

**2009 SEATTLE CANDIDATES SURVEY
ON PUBLIC SAFETY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

*Accompanying "Protect and Serve?" Candidates' Forum on September 22, 2009. Partial list of sponsoring organizations below.**

RACIAL DISPARITY

A. General

1. Community members have worked with the city of Seattle and King County for several years to address racial disparity across systems. What is your commitment to enhancing that work?

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| I am committed to enhancing the work that has been done in communities to address the racial disparities that exist. A strong partnership between community members and city government is critical to achieving success in reducing and hopefully eliminating racial disparity across systems. | I am strongly committed to enhancing that work. Although community members and the City have made some important strides, it is clear that there is still work to be done, and I promise to continue that work as Mayor. |

City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| I am committed to reducing racial disparity in the criminal justice system. | As an elected official, the City Attorney has a responsibility to be more than just the City's prosecutor and City Hall's Lawyer. The primary responsibility is to the people of Seattle, and I will honor this responsibility by refusing to enforce unconstitutional policies like the mandatory car impound ordinance. This policy—which disproportionately effected minority populations—was ruled unconstitutional by the Washington Supreme Court, yet the current City Attorney continued to enforce this policy, leading to a \$1.3 million judgment against the City. These types of actions reflect an unwillingness to consider the interests of even our most vulnerable populations. I will take the interests of the people of Seattle into account in every decision I make. Every person deserves to be treated with dignity and respect. |

* Sponsors include: African American/Kenyan Women's Interconnect • African Descent Youth Affairs (ADYA) • African Youth United (AYU) • American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Washington • American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) – Pacific Northwest Region • Arab American Community Coalition (AACC) • Black on Black Crime Coalition • Black Prisoners' Caucus (BPC) • Casa Latina • City of Seattle Immigrant and Refugee Advisory Board • Coalition to Undo Racism Everywhere (CURE) • Comité Pro-Amnistía y Justicia Social • Communities Uniting Rainier Beach (CURB) • Correction Connection • Cultural Reconnection Missions • Douglass Truth Youth Golf Club • Family Empowerment Institute • FAVOR • Greater Mount Baker Baptist Church • Horn of Africa • Intra-African Konnection • Jewish Voice for Peace – Seattle • Korean American Coalition of Washington (KAC) • Legacy of Equality, Leadership and Organizing (LELO) • Making a Difference (MAD) • Minority Executive Directors' Coalition (MEDC) • Mothers For Police Accountability • National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) – Seattle Chapter King County Branch • One Voice • People of Color Against AIDS Network (POCAAN) • Peoples' Institute for Survival & Beyond (PINW) Northwest • Rainier Beach Empowerment Coalition • Rainier Vista Boys & Girls Club • Real Change Sahngnoksoo • Seattle Displacement Coalition Seattle Young People's Project (SYPP) • Somali Coalition Somali Community Services of Seattle • The Defender Association/Racial Disparity Project (RDP) • Trusted Advocates • United Black Christian Clergy of Washington State • Village of Hope •

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 2

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| <p>Richard Conlin</p> <p>I have an ongoing commitment to addressing racial disparity in public safety, health, and other issues to make the City a better place for all of us. My commitment is based on my political philosophy, and is also deeply personal. My son, who is African-American, has been treated in ways that I believe would have been different if he had not been a person of color. On one occasion he was reported as being a “proowler” and taken into custody despite having committed no crime. On another occasion he was treated as being in the wrong in a dispute which was a misunderstanding, and the other party was treated with more respect despite making racist statements and allegations.</p> | <p>David Ginsberg</p> <p>I’m committed to continuing programs that provide better alternatives for our youth; particularly those programs that can identify at-risk youth and help them find a better path that doesn’t lead to jail.</p> |
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City Council Position 4

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| <p>Sally Bagshaw</p> <p>Personally and professionally, my commitment could not be higher.</p> | <p>David Bloom</p> <p>I have a core commitment to this work. Racial disparity affects our community in a number of ways: housing, homelessness, employment, educational attainment, health outcomes, infant mortality, youth violence, longevity, and so on. By every measure by which we evaluate the health and fairness of our society, people of color fair worse than Euro-Americans.</p> <p>For this reason I have spent my career working for greater social justice in some of the key areas in which people of color are disproportionately affected: affordable housing, homelessness, living wage jobs, mental health, and education. While at the Church Council of Greater Seattle I supported the Council’s work on school desegregation, founded the Racial Justice Task Force, organized a Day of Dialogue on Race, and implemented an AmeriCorps program that placed AmeriCorps workers in community based programs serving disadvantaged children and youth.</p> <p>Similarly, my involvement in low-income housing issues and homelessness has been driven by factors that include the fact that people of color have less access to affordable housing and are more affected by homelessness. This concern led to my founding of such programs as Downtown Emergency Service Center, Seattle Displacement Coalition, Common Ground, the Homelessness Project, and the Interfaith Task Force on Homelessness.</p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 6

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| <p>Jessie Israel</p> <p>I understand that government cannot address racial disparity alone and I applaud the efforts of community members that have been working with the City and County on this wide reaching and challenging issue. I have built a career on innovating strategic partnerships as a means of keeping government services strong in times of budget crisis. As your next City Councilmember, I will be dedicated to forming partnerships with community members and organizations, businesses and non-profits to achieve racial equality.</p> | <p>Nick Licata</p> <p>My commitment to enhancing the efforts of the community to reduce racial disparity across systems is strong as evidenced most recently by my work on the City Council over the last 12 years in the area of drug policy reform and police accountability. Another example is my work opposing the Multilateral Investment Agreement in 1999 in order to protect local laws that guard against banks redlining poorer neighborhoods. In the late 70's I helped lead the Coalition Against Redlining banking practices in Seattle and testified before Congress and helped write both state and federal legislation culminating the Community Reinvestment Act, barring redlining practices.</p> |
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City Council Position 8

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| <p>Mike O'Brien</p> <p>Efforts to understand and address racial disparity in our system and our communities are incredibly important, because they get at issues of fundamental fairness and social justice that are vital to creating the kind of city I believe in and that we all want to live in. Funding for these kinds of programs is always limited, and they are often the first programs to be cut back when budgets are tight. But I believe we need to do everything we can to maintain funding for these programs. We should view these programs as an investment in our society that will deliver tangible benefits for all of us, rather than just seeing them as an optional expense. I'm running in part because I believe that city government needs to shift priorities from expensive, untested mega-projects to cost-effective programs that get real results and focus on the most essential issues within our communities. I am fully committed to working with all constituents to ensure that city institutions attack and end racial disparities in all of their forms.</p> | <p>Robert Rosencrantz</p> <p>I am committed to building on the work that has been done so far to address racial disparity. For the past three years, I have been an active member of Tabor 100, an African American group whose mission is to take concrete steps to address these disparities.</p> |
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County Executive

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| <p>Dow Constantine</p> <p>I am a strong supporter of the Equity and Social Justice Initiative announced in February 2008 by Executive Sims and the King County Council. I recently urged that the principles in this initiative be a key metric in the Countywide Strategic Plan, and convened one of the county's outreach meeting to begin engaging African immigrant communities in that process. Similar efforts are being made to engage other historically underrepresented groups. These are the principles:</p> | <p>Susan Hutchinson</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and address the conditions at the root of inequities 2. Actively seek out and promote decisions and policies aimed at equity 3. Empower communities 4. Work across agencies and departments 5. Recognize and honor cultural differences 6. Raise and sustain visibility of equity and social justice, and aim for long-term, permanent change | |

2. Seattle and King County both have “initiatives” to address racial disparities. What if anything should be done to increase the effectiveness of these initiatives and their accountability to the most affected communities?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| <p>To increase the effectiveness of these initiatives, I will inculcate a culture of openness and accountability in my departments. I and my leaders will be physically present to minority communities. The more you see us face to face, the more you can hold us accountable. Improving the delivery of basic services to ALL residents of Seattle is a key priority of my agenda.</p> | <p>The mission of the Race and Social Justice Initiative is to end institutional racism in the City and promote multiculturalism and full participation by all residents. This is an admirable mission, which I fully support. The question, of course, is whether the Initiative is meeting its goals. If elected, I would ask for a review of the program, including input from community members, to determine how to improve the initiative.</p> |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| <p>Seattle’s initiative to reduce racial disparity involves a commitment to understanding and communication.</p> | <p>I believe the key to working with our most disenfranchised communities is through regaining the trust of their members. The best way to do this is to create a truly transparent government that is fully accountable for its actions and decision.</p> <p>By protecting the people’s right to know, government can once again become an ally for our most vulnerable populations, instead of adversaries. I will reinstate the policy of publishing City Attorney opinions, narrow the interpretation of the attorney-client privilege in the office, and be a leader in City Hall towards transparent policies like electronically indexing City records. We need to earn the trust of our community, and the community should be able to trust and not fear its government.</p> <p>I encourage more resources for the Seattle Office of Civil Rights, charged with seeking out injustice and enforcing civil rights laws. I support a stronger partnership between the Civil Rights office and the City Attorney office to make</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| | sure laws are enforced. |

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| While the City’s Race and Social Justice initiative is a very good approach to dealing with such issues, it has been focused largely on the City’s internal work, and has not yet been very interactive with communities outside the City family. I will encourage continuation of this initiative and broadening its scope to reach out, engage, and address the issues in the most affected communities. We must also continue to be vigilant to watch for any evidence of racial profiling and to monitor and ensure that policies are enforced as they are designed to be. I would support investigation of such cases by the OPA/Auditor system and full reports to the Council so that we can design new legislation as needed. | Actually fund them and measure their effectiveness. Then use the results of those measurements to fine-tune them to the needs of the people they’re serving. |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| Elected leaders must listen deeply to leaders and advocates in communities of color to establish trusting relationships. This takes time, there is no shortcut. Our goal should be to build positive relationships among our leaders and our communities every day where we can pick up the phone to ask advice and talk to each other, and share our wisdom. Only in this way where we are working closely together for the benefit of all our neighbors will we move toward a fair and just society. | The best way to demonstrate that the City and the County are serious about these initiatives is to fund them significantly. There should be an independent citizen’s advisory group drawn from the affected communities that sets goals and benchmarks on an annual basis and evaluates progress regularly. To have meaning those goals and benchmarks should be set for all departments. The advisory group should have access to both the Mayor and the County Executive and also report, possibly quarterly, to the respective councils. Training, such as the “Undoing Racism” offered by People’s Institute Northwest, should be required of all department heads and managers and encouraged for all staff, and should include tuition subsidies. Finally, the Mayor and the County Executive should lead by example and make the commitment to addressing racial disparity a highly visible component of his/her job performance and basis for evaluation. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| I am in strong support of the programs that Seattle has implemented to address racial disparity under the Race and Social Justice Initiative. We have made some great strides in terms of workforce and contracting equality, improved access to services and inclusive outreach and public engagement, but there is still more work to be done when it comes to access to services and City infrastructure -- it is | I support the Seattle Race and Social Justice Initiative and its efforts to reduce disproportionality in economic opportunity, education, civic engagement, and other areas, and to make City services more relevant to Seattle’s diverse populations. Still, more can be done within City government to: a. help identify institutionalized racism within departments and programs and organizations funded |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| <p>Jessie Israel</p> <p>still more likely for someone in South Seattle to have higher risk of air quality cancer; less access to bike paths and parks; higher risk of obesity or disease. This is unacceptable.</p> <p>I am completely committed to continuing and enhancing these programs. I will work to ensure that the lens of equity becomes part of the culture within all departments when budget and program decisions are being addressed. I have already worked with Ron Sims and King County to integrate these measures and key indicators into County decisions - I look forward to bringing the same to Seattle.</p> | <p>Nick Licata</p> <p>by the City and b. fund the tools to work toward eliminating it.</p> <p>The initiative should deepen its connections throughout Seattle's diverse communities. It's important to remember that in order for these strategies to be effective, we need to do a better job in ensuring investment of city resources to equalize economic opportunities for all Seattle residents.</p> |
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City Council Position 8

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| <p>Mike O'Brien</p> <p>City government must work in concert with the programs and initiatives presently providing services and innovative solutions to existing disparities. I want to assist existing initiatives and programs in better coordinating efforts across subject areas. Racial disparities occur in all realms of civic life: housing, education, public safety, community development, transportation. We as a city need to be able to better integrate efforts at decreasing racial and economic disparities in each of these areas in order to increase the likelihood that any particular programs are successful. I would like to see the city work in close partnership with the University of Washington to study the effectiveness of the programs that are in place so we can support those that are doing the most good. We should also take a look at what other cities around the country are doing to see if there are best practices that we should adopt.</p> | <p>Robert Rosencrantz</p> <p>The initiatives provide the framework within which relationships can be built to achieve progress. Progress will only result from leaders and community members doing the hard work of really listening to each other, understanding each other's perspective, showing up even under difficult circumstances and collectively developing a shared vision of a better future and way to achieve it. There is no substitute for trust, and trust can only be built up by a long-term commitment to working together in good faith.</p> |
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County Executive

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| <p>Dow Constantine</p> <p>As King County Executive, I will be committed to continuing to implement the Equity and Social Justice Initiative. By including these principles in strategic planning for the county we can address inequities up front in how we provide services. But the real success of these initiatives will be in how they connect with the community. I have been a strong supporter of community policing and the storefront offices in White Center and Boulevard Park in my district.</p> | <p>Susan Hutchinson</p> <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |
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- How, if at all, do you believe that racial disparity is reflected in our allocation of resources among law enforcement, public health and education, access to health care and community support (i.e. employment services and training, housing, etc.)?

