



## AFT Washington 2022 Candidate Questionnaire

### About AFT Washington

AFT Washington represents approximately 6,500 education professionals working in community and technical colleges, regional universities, early learning, and K-12. Our members work with all ages of students, from young children in pre-K education settings to adults in higher education, as well as all facets of education. Our members are bus drivers, maintenance workers, faculty, paraeducators, food service workers, custodians, success coaches, grounds crew members, and more.

Together, with our members and national organization, we advocate and fight for:

- Safe, welcoming, and thriving neighborhood schools for every student, and high-quality, affordable post-high school opportunities to fulfill our paramount duty to help *all* students succeed, at every level;
- Economic and advancement opportunities for everyone;
- Affordable, high-quality healthcare for everyone;
- Democracy, pluralism, and voting rights by involving the voices of students, parents, and the community, side-by-side with educational employees and elected officials;
- Racial, social, financial, and civic equity, and fighting back against discrimination, hatred, and bigotry.

We hope you will take this opportunity to complete the questionnaire below and allow us to better understand your candidacy. Completing the questionnaire is required for consideration of endorsement or possible campaign contributions. If our Committee on Political Education (COPE) decides they would like further information, we may ask you to participate in an interview.

To be considered, return your completed questionnaire via email, by close of business, on March 25<sup>th</sup> to [aftwashington@aftwa.org](mailto:aftwashington@aftwa.org). If you have questions, please leave a message at 206-242-4777.

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### Candidate Biographical Information

**Name:** Darya Farivar

**Candidate for which office:** State House of Representatives 46th Legislative District Position 2

**Party affiliation:** Democrat

**Political background** (*offices held or currently hold, offices ran for, party positions, etc.*): None

**Community or organizational memberships (past and present):**

- Member, 46th Legislative District
- Board Member, Peyvand Non-profit
- Volunteer, Lake City Collective
- Former Co-Chair, Seattle Women's Commission
- Former Policy Chair, OSPI Special Education Advisory Council
- Former Volunteer, PFLAG
- Former Goalie Coach, Roosevelt High School Women's Water Polo
- Emerge 2020 Cohort

**Current occupation:** Public Policy Director

**Current employer:** Disability Rights Washington

**Are you currently a member of a labor organization?** No

**If yes, which labor organization, and how long have you been a member?** N/A

**If not currently a member of a labor organization, have you ever been?** No

**If yes, which labor organization, when, and for how long?** N/A

*General*

**1. Why are you running for this elective office?**

I'm a lifelong resident of the 46th Legislative District, a first-generation Iranian-American woman, a millennial, and a proud Democrat. I'm by far the youngest candidate in this race, and at the same time the most qualified.

I'm the right person to represent the 46th LD because I represent the lived experience of the district. I was raised in View Ridge, attended elementary through high school in the district, and live in Lake City, a lower-income community of color. While much of the 46th is quite affluent, there are few places you can go in Lake City without being confronted by the housing and behavioral health crisis. These issues, with the additional intersection of the criminal legal system, have been core to my role as Public Policy Director at Disability Rights Washington. In addition, I served as Co-Chair of the Seattle Women's Commission and have been involved in immigrant rights issues. These reflect the changing needs of this increasingly diverse neighborhood, district, and state. I have the expertise and determination to hit the ground running as a State Representative and take on these tough issues.

My parents are Iranian immigrants and I understand first-hand the importance of representation. With Lt. Governor Cyrus Habib having left to pursue spiritual avenues, we no longer have Middle Eastern representation in state executive or legislative offices, nor do we have a state commission. I'd like to change that. Civic engagement and representation are issues I've done a great amount of work with inside the disability community, Iranian community, and within the Seattle Women's Commission. If I'm elected, I would proudly serve as the first Middle Eastern woman in the Washington State Legislature.

## 2. What qualities distinguish you from other candidates for this office?

I am the youngest and most qualified candidate and if elected would make history in two ways. At 27 years old, I am 17 years younger than the closest candidate and 30 years younger than the oldest candidate. With UW at our southern border there are many young people in our district. Young people need to see themselves reflected in politics and I believe that I'm the right candidate to energize and turn out young people to vote.

I've accomplished a lot in my young career: I've been the Policy Chair of the Washington State Special Education Advisory Council, Co-Chair for the Seattle Women's Commission and currently serve as the Public Policy Director at Disability Rights Washington. I work with the state legislature every day. We need legislators who can hit the ground running, not spend a year or a full term learning the ropes. Lastly, if elected, I would make history for the district and for the state. I would be the youngest to ever represent the district and first Middle Eastern woman elected to the legislature. The 46th has the opportunity to be a leader in reflecting lived experience in the legislature.

### *Revenue and Education*

1. For decades Washington State has had the most regressive tax system in the country, contributing to underfunding of public education and many other investments in the public good. **The pandemic has highlighted the numerous gaps in education funding that persist, for example in the form of the digital divide, the need for wrap-around services, stagnant wages, etc. When new funding is allocated, it is often for specific populations of students or specific programs and in relatively small sums. How will you approach finding new sources of revenue to both invest in Washingtonians and create a more progressive revenue system?**

It's imperative that any new funding sources that are created are reliable and progressive streams of revenue. We cannot continue to have individuals with the least amount of money pay the most in taxes. Sales tax is inequitable because lower income families spend a higher share of their funds than higher income individuals do. It is also extremely unreliable. We have seen through the COVID-19 pandemic that relying on sales tax does not provide the stable stream of revenue we need to take care of our residents, when people stop buying our revenue plummets.

Property tax is inequitable because the cost is ultimately passed along to renters while landlords enjoy the benefits of ownership. Additionally, we have been trying to plug the hole left in our school funding system by allowing localities to pass levys every few years. The amount of revenue brought in by levy's is completely dependent on the local property value. This means more affluent neighborhoods bring in more money for their schools while lower income communities are not able to plug that hole. Voters are not satisfied with filling the hole by using this inequitable system and also understand that it's all we have right now. We need to take a close look at our school funding systems and develop better options for plugging this hole.

Those who are funding our social service systems are the ones ultimately relying on these resources, this doesn't make any sense. We must actively search for other options until we can address the barriers in our state constitution which prevent an income tax. We are lucky to have leadership like Representative Frame, Senator Wellman, and Senator Nguyen on the Tax Structure Workgroup which is actively looking for solutions to ease the burden on low-income families and bring our tax code into the 21st century.

**Do you support...**

	Yes	No
Capital Gains Tax?	x	
Wealth Tax?	x	
Estate Tax?	x	
Elimination of cap on Workforce Education Investment Account tax?	x	

2. During the pandemic, many Washingtonians have lost their jobs and been evicted from their homes. The poverty rate has increased during the pandemic, particularly for BIPOC Americans. In the 2022 legislative session, a bill was introduced that would have given cash assistance to those below the poverty line with a stipend, also known as Universal Basic Income or Guaranteed Basic Income. **What is your position on this policy? Do you believe it can help address the racial wealth gap?**

I strongly support Universal Basic Income/Guaranteed Basic Income as it brings us one step closer towards addressing systemic inequities that keep BIPOC disabled people from escaping poverty. Coming from the disability advocacy world I have seen first hand that individuals struggle to get their basic needs met through financial assistance programs including Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD). Thankfully we made some progress this session and saw increases to ABD and TANF programs but this is still not enough. UBI would provide supplemental consistent support to individuals who are struggling to address their most basic needs which are disproportionately black and brown people with disabilities.

Oftentimes our social service systems are more concerned with gatekeeping services and telling individuals what they need rather than just providing what individuals need. This concept is particularly appealing because the funding is unrestricted and it's up to the individuals to determine where they will spend it. People with lived experience are the experts in their own lives and only they can determine what they need because they are the ones living it.

Furthermore, UBI is not a radical concept. This is an idea which has been implemented in several places across the country, even at a national level we saw something similar. During the pandemic many people received stimulus payments however, non-citizens did not. Most of our support systems are not available to people who don't have social security which leaves many immigrants in the lurch. Non-citizens still pay taxes but don't have access to the same benefits and this is unacceptable. It's important that any UBI program established also includes individuals who do not have a social security number.

