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**HOUSE BILL 1292**

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**State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session**

**By** Representatives Griffey, Mosbrucker, Eslick, and Chase

AN ACT Relating to the crime of providing harmful material to a minor; amending RCW 7.90.150, 9.94A.411, 9.94A.501, 9.94A.515, 9.95.062, 9A.44.128, 9A.44.140, 10.64.025, 43.43.754, and 43.43.830; adding a new section to chapter 9.68A RCW; and prescribing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  A new section is added to chapter 9.68A RCW to read as follows:

(1) A person commits the crime of providing harmful material to a minor if:

(a) The person is eighteen years of age or older; and

(b) With knowledge of its character, the person:

(i) Knowingly sells, furnishes, presents, distributes, or otherwise disseminates to someone the person knows or should know is a minor, with or without consideration, any matter that is harmful to minors; or

(ii) Knowingly presents or participates in presenting to someone the person knows or should know is a minor, with or without consideration, any live performance that is harmful to minors.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a person who provides harmful material to a minor is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who provides harmful material to a minor is guilty of a class C felony if the person has previously been convicted under this section or of a felony sexual offense under this chapter or chapter 9A.44 or 9A.64 RCW or of any other felony sexual offense in this or any other state.

(3) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Harmful to minors" means any matter or live performance:

(i) That the average adult person, applying contemporary community standards, would find, when considered as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest of minors; and

(ii) That explicitly depicts or contains, by prevailing standards in the adult community with respect to what is suitable for minors, patently offensive representations or descriptions of any of the following:

(A) Ultimate sexual acts or sexual contact;

(B) Masturbation, lewd exhibition of the genitals or genital area, sexual excitement, or sexually explicit nudity; or

(C) Bestiality, excretory functions, or sexual acts that are violent or destructive, including but not limited to human or animal mutilation, dismemberment, rape, or torture; and

(iii) That, when considered as a whole, and in the context in which it is used, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

(b) "Knowingly" has the same meaning as in RCW 9A.08.010(1)(b).

(c) "Knowledge of its character" means that the person has knowledge that the matter or performance contains, depicts, or describes activity or conduct that may be found to be patently offensive under (a) of this subsection. Such knowledge may be proved by direct or circumstantial evidence, or both.

(d) "Live performance" means any play, show, skit, dance, or other exhibition performed or presented to or before an audience of one or more, in person or by electronic transmission, or by telephonic communication, with or without consideration.

(e) "Matter" includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Books, magazines, articles, pamphlets, and other printed or written material, however produced or reproduced;

(ii) Illustrations, pictures, images, motion picture films, videos, and other visual representations;

(iii) Sound recordings; and

(iv) Sexual devices.

(f) "Sexual contact" means physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, perineum, or, if such person is a female, breast.

(g) "Sexual device" means any artificial device primarily designed, promoted, or marketed to physically stimulate or manipulate the human genitals.

(h) "Sexual excitement" means the condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal, or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

(i) "Sexually explicit nudity" means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or perineum with less than a fully opaque covering; or the showing of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple.

(4) In any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that:

(a) The matter or performance involved was displayed or otherwise disseminated to a minor by the minor's parent or legal guardian, for a legitimate purpose; or

(b) The matter or performance involved was displayed or otherwise disseminated to a minor with the written permission of the minor's parent or legal guardian, for a legitimate purpose; or

(c) The person made a reasonable good faith attempt to ascertain the true age of the minor by requiring production of a driver's license, marriage license, birth certificate, or other governmental or educational identification card or paper, or copy thereof, and not relying solely on the allegations or apparent age of the minor.

**Sec.**  RCW 7.90.150 and 2006 c 138 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When any person charged with or arrested for a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, a violation of RCW 9A.44.096, a violation of RCW 9.68A.090, a violation of section 1 of this act, or a gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030, is released from custody before arraignment or trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may prohibit that person from having any contact with the victim. The jurisdiction authorizing the release shall determine whether that person should be prohibited from having any contact with the victim. If there is no outstanding restraining or protective order prohibiting that person from having contact with the victim, the court authorizing release may issue, by telephone, a sexual assault protection order prohibiting the person charged or arrested from having contact with the victim or from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location.

(b) In issuing the order, the court shall consider the provisions of RCW 9.41.800.

(c) The sexual assault protection order shall also be issued in writing as soon as possible.

(2)(a) At the time of arraignment or whenever a motion is brought to modify the conditions of the defendant's release, the court shall determine whether a sexual assault protection order shall be issued or extended. If a sexual assault protection order is issued or extended, the court may also include in the conditions of release a requirement that the defendant submit to electronic monitoring. If electronic monitoring is ordered, the court shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. Upon conviction, the court may require as a condition of the sentence that the defendant reimburse the providing agency for the costs of the electronic monitoring.

(b) A sexual assault protection order issued by the court in conjunction with criminal charges shall terminate if the defendant is acquitted or the charges are dismissed, unless the victim files an independent action for a sexual assault protection order. If the victim files an independent action for a sexual assault protection order, the order may be continued by the court until a full hearing is conducted pursuant to RCW 7.90.050.

(3)(a) The written order releasing the person charged or arrested shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend: "Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 26.50 RCW and will subject a violator to arrest. You can be arrested even if any person protected by the order invites or allows you to violate the order's prohibitions. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order."

(b) A certified copy of the order shall be provided to the victim at no charge.

(4) If a sexual assault protection order has been issued prior to charging, that order shall expire at arraignment or within seventy-two hours if charges are not filed. Such orders need not be entered into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system in this state which is used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants.

(5) Whenever an order prohibiting contact is issued pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order for one year or until the expiration date specified on the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state.

(6)(a) When a defendant is found guilty of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, any violation of RCW 9A.44.096, ((~~or~~)) any violation of RCW 9.68A.090, or any violation of section 1 of this act, or any gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030, and a condition of the sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, the condition shall be recorded as a sexual assault protection order.

(b) The written order entered as a condition of sentencing shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend: "Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 26.50 RCW and will subject a violator to arrest. You can be arrested even if any person protected by the order invites or allows you to violate the order's prohibitions. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the order's provisions. Only the court can change the order."

(c) A final sexual assault protection order entered in conjunction with a criminal prosecution shall remain in effect for a period of two years following the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment and subsequent period of community supervision, conditional release, probation, or parole.

(d) A certified copy of the order shall be provided to the victim at no charge.

(7) A knowing violation of a court order issued under subsection (1), (2), or (6) of this section is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.

(8) Whenever a sexual assault protection order is issued, modified, or terminated under subsection (1), (2), or (6) of this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order for one year or until the expiration date specified on the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state. Upon receipt of notice that an order has been terminated under subsection (2) of this section, the law enforcement agency shall remove the order from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system.

