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HOUSE BILL 1693

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State of Washington

65th Legislature

2017 Regular Session

By Representatives Griffey and Young

Read first time 01/26/17. Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

1 AN ACT Relating to making crimes and threats against persons  
2 because of their occupation as a firefighter or emergency responder a  
3 hate crime; amending RCW 9A.36.078, 9A.36.080, 9A.46.060, 9A.36.031,  
4 and 36.28A.030; prescribing penalties; and declaring an emergency.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9A.36.078 and 1993 c 127 s 1 are each amended to  
7 read as follows:

8 The legislature finds that crimes and threats against persons  
9 because of their race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin,  
10 gender, occupation as a firefighter or emergency responder, sexual  
11 orientation, or mental, physical, or sensory handicaps are serious  
12 and increasing. The legislature also finds that crimes and threats  
13 are often directed against interracial couples and their children or  
14 couples of mixed religions, colors, ancestries, or national origins  
15 because of bias and bigotry against the race, color, religion,  
16 ancestry, or national origin of one person in the couple or family.  
17 The legislature finds that the state interest in preventing crimes  
18 and threats motivated by bigotry and bias goes beyond the state  
19 interest in preventing other felonies or misdemeanors such as  
20 criminal trespass, malicious mischief, assault, or other crimes that  
21 are not motivated by hatred, bigotry, and bias, and that prosecution

1 of those other crimes inadequately protects citizens from crimes and  
2 threats motivated by bigotry and bias. Therefore, the legislature  
3 finds that protection of those citizens from threats of harm due to  
4 bias and bigotry is a compelling state interest.

5 The legislature also finds that in many cases, certain discrete  
6 words or symbols are used to threaten the victims. Those discrete  
7 words or symbols have historically or traditionally been used to  
8 connote hatred or threats towards members of the class of which the  
9 victim or a member of the victim's family or household is a member.  
10 In particular, the legislature finds that cross burnings historically  
11 and traditionally have been used to threaten, terrorize, intimidate,  
12 and harass African Americans and their families. Cross burnings often  
13 preceded lynchings, murders, burning of homes, and other acts of  
14 terror. Further, Nazi swastikas historically and traditionally have  
15 been used to threaten, terrorize, intimidate, and harass Jewish  
16 people and their families. Swastikas symbolize the massive  
17 destruction of the Jewish population, commonly known as the  
18 holocaust. Therefore, the legislature finds that any person who burns  
19 or attempts to burn a cross or displays a swastika on the property of  
20 the victim or burns a cross or displays a swastika as part of a  
21 series of acts directed towards a particular person, the person's  
22 family or household members, or a particular group, knows or  
23 reasonably should know that the cross burning or swastika may create  
24 a reasonable fear of harm in the mind of the person, the person's  
25 family and household members, or the group.

26 The legislature also finds that a hate crime committed against a  
27 victim because of the victim's gender may be identified in the same  
28 manner that a hate crime committed against a victim of another  
29 protected group is identified. Affirmative indications of hatred  
30 towards gender as a class is the predominant factor to consider.  
31 Other factors to consider include the perpetrator's use of language,  
32 slurs, or symbols expressing hatred towards the victim's gender as a  
33 class; the severity of the attack including mutilation of the  
34 victim's sexual organs; a history of similar attacks against victims  
35 of the same gender by the perpetrator or a history of similar  
36 incidents in the same area; a lack of provocation; an absence of any  
37 other apparent motivation; and common sense.

38 The legislature also finds that a hate crime committed against a  
39 victim because of the victim's occupation as a firefighter or  
40 emergency responder may be identified in the same manner that a hate

1 crime committed against a victim of another protected group is  
2 identified. Affirmative indications of hatred towards the victim's  
3 occupation as a firefighter or emergency responder as a class is the  
4 predominant factor to consider. Other factors to consider include the  
5 perpetrator's use of language, slurs, or symbols expressing hatred  
6 towards the victim's occupation as a firefighter or emergency  
7 responder as a class; the severity of the attack; a history of  
8 similar attacks against victims of the same occupation as a  
9 firefighter or emergency responder by the perpetrator or a history of  
10 similar incidents in the same area; a lack of provocation; an absence  
11 of any other apparent motivation; and common sense.