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| The clearest example of disparity to me is the lack of adequate police patrol staff in the South Precinct. This precinct has grown in geography, but not in police headcount. We also must return to a fully effective youth outreach model to address the rise in gang violence in Seattle. The City's previous loss of focus on gang violence was a failure in priorities. | There is no question that racial disparity in allocation of resources persists. We see it in lopsided arrest rates, reduced funding for public health programs that serve the uninsured and underinsured; we see it in the recent school closure decision; and we see it in the difficulties women and minority-owned businesses experience in winning City contracts. Those are just some of the inequities I would work to correct as Mayor. |

City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| <i>No Response</i> | The disparity is most apparent in South Seattle, where I have lived for 23 years. With the most racially diverse population in Seattle, the South end has been left out of our City's more effective law enforcement projects. Not surprisingly, South Seattle has become home to some of the City's worst crime. We need innovation across the City, not just where it is most politically beneficial. |

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| It is always much easier to find funding for law enforcement than for human services and community based programs. That is really the critical issue. | It's clear that there is institutionalized racial disparity in our law enforcement, public health and social services. We have a disproportionate number of minorities, particularly Blacks and Latinos in our prison system, and law enforcement, educators often deal with people of color, particularly youth, differently than they deal with white youth. |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| <p>We are making some progress in some segments of our city toward equal educational opportunities, family-wage jobs, improved housing and health care. Nonetheless, city and county-wide we see vast disparities in opportunities, job-access, income, access to housing and health care availability between people of color those who are white.</p> <p>We don't have to look far to see the disparities. To reverse the trend, the city leaders must reach out to our community leaders, encourage new mentors, embrace our non-profits to identify and expand the programs that work. With this model we can create new programs that get at the root of the social problem, not band-aid the effects. We must fund those programs that work.</p> | I believe that it is reflected in a number of ways: law enforcement places too much emphasis on communities of color; public health, which proportionately serves people of color, is chronically underfunded; employment services and training, the same; and housing affordable to lower income families, again who are disproportionately people of color, is historically inadequate. The recent King County Housing Benchmark report, for example, reported that for the 40,000 families in Seattle living at 40% and below of median income, there are only 10,000 units affordable at 30% of income (the standard measure of affordability). At the same time the City of Seattle has passed a multi-family tax exemption for developers who build housing at 80% of income. This is how systemic racism is manifested. |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 6

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| <p>Jessie Israel</p> <p>A history of inequity has left its fingerprints on everything around us. Even in Seattle, your home address, education level and ethnicity can be predictors of health outcomes -- whether you will have a low-birth-weight baby, suffer from asthma, die from diabetes; or non-health outcomes -- whether your children live in a single-parent household, are homeless or end up in jail. It is not a coincidence that are worst performing schools serve more students of color, or that environmental health risks are higher in south Seattle. It is also not a coincidence that, statistically, women earn 77 cents for every dollar men earn.</p> <p>Our job as leaders in the community and leaders in government is to recognize that inequality exists and then to ensure future spending decisions and program decisions are designed to correct those disparities and serve everyone equally.</p> <p>Incidentally, medical studies show that the stress of living in a community with inequality makes health risks higher for ALL people of all income levels and all races.</p> | <p>Nick Licata</p> <p>In 2009, 35% of the City of Seattle's general fund budget of \$912 million was for police and criminal justice purposes. Human Services was only 6%. Parks and libraries only 17%. Transportation 5%.</p> |
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City Council Position 8

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| <p>Mike O'Brien</p> <p>While we, as a country and society have made great strides at addressing systemic racism, many programs and policies have unintended, yet, pronounced effects upon the racial makeup of our city and of the way in which public services are offered and provided. We have housing policies which increase housing prices without providing adequate affordable housing forces out low income and racially diverse families who have traditionally lived in Seattle's neighborhoods. Housing patterns lead to segregated schools and inequitable educations for many low income and immigrant children. We need to reevaluate our priorities to ensure that housing opportunities are appropriately located near jobs and effective, inexpensive transit options to allow our diverse citizenry to continue to live in, enjoy and prosper in Seattle. I am committed to such a city and will do what I can to ensure that city government furthers such a goal.</p> | <p>Robert Rosencrantz</p> <p>The results speak for themselves. People of color are much more likely to earn lower incomes, live in substandard housing, receive lower quality health care, and experience higher rates of incarceration than white people. In order to address these disparities, a comprehensive approach needs to be a high priority for everyone; health-care providers, social service agencies, government, and people in the communities.</p> |
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County Executive

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| <p>Dow Constantine</p> <p>We must make sure in a time of limited governmental resources that we are focusing our investments where the</p> | <p>Susan Hutchinson</p> <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| need is the greatest. These decisions should be made based on real data, not politics. The effects should be monitored to determine whether there is a disparity and if there is, what is causing it and whether that cause can be corrected. | |

4. Do you think that public safety definitions and expectations are influenced by race and class? If so, how?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| It is natural that residents are more in tune to issues impacting their own neighborhoods. In some communities, concerns about public safety focus on things like car prowls and petty crime. In others it means hoping your child isn't shot on the way to school. Greater connectedness of our neighborhoods, and our residents, would drive increased priority for the safety of ALL children in Seattle. My goal as mayor will be to encourage connectedness, and I will lead by personal example. | Yes, I do believe they are influenced by race and class. I see the results of this in the skewed enforcement based on geography, race and class. Expectations for public safety vary from neighborhood to neighborhood, and the response from the City varies as well. This has led to some communities' strained relationships with police, and this history plays a large role in their interactions today. I believe that until we can address the root of these tensions, community members will not feel safe and comfortable working with the police. |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| <i>No Response</i> | Yes. Because of the mistrust towards government and law enforcement that is inherent in our more vulnerable populations, many crimes perpetrated against our minority and poor populations go unreported, presenting a distorted reality of where and whom crime hits hardest. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| Yes. Unless we consciously apply an antiracism analysis and approach, institutionalized racism means that everything that our institutions create is influenced by race and class. | White kids are more likely to be allowed to get away with 'youthful indiscretions'. Groups of black youths in particular are more likely to be treated with suspicion. Concerns in more affluent areas of town are about things like graffiti and litter. In the less affluent areas people are concerned about the very lives of their kids. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| Yes. For years anecdotal evidence suggested that blacks were arrested ten times more frequently than whites in Seattle. Now, we have data to prove that reality is even worse than we thought. According to recent studies, the black drug arrest rate in Seattle during 2006 was 13 times higher than the white drug arrest rate, and Seattle had one | Yes, by simply focusing drug enforcement more on crack than on cocaine we see a dramatic difference between Euro-Americans and African-Americans, who are arrested more frequently, charged with more severe crimes, and subject to longer sentences. This is also driven by a perception that drug use and dealing is more common |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| of the highest racial disproportionality in drug arrests of any city in the US. That's just one example but shows what we are facing. | among African-Americans than Euro-Americans, while both use and addiction are common across all demographic categories, for example, whites are more likely to use pills with little or no sanction. Our public safety system just deals with them differently by defining them and their behaviors differently. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| Absolutely, I think a history of inequitable spending (see question three) and need for survival have left groups of people who expect less from law enforcement, health officials and the community at large. | Yes, in the laws that we choose to focus enforcement efforts, the investment of finite public resources in those efforts and the methods/strategies/tools used in those efforts. |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| I believe that we have outmoded methods for addressing chronic public safety issues. We should move away from a law enforcement, incarceration first model of addressing low level drug use to a more effective, cost effective and ultimately more just, harm reduction methodology. The success of 1811 Eastlake has shown that we can have success addressing seemingly intractable problems, save tax payers money and attack a serious public health issue at its root. I would encourage similar experiments to allow public safety dollars to be focused on serious violent crimes through early intervention with youth and appropriate police responses. | Again the facts speak for themselves. Arrest and incarceration rates for African Americans and other people of color are dramatically higher than for whites. Rates are highly disproportionate in Seattle. |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| I believe it likely that people who live in wealthier neighborhoods have a higher expectation of safety. I also believe that the wealthy are more likely to have access to decision makers in government and society. And to the extent that race and wealth are correlated, racial disparities in public safety expectations and definitions would follow. These are facts that are hard to argue. The more interesting question is whether these disparities follow race even when controlled for income. We must examine racial and economic disparity and implement programs to eliminate it. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

5. How, if at all, do you believe that racial bias is manifested in our local criminal justice system?

Seattle Mayor

| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
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| Better representation in our public safety staffing, and more focus on mitigating incarceration, would be strong steps towards eliminating historical biases in our local justice system. | We certainly see examples of racial disparity in the criminal justice system, though I believe that there are fewer examples of blatant racial bias in the system now than there have been in the past. One of the ways that bias manifests itself is in how City Hall responds to instances of violent crime. When a violent crime occurs in an area like the University District, we've heard an immediate response from the Mayor's office to reassure neighbors that the City is concerned about their safety. On the other hand, when violent crimes occur in areas south of downtown, we often do not hear an equivalent response. Community members should not have to question whether some areas are entitled to a greater sense of security. |

City Attorney Candidate

| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
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| <i>No Response</i> | The unfortunate byproduct of our adversarial criminal justice system is that our minority and poor communities as a whole tend to be viewed as the adversary. In order to truly make progress, these communities must be empowered through direct outreach from City Hall and the City Attorney's office. From the minute people enter our criminal justice system, they need to be treated honestly and ethically. |

City Council Position 2

| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
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| Racial bias is generally manifested in the form of institutional racism – the presence of white privilege and the accompanying paradigms and systemic factors that make it more likely that bias will be present in the actions of individuals and institutions within the criminal justice system. | I think there are signs of this manifested almost anywhere you look. You see it in the disproportionate number of blacks in our jails and prisons, by the way we treat cocaine as compared to crack. |

City Council Position 4

| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
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| One example: We know that there is a direct link between dropout rates and incarceration rates. A young black man on the streets is more likely to be picked up by police for loitering than a young white man. King County studies show that a youth of color is six times more likely than a white youth to be put in juvenile detention or other | Higher rates of arrest for persons of color for similar illegal conduct, higher rates of conviction, higher rates of imprisonment. Also, greater likelihood that a person of color will be stopped on the street or pulled over while driving simply because of their color, for no apparent reason. There is also a tendency to misidentify a person of |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Sally Bagshaw correctional facility. | David Bloom color as a perpetrator, simply based on their race. |
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City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel It is a huge red flag that a disproportionate number of people going to jail are African American men. That concerns me. We have too many people who are going to jail, when they should be going into other programs. | Nick Licata One example is in the enforcement of our drug laws with police practices that focus a) on visible street-level markets b) and narcotics arrests for use and delivery of crack cocaine. Both tend to disproportionately involve persons of color, while not being representative of all drug markets in Seattle. |
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City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien While I do not believe that overt racism permeates the local criminal justice system, I do believe that the vestiges of our unfortunate past continue to have an impact on our present system. We have not adequately addressed the root causes of poverty. We have not adequately provided educational opportunities that allow all of our citizens equal opportunity to enter into our vibrant technology based economy. We have not provided housing opportunities to all of our citizens in neighborhoods with access to transit. These historic shortcomings have led to a criminal justice and penal system that is disproportionately made up of men of color. Racial bias within that system will never be alleviated until we make progress in many other areas. In the short term, we need to create and institute programs that allow for effective reentry of men and women coming out of our prisons and jails, programs that provide them with real housing and employment options. We must ensure that effective drug treatment and mental health services exist and we must educate our police and law enforcement agencies to find innovative ways of addressing crime without further exacerbating racial tensions. | Robert Rosencrantz The data is clear, if you are not white you are far more likely to be stopped by police, arrested, or jailed. |
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County Executive

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| Dow Constantine Numerous studies have shown that racial bias exists throughout our criminal justice system. We must work to ensure that every person receives fair treatment in our justice system regardless of their race. | Susan Hutchinson <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

6. Please provide at least one specific example of an issue you would work to address if elected or re-elected concerning racial disparity in the criminal justice system. Please describe the steps you would take to address the issue(s).

