

**Florida Attorney General
Ashley Moody**



Hate Crimes in Florida

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

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Fellow Floridians:

Hate has no place in our civilized society—it fuels discrimination, division and, at its worst, boils over into violence. No Floridian deserves to be targeted or attacked because of the bigotry, intolerance or hatred of another but sadly these atrocious crimes still happen today.

Hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by hatred and bias towards individuals or groups because of race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics. According to our annual Hate Crime Report, Florida's law enforcement agencies reported 134 hate crimes statewide from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. While these stats demonstrate a year-over-year decline, we cannot stop until we end these appalling crimes in our great state.

As Floridians, we must embrace our differences and celebrate our diversity. As Attorney General, I want to encourage anyone who suspects that a hate crime, or any crime, has occurred to report it immediately to law enforcement. By working together to eliminate hate crimes and provide a safe environment for all Floridians, we will build a Stronger, Safer Florida.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ashley Moody". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ashley Moody
Attorney General

NOTE

The responsiveness of law enforcement and the success of community initiatives to identify hate crime incidents 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 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 providing a more accurate report of qualifying incidents.

Introduction

In 1989, the Florida Legislature passed laws 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. Additionally, the Hate Crimes Reporting Act, Section 877.19, Florida Statutes, was passed to require law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and required the Attorney General's Office to publish an annual summary of data collected by FDLE.

Through its Hate Crime Program, Florida collects data on hate-related offenses for each incident reported. Crimes against persons may have more than one victim, 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. For crimes against property, it is counted as one incident per location. The National Hate Crime Program does not reflect multiple victims in its offense count; therefore, Florida's hate crime offense totals may differ from figures included in reports on the national level.

This 2019 Hate Crimes in Florida Report covers the period from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019. The information was collected from local law enforcement agencies by FDLE's Uniform Crime Reports Program. 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 and sources of information regarding hate crimes (see Appendices). The information is provided as a reference with respect to what constitutes various criminal offenses and when those offenses are deemed to be motivated by hate.

Executive Summary

The 2019 Hate Crimes in Florida Report contains data reported by individual local law enforcement agencies throughout Florida. These agencies reported the occurrence of hate crime incidents in 2019 under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) information system. Currently, 356 agencies participate in the UCR system and this report is based solely on the information provided to FDLE by the reporting agencies.

Of the 356 participating agencies, 51 agencies reported hate crimes in 2019, compared to 55 agencies that reported hate crimes the previous year. This year's total represents 14.3 percent of the agencies that participate in the UCR reporting system.

The report shows the number of hate crimes committed and the nature of the alleged motivation behind the offenses. During 2019, there were 134 reported hate crimes in Florida. Hate crimes motivated by the victim's race/color represented 33.6 percent of all reported hate crimes; followed by religion at 33.6 percent; sexual orientation at 20.9 percent; ethnicity/national origin at 11.9 percent. No hate crimes were reported under the categories of physical disability, mental disability, advanced age or homeless status.

There are two categories of hate crime offenses: crimes against persons and crimes against property. Crimes against persons accounted for 67.2 percent of all incidents reported in 2019. Crimes against property accounted for the remaining 32.8 percent.

As variations may exist among law enforcement agencies in how hate crime data is gathered and reported, 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.

2019 Florida Hate Crimes Statutes

775.085 Evidencing prejudice while committing offense; reclassification.—

(1)(a) 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, homeless status, mental or physical disability, or advanced age of the victim:

1. A misdemeanor of the second degree is reclassified to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
2. A misdemeanor of the first degree is reclassified to a felony of the third degree.
3. A felony of the third degree is reclassified to a felony of the second degree.
4. A felony of the second degree is reclassified to a felony of the first degree.
5. A felony of the first degree is reclassified to a life felony.

(b) As used in paragraph (a), the term:

1. “Advanced age” means that the victim is older than 65 years of age.
2. “Homeless status” means that the victim:
 - a. Lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or
 - b. Has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - (I) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; or
 - (II) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

(2) A person or organization that establishes by clear and convincing evidence that it has been coerced, intimidated, or threatened in violation of this section has 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 in this section. History.—s. 1, ch. 89-133; s. 1, ch. 91-83; s. 1, ch. 98-83; s. 1, ch. 99-172; s. 1, ch. 2010-46; s. 2, ch. 2016-81.