3. Public education, from K-12 through Post-High School has seen state disinvestment for several decades. **What will you do to increase the funding of community and technical colleges in order to invest in the workforce? Do you support pay equity for part-time faculty?**

Many students with disabilities choose to attend community and technical colleges; some have programs specifically tailored to serving students with disabilities who have participated in transition programs. Community and technical colleges offer a variety of learning programs and careers for all kinds of students. Without substantial scholarships, four year universities have become completely unaffordable to low-income students, and as a result some career paths have become entirely unattainable. The amount of schooling and consequently money it takes to become a teacher is not balanced out in the salary and support available to teachers. CTCs are key to addressing workforce shortages and lack of workforce diversity, we must invest in CTC's to have a chance at addressing workforce challenges and in turn support the future of our state.

The simple fact is: We need additional progressive revenue sources. We need to explore removing the \$9 million tax cap on big tech/advanced computing businesses. The higher education account (Workforce Education Investment Account) is funded through a three-tiered B&O surcharge based on their business activity - right now, there is a \$9 million tax cap on companies with a revenue of more than \$25 billion. This is a drop in the bucket for these companies but makes a huge difference in addressing workforce shortages and diversifying the workforce these companies rely on.

Yes on pay parity for part-time faculty - at its core, this is about equal pay for equal work. The majority of CTC faculty are part-time with few benefits, struggling with addressing their basic needs including housing and healthcare. This hurts both educators and students; when faculty are overworked and having to commute between multiple colleges to make ends meet, students aren't able to develop the connections with them and teachers aren't able to bring the same level of energy and focus to their work. We shouldn't stop there, we should also provide access to unemployment insurance, healthcare benefits, sick leave, and holidays that reflect the importance of these positions. The way we treat employees reflects our priorities and values and right now it tells us that CTC staff are not high on the list. By properly supporting our workforce, we encourage others to pursue this career path and increase the number of CTC faculty, as well as the diversity of the staffing pool and the types of expertise therein.

4. Pre-K 12 employees work with students dealing with a wide range of issues outside of school, e.g. trauma, behavioral challenges, developmental disabilities, health issues and more. This can pose safety issues, for example for paraeducators who are often hit, bitten, shoved or in other ways harmed because of student behavior. Many factors contribute to this phenomenon, which translates to a range of potential solutions. **How would you approach problem solving if a group of workers sought your support in addressing this issue?**

Paraeducators are of critical importance to students with disabilities; the majority of special education instruction comes from paraeducators providing one-on-one instruction. As such we need to make sure they are safe and supported while providing quality education to students.

Several years ago I worked at Open Doors for Multicultural Families, where I established their systemic advocacy program and had the opportunity to participate in individual advocacy efforts. I have personally sat in on IEP meetings for students who have become violent, and the root of this behavior has been lack of support for the student *and* teachers/paraeducators. This can look like the individual needing 24/7 paraeducator support but no paraeducator was available, or the de-escalation plan listed in the IEP wasn't followed because the staff member closest to the student didn't have the training and skills necessary to implement it.

It always comes back to workforce shortage: in order to support students, we must support staff. We need additional staffing and support in schools from those with expertise, behavioral techs, mental health counseling, experts who can provide technical assistance for trauma response in teachers and students.

To address workforce shortages, we have to make sure staff are well compensated through salary, benefits, and opportunities. To support staff and in turn students, paraeducators should have access to the continuing education options they both need and want to be successful. For instance, if a paraprofessional wants to continue their education and become a special education teacher, they should be supported in pursuing this. If a paraeducator is assigned to support a student who requires a specific skill set they should be given training and time to practice this skill set before being put in that situation.

We need to support paraeducators in preventing behaviors and responding in a manner which keeps all parties safe if misbehavior does occur.