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| Better representation in our public safety staffing, and more focus on mitigating incarceration, would be strong steps towards eliminating historical biases in our local justice system. | Years ago, the City Council created a Racial Profiling Task Force in response to a Seattle Times report that found African Americans received a disproportionate number of traffic tickets, and raised concerns about the possibility of racial bias. The Task Force made a number of recommendations that were not fully implemented. I believe we need to revisit those recommendations, despite the fact that some of them may be controversial with the law enforcement community. I would work with the new police chief on this issue. |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| <i>No Response</i> | As City Attorney, regaining the trust in our communities will be the top priority on day one. Through direct community outreach, a true commitment to pre-arrest diversion programs like Clean Dreams, and a transparent government, we will move towards making our communities allies and not adversaries. I have a good sense of what we are up against, and the work still to be done. In 2002, the Seattle City Council appointed me to serve on the Seattle Police Department's first Office of Professional Accountability Review Board. I worked for more than six years to increase the transparency, efficiency and fairness of the City's police accountability system. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| On the local level, we must ensure that the Racial Profiling Accountability Plan for the Seattle Police Department is monitored and enforced. We must also track the success of the video cameras in police cars and ensure that the Department continues and expands its meetings with representatives of communities of color and immigrant communities. I think it is also important that we exercise leadership on the national level, lobbying for the End Racial Profiling Bill which would set national standards and provide enforcement mechanisms for them. I recognize that this is an uphill battle, but only if we keep pushing will we eventually succeed. | I'll work hard to create a situation where minor (non-violent) offenses lead not to jail time but to help from the community to make sure that all our youth have a chance to succeed. I'll also be a champion of early childhood education and after school programs because that's the biggest impact we can have on eliminating racial disparity for the next generation. |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 4

| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
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| <p>I pledge to work with partners including neighborhood leaders, The Public Defenders, the Seattle Public Schools, the King County Prosecuting Attorney, City Attorney, local police, the Minority Executive Directors Coalition and others to implement diversion programs such as Clean Dreams, post-jail programs like Village of Hope, and intervention programs such as Chicago’s Cease Fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Dreams would provide assistance, rather than incarceration, to low level drug offenders who are ready to move on. • Village of Hope has helped jailed men and women transfer back into society and provides them with support and hope; and • Cease Fire “is an evidence-based public health approach to reducing shootings and killings.” Only by working in partnership can we reduce the violence in our city. Cease Fire trains people from within the community to be “street violence interrupters”. <p>In partnership during these tough economic times, we can support outreach staff, fund public education campaigns and make joint community mobilization a priority. These three programs are examples of work we can do to make our neighborhoods safer, and keep our city’s young men healthy, alive, and out of jail.</p> | <p>Since so much of racial disparity is seen in the uneven enforcement of our drug laws, I would begin with a thorough revision of those laws. We must have consistent enforcement based on a common understanding of the threat that drugs represent to community health and safety. Enforcement must be tied to the drugs and not based on perceptions of particular communities. Eventually, I would support a public health approach to the drug issue that is more focused on education, drug treatment, and rehabilitation. This must also include opportunities for meaningful employment, accessible transportation, and affordable housing, all of which we could invest in if we rechanneled our public resources from a criminal justice approach to drugs to a public health approach. See also my response to the next question.</p> |

City Council Position 6

| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
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| <p>In addition to dealing with substance abuse and mental health, we should focus on education and unemployment in disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>The number one thing we can do to keep youth out of the criminal justice system is to keep them in school. In Seattle 33% of the high schools, generate 50% of the dropouts in the district. 51% of the dropouts come from four schools: Ingraham (12%), Chief Sealth (17%), Franklin (11%) and Cleveland (11%). 10 elementary schools and 5 middle schools feed up to these worst performing schools for dropouts. I would actively work to ensure the City is targeting incentives and funding to support these 20 schools which are most at risk. Similar to the successful Harlem Children’s Zone strategy, I will be a strong proponent of a collaborative, strategic and highly targeted approach to blanket the worst performing schools with support from all</p> | <p>One in 31 adults in America is in prison, jail, on probation or parole and the national corrections price tag is \$68 billion a year. Drug policy reform is the key to reducing use of the criminal justice system and providing needed services and stable housing. Local and state governments across the nation are finding that alternative models of law enforcement that rely less on jails can enhance public safety and improve the long-term outcomes for offenders and the community.</p> <p>I intend to follow up on the recently released City study assessing whether a different approach to enforcing certain crimes could eliminate the need for a new jail with a resolution that will form the work plan of continuing the discussion with the goal of continued and increased investments in alternatives to arrest, prosecution and incarceration.</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>angles. While the City cannot be a sole source of funding for this type of collaboration, the City must play a leadership role in its success.</p> <p>The number one thing we can do to keep adults out of the criminal justice system is to keep them employed. Many energy efficiency and infrastructure projects on the horizon will support good-paying jobs for working men and women. We must ensure that job seekers have the education and technical training to take advantage of the durable jobs that are created instead of turning to crime.</p> | |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| <p>With the coming threat of a new city jail, I would start with programs aimed at reducing the rates of incarceration, and specifically looking at pre-arrest diversion programs as a more effective and less expensive way of dealing with low level crimes. I would hope to negotiate with the county on specific programs that the city could implement to reduce the need for additional jail beds, thus averting the massive cost of building a new jail while simultaneously providing more services for people who need them.</p> | <p>My goal is to create a vision for disenfranchised minority youth of an attractive future. If those living on the margins of society genuinely believe that they have a brighter future, including material wealth, they will be less likely to enter a life of crime. Working with the Community Colleges and Chancellor Jill Wakefield will be a key element in this strategy. Influencing at-risk youth towards productive lives needs to start early. That means early-childhood education programs and an aggressive outreach program to provide them with access to reading materials and instruction that they might not otherwise get before starting kindergarten. The data is clear: children who are able to read when they enter elementary school are much less likely to commit crimes.</p> <p>The steps I will take to address these issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop relationships within the affected communities. 2. Through these relationships build connections with law enforcement agencies. 3. Further build upon these relationships to develop programs that get at the heart of the causes of crime, i.e.: lack of confidence in the future and lack of genuine opportunity. |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| <p>I will work with the separately elected sheriff, prosecutor, and judges to strongly encourage them to do a comprehensive review of their own practices in arrests, prosecutions, and dispositions. Some of this has been done in the past, but we must pinpoint whatever breakdowns</p> | <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Dow Constantine exist in the system. | Susan Hutchinson |
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B. Drug Enforcement

1. Government surveys, population studies, and arrest statistics consistently demonstrate that our drug laws are disproportionately enforced against people of color despite roughly equal rates of drug involvement across races and ethnicities. What, if anything, should be done by local government about racial disparity in drug enforcement?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan “Leaders” of illicit drug distribution rings typically target economically distressed youth as recruits for selling these drugs, despite the fact that the consumers of such drugs live all across the city. Besides effective police enforcement, the best antidote to this problem is a living wage job for these youth. I will work to accelerate economic development in distressed neighborhoods by establishing a public safety infrastructure, and working with neighborhoods and businesses to find incentives for businesses to open in these neighborhoods. Additional training and education on the enforcement side will also reinforce a culture of ethics and equity in the criminal justice agencies. Where there are documented inequities, I will work to eliminate them and hold city employees accountable. | Mike McGinn Community-based diversion programs are an important first step in reducing racial disparity in drug enforcement. In addition, police drug enforcement practices can and should be altered to address this issue. In Seattle, and throughout the country, the focus on crack cocaine is a significant driver of racial disparity. Although there is no doubt that crack cocaine use has negative impacts on the user and the community, drugs like heroin and methamphetamine have a more significant impact on public health and community safety. I believe that enforcement priorities should be driven by those public health and safety concerns. At the same time, I realize that community members are frustrated by the open drug dealing seen in areas like Belltown and Pioneer Square. When we arrest dealers or buyers, we don’t see a noticeable impact on the drug activity. It is in these areas that we should focus diversion programs like the Drug Market Initiative. |
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C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr Communities of color are most affected by drug markets. The criminal justice community owes it to those most affected to engage in enforcement. The criminal justice system needs to address crime where it occurs. | Peter Holmes I believe that minor possession of marijuana needs to be decriminalized. It is disproportionately enforced and results in stiffer sentences for our most at-risk community members who are unfairly targeted. I will also examine charging decisions by the City Attorney with respect to race. |
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C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 2

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| Richard Conlin We should monitor this closely and ensure that policies are adopted by the Police Department to prevent this from occurring. In the long run, only wholesale reform of the drug laws (such as equalizing the penalties for cocaine use regardless of the form and decriminalizing the possession of personal use amounts of most drugs) along with | David Ginsberg We should stop treating drug use with punishment and more to a more humane model of helping those who need it to get off drugs and become more integrated into society at large. |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| progressive policies to assist drug users in returning to society will deal with the problematic drug enforcement situation. | |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| The City leaders must commit to coordinate efforts with the police, Office of Police Accountability, and neighborhood leaders to strengthen communication links with all associations representing communities of color. We need to reach out to community and local leaders within each neighborhood, and establish fair and respectful dialogue. This effort will require all involved to work hard for open and honest communications, taking personal and mutual responsibility. | I would work to eliminate racial disparity by classifying drugs according to their addictive capacity and health implications and then establish a standard for law enforcement for each category so that we can begin to reduce disparities in arrests and sentencing, including eliminating incarceration for simple possession and focusing on suppliers. I would strengthen funding for the drug court to offer realistic options to incarceration, including treatment, and I would work to strengthen treatment on demand. I would eventually work to decriminalize drugs that have low addictive and negative health effects and move toward a regulatory system. The so-called “war on drugs” is not working. It ruins lives, creates distrust and conflict between the police and communities of color, clogs our courts, overloads our jails, and drains valuable resources from our public treasury that should be spent in more productive ways on things like housing and education and employment. And it falls way too heavily on people of color. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| Unfortunately drug laws are enforced more in the visible street-level drug market that disproportionately affects people of color. Ignoring drugs on the streets is not an option, but I believe the best policy is to prioritize prevention and treatment for drug abuse over prosecution. Such approaches can save the City money in the long run by decreasing the number of repeat offenders. | <p>The City Council will be reviewing an evaluation report on the CURB, GOTS, and Co-STARS programs, 3 pre-arrest diversion programs that I led the Council in initiating. These programs address racial disparity because they provide options to law enforcement, other than arrest.</p> <p>The Council asked for this evaluation to help determine whether the City should continue to support these programs in 2010 and beyond. A discussion of the evaluation is scheduled for the October 7 meeting of the Public Safety, Human Services, and Education Committee. But I think it’s critical to review this evaluation now as part of the Council’s review and adoption of the Mayor’s proposed budget.</p> <p>One important finding of the report is:</p> <p>“For each program, and especially for GOTS and CURB, post-entry criminal offending is concentrated in a small number of clients. When these clients are excluded from the</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| | <p>analysis, reductions in jail usage for these two programs exceed 70 percent.”</p> <p>The recommendations of the report are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Program performance to date is sufficiently strong to merit continued support from the City of Seattle. 2. Funding should occur over longer intervals. 3. It would be advisable to increase formal connections between these programs and the criminal justice system. 4. It would be advisable to clarify expectations of performance for these programs. 5. Individual programs should make more specific changes in accordance with some of our findings. <p>In the 2009 budget the Council included \$1.1 million for these three public safety and human services programs for one year. Without considering these recommendations now, the funding for these programs is at risk.</p> |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| <p>We should look at some of the innovative approaches that are being used in other cities here in the U.S. and around the world and then work with the experts in our community to design programs that build on best practices to see if they can help us address similar systemic problems here. I would support investing in pilot programs (perhaps with federal dollars) that are large enough to provide statistically relevant outcomes as we look for new approaches that will help us get at the root causes of racial disparity in this issue.</p> | <p>Local government should have as its highest priority making sure that everyone with a drug problem has equal access to treatment programs. This means that law enforcement agencies must be fully committed to partnering with treatment providers in giving everyone, regardless of their race, an opportunity to free themselves from drugs.</p> <p>Regarding enforcement itself, we must make sure that law enforcement agencies are not targeting people of color for low level drug offences at the expense of concentrating on higher level threats.</p> |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| <p>We must make sure we are closely examining the areas I listed in Question 6. Our drug laws are ineffective and outdated. They don't have the intended impact, which is to deter the negative impacts of drug abuse. But they do lead to a huge percentage of our population being incarcerated, and that incarceration is notoriously skewed toward people of color. We must reform the laws to solve real problems,</p> | <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| rather than compounding those problems. | |

