



The **BROWARD COUNTY CRIME COMMISSION**

Presents

Crimes of Hate

**The Mental Psychosis behind *Hate Crimes* in the
United States of America**

*As Part of the Crime Commission's Building Bridges
Mental Health Conference Series*

DATE:

Friday, February 10th, 2017

ADDRESS:

Westin Fort Lauderdale Hotel

400 Corporate Drive

Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334

SIGN-IN/CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

7:15 a.m. – 7:45 a.m.

AGENDA SERVED WITH SIT-DOWN LUNCH

8:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m. (Lunch 12:10 p.m. to 1:20 p.m.)

www.BrowardCrime.org

"Evil Triumphs When Good People Stand Idly By"

10640 Northwest 32nd Street, Sunrise, FL 33351; TEL: (954) 746-3117; FAX: (954) 572-7988;
EMAIL: info@browardcrime.org



Stay Ahead of Crime!

Join Us for a Solution Based Conference on

Crimes of Hate 2017

The Mental Psychosis Behind **HATE CRIMES**
in the United States of America

A must-attend event discussing the human behavior of hateful crime and violence in America which effects our daily way-of-life. Learn the warning signs and meet some of the brightest minds in the fields of Psychiatry, Psychology, Neuroscience, Criminology and Education, encompassing four Panel Discussions:

Panel 1: Hate Crimes at Schools



Panel 2: Terrorism – Domestic & International



Panel 3: Orlando's Pulse Nightclub Attack



Panel 4: Hatred Towards Law Enforcement



Actions to take today for a safer tomorrow

Friday, February 10, 2017

Westin Fort Lauderdale
400 Corporate Drive, Fort Lauderdale Florida, 33334



Building Bridges Mental Health Conference Series
HOSTED BY THE BROWARD COUNTY CRIME COMMISSION

For more information call 954-746-3117 · Register at www.BrowardCrime.org

AGENDA:

7:15 a.m. to 7:40 a.m. - **SIGN IN/CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST**

7:40 a.m. to 7:50 a.m. - **Opening Comments** by Broward County Crime Commission

7:50 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. – **State Statute Definition of a Hate Crime:** Assistant State Attorney Joel Silvershein, Office of the State Attorney, 17th Judicial Circuit of Florida

8:00 a.m. to 9:05 a.m. - **Panel Discussion I: Hate Crimes at Schools – Social and Electronic Media**

9:05 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. - **BREAK**

9:15 a.m. to 10:35 a.m. - **Panel Discussion II: History and Dynamics of Terrorism – Domestic and International**

10:35 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. - **BREAK**

10:45 a.m. to Noon - **Panel Discussion III: Pulse Nightclub Orlando Attack: a Hate Crime, an Act of Terrorism, or Both?**

Noon to 12:10 p.m. - **BREAK**

LUNCH – 12:10 p.m. to 1:20 p.m. –

Dining and Networking: 12:10 p.m. to 12:20 p.m. - Guest Commentary – Debbie Geary, President, Concerns of Police Survivors (C.O.P.S)

Luncheon Co-Keynote Speaker: 12:20 p.m. to 12:45 p.m. - 6) John F. Tobon, Deputy Special Agent in Charge, Department of Homeland Security Investigations

Luncheon Co - Keynote Speaker: 12:45 p.m. to 1:10 p.m. - Assistant U.S. Attorney, Ms. Karen Gilbert, The United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Florida

1:20 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. – **BREAK**

1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. - **Panel Discussion IV: Hatred Toward Law Enforcement and Police Officers**

Event Finishes NLT 2:35 p.m.

PANELIST PARTICIPANTS:

PANEL I: Hate Crimes at Schools – Social and Electronic Media, and Active Shooter Threats

- 1) Mr. David Barkey, Anti-Defamation League, Southeastern Counsel
- 2) Cheryl Duckworth, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Conflict Resolution and Peace Education Dept. of Conflict Resolution Studies, College of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences, Nova Southeastern University
- 3) Deputy Natasha Duran, School Resource Officer (SRO), Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO)
- 4) Dr. Laura Finley, Barry University - College of Arts and Sciences Department of Sociology/Criminology
- 5) Dr. Anne Hearon Rambo, Professor, Nova Southeastern University, Department of Family Therapy
- 6) Officer Steve Smith, Special Investigations Division- Threat Response Unit/S.W.A.T, Fort Lauderdale Police Department
- 7) David Watkins, Equity and Academic Attainment, Lauderdale Manors Elementary School
- 8) Mr. Stanley Zamor, CEO/President, Florida Academy of Professional Mediators, Inc., Facilitator, Anti-Defamation League "No Place for Hate" Program(s)

MODERATOR: Joel Lazarus, Senior Judge, Broward County Courthouse



PANEL II: History and Dynamics of Terrorism – Domestic and International

- 1) Mr. David Barkey, Anti-Defamation League, Southeastern Counsel
- 2) Eric Lob, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Politics and International Relations. Florida International University (FIU)
- 3) Robert G. Rabil, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Political Science, Florida Atlantic University (FAU)
- 4) Dr. Harley Stock, Clinical Psychologist
- 5) Sgt. Carmine Testa, Office of Homeland Security, Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO)
- 6) Attorney David Weinstein, Partner/Former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of Florida, Clarke Silvergate – Attorney's at Law

MODERATOR: Dr. Michael Brannon, the Institute of Behavioral Sciences and the Law



PANEL III: Pulse Nightclub Orlando Attack: a Hate Crime, an Act of Terrorism, or Both?

- 1) Dr. Marsha Brown, the Institute of Behavioral Sciences and the Law
- 2) Ellen G. Cohn, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Criminal Justice
Florida International University (FIU)
- 3) Lt. Steven Greenlaw, District 1 Shift Commander / S.W.A.T. , Fort Lauderdale Police
Department
- 4) Paul O'Connell, Chief of Police, Wilton Manors Police Department
- 5) Mr. Steve Rothaus, Journalist, Miami Herald
- 6) Dr. Harley Stock, Clinical Psychologist
- 7) Branch Walton, Retired, United State Secret Service (USSS); Broward County Crime
Commission Advisory Board Member

MODERATOR: Attorney David Weinstein, Partner/Former Assistant United
States Attorney, Southern District of Florida, Clarke Silvergate – Attorney's at Law



PANEL IV: Hatred Towards Police Officers

- 1) Albert Butch Arenal, Chief of Police, Coconut Creek Police Officer; President, Florida Chiefs of Police Association
- 2) Mr. Rasheed Baaith, Community Outreach Coordinator, Lauderhill Police Department
- 3) Adam Dobrin, Ph.D., Associate Professor, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Florida Atlantic University (FAU)
- 4) Judge James Martz, 15th Judicial Circuit, Palm Beach County Courthouse
- 5) Mitch Rosenwald, Ph.D, LCSW, Professor, School of Social Work, Barry University
- 6) Christopher B. Strain, Ph.D., Professor of American Studies, Co-Director, Kenan Social Engagement Program, Harriet L. Wilkes Honors College, Florida Atlantic University (FAU)

MODERATOR: Mr. James DePelisi, CEO/Director, Broward County Crime Commission



The Need:

A Hate Crime (also known as a bias-motivated crime) is a prejudice-motivated crime, which occurs when a perpetrator targets a victim because of his or her membership (or perceived membership) in a certain social group.

Examples of such groups can include but are not limited to: sex, ethnicity, disability, language, nationality, physical appearance, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation.[1][2][3] Non-criminal actions that are motivated by these reasons are often called "bias incidents".

"Hate crime" generally refers to criminal acts that are seen to have been motivated by bias against one or more of the types above, or of their derivatives. Incidents may involve physical assault, damage to property, bullying, harassment, verbal abuse or insults, mate crime or offensive graffiti or letters (hate mail).[4]

A hate crime law is a law intended to deter bias-motivated violence. Hate crime laws are distinct from laws against hate speech in that hate crime laws enhance the penalties associated with conduct that is already criminal under other laws, while hate speech laws criminalize a category of speech. Hate speech laws exist in many countries, but in the USA, they are in conflict with the first amendment right to freedom of speech, so have repeatedly been overturned as unconstitutional.