775.0861 Offenses against persons on the grounds of religious institutions; reclassification.—

(1) For purposes of this section, the term:

(a) “Religious institution” is as defined in s. 496.404.

(b) “Religious service” is a religious ceremony, prayer, or other activity according to a form and order prescribed for worship, including a service related to a particular occasion.

(2) The felony or misdemeanor degree of any violation of:

- (a) Section 784.011, relating to assault;
- (b) Section 784.021, relating to aggravated assault;
- (c) Section 784.03, relating to battery;
- (d) Section 784.041, relating to felony battery;
- (e) A statute defining any offense listed in s. 775.084(1)(b)1.; or

(f) Any other statute defining an offense that involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual shall be reclassified as provided in this section if the offense is committed on the property of a religious institution while the victim is on the property for the purpose of participating in or attending a religious service.

(3)(a) In the case of a misdemeanor of the second degree, the offense is reclassified to a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(b) In the case of a misdemeanor of the first degree, the offense is reclassified to a felony of the third degree. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, such offense is ranked in level 2 of the offense severity ranking chart.

(c) In the case of a felony of the third degree, the offense is reclassified to a felony of the second degree.

(d) In the case of a felony of the second degree, the offense is reclassified to a felony of the first degree.

(e) In the case of a felony of the first degree, the

offense is reclassified to a life felony.

For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2005-77.

775.0863 Evidencing prejudice while committing offense against person with mental or physical disability; reclassification.—

(1)(a) 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 a mental or physical disability of the victim:

1. A misdemeanor of the second degree is reclassified to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
2. A misdemeanor of the first degree is reclassified to a felony of the third degree.
3. A felony of the third degree is reclassified to a felony of the second degree.
4. A felony of the second degree is reclassified to a felony of the first degree.
5. A felony of the first degree is reclassified to a life felony.

(b) As used in paragraph (a), the term “mental or physical disability” means a condition of mental or physical incapacitation due to a developmental disability, organic brain damage, or mental illness, and one or more mental or physical limitations that restrict a person’s ability to perform the normal activities of daily living.

(2) A person or organization that establishes by clear and convincing evidence that it has been coerced, intimidated, or threatened in violation of this section has 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 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 in this section.

History.—s. 3, ch. 2016-81.

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.

(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; s. 432, ch. 96-406.

What is a Hate Crime?

A hate crime is an act committed or attempted by one person or group against another - or that person's 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, homeless status, advanced age or mental/physical disability.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement notes in its Hate Crime Training Manual, that the motivation behind the act is the key element in determining whether an incident is hate-related. Ultimately, 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.

**Table 1. Hate Crimes Reported by Year (2002 - 2019)
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| Year | Total Reported Hate Crimes | Change from Previous Year |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2002 | 306 | -8.7% |
| 2003 | 275 | -10.1% |
| 2004 | 334 | +21.5% |
| 2005 | 260 | -22.2% |
| 2006 | 259 | -0.3% |
| 2007 | 193 | -25.5% |
| 2008 | 182 | -5.7% |
| 2009 | 148 | -18.7% |
| 2010 | 149 | +7% |
| 2011 | 139 | -6.7% |
| 2012 | 170 | +22.3% |
| 2013 | 124 | -27.1% |
| 2014 | 73 | -41.1% |
| 2015 | 102 | +39.7% |
| 2016 | 124 | +21.6% |
| 2017 | 169 | +36.3% |
| 2018 | 168 | -0.6% |
| 2019 | 134 | -20.2% |

Types of Offenses

Reported hate crime offenses in 2019 included simple and aggravated assault, arson, intimidation, vandalism, burglary and rape.