C. Obstructing

1. The past few years have seen several publicized incidents in which people who questioned the way police officers were handling a situation were arrested for obstructing an officer. Questioning an officer is protected by the First Amendment. In cases where the person arrested for obstructing was doing nothing threatening or dangerous what, if anything, would you do as an elected official to address this issue?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| <p>I agree that questioning an officer is perfectly appropriate, and arrests for such expression is a violation of the First Amendment.</p> <p>I will hold police officers accountable for their actions, but I will also stand behind officers who are doing their jobs within the framework of legal and appropriate police behavior. Law enforcement officers risk their lives every day to keep our neighborhoods and residents safe. We must respect the challenges they face and work in partnership with them to achieve the improvement in public safety we are all striving for, while at the same time holding officers accountable for their behavior.</p> <p>We can certainly improve the relationships between our Police Department and communities of color through greater outreach, representation, and cultural training. The best thing we can do to improve relationships is adequately staff our patrol force so that officers can spend time being proactive (meeting with business owners, community leaders, and neighbors) rather than always being reactive (today officers are almost always in response mode, and have no time for proactive policing, because of a shortage in staffing).</p> | <p>I am concerned about reports that the charge of Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer is being used in ways it was not intended to be used. I would work with the new police chief and other SPD leadership to ensure that officers are properly trained on the appropriate use of this law, and that commanding officers are responding appropriately to officers who abuse this law.</p> |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| <p>We would not file a case if a person was only questioning an officer. Obstruction occurs when the person interferes with an officer in the performance of his or her duties.</p> | <p>Again, as chairman of the city’s Office of Professional Accountability Review Board for many years, I am more than familiar with the issue of unwarranted obstruction arrests, potentially violating first amendment rights—and a “red flag” for law enforcement oversight.</p> <p>My work on the Board led to the appointment of blue ribbon police accountability panels by both Mayor Nickels and the City Council, eventually culminating in a new</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| | <p>police union contract with 29 recommended changes to Seattle’s system for investigating misconduct complaints against its police officers.</p> <p>As City Attorney, I will continue to work to make sure all people are treated fairly and honestly by our city. Among other things, I will reexamine the current practice of charging obstruction under state statute as opposed to Seattle’s more narrowly drawn municipal ordinance.</p> |

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| <p>This is an issue for the courts to address, and we should hold them accountable for ensuring that obstruction is not being used improperly.</p> | <p>I’ll make sure that law enforcement is working with and engaged in the community, and that officers who abuse the public trust and the power we invest in them are held accountable the same way anybody else is.</p> |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| <p>Ill treatment at the hands of police is unacceptable at any time, and we have recently seen how an event can escalate on the national scale. President Obama eased the tension and put the racial discussion directly on the table by inviting Sgt. Joseph Crowley and Professor Henry Louis Gates Jr. to the Whitehouse after Mr. Gates was arrested in his Cambridge, Massachusetts home. This has allowed us to be more candid about arrests that happen in Seattle. Through the OPA, the City has a complaint process established; theoretically factual questions are investigated by independent and fair-minded individuals. If that isn’t happening, it’s time to reconsider how OPA is operating.</p> | <p>I would insist that the police department be educated about the rights of citizens, whom they are there to protect, to raise questions in an arrest situation. As public servants the police should be obligated to explain their behavior to an interested citizen, who may also be a friend or relative of the person being arrested. There certainly can be situations where a citizen may try to prevent an arrest, but asking a question, without any “threatening or dangerous” behavior, is protected by the First Amendment and should be respected by the police. The recent experience of Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates being arrested in his own home for questioning the police’s conduct is a clear example of overreach by the police. If someone tries to physically intervene, the police have ample grounds for arrest, but not if someone is simply asking a question. If necessary, the City Council’s public safety committee should set a clear policy in this area.</p> <p>This is a question that should be asked of candidates for Seattle’s new police chief.</p> |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>I will work to ensure we remain vigilant and accountable for City employees having respectful interactions with residents AND for the safety of City employees. The safety of police, fire and other city employees while they are doing their jobs is of critical importance. I do not know the</p> | <p>After I raised the issue of observers rights with my colleagues on the Council, SPD wrote a policy, based upon San Francisco’s “Observers’ Rights Policy,” recognizing the rights of bystanders. This policy, Section 17.070 says:</p> |

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| <p>Jessie Israel</p> <p>specific details of these particular incidents but acknowledge that if something is "threatening or dangerous" can be interpreted based on proximity, situation and other factors.</p> <p>I will work with City leadership ensures that police and other City employees have regular training and performance review for their success in dealing with conflict situations in both a respectful and safe manner. The City Council should be setting a tone to create that culture within government departments.</p> | <p>Nick Licata</p> <p>It is the policy of the Seattle Police Department that people not involved in an incident may be allowed to remain in proximity of any stop, detention or arrest, or any other incident occurring in public so long as their presence is lawful and their activities, including verbal comments, do not obstruct, hinder, delay, or threaten the safety or compromise the outcome of legitimate police actions and/or rescue efforts. Officers should assume that a member of the general public is observing, and possibly recording, their activities at all times.</p> <p>Last year the Council made several changes to the criminal code. I proposed codifying this policy as well as placing limitations on when the City Attorney is permitted to use City resources to prosecute a person for obstruction. At that time, there wasn't sufficient support on the Council to bring this amendment forward. I would consider doing so again with a change in the position of one or more Council members.</p> |
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City Council Position 8

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| <p>Mike O'Brien</p> <p>The rights protected by the First Amendment are fundamental to what makes this a great nation and a great city, and we have always been a society where the right to question authority is both protected and paramount. I think it's important that we take steps to educate officers on both the legality of citizens asking questions and why we protect these rights. There also needs to be a corresponding system that holds officers accountable when they break these rules.</p> | <p>Robert Rosencrantz</p> <p>It is wrong for the police to mistreat anyone. That said it is important to remember that the police have a really hard job. Balancing public safety, civil rights, and personal safety is delicate. We never want to see someone mistreated by police, nor do we want to ever have a police officer wounded from having been in harm's way.</p> <p>As an elected official, I would address this issue as part of my broader community-building approach. Confidence towards law enforcement will only result from a long-term relationship between those holding power and those who feel like they have none. Once those who currently feel disenfranchised genuinely believe they have a say and a stake in the future the relationship between them and law enforcement should improve.</p> <p>It is important that the means by which the City currently investigates complaints, the Office of Professional Accountability, be seen as objective and impartial. When there are cases of police misconduct the public must be confident that justice will be served.</p> |
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County Executive

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| <p>Dow Constantine</p> <p>I will work with the sheriff to thoroughly investigate each incident and I will encourage independent review in these</p> | <p>Susan Hutchinson</p> <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Dow Constantine cases. | Susan Hutchinson |
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IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (I.C.E.) & LOCAL AGENCIES

A. “Don’t Ask”

In 2003, Seattle adopted an ordinance providing that “unless otherwise required by law or by court order, no Seattle City officer or employee shall inquire into the immigration status of any person, or engage in activities designed to ascertain the immigration status of any person.”

1. [For Seattle candidates] Do you support maintaining this policy? Why or why not?

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan I support this provision, because it is important that ALL residents of Seattle feel free seek protection of, and work in partnership with, our Police force. Police playing an immigration enforcement role breaks down the trust and accessibility required for effective criminal policing. | Mike McGinn Yes, I strongly support maintaining this policy; it is not only consistent with our values, but also a vital component of a good public safety system. Immigrant crime victims and witnesses must feel safe calling for help, without worrying that they’ll be deported. |
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City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr I have a concern about domestic violence victims. Our domestic violence advocates are limited in their ability to help victims with immigration issues, because they cannot address the issue directly. | Peter Holmes Yes, because we cannot serve the people of Seattle if any segment of the population is afraid to work with law enforcement or government workers. |
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City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin Yes. Local governments should not be enforcing immigration laws. Our police should not be placed in a position of authority over an issue that is not within their jurisdiction. Requiring local police to deal with these issues may ultimately increase crimes, as immigrants, even those legally in the country, may be afraid to call for police assistance for fear of this leading to an immigration problem. | David Ginsberg Yes. Because we don’t want to create a situation where immigrants are afraid to come forth and seek help, provide evidence or testimony. |
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City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw Yes. People in our city should be able to call the police in an emergency without fearing arrest because of their immigration status. Otherwise, victims of domestic violence and other violent crimes will not seek help they need. | David Bloom Yes, I support it. Immigration enforcement is a federal responsibility and should be carried out by federal officers and employees. Local officers and employees should not be expected to enforce federal law, including inquiring into a person’s status, in addition to carrying out their own local |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
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City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>Yes, I support upholding this policy. Police officers, fire department, health and human service workers and other City employees are there to protect and assist people with basic services. We do not want immigrants to be afraid to seek help, especially in the case of domestic violence and other violent crimes. We make our City less safe by discouraging immigrants from bringing crime to the attention of the police. We do the entire community a disservice by discouraging immigrants from seeking basic services like housing assistance and preventative health care.</p> | <p>Yes. I was the author and prime sponsor of this legislation. It was the first legislation of its kind in the nation passed after 9/11. After its passage in Seattle, other cities across the country followed Seattle’s lead.</p> <p>Evidence that shows that non-INS enforcement makes it more difficult for immigrant communities to trust the local police department. Fewer witnesses come forward to report suspicious activity. This may result in more crimes going unreported, endangering all citizens. Crime victims, particularly domestic violence victims, are discouraged from calling police when police try to enforce immigration law.</p> <p>Immigration enforcement stretches limited police resources, which again may result in diminished police protection for all residents. Federal immigration law is complicated and constantly changing. Understanding it requires extensive training and expertise; INS agents require a 17-week basic training. Local law enforcement is trained to solve crimes, not determine immigration status.</p> <p>Finally, local police forces engaged in immigration enforcement has resulted in increased civil rights lawsuits in other jurisdictions. Police enforcement of civil immigration laws has led to lawsuits in other jurisdictions. For instance, Chandler, Arizona faced a \$35 million dollar suit for harassment and detention of citizens who "looked Mexican" In this case, the plaintiff settled for \$400,000 and the passage of a law like the one I led the Council in passing.</p> |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O’Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| <p>Yes. To understand what is going on within our communities, it is essential that the citizens of our city are comfortable sharing information with city employees and officers. This requires a significant amount of trust, especially in cases where people feel marginalized or live in communities that are struggling—these are often the situations where we lack the information required to serve community needs. If people are afraid to talk to city employees and officers, we cut them off from the help they need and cut the city off from the information it needs to</p> | <p>Yes, I support maintaining this policy. It is important that everyone in Seattle feels safe calling the police without worrying about having their immigration status be a risk for them. It is especially important not to deter women from calling for help who are at risk of domestic violence.</p> <p>Also, thank you for framing this question properly by including the “unless otherwise required by law ...” Section. On other occasions during this campaign the question has been asked, “Do you favor an absolute</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| operate fairly and effectively. | prohibition within City government on inquiring about immigration status?" I have had to answer this question "no" because this makes no provision for balancing civil rights with public safety. The example I have used is the City issuing permits for concealed guns. It is a felony for someone who does not have legal residency to be in possession of a concealed gun. The City should not willfully ignore this, and in fact it does not given the way the Ordinance is written. |

2. [For King County Executive candidates] Do you support King County adopting a similar "don't ask" policy? Why or why not?