The History of Hate Crimes:

The term "hate crime" came into common use in the 1980s in the United States, but the term is often used retrospectively about events occurring prior to that.[5] From the Roman persecution of Christians to the Nazi slaughter of Jews, hate crimes have been committed by individuals and governments long before the term was commonly used.[3]

As Europeans began to colonize the world from the 16th century onward, indigenous peoples in the colonized areas, such as the Native Americans increasingly became the targets of bias-motivated intimidation and violence.[citation needed] During the past two centuries, typical examples of hate crimes in the U.S. include lynchings of African Americans, largely in the South, and of Mexicans and Chinese in the West; cross burnings to intimidate black activists during and after Reconstruction or drive black families from predominantly white neighborhoods; assaults on white people traveling in predominantly black neighborhoods; assaults on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people; the painting of swastikas on Jewish synagogues; and xenophobic responses to a variety of minority ethnic groups.[6]

Postcard of the Duluth lynchings of African-American men on June 15, 1920
The verb "to lynch" is attributed to the actions of Charles Lynch, an 18th-century Virginia Quaker. Lynch, other militia officers, and justices of the peace rounded up Tory sympathizers who were given a summary trial at an informal court; sentences handed down included whipping, property seizure, coerced pledges of allegiance, and conscription into the military. Originally the term referred to extrajudicial organized but unauthorized punishment of criminals. It later evolved to describe execution outside of "ordinary justice." It is highly associated with white suppression of African Americans in

the South, and periods of weak or nonexistent police authority, as in certain frontier areas of the Old West.[3]

The murders of Channon Christian and Christopher Newsom and the Wichita Massacre were not classified as "hate crimes" by U.S. investigative officials or the media. In the early 21st century, conservative commentators David Horowitz, Michelle Malkin (Fox News channel and author) and Stuart Taylor, Jr. (journalist) did describe these events as "hate crimes against whites by blacks." [7] Several Kinds of Killers:

Psychological Effects:

Hate crimes can have significant and wide-ranging psychological consequences, not only upon the direct victim but on others as well. A 1999 U.S. study of lesbian and gay victims of violent hate crimes documented that they experienced higher levels of psychological distress, including symptoms of depression and anxiety, than lesbian and gay victims of comparable crimes not motivated by antigay bias.[8] A manual issued by the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario in Canada lists the following consequences:[9]

Impact On The Individual Victim:

Psychological and affective disturbances; repercussion on the victim's identity and self-esteem; both reinforced by the degree of violence of a hate crime, usually stronger than that of a common one.

Effect On The Targeted Group:

Generalized terror in the group to which the victim belongs, inspiring feelings of vulnerability over the other members, who could be the next victims.

Effect On Other Vulnerable Groups:

Ominous effects over minority groups or over groups that identify themselves with the targeted one, especially when the referred hate is based on an ideology or doctrine that preaches simultaneously against several groups.

Effect On The Community As a Whole:

Divisions and factionalism arising in response to hate crimes are particularly damaging to multicultural societies.

Hate Crime Victims Can Also Develop Depression: [10]

A review of European and American research indicate that terrorist bombings cause Islamophobia and hate crimes to flare up but, in calmer times, it subsides again, although to a relatively high level.[28] Terrorist's most persuasive message is that of fear and fear, a primary and strong emotion, increases risk estimates and has distortive effects on the perception of ordinary Muslims.[11] Widespread Islamophobic prejudice seems to contribute to anti-Muslim hate crime, but indirectly: terrorist attacks and intensified Islamophobic prejudice serve as a window of opportunity for extremist groups and networks.[28]

References:

- [1] Stotzer, R. (June 2007). "Comparison of Hate Crime Rates Across Protected and Unprotected Groups" (PDF). Williams Institute. Retrieved 2012-03-17. "A hate crime or bias motivated crime occurs when the perpetrator of the crime intentionally selects the victim because of his or her membership in a certain group."
- [2] "FBI — Methodology". FBI.
- [3] Streissguth, Tom (2003). Hate Crimes (Library in a Book), p.3. ISBN 0-8160-4879-7.
- [4] "Home Office | Hate crime". Archived from the original on 26 November 2005.
- [5] "Hate Crimes". FBI. Retrieved May 26, 2015.
- [6] "A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes" (PDF). Retrieved 2011-11-14.
- [7] Stuart Taylor, Jr. "'Hate Crimes' and Double Standards", The Atlantic, 29 May 2007
- [8] Herek, Gregory M.; Gillis, J. Roy; Cogan, Jeanine C. (1999). "Psychological Sequelae of Hate-Crime Victimization Among Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults". *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*. 67 (6): 945–951. doi:10.1037/0022-006X.67.6.945. PMID 10596515.
- [9] "Crown Policy Manual" (PDF). 21 March 2005. Retrieved 2009-06-21.
- [10] Cox, William T. L.; Abramson, Lyn Y.; Devine, Patricia G.; Hollon, Steven D. (2012). "Stereotypes, Prejudice, and Depression: The Integrated Perspective". *Perspectives on Psychological Science*. 7 (5): 427–449. doi:10.1177/1745691612455204.
- [11] Borell, Klas (2015). "When Is the Time to Hate? A Research Review on the Impact of Dramatic Events on Islamophobia and Islamophobic Hate Crimes in Europe". *Islam and Christian–Muslim Relations*. doi:10.1080/09596410.2015.1067063. Retrieved 2015-12-15.



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ):

What is a hate crime?

These are crimes committed against individuals or groups or property based on the real or perceived race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, national origin, or ethnicity of the victims. The role played by these personal characteristics in motivating the offender is the key difference between hate crimes and other crimes.

Why do hate crimes occur?

Hate crimes often occur as a result of prejudice and ignorance. A lack of understanding about differences among people and their traditions contributes to fear and intolerance. Left unaddressed, these sentiments may often lead to acts of intimidation and ultimately hate-motivated violence.

Where do hate crimes usually occur?

According to the FBI, the highest percentage of reported hate crimes (32%) occurred on or near residential properties. The FBI also reports that 19% of hate crimes committed took place on highways, roads, alleys, or streets. Another 11% of those crimes took place at schools and colleges, while 28% were widely distributed across different locations.

Are hate crimes decreasing or increasing?

It is difficult to tell if hate crimes are on the rise or on the decline. On the one hand, reporting hate crimes is a voluntary action taken by States and localities. Some States with clear histories of racial prejudice and intolerance have reported zero incidents of hate crimes. At the same time, many victims of hate crimes are often reluctant to come forward -- a direct result of the trauma caused by the crime. Although the Hate Crime Statistics Act was passed in 1990, States have only been collecting and reporting information about these crimes to the FBI since 1991. It appears that for those States and localities that have reported hate crimes, the number of incidents nationwide has continued to hover annually somewhere between 6,000 and 8,600. Again, this may be indicative simply of the reporting or non-reporting trends of different localities.

Is there an increase in hate crimes following a national crisis or during other difficult times?

While direct correlations are always difficult to establish, there is strong evidence that when the country is faced with traumatic events, such as the tragic events at the World Trade Center, Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001, hate crimes escalate. In the weeks following the events of September 11th, for example, the FBI initiated numerous hate crime investigations involving reported attacks on Arab-American citizens and institutions. These attacks ranged from verbal harassment to physical assaults. There were also reports of mosques being firebombed or vandalized. Attacks on people with no cultural, political, or ethnic affinity with any Middle Eastern group, but who 'looked Arab' or 'looked Muslim' also became common following the emotional upheaval that followed the attack. In the wake of the overwhelming response to the toll-free hotline established to document claims of discrimination, harassment,

and hate crimes following the September 11th terrorist attacks, the United States Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) expanded its capacity to collect information by initiating a second toll-free hotline. During one 12-hour period following the attacks, the volume of calls peaked at approximately 70 calls per hour. [NOTE: For more information on hate crimes following the acts of terrorism on September 11, 2001, visit the USCCR Web site at www.usccr.gov.]

How do hate crimes affect local communities?

Hate crimes are committed with the intent not only of sending a message to the targeted victim, but also to the community as a whole. The damage done to victims and to communities through hate crimes cannot be qualified adequately if one only considers physical injury. The damage to the very fabric of a community where a hate crime has occurred must also be taken into account. Hate crimes, in effect, create a kind of public injury because they rapidly erode public confidence in being kept free and safe from these crimes. To that extent, crimes of this nature can traumatize entire communities.

What can we do to prevent the spread of hate-motivated behavior?

The most important thing that adults can do to reduce the spread of hate-motivated behavior is to help young people learn to respect and celebrate diversity. Research shows that children between the ages of 5 and 8 begin to place value judgments on similarities and differences among people. Moreover, children's racial attitudes begin to harden by the fourth grade, making the guidance of adults during this time period particularly important. It is essential that adults talk openly and honestly with children about diversity, racism, and prejudice. In schools, teachers and administrators should engage in educational efforts to dispel myths and stereotypes about particular groups of people and whenever possible work with parents and local law enforcement authorities so that such an effort is supported on many fronts.