It's important for staff and students to have closure if misbehavior does occur. This includes counseling, time off of work and school, debriefing the situation, and revisiting any existing behavior plans or creating one if it doesn't exist. These situations can be traumatic for all parties involved and this should be at the center of how we respond.

At a basic level, I strongly believe that when developing policy, we have to listen to people with lived experience. Leadership by those most impacted is how we create meaningful change. By properly supporting our workforce, we encourage others to pursue this career path and increase the number of paraeducators, as well as the diversity of the staffing pool and the types of expertise (professional or lived experience) therein.

5. In recent years public officials have attempted to solve budget problems through privatization of public services. This diversion of public funds has led to a poor quality of services, reduced accountability, and a loss of good jobs, while failing to realize the promise of saving money. **What is your position on privatization in the education arena? Please explain.**

K-12 private schools are able to pick and choose what students they accept while public schools are not. This concept alone should disqualify these entities from receiving public funds.

Public schools have the students with the highest need, the students we just discussed in the previous question. These are the students that don't have the means to attend a private school, who rely on our public system, and who have more significant barriers to accessing education. Our state dollars need to be focused on the public system. We cannot support private entities with state dollars when our public schools are constantly trying to plug holes and make ends meet. Instead of hoping that privatization will solve the challenge of paying for education we need to seek out progressive revenue streams and focus our investment on the students who need it the most.

Lastly, I refuse to take any money from groups who support the use of vouchers and charter schools. These systems are extremely harmful to the students who I have advocated for over the years and all students with significant needs.

**Do you support...**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Public tax dollars funding private charter schools?</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Privatization of school and college resources (i.e. counseling, childcare, student services)?</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Public Capitol Funds for projects at private colleges and universities?</b>		<b>x</b>

*Collective Bargaining*

1. Many Washingtonians recognize the value of union representation and are organizing at their workplace, such as legislative aides in Olympia, workers at Starbucks, etc. **Do you support every worker's right to collectively bargain for better working conditions, and their right to join a union?**

**Please explain.**

Yes, absolutely. The right to collective bargaining is an extension of the fundamental American tradition of political assembly. The recent efforts to unionize Starbucks stores have shown how union organization is crucial in our modern economy. Unions help to give workers a voice, and collective bargaining is the system by which worker needs are identified, addressed, and promoted. It should be protected and bolstered through legislation like the PRO Act.

I believe collective bargaining is especially important in education, where worker needs represent another crucial group: students. Collective bargaining allows educators to give voice to concerns that centrally affect student well-being, including class sizes, planning time, and health and safety practices. The well-being of educators ultimately impacts systemic issues, including the school-to-prison pipeline, as I described above. Educators, from teachers to paraeducators to professional staff, are in a better position than anyone to represent these concerns. We need collective bargaining to make sure all parties are well supported and safe.

2. We see ongoing attempts to weaken unions and diminish working conditions here in Washington State and at the federal level. **What policies can support unions and workers' rights and how will you work to enact such policies?**

I strongly believe that public policy is only successful when those who are most impacted are part of the developing solutions and leading the conversation. My slogan is "lifting every voice" because I truly believe that people with lived experience should be the ones leading the way, with legislators and other advocates standing in unison.

Like many young people, my work experience does not include union employment. Through my work as an advocate, I have learned that policies benefit from including those with lived experience in the process- including union workers. Over the last session, I worked on HB 1802 and SB 5793, two bills which would increase access to the legislative process for marginalized communities. I will bring this same approach to labor politics.

HB 1802 otherwise known as the "Nothing About Us Without Us Act" was developed by people with disabilities, and would incorporate people with disabilities into public policymaking processes affecting them. While this legislation did not pass in the 2022 session, I am excited about expanding this model to include all people with direct lived experience. We need to broaden this bill so that when any statutory entity is formed, people who will be directly impacted by that decision making will be at that table.

SB 5793 makes it possible for people with lived experience to be paid stipends for their time on these workgroups. This is a huge barrier for many marginalized communities who may want to be part of these groups but cannot afford it due to missing a day's work, caregiving obligations, and more. I'm proud to say I worked on this legislation and as a result anticipate an increase in the amount of people with direct lived experience who can participate in the policy decision making processes which impact their lives.