12 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9A.36.080 and 2010 c 119 s 1 are each amended to  
13 read as follows:

14 (1) A person is guilty of malicious harassment if he or she  
15 maliciously and intentionally commits one of the following acts  
16 because of his or her perception of the victim's race, color,  
17 religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, occupation as a  
18 firefighter or emergency responder, sexual orientation, or mental,  
19 physical, or sensory handicap:

20 (a) Causes physical injury to the victim or another person;

21 (b) Causes physical damage to or destruction of the property of  
22 the victim or another person; or

23 (c) Threatens a specific person or group of persons and places  
24 that person, or members of the specific group of persons, in  
25 reasonable fear of harm to person or property. The fear must be a  
26 fear that a reasonable person would have under all the circumstances.  
27 For purposes of this section, a "reasonable person" is a reasonable  
28 person who is a member of the victim's race, color, religion,  
29 ancestry, national origin, gender, occupation as a firefighter or  
30 emergency responder, or sexual orientation, or who has the same  
31 mental, physical, or sensory handicap as the victim. Words alone do  
32 not constitute malicious harassment unless the context or  
33 circumstances surrounding the words indicate the words are a threat.  
34 Threatening words do not constitute malicious harassment if it is  
35 apparent to the victim that the person does not have the ability to  
36 carry out the threat.

37 (2) In any prosecution for malicious harassment, unless evidence  
38 exists which explains to the trier of fact's satisfaction that the  
39 person did not intend to threaten the victim or victims, the trier of

1 fact may infer that the person intended to threaten a specific victim  
2 or group of victims because of the person's perception of the  
3 victim's or victims' race, color, religion, ancestry, national  
4 origin, gender, occupation as a firefighter or emergency responder,  
5 sexual orientation, or mental, physical, or sensory handicap if the  
6 person commits one of the following acts:

7 (a) Burns a cross on property of a victim who is or whom the  
8 actor perceives to be of African American heritage; or

9 (b) Defaces property of a victim who is or whom the actor  
10 perceives to be of Jewish heritage by defacing the property with a  
11 swastika.

12 This subsection only applies to the creation of a reasonable  
13 inference for evidentiary purposes. This subsection does not restrict  
14 the state's ability to prosecute a person under subsection (1) of  
15 this section when the facts of a particular case do not fall within  
16 (a) or (b) of this subsection.

17 (3) It is not a defense that the accused was mistaken that the  
18 victim was a member of a certain race, color, religion, ancestry,  
19 national origin, gender, occupation as a firefighter or emergency  
20 responder, or sexual orientation, or had a mental, physical, or  
21 sensory handicap.

22 (4) Evidence of expressions or associations of the accused may  
23 not be introduced as substantive evidence at trial unless the  
24 evidence specifically relates to the crime charged. Nothing in this  
25 chapter shall affect the rules of evidence governing impeachment of a  
26 witness.

27 (5) Every person who commits another crime during the commission  
28 of a crime under this section may be punished and prosecuted for the  
29 other crime separately.

30 (6) For the purposes of this section:

31 (a) "Sexual orientation" has the same meaning as in RCW  
32 49.60.040.

33 (b) "Threat" means to communicate, directly or indirectly, the  
34 intent to:

35 (i) Cause bodily injury immediately or in the future to the  
36 person threatened or to any other person; or

37 (ii) Cause physical damage immediately or in the future to the  
38 property of a person threatened or that of any other person.

39 (7) Malicious harassment is a class C felony.

1 (8) The penalties provided in this section for malicious  
2 harassment do not preclude the victims from seeking any other  
3 remedies otherwise available under law.

4 (9) Nothing in this section confers or expands any civil rights  
5 or protections to any group or class identified under this section,  
6 beyond those rights or protections that exist under the federal or  
7 state Constitution or the civil laws of the state of Washington.