Are there any statistics available on youth-initiated hate crimes?

In 1990, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations reported that approximately one-third of all Los Angeles County schools had experiences with hate crimes. The Bureau of Justice Assistance reported that in 1994, young people under the age of 20 carried out nearly half of all hate crimes committed. According to the Chicago Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the FBI, and other researchers, hate crime perpetrators are usually under the age of 26. These facts further underscore the importance of intervening with young children as early as possible.

Can a hate crime be committed with words alone?

The use of bigoted and prejudiced language does not in and of itself violate hate crime laws. This type of offense is frequently classified as a bias incident. However, when words threaten violence, or when bias-motivated graffiti damages or destroys property, hate crime laws may apply.

Does bias have to be the only motivation in order to charge someone with a hate crime?

In general, no, although the answer may depend on how courts in a particular jurisdiction or State have interpreted its hate crime laws. It is not uncommon for people to commit crimes for more than one reason. Many hate crimes are successfully prosecuted even when motivations in addition to bias are proven.

Is there any kind of hate speech on the Internet that is not protected by the First Amendment?

The U.S. Constitution protects Internet speech that is merely critical, annoying, offensive, or demeaning. However, the First Amendment does not provide a shield for libelous speech or copyright infringement, nor does it protect certain speech that threatens or harasses other people. For example, an e-mail or a posting on a Web site that expresses a clear intention or threat by its author to commit an unlawful act against another specific person is likely to be actionable under criminal law. Persistent or pernicious harassment aimed at a specific individual is not protected if it inflicts or intends to inflict emotional or physical harm. To rise to this level, harassment on the Internet would have to consist of a "course of conduct" rather than a single isolated instance. A difficulty in enforcing laws against harassment is the ease of anonymous communication on the Internet. Using a service that provides almost complete anonymity, a bigot may repeatedly e-mail his or her victim without being readily identified.

Has anyone ever been successfully prosecuted in the United States for sending racist threats via e-mail?

There is legal precedent for such a prosecution. In 1998, a former student was sentenced to one year in prison for sending e-mail death threats to 60 Asian-American students at the University of California, Irvine. His e-mail was signed "Asian hater" and threatened that he would "make it my life career [sic] to find and kill everyone one [sic] of you personally." That same year, another California man pled guilty to Federal civil rights charges after he sent racist e-mail threats to dozens of Latinos throughout the country.

Has anyone ever been held liable in the United States for encouraging acts of violence on the World Wide Web?

Yes. In 1999, a coalition of groups opposed to abortion was ordered to pay over \$100 million in damages for providing information for a Web site called "Nuremberg Files," a site which posed a threat to the safety of a number of doctors and clinic workers who perform abortions. The site posted photos of abortion providers, their home addresses, license plate numbers, and the names of their spouses and children. In three instances, after a doctor listed on the site was murdered, a line was drawn through his name. Although the site fell short of explicitly calling for an assault on doctors, the jury found that the information it contained amounted to a real threat of bodily harm.

Can hate crimes laws be used against hate on the Internet?

If a person's use of the Internet rises to the level of criminal conduct, it may subject the perpetrator to an enhanced sentence under a State's hate crime laws. Currently, 40 States and the District of Columbia have such laws in place. The criminal's sentence may be more severe if the prosecution can prove that he or she intentionally selected the victim based on his or her race, nationality, religion, gender, or sexual orientation. However, these laws do not apply to conduct or speech protected by the First Amendment.

Can commercial Internet Service Providers (ISPs) prevent the use of their services by extremists?

Yes. Commercial ISPs, such as America Online (AOL), may voluntarily agree to prohibit users from sending racist or bigoted messages over their services. Such prohibitions do not implicate First Amendment rights because they are entered into through private contracts and do not involve government action in any way. Once an ISP commits to such regulations, it must monitor the use of its service to ensure that the regulations are followed. If a violation does occur, the ISP should, as a contractual matter, take action to prevent it from happening again. For example, if a participant in a chat room engages in racist speech in violation of the "terms of service" of the ISP, his or her account could be cancelled, or the person could be forbidden from using the chat room in the future. ISPs should encourage users to report suspected violations to company representatives. The effectiveness of this remedy is limited, however. Any subscriber to an ISP who loses his or her account for violating that ISP's regulations may resume propagating hate by subsequently signing up with any of the dozens of more permissive ISPs in the marketplace.

How does the law in foreign countries differ from American law regarding hate on the Internet? Can an American citizen be subject to criminal charges abroad for sending or posting material that is illegal in other countries?

In most countries, hate speech does not receive the same constitutional protection as it does in the United States. In Germany, for example, it is illegal to promote Nazi ideology, and in many European countries, it is illegal to deny the reality of the Holocaust. Authorities in Denmark, France, Britain, Germany, and Canada have brought charges for crimes involving hate speech on the Internet. While national borders have little meaning in cyberspace, Internet users who export material that is illegal in some foreign countries may be subject to prosecution under certain circumstances. American citizens who post material on the Internet that is illegal in a foreign country could be prosecuted if they subjected themselves to the jurisdiction of that country or of another country whose extradition laws would allow for arrest and deportation. However, under American law, the United States will not extradite a person for engaging in a constitutionally protected activity even if that activity violates a criminal law elsewhere.

Can universities prevent the use of their computer services for the promotion of extremist views?

Because private universities are not agents of the government, they may forbid users from engaging in offensive speech using university equipment or university services; however, public universities, as agents of the government, must follow the First Amendment's prohibition against speech restrictions based on content or viewpoint. Nonetheless, public universities may promulgate content-neutral regulations that effectively prevent the use of school facilities or services by extremists. For example, a university may limit use of its computers and server to academic activities only. This would likely prevent a student from creating a racist Web site for propaganda purposes or from sending racist e-mail from his or her student e-mail account. One such policy -- at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana -- stipulates that its computer services are "provided in support of the educational, research and public service missions of the University and its use must be limited to those purposes." Universities depend on an atmosphere of academic freedom and uninhibited expression. Any decision to limit speech on a university campus -- even speech in cyberspace -- will inevitably affect this ideal. College administrators should confer with representatives from both the faculty and student body when implementing such policies.

May public schools and public libraries install filters on computer equipment available for public use?

The use of filters by public institutions, such as schools and libraries, has become a hotly contested issue that remains unresolved. At least one Federal court has ruled that a local library board may not require the use of filtering software on all library Internet computer terminals. A possible compromise for public libraries with multiple computers would be to allow unrestricted Internet use for adults, but to provide only supervised access for children. Courts have not ruled on the constitutionality of hate speech filters on public school library computers. However, given the broad free speech rights afforded to students by the First Amendment, it is unlikely that courts would allow school libraries to require filters on all computers available for student use.

What exactly are Internet "filters" and when is their use appropriate?

Filters are software that can be installed along with a Web browser to block access to certain Web sites that include inappropriate or offensive material. For example, parents may choose to install filters on their children's computers in order to prevent them from viewing sites that contain pornography or other problematic material. ADL has developed the HateFilter, a filter that blocks access to Web sites that advocate hatred, bigotry, or violence towards Jews or other groups on the basis of their religion, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or other immutable characteristics. HateFilter, which can be downloaded from ADL's Web site, contains a "redirect" feature that offers users who try to access a blocked site the chance to link directly to related ADL educational material. The voluntary use of filtering software in private institutions or by parents in the home does not violate the First Amendment because such use involves no government action. There are also some commercially marketed filters that focus on offensive words and phrases. Such filters, which are not site-based, are designed primarily to screen out obscene and pornographic material. [NOTE: For more information about the ADL HateFilter, contact www.adl.org.]

Besides filters, what are some other ways that adults, especially parents, can protect children from the dangerous aspects of the Internet?

The first and most important step is to help children understand that online hate exists. At the same time, help children recognize that as much as responsible citizens may abhor the fact that hate groups and hateful individuals use this medium to spread messages of bias, hatred, and disharmony, the U.S. Constitution protects their right to do so. This is an important lesson in democratic values. By no means do fair-minded people condone hate behavior, but this must be weighed against the importance of protecting free speech. Help children develop the critical thinking skills necessary to counter all of the hateful things that they will see and hear -- on the Internet as well as in other media -- with accurate knowledge and a commitment to respecting all people. Additional recommendations for helping children safely navigate the Internet include the following:

Talk with children about the dangers of the Internet before they begin using it. Tell children that not all of the information on the World Wide Web is accurate. Stress the importance of not revealing personal information to strangers over the Internet. Place computers in common areas so that what is on the screen can be easily seen by adults. Set clear rules and limits for Internet use. Carefully monitor children's use of chat rooms. Talk to children about their experiences on the Internet; ask them about sites that they are visiting for schoolwork or for personal enjoyment.