**Sec.**  RCW 9.94A.411 and 2019 c 46 s 5008 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Decision not to prosecute.

STANDARD: A prosecuting attorney may decline to prosecute, even though technically sufficient evidence to prosecute exists, in situations where prosecution would serve no public purpose, would defeat the underlying purpose of the law in question or would result in decreased respect for the law.

GUIDELINE/COMMENTARY:

Examples

The following are examples of reasons not to prosecute which could satisfy the standard.

(a) Contrary to Legislative Intent - It may be proper to decline to charge where the application of criminal sanctions would be clearly contrary to the intent of the legislature in enacting the particular statute.

(b) Antiquated Statute - It may be proper to decline to charge where the statute in question is antiquated in that:

(i) It has not been enforced for many years; and

(ii) Most members of society act as if it were no longer in existence; and

(iii) It serves no deterrent or protective purpose in today's society; and

(iv) The statute has not been recently reconsidered by the legislature.

This reason is not to be construed as the basis for declining cases because the law in question is unpopular or because it is difficult to enforce.

(c) De Minimis Violation - It may be proper to decline to charge where the violation of law is only technical or insubstantial and where no public interest or deterrent purpose would be served by prosecution.

(d) Confinement on Other Charges - It may be proper to decline to charge because the accused has been sentenced on another charge to a lengthy period of confinement; and

(i) Conviction of the new offense would not merit any additional direct or collateral punishment;

(ii) The new offense is either a misdemeanor or a felony which is not particularly aggravated; and

(iii) Conviction of the new offense would not serve any significant deterrent purpose.

(e) Pending Conviction on Another Charge - It may be proper to decline to charge because the accused is facing a pending prosecution in the same or another county; and

(i) Conviction of the new offense would not merit any additional direct or collateral punishment;

(ii) Conviction in the pending prosecution is imminent;

(iii) The new offense is either a misdemeanor or a felony which is not particularly aggravated; and

(iv) Conviction of the new offense would not serve any significant deterrent purpose.

(f) High Disproportionate Cost of Prosecution - It may be proper to decline to charge where the cost of locating or transporting, or the burden on, prosecution witnesses is highly disproportionate to the importance of prosecuting the offense in question. This reason should be limited to minor cases and should not be relied upon in serious cases.

(g) Improper Motives of Complainant - It may be proper to decline charges because the motives of the complainant are improper and prosecution would serve no public purpose, would defeat the underlying purpose of the law in question or would result in decreased respect for the law.

(h) Immunity - It may be proper to decline to charge where immunity is to be given to an accused in order to prosecute another where the accused's information or testimony will reasonably lead to the conviction of others who are responsible for more serious criminal conduct or who represent a greater danger to the public interest.

(i) Victim Request - It may be proper to decline to charge because the victim requests that no criminal charges be filed and the case involves the following crimes or situations:

(i) Assault cases where the victim has suffered little or no injury;

(ii) Crimes against property, not involving violence, where no major loss was suffered;

(iii) Where doing so would not jeopardize the safety of society.

Care should be taken to insure that the victim's request is freely made and is not the product of threats or pressure by the accused.

The presence of these factors may also justify the decision to dismiss a prosecution which has been commenced.

Notification

The prosecutor is encouraged to notify the victim, when practical, and the law enforcement personnel, of the decision not to prosecute.

(2) Decision to prosecute.

(a) STANDARD:

Crimes against persons will be filed if sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify conviction by a reasonable and objective fact finder. With regard to offenses prohibited by RCW 9A.44.040, 9A.44.050, 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, 9A.44.089, and 9A.64.020 the prosecutor should avoid prefiling agreements or diversions intended to place the accused in a program of treatment or counseling, so that treatment, if determined to be beneficial, can be provided pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.

Crimes against property/other crimes will be filed if the admissible evidence is of such convincing force as to make it probable that a reasonable and objective fact finder would convict after hearing all the admissible evidence and the most plausible defense that could be raised.

See table below for the crimes within these categories.

CATEGORIZATION OF CRIMES FOR PROSECUTING STANDARDS

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Aggravated Murder (RCW 10.95.020)

1st Degree Murder (RCW 9A.32.030)

2nd Degree Murder (RCW 9A.32.050)

1st Degree Manslaughter (RCW 9A.32.060)

2nd Degree Manslaughter (RCW 9A.32.070)

1st Degree Kidnapping (RCW 9A.40.020)

2nd Degree Kidnapping (RCW 9A.40.030)

1st Degree Assault (RCW 9A.36.011)

2nd Degree Assault (RCW 9A.36.021)

3rd Degree Assault (RCW 9A.36.031)

4th Degree Assault (if a violation of RCW 9A.36.041(3))

1st Degree Assault of a Child (RCW 9A.36.120)

2nd Degree Assault of a Child (RCW 9A.36.130)

3rd Degree Assault of a Child (RCW 9A.36.140)

1st Degree Rape (RCW 9A.44.040)

2nd Degree Rape (RCW 9A.44.050)

3rd Degree Rape (RCW 9A.44.060)

1st Degree Rape of a Child (RCW 9A.44.073)

2nd Degree Rape of a Child (RCW 9A.44.076)

3rd Degree Rape of a Child (RCW 9A.44.079)

1st Degree Robbery (RCW 9A.56.200)

2nd Degree Robbery (RCW 9A.56.210)

1st Degree Arson (RCW 9A.48.020)

1st Degree Burglary (RCW 9A.52.020)

1st Degree Identity Theft (RCW 9.35.020(2))

2nd Degree Identity Theft (RCW 9.35.020(3))

1st Degree Extortion (RCW 9A.56.120)

2nd Degree Extortion (RCW 9A.56.130)

1st Degree Criminal Mistreatment (RCW 9A.42.020)

2nd Degree Criminal Mistreatment (RCW 9A.42.030)

1st Degree Theft from a Vulnerable Adult (RCW 9A.56.400(1))

2nd Degree Theft from a Vulnerable Adult (RCW 9A.56.400(2))

Indecent Liberties (RCW 9A.44.100)

Incest (RCW 9A.64.020)

Vehicular Homicide (RCW 46.61.520)

Vehicular Assault (RCW 46.61.522)

1st Degree Child Molestation (RCW 9A.44.083)

2nd Degree Child Molestation (RCW 9A.44.086)

3rd Degree Child Molestation (RCW 9A.44.089)

1st Degree Promoting Prostitution (RCW 9A.88.070)

Intimidating a Juror (RCW 9A.72.130)

Communication with a Minor (RCW 9.68A.090)

Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110)

Intimidating a Public Servant (RCW 9A.76.180)

Bomb Threat (if against person) (RCW 9.61.160)

Unlawful Imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040)

Promoting a Suicide Attempt (RCW 9A.36.060)

Criminal Mischief (if against person) (RCW 9A.84.010)

Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110)

Custodial Assault (RCW 9A.36.100)

Domestic Violence Court Order Violation (RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26B.050, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145)

Counterfeiting (if a violation of RCW 9.16.035(4))

Felony Driving a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Any Drug (RCW 46.61.502(6))

Felony Physical Control of a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Any Drug (RCW 46.61.504(6))

Providing Harmful Material to a Minor (section 1 of this act)

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY/OTHER CRIMES

2nd Degree Arson (RCW 9A.48.030)

1st Degree Escape (RCW 9A.76.110)

2nd Degree Escape (RCW 9A.76.120)

2nd Degree Burglary (RCW 9A.52.030)

1st Degree Theft (RCW 9A.56.030)

2nd Degree Theft (RCW 9A.56.040)

1st Degree Perjury (RCW 9A.72.020)

2nd Degree Perjury (RCW 9A.72.030)

1st Degree Introducing Contraband (RCW 9A.76.140)

2nd Degree Introducing Contraband (RCW 9A.76.150)

1st Degree Possession of Stolen Property (RCW 9A.56.150)

2nd Degree Possession of Stolen Property (RCW 9A.56.160)

Bribery (RCW 9A.68.010)

Bribing a Witness (RCW 9A.72.090)

Bribe received by a Witness (RCW 9A.72.100)

Bomb Threat (if against property) (RCW 9.61.160)

1st Degree Malicious Mischief (RCW 9A.48.070)

2nd Degree Malicious Mischief (RCW 9A.48.080)

1st Degree Reckless Burning (RCW 9A.48.040)

Taking a Motor Vehicle without Authorization (RCW 9A.56.070 and 9A.56.075)

Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020)

2nd Degree Promoting Prostitution (RCW 9A.88.080)

Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120)

Trading in Public Office (RCW 9A.68.040)

Trading in Special Influence (RCW 9A.68.050)

Receiving/Granting Unlawful Compensation (RCW 9A.68.030)

Bigamy (RCW 9A.64.010)

Eluding a Pursuing Police Vehicle (RCW 46.61.024)

Willful Failure to Return from Furlough

Escape from Community Custody

Criminal Mischief (if against property) (RCW 9A.84.010)

1st Degree Theft of Livestock (RCW 9A.56.080)

2nd Degree Theft of Livestock (RCW 9A.56.083)

ALL OTHER UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES

Selection of Charges/Degree of Charge

(i) The prosecutor should file charges which adequately describe the nature of defendant's conduct. Other offenses may be charged only if they are necessary to ensure that the charges:

(A) Will significantly enhance the strength of the state's case at trial; or

(B) Will result in restitution to all victims.

(ii) The prosecutor should not overcharge to obtain a guilty plea. Overcharging includes:

(A) Charging a higher degree;

(B) Charging additional counts.

This standard is intended to direct prosecutors to charge those crimes which demonstrate the nature and seriousness of a defendant's criminal conduct, but to decline to charge crimes which are not necessary to such an indication. Crimes which do not merge as a matter of law, but which arise from the same course of conduct, do not all have to be charged.

(b) GUIDELINES/COMMENTARY:

(i) Police Investigation

A prosecuting attorney is dependent upon law enforcement agencies to conduct the necessary factual investigation which must precede the decision to prosecute. The prosecuting attorney shall ensure that a thorough factual investigation has been conducted before a decision to prosecute is made. In ordinary circumstances the investigation should include the following:

(A) The interviewing of all material witnesses, together with the obtaining of written statements whenever possible;

(B) The completion of necessary laboratory tests; and

(C) The obtaining, in accordance with constitutional requirements, of the suspect's version of the events.

If the initial investigation is incomplete, a prosecuting attorney should insist upon further investigation before a decision to prosecute is made, and specify what the investigation needs to include.

(ii) Exceptions

In certain situations, a prosecuting attorney may authorize filing of a criminal complaint before the investigation is complete if:

(A) Probable cause exists to believe the suspect is guilty; and

(B) The suspect presents a danger to the community or is likely to flee if not apprehended; or

(C) The arrest of the suspect is necessary to complete the investigation of the crime.

In the event that the exception to the standard is applied, the prosecuting attorney shall obtain a commitment from the law enforcement agency involved to complete the investigation in a timely manner. If the subsequent investigation does not produce sufficient evidence to meet the normal charging standard, the complaint should be dismissed.

(iii) Investigation Techniques

The prosecutor should be fully advised of the investigatory techniques that were used in the case investigation including:

(A) Polygraph testing;

(B) Hypnosis;

(C) Electronic surveillance;

(D) Use of informants.

(iv) Prefiling Discussions with Defendant

Discussions with the defendant or his/her representative regarding the selection or disposition of charges may occur prior to the filing of charges, and potential agreements can be reached.

(v) Prefiling Discussions with Victim(s)

Discussions with the victim(s) or victims' representatives regarding the selection or disposition of charges may occur before the filing of charges. The discussions may be considered by the prosecutor in charging and disposition decisions, and should be considered before reaching any agreement with the defendant regarding these decisions.

**Sec.**  RCW 9.94A.501 and 2020 c 275 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall supervise the following offenders who are sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:

(a) Offenders convicted of:

(i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;

(ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;

(iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; ((~~and~~))

(iv) Providing harmful material to a minor; and

(v) Violation of RCW 9A.44.132(2) (failure to register); and

(b) Offenders who have:

(i) A current conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense where domestic violence has been pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011; and

(ii) A prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011.

(2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community custody.

(3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced to community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 or 9.94A.702 whose risk assessment classifies the offender as one who is at a high risk to reoffend.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender:

(a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense or a serious violent offense and was sentenced to a term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701, 9.94A.702, or 9.94A.507;

(b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;

(c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;

(d) Has a current conviction for violating RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register) and was sentenced to a term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701;

(e)(i) Has a current conviction for a domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011, and a prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence was pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011. This subsection (4)(e)(i) applies only to offenses committed prior to July 24, 2015;

(ii) Has a current conviction for a domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence was pleaded and proven. The state and its officers, agents, and employees shall not be held criminally or civilly liable for its supervision of an offender under this subsection (4)(e)(ii) unless the state and its officers, agents, and employees acted with gross negligence;

(f) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.655, 9.94A.660, 9.94A.670, or 9.94A.711;

(g) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745; or

(h) Was convicted and sentenced under RCW 46.61.520 (vehicular homicide), RCW 46.61.522 (vehicular assault), RCW 46.61.502(6) (felony DUI), or RCW 46.61.504(6) (felony physical control).

(5) The department shall supervise any offender who is released by the indeterminate sentence review board and who was sentenced to community custody or subject to community custody under the terms of release.

(6) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under this section or RCW 9.94A.5011.

