

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Motion 16218

Proposed No. 2022-0171.3 **Sponsors** Dunn 1 A MOTION requesting the executive develop a plan for 2 establishing a non-law-enforcement community-based countywide hotline, web portal, incident reporting 3 4 requirements for a countywide data collection system and 5 public awareness campaign for persons to report hate 6 crimes and incidents. 7 WHEREAS, the Washington state Legislature finds that the state interest in 8 preventing crimes and threats motivated by bigotry and bias goes beyond the state 9 interest in preventing other felonies or misdemeanors that are not motivated by hatred, 10 bigotry and bias, and that prosecution of those other crimes inadequately protects citizens 11 from crimes and threats motivated by bigotry and bias, and 12 WHEREAS, as a result of that recognition by the state, state law establishes that a 13 person who intentionally threatens or causes injury to persons or physical property 14 because of the victim's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual 15 orientation, gender expression or identity or mental, physical or sensory disability has 16 committed a hate crime offense under RCW 9A.36.080, and 17 WHEREAS, in addition to the criminal penalty provided in state law for 18 committing a hate crime offense, state law allows that the victim may bring a civil cause 19 of action for the hate crime offense against the person who committed the offense. A 20 person may be liable to the victim of the hate crime offense for actual damages, punitive

damages of up to one hundred thousand dollars and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs
incurred in bringing the action, and
WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, in the simplest terms, a
hate crime must include both hate and a crime, and
WHEREAS, the federal government and national advocacy groups acknowledge
that there is a difference between hate crimes and hate incidents. Hate crimes have
established criminal penalties and require due process to arrest alleged perpetrators, file
charges and adjudicate those cases. A hate crime is a crime for which an individual can
be arrested and where bias was observed and can be proven, and
WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice and national advocacy groups have
noted that hate or bias incidents are acts of discrimination that are not classified as crimes
and do not involve violence, threats or property damage. The most-common examples of
hate incidents are racial slurs and attacks, notes the National Asian Pacific Bar
Association, where yelling a racial slur without committing a crime or threatening one is
likely a hate incident that negatively affects the victim but cannot be prosecuted as a hate
crime, and
WHEREAS, the federal government and national law enforcement leaders have
noted that, if possible, all hate incidents, such as verbal harassment or refusal of service,
should be reported to law enforcement in that reports of any hate incidents help law
enforcement "focus, track and provide extra attention to areas to prevent those incidents
from escalating into crimes of violence or reportable criminal acts," and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, hate crime victims				
include not only the crimes' immediate targets but also others like them. Hate crimes				
affect families, communities and, at times, the entire nation, and				
WHEREAS, hate and hate crimes know no boundaries, affecting people based on				
their race, ethnicity, sexuality, gender identity, religion, political identity, housing status				
and disability, and				
WHEREAS, hate crimes in the United States rose in 2020 to the highest level in				
12 years, with a significant increase in numbers of anti-Asian and anti-Black hate crimes,				
according to the U.S. Department of Justice, and				
WHEREAS, King County declared racism a public health crisis in June of 2020,				
and				
WHERAS, in May 2021, the Washington state Attorney General's Office				
announced the formation of the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and People				
Task Force to address the epidemic of disproportionate violence against Indigenous				
people.				
WHEREAS, the Seattle police department's bias/hate crime data dashboard shows				
cases involving hate crimes, bias incidents and crimes with bias elements in the city of				
Seattle. In 2020, the data dashboard showed 497 hate/bias crimes based on race, of				
which 55 percent were anti-Black, 10 percent anti-Asian, 9 percent anti-Latinx and 2				
percent anti-Arab. In addition, there were 134 hate/bias crimes and incidents based on				
sexual orientation, 22 based on gender identity and 38 on religion in 2020. In 2021, the				
total number of hate/bias crimes and incidents in Seattle increased by 27 percent to 632,				
of which 48 percent were anti-Black, 18 precent anti-Asian, 9 percent anti-Latinx and 2				

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percent anti-Arab. There were an additional 140 hate/bias crimes and incidents based on sexual orientation, 31 on gender identity and 27 on religion in 2021, and WHEREAS, according to data compiled by California State University's Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, anti-Asian hate crimes in 16 of America's largest cities spiked in the first quarter of 2021, going from 36 incidents in the first quarter of 2020 to 95 in the first quarter of 2021, which is an increase of 164 percent, according to the center's data. The 2021 first quarter increase follows an historic surge in anti-Asian hate crime that started in 2020. In 2020, anti-Asian hate crime increased 146 percent across 26 of America's largest jurisdictions that comprise over 10 percent of the nation's population, according to an updated analysis of official preliminary police data by the center, and WHEREAS, a separate group, Stop AAPI Hate, launched a reporting site where individuals who have experienced anti-Asian American Pacific Islander hate incidents can report their experiences. From March 2020 to March 2021, the reporting site received over 9,000 reports of hate incidents, and WHEREAS, the King County prosecutor's office has reported a total of ninetyfive filed cases involving hate crimes perpetrated in King County since 2020, and WHEREAS, it is well-established that victims of hate crimes under report incidents of violence to due to social stigmatization and fear of reprisal. International research into hate crime shows that those crimes are less reported to the police than nonhate crimes, and most victims do not report their hate victimization to the police or to other organizations, and

WHEREAS, researchers note that underreporting is the result of suspicion of		
government agencies among some marginalized communities. For some communities,		
that suspicion stems from the historically poor relationship between state agencies and		
communities. In addition, those victims fear being subject to discrimination, and even		
victimization, by police or other criminal-justice agency staff, and		
WHEREAS, there are also practical limitations that prevent hate crime victims		
from reporting. Those are issues affecting the accessibility or adequacy of existing		
reporting mechanisms for victims. For example, limited access to translation resources		
for some groups is a barrier to reporting, and		
WHEREAS, the King County Coalition Against Hate and Bias, which established		
the Hate and Bias Response Survey, reports that the survey has recorded five hundred		
forty-two incidents since its initiation in 2020, and		
WHEREAS, other jurisdictions have established hate crime hotlines and reporting		
programs. Those programs are run by either law enforcement or prosecutors, where		
victims would be reluctant to use those programs because of mistrust or suspicion of the		
organizations, and		
WHEREAS, on May 20, 2021, President Biden signed Pub. L. 117-13, the		
COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, which requires the federal Department of Justice to		
facilitate the expedited review of hate crimes and reports of hate crimes. In addition, the		
legislation requires that the federal government issue guidance for state, local and tribal		
law-enforcement agencies on establishing online hate crime reporting processes,		
collecting data disaggregated by protected characteristic, such as race or national origin,		
and expanding education campaigns. The bill also establishes federal grants for states		

and local governments to implement the National Incident-Based Reporting System and			
to conduct law enforcement activities or crime reduction programs to prevent, address, or			
respond to hate crimes;			
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:			
A. It is the intent of the council that the executive develop a plan to expand King			
County's Coalition Against Hate and Bias non-law enforcement community-based			
countywide hate crime reporting system for persons experiencing hate crimes and hate			
incidents.			
B. The executive is requested to convene a workgroup to develop a plan to			
expand a community-based Stop Hate Hotline to include telephone and web-based online			
portals for reporting hate crimes and hate incidents. The plan should also include both			
incident reporting requirements for data collection purposes and an attendant public			
awareness campaign. In addition, the plan should also identify the office of equity and			
social justice as the hosting agency in partnership with members of the King County			
Coalition Against Hate and Bias. The workgroup should include staff from the			
department of community and human services, the office of equity and social justice and			
representatives from the King County Coalition Against Hate and Bias. The workgroup			
should also include members of the prosecutor's office and the sheriff's office when			
necessary. Workgroup members who are not paid employees of King County or who are			
not being compensated for their participation on the work group through their employer			
should be compensated at a rate of \$100 dollars per meeting they attend.			

C. The Stop Hate Hotline should have four goals:

1. To provide a means for victims and survivors of hate crimes or incidents to			
report the crimes or incidents to non-law enforcement community-based service			
providers who would then help the victims, if desired by the victims, report the crime or			
incident to law enforcement authorities without fear of retribution or mistrust;			
2. To provide access to services for the victim regardless of the whether or not			
the incident is reported to law enforcement;			
3. To raise public awareness about the nature of hate crimes and hate incidents,			
how and where they occur locally and how to report them; and			
4. To collect and report countywide data on hate crimes and incidents.			
D. The workgroup should to the extent feasible use successful strategies			
developed in other jurisdictions in developing a plan for the hotline, web portal and			
public awareness campaign.			
E. The workgroup should, to the extent possible, recommend data collection and			
reporting systems that meet the federal standards to be established pursuant to Pub. L.			
117-13, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, and explore how the county can obtain federal			
technical assistance and grant funding for these programs.			
F. The workgroup should identify the minimum service requirements for a			
hotline and web portal contractor, including:			
1. Identification of populations to be served;			
2. Service hours;			
3. Data recording and reporting requirements;			
4. Systems to engage victims with law enforcement agencies in the event of a			
crime;			

155	5. Procedures to ensure victims can access appropriate services;
156	6. Language access for non- or limited-English speaking communities; and
157	7. An estimate of projected funding and other resources needed to establish a
158	hotline, web portal and reporting system.
159	G. The workgroup should explore partnership opportunities with existing service
160	providers who already work with communities that have been subject to hate crimes and
161	incidents. In addition, the workgroup should identify federal technical assistance and
162	grant funding for these programs available through Pub. L. 117-13, the COVID-19 Hate
163	Crimes Act, and to explore how the county or contractor can use these funds to offset the
164	costs of the developing, implementing and operating the hotline, web portal and reporting
165	system.
166	H. The public information materials used for the hotline and in the public
167	awareness campaign should be accessible in multiple languages.
168	I. The workgroup should assess the distinctions between the existing Hate and
169	Bias Incident Response Survey and database and the countywide system envisioned by
170	this motion.
171	J. To the extent the workgroup believes meeting the goals stated in section C
172	above may be better achieved through approaches different from those identified in this
173	motion, the executive is encouraged to include these recommendations in its report.
174	K. The executive is requested to provide an update on the progress of the
175	workgroup and potential recommendations by May 2, 2023, and a plan for the
176	establishment of the hotline and public awareness campaign by September 15, 2023, in
177	the form of a paper original and an electronic copy filed with the clerk of the council,

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- who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers and to
- the lead staff of the law, justice, health and human services committee, or its successor.

Motion 16218 was introduced on 5/3/2022 and passed as amended by the Metropolitan King County Council on 9/27/2022, by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Balducci, Dembowski, Dunn, Kohl-Welles, Perry, McDermott, Upthegrove, von Reichbauer and Zahilay

KING COUNTY COUNCIL KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

DocuSigned by:

Claudia Balduci
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Claudia Balducci, Chair

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:

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Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

Attachments: None

Certificate Of Completion

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Clerk of the Council King County Council

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