feet, is classified as an aggravated assault. It is not necessary that injury be inflicted.

When personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) are used, the victim must be seriously injured by these personal weapons. Usually this involves a broken bone or injury so severe that the victim should be admitted to a hospital beyond mere emergency room treatment.

5. Burglary/Breaking and Entering

Definition: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.

General Rule: Report as one offense any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling, house, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer, warehouse, mill, barn, other building, ship, or railroad car. If there is apparent unlawful entry and the offender has not completed an act or the actions or intent of the offender are unknown, it is reported as a burglary. Any time there is an uncertainty as to why entry was made to a structure, it is reported as a burglary.

Any time force of a physical nature has been used in order to gain entrance to some premises, the attempted burglary is reported.

Breaking into a vehicle is not reported as burglary, but as a larceny.

6. Larceny/Theft Offenses

Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Larceny/theft offenses include pocket picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle (including motor vehicle parts/accessories), theft of bicycles, and all other types of larcenies.

General Rule: Embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, lodgers, or finders of lost property; obtaining money or property by false pretenses; larceny by check; larceny after trust; and larceny by bailee, are all classified as either fraud or embezzlement.

Thefts from rented property or from property that has been rented are not classified as larceny. This type of incident is considered a fraud, i.e., defrauding an innkeeper, failure to return rented property, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition: Theft of a motor vehicle.

General Rule: Any theft of a motor vehicle is reported in this category.

Joy riding should be classified as a motor vehicle theft with the vehicle being shown as stolen and recovered.

8. Kidnaping/Abduction

Definition: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

General Rule: The kidnaping offense should be recorded regardless of the length of time the victim was detained/held. Kidnaping or false imprisonment is a by-product of many crimes, such as rape or robbery, and as such would not normally be counted as a separate offense.

9. Arson

Definition: To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Special Instructions: Suspicious fires associated with hate-motivated incidents should be classified as arson. If the investigation later proves that arson has not occurred, the Offense Code can be modified.

10. Simple Assault

Definition: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury.

General Rule: All physical assaults not classified in the aggravated assault category are reported as simple assault. This would include those assaults where no weapons, other than personal, were used and which resulted in only minor injuries.

11. Bribery

Definition: The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust and/or influence.

Special Instructions: The person offering or receiving a bribe will be considered the offender in these incidents. The victim will be the individual or business most affected by the bribe, or if the entity cannot be defined, the crime will be classified as a crime against society.

For example, a bank official is bribed not to qualify a Hispanic family for a home loan for a particular neighborhood.

12. Embezzlement

Definition: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender for his/her own or purpose, money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

General Rule: Any time a person entrusted with anything of value during the normal course of operations and the function assigned, misappropriates such item, it is classified in this category.

13. Fraud Offenses

Definition: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or entity, in reliance upon it, to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

Fraud offenses include false pretenses/swindle, impersonation, wire fraud, theft of rental cars (i.e., not returned or obtained by fraud), and other types of fraud.

General Rule: Fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, lodgers, or finders of lost property; obtaining money or property by false pretenses; larceny after trust; and larceny by bailee, are all reported in this category.

When a fraud is committed in which a counterfeit item is used or a forgery is committed in carrying out the fraud, the counterfeit or forgery is considered an integral part of fraud.

14. Counterfeiting/Forgery

Definition: The altering, copying, or imitation of something without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

15. Extortion/Blackmail

Definition: Obtaining money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, from another person through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, or the destruction of the victim's reputation or social standing, or through other coercive measures.

16. Intimidation

Definition: To unlawfully place another person in fear of bodily harm through verbal threats without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Intimidation includes, but is not limited to, the following offenses:

- Breach of peace/disorderly conduct.
- Applying unlawful standards, procedures, or intimidating a qualified voter.
- Corruptly influencing voting by bribery, menace, threat, or corruption.

17. Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible (Except Prostitution/Commercialized Sex)

Definition: Unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual contact, or other unlawful behavior or conduct intended to result in sexual gratification without force or threat of force and where the victim is capable of giving consent. This category may conclude obscenity offenses.

A. Sex Offenses

Indecent Exposure

Definition: Exposure by the offender of his/her private body parts to the sight of another person in a lewd or indecent manner in a public place.

B. Obscenity Offenses

Definition: Conduct which, by community standards, is deemed to corrupt public morals by its indecency and/or lewdness. This may include:

Obscene Communication/Telephone Call

Definition: To make or transmit a lewd, indecent, or lascivious telephone call or other communication.

Obscene Material/Pornography

Definition: To unlawfully manufacture, publish, sell, buy, or possess material (e.g., literature, photographs, statuettes, etc.) which, by community standards, is deemed capable of corrupting public morals.

Special Instructions: The persons willfully participating in these activities will be considered the offenders in these incidents. The victim will be the individual or business suffering the greatest embarrassment, harassment, or financial loss due to the offense.

18. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Definition: The willful and/or malicious destruction, damage, or defacement of public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or the person having care, custody or control of the property.

19. Weapons Violations

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

20. Trespassing

Definition: To enter unlawfully upon the real property of another person. To enter or remain in any property, structure, or conveyance without being authorized, licensed, or invited.

Appendix 2 - Florida Hate Crime Statutes 2004

775.085 Evidencing prejudice while committing offense; reclassification —

(1a) The penalty for any felony or misdemeanor shall be reclassified as provided in this subsection if the commission of such felony or misdemeanor evidences prejudice based on the race, color, ancestry, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, mental or physical disability, or advanced age of the victim:

(1) A misdemeanor of the second degree shall be punishable as if it were a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(2) A misdemeanor of the first degree shall be punishable as if it were a felony of the third degree.

(3) A felony of the third degree shall be punishable as if it were a felony of the second degree.

(4) A felony of the second degree shall be punishable as if it were a felony of the first degree.

(5) A felony of the first degree shall be punishable as if it were a life felony.

1. “Mental or physical disability” means that the victim suffers from a condition of physical or mental incapacitation due to a developmental disability, organic brain damage, or mental illness, and has one or more physical limitations that restrict the victim’s ability to perform the normal activities of daily living.

2. “Advanced age” means that the victim is older than 65 years of age.

(2) A person or organization which establishes by clear and convincing evidence that it has been coerced, intimidated, or threatened in violation of this section shall have a civil cause of action for treble damages, an injunction, or any other appropriate relief in law or in equity. Upon prevailing in such civil action, the plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.

(3) It is an essential element of this section that the record reflect that the defendant perceived, knew, or had reasonable grounds to know or perceive that the victim was within the class delineated herein.

History. — s. 1, ch. 89-133; s. 1, ch. 91-83.

877.19 Hate Crimes Reporting Act. —

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Hate Crimes Reporting Act.”

(2) ACQUISITION AND PUBLICATION OF DATA. — The governor, through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, shall collect and disseminate data on incidents of criminal acts that evidence prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, color ancestry, sexual orientation, or national origin. All law enforcement agencies shall report monthly to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement concerning such offenses in such form and in such manner as prescribed by rules adopted by the department. Such information shall be compiled by the department and disseminated upon request to any local law enforcement agency, unit of local government, or state agency.

(3) LIMITATION ON USE AND CONTENT OF DATA.

Such information is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1). Data required pursuant to this section shall be used only for research or statistical purposes and shall not include any information that may reveal the identity of an individual victim of a crime. The exemption from s. 119.07(1) provided in this subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.14

(4) ANNUAL SUMMARY. — The Attorney General shall publish an annual summary of the data required pursuant to this section.

History. — s. 1, ch. 89-132; s. 2, ch. 91-83; s. 1, ch. 94-125.

Appendix 3 — Florida Attorney General's Office of Civil Rights

The Florida Attorney General's Office of Civil Rights has developed a hate crimes training program specifically designed to train law enforcement officers, detective/investigators, supervisory personnel and command staff in detection, investigation, processing and reporting of hate crimes. The training is available upon request **without charge** to any law enforcement agency.

For more information, contact:

Florida Attorney General's Office
Office of Civil Rights
110 Southeast Sixth Street, Tenth Floor
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
(954) 712-4607

Appendix 4 — Sources of Additional Information on Hate Crimes

Anti-Defamation League
Florida Regional Office
Two South Biscayne Boulevard
Suite 2650
Miami, Florida 33131
(305) 373-6306 www.adl.org

Education Development Center, Inc.
55 Chapel Street
Newton, Massachusetts 02458-1060
(617) 969-7100 <http://main.edc.org/>

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Uniform Crime Reporting Program
100 Custer Hollow Road
Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306
(304) 625-2000 www.fbi.gov

Japanese-American Citizens League
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 730
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 223-1240 www.jacl.org

National Gay and Lesbian Task
Force and Policy Institute
1325 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 393-5177 **OR**

3510 Biscayne Boulevard
Suite 206
Miami, Florida 33137
(305) 571-1924 www.thetaskforce.org

National Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)
4609 Pinecrest Office Park Drive
Suite F
Alexandria, Virginia 22312
(703) 658-1529 www.noblenational.org

NAACP, Southeast Region
970 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.W.
Suite 203
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
(404) 688-8868 www.naACP.org

Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc.
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 601
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 223-5500 www.ocanatl.org

The Prejudice Institute
2743 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21218-4329
(410) 243-6987 www.prejudiceinstitute.org

Southern Poverty Law Center
400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(334) 956-8200 www.splcenter.org

Spanish American League Against
Discrimination
900 S.W. First Street
Suite 201
Miami, Florida 33130
(305) 326-8585 www.saladorg.net

U.S. Department of Justice
Community Relations Services
51 First Avenue, S.W.
Room 24
Miami, Florida 33130
(305) 536-5206 www.usdoj.gov/crs/