

Maryland General Assembly Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee House of Delegates Judiciary Committee February 24, 2020

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ADL (the Anti-Defamation League) is pleased to submit this testimony in support of *Criminal Law - False Statements - Emergency or Commission of Crime*, S.B. 635 (Sen. Waldstreicher); H.B. 960 (Del. Shetty).

ADL (the Anti-Defamation League)

Since 1913, the mission of ADL has been to "stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment for all." Dedicated to combating anti-Semitism, prejudice, and bigotry of all kinds, as well as defending democratic ideals and promoting civil rights, ADL has been recognized as a leading resource on effective responses to violent bigotry, conducting an annual *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents* and drafting model hate crime statutes for state legislatures. We were also privileged to lead a broad coalition of civil rights, religious, educational, professional, law enforcement, and civic organizations for more than a decade in support of the 2009 Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA).

ADL is also a leading provider of anti-bias education and bullying prevention programs in K-12 schools and on college campuses. For over three decades, ADL has provided in-person programs through A World of Difference Institute, where PreK-12 educators, school faculty, students and family members explore identity and culture and learn to recognize and examine their own personal biases so they are more likely to challenge bias in themselves and society at large. In our region, which covers Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, we have worked with over 100 schools through our No Place for Hate program and the A World of Difference Institute to help foster inclusive school climates for students, teachers, and administrators of all backgrounds.

ADL is also a trailblazer in fighting hate online. ADL's Center for Technology and Society (CTS) designs and builds innovative products and engages in research and advocacy to combat online hate, whether it lives out in the open or hides in the far corners of the web. From cyberbullying to civil rights abuses to extremist threats, CTS works with civil society, government, and technology companies to ensure that platforms become safe, respectful, and inclusive spaces for all people.

Impact of Hate Online

In addition to the surge of hate crimes in our communities, the growth of online hate and harassment targeting marginalized groups is a trend that deserves action by policymakers. According to a recent national ADL study, 37 percent of Americans experienced several online hate and harassment in 2019 compared to 18 percent in 2018. Of individuals surveyed who experienced any type of online hate, 63 percent of those who identified as LGBTQ+ said they experienced harassment online because of their identity, followed by 35 percent of Muslims, 30 percent of Latinos, 27 percent of African Americans, 24 percent of women, 20 percent of Asian Americans, and 16 percent of Jews. All Maryland residents have a stake in effective responses to hate online.

Swatting

We must do more to ensure we are protecting vulnerable groups against actions of online hate and harassment as well as its consequences on the ground. Such actions include the emerging threat of swatting. Swatting is the malicious act of creating a 911 hoax typically involving hostages, gunfire, or other acts of extreme violence, with the goal of sending emergency responders to the target's residence or place of work. The outcome of swatting is none other than to weaponize emergency response systems to harass and intimidate innocent individuals. This dangerous conduct has resulted in physical and psychological injuries—including at least one death—to direct targets as well as unintended victims.

Swatting is costly, hazardous and causes trauma and serious harm to individuals and to our communities. Swatting has happened across Maryland, resulting in a grave misuse of government emergency response resources, serious bodily harm to targets, and severe emotional distress to victims. And yet, the law in Maryland has not kept pace. Maryland does not currently have a swatting-specific law on the books. S.B. 635 and H.B. 960 seeks to address this problem by holding swatting perpetrators responsible, empowering victims, and establishing sentencing guidelines that reflect the severity of these incidents and can deter future incidents.

Recommendation

For these reasons, ADL recommends S.B. 635 and H.B. 960 are enacted to address swatting in Maryland State law. If passed, this law would prohibit a person from making emergency reports with reckless disregard of causing bodily harm to an individual as a direct result of a hoax swatting call. It would also establish appropriate penalties for a violation of the Act and permit the target of swatting to bring a civil action against the offender. This bill not only gives prosecutors the tools to address the serious act of swatting, but also empowers victims of protected communities.

We urge the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee and House Judiciary Committee to enact S.B. 635 and H.B. 960.