8 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9A.46.060 and 2006 c 138 s 21 are each amended to  
9 read as follows:

10 As used in this chapter, "harassment" may include but is not  
11 limited to any of the following crimes:

- 12 (1) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020);
- 13 (2) Malicious harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);
- 14 (3) Telephone harassment (RCW 9.61.230);
- 15 (4) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.011);
- 16 (5) Assault of a child in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.120);
- 17 (6) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021);
- 18 (7) Assault of a child in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.130);
- 19 (8) Assault in the fourth degree (RCW 9A.36.041);
- 20 (9) Assault in the third degree involving a firefighter or  
21 emergency responder (RCW 9A.36.031);
- 22 (10) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
- 23 ~~((10))~~ (11) Extortion in the first degree (RCW 9A.56.120);
- 24 ~~((11))~~ (12) Extortion in the second degree (RCW 9A.56.130);
- 25 ~~((12))~~ (13) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
- 26 ~~((13))~~ (14) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
- 27 ~~((14))~~ (15) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
- 28 ~~((15))~~ (16) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW  
29 9A.52.070);
- 30 ~~((16))~~ (17) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW  
31 9A.52.080);
- 32 ~~((17))~~ (18) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW  
33 9A.48.070);
- 34 ~~((18))~~ (19) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW  
35 9A.48.080);
- 36 ~~((19))~~ (20) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW  
37 9A.48.090);
- 38 ~~((20))~~ (21) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
- 39 ~~((21))~~ (22) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);

1       (~~(22)~~) (23) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);  
2       (~~(23)~~) (24) Rape in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.040);  
3       (~~(24)~~) (25) Rape in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.050);  
4       (~~(25)~~) (26) Rape in the third degree (RCW 9A.44.060);  
5       (~~(26)~~) (27) Indecent liberties (RCW 9A.44.100);  
6       (~~(27)~~) (28) Rape of a child in the first degree (RCW  
7 9A.44.073);  
8       (~~(28)~~) (29) Rape of a child in the second degree (RCW  
9 9A.44.076);  
10       (~~(29)~~) (30) Rape of a child in the third degree (RCW  
11 9A.44.079);  
12       (~~(30)~~) (31) Child molestation in the first degree (RCW  
13 9A.44.083);  
14       (~~(31)~~) (32) Child molestation in the second degree (RCW  
15 9A.44.086);  
16       (~~(32)~~) (33) Child molestation in the third degree (RCW  
17 9A.44.089);  
18       (~~(33)~~) (34) Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110);  
19       (~~(34)~~) (35) Cyberstalking (RCW 9.61.260);  
20       (~~(35)~~) (36) Residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);  
21       (~~(36)~~) (37) Violation of a temporary, permanent, or final  
22 protective order issued pursuant to chapter 7.90, 9A.46, 10.14,  
23 10.99, 26.09, or 26.50 RCW;  
24       (~~(37)~~) (38) Unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree  
25 (RCW 9A.49.020); and  
26       (~~(38)~~) (39) Unlawful discharge of a laser in the second degree  
27 (RCW 9A.49.030).

28       **Sec. 4.** RCW 9A.36.031 and 2013 c 256 s 1 are each amended to  
29 read as follows:

30       (1) A person is guilty of assault in the third degree if he or  
31 she, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first or  
32 second degree:

33       (a) With intent to prevent or resist the execution of any lawful  
34 process or mandate of any court officer or the lawful apprehension or  
35 detention of himself, herself, or another person, assaults another;  
36 or

37       (b) With criminal negligence, causes bodily harm accompanied by  
38 substantial pain that extends for a period sufficient to cause  
39 considerable suffering; or

1 (c) Assaults an emergency responder who was performing his or her  
2 official duties at the time of the assault; or

3 (d) Assaults a person employed as a transit operator or driver,  
4 the immediate supervisor of a transit operator or driver, a mechanic,  
5 or a security officer, by a public or private transit company or a  
6 contracted transit service provider, while that person is performing  
7 his or her official duties at the time of the assault; or

