Amy Tsai
LEG Observer Bill of Rights ORD
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1	CITY OF SEATTLE		
2	ORDINANCE		
3	COUNCIL BILL 118761		
4 5 6 7 8	title AN ORDINANCE relating to a public safety bill of rights for the Seattle public; renumbering Subchapter VI as Subchapter V and creating a new Subchapter VI in Chapter 3.28 of the Seattle Municipal Codebody		
9	WHEREAS, the Seattle Police Department (SPD)'s policy since 2008, which recognizes the		
10	right of members of the public to observe and record police performing their duties in a		
11	public place, can be enhanced, strengthened, and made permanent through codification in		
12	the Seattle Municipal Code; and		
13	WHEREAS, the rights of public observers, which courts have recognized as flowing from the		
14	First Amendment, and various state constitutional rights that favor government		
15	transparency and protect the public's right to hold government officials accountable,		
16	transcend police policy; and		
17	WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court in <i>Houston v. Hill</i> , 482 U.S. 451, 461 (1987) recognized		
18	that "the First Amendment protects a significant amount of verbal criticism and challenge		
19	directed at police officers"; and		
20	WHEREAS, the need for stronger protections for public observers was evident in the 2011 arrest		
21	of a person in Seattle for exercising their right to observe the police in State v. E.J.J., 183		
22	Wn.2d 497, 354 P.3d 815 (2015) and in past incidents identified by SPD's Office of		
23	Professional Accountability Auditor of obstruction charges against observers and those		
24	filing complaints with SPD's Office of Professional Accountability; and		
25	WHEREAS, at times officer in-car video or body cams have cameras are not been always present		
26	and turned on, have malfunctioned, or provided an incomplete at each public interaction		

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1	for various reasons, including officer discretion not to record in certain sensitive situations		
2	and Department policy based on City law not to record in most instances where		
3	individuals are exercising rights of free speech, assembly and worship, and the recordings		
4	by members of what happened the public provide a unique perspective that captures		
5	additional details of an event, making videos collected recordings by the public potentially		
6	of great value; and		
7	WHEREAS, the need for and value of public video and audio recording by the public		
8	is keenly evident from the recent recordings in 2016 of the deaths of Philando Castile in		
9	Minnesota; Alton Sterling in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and law enforcement officers in		
10	Dallas and Baton Rouge; and		
11	WHEREAS, other states such as California, Colorado, and Oregon have passed legislation		
12	protecting the right of members of the public to observe and record police activity; NOW,		
13	THEREFORE,		
14	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:		
15	Section 1. Subchapter VI of Chapter 3.28 of the Seattle Municipal Code, which includes		
16	Sections 3.28.500, 3.28.510, 3.28.520, 3.28.530, and 3.28.540, is renumbered Subchapter V as		
17	follows:		
18	Subchapter ((VI)) <u>V</u> Reserve Police Officers		
19	Section 2. A new Subchapter VI is added to Chapter 3.28 of the Seattle Municipal Code		
20	as follows:		
21	Subchapter VI Public Observers' Bill of Rights		
22	3.28.600 Purpose		

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This Subchapter VI codifies the right of members of the public to hold police accountable through observation and express themselves without fear of retaliation, within the bounds permitted by law. Officers should assume that a member of the general public is observing, and possibly recording, their activities at all times, and respect the public's constitutional right to do sorights in that regard.

-3.28.610 Witnessing stops, detentions, arrests, and other Public observation, recording, or expression in the vicinity of police actions

A. A person not involved in an incident may remain in the vicinity of any stop, detention, or arrest, or any other police activity occurring in a public place, and observe or record activity; and express oneselfthemselves, including making comments critical of an officer's actions, so long as the person's conduct and presence isare otherwise lawful, and the. The person's conduct doesand presence must not: obstruct, hinder, delay, or compromise the outcome of legitimate police actions or rescue efforts; threaten the safety of the officers or members of the public; or attempt to incite others to violence. These conditions on the conduct do not prohibit conduct that creates a slight inconvenience for an officer, such as minor delay caused by escorting the person to a nearby location. An example of obstruction includes, but is not limited to, a member of the public entering any established marked and protected crime scene or a restricted area that is unavailable to the general public unless permitted to do so by an officer or investigator who is

3.28.620 Public observer preservation of evidence

authorized to determine who may enter the secure scene.

A. Officers should contact a member of the public at the scene to obtain recorded evidence when the officer believes the person has media of evidentiary value using the process

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aggression or to prevent imminent physical harm to the officer or another person.

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3.28.640 Civil liability for destruction or unlawful seizure of recordings by a law

3. Beanbag rounds may only be used on an individual engaged in active

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enforcement officer

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A. When a person has a reasonable, good faith belief that the person has been aggrieved by a violation of the provisions of this Subchapter VI by an employee of the Seattle Police Department or agent thereof, the aggrieved person may submit an affidavit to the Chief of Police setting forth the facts of the incident, the damage done to the owner's property, and an estimate of the replacement cost for any damaged or destroyed device verified by an independent credible source. If a recording was damaged or destroyed, the owner may also claim \$500 as the value of the recording itself. Upon receipt of the affidavit by the Chief, the Chief shall approve in full, approve in part, or deny the request in writing within 30 days.

B. If the request is approved, the Chief shall direct payment to the claimant.

C. If the request is denied and the claimant disagrees with the denial, the claimant may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the City for actual damages, including the replacement value of the device, the amount of \$500 for any damaged or destroyed recording, punitive damages of up to \$5,000, and reasonable costs and fees associated with the filing of the civil action. The burden shall be on the plaintiff to establish a prima facie case of the extent of the damages by a preponderance of the evidence. If the finder of fact further finds that the denial of the request by the Chief was made in bad faith, the finder of fact may order additional punitive damages of up to \$5,000. If the finder of fact finds that an action brought by a person is frivolous and without merit, the court may award the City its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees.

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Amy Tsai LEG Observer Bill of Rights ORD D4dD11d 1 Section 3. The Seattle Police Department shall create and implement a policy on blast 2 ball usage prior to May 2017. C. No employee of the Seattle Police Department nor an agent thereof shall use physical 3 force for the purpose of punishing or retaliating against a person engaging in an action or actions 4 5 protected by this Section 3.28.610. D. When an officer is using less-lethal tools in the presence of persons observing or 6 7 recording police activity, the officer shall seek to minimize harm to non-targeted persons. 8 3.28.620 Notification to OPA 9 If a person files a claim under Chapter 5.24 relating to any conduct set forth in Section 3.28.610, the Department of Finance and Administrative Services shall, within 14 days of its 10 11 receipt of the claim, provide an electronic copy of the claim to the Director of the Office of 12 Professional Accountability, or its successor entity, and to the Chief of Police. 13 Section 3. Nothing in this ordinance is intended to create a basis for any private cause 14 of action beyond legal remedies already available. 15 Section 4. The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be separate and severable. 16 The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or portion of this 17 ordinance, or the invalidity of its application to any person or circumstance, does not affect the 18 validity of the remainder of this ordinance, or the validity of its application to other persons or 19 circumstances. 20

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1	Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by			
2	the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it			
3	shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.			
4	Passed by the City Council the	_ day of, 2016 2017,		
5	and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this day of			
6	, 2016 <u>2017</u> .			
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9		President of the City Council		
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11	Approved by me this day of _	, 2016 <u>2017</u> .		
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14		Edward B. Murray, Mayor		
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16	Filed by me this day of	, 2016 <u>2017</u> .		
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18				
19		Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk		
20				
21	(Seal)			