**Table 2. Offense Totals by Motivation Type
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| Offenses | Race/ Color | Religion | Ethnicity/ National Origin | Sexual Orientation | Totals |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Arson | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 12 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 26 |
| Burglary | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Simple Assault | 21 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 43 |
| Intimidation | 3 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism | 7 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 40 |
| Rape | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Totals | 45 | 45 | 16 | 28 | 134 |

Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property

Hate crimes are classified as crimes against persons or crimes against property. In 2019, there were 90 reported hate crimes committed against persons. These offenses against persons included simple assault, aggravated assault, intimidation and rape.

The remaining 44 offenses were committed against property, including arson, vandalism and burglary.

**Table 3. Crimes Against Persons vs. Crimes Against Property (2002–2019)
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| Year | Total Crimes Against Persons | Percent Of Total | Total Crimes Against Property | Percent Of Total |
|------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2002 | 220 | 72% | 86 | 28% |
| 2003 | 186 | 68% | 89 | 32% |
| 2004 | 254 | 76% | 80 | 24% |
| 2005 | 185 | 71% | 75 | 29% |
| 2006 | 171 | 66% | 88 | 34% |
| 2007 | 129 | 66.8% | 64 | 33.2% |
| 2008 | 120 | 65.9% | 62 | 34.1% |
| 2009 | 106 | 71.6% | 42 | 28.4% |
| 2010 | 99 | 66.4% | 50 | 33.6% |
| 2011 | 94 | 67.6% | 45 | 32.4% |
| 2012 | 117 | 68.8% | 53 | 31.2% |
| 2013 | 78 | 62.9% | 46 | 37.1% |
| 2014 | 48 | 65.8% | 25 | 34.2% |
| 2015 | 68 | 66.7% | 34 | 33.3% |
| 2016 | 86 | 69.4% | 38 | 30.6% |
| 2017 | 96 | 56.8% | 73 | 43.2% |
| 2018 | 124 | 73.8% | 44 | 26.2% |
| 2019 | 90 | 67.2% | 44 | 32.8% |

Out of the 134 hate crimes committed in 2019 in Florida, 69 were in the form of assaults (aggravated or simple assault).

**Table 4. Assaults as Share of All Hate Crimes (2002–2019)
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| Report Year | Total Offenses | Number Of Assaults | Percent of Total |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2002 | 306 | 156 | 51.0% |
| 2003 | 275 | 134 | 48.7% |
| 2004 | 334 | 177 | 53.0% |
| 2005 | 260 | 106 | 40.8% |
| 2006 | 259 | 115 | 44.4% |
| 2007 | 193 | 96 | 49.7% |
| 2008 | 182 | 82 | 45.1% |
| 2009 | 148 | 65 | 43.9% |
| 2010 | 149 | 58 | 38.9% |
| 2011 | 139 | 72 | 51.8% |
| 2012 | 170 | 88 | 51.8% |
| 2013 | 124 | 47 | 37.9% |
| 2014 | 73 | 40 | 54.8% |
| 2015 | 102 | 41 | 40.2% |
| 2016 | 124 | 60 | 48.4% |
| 2017 | 169 | 74 | 43.8% |
| 2018 | 168 | 93 | 55.4% |
| 2019 | 134 | 69 | 51.5% |

Motivation

In 2019, race accounted for 33.6 percent of all reported hate crimes. Religion accounted for 33.6 percent of all reported hate crimes. Sexual orientation accounted for 20.9 percent of all reported hate crimes. The victim's ethnicity/national origin accounted for 11.9 percent of all reported hate crimes.

Table 5 provides a year-by-year breakdown of reported hate crimes by the five most common motivating factors.