C o u n t y E x e c u t i v e

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| Yes, I am a co-sponsor of legislation currently before the King County Council to do just that. Local jurisdictions all over the country have adopted this legislation because immigration enforcement is more appropriately left to those charged with that duty. Often people do not seek needed medical care or police protection because of fear of enforcement. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

B. I.C.E. and local justice system agencies

1. If after your election or re-election, it came to light that I.C.E. was sending agents to Seattle Municipal Court [for Seattle candidates]/King County District and Superior Court [for King County Executive candidates], identifying defendants appearing with interpreters, and then conducting checks on the immigration status of those defendants -- what, if any, response would you make to that situation?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| I would protest such activity | I would oppose I.C.E. sending agents to the Seattle Municipal Court for this purpose. Of course, courtrooms must be open to the public and ultimately the Municipal Judges control the operations of the Court. If this situation were occurring in the Court, together with the Presiding Judge and the City Attorney, I would urge I.C.E. leadership to halt the practice. If necessary, I would work with our national elected officials to apply additional pressure. Finally, I would evaluate whether any City departments were encouraging this practice, and work to address that problem. |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| <i>No Response</i> | Our criminal justice system is based on the premise that all are innocent until proven guilty. This type of profiling is unacceptable and I would demand that this practice stop at once. |

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| I'm not sure what authority we would have to address this issue, but I would ask our DC representatives to intervene to prevent such activities. | I'd bring it to the attention of the City Attorney and others in the community and work to see what legal power the city could use to stop this activity. Failing that I'd use our contacts with the White House to push for respect for our local ordinance. |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| I would request a meeting with I.C.E. Seattle headquarters and request that it suspend the operation because their actions are discriminatory and chill access to our system of justice. If this conversation was unproductive, I would seek to put political pressure on I.C.E. through our federal elective officials. If this also was ineffective, I would seek to pressure I.C.E. by passing an ordinance prohibiting the Seattle Police Department from cooperating in any way with I.C.E. until it disavowed this practice. | I would show them the door and then file a complaint with I.C.E. on the basis of their interference with local jurisdiction. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| I would work with the courts and City Attorney to find out the options available. For a public proceeding, I'm not sure if agents could legally be excluded. | As I understand it, in many courts, judges have answered that question by banning ICE agents from our court rooms. It is not conducive to fair trials if victims and witnesses are afraid to come to our court houses because they fear deportation. Superior Court here, through the leadership of Judge Yu passed a resolution banning ICE from our courts, if this practice is not already prohibited in Municipal Court and I discovered that it was a practice, I would ask Municipal Court judges to do the same. |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| I would do everything in my power to stop this practice if I found out that it was actually occurring. While laws must be respected, taking steps that frighten people from reporting crimes, from complying with court orders, and from providing valuable testimony seriously undermines | First, it is important to remember that these actions only serve to drive people away from our justice system and make it more likely that those who should be on the path towards citizenship continue living at the margins. As a |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| our court systems and criminal justice efforts. In addition, such policies have the real possibility of harassing and targeting U.S. citizens and legally permanent residents solely on the basis of their ethnicity or race. We must do everything we can to avoid such racial profiling and we must dissuade Federal officials from engaging in these practices. | society we would be poorly served by this. The first step I would take would be to meet with the local agency in charge of staff taking these actions and ask that they cease and desist from doing so. If that failed to reduce results I would request that our congressional delegation intervene. I would concurrently work with the police department to send a message to I.C.E. that its actions were not appreciated and that the people of Seattle request they stop. |

C o u n t y E x e c u t i v e

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| I believe that this practice is jeopardizes our justice system. If this is occurring in District and Superior Courts in King County I would call for a thorough investigation. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

JAIL EXPANSION

A. General

1. Do you believe that, locally, we have too many people in jail, too few, or just about the right proportion for a community of our size?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| Local and national incarceration rates are too high. This is a failure of our priorities, both in terms of sentencing and in terms of social policy. We must work harder to improve the economic and social conditions of all citizens in order to eliminate the motive for crime, and find creative ways to assist people most at risk of committing crime. | We have too many people in jail, particularly low-level drug offenders and those who continue to be involved in the system as a result of chemical dependency and/or mental illness. |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| We can further reduce the jail population. Seattle does have one of the lowest per capita incarceration rates in the state. Last year our average daily population was 254, down from 409 in 2001. | King County Jail statistics seem to clearly indicate that there are very likely people in jail who don't belong there. Drug charges and non-compliance together make up almost half of the daily jail population. Often, the two problems go hand-in-hand with being poor, homeless, mentally ill, or addicted. We need to stop thinking in terms of criminalizing poverty and illness and start seriously working on treatment, supportive housing and programs on the street that reach people <u>before</u> they are caught up in the justice system. Our mental health and community courts are a good start on alternatives to incarceration, post-arrest. Clean Dreams is a pre-arrest diversion program that shows |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| | promise. I don't necessarily see the issue being about "how many" people are in our jail, but rather, if we have the <u>right</u> people in jail, the real criminals who break our laws knowingly, repeatedly, and with reckless disregard. |

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| We have a smaller proportion than most US communities, but the US as a whole has relied too heavily on jails to remedy social problems and reduce crimes. There are better alternatives for many offenders, and even for those for whom punishment is indicated there is ample evidence that swift sentencing is a better deterrent than long sentencing. | Far too many. |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| As a member of the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, I worked hard to support our jail diversion programs such as our Electronic Home Monitoring and Community Service, and Day Reporting programs. These worked well for most individuals and the taxpayers too. Incarcerating people for low level drug offenses is wrong. Jail should be reserved for such instances as people who have committed violent crimes against people and property. | We have too many: local, statewide, and nationally. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| Seattle's jail population has dropped 38% since 1996 and our jail population is relatively small for a city of its size (comparable to Bellevue, Kirkland, Shoreline), but we still strive for better. Again, I believe that we have people in jail who would be better placed in other programs. | Too many. |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| There's no doubt that too many American citizens are incarcerated. America has the highest incarceration rate in the developed world and I don't believe it is because we are the most dangerous society in the world. Instead, it is evidence that we have too many policies that are not working to meet the needs of our citizens. Rather than spending resources on a new jail, we should invest those resources in programs to reduce the need for jails. | Total jail bookings in Seattle have decreased from 22,000 in 2006 to 16,000 in 2008. This is certainly an encouraging trend so long as it represents a less punitive approach towards low-level crime. However, it still represents far too many people incarcerated when they should be leading more productive lives. Our goal must be to get as many people possible out of jail or never in jail in the first place, while also making sure that the public is protected from violent offenders. |

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County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| We still incarcerate too many people in this region, but King County has made significant strides to reduce its jail population by changing prosecution standards on minor crimes, work release programs, drug courts, and many other programs. We have focused on strategies that deal with underlying causes (addiction, mental illness) and attempt to break the cycle of crime. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

B. Seattle/Northeast Cities Municipal Jail project

King County is responsible for all in-custody felony defendants and misdemeanor defendants from unincorporated King County. Seattle and other cities are responsible for their own in-custody misdemeanor defendants.

New projections show that the jail capacity needed by King County, Seattle and other cities in north and east King County combined could be accommodated by the King County jail system, if a long-planned expansion to the Regional Justice Center in Kent were completed by 2016. The same figures show, however, that King County would not need to expand the RJC to meet its own jail needs.

1. If Seattle’s jail needs can be met either by building a Municipal Jail (alone or with other cities), or by contracting with King County for jail services, which is preferable? (In other words, all other things being equal, do you support continuation of a regional jail system or do you support Seattle operating its own jail?)

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| Building a new jail facility is not in line with our values, nor is it in line with smart management of scarce resources. I believe we can continue to partner with the County to avoid increased incarceration rates through expansion of drug and mental health courts efforts. | Contracting with King County for jail services is the preferable approach; I do not believe that Seattle should build a Municipal Jail. |

City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| I have always preferred a regional jail system. The problem, of course, is the County government. | <p>Building a new \$250 million jail for Seattle – with immense ongoing operations and staffing costs is old-fashioned, backward thinking when we have so many pressing needs for the money, including more programs for youth, early education, and schools that work for everyone.</p> <p>If we are to avoid the shame of building a new jail while we are closing schools, or reducing library hours, we need to be aggressive not only with alternatives to incarceration, but with crime prevention as well.</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| King County should be the regional provider of jail services, and a cooperative agreement should be developed that makes that possible. | Contract this out to the County and allow them to continue to maintain the regional jail system. |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| King County should be responsible for jails. KC has the facilities as well as the trained staff to operate the facility. Seattle would be starting from scratch not only to build the jail but to also to operate it which is a very expensive and potentially litigious undertaking. I oppose the City taking on this responsibility separate from King County. | I support the continuation of a regional jail system. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| As your City councilmember, I will work with suburban cities and the County to find a joint solution rather than building a new City jail for misdemeanor incarceration. In working to jointly solve this problem, it will allow Seattle to invest resources into diversion programs for non-violent offenders: drug court, mental health court, substance abuse, jail diversion programs – all which have been proven to work. As in question six, we must also focus on unemployment in disadvantaged communities. | I support continuation of a regional jail system. |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| I would prefer to maintain the current regional jail system while taking steps to have the city of Seattle work in close partnership with King County to reduce the demand for jail space. We must find solutions other than locking our fellow citizens up. More jail space is simply not the proper response. | It is strongly preferable that King County continues to be the regional jail provider. Building a jail in Seattle is a bad idea. |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| I believe that King County should continue to be the regional provider of jail services, and have called for this to happen. This is the most efficient use of our resources. We must be open and transparent in our dealings between King County and the cities. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

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2. Assuming that King County would expand the RJC in Kent only to accommodate Seattle and other cities' jail needs for misdemeanor defendants, why would doing so be in King County's interest and what sort of agreement should be reached between Seattle and King County?