(7) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody who may be subject to supervision under this section or RCW 9.94A.5011.

(8) The period of time the department is authorized to supervise an offender under this section may not exceed the duration of community custody specified under RCW 9.94B.050, 9.94A.701 (1) through (8), or 9.94A.702, except in cases where the court has imposed an exceptional term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.535.

(9) The period of time the department is authorized to supervise an offender under this section may be reduced by the earned award of supervision compliance credit pursuant to RCW 9.94A.717.

**Sec.**  RCW 9.94A.515 and 2020 c 344 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | TABLE 2 |  |
|  | CRIMES INCLUDED WITHIN EACH SERIOUSNESS LEVEL |  |
| XVI | Aggravated Murder 1 (RCW 10.95.020) |  |
| XV | Homicide by abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) |  |
|  | Malicious explosion 1 (RCW 70.74.280(1)) |  |
|  | Murder 1 (RCW 9A.32.030) |  |
| XIV | Murder 2 (RCW 9A.32.050) |  |
|  | Trafficking 1 (RCW 9A.40.100(1)) |  |
| XIII | Malicious explosion 2 (RCW 70.74.280(2)) |  |
|  | Malicious placement of an explosive 1 (RCW 70.74.270(1)) |  |
| XII | Assault 1 (RCW 9A.36.011) |  |
|  | Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120) |  |
|  | Malicious placement of an imitation device 1 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(a)) |  |
|  | Promoting Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (RCW 9.68A.101) |  |
|  | Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.040) |  |
|  | Rape of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.44.073) |  |
|  | Trafficking 2 (RCW 9A.40.100(3)) |  |
| XI | Manslaughter 1 (RCW 9A.32.060) |  |
|  | Rape 2 (RCW 9A.44.050) |  |
|  | Rape of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.44.076) |  |
|  | Vehicular Homicide, by being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.520) |  |
|  | Vehicular Homicide, by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner (RCW 46.61.520) |  |
| X | Child Molestation 1 (RCW 9A.44.083) |  |
|  | Criminal Mistreatment 1 (RCW 9A.42.020) |  |
|  | Indecent Liberties (with forcible compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1)(a)) |  |
|  | Kidnapping 1 (RCW 9A.40.020) |  |
|  | Leading Organized Crime (RCW 9A.82.060(1)(a)) |  |
|  | Malicious explosion 3 (RCW 70.74.280(3)) |  |
|  | Sexually Violent Predator Escape (RCW 9A.76.115) |  |
| IX | Abandonment of Dependent Person 1 (RCW 9A.42.060) |  |
|  | Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130) |  |
|  | Explosive devices prohibited (RCW 70.74.180) |  |
|  | Hit and Run—Death (RCW 46.52.020(4)(a)) |  |
|  | Homicide by Watercraft, by being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 79A.60.050) |  |
|  | Inciting Criminal Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.060(1)(b)) |  |
|  | Malicious placement of an explosive 2 (RCW 70.74.270(2)) |  |
|  | Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200) |  |
|  | Sexual Exploitation (RCW 9.68A.040) |  |
| VIII | Arson 1 (RCW 9A.48.020) |  |
|  | Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (RCW 9.68A.100) |  |
|  | Homicide by Watercraft, by the operation of any vessel in a reckless manner (RCW 79A.60.050) |  |
|  | Manslaughter 2 (RCW 9A.32.070) |  |
|  | Promoting Prostitution 1 (RCW 9A.88.070) |  |
|  | Theft of Ammonia (RCW 69.55.010) |  |
| VII | Air bag diagnostic systems (causing bodily injury or death) (RCW 46.37.660(2)(b)) |  |
|  | Air bag replacement requirements (causing bodily injury or death) (RCW 46.37.660(1)(b)) |  |
|  | Burglary 1 (RCW 9A.52.020) |  |
|  | Child Molestation 2 (RCW 9A.44.086) |  |
|  | Civil Disorder Training (RCW 9A.48.120) |  |
|  | Dealing in depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct 1 (RCW 9.68A.050(1)) |  |
|  | Drive-by Shooting (RCW 9A.36.045) |  |
|  | False Reporting 1 (RCW 9A.84.040(2)(a)) |  |
|  | Homicide by Watercraft, by disregard for the safety of others (RCW 79A.60.050) |  |
|  | Indecent Liberties (without forcible compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1) (b) and (c)) |  |
|  | Introducing Contraband 1 (RCW 9A.76.140) |  |
|  | Malicious placement of an explosive 3 (RCW 70.74.270(3)) |  |
|  | Manufacture or import counterfeit, nonfunctional, damaged, or previously deployed air bag (causing bodily injury or death) (RCW 46.37.650(1)(b)) |  |
|  | Negligently Causing Death By Use of a Signal Preemption Device (RCW 46.37.675) |  |
|  | Sell, install, or reinstall counterfeit, nonfunctional, damaged, or previously deployed airbag (RCW 46.37.650(2)(b)) |  |
|  | Sending, bringing into state depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct 1 (RCW 9.68A.060(1)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Possession of a Firearm in the first degree (RCW 9.41.040(1)) |  |
|  | Use of a Machine Gun or Bump-fire Stock in Commission of a Felony (RCW 9.41.225) |  |
|  | Vehicular Homicide, by disregard for the safety of others (RCW 46.61.520) |  |
| VI | Bail Jumping with Murder 1 (RCW 9A.76.170(3)(a)) |  |
|  | Bribery (RCW 9A.68.010) |  |
|  | Incest 1 (RCW 9A.64.020(1)) |  |
|  | Intimidating a Judge (RCW 9A.72.160) |  |
|  | Intimidating a Juror/Witness (RCW 9A.72.110, 9A.72.130) |  |
|  | Malicious placement of an imitation device 2 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(b)) |  |
|  | Possession of Depictions of a Minor Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct 1 (RCW 9.68A.070(1)) |  |
|  | Rape of a Child 3 (RCW 9A.44.079) |  |
|  | Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300) |  |
|  | Theft from a Vulnerable Adult 1 (RCW 9A.56.400(1)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Storage of Ammonia (RCW 69.55.020) |  |
| V | Abandonment of Dependent Person 2 (RCW 9A.42.070) |  |
|  | Advancing money or property for extortionate extension of credit (RCW 9A.82.030) |  |
|  | Air bag diagnostic systems (RCW 46.37.660(2)(c)) |  |
|  | Air bag replacement requirements (RCW 46.37.660(1)(c)) |  |
|  | Bail Jumping with class A Felony (RCW 9A.76.170(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Child Molestation 3 (RCW 9A.44.089) |  |
|  | Criminal Mistreatment 2 (RCW 9A.42.030) |  |
|  | Custodial Sexual Misconduct 1 (RCW 9A.44.160) |  |
|  | Dealing in Depictions of Minor Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct 2 (RCW 9.68A.050(2)) |  |
|  | Domestic Violence Court Order Violation (RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26B.050, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145) |  |
|  | Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120) |  |
|  | Extortionate Extension of Credit (RCW 9A.82.020) |  |
|  | Extortionate Means to Collect Extensions of Credit (RCW 9A.82.040) |  |
|  | Incest 2 (RCW 9A.64.020(2)) |  |
|  | Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030) |  |
|  | Manufacture or import counterfeit, nonfunctional, damaged, or previously deployed air bag (RCW 46.37.650(1)(c)) |  |
|  | Perjury 1 (RCW 9A.72.020) |  |
|  | Persistent prison misbehavior (RCW 9.94.070) |  |
|  | Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310) |  |
|  | Rape 3 (RCW 9A.44.060) |  |
|  | Rendering Criminal Assistance 1 (RCW 9A.76.070) |  |
|  | Sell, install, or reinstall counterfeit, nonfunctional, damaged, or previously deployed airbag (RCW 46.37.650(2)(c)) |  |
|  | Sending, Bringing into State Depictions of Minor Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct 2 (RCW 9.68A.060(2)) |  |
|  | Sexual Misconduct with a Minor 1 (RCW 9A.44.093) |  |
|  | Sexually Violating Human Remains (RCW 9A.44.105) |  |
|  | Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110) |  |
|  | Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070) |  |
| IV | Arson 2 (RCW 9A.48.030) |  |
|  | Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.021) |  |
|  | Assault 3 (of a Peace Officer with a Projectile Stun Gun) (RCW 9A.36.031(1)(h)) |  |
|  | Assault 4 (third domestic violence offense) (RCW 9A.36.041(3)) |  |
|  | Assault by Watercraft (RCW 79A.60.060) |  |
|  | Bribing a Witness/Bribe Received by Witness (RCW 9A.72.090, 9A.72.100) |  |
|  | Cheating 1 (RCW 9.46.1961) |  |
|  | Commercial Bribery (RCW 9A.68.060) |  |
|  | Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(4)) |  |
|  | Driving While Under the Influence (RCW 46.61.502(6)) |  |
|  | Endangerment with a Controlled Substance (RCW 9A.42.100) |  |
|  | Escape 1 (RCW 9A.76.110) |  |
|  | Hate Crime (RCW 9A.36.080) |  |
|  | Hit and Run—Injury (RCW 46.52.020(4)(b)) |  |
|  | Hit and Run with Vessel—Injury Accident (RCW 79A.60.200(3)) |  |
|  | Identity Theft 1 (RCW 9.35.020(2)) |  |
|  | Indecent Exposure to Person Under Age Fourteen (subsequent sex offense) (RCW 9A.88.010) |  |