Encourage children to ask questions about what they see on the Internet.

Participate in children's Internet explorations by visiting and discussing Web sites together.

Expose children to Internet sites that enable them to create, to design, to invent, and to collaborate with children in other communities in ways that contribute to society in positive ways.

Become familiar with basic Internet technologies and keep up to date on the topic by reading resource publications.

Source:

http://www.partnersagainsthate.org/about_hate_crimes/faq-html.html#1



DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS & PANELISTS PARTICIPATING

1. Albert Butch Arenal, Chief of Police, Coconut Creek Police Officer; President, Florida Chiefs of Police Association – Panel IV

Chief Albert A. (Butch) Arenal served as a member of the Punta Gorda, Florida Police Department from 1986 to 2015, the last 8 years of which he served as Chief of Police. In his 28 year career with the department, he supervised all facets of the agency, to include service as the agency's Accreditation Manager, coordinating the department's effort to achieve its first State law enforcement accreditation award in 1998. During his service as Chief of Police, the agency achieved Florida Excelsior accredited status, the highest form of accreditation excellence in the State of Florida. The department was also selected as the 2013 Pinnacle Business of the Year by the more than 1,000 members of the City of Punta Gorda Chamber of Commerce. Retiring from the City of Punta Gorda in September 2015, Chief Arenal was selected as Chief of Police for the Coconut Creek Police Department in October of 2015.

Chief Arenal holds an Associate in Arts degree from Edison State College and a Bachelor of Science degree in Management from Hodges University where he was graduated with honors and was designated by faculty as the Management Student of the Year. He is also a 1998 graduate of the 193rd Session of the FBI National Academy. Chief Arenal has served as Chair of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Region 10 Training Council, and he currently serves as Chair of the Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute (FCJEI) Policy Board. He was initially appointed to the FCJEI Policy Board by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission in 2011, and was appointed to second and third terms in 2013 and 2015 respectively. He served three consecutive terms as President of the Southwest Florida Police Chiefs Association (2010-2012), where he was voted the 2013 Outstanding Law Enforcement Chief Executive of the Year by the Association.

Chief Arenal was elected Third Vice President of the Florida Police Chiefs Association (FPCA) in 2013, he was elected Second Vice President in 2014, and he currently serves as First Vice President of the nation's third largest Police Chiefs Association. He also represents FPCA on the Florida Domestic Security Oversight Council. He is a member in good standing of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, and he has served as a member of FPCA since 2006.

2. Rasheed Baaith, Community Outreach Coordinator, Lauderhill Police Department – Panel IV and Panel II

Mr. Baaith is the Community Outreach Coordinator with the Lauderhill Police Department. His featured skills include Community Involvement, Crime Prevention, educating the community about the Criminal Justice System.

More than anything, Mr. Baaith is a leader in the community. He is the Founding Senior Pastor and Teacher at Christ Resurrection Family Community Church, located in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Pastor Rasheed Z. Baaith is a Christian husband, father, counselor, essayist, journalist, published author, playwright, and community activist.

3. David Barkey, Southeastern Counsel, Anti-Defamation League (ADL) – Panel I

David Barkey serves as the Anti-Defamation League's Southeastern Area Counsel. In that position, he provides legal, legislative and public affairs counsel to ADL's regional offices within the Southeastern States on issues including, discrimination, hate crimes, extremism, free speech, and religious freedom. Mr. Barkey works with and regularly trains federal, state and local law enforcement on legal and nonlegal aspects of hate crimes. Mr. Barkey previously served as ADL's Associate Director of Legal Affairs based out of its national office in New York City where he primarily addressed religious freedom and discrimination issues. He joined ADL in 2001 as its Midwest Area Counsel based in Chicago, IL. Prior to joining ADL, Mr. Barkey served as Trial Attorney at the New York District Office of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission where he specialized in federal employment discrimination litigation. He also worked as an associate at the national law firm of Jackson Lewis where he specialized in labor and employment law. Mr. Barkey received his J.D. from Brooklyn Law School and B.A. from Northwestern University. He is admitted to practice law in Florida, Connecticut, and New York.

4. Dr. Michael P. Brannon, Founder, the Institute of Behavioral Sciences and the Law – Panel II

Dr. Michael P. Brannon holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Psychology, a Master of Science degree in Psychology, and a Doctorate degree in Clinical Psychology from Nova University. He was the Clinical Director of The Starting Place, a program for teenagers with substance abuse problems, from 1980 to 1990. He has been licensed as a psychologist in the state of Florida since 1990. He has specialized in the area of forensic psychology since 1994. He is currently the co-director of the Institute for Behavioral Sciences and the Law in Coral Springs, Florida. He has conducted over 20,000 forensic evaluations and testified as an expert over 1500 times in Federal Court and State Court. He has been featured on numerous television shows including CNN, The Today Show, Erin Burnett OutFront, Forensic Files, Chris Matthews Hardball, The O'Reilly Factor, and Headline News Network.

5. Dr. Marsha Brown - The Institute of Behavioral Sciences and the Law – Panel III

Since September 2015, Dr. Brown has worked with the Institute for Behavioral Sciences and the Law (IBSL), in Coral Springs, Florida, initially as a Post Doctoral Resident. Since September 2016, she is currently an Associate. IBSL is a private organization that specializes in providing forensic psychological services to the legal community.

Dr. Brown's responsibilities include but are not limited to: Forensic assessment and evaluation of a variety of psycho-legal issues including competency, insanity, sex offender risk assessment, violence risk assessment, substance abuse, malingering, and fitness for duty. She also conducts a wide variety of forensic and clinical assessments including malingering, risk, competency, cognitive, personality, and academic evaluations.

Dr. Marsha Brown is a graduate of the Graduate Center at The City University of New York at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY (APA-accredited program), possessing a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology. Her Dissertation Topic was: Factors that affect treatment compliance among individuals with mental illness. Dr. Brown also possesses a Master of Philosophy in Psychology, also from the City University of New York, New York, NY. Her undergraduate work was done at the University of the Arts, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, attaining a Bachelors of Fine Arts in Theater.

**6. Ellen G. Cohn, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Criminal Justice
Florida International University (FIU) – Panel III**

Dr. Ellen G. Cohn is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice and an affiliated faculty member in the Women's Studies Center. Dr. Cohn graduated magna cum laude from the University of Maryland, College Park in 1984, earning BA degrees in both psychology and law enforcement, and earned her MA degree in criminal justice from the same university in 1986. She earned both an MPhil (1988) and a PhD (1992) in criminology from the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Cohn's research interests fall primarily into two areas: the effect of weather and temporal variables on criminal behavior, and the use of citation analysis in criminology and criminal justice. She is considered to be one of the leading experts in the world in both of these areas. Dr. Cohn is the author and co-author of 34 articles and 14 chapters in edited books, as well as numerous reports, manuals, and monographs. Her first book on citation analysis, *Evaluating Criminology and Criminal Justice*, is considered the leading work on the subject. A second book, *Scholarly Influence in Criminology and Criminal Justice*, will be published in fall 2010. She is currently engaged in developing a program cross-national research on weather and crime with scholars in England, New Zealand, and Bulgaria.

Dr. Cohn is a member of the Board of Directors of Youth Crime Watch of America, and has served as both President and Chair of the Board. She has received two "Extra Mile" awards from Youth Crime Watch and in 2003 was named Board Member of the Year for her service to the organization. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers, and a member of the steering committee of the Miami-Dade Police Department's Citizen Volunteer Program, which saves the department hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. In 2007, she received the University's "Excellence in Service" award for her efforts and in 2009 she received the President's Volunteer Service Award, a national honor given in recognition of sustained volunteer service.

7. Adam Dobrin, Ph.D., Associate Professor, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Florida Atlantic University (FAU) – Panel IV

Dr. Adam Dobrin is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida Atlantic University. His research has covered many topics, including issues of homicide causation, violence data sources, issues of correctional health care policy, conditions of confinement in juvenile justice residential facilities, and ethical issues in nursing. His current research trajectory explores issues relating to volunteer police. His research has been published in the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *American Journal of Public Health*, and *Pediatrics*. Dr. Dobrin teaches courses in juvenile justice, policing, violence, criminal justice technology, criminology, research methods, and the criminal justice system.

8. Dr. Cheryl Duckworth, Associate Professor of Conflict Resolution and Peace Education, College of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences, Nova Southeastern University - Panel I

Cheryl Duckworth, Ph.D., is a professor of Conflict Resolution at Nova Southeastern University. Dr. Duckworth teaches qualitative research methods, foundations of conflict resolution, History, Memory and Conflict Resolution, and peace education. She is active in the International Studies Association, the Comparative and International Education Society and the International Peace Research Association. As a model of engaged scholarship and student-centered curriculum, she also developed a Global Hybrid Course

which examined peace education and peace building in Morocco. She blogs at Teach for Peace and you can follow her on Twitter @cherylduckworth.

A peace-building program leader and conflict resolution policy analyst, she has served such organizations as the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy and the Center for International Education. She has lived in Zimbabwe and Paraguay, and published and presented globally on her two passions, peace education and peace economics, exploring ways to transform the economic, political, social and psychological root causes of war and violence. Selected publications include her book which explores the role of dignity in social movements, *Land and Dignity in Paraguay*, and an article on her implementation of critical peace education curriculum in a juvenile detention home. A proponent of engaged scholarship, she also recently co-edited *Conflict Resolution and the Scholarship of Engagement: Partnerships Transforming Conflict*, which examines how engaged scholarship can enhance the field of conflict resolution. Most recently, she published *Teaching About Terror: 9/11 and Collective Memory in US Classrooms*, which analyzes the narrative today's students are receiving about 9/11, and the implications of this for global peace and conflict.

Dr. Duckworth has trained hundreds of students, teachers and community leaders in peace education and conflict resolution both in the US and internationally. Currently she serves as the faculty advisor of NSU's Peace Education Working Group and on the Advisory Board of the Hope Development Organization, a women's rights and peace building organization in Pakistan, and Women's Promise, which advocates for and empowers women's leadership for peace globally. She has also appeared on peace-building related media, such as PRESSedent and The Doug Noll Show.

9. Deputy Natasha Duran, Broward Sheriff's Office, School Resource Officer (SRO), Boyd H. Anderson High School – Panel I

Deputy Duran is an SRO for the City of Lauderdale Lakes District of the Broward Sheriff's Office, representing Boyd Anderson High School. Deputy Duran's forte as an SRO is her mentorship and leadership she exhibits to the students of Boyd Anderson High School. Although, having only three years experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, she has championed many projects where the students have responded positively. This course of action has led to a positive learning environment for all. For these reasons, the Broward County Crime Commission honored Deputy Natasha Duran as the 2015 SRO of the Year for the City of Lauderdale Lakes District of the Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO).

10. Dr. Laura Finley, Barry University - College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology/Criminology – Panel I

Dr. Finley, associate professor of sociology and criminology, earned a BA in Secondary Education (1994), an MA in Education and Professional Development (1999), and a Ph.D. in Sociology (2002), all from Western Michigan University. The courses she teaches include introduction to criminology, theories of deviance, critical issues in criminal justice, sociology of violence, elite and organized crime, and perspective consciousness and social justice. Dr. Finley is the author or co-author of seven books on various social justice topics. She regularly presents at professional conferences on issues related to peace, human rights, and social justice, and has published numerous articles and book chapters on these issues. She is also a community activist, serving with several non-profits to provide services to victims of domestic violence and essential human rights. Her current work is focused on peace education in colleges and universities.

11. Debbie Geary, President, South Florida Chapter, Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. – Guest Luncheon Speaker

As a survivor, President Debbie Geary of Cooper City, FL, can relate closely to survivors at the grass-roots level. She served as COPS ninth National President from May 16, 1998, through May 16, 2000. Debbie became a survivor on November 28, 1988, when her husband, David Strzalkowski of the Metro Dade (FL) Police Department died in the line of duty in an incident that also claimed the life of Metro Dade Officer Richard Boles. Debbie has served as the Gulf Region Trustee, the National Training Committee Chairperson, and president of the South Florida COPS Chapter and is one of COPS certified instructors.

12. Karen Gilbert, Attorney at U.S. Department of Justice, United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Florida – Co-Luncheon Keynote Speaker

The mission of the United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Florida, is to enforce and defend the laws of the United States of America through the prosecution of criminal cases brought by the Federal government; the prosecution and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party; and the collection of debts owed to the Federal government that are administratively uncollectible.

The United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida is the chief federal law enforcement officer for the District. The Southern District of Florida encompasses a geographical area of approximately 15,197 square miles extending south to Key West, north to Sebastian and west to Sebring. The Southern District includes the counties of Miami-Dade, Broward, Monroe, Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Highlands.

The United States Attorney's Office (USAO) has a staff of approximately 222 Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) and 170 support personnel. The main office is located in Miami, Florida. There are three staffed branch offices located in Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach and Fort Pierce, and one unstaffed branch office located in Key West. There is also a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) office in West Miami-Dade and Broward, and a District-Wide Health Care Fraud Facility in Miramar.

13. Lt. Steven Greenlaw, District 1 Shift Commander / S.W.A.T., Fort Lauderdale Police Department – Panel III

The Fort Lauderdale Police Department or FLPD is the police department of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a city of about 175,000 inhabitants. Founded in 1911, the department has 515 sworn police officers and 195 non-sworn employees. The Special Investigations Division is comprised of the Drug Enforcement and Vice Unit, the Major Narcotics Unit, Strategic Investigations Unit, Threat Response Unit, Technical Services Unit and Nuisance Abatement. The Division utilizes proactive policing techniques to reduce part one crime, eradicates all levels of drug/vice activity and is responsive to community concerns and needs. The Division also works in partnership with federal, state and local agencies in a variety of criminal investigations to include money laundering, organized crime and homeland security. The Special Weapons and Tactics team (SWAT) is also a part of this Division and conducts life-saving missions, warrant service, dignitary protection and other operations requiring specialized training and equipment.

14. Senior Judge Joel Lazarus, 17th Judicial Circuit Court of Florida (Broward County) – Panel I

Senior Judge Joel Lazarus was appointed to the County Court bench July 1, 1993 by the late governor Lawton Chiles. Prior to the appointment, Judge Lazarus served as an Assistant State Attorney, upon graduation from law school (Nova Center for the Study of Law, 1977, High Honors) and passing the Bar in 1977, until June 30, 1993. Since July 1, 1993 until his retirement June 30, 2010, Judge Lazarus presided over in excess of 900 criminal jury trials, including the State v. Lionel Tate. On June 30, 2010, Judge Lazarus retired due to the mandatory retirement age that only the judiciary in Florida must comply with. He returned the next day, July 1, 2010 as a Senior Judge. He was named the Outstanding County Court Judge in Florida by his peers in 2010, and was honored by the Florida Bar for his continued work in the area of legal education. His service on the bench continues to this day, where he presides over Foreclosure Court. He is active in his work with the Broward Crime Commission. He has been married for 28 years, where his wife works for BSO; he has three sons, a daughter graduating Nova Southeastern soon, a frisky Maltese puppy and- of most importance- he is a diehard Boston Red Sox fan.

15. Eric Lob, Ph.D., Assistant Professor. Department of Politics and International Relations, Florida International University – Panel II

Dr. Lob is an assistant professor in the Department of Politics and International Relations. His research focuses on the intersection of development and politics in the Middle East. It specifically explores how state and non-state actors in the region instrumentalize development as a soft power mechanism to further their political interests both domestically and internationally. Lob is currently working on a book project entitled Construction Jihad: Rural Development and Regime Consolidation in Revolutionary Iran (1979-2013). Based on interviews and archival research in Iran, the book examines how the Islamic Republic mobilized activists and promoted development in the countryside to consolidate power against its internal and external opponents. The project is based on Lob's 2013 dissertation at Princeton University entitled "An Institutional History of the Iranian Construction Jihad: From Inception to Institutionalization (1979-2011)." In 2014, the dissertation won the Foundation for Iranian Studies annual award for best dissertation and honorable mention for the International Society for Iranian Studies biannual Mashayekhi Dissertation Award.

Lob currently teaches courses on comparative politics and international relations of the Middle East and on political violence and revolution. Before joining the faculty at Florida International University, he was a postdoctoral research fellow at Brandeis University's Crown Center for Middle East Studies. Between 2009 and 2011, Lob conducted fieldwork and studied Persian in Iran. He also studied Arabic at Georgetown and Damascus Universities between 2005 and 2007.