Seattle Mayor

| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
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| <p>While I don't believe such expansion is necessary, if it were to proceed, I believe operating a regional facility is more economically efficient.</p> | <p>In recent years, the number of felony bookings have decreased. Although we hope that these numbers stay low, it is always possible that they would increase again. Expanding the MRJC would add capacity that the County could take advantage of in the need arises.</p> <p>A regional jail system also provides for greater efficiencies for all entities using the jail. It's not uncommon for individuals to be facing charges in multiple courts at the same time. If we had multiple different jails, courts would have to arrange for defendants to be transported between facilities, or delay proceedings. If the County and municipalities all share a regional jail facility, the County can save money by resolving cases more quickly and efficiently.</p> <p>One of the most challenging aspects of the jail discussion has been the "urgency" of the situation. We must have an agreement with the County that both (a) provides for guaranteed space for a period of time and (b) establishes a regular schedule for re-evaluating projected needs so that we can always be planning ahead.</p> |

City Attorney Candidate

| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
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| <p><i>No Response</i></p> | <p>The obvious siting, design and planning savings in turning to the RJC in Kent, which already takes into account expanded jail capacity, could be shared by both the County and all the municipalities (not just Seattle) that might use this capacity. I will examine the existing examples of agreements between the city and the county, with Yakima, and elsewhere to come up with the best arrangement for Seattle and King County.</p> |

City Council Position 2

| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
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| <p>I am not convinced that expansion is needed if other alternatives to incarceration are developed.</p> | <p>Creating another jail system would only create duplicated efforts and unnecessary overhead. Seattle and the other cities need to pay their share of the costs—the County cannot afford and should not pay additional for capacities needed by the cities.</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 4

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| <p>Sally Bagshaw King County and Seattle must negotiate a fair contract that covers King County’s operating costs and construction costs for the long term.</p> | <p>David Bloom In tough economic times, it only makes good sense for the City and the County to work collaboratively on the need for housing misdemeanor defendants, rather than building separate facilities. Further, while King County would expand the RJC to accommodate the cities’ needs, it would also reap revenues through the contracts for housing misdemeanor defendants that would increase the County’s revenues overall. This should more than compensate for the extra space and enable the County to build a better facility. This could also lead to a more regional approach to criminal justice. One way to do this is for the agreement to provide assurances that both the City and the County will work cooperatively on investing in jail diversion, sentencing option, and treatment programs that would reduce the demand for jail space overall. See question #B1 below.</p> |
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City Council Position 6

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| <p>Jessie Israel While in August Executive Triplett extended Seattle's agreement with King County until 2015, we should work closely with the County to ensure the future expansion of the RJC in Kent to meet future regional and local needs. King County is our regional service provider though it makes very little sense to have redundant services and overhead in a time of budget crisis at municipal and County levels. It will most likely be necessary for cities, including Seattle, to contribute toward the expansion with capital funds and continue to contract for this local service. In times of budget crisis, County agencies contracting to cover local service levels can be an added funding source to the County that allows them to maintain a stable workforce when their need for jail space is in decline. If County overhead is streamlined, contracting can be less expensive than the City offering redundant services. At King County Parks I work closely to negotiate these types of agreements and am very familiar with how they can succeed or fail.</p> | <p>Nick Licata A cost sharing agreement between not only Seattle and King County, but with the northeast suburban cities as well, would make it possible for King County to fund the expansion of the RJC (although it is in their current Capital Improvement Plan, it is unfunded). Expanding the RJC is in King County’s interest, because an expanded RJC would give King County a place to house the population that they are responsible for detaining should their need exceed the existing capacity. Otherwise, they’d have to assume the costs of contracting with one of the cities to use some future jail.</p> |
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City Council Position 8

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| <p>Mike O’Brien I believe that the city and county should work together to adopt programs such as pre-arrest diversion that reduce the incarceration rate. I am leery of spending significant financial resources on incarcerating misdemeanor defendants. We should utilize other forms of detention,</p> | <p>Robert Rosencrantz It would be in King County’s interest to continue being responsible for jail needs county-wide because of the implications for public safety. Criminal activity often works across municipal lines; having a county-wide approach to</p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| work release, home detention, diversion programs. In order to reduce the cost to tax payers and provide effective support services to those caught up in the system to ensure that they do not move from relatively low level, misdemeanor crimes to more serious felonies and violent crimes. | crime should allow more effective responses. The agreement between Seattle and King County should be fairly structured along financial lines. It should also be created with a goal of building in the strongest platform upon which to build information gathering and sharing. |

C o u n t y E x e c u t i v e

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| Because the county is in the best position to provide regional leadership. Seattle and several other cities in North and East King County are currently engaged in a process to determine how best to serve their needs. My view is that RJC expansion, once the Howard Hansen dam is fixed, is the most logical step to accommodate that need. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

COMMUNITY-BASED DIVERSION OPTIONS

A. General

1. Do you support the concept of allowing law enforcement, using clear criteria, to divert some individuals who could be arrested for certain crimes to a well-funded community-based intervention program rather than booking them into jail and referring them for prosecution?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| I strongly support the concept of diverting individuals from jail to community based intervention programs. It is more economically efficient, and more just. | I strongly support pre-arrest diversion programs, and believe they are an important component of a progressive criminal justice system. |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| I obtained the federal grant for and coordinated the drug market initiative, which is a pre-arrest diversion model. | Absolutely! Our goal should be to get as many people as possible into quality programs whenever appropriate to stop the cycle of arrest-jail-release-arrest. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| Yes. | Absolutely. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| Absolutely yes. I have worked on this and support it fully. | Yes |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| It is a humane option for the person arrested and financially better for the taxpayers. | |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>Yes, diversion programs have a strong track record of working around the country. For non-violent arrests community diversion can be a great (lower cost) alternative to jail. The strong support services and "short leash" which are indicative of community diversion programs help individuals get back on track and walk away from future offenses.</p> <p>Rather than spending \$20 Million annually on operating a new City jail. I am an advocate of spending that money on more police, mental health programs, substance abuse programs, pre-arrest diversion programs, other alternatives to incarceration and youth violence prevention. With regards to jail space for violent offenders or arrests that do not fit these programs - we should continue to contract with King County.</p> | <p>Yes. I led the Council in funding Seattle's first pre-arrest diversion programs for low level drug dealers operating in open air drug markets in Downtown, Rainier Valley, and the Madison Miller neighborhood. I have twice convinced the Council to restore funding in the City budget when the Mayor has twice tried to cut that funding.</p> |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| <p>Absolutely. The program needs to be carefully designed and it must offer significant training for all involved. I think it's critically important that we capture as much data as possible so we can evaluate the success of the program and make adjustments where necessary.</p> | <p>Yes. This is the direction our society must take. In the long run this approach saves money, is better for our social fabric, and takes a positive view of the relationship between people in need and societal resources.</p> |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| <p>I am a strong supporter on the King County Council of diversion programs. They save the county millions of dollars and offer a far better chance for breaking the cycle of crime, and saving money, than incarceration. Clearly, good criteria would distinguish between those who pose a danger to others and should be detained from those who do not.</p> | <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |

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B. Funding for diversion strategies

1. Do you believe it would be important for a community-based diversion program to have funding to provide rental assistance or supportive housing, drug, alcohol or mental health treatment, assist with tuition, medical needs, child care and transportation, to participants who are trying to leave the drug economy or prostitution behind?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| A successful diversion program must focus on the support services participants require to enable them to become contributing and productive members of the community. These include housing, job training and placement, health and child care, drug rehabilitation, etc. | I do believe that funding for such assistance programs is important. People are facing significant hurdles, and we must support them if we want them to succeed. |

C i t y A t t o r n e y C a n d i d a t e

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| The City Attorney has no say in the city budget. I believe that we should fund drug treatment, housing and mental health treatment programs for all of those who need them. | Yes, funding, creative solutions and community partnerships ---- public and private. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| Of course, that is the only way that people will be able to get out of the vicious cycle that they are in. | Yes. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| Yes. The community pays one way or the other. I prefer the humane approach which provides support for those who have need for housing and support services. This may cost more in the short term but in the long term takes care of the individuals and is a better deal for the taxpayers. | Yes, this support would be critical to assisting a person both in getting out of whatever cycle of behavior that caused problems in the first place and in getting a chance toward a productive and self-sustaining life. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| Housing assistance, health care, child care and transportation are basic services that every Seattle citizen should have access to. People who are trying to turn their lives around from drugs or prostitution are especially vulnerable and should have government assistance for such services. The short term cost of subsidizing housing, health care, child care and/or transportation to help people get off the street will certainly be worth the long term benefits. | Yes, funding for these services is critical to the success of any diversion program. |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| Yes – if we truly want community-based diversion to succeed, we need to be prepared to address all the situations that drive people to break the law. This will likely require significant resources, but I believe it is a long-term investment that ultimately costs far less than sending people to jail. | Yes. There are societal costs whether or not we provide direct help to people who are trying to make better lives for themselves. In the long run, we are all better off making an affirmative commitment to providing this help. |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| Yes. The programs that work best offer a safety net to individuals trapped in a drug addiction or prostitution. Programs should be designed to look at the whole person, to assess their needs, and also to solve underlying issues to help people out of a life of crime and to save the taxpayers' money. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

2. Given the pressures on the City of Seattle and King County general funds, what strategies can you envision for funding such community-based interventions as an alternative to the traditional justice system?

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| A key part of my approach as Mayor will be to seek out efficiencies and cost savings in individual departments. As part of that process, I will be looking for programs that deliver services exceptionally effectively. I believe that by avoiding spending funds on programs that don't work and honing programs that have proven to have an impact, we will be able to build a sustainable alternative to the traditional justice system. Additionally, I will seek federal funds to supplement city and county dollars. | More and more people are beginning to realize that community-based interventions are the way to go, and that they are a worthwhile investment. I would direct the budget office to account for the savings realized by avoiding criminal prosecution, and use those savings to offset the costs of community-based interventions. I would also actively seek outside funding from federal agencies and large grant making organizations. Finally, if the City and County work together to provide these services, we can be more efficient and realize additional savings. |

City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| I advocated for and achieved the creation of the Co-stars program, which provides full supported services for homeless individuals coming out of the criminal justice system. This program is funded in part with jail savings realized through the Community Court. This is a model a lot of people talk about, but I have actually achieved. | If such community based interventions are a community priority, we can find funds, partnerships with public and private organizations, hospitals, schools and other agencies. We need to seek grants, but we also need to be creative and reach out. |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| <p>The fact is that only funding such preventive strategies will be effective in the long run in reducing the risks of criminal behavior. Therefore, an investment in these programs will generate much greater savings in the future. We must consider this as a basic social justice/human services/public safety priority.</p> | <p>This is an investment in our human capital. It's an investment in the future. Every dollar we spend on diversion will save many times that on jail costs later (and probably lives). It has to be a priority and we need to find the resources to fully fund it NOW.</p> |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| <p>I would approach this problem as I did in the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office to fund the Crisis Diversion Clinic. We pulled together leaders from Mental Health Department, K.C. Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, public health advocates and mental health leaders from around the region. We agreed that a "Third Way" was a better approach to help people who are currently on the streets and who could not help themselves. This alternative will provide an opportunity for police officers to make a decision about the person who clearly is unable to care for him/herself, or who is a threat to him/herself or to others. The officer could make a pre-arrest diversion to a third facility that would provide a place for the person to be cleaned up, dried up, and cared for in a respectful manner, rather than taking the person to Harborview Medical Center or King County Jail for civil commitment.</p> <p>We demonstrated that this approach would benefit our County both in the short term and long term. There are models that work in other cities. The individual is treated humanely, and the costs are significantly reduced. We lobbied the King County Council for resources, and even in these times of significant fiscal cutbacks, we obtained preliminary funding, albeit after several years of work.</p> | <p>Throughout my campaign I have been a strong advocate for redirecting City resources from large capital projects, e.g., the deep bore tunnel and its probable huge cost overruns, the two-way Mercer Project, the First Ave. streetcar, the proposed city jail, and others, into rebuilding our neighborhood infrastructure, low-income housing, and the range of community based diversion and treatment programs that have been proven to reduce incarceration and recidivism and that actually give people a chance.</p> |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>Community partnerships are imperative in a time when we have limited resources. We should be smarter about working hand in hand with non-profit and social service organizations that have existing relationship with families and communities that are often left out of the political process.</p> | <p>By calculating the future general fund dollars we are committing now to spend in order to pay off the current and future debt, and the interest on that debt, necessary for Seattle to finance building a new jail we can fund alternatives that will obviate the need for a new jail. It's a model that was used successfully before and can be used again. This is how the community court and day reporting programs were originally funded – the Council estimated a jail bed reduction resulting from those programs and earmarked the dollars that would otherwise go to pay King County for those beds. The result was a 40% reduction in</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| | King County Jail use for Seattle misdemeanants. |

C i t y C o u n c i l P o s i t i o n 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| Securing Federal grant funds to study innovative solutions would be a start. If we can show through a pilot program that we are reducing crime and recidivism while also saving money, we can start to redirect funds to these more effective programs. | <p>We must begin to transition away from an approach in which agencies operate independently and towards having them operate collaboratively. This means stronger working relationships between law enforcement agencies, health care providers, social service agencies and educational bodies, such as the Community College system. This also means taking the step of giving frontline decision-makers such as police officers decision-making authority whether someone should be arrested and jailed or transported to a mental health facility or social service agency.</p> <p>This kind of holistic approach towards each individual can be done in a way that protects public safety, that uses the taxpayer's money wisely, and that ultimately allows people a faster return to productive lives. The resulting economies of scale should allow these kinds of community- based interventions to be implemented at a lower cost than our traditional approaches.</p> |

C o u n t y E x e c u t i v e

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| I believe these interventions save King County money in law enforcement, our court system, and in jail space. King County must continue its efforts to encourage community-based interventions. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

3. How can the city and county ensure real support in the face of the reduction of DASA and GAU funds at the state level that have effectively reduced the number of treatment options?