**Table 5. Hate Crimes Comparison by Motivation (2002–2019)
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| YEAR | RACE/COLOR | | RELIGION | | ETHNICITY/NAT'L ORIGIN | | SEXUAL ORIENTATION | | MENTAL DISABILITY | | HOMELESS | |
|------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Offenses | Percent of Total | Number of Offenses | Percent of Total | Number of Offenses | Percent of Total | Number of Offenses | Percent of Total | Number of Offenses | Percent of Total | Number of Offenses | Percent of Total |
| 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 | 15.65 | - | - | - | - |
| 2005 | 130 | 50.0% | 36 | 13.8% | 58 | 22.3% | 34 | 13.1% | - | - | - | - |
| 2006 | 143 | 55.2% | 35 | 13.5% | 29 | 11.2% | 52 | 20.1% | - | - | - | - |
| 2007 | 104 | 53.9% | 28 | 14.5% | 33 | 17.1% | 28 | 14.5% | - | - | - | - |
| 2008 | 86 | 47.3% | 38 | 20.9% | 22 | 12.1% | 35 | 19.2% | 1 | .05% | - | - |
| 2009 | 80 | 54.0% | 21 | 14.2% | 14 | 9.5% | 33 | 22.3% | - | - | - | - |
| 2010 | 69 | 46.3% | 29 | 19.5% | 19 | 12.7% | 32 | 21.5% | - | - | - | - |
| 2011 | 60 | 43.2% | 29 | 20.9% | 21 | 15.1% | 28 | 20.1% | 1 | 0.7% | - | - |
| 2012 | 92 | 54.1% | 17 | 10% | 11 | 6.5% | 49 | 28.8% | 1 | 0.6% | - | - |
| 2013 | 69 | 55.6% | 14 | 11.3% | 9 | 7.3% | 32 | 25.8% | - | - | - | - |
| 2014 | 36 | 49.3% | 13 | 17.8% | 7 | 9.6% | 15 | 20.6% | 2 | 2.7% | - | - |
| 2015 | 57 | 55.9% | 18 | 17.6% | 6 | 5.9% | 21 | 20.6% | - | - | - | - |
| 2016 | 50 | 40.3% | 26 | 21.0% | 2 | 1.6% | 45 | 36.3% | 1 | 0.8% | - | - |
| 2017 | 77 | 45.6% | 46 | 27.2% | 6 | 3.5% | 40 | 23.7% | - | - | - | - |
| 2018 | 73 | 43.5% | 31 | 18.4% | 13 | 7.7% | 49 | 29.2% | 1 | 0.6% | 1 | 0.6% |
| 2019 | 45 | 33.6% | 45 | 33.6% | 16 | 11.9% | 28 | 20.9% | - | - | - | - |

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 Offenses and Motivation Type (Table 7).

Hate crimes were reported in 21 Florida counties in 2019, compared to 28 in 2018. 4 counties reported hate crimes in 2019 after reporting none the previous year. Additionally, 11 counties reported hate crimes in 2018, but did not report any in 2019.

Miami-Dade County, Broward County, and Orange County submitted the largest number of hate crime reports.

Reporting agencies in 2019 included county sheriffs' offices, police departments, and an airport police department. This report does not determine whether these statistics reflect an absence of hate crimes in certain counties or whether the differing figures are the result of how and whether such crimes are reported by victims to law enforcement agencies.

**Table 6. Offense Totals by County and Agency
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| County | Reporting Agency | Totals |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| ALACHUA | Alachua County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| | Gainesville Police Department | 4 |
| | TOTAL | 5 |
| BAY | Bay County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 1 |
| BREVARD | Titusville Police Department | 1 |
| | Palm Bay Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 2 |
| BROWARD | Davie Police Department | 4 |
| | Deerfield Beach Police Department | 1 |
| | Fort Lauderdale Police Department | 5 |
| | Fort Lauderdale International Airport Police Department | 2 |
| | Miramar Police Department | 2 |
| | Oakland Park Police Department | 1 |
| | Pompano Beach Police Department | 2 |
| | Sunrise Police Department | 1 |
| | Weston Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 19 |
| DUVAL | Jacksonville Sheriff's Office | 4 |
| | TOTAL | 4 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | Tampa Police Department | 3 |
| | Temple Terrace Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 4 |
| LAKE | Lake County Sheriff's Office | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 3 |
| LEE | Cape Coral Police Department | 2 |
| | Fort Myers Police Department | 1 |
| | Lee County Sheriff's Office | 6 |
| | TOTAL | 9 |
| MARION | Ocala Police Department | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 2 |

