
HOUSE BILL 1986

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By Representative Klippert

Read first time 02/06/17. Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

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

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

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

9 The legislature finds that crimes and threats against persons
10 because of their race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin,
11 gender, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual
12 orientation, or mental, physical, or sensory handicaps are serious
13 and increasing. The legislature also finds that crimes and threats
14 are often directed against interracial couples and their children or
15 couples of mixed religions, colors, ancestries, or national origins
16 because of bias and bigotry against the race, color, religion,
17 ancestry, or national origin of one person in the couple or family.
18 The legislature finds that the state interest in preventing crimes
19 and threats motivated by bigotry and bias goes beyond the state
20 interest in preventing other felonies or misdemeanors such as
21 criminal trespass, malicious mischief, assault, or other crimes that

1 are not motivated by hatred, bigotry, and bias, and that prosecution
2 of those other crimes inadequately protects citizens from crimes and
3 threats motivated by bigotry and bias. Therefore, the legislature
4 finds that protection of those citizens from threats of harm due to
5 bias and bigotry is a compelling state interest.

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

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

39 The legislature also finds that a hate crime committed against a
40 victim because of the victim's honorably discharged veteran or

1 military status may be identified in the same manner that a hate
2 crime committed against a victim of another protected group is
3 identified. Affirmative indications of hatred towards the victim's
4 military status as a class is the predominant factor to consider.
5 Other factors to consider include the perpetrator's use of language,
6 slurs, or symbols expressing hatred towards the victim's military
7 status as a class; the severity of the attack; a history of similar
8 attacks against victims of the same honorably discharged veteran or
9 military status by the perpetrator or a history of similar incidents
10 in the same area; a lack of provocation; an absence of any other
11 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, military status, sexual
18 orientation, or mental, physical, or sensory handicap:

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

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

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

35 (2) In any prosecution for malicious harassment, unless evidence
36 exists which explains to the trier of fact's satisfaction that the
37 person did not intend to threaten the victim or victims, the trier of
38 fact may infer that the person intended to threaten a specific victim
39 or group of victims because of the person's perception of the

1 victim's or victims' race, color, religion, ancestry, national
2 origin, gender, honorably discharged veteran or military status,
3 sexual orientation, or mental, physical, or sensory handicap if the
4 person commits one of the following acts:

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

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

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

15 (3) It is not a defense that the accused was mistaken that the
16 victim was a member of a certain race, color, religion, ancestry,
17 national origin, gender, honorably discharged veteran or military
18 status, or sexual orientation, or had a mental, physical, or sensory
19 handicap.

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

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

28 (6) For the purposes of this section:

29 (a) "Honorably discharged veteran or military status" has the
30 same meaning as in RCW 49.60.040.

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

33 ~~((b))~~ (c) "Threat" means to communicate, directly or
34 indirectly, the 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 member of the
21 military (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 a member of the military or other employee of the
2 military who was performing his or her official duties at the time of
3 the assault; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 (h) Assaults a peace officer with a projectile stun gun; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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