16. Judge James Martz, Juvenile Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit Court of Florida (Palm Beach County) – Panel IV

James Martz is a judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit Court in Florida. He was appointed by former Governor Charlie Crist on Sept. 14, 2010. Judge Martz began his career in public service in 1977 as a police officer in California. He moved to New York where he continued in law enforcement. Judge Martz worked in the New York until retiring in 1992 as an administrative sergeant. During his time in police service, Judge Martz served as a patrol officer, District Attorney's investigator, firearms instructor, patrol sergeant, administrative sergeant and worked in special assignments in undercover narcotics, and as part of an anti- terrorism task force in the tri state area. In 1992 Judge Martz attended Nova Southeastern University School of Law where he earned honors for his participation in national level moot court competition on the way to his Juris Doctorate degree. In

1994 Judge Martz began working in the Palm Beach County State Attorney's Office where he worked until being appointed to the bench in Palm Beach County Court by Governor Jeb Bush in January of 2006. While in the State Attorney's Office Judge Martz was recognized as the single point of contact for multi jurisdictional investigations and prosecutions.

17. Paul O'Connell, Chief of Police, Wilton Manors Police Department – Panel III

Chief O'Connell started his law enforcement career in 1977 when, after graduating from Northeastern University, Boston, he became a Campus Police Officer for the downtown urban campus of that same University.

In 1978 he was hired by the Pompano Beach Police Department where he served in a variety of assignments for the next 21 years.

In 1999, the Pompano Beach Police Department merged with the Broward Sheriff's Office and then Sgt. O'Connell was assigned to the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force as its new supervisor. Over the next 11 years he rose through the ranks to eventually becoming the B.S.O. District Chief for the City of Parkland (2007 – 2011).

In 2011, District Chief O'Connell retired from the Broward Sheriff's Office to accept a position as the Wilton Manors Police Department's new Police Chief where he has served since. For his work in Wilton Manors he was selected by the Anti-Defamation League for its 2013 ADL Florida Excellence in Law Enforcement Award.

Chief O'Connell holds a BS in Criminal Justice from Northeastern University, MS in Public Administration from St. Thomas University, a J.D. from Nova Southeastern University and is a Graduate of the 251st Session of the FBI National Academy. He is a member of the Florida Bar and has practiced law in the areas of Labor Law and Insurance Defense.

**18. Robert G. Rabil, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Political Science
Dorothy F. Schmidt College of Arts and Letters, Florida Atlantic University –
Panel II.**

Dr. Rabil received his Bachelor of Arts in Computer Science from Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts, his Masters in Government from Harvard University Extension School and his Ph.D. in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies from Brandeis University. His area of research includes Political Islam, Terrorism, Transnational and Revivalist Movements, U.S.-Arab Relations, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Reform in the Arab world, and Contemporary Middle Eastern and Southeastern Politics.

He is the author of *Embattled Neighbors: Syria, Israel, and Lebanon* (Lynne Rienner, 2003), *Syria, the United States, and the War on Terror in the Middle East* (Praeger, 2006), *Religion, National Identity and Confessional Politics in Lebanon: The Challenge of Islamism* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), and *Salafism in Lebanon: from Apoliticism to Transnational Jihadism* (Georgetown University Press, 2014). His articles have appeared in major newspapers and academic journals, including the *Wall Street Journal*, *Chicago-Sun Times*, *Daily Star* (Beirut), *History News Network*, *National Interest*, *CNN*, *Middle East Journal*, *Middle East Policy*, *the Journal of International Security Affairs*, *Middle East Quarterly*, and *Middle East Review of International Affairs*. He also contributed a number of book chapters on Political Islam and Middle Eastern Politics.

Dr. Rabil is currently undertaking multiple research projects on U.S. National Security and Arab Revolts; Arab Revolts and Christians in the Middle East; and Salafism.

Previously, Dr. Rabil served as the chief of emergency for the Red Cross in Beirut, Lebanon, taught at Suffolk University, and was the project manager of the U.S. State Department funded-Iraq Research and Documentation Project.

Dr. Rabil's frequent speaking engagements include appearances at major universities such as Harvard University, Johns Hopkins, Brandeis, Case Western Reserve, and the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School. He participates in roundtable discussions and forums sponsored by the U.S. Government, including the U.S. Army and National Intelligence Council. He appears on media outlets such as ABC, CBS, BBC, FOX, MSNBC and C-SPAN. He is a professor of political science at Florida Atlantic University and the Lifelong Learning Society Distinguished Professor of Current Events, 2012-2013. In May 2012, Dr. Rabil was conferred with an honorary Ph.D. in humanities from the Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts.

19. Anne Hearon Rambo, Ph.D., Professor / Director of M.S. and Graduate Certificate Programs. Department of Family Therapy – Panel I

Anne Hearon Rambo, Ph.D., has as a child and family therapist at Austin Child Guidance Center, the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences (TRIMS), and Houston Child Guidance Center. At the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, she participated in an innovative study that assessed the success rate of family therapy with young adults recently diagnosed with schizophrenia. Her advocacy for these young adults as they struggled to escape their diagnostic labels fired her commitment to advocating for clients within larger systems.

Her first book, *Practicing Therapy: Exercises for Growing Therapists*, came out in 1993, while her second book, *I Know My Child Can Do Better: A Frustrated Parent's Guide to Educational Solutions*, came out in 2001. This book reflects the insights generated by Dr. Rambo's ChildFit program. ChildFit helps parents to navigate the school system. She received the 2002 Contributions to Diversity Award at the Florida Association for Marriage and Family Therapy Conference in Orlando for ChildFit's advocacy efforts on behalf of immigrant children, children of color, and special needs children.

Dr. Rambo helped to found SUPERB, Students United with Parents and Educators to Resolve Bullying, which is now its own fully funded private nonprofit agency. She currently supervises master's and doctoral level family therapy interns providing services in several public and charter schools. She is also a community representative on the board of the school district's Credentialed by 26 project, a federally funded graduation readiness program.

20. Mitch Rosenwald, Ph.D, LCSW, Professor, School of Social Work, Barry University - Panel IV

Dr. Rosenwald joined the faculty in 2007 and teaches a variety of courses including Introduction to Trauma and Resiliency and Advanced Clinical Practice with Groups. He is the President of the National Association of Social Workers, Florida Chapter (NASW-FL), and received the Social Worker of the Year Award from NASW-FL in 2009. Dr. Rosenwald is a Delegate to the 2014 NASW Delegate Assembly. Additionally, he is a licensed social worker and co-facilitates an aftercare group which aims to reduce recidivism among the homeless population in Broward County. Dr. Rosenwald received a generous subcontract from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to serve as a co-evaluator on a grant assessing the efficacy of a housing initiative on preventing child maltreatment. He also was awarded the Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin, OP, Scholar's Award from Barry University in 2013. He is a member of CSWE International, Association of Social Work in Groups, and National Association of Social Workers.

21. Steve Rothaus, Journalist, Miami Herald – Panel III

Miami Herald staff writer Steve Rothaus covers LGBT issues in South Florida. Steve joined The Herald in 1985, while a journalism major at Florida International University. Steve won the 1998 GLAAD Media Award for outstanding newspaper columnist. In 2001, Steve was part of a Miami Herald team that shared the Pulitzer Prize for Breaking News Reporting. The Miami-Dade Gay & Lesbian Chamber of Commerce in 2010 named him Business Person of the Year. Equality Florida presented Steve with its 2012 Voice For Equality award. In 2014, Steve co-produced "The Day It Snowed In Miami: A Chronology of the LGBT-Rights Movement," a film documentary presented by Miami Herald Media Company and WPBT2. The National LGBTQ Task Force honored Steve with the 2016 Eddy McIntyre Community Service Award at its 20th annual Gala Miami.

22. Joel Silvershein, Assistant State Attorney, Office of the State Attorney, 17th Judicial Circuit of Florida – Opening Remarks/Defining Hate Crime Statute

Joel M. Silvershein has been an assistant state attorney in the 17th Judicial Circuit since 1986, and is currently the chief of the Appeals Unit. He has also served as an assistant state attorney in the Juvenile Unit, Felony Trial Unit, and Special Administrative Projects Division. Prior to being appointed as an assistant state attorney, Mr. Silvershein was a certified legal intern with the State Attorney's Office in the 15th Judicial Circuit in West Palm Beach in 1985.

Mr. Silvershein has been a member of the Juvenile Court Rules Committee (1987-2002, 2008-2014) and served as Chair of that Committee during the 2001-2002 and 2011-2012 bar years. Additionally, he has served as a member of the Criminal Procedure Rules Committee (2002-2008), and as the representative of the Juvenile Court Rules Committee on the Rules of Judicial Administration Committee (2011-2014). He also served on the executive council of the Government Lawyers Section of the Florida Bar.

Since 1993, Mr. Silvershein has either authored or co-authored the pretrial practice chapter of Florida Juvenile Law and Practice published by the Florida Bar Continuing Legal Education. Mr. Silvershein received his Bachelor of Arts from Tulane University (1983) and Juris Doctor from Nova Southeastern University (1986).

23. Detective Steve Smith, Fort Lauderdale Police Department, Special Investigations Division, Threat Response Unit/S.W.A.T. – Panel III

The Fort Lauderdale Police Department or FLPD is the police department of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a city of about 175,000 inhabitants. Founded in 1911, the department has 515 sworn police officers and 195 non-sworn employees. The Special Investigations Division is comprised of the Drug Enforcement and Vice Unit, the Major Narcotics Unit, Strategic Investigations Unit, Threat Response Unit, Technical Services Unit and Nuisance Abatement. The Division utilizes proactive policing techniques to reduce part one crime, eradicates all levels of drug/vice activity and is responsive to community concerns and needs. The Division also works in partnership with federal, state and local agencies in a variety of criminal investigations to include money laundering, organized crime and homeland security. The Special Weapons and Tactics team (SWAT) is also a part of this Division and conducts life-saving missions, warrant service, dignitary protection and other operations requiring specialized training and equipment.

24. Dr. Harley Stock, Broward Clinical Psychologist – Panel II and III

Harley V. Stock, Ph.D., ABPP received his doctoral degree from the University of Kansas and did his internship at the Department of Psychiatry, Rutgers Medical School. Subsequently, he was the senior research teaching specialist in the Department of Psychiatry at Rutgers Medical School. From 1977 until 1990, he was a clinical forensic psychologist at the Center for Forensic Psychiatry (Ann Arbor, Michigan) and then Deputy Director of the Outpatient Evaluation Unit. His duties included examination of individuals charged with major felony crimes to determine the issue of legal insanity, competency to proceed to trial and other special diagnostic questions. His specialties were murders and sex crimes. He has examined over 800 people charged with murder.

Dr. Stock was trained in hostage negotiations at the FBI Academy (Quantico, Virginia). He became an invited instructor there, teaching sophisticated communications during hostage takings and lecturing at the FBI's first Criminal Psychological Profiling School. He was one of two hundred invited guests from around the world to attend the FBI First International Symposium on Terrorism. He has consulted with the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit and the Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit. He has taught interview and interrogation skills to new Secret Service agents at the United States Secret Service Training Academy (Washington, D.C.) and has consulted with the United States Secret Service on threats to the President of the United States. Additionally, he has conducted threat assessments for the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, the United States Department of Education, the Department of Justice and other federal agencies. He has completed a Michigan Law Enforcement SWAT School and has consulted on over 100 hostage negotiation cases.

25. Christopher B. Strain, Ph.D., Professor of American Studies, Co-Director, Kenan Social Engagement Program, Harriet L. Wilkes Honors College, Florida Atlantic University – Panel IV

Dr. Strain specializes in twentieth-century U.S. history with emphases in American studies and African-American history. His research interests include civil rights and hate crime. He is the author of *Pure Fire: Self-Defense as Activism in the Civil Rights Era* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2005). He has published work in several edited volumes and journals, including *The Journal of African American History* and *Louisiana History*. In addition, he has presented papers at numerous regional, national, and international conferences, including one at Centre de Recherches sur l'Histoire des Etats-Unis (CRHEU) at the University of Paris. His most current book, *Burning Faith: Church Arson in the American South* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2008). In 2006 he was named Researcher of the Year at FAU. In 2006 he also participated in the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute, "African American Civil Rights Struggles in the Twentieth Century," as a Visiting Fellow at the W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University. He has been awarded several grants and fellowships, including two from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

26. Carmine Testa, Sergeant, Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO), Office of Homeland Security - Panel II

The Broward County Sheriff's Office, commonly known by the acronym BSO, is a public safety organization responsible for law enforcement and fire rescue duties within Broward County, Florida. BSO is one of the largest fully accredited Sheriff's office in the nation. The Sheriff's Office is composed of 5,800 employees,[5] including approximately 3,100 certified deputies and approximately 600 firefighters.[3] The BSO budget is approximately \$700 million annually. BSO celebrated its 100-year centennial in 2015.

27. Mr. John F. Tobon, Deputy Special Agent in Charge (DSAIC), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) – Co – Luncheon Keynote Speaker

In his position as Deputy Special Agent in Charge for Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Mr. Tobon oversees HSI criminal investigations in Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. Mr. Tobon is a recognized subject matter expert on issues related to money laundering and financial crime. His analyses of money laundering risks are often featured in national and international television, and print media. He is a frequent contributor to industry and law enforcement conferences and training sessions. During his almost 20 year law enforcement career he has participated in numerous high profile money- laundering investigations targeting trans-national criminal organizations as a case agent, undercover operative, and supervisor. Prior to this assignment in Miami, Mr. Tobon was assigned to HSI Headquarters in Washington, DC. Mr. Tobon has also served as the Assistant HSI Attaché in Bogota, Colombia and as a Special Agent within the HSI led El Dorado Task Force in New York, NY and the office of the Special Agent in Charge, Seattle, WA. In 1997, Mr. Tobon earned a combined Bachelor of Arts/Master of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from the City University of New York (CUNY), John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

28. Branch Walton, Retired, United State Secret Service (USSS); Broward County Crime Commission Advisory Board Member – Panel IV

J. Branch Walton has more than forty years of experience in federal law enforcement, private security and college level instructing. Mr. Walton retired from the United States Secret Service after a 21-year career. His supervisory assignments included Special Agent-in-Charge of a field office and Assistant Agent-in-Charge of the Office of Training. Mr. Walton served in numerous investigative and protective assignments, among those the security details of presidents Nixon, Carter, and Reagan. After retirement from the Secret Service, he served briefly with the U S Attorney's Office in Springfield IL as the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee representative. He is a former President of the National Association for Bank Security-Profit Protection, LLC, a company specializing in security and compliance training for the banking industry. He is also a veteran of the United States Marine Corps. (USMC).

29. Mr. David Watkins, Director, Equity and Attainment, Broward County Public Schools – Panel I

The Office of Equity & Academic Attainment is designed to address persistent opportunity gaps faced by students who struggled to find success in traditional educational environments. The specific goals are as follows: 1) Close the achievement gap between minority males and other subgroups around indicators of early childhood readiness, academic performance, college & career readiness and graduation rates; 2) Eliminate the school-to-prison pipeline by reducing school related arrests/suspension and expulsions of minority male students; 3) Support a Three Tier Mentoring model that ensures every child will have access to a mentor; and 4) Successful transition of students into an appropriate educational placement.

30. Attorney David S. Weinstein, Partner/Former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of Florida, Clarke Silvergate, P.A. – Panel II and Panel III

In July 2011, David S. Weinstein joined Clarke Silvergate as a partner specializing in White Collar Criminal Defense, Seized Asset Recovery, Financial Fraud Investigations, Corporate Corruption, Anti-Money Laundering and FCPA Compliance.

From July 2009 through June 2011 David was a partner at WNF Law, PA, where he was part of the firm's Financial Fraud and Asset Recovery Section. David's work included his participation in the complete recovery of \$1.9 million dollars seized by the Drug Enforcement Administration from the operating account of a local Miami-Dade County automotive dealership. David also negotiated a favorable settlement for a client in what began as a multi-million dollar money laundering case, where the charge was ultimately reduced to aiding and abetting an illegal money remitting business.

From 1998 through 2009 David was an Assistant United States Attorney for the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida. Prior to that time, David worked for more than nine years as an Assistant State Attorney for the Miami-Dade County State Attorney's Office.

During his tenure as an Assistant United States Attorney, David was assigned to the Appellate, Narcotics, Major Crimes and Public Integrity/National Security/Criminal Civil Rights Sections. As an Assistant United States Attorney, David tried 35 jury trials. These cases were primarily multi-defendant, multi-jurisdictional, international drug conspiracy cases. David served as a Deputy Chief in the Major Crimes and Narcotics Sections, as the Chief of the Narcotics Section and at the time of his departure, he served as the Chief of the Public Integrity/National Security/Criminal Civil Rights Section. As Chief of this section, David was the direct supervisor for a dozen Assistant United States Attorneys who were responsible for investigating and prosecuting Public Corruption, Domestic and International National Security, and Criminal Civil Rights cases throughout the entire District. David also served as a member of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys Evaluation and Research Team. This assignment required David to travel to United States Attorney's offices throughout the United States to participate in the annual inspections of those offices.

During his time at the Miami-Dade County State Attorney's Office, David served as Chief of the Narcotics Section, the Robbery and Career Criminal Section, and at the time of his departure from the State Attorney's Office, as Deputy Chief of the Felony Division. As an Assistant State Attorney, David tried 70 felony jury trials of varying degrees, including a first degree murder prosecution

31. Mr. Stanley Zamor, CEO/President, Florida Academy of Professional Mediators, Inc., Facilitator, Anti-Defamation League "No Place for Hate" Program(s) – Panel I

Stanley Zamor was born in Queens New York and moved to South Florida in the late 1980's. Mr. Zamor's love for the arts started at the age of six when he began his studies and instructions in classical piano. As a young teen he added guitar to his musical instruction and competed in local musical competitions. While in High School Mr. Zamor was a percussionist and traveled internationally & domestically with the Nova High School Symphonic Band. Mr. Zamor is a Florida Supreme Court Certified Civil Mediator and Qualified Arbitrator. He provides arbitration and mediations services to the private sector, State and Federal agencies. Mr. Zamor has held an adjunct faculty position at the University of Miami teaching in the paralegal certificate program. Mr. Zamor has also lectured at Miami-Dade Community College, Florida International University and Nova Southeastern University on topics regarding alternative dispute resolution (ADR), aspects of mediation/arbitration, Cultural Diversity and Diversity in the Workplace, and Organizational/Infrastructure Management and Dispute Resolution. Mr. Zamor has developed and facilitated social research studies focused on the social/professional trends of South Florida's Urban professionals. Mr. Zamor also created and moderated a community forum titled, "Urban Culture and Its' Influences on the American Society". The forum was focused on the urban styled language, music, and fashion and how it helps shape the American Culture. He holds several degrees from Nova Southeastern University which include a Bachelor of Science degree in legal studies, a Master of Science degree

in Conflict Resolution and Analysis from the School of Humanities and Social Science (where he focused on conflict resolution, interpersonal communication and organizational behavior) and is a Ph.D. candidate in the same discipline. Mr. Zamor has a strong belief and commitment in volunteerism and community involvement and as such is the Director of the Young Professionals Network (an initiative of the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce) and is a panel member for the MiamiDade County Foster Care Review.



Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Report 2014 Hate Crime Statistics

(Source: https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2014/topic-pages/incidentsandoffenses_final)

Incidents and Offenses:

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program collects data about both single-bias and multiple-bias hate crimes. For each offense type reported, law enforcement must indicate at least one bias motivation. A single-bias incident is defined as an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by the same bias. As of 2013, a multiple-bias incident is defined as an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by two or more biases.

Overview:

- In 2014, 15,494 law enforcement agencies participated in the Hate Crime Statistics Program. Of these agencies, 1,666 reported 5,479 hate crime incidents involving 6,418 offenses.
- There were 5,462 single-bias incidents that involved 6,385 offenses, 6,681 victims, and 5,176 known offenders.
- The 17 multiple-bias incidents reported in 2014 involved 33 offenses, 46 victims, and 16 offenders.

Single-Bias Incidents:

Analysis of the 5,462 single-bias incidents reported in 2014 revealed that:

- 47.0 percent were racially motivated.
- 18.6 percent resulted from sexual-orientation bias.
- 18.6 percent were motivated by religious bias.
- 11.9 percent stemmed from ethnicity bias.
- 1.8 percent were motivated by gender-identity bias.
- 1.5 percent were prompted by disability bias.
- 0.6 percent (33 incidents) resulted from gender bias.

Offenses By Bias Motivation Within Incidents:

Of the 6,385 single-bias hate crime offenses reported in the above incidents:

- 48.3 percent stemmed from racial bias.
- 18.4 percent were motivated by sexual-orientation bias.
- 17.1 percent resulted from religious bias.
- 12.4 percent were prompted by ethnicity bias.
- 1.7 percent stemmed from gender-identity bias.
- 1.5 percent resulted from bias against disabilities.
- 0.6 percent (40 offenses) were prompted by gender bias.

Racial Bias:

In 2014, law enforcement agencies reported that 3,081 single-bias hate crime offenses were racially motivated. Of these offenses:

- 63.5 percent were motivated by anti-Black or African American bias.
- 22.8 percent stemmed from anti-White bias.
- 5.5 percent resulted from anti-Asian bias.
- 4.6 percent were motivated by anti-American Indian or Alaska Native bias.
- 3.6 percent were a result of bias against groups of individuals consisting of more than one race (anti-multiple races, group).
- 0.1 percent (4 offenses) were motivated by bias of anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Sexual-Orientation Bias:

In 2014, law enforcement agencies reported 1,178 hate crime offenses based on sexual orientation bias. Of these offenses:

- 58.0 percent were classified as anti-gay (male) bias.
- 23.6 percent were prompted by an anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (mixed group) bias.
- 14.3 percent were classified as anti-lesbian bias.

- 2.6 percent were classified as anti-bisexual bias.
- 1.5 percent were the result of an anti-heterosexual bias.

Religious Bias:

Hate crimes motivated by religious bias accounted for 1,092 offenses reported by law enforcement. A breakdown of the bias motivation of religious-biased offenses showed:

- 58.2 percent were anti-Jewish.
- 16.3 percent were anti-Islamic (Muslim).
- 6.1 percent were anti-Catholic.
- 4.7 percent were anti-multiple religions, group.
- 2.6 percent were anti-Protestant.
- 1.2 percent were anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.
- 11.0 percent were anti-other (unspecified) religion.

Ethnicity Bias:

Of the single-bias incidents, 790 offenses were committed based on the offenders' biases toward the perceived ethnicity of the victims. Of these offenses:

- 52.4 percent were anti-Not Hispanic or Latino bias.
- 47.6 percent were anti-Hispanic or Latino bias.

Note, the term anti-not Hispanic or Latino does not imply the victim was targeted because he/she was not of Hispanic origin, but it refers to other or unspecified ethnic biases that are not Hispanic or Latino.

Gender-Identity Bias:

Of the single-bias incidents, 109 offenses were a result of gender-identity bias. Of these:

- 69 were anti-transgender.
- 40 were anti-gender nonconforming.

Disability Bias:

There were 95 reported hate crime offenses committed based on disability bias. Of these:

- 69 offenses were classified as anti-mental disability.
- 26 offenses were reported as anti-physical disability.

Gender Bias:

There were 40 offenses of gender bias reported in 2014. Of these:

- 28 were anti-female.
- 12 were anti-male.

By Offense Types:

Of the 6,418 reported hate crime offenses in 2014:

- 27.2 percent were intimidation.
- 26.4 percent were destruction/damage/vandalism.
- 23.6 percent were simple assault.
- 12.0 percent were aggravated assault.
- The remaining offenses included additional crimes against persons and property.

Offenses By Crime Category:

Among the 6,418 hate crime offenses reported:

- 63.1 percent were crimes against persons.
- 36.1 percent were crimes against property.
- The remaining offenses were crimes against society.

Crimes Against Persons:

Law enforcement reported 4,048 hate crime offenses as crimes against persons. By offense type:

- 43.1 percent were intimidation.
- 37.4 percent were simple assault.
- 19.0 percent were aggravated assault.
- 0.3 percent consisted of 4 murders and 9 rapes (all 9 rapes were submitted under the UCR Program's revised definition of rape). (See Methodology for more details about changes in the definition of rape in the UCR Program.)
- 0.1 percent involved the offense category other, which is collected only in the NIBRS. (Based on Table 2.)

Crimes Against Property:

- The majority of the 2,317 hate crime offenses that were crimes against property (73.1 percent) were acts of destruction/damage/vandalism.
- The remaining 26.9 percent of crimes against property consisted of robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and other crimes. (Based on Table 2.)

Crimes Against Society:

There were 53 offenses defined as crimes against society (e.g., drug or narcotic offenses or prostitution). (See Table 2.)

By Victim Type:

When considering the type of victims among the reported 6,418 hate crime offenses:

- 82.4 percent were directed at individuals.
- 4.8 percent were against businesses or financial institutions.
- 2.4 percent were against religious organizations.
- 2.3 percent were against government.
- 0.8 percent were against society/public.

Stay Ahead of Crime!



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