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| County | Reporting Agency | Totals |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| MIAMI-DADE | Bal Harbour Village Police Department | 3 |
| | Miami - Dade Police Department | 5 |
| | Miami Beach Police Department | 22 |
| | Miami Gardens Police Department | 2 |
| | Miami Police Department | 5 |
| | Miami Shores Police Department | 1 |
| | North Miami Beach Police Department | 3 |
| | North Miami Police Department | 1 |
| | Sunny Isles Beach Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 43 |
| ORANGE | Orange County Sheriff's Office | 3 |
| | Orlando Police Department | 5 |
| | Winter Garden Police Department | 4 |
| | TOTAL | 12 |
| OSCEOLA | Osceola County Sheriff's Office | 2 |
| | | TOTAL |
| PALM BEACH | Boca Raton Police Department | 2 |
| | Palm Beach Gardens Police Department | 3 |
| | Royal Palm Beach Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 6 |
| PASCO | Pasco County Sheriff's Office | 2 |
| | New Port Richey Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 3 |
| PINELLAS | Largo Police Department | 3 |
| | | TOTAL |
| ST. JOHNS | St. Johns County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| | St. Augustine Police Department | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 3 |
| ST. LUCIE | Port St. Lucie Police Department | 4 |
| | | TOTAL |
| SANTA ROSA | Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| | | TOTAL |
| SARASOTA | North Port Police Department | 1 |
| | Sarasota County Sheriff's Office | 2 |
| | Sarasota Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 4 |
| SUMTER | Sumter County Sheriff's Office | 2 |
| | | TOTAL |
| VOLUSIA | Volusia County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| | Deland Police Department | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 134 |

Hate Crimes by Offense and Motivation Type

Table 7 provides a breakdown of the offenses and the motivation type for each offense, for all agencies that reported hate crimes for 2019. Based on the information provided to the Attorney General's Office, the figures provide the most complete picture of reported hate crimes in individual communities, as well as entire counties.

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. As with other crime data, this report does not include unreported crimes or crimes that may be hate-related but are not classified as hate crimes or that are not reported by victims.

**Table 7. Hate Crimes by Offense and Motivation Type
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| County | Agency | Offenses | Race/Color | Religion | Ethnicity/Nat'l Origin | Sexual Orientation | Total |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| ALACHUA | Alachua County Sheriff's Office | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Gainesville Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Simple Assault | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| County Total | | | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 5 |
| BAY | Bay County Sheriff's Office | Aggravated Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| BREVARD | Titusville Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Palm Bay Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | County Total | | | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| BROWARD | Deerfield Beach Police Department | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Fort Lauderdale International Airport Police Department | Simple Assault | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Fort Lauderdale Police Department | Simple Assault | 4 | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| | Pompano Beach Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Davie Police Department | Rape | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | Simple Assault | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Miramar Police Department | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | Oakland Park Police Department | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Sunrise Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Weston Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | |
| County Total | | | 9 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 19 |
| DUVAL | Jacksonville Sheriff's Office | Aggravated Assault | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | | Arson | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | Simple Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | | 4 | - | - | - |

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| County | Agency | Offenses | Race/Color | Religion | Ethnicity/Nat'l Origin | Sexual Orientation | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| HILLSBOROUGH | Tampa Police Department | Intimidation | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Temple Terrace Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | - | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| LAKE | Lake County Sheriff's Office | Aggravated Assault | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| | County Total | | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| LEE | Cape Coral Police Department | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Fort Myers Police Department | Simple Assault | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Lee County Sheriff's Office | Simple Assault | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | County Total | | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| MARION | Ocala Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| | County Total | | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| MIAMI-DADE | Bal Harbour Village Police Department | Simple Assault | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| | Miami Beach Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| | | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Intimidation | - | 3 | - | 1 | 4 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 14 | - | - | 14 |
| | Miami-Dade Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Simple Assault | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | Miami Gardens Police Department | Intimidation | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | Miami Police Department | Aggravated Assault | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | |
| Maimi Shores Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| North Miami Beach Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | |
| | Intimidation | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| North Miami Police Department | Aggravated Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Sunny Isles Beach Police Department | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| | County Total | | 6 | 28 | - | 9 | 43 |