My work in the state legislature speaks for itself- my entire career has been about lifting every voice, this campaign is no different. And if elected, this is exactly how I would govern.

## *Social Justice*

1. What do you see as **your role** as a state official in addressing racial, social, and economic inequities in our educational system? **Please specifically address each issue.**

Legislators need to create policy *with* people who have direct lived experience. My role as a legislator would be to follow the lead of people who are in the trenches currently or have previously experienced the issue at hand. A legislator's job is to truly listen, meaningfully collaborate with community members, and guide bills that genuinely help the state and their constituents across the finish line. We need more legislators who are willing to learn and grow with the community, not more people who think they have all the answers.

Racial, social, and economic inequities cannot be addressed when siloed, we have to take on inequity as a whole because everyone is multidimensional. An issue I'm interested in working on that cuts across racial, social, and economic inequities is the school to prison pipeline. When we aren't able to meet the needs of our students due to workforce shortages we end up with kids who fall through the cracks and present undesirable behaviors sometimes becoming violent. This is a guaranteed pipeline to prison.

One of the stories from my time at Open Doors for Multicultural Families which I will never forget demonstrates this very well. I was brought into an individual advocacy effort of a Black second grade boy with an IEP at an under-resourced school. The general education teacher was not following the IEP simply because there were not enough paraeducators to go around. The student became overwhelmed and started knocking down bookshelves and throwing items. By this point the student was extremely upset and the teachers were unable to successfully intervene so they called security. The student saw security, panicked, and ran out of the building with security and principal in tow. The school policy was to stop pursuing students once they are off campus so they called for law enforcement. Law enforcement caught up with the student, put him in the back of the car, and delivered him to the family. I will never forget this story and I know the student won't either. This is exactly what happens when we don't provide teachers and students the resources they need.

This situation happens after countless calls to home for informal removal asking the family to pick up the student because they have been misbehaving. This is a family of one breadwinner who happens to be the student's grandparent because the parents are unable to take care of the child. The grandparent is not able to leave work every time the school calls or will lose their job.

Addressing our school to prison pipeline means we need to address the workforce problems. By addressing workforce problems we are able to address numerous racial, social, and economic inequities across our system, not just for the students but for the teachers and paraeducators as well.

2. We are faced with numerous threats to social justice, including ongoing threats to our immigrant communities, the housing affordability and student debt crises, police accountability, and more. **Where have you shown leadership and acted on issues of social justice in the past? What will your social justice priorities be if you win your election?**

My entire career has been in non-profit organizations working on social justice issues in the disability community. At Open Doors for Multicultural Families (ODMF) I worked on issues that impact immigrants



and refugees with developmental disabilities. While there I led the charge on Representative Tina Orwall's original language access legislation which finally passed this year. This legislation increases access to meaningful two way communication between schools and family members. We know that family engagement is directly tied to student success, if family members don't speak English or are blind or Deaf, their students start at a disadvantage. This is an equity issue which I'm proud to have been a part of at the very beginning to help lay the foundation.

My top three priorities are all social justice issues: behavioral health reform, housing and homelessness, and criminal legal reform all of which intersect in the values of disability justice. It's impossible to talk about one issue without engaging the other two. It's no secret that our behavioral health system is not working, and this has only been amplified by the pandemic. I live in the Lake City neighborhood, a lower-income community of color, where you can't go anywhere without being directly confronted by the behavioral health and housing crisis. Over 40% of people experiencing homelessness have a disability, many a behavioral health disability. In Washington state, our lack of a behavioral health system drives people with serious psychiatric disabilities into the revolving door of homelessness, crisis, incarceration, and institutionalization.

Our current system misses the mark because it focuses on providing care only when someone meets criteria for involuntary treatment. This is a fine line to walk, and many tip over this line into the criminal legal system during crisis. Involuntary commitment was designed to be a last resort, not the cornerstone of our behavioral health system yet our current system is centered around it. This is the work I know best as Public Policy Director at Disability Rights Washington. In the House, I would continue to do this work, and redirect our focus from involuntary services and criminal legal investments to community-based programs that intervene as soon as individuals need help – not after it's too late.