S e a t t l e M a y o r

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| <i>No Response</i> | <p>Unfortunately, the City and County are also facing significant budget constraints in this economy. I do believe, though, that providing treatment options will save money in the long run by reducing the number of individuals who are processed through the criminal justice system. The City, County, and other surrounding municipalities can combine resources to ensure that there are treatment facilities in the Seattle area. We should take advantage of all revenue options allowed under State law and find creative ways to fund these programs. Again, we should take advantage of any grant funds available to maintain existing programs.</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Attorney Candidate

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| <p>Tom Carr</p> <p>There is no simple answer. The city has a \$74 million budget deficit. ADATSA is still funded and provides an option for getting treatment beds for eligible defendants. With cutbacks at the county level, there are actually more treatment options available for ADATSA eligible defendants.</p> | <p>Peter Holmes</p> <p>First we make the case for the cost effectiveness of treatment over incarceration. The recession's silver lining is the clarity it provides when assessing investments in public safety. If it came to that, I believe Seattle citizens would vote for levies or taxes to fill the funding gap in treatment options instead of building a new quarter-billion dollar jail.</p> |
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City Council Position 2

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| <p>Richard Conlin</p> <p>In the current financial situation, the City will not be able to fully replace the human service programs that are being jettisoned by other levels of government. Nor should we have to accept the responsibility for areas that should, by right, be funded by other levels of government. We are facing significant budget problems of our own, but I am committed to continuing all of our human service programs without reductions, and to looking for savings in other areas of the budget that might be able to address a few of the most urgent human service priorities.</p> | <p>David Ginsberg</p> <p>The County is as bad-off as the State. This City may have to find the funds independently. There is strong support in the community for taking action on public safety and for diversion programs in particular. I'm confident we can find the resources to replace the lost funding (and then some).</p> |
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City Council Position 4

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| <p>Sally Bagshaw</p> <p>This is a particularly tough problem. Only with cooperation and coordination with non-profits, neighborhoods, volunteers, County/City Public Health, the School District, Legislature and business community will we be able to find creative options. But with our financial challenges come opportunities. I believe our community will rally to create some of those opportunities and look to other jurisdictions to find some best practices. There is no silver bullet, but we can find various ways to make improvements – this is our silver buckshot.</p> | <p>David Bloom</p> <p>This makes it all the more important to act on #B2 above. We must redirect our city's priorities from investment in big capital projects that primarily serve the downtown interests into investment in people and their possibilities.</p> |
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City Council Position 6

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| <p>Jessie Israel</p> <p>If our State maintains a 1% cap on property tax revenue, I believe that we will need a dedicated funding source for Public Health and Community Services programs at the City and will work with others in leadership to develop options. Each year we fall further and further in the hole while demand for services increases.</p> <p>I am a supporter of proven housing programs like 1811 Eastlake which allow for the stabilization and control of substance abuse and believe the City should be involved in</p> | <p>Nick Licata</p> <p>See above #2, and ensure that these are multi-year commitments of funds that would otherwise be used to fund the criminal justice system.</p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel their success. | Nick Licata |
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City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien There is no easy answer here. Part of it is devoting the energy and passion needed to restore funding or find alternate sources. Part of it is building relationships with those making the decisions to support such programs. And part is being able to tell a compelling story about why this is a critical need. I would work on all three fronts to not only try to maintain, but also to expand funding for successful treatment programs. It is also critical that we constantly evaluate treatment programs to ensure that we are investing in the most effective efforts. I also believe that we need a fundamental readjustment in our fiscal priorities to ensure that programs that work receive appropriate levels of funding. With my financial background and know how, I believe that I am uniquely qualified to help make these difficult, but realistic decisions. | Robert Rosencrantz Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse and General Assistance Unemployable have been the programs of last resort for many people in need. It is particularly unfortunate that they are being reduced at this time of widespread economic hardship. This means that municipalities and counties will have to work even harder to work together to make sure people who have been relying on these programs have alternatives to homelessness and crime. |
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County Executive

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| Dow Constantine King County should strongly work with other counties across the state to lobby its legislators to restore these funds. We need to convince them that cutting these programs in the short run may save money, but that they will drive costs up in the long run. | Susan Hutchinson <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |
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4. What do you feel is needed for successful re-entry into the community after incarceration? What role should local government play?

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan Successful re-entry into the community after incarceration depends on a several factors. The community must be ready to employ this population with meaningful jobs. I will work with business and labor groups to expand programs—like those at Seattle Vocational Instituted—for creating job training and apprenticeship opportunities for former inmates. Support is also important if there has been alcohol or drug abuse, so making sure there are accessible programs for rehab is a priority. Healthcare, including mental health, is important as re-entry generates difficult pressures, adjustments, and setbacks. It is appropriate for City government to play a role in all these services, as it is far more efficient, and just, and beneficial to public safety to help these individuals succeed. | Mike McGinn Individuals returning to the community after incarceration require a variety of services, including job placement and training, housing assistance, access to education, chemical dependency treatment and sober support programs, continuing mental health counseling, and renewed connections to positive community supports. In the past, the Department of Corrections has provided the bulk of these services through community supervision. However, with the most recent budget cuts, DOC is supervising fewer people after their release. Local governments need to work with non-profit providers to reach out to people in need of re-entry services. |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Attorney Candidate

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| <p>Tom Carr Successful re-entry begins with discharge planning. There are several programs that have begun this work. Housing and treatment resources are also necessary.</p> | <p>Peter Holmes Ideally, prior to release, steps have to be taken to assure housing, healthcare, support and jobs. Perhaps helping the incarcerated reconnect with positive family support if possible, and working with families. It is a difficult, complex and expensive. But the bottom line is, once a person has done their time, they need to return to the community as a productive and upstanding citizen with a clear goal and support to accomplish that goal. I will partner with existing re-entry programs and propose needed changes in landlord-tenant law, for instance.</p> |
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City Council Position 2

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| <p>Richard Conlin Access to job training, education, and employment, as well as reintegration into the community. Local government can assist with this through programs such as the Seattle Jobs Initiative and partnerships with community colleges, labor unions, and vocational institutions. Reintegration is a key responsibility of community based organizations. Government can encourage this, but the most critical work must be done by families, churches, neighbors, and others who can bring people back into supportive relationships.</p> | <p>David Ginsberg I suspect something like a half-way house where people can have a permanent address, a roof over their heads and access to the types of social services and daily structure that can help them re-integrate effectively.</p> |
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City Council Position 4

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| <p>Sally Bagshaw Support for housing, jobs, mentoring, education, health care and connections to new friends and family.</p> | <p>David Bloom Investing in all of the supportive services cited in #B1 above. In addition, connection with mentors and role models, e.g., peers who have had a successful re-entry, a serious investment in job training, an agency or community organization that can provide support and counseling, restoration of full citizenship rights.</p> |
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City Council Position 6

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| <p>Jessie Israel Local government should work with other jurisdictions to support programs and oversight to communities re-integrating after incarceration. Our broader community will remain safer and stronger if parolees are successfully employed and housed with a safety-net of program support and oversight.</p> | <p>Nick Licata The Bureau of Justice estimates that 9 million people will leave local jails. Without appropriate culturally relevant services for addiction and mental illness, with few job prospects and equally few affordable housing options, and children who depend on them for support, the prospects for successful re-entry are compromised. Each of these issues are critically important because without a comprehensive strategy that incorporates employment, education, housing, civic engagement, treatment and health services, as well as welfare assistance, the chances of success diminish and the</p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| | <p>likelihood of recidivism grows.</p> <p>Local efforts should not be limited to, but must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with SHA to insure that their policies don't bar people because of criminal records, but instead allow individual assessment of each applicant. • Job training programs must be matched to promote skills for living wage jobs that are available in the local labor market. Sometimes people in jail are trained for work in industries that may not be hiring in the communities that people are re-entering. |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| We need to provide programs that offer jobs, training, housing, and counseling so that people truly have the opportunity and support they need to succeed when they reenter our communities. If they fail, we also fail, and it falls to the city to pay for the expense of incarceration, so it makes financial sense to invest in prevention. | Successful re-entry occurs when someone leaves prison with a vision of a future brighter than the one they entered prison with. This means access to housing, education, job training, and health care. It also means making sure they have a support network, preferably family, so they don't wind up feeling isolated. |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| Local government can best help with re-entry into the community by encouraging partnerships with community-based organizations to offer a wide variety of services in single locations. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

YOUTH VIOLENCE

A. General

1. What do you feel diminishes the safety of youth in our communities?

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| Lack of opportunity, and an inadequate support network, puts youth at risk in our communities | Of all the people in our community, the cycle of crime and violence threatens the safety of our youth. This is further complicated by a lack of safe places for kids to be kids and not enough programs focused on mentoring and supporting at-risk youth. While there are adults who want to help youth reach their potential, there are entirely too many adults preying upon youth. Adults who sell guns to kids, bring teens into the drug market, or encourage vulnerable |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| | girls to begin prostituting themselves, threaten the safety of our youth and must be aggressively prosecuted. |

City Attorney Candidate

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| Tom Carr | Peter Holmes |
| There are many issues, including aging out of foster care, lack of safe places for homeless youth, shortage of after school programs, drugs and gangs. | In 2008, five teenagers were shot to death in Seattle, several more were killed in nearby cities, and many, many more were injured in shootings and stabbings. This has to stop. After years of denial, we are only now starting to admit we have a gang problem in Seattle. |

City Council Position 2

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| I believe that we must treat youth as ‘at-strength’ rather than ‘at-risk’. We can only make our youth truly safe if they are both valued and provided the resources and guidance needed to succeed. There are, of course, many different issues that diminish safety, such as the presence of guns, the erratic results of the war on drugs, and the inadequacies of our education system, and we must act on all of those. But above all we must work with youth, not act on them or for them. | Lack of opportunity. |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| Safety and security in a broad sense starts the day the child is born, and we all are part of the village the child needs to succeed. Every child deserves to be cherished and nurtured by the family, no matter how the family is defined. A child needs to have decent health care, housing, nutritional meals and be supported and ready to learn by the time he/she gets to kindergarten. Having a parent who earns a living wage is critical to this equation and brings some stability to the family. Once in school, the child needs teachers and a supportive community that will provide the encouragement and structure needed. If any of those elements are lacking along the way, the child will start looking for replacements. If the replacements are more exciting and welcoming than the family, the inevitable result is that the replacement friends win out. This puts some kids on the streets with the appeal of drugs and guns not far away. | The existence of gangs; being treated by the police as if they are part of gangs or want to be, when 95% are not; racial profiling and stigma if they are Black or Latino; lack of meaningful after-school activities; lack of adequate recreational and educational opportunities; lack of reliable adult role models and mentors; perception that the larger community does not care about them. |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| The number one thing that diminishes the safety of our youth is truancy. We must keep our youth in school. See | One of the greatest threats to the safety of youth in our communities is the risk that government and its resources |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| question six for my thoughts about how the City can play a leadership role in this effort. | are focused on law enforcement strategies & not enough on prevention, |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| Lack of access to opportunities, whether it's educational opportunities, economic opportunities, or even something as simple as recreational opportunities is what undermines safety for young people in our communities. Young people need to know that they are valued in our society, and that they have a real chance to succeed. When we can't provide this, we create the conditions that threaten the safety of children. | <p>A culture of violence puts our youth at risk. Regardless of how this culture took root, we as a society must begin to change it. This change begins in the individual as well as the family. This change also begins at a structural level with everyone having access to health care, including pre-natal health care, education, decent housing, and the promise of a job that allows them to be support themselves and to feel good about it.</p> <p>Additionally, each of the parts of the structure must be collaborative and must fit together well with the other pieces. When every child grows up in a society and environment that fosters their well-being, the safety of those youth as well as the safety of broader society will be enhanced.</p> |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| We have not offered enough healthy alternatives for youth to channel their energy. Most kids will naturally gravitate towards constructive outlets if given the chance. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

2. What do you see as the role of local government in ensuring the safety and welfare of our youth?

Seattle Mayor

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| Joe Mallahan | Mike McGinn |
| Many of our city's neighborhoods are fighting daily battles to keep its young people away from the dangers of youth violence and gang membership. We need to return to an effective outreach model for youth at risk—regardless of whether they are in school or out of school; we need to fully staff the gang unit; we need to increase flow of information between our Police Department and community leaders; we need to add patrol officer headcount to neighborhoods experiencing the most crime; and we need to work hard to develop jobs for the residents of economically distressed neighborhoods. | Local government plays an important role in ensuring the safety and welfare of youth. Government can partner with community-based organizations to identify at-risk youth, and work early and steadily to keep them on the right path. Human service agencies can work to support kids in school and provide them with healthy activities outside of school. Police can build positive relationships and work collaboratively with community to keep youth safe, while at the same time targeting adults who put youth in risky situations. |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

City Attorney Candidate

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| <p>Tom Carr</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>No Response</i></p> | <p>Peter Holmes</p> <p>We have ignored the problem far too long in Seattle. It is also time to stop talking about initiatives, and put them into action, bringing together experts, parents, adults, police, schools, gun rights advocates and everyone else to identify and prevent youth violence. <u>No child should grow up feeling afraid for their safety.</u></p> <p>In Seattle, as City Attorney, my office would play a key role in identifying youth who are at risk, in the earliest stages of tagging, theft, burglaries, car prowls and assaults. We need to do better to track youthful offenders and redirect them to program, or get them out of violent situations, at home or on the street.</p> <p>We need witnesses who are not afraid to come forward, a city that will not tolerate violence by or against youth and by youth. We need to all work together and not be held hostage by gangs. Parents, teachers and neighbors have to work together to identify youngsters likely to be involved in violence and we need to deal with them through programs, intervention, violence interrupters, and strategies that have been tested and proven in other cities. We have to invest in our youngsters, direct them toward constructive activities and make sure they have access to plenty of supportive role models and we have to start now.</p> |
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City Council Position 2

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| <p>Richard Conlin</p> <p>Public safety is the critical underpinning for all of our community endeavors. A community that lives in fear cannot effectively address other concerns. Local government must work with schools, community based organizations, business, and community members to ensure the safety and welfare of our youth.</p> | <p>David Ginsberg</p> <p>This is one of the highest responsibilities of government. We need to start early, when kids are in their formative years and ensure that every kid has access to early childhood education so that every child enters kindergarten able to read. We need to provide rich and challenging after school activities for pre-teens and teens, and we need to make sure that there are clear ladders of opportunity for every child so that it's clear that their best choices are those that lead them to be productive members of society, not members of dead-end gangs.</p> |
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City Council Position 4

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| <p>Sally Bagshaw</p> <p>The City has the responsibility --in conjunction with King County and the State of Washington -- to help us solve the underlying root causes of poverty, under-education, and violence. As described above in question 1, safety and welfare of our youth require us to get to the bottom of the</p> | <p>David Bloom</p> <p>Making it a priority. Getting serious about funding. Redirecting funds from big capital projects into supporting our youth and investing in the neighborhood resources that can make a difference, including peer mentoring programs like CURB, GOTS, and Youth 180. Listening to them and</p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| social problem – encouraging the building of affordable housing, quality public education, solid health care, funding of community recreation sites, adequate security provided by neighborhood block watches and public safety teams are just examples of what local government can do. | being prepared to adjust City policy based on their experience and wisdom. Letting them play a role in decisions about programs and initiatives that are intended to serve them. Not focusing the Mayor’s youth violence initiative primarily on law enforcement, but on relation-building, and not treating them as potential gang-members |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| In addition to working more strategically with schools and the non-profit community to decrease dropouts, I support placing officers in schools in ‘soft uniforms’ to serve as mentors and public safety anchors in schools and the neighborhoods where they’re located. We must also fund the Gang Squad, the effectiveness of our current gang unit has been watered down over the past decade. | A critical role of government in the quest to deal with kids who are involved in violence, is to ensure that policies do not stereotype youth and ensure that resources are not used to sweep up far more kids who are not, and make them feel like we cannot tell the difference |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O’Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| Safety for our young people is critical. When I talk with teenagers in some of the more dangerous neighborhoods, they say they don’t feel safe, but they also don’t trust the police to protect them. This dynamic is extremely problematic and needs to be addressed. I believe community policing where the officers can build relationships with young people is a great start. I also think part of the role of local government is to provide real opportunities for young people, including jobs, training programs, and education. | The role of the local government is to ensure that it is working collaboratively with other divisions of government, county, state and federal, to help meet the needs of those who have been excluded and marginalized. Local government must accept responsibility for tailoring programs and outreach efforts to each particular community. After all, local government is the entity closest to the problems. That’s means local officials must spend more time in the communities and less time at City Hall. |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| We must continue to invest in parks, community centers, and youth programs. Where possible we should leverage government investments by partnering with local providers of these services. To not do so is shortsighted and foolish. | <i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

B. Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative

1. What are your thoughts on the current use of city [county, for Executive candidates] funding in addressing youth violence prevention? What if any changes would you pursue?

Seattle Mayor

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| <p>Joe Mallahan</p> <p>The SYVPI is a step in the right direction. It still doesn't adequately staff the gang unit—16 officers vs. the 27 officers we had in 2001. It also does not offer adequate funding for outreach. By design, it only targets about 1000 kids at risk, and it mostly ignores youth over the age of 18.</p> <p>We face a \$72 million budget shortfall for 2010, so it will be difficult to find additional funding for youth violence initiatives. However, I am committed to driving efficiencies across city departments in order to give us the financial latitude to address our priorities. I have made youth violence a consistent priority in my campaign, and I will do everything in my power to drive down youth violence in Seattle.</p> | <p>Mike McGinn</p> <p>It is appropriate to use city funds to address youth violence prevention. I think the current Youth Violence Prevention Initiative is a good start and can provide the foundation for an even more comprehensive program. Currently, the program focuses a lot of attention on middle school-aged kids. I would like to see the program work with a broader cross-section of youth, including elementary school kids and older teens. I would also work to include more community-based organizations in providing culturally relevant outreach programs. These organizations have valuable experience working with our youth, and we should take advantage of the expertise.</p> |
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City Attorney Candidate

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| <p>Tom Carr</p> <p>I like the community-based proactive approach of the Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative.</p> | <p>Peter Holmes</p> <p>Finally recognizing and admitting last year that we have a problem was a good start, as was the \$8 million in related funding for the program in the 2009-2010 budget. As City Attorney, I will immediately step up efforts to help identify and redirect at-risk youth, in an effort similar to our drug court. We will identify the most at-risk youth and instead of putting them in juvenile hall where they can connect with more hardcore case, we will redirect them to programs and community connections, mentoring and other activities to get them into safer and more supportive environments to turn their lives around ... and hopefully further reducing our future jail populations.</p> |
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City Council Position 2

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| <p>Richard Conlin</p> <p>The Council overhauled the proposed youth violence prevention initiative to ensure more accountability and the use of models that have been proven to be effective in other jurisdictions. It is too early to tell if the current initiative will be effective. However, my main concern with it is that it is heavily focused on intervention in early ages; while this has been demonstrated to be effective in the long run, it does not adequately address the older teens who are already</p> | <p>David Ginsberg</p> <p>We're not putting enough money or attention into youth violence, or into youth in general. We're at risk of losing an entire generation, and the costs of that loss will be devastating to the future of this city. We need to increase funding to help support our schools, to fund community diversion, to help ensure that we're giving every child and young person everything they need to compete and succeed in the competitive landscape of the 21st century.</p> |
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2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Richard Conlin | David Ginsberg |
| in the gang/violence system, and who will continue to pose a danger to others and to their own long run survival unless we can find ways to successfully divert them from their current patterns through education and employment initiatives. | |

City Council Position 4

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| Sally Bagshaw | David Bloom |
| <p>The goals of the Youth Violence Prevention Initiative are lofty. Seattle's Youth Violence Prevention Initiative will measure whether neighborhoods and schools are ultimately safer for all residents as a result of this program; whether a student's life gets turned around so his school performance improves and he avoids further entanglements with the juvenile justice system. According to the Mayor's website,</p> <p>"The Initiative is charged to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fifty percent reduction in juvenile violent crime referrals in the three network neighborhoods. • A fifty percent reduction in the number of suspensions/expulsions due to violent incidents in five selected middle schools." <p>We are in the beginning of this project, and I am eager to see how best practices are measured, and whether the efforts are effective for the populations served by the Initiative.</p> | <p>I would invest more in community-based programs and make sure that the Mayor's youth violence initiative does not rely primarily on law enforcement and especially that it not replace existing programs. I would make sure that investment in community-based programs are long-term and that the City does not pull funding as it did with Seattle Team for Youth.</p> <p>For the long term the City should invest more in early child education and after school programs for middle school age children. Both investments have been proven to provide children with better educational and life outcomes. Also, the City can support the schools by funding more bi-lingual family support workers, who are often on the front lines in dealing with family problems that can affect children and youth development.</p> |

City Council Position 6

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>Ten years ago under Cheryl Chow and Martha Choe there was a gang violence initiative which brought gang rates from highest the City had ever seem to lowest in a matter of months. The reason that initiative was successful was because it partnered with parents, teachers, churches and community organizations. I support the new Youth Violence initiative, but we need to a better job of listening to the people who are direct service providers already and know how to work most effectively with kids. Our best key indicator for future crime and violence rates is if we are graduating our kids from high school. Again, 51% of our dropouts come from four schools which are all in the South end of Seattle. We must have a more solid working relationship with Seattle Public Schools and the non-profits that support direct services for truant kids in those schools if we are to make a sustainable change in youth violence.</p> | <p>I think it's important that we avoid the "throwing the baby out with the bathwater" syndrome in our efforts to do more for our youth. We need to work with the agencies that have – over many years of work to serve youth – developed the expertise, community connections, and credibility that cannot be easily replaced.</p> |

2009 Seattle Candidates Survey on Public Safety & Criminal Justice

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| Jessie Israel | Nick Licata |
| <p>It is also essential that we partner with other organizations to ensure we are being strategic in how we spend available funds. As an example, I recently worked with the Technology Access Foundation (TAF) to leverage \$2M in public grant dollars towards building a \$15M state-of-the-art community center for teaching underserved children in South Seattle the math and technology skills that are critical to their success. TAF will operate this center for the next 30 years without support from the crippled County General Fund.</p> | |

City Council Position 8

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| Mike O'Brien | Robert Rosencrantz |
| <p>Youth violence is a problem in our city that needs to be addressed, so I support the idea of taking action as the mayor did. At the same time I have some concerns about this program. The first is that in order to fund this program, other effective programs were cut, so while we are taking action to solve one problem, we may be creating another problem elsewhere. There is also a pattern of every couple years rolling out a new program only to be replaced with something different a couple years later. We need to constantly be evaluating our programs to be sure that they are effective, and always should be making changes to improve them, but wholesale stopping and starting of programs is very distracting and creates uncertainty in the communities that need consistent programs.</p> | <p>The goal of reducing juvenile violent crime rate by 50 percent within the first full year of operation is a good one. The initiative attempts to tie together the efforts of: referring agencies, street outreach, services brokers, community projects, youth centers, youth employment opportunities and partnerships with selected schools. This kind of collaborative approach has the potential to be effective.</p> <p>The Council will need to carefully measure the results achieved and be prepared to make changes to those parts of the program that are not delivering results. The Council must also be prepared to direct additional resources to those parts of the program that are succeeding.</p> |

County Executive

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| Dow Constantine | Susan Hutchinson |
| <p>I will strongly support programs to address youth violence. I believe we must examine the human services we need to provide locally and I will work to find a dedicated funding source to fund these programs.</p> | <p><i>Candidate did not respond to questionnaire</i></p> |