Hate Crimes in Florida 2019

| County | Agency | Offenses | Race/Color | Religion | Ethnicity/Nat'l Origin | Sexual Orientation | Total |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| ORANGE | Orange County Sheriff's Office | Burglary | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | | Simple Assault | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| | Orlando Police Department | Aggravated Assault | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | Intimidation | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Winter Garden Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | Intimidation | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| | County Total | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 12 |
| OSCEOLA | Osceola County Sheriff's Office | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| PALM BEACH | Boca Raton Police Department | Simple Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Palm Beach Gardens Police Department | Simple Assault | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| | Royal Palm Beach Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 6 |
| PASCO | New Port Richey Police Department | Simple Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Pasco County Sheriff's Office | Burglary | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | County Total | | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| PINELLAS | Largo Police Department | Intimidation | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| SANTA ROSA | Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | County Total | | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| SARASOTA | Sarasota County Sheriff's Office | Aggravated Assault | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | Sarasota Police Department | Aggravated Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | North Port Police Department | Simple Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| ST. JOHNS | St. Johns County Sheriff's Office | Simple Assault | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | St. Augustine Police Department | Aggravated Assault | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | County Total | | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 |

Hate Crimes in Florida 2019

| County | Agency | Offenses | Race/Color | Religion | Ethnicity/Nat'l Origin | Sexual Orientation | Total |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| ST. LUCIE | Port St. Lucie Police Department | Intimidation | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| | | Simple Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | County Total | | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| SUMTER | Sumter County Sheriff's Office | Aggravated Assault | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Arson | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| VOLUSIA | Deland Police Department | Destruction/Damage/Vandalism | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Volusia County Sheriff's Office | Intimidation | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | County Total | | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 45 | 45 | 16 | 28 | 134 |

Hate Crimes by Victim Type and Offense

Table 8 provides a detailed breakdown of the ethnicity/national origin, race/color, religion or sexual orientation of the targeted victims and the offense.

**Table 8. Hate Crimes by Victim Type and Offense
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| | Persons | Arson | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Simple Assault | Intimidation | Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism | Rape | Total |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| ETHNICITY/ NATIONAL ORIGIN | Anti-Hispanic/Latino | - | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| | Anti-Arab | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| | Anti-Other Races/Ethnicity/ Ancestry | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Total | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 16 |
| RACE/COLOR | Anti-Black/African American | 2 | 7 | - | 15 | 3 | 6 | - | 33 |
| | Anti-Asian | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| | Anti-Multiple Races, Group | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Anti-White | - | 5 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 7 |
| | Total | 2 | 12 | - | 21 | 3 | 7 | - | 45 |
| RELIGION | Anti-Catholic | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | Anti-Islamic/Muslim | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 5 |
| | Anti-Jewish | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | 20 | - | 31 |
| | Anti-Mormon | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Anti-Multiple Religions, Group | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Anti-Other Religion | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 |
| | Total | - | 3 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 24 | - | 45 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Anti-Gay (Male) | - | 5 | - | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | 18 |
| | Anti-Lesbian | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (Mixed Group) | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| | Total | - | 9 | - | 15 | 1 | 3 | - | 28 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2 | 26 | 2 | 43 | 20 | 40 | 1 | 134 | |

Hate Crimes by Motivation Type, Place of Occurrence and Offense

Hate crimes can occur at any location. Table 9 provides a detailed breakdown of the motivation type, the place of occurrence and the hate crime offense.

**Table 9. Hate Crimes by Motivation Type, Place of Occurrence and Offense
January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019**

| | Location | Arson | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Simple Assault | Intimidation | Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism | Rape | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| ETHNICITY/NATIONAL ORIGIN | Highway/Road/Alley/Street | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Parking Lot/Garage | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Rental Storage Facility | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Residence/Home | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| | Restaurant | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | Total | | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| RACE/COLOR | Convenience Store | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Department/Discount Store | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Government/Public Building | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Grocery/Supermarket | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Highway/Road/Alley/Street | - | 9 | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | 19 |
| | Jail/Prison | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Liquor Store | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Parking Lot/Garage | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| | Residence/Home | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 |
| | Restaurant | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 |
| | Service/Gas Station | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Park/Playground | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| | School-Elementary/Secondary | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Total | | 2 | 12 | - | 21 | 3 | 7 | - |

Hate Crimes in Florida 2019

| | Location | Arson | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Simple Assault | Intimidation | Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism | Rape | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| RELIGION | Church/Synagogue/Temple | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | - | 9 |
| | Commercial/Office Building | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | Government/Public Building | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| | Highway/Road/Alley/Street | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| | Hotel/Motel/etc. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Parking Lot/Garage | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| | Residence/Home | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 8 | - | 11 |
| | Restaurant | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Specialty Store (TV, Fur, etc.) | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Other/Unknown | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| | Abandoned/Condemned Structure | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Community Center | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| | Total | | - | 3 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 24 | - |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Commercial/Office Building | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Convenience Store | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Department/Discount Store | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Government/Public Building | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Highway/Road/Alley/Street | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 6 |
| | Jail/Prison | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Parking Lot/Garage | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Residence/Home | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 |
| | Restaurant | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Other/Unknown | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| | Park/Playground | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | School-College/University | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | School-Elementary/Secondary | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Community Center | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | | - | 9 | - | 15 | 1 | 3 | - | 28 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 2 | 26 | 2 | 43 | 20 | 40 | 1 | 134 |

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

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. Kidnapping/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 kidnapping offense should be recorded regardless of the length of time the victim was detained/held. Kidnapping 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:

C. Obscene Communication/Telephone Call

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

D. 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 Attorney General's Office of Civil Rights
Hate Crimes Training Program***

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

For more information, contact:

The Florida Attorney General's Office
Office of Civil Rights
107 West Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 414 -3300

Appendix 3 - Sources of Additional Information on Hate Crimes

Anti-Defamation League
Florida Regional Office
5295 Town Center Road
#300
Boca Raton, Florida 33486
(561) 988-2900
E-mail: florida@adl.org
www.adl.org

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Uniform Crime Reporting Program
100 Custer Hollow Road
Clarksburg, WV 26306
(304) 625-2000
(304) 625-4995
www.fbi.gov

Japanese-American Citizens League
1629 K Street N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 223-1240
www.jacl.org

League of United Latin American Citizens
1133 19th St. N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-6130
www.lulac.org

NAACP, National Headquarters
4805 Mt. Hope Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21215
(410)580-5777
www.naacp.org

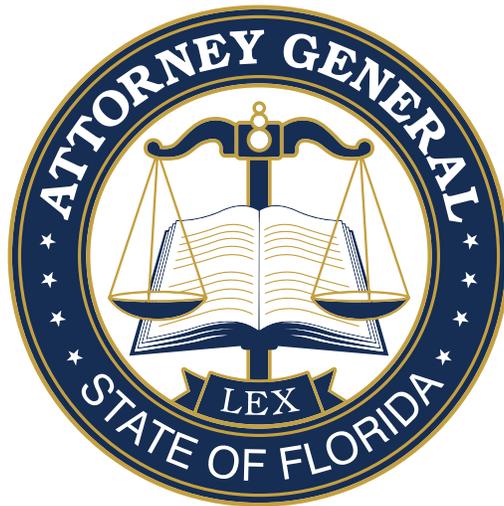
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
1325 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 393-5177
or
801 Arthur Godfrey Road
Suite 402
Miami Beach, FL 33140
(305) 571-1924
www.thetaskforce.org

Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc.
1322 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 223-5500
www.ocanational.org

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

Southern Poverty Law Center
400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(334) 956-8200
(888) 414-7752 Toll Free
www.splcenter.org

U.S. Department of Justice
Community Relations Services
145 N. Street, N.E.
Suite 5E.300
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 514-2000
(202) 305-2935
www.usdoj.gov/crs/
or
51 First Avenue, S.W.
Suite 624
Miami, Florida 33130
(305) 536-5206



**The Florida Attorney General's Office
Office of Civil Rights
107 West Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 414 -3300**