8 ~~((e))~~ (e) Assaults a school bus driver, the immediate  
9 supervisor of a driver, a mechanic, or a security officer, employed  
10 by a school district transportation service or a private company  
11 under contract for transportation services with a school district,  
12 while the person is performing his or her official duties at the time  
13 of the assault; or

14 ~~((d) With criminal negligence, causes bodily harm to another~~  
15 ~~person by means of a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to~~  
16 ~~produce bodily harm; or~~

17 ~~(e))~~ (f) Assaults a firefighter or other employee of a fire  
18 department, county fire marshal's office, county fire prevention  
19 bureau, or fire protection district who was performing his or her  
20 official duties at the time of the assault; or

21 ~~((f) With criminal negligence, causes bodily harm accompanied by~~  
22 ~~substantial pain that extends for a period sufficient to cause~~  
23 ~~considerable suffering; or~~

24 ~~(g) Assaults a law enforcement officer or other employee of a law~~  
25 ~~enforcement agency who was performing his or her official duties at~~  
26 ~~the time of the assault; or~~

27 ~~(h))~~ (g) Assaults a peace officer with a projectile stun gun; or

28 ~~((i))~~ (h) Assaults a nurse, physician, or health care provider  
29 who was performing his or her nursing or health care duties at the  
30 time of the assault. For purposes of this subsection: "Nurse" means a  
31 person licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW; "physician" means a person  
32 licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW; and "health care provider"  
33 means a person certified under chapter 18.71 or 18.73 RCW who  
34 performs emergency medical services or a person regulated under Title  
35 18 RCW and employed by, or contracting with, a hospital licensed  
36 under chapter 70.41 RCW; or

37 ~~((j))~~ (i) Assaults a judicial officer, court-related employee,  
38 county clerk, or county clerk's employee, while that person is  
39 performing his or her official duties at the time of the assault or  
40 as a result of that person's employment within the judicial system.

1 For purposes of this subsection, "court-related employee" includes  
2 bailiffs, court reporters, judicial assistants, court managers, court  
3 managers' employees, and any other employee, regardless of title, who  
4 is engaged in equivalent functions; or

5 ~~((k))~~ (j) Assaults a person located in a courtroom, jury room,  
6 judge's chamber, or any waiting area or corridor immediately adjacent  
7 to a courtroom, jury room, or judge's chamber. This section shall  
8 apply only: (i) During the times when a courtroom, jury room, or  
9 judge's chamber is being used for judicial purposes during court  
10 proceedings; and (ii) if signage was posted in compliance with RCW  
11 2.28.200 at the time of the assault.

12 (2) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

13 **Sec. 5.** RCW 36.28A.030 and 1993 c 127 s 4 are each amended to  
14 read as follows:

15 (1) The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs  
16 shall establish and maintain a central repository for the collection  
17 and classification of information regarding violations of RCW  
18 9A.36.080. Upon establishing such a repository, the association shall  
19 develop a procedure to monitor, record, and classify information  
20 relating to violations of RCW 9A.36.080 and any other crimes of  
21 bigotry or bias apparently directed against other persons because the  
22 people committing the crimes perceived that their victims were of a  
23 particular race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender,  
24 occupation as a firefighter or emergency responder, sexual  
25 orientation, or had a mental, physical, or sensory handicap.

26 (2) All local law enforcement agencies shall report monthly to  
27 the association concerning all violations of RCW 9A.36.080 and any  
28 other crimes of bigotry or bias in such form and in such manner as  
29 prescribed by rules adopted by the association. Agency participation  
30 in the association's reporting programs, with regard to the specific  
31 data requirements associated with violations of RCW 9A.36.080 and any  
32 other crimes of bigotry or bias, shall be deemed to meet agency  
33 reporting requirements. The association must summarize the  
34 information received and file an annual report with the governor and  
35 the senate law and justice committee and the house of representatives  
36 judiciary committee.

37 (3) The association shall disseminate the information according  
38 to the provisions of chapters 10.97 and 10.98 RCW, and all other  
39 confidentiality requirements imposed by federal or Washington law.



1        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 6.**    This act is necessary for the immediate  
2    preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of  
3    the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes  
4    effect immediately.

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