In my day job, I advocate for a behavioral health system with true choice that intervenes at the earliest possible point for many this starts in grade school. And, if elected, I will use my platform to elevate the urgency of this work. Washington State wastes millions of dollars waiting for people to reach a crisis level of care before providing treatment. We can save money and lives by providing low-barrier accessible housing, addressing basic needs, and a full spectrum of care for our residents.

To create meaningful access and treatment options, we need leaders who understand how individuals accessing resources interact with, and rely on, public service systems. I will work for a system that supports individuals with a variety of behavioral health needs, including culturally relevant and LGBTQIA+ responsive services, school-based therapy, outpatient services, disability specific care, and permanent supportive housing with wraparound supports. I will work for a system that provides care *as soon as care is needed*.

But, to make this vision a reality, we must take care of those who care for us. There is a serious shortage of behavioral health professionals. The schooling required to become a behavioral health professional takes a significant amount of time and money. This results in a less diverse and smaller pool of professionals and fewer individuals pursuing specializations. Once individuals meet the requirements necessary to pursue employment, they are not taken care of as employees. Our healthcare providers are underpaid, undertrained, and as a result, understaffed. The healthcare providers, social workers, certified peer counselors, and caregivers we rely on to take care of some of our most vulnerable are not treated well. If we want to transform our behavioral health system, we must start by taking care of our behavioral health providers. I will work to make sure they are paid a living wage, provided the training they need to successfully provide individualized care, and ensure they are encouraged to pursue specializations. By properly supporting our workforce, we encourage others to pursue this career path and increase the number of staffing providers, as well as the diversity of the staffing pool and the types

of expertise therein. Only then can we create the programs and services we need to improve our behavioral health system.

3. Several bills were passed in the 2021 legislative session designed to reduce police violence and hold police accountable; in the 2022 session attempts were made to dilute the definition of excessive force and minimizing the role of de-escalation. **What is your position on these issues?**

I have the distinct honor of participating in the Washington Coalition for Police Accountability where we worked together to try and stop the rollbacks in the form of HB 2037, HB 1788, and SB 5919. Ultimately we were able to stop all rollback bills except for 2037. I am strongly opposed to these three bills and have been speaking up with impacted families who have been unequivocally opposed to these harmful bills. I'm also proud to be endorsed by Representative Jesse Johnson who led the charge for police accountability in the 2021 legislative session and is the prime sponsor of HB 1310.

Countless people with disabilities have died at the hands of police. Law enforcement are not prepared to respond to a behavioral health crisis and who often act too quickly. In many of these situations police respond using excessive force before they have all the information they need and end up killing the individual. HB 1310 requires law enforcement to slow down and use "reasonable care" taking into consideration the individual in front of them before using force.

People with disabilities may not respond the way law enforcement expect because of the impact of their disability, and their disability may be invisible and not obvious at first glance. Young people and people of color have many reasons to be afraid of law enforcement and as a result may flee the situation. 2037 allows use of force for an investigatory stop for *any* offense, and doesn't require that the individual understand they are being detained. There have been many situations where miscommunication led to deadly encounters, including the death of John T. Williams an indigenous carver with a hearing disability. These changes do not encourage law enforcement to slow down, deescalate the situation, and take the whole person into consideration. 2037 encourages quick decisions and will increase miscommunication at the fatal detriment to marginalized communities interacting with law enforcement.

Ultimately, we need to reduce the scope of work for law enforcement by not having them respond to all behavioral health crises. Law enforcement are not trained to work with people with disabilities and don't have the expertise to help once they do arrive. When we send untrained individuals into a crisis the results can be deadly. One recent example in the 46th legislative district was the death of Charleena Lyles. An individual who was experiencing a behavioral health crisis, called for help, and instead received armed law enforcement. This happened within our district and will continue to happen until we separate our criminal response from our behavioral health response.

Washington needs increased clarity, deescalation, and accountability for law enforcement. If elected I will continue to work for this with the Washington Coalition for Police Accountability and include impacted family members in policy decision making.

4. Hate crimes have risen 25 percent nationally since 2015. But the number of hate crimes in Washington state increased by 97 percent. There were 542 hate-crime incidents reported statewide. **How do you plan on addressing the increase in hate crimes in Washington state?**

Hate crimes are a serious issue impacting marginalized communities across Washington. According to the Attorney General's Office, within the 534 hate crimes reported in 2018, 55% of those incidents were reported by the Seattle Police Department. We know that not all hate crimes are reported, and still this number is shocking.

We need to move quickly to tackle this issue, and it's important that we keep our overall values and goals for the criminal legal system in mind when developing solutions. We know that people with disabilities and communities of color are more likely to experience hate crimes, but we also know that these same communities are criminalized and treated more harshly than their white counterparts by the criminal legal system. Thus, criminalization is not the answer because it will ultimately come back to hurt marginalized communities.

The Attorney General's Office established a workgroup to take a closer look at solutions and made it clear that we need more information. They state that "bias incidents are not consistently tracked". so I would start by seeking out better data. Then I would pursue increased investigation by law enforcement. There are two recommendations which get us moving in that direction which I would be interested in pursuing.

1. "Include jurisdiction information for hate crimes in the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs' (WASPC) Crime in Washington annual report."

Currently data is not broken down by geographic jurisdiction, it's instead reported by police jurisdiction (i.e. Seattle Police Dept., etc.). Understanding where there are high incidents of hate crimes is valuable information that we don't have. There are many reasons why an individual would choose not to report a hate crime. By having this information we are able to connect with those communities and better understand if there are other bias motivated crimes occurring that aren't being reported and what impacted communities want to see happen.

2. "Require law enforcement agencies to assign crimes with possible bias motivation to a detective for additional screening and mandatory contact with the victim."

Currently law enforcement refers cases they deem to be bias motivated to another officer with this specialization to make a determination. However, the individual making the determination is not required to talk with the victim and thus is making decisions without all of the information.

## Campaign Information

**Are there any additional comments you would like to provide that you believe are necessary in understanding your candidacy?**

I think that covers it! Happy to answer any questions :)

## **What is your overall campaign budget?**

Our goal budget for the primary is \$92,585 and for the general is \$187,142. We came to this amount based on prices for our mailer fleet, digital ads, and monthly costs. We have been and will continue to prioritize call time as a primary way of raising money. Second, we have a goal of four house parties and Zoom fundraisers per month. We are interested in this method not only to raise funds but to also get out the word and learn about community members' priorities. As a homegrown campaign, we have connections in many neighborhoods throughout the district who have expressed interest in hosting gatherings. Additionally, we have endorsements from a variety of individuals who work at or are board members of nonprofits organizations who will help us spread the word and connect us with their colleagues. Our spending priorities are voter and paying staff a living wage. It's important that we take care of our team which makes this movement possible, and this starts by paying everyone a living wage.

**How many volunteers are currently working on your campaign? What is your goal for volunteers working on your campaign?**

Right now I have six volunteers in key roles including fundraising communications, social media management, event coordination, and regular door-belling. I'm currently looking for another key volunteer to support fundraising functions and another to become my volunteer coordinator and open the door to increased volunteer opportunities.

**To date, how much money have you raised and obtained pledges for?**

\$42,154.00

**Please provide any endorsements you have received:**

I've been endorsed by five current elected officials and one former: Senator Yasmine Trudeau (D), Representative Jesse Johnson (D), Representative Tina Orwall (D), Representative Roger Goodman (D), Seattle School Board Director Chandra Hampson (D3), and Former Seattle School Board Director Jill Geary (D3). I've been endorsed by one national organization called Run for Something. And over 60 community leaders, a full list can be found at: <https://www.daryaforhouse.com/endorsements>

**Campaign address:** PO Box 27593

**City:** Seattle

**Zip:** 98165

**Campaign phone:** 206-218-7450

**Home phone:** N/A

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