|  | Influencing Outcome of Sporting Event (RCW 9A.82.070) |  |
|  | Physical Control of a Vehicle While Under the Influence (RCW 46.61.504(6)) |  |
|  | Possession of Depictions of a Minor Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct 2 (RCW 9.68A.070(2)) |  |
|  | Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025) |  |
|  | Robbery 2 (RCW 9A.56.210) |  |
|  | Theft of Livestock 1 (RCW 9A.56.080) |  |
|  | Threats to Bomb (RCW 9.61.160) |  |
|  | Trafficking in Stolen Property 1 (RCW 9A.82.050) |  |
|  | Unlawful factoring of a credit card or payment card transaction (RCW 9A.56.290(4)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful transaction of health coverage as a health care service contractor (RCW 48.44.016(3)) |  |
|  | Unlawful transaction of health coverage as a health maintenance organization (RCW 48.46.033(3)) |  |
|  | Unlawful transaction of insurance business (RCW 48.15.023(3)) |  |
|  | Unlicensed practice as an insurance professional (RCW 48.17.063(2)) |  |
|  | Use of Proceeds of Criminal Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.080 (1) and (2)) |  |
|  | Vehicle Prowling 2 (third or subsequent offense) (RCW 9A.52.100(3)) |  |
|  | Vehicular Assault, by being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner (RCW 46.61.522) |  |
|  | Viewing of Depictions of a Minor Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct 1 (RCW 9.68A.075(1)) |  |
|  | Willful Failure to Return from Furlough (RCW 72.66.060) |  |
| III | Animal Cruelty 1 (Sexual Conduct or Contact) (RCW 16.52.205(3)) |  |
|  | Assault 3 (Except Assault 3 of a Peace Officer With a Projectile Stun Gun) (RCW 9A.36.031 except subsection (1)(h)) |  |
|  | Assault of a Child 3 (RCW 9A.36.140) |  |
|  | Bail Jumping with class B or C Felony (RCW 9A.76.170(3)(c)) |  |
|  | Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030) |  |
|  | Communication with a Minor for Immoral Purposes (RCW 9.68A.090) |  |
|  | Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120) |  |
|  | Custodial Assault (RCW 9A.36.100) |  |
|  | Cyberstalking (subsequent conviction or threat of death) (RCW 9.61.260(3)) |  |
|  | Escape 2 (RCW 9A.76.120) |  |
|  | Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130) |  |
|  | False Reporting 2 (RCW 9A.84.040(2)(b)) |  |
|  | Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020) |  |
|  | Intimidating a Public Servant (RCW 9A.76.180) |  |
|  | Introducing Contraband 2 (RCW 9A.76.150) |  |
|  | Malicious Injury to Railroad Property (RCW 81.60.070) |  |
|  | Manufacture of Untraceable Firearm with Intent to Sell (RCW 9.41.190) |  |
|  | Manufacture or Assembly of an Undetectable Firearm or Untraceable Firearm (RCW 9.41.325) |  |
|  | Mortgage Fraud (RCW 19.144.080) |  |
|  | Negligently Causing Substantial Bodily Harm By Use of a Signal Preemption Device (RCW 46.37.674) |  |
|  | Organized Retail Theft 1 (RCW 9A.56.350(2)) |  |
|  | Perjury 2 (RCW 9A.72.030) |  |
|  | Possession of Incendiary Device (RCW 9.40.120) |  |
|  | Possession of Machine Gun, Bump-Fire Stock, Undetectable Firearm, or Short-Barreled Shotgun or Rifle (RCW 9.41.190) |  |
|  | Promoting Prostitution 2 (RCW 9A.88.080) |  |
|  | Providing Harmful Material to a Minor (section 1(2)(b) of this act) |  |
|  | Retail Theft with Special Circumstances 1 (RCW 9A.56.360(2)) |  |
|  | Securities Act violation (RCW 21.20.400) |  |
|  | Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120) |  |
|  | Telephone Harassment (subsequent conviction or threat of death) (RCW 9.61.230(2)) |  |
|  | Theft of Livestock 2 (RCW 9A.56.083) |  |
|  | Theft with the Intent to Resell 1 (RCW 9A.56.340(2)) |  |
|  | Trafficking in Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.82.055) |  |
|  | Unlawful Hunting of Big Game 1 (RCW 77.15.410(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040) |  |
|  | Unlawful Misbranding of Fish or Shellfish 1 (RCW 77.140.060(3)) |  |
|  | Unlawful possession of firearm in the second degree (RCW 9.41.040(2)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Taking of Endangered Fish or Wildlife 1 (RCW 77.15.120(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Trafficking in Fish, Shellfish, or Wildlife 1 (RCW 77.15.260(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Use of a Nondesignated Vessel (RCW 77.15.530(4)) |  |
|  | Vehicular Assault, by the operation or driving of a vehicle with disregard for the safety of others (RCW 46.61.522) |  |
|  | Willful Failure to Return from Work Release (RCW 72.65.070) |  |
| II | Commercial Fishing Without a License 1 (RCW 77.15.500(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Computer Trespass 1 (RCW 9A.90.040) |  |
|  | Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(3)) |  |
|  | Electronic Data Service Interference (RCW 9A.90.060) |  |
|  | Electronic Data Tampering 1 (RCW 9A.90.080) |  |
|  | Electronic Data Theft (RCW 9A.90.100) |  |
|  | Engaging in Fish Dealing Activity Unlicensed 1 (RCW 77.15.620(3)) |  |
|  | Escape from Community Custody (RCW 72.09.310) |  |
|  | Failure to Register as a Sex Offender (second or subsequent offense) (RCW 9A.44.130 prior to June 10, 2010, and RCW 9A.44.132) |  |
|  | Health Care False Claims (RCW 48.80.030) |  |
|  | Identity Theft 2 (RCW 9.35.020(3)) |  |
|  | Improperly Obtaining Financial Information (RCW 9.35.010) |  |
|  | Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070) |  |
|  | Organized Retail Theft 2 (RCW 9A.56.350(3)) |  |
|  | Possession of Stolen Property 1 (RCW 9A.56.150) |  |
|  | Possession of a Stolen Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068) |  |
|  | Retail Theft with Special Circumstances 2 (RCW 9A.56.360(3)) |  |
|  | Scrap Processing, Recycling, or Supplying Without a License (second or subsequent offense) (RCW 19.290.100) |  |
|  | Theft 1 (RCW 9A.56.030) |  |
|  | Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065) |  |
|  | Theft of Rental, Leased, Lease-purchased, or Loaned Property (valued at five thousand dollars or more) (RCW 9A.56.096(5)(a)) |  |
|  | Theft with the Intent to Resell 2 (RCW 9A.56.340(3)) |  |
|  | Trafficking in Insurance Claims (RCW 48.30A.015) |  |
|  | Unlawful factoring of a credit card or payment card transaction (RCW 9A.56.290(4)(a)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Participation of Non-Indians in Indian Fishery (RCW 77.15.570(2)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Practice of Law (RCW 2.48.180) |  |
|  | Unlawful Purchase or Use of a License (RCW 77.15.650(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Trafficking in Fish, Shellfish, or Wildlife 2 (RCW 77.15.260(3)(a)) |  |
|  | Unlicensed Practice of a Profession or Business (RCW 18.130.190(7)) |  |
|  | Voyeurism 1 (RCW 9A.44.115) |  |
| I | Attempting to Elude a Pursuing Police Vehicle (RCW 46.61.024) |  |
|  | False Verification for Welfare (RCW 74.08.055) |  |
|  | Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) |  |
|  | Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) |  |
|  | Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) |  |
|  | Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330) |  |
|  | Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160) |  |
|  | Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040) |  |
|  | Spotlighting Big Game 1 (RCW 77.15.450(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Suspension of Department Privileges 1 (RCW 77.15.670(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075) |  |
|  | Theft 2 (RCW 9A.56.040) |  |
|  | Theft from a Vulnerable Adult 2 (RCW 9A.56.400(2)) |  |
|  | Theft of Rental, Leased, Lease-purchased, or Loaned Property (valued at seven hundred fifty dollars or more but less than five thousand dollars) (RCW 9A.56.096(5)(b)) |  |
|  | Transaction of insurance business beyond the scope of licensure (RCW 48.17.063) |  |
|  | Unlawful Fish and Shellfish Catch Accounting (RCW 77.15.630(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Issuance of Checks or Drafts (RCW 9A.56.060) |  |
|  | Unlawful Possession of Fictitious Identification (RCW 9A.56.320) |  |
|  | Unlawful Possession of Instruments of Financial Fraud (RCW 9A.56.320) |  |
|  | Unlawful Possession of Payment Instruments (RCW 9A.56.320) |  |
|  | Unlawful Possession of a Personal Identification Device (RCW 9A.56.320) |  |
|  | Unlawful Production of Payment Instruments (RCW 9A.56.320) |  |
|  | Unlawful Releasing, Planting, Possessing, or Placing Deleterious Exotic Wildlife (RCW 77.15.250(2)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Trafficking in Food Stamps (RCW 9.91.142) |  |
|  | Unlawful Use of Food Stamps (RCW 9.91.144) |  |
|  | Unlawful Use of Net to Take Fish 1 (RCW 77.15.580(3)(b)) |  |
|  | Unlawful Use of Prohibited Aquatic Animal Species (RCW 77.15.253(3)) |  |
|  | Vehicle Prowl 1 (RCW 9A.52.095) |  |
|  | Violating Commercial Fishing Area or Time 1 (RCW 77.15.550(3)(b)) |  |

**Sec.**  RCW 9.95.062 and 2011 c 111 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding CrR 3.2 or RAP 7.2, an appeal by a defendant in a criminal action shall not stay the execution of the judgment of conviction, if the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(a) The defendant is likely to flee or to pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if the judgment is stayed; or

(b) The delay resulting from the stay will unduly diminish the deterrent effect of the punishment; or

(c) A stay of the judgment will cause unreasonable trauma to the victims of the crime or their families; or

(d) The defendant has not undertaken to the extent of the defendant's financial ability to pay the financial obligations under the judgment or has not posted an adequate performance bond to assure payment.

(2) An appeal by a defendant convicted of one of the following offenses shall not stay execution of the judgment of conviction: Rape in the first or second degree (RCW 9A.44.040 and 9A.44.050); rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree (RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, and 9A.44.079); child molestation in the first, second, or third degree (RCW 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, and 9A.44.089); sexual misconduct with a minor in the first or second degree (RCW 9A.44.093 and 9A.44.096); indecent liberties (RCW 9A.44.100); incest (RCW 9A.64.020); luring (RCW 9A.40.090); human trafficking in the first or second degree (RCW 9A.40.100); promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW 9.68A.101); any class A or B felony that is a sexually motivated offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; a felony violation of RCW 9.68A.090; a felony violation of section 1 of this act; or any offense that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit one of those offenses.

(3) In case the defendant has been convicted of a felony, and has been unable to obtain release pending the appeal by posting an appeal bond, cash, adequate security, release on personal recognizance, or any other conditions imposed by the court, the time the defendant has been imprisoned pending the appeal shall be deducted from the term for which the defendant was sentenced, if the judgment is affirmed.

**Sec.**  RCW 9A.44.128 and 2015 c 261 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of RCW 9A.44.130 through 9A.44.145, 10.01.200, 43.43.540, 70.48.470, and 72.09.330, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Business day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or a legal local, state, or federal holiday.

(2) "Conviction" means any adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a sex offense or kidnapping offense.

(3) "Disqualifying offense" means a conviction for: Any offense that is a felony; a sex offense as defined in this section; a crime against children or persons as defined in RCW 43.43.830(7) and 9.94A.411(2)(a); an offense with a domestic violence designation as provided in RCW 10.99.020; permitting the commercial sexual abuse of a minor as defined in RCW 9.68A.103; or any violation of chapter 9A.88 RCW.

(4) "Employed" or "carries on a vocation" means employment that is full time or part time for a period of time exceeding fourteen days, or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year. A person is employed or carries on a vocation whether the person's employment is financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.

(5) "Fixed residence" means a building that a person lawfully and habitually uses as living quarters a majority of the week. Uses as living quarters means to conduct activities consistent with the common understanding of residing, such as sleeping; eating; keeping personal belongings; receiving mail; and paying utilities, rent, or mortgage. A nonpermanent structure including, but not limited to, a motor home, travel trailer, camper, or boat may qualify as a residence provided it is lawfully and habitually used as living quarters a majority of the week, primarily kept at one location with a physical address, and the location it is kept at is either owned or rented by the person or used by the person with the permission of the owner or renter. A shelter program may qualify as a residence provided it is a shelter program designed to provide temporary living accommodations for the homeless, provides an offender with a personally assigned living space, and the offender is permitted to store belongings in the living space.

(6) "In the community" means residing outside of confinement or incarceration for a disqualifying offense.

(7) "Institution of higher education" means any public or private institution dedicated to postsecondary education, including any college, university, community college, trade, or professional school.

(8) "Kidnapping offense" means:

(a) The crimes of kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, and unlawful imprisonment, as defined in chapter 9A.40 RCW, where the victim is a minor and the offender is not the minor's parent;

(b) Any offense that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection;

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for: An offense for which the person would be required to register as a kidnapping offender if residing in the state of conviction; or, if not required to register in the state of conviction, an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection; and

(d) Any tribal conviction for an offense for which the person would be required to register as a kidnapping offender while residing in the reservation of conviction; or, if not required to register in the reservation of conviction, an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection.

(9) "Lacks a fixed residence" means the person does not have a living situation that meets the definition of a fixed residence and includes, but is not limited to, a shelter program designed to provide temporary living accommodations for the homeless, an outdoor sleeping location, or locations where the person does not have permission to stay.

(10) "Sex offense" means:

(a) Any offense defined as a sex offense by RCW 9.94A.030;

(b) Any violation under RCW 9A.44.096 (sexual misconduct with a minor in the second degree);

(c) Any violation under RCW 9A.40.100(1)(b)(ii) (trafficking);

(d) Any violation under RCW 9.68A.090 (communication with a minor for immoral purposes);

(e) A violation under RCW 9A.88.070 (promoting prostitution in the first degree) or RCW 9A.88.080 (promoting prostitution in the second degree) if the person has a prior conviction for one of these offenses;

(f) Any violation under RCW 9A.40.100(1)(a)(i)(A) (III) or (IV) or (a)(i)(B);

(g) Any violation under section 1 of this act;

(h) Any gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030 or this subsection;

((~~(h)~~)) (i) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense for which the person would be required to register as a sex offender while residing in the state of conviction; or, if not required to register in the state of conviction, an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense under this subsection;

((~~(i)~~)) (j) Any federal conviction classified as a sex offense under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 16911 (SORNA);

((~~(j)~~)) (k) Any military conviction for a sex offense. This includes sex offenses under the uniform code of military justice, as specified by the United States secretary of defense;

((~~(k)~~)) (l) Any conviction in a foreign country for a sex offense if it was obtained with sufficient safeguards for fundamental fairness and due process for the accused under guidelines or regulations established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 16912;

((~~(l)~~)) (m) Any tribal conviction for an offense for which the person would be required to register as a sex offender while residing in the reservation of conviction; or, if not required to register in the reservation of conviction, an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense under this subsection.

(11) "School" means a public or private school regulated under Title 28A RCW or chapter 72.40 RCW.

(12) "Student" means a person who is enrolled, on a full-time or part-time basis, in any school or institution of higher education.

**Sec.**  RCW 9A.44.140 and 2020 c 249 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The duty to register under RCW 9A.44.130 shall continue for the duration provided in this section.

(1) For a person convicted in this state of a class A felony, or a person convicted of any sex offense or kidnapping offense who has one or more prior convictions for a sex offense or kidnapping offense, the duty to register shall continue indefinitely.

(2) For a person convicted in this state of a class B felony who does not have one or more prior convictions for a sex offense or kidnapping offense, the duty to register shall end fifteen years after the last date of release from confinement, if any, (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to the conviction, or entry of the judgment and sentence, if the person has spent fifteen consecutive years in the community without being convicted of a disqualifying offense during that time period.

(3) For a person convicted in this state of a class C felony, a violation of RCW 9.68A.090 ((~~or~~)), 9A.44.096, or section 1 of this act, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a class C felony, and the person does not have one or more prior convictions for a sex offense or kidnapping offense, the duty to register shall end ten years after the last date of release from confinement, if any, (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to the conviction, or entry of the judgment and sentence, if the person has spent ten consecutive years in the community without being convicted of a disqualifying offense during that time period.

(4) Except as provided in RCW 9A.44.142, for a person required to register for a federal, tribal, or out-of-state conviction, the duty to register shall continue indefinitely.

(5) For a person who is or has been determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to chapter 71.09 RCW, the duty to register shall continue for the person's lifetime.

(6) Nothing in this section prevents a person from being relieved of the duty to register under RCW 9A.44.142, 9A.44.143, and 13.40.162.

(7) Nothing in RCW 9.94A.637 relating to discharge of an offender shall be construed as operating to relieve the offender of his or her duty to register pursuant to RCW 9A.44.130.

(8) For purposes of determining whether a person has been convicted of more than one sex offense, failure to register as a sex offender or kidnapping offender is not a sex or kidnapping offense.

(9) The provisions of this section and RCW 9A.44.141 through 9A.44.143 apply equally to a person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under chapter 10.77 RCW of a sex offense or kidnapping offense.

**Sec.**  RCW 10.64.025 and 2011 c 111 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A defendant who has been found guilty of a felony and is awaiting sentencing shall be detained unless the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant is not likely to flee or to pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if released. Any bail bond that was posted on behalf of a defendant shall, upon the defendant's conviction, be exonerated.

(2) A defendant who has been found guilty of one of the following offenses shall be detained pending sentencing: Rape in the first or second degree (RCW 9A.44.040 and 9A.44.050); rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree (RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, and 9A.44.079); child molestation in the first, second, or third degree (RCW 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, and 9A.44.089); sexual misconduct with a minor in the first or second degree (RCW 9A.44.093 and 9A.44.096); indecent liberties (RCW 9A.44.100); incest (RCW 9A.64.020); luring (RCW 9A.40.090); human trafficking in the first or second degree (RCW 9A.40.100); promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW 9.68A.101); any class A or B felony that is a sexually motivated offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; a felony violation of RCW 9.68A.090; a felony violation of section 1 of this act; or any offense that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit one of those offenses.

**Sec.**  RCW 43.43.754 and 2020 c 26 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A biological sample must be collected for purposes of DNA identification analysis from:

(a) Every adult or juvenile individual convicted of a felony, or any of the following crimes (or equivalent juvenile offenses):

(i) Assault in the fourth degree where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was pleaded and proven (RCW 9A.36.041, 9.94A.030);

(ii) Assault in the fourth degree with sexual motivation (RCW 9A.36.041, 9.94A.835);

(iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes (RCW 9.68A.090);

(iv) Custodial sexual misconduct in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.170);

(v) Failure to register (chapter 9A.44 RCW);

(vi) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020);

(vii) Patronizing a prostitute (RCW 9A.88.110);

(viii) Sexual misconduct with a minor in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.096);

(ix) Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110);

(x) Indecent exposure (RCW 9A.88.010);

(xi) Providing harmful material to a minor (section 1 of this act);

(xii) Violation of a sexual assault protection order granted under chapter 7.90 RCW; and

(b) Every adult or juvenile individual who is required to register under RCW 9A.44.130.

(2)(a) A municipal jurisdiction may also submit any biological sample to the laboratory services bureau of the Washington state patrol for purposes of DNA identification analysis when:

(i) The sample was collected from a defendant upon conviction for a municipal offense where the underlying ordinance does not adopt the relevant state statute by reference but the offense is otherwise equivalent to an offense in subsection (1)(a) of this section;

(ii) The equivalent offense in subsection (1)(a) of this section was an offense for which collection of a biological sample was required under this section at the time of the conviction; and

(iii) The sample was collected on or after June 12, 2008, and before January 1, 2020.

(b) When submitting a biological sample under this subsection, the municipal jurisdiction must include a signed affidavit from the municipal prosecuting authority of the jurisdiction in which the conviction occurred specifying the state crime to which the municipal offense is equivalent.

(3) Law enforcement may submit to the forensic laboratory services bureau of the Washington state patrol, for purposes of DNA identification analysis, any lawfully obtained biological sample within its control from a deceased offender who was previously convicted of an offense under subsection (1)(a) of this section, regardless of the date of conviction.

(4) If the Washington state patrol crime laboratory already has a DNA sample from an individual for a qualifying offense, a subsequent submission is not required to be submitted.

(5) Biological samples shall be collected in the following manner:

(a) For persons convicted of any offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section or adjudicated guilty of an equivalent juvenile offense, who do not serve a term of confinement in a department of corrections facility or a department of children, youth, and families facility, and are serving a term of confinement in a city or county jail facility, the city or county jail facility shall be responsible for obtaining the biological samples.

(b) The local police department or sheriff's office shall be responsible for obtaining the biological samples for:

(i) Persons convicted of any offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section or adjudicated guilty of an equivalent juvenile offense, who do not serve a term of confinement in a department of corrections facility, department of children, youth, and families facility, or a city or county jail facility; and

(ii) Persons who are required to register under RCW 9A.44.130.

(c) For persons convicted of any offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section or adjudicated guilty of an equivalent juvenile offense, who are serving or who are to serve a term of confinement in a department of corrections facility or a department of children, youth, and families facility, the facility holding the person shall be responsible for obtaining the biological samples as part of the intake process. If the facility did not collect the biological sample during the intake process, then the facility shall collect the biological sample as soon as is practicable. For those persons incarcerated before June 12, 2008, who have not yet had a biological sample collected, priority shall be given to those persons who will be released the soonest.

(d) For persons convicted of any offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section or adjudicated guilty of an equivalent juvenile offense, who will not serve a term of confinement, the court shall: Order the person to report to the local police department or sheriff's office as provided under subsection (5)(b)(i) of this section within a reasonable period of time established by the court in order to provide a biological sample; or if the local police department or sheriff's office has a protocol for collecting the biological sample in the courtroom, order the person to immediately provide the biological sample to the local police department or sheriff's office before leaving the presence of the court. The court must further inform the person that refusal to provide a biological sample is a gross misdemeanor under this section.

(6) Any biological sample taken pursuant to RCW 43.43.752 through 43.43.758 may be retained by the forensic laboratory services bureau, and shall be used solely for the purpose of providing DNA or other tests for identification analysis and prosecution of a criminal offense or for the identification of human remains or missing persons. Nothing in this section prohibits the submission of results derived from the biological samples to the federal bureau of investigation combined DNA index system.

(7) The forensic laboratory services bureau of the Washington state patrol is responsible for testing performed on all biological samples that are collected under this section, to the extent allowed by funding available for this purpose. Known duplicate samples may be excluded from testing unless testing is deemed necessary or advisable by the director.

(8) This section applies to:

(a) All adults and juveniles to whom this section applied prior to June 12, 2008;

(b) All adults and juveniles to whom this section did not apply prior to June 12, 2008, who:

(i) Are convicted on or after June 12, 2008, of an offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section on the date of conviction; or

(ii) Were convicted prior to June 12, 2008, of an offense listed in subsection (1)(a) of this section and are still incarcerated on or after June 12, 2008;

(c) All adults and juveniles who are required to register under RCW 9A.44.130 on or after June 12, 2008, whether convicted before, on, or after June 12, 2008; and

(d) All samples submitted under subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(9) This section creates no rights in a third person. No cause of action may be brought based upon the noncollection or nonanalysis or the delayed collection or analysis of a biological sample authorized to be taken under RCW 43.43.752 through 43.43.758.

(10) The detention, arrest, or conviction of a person based upon a database match or database information is not invalidated if it is determined that the sample was obtained or placed in the database by mistake, or if the conviction or juvenile adjudication that resulted in the collection of the biological sample was subsequently vacated or otherwise altered in any future proceeding including but not limited to posttrial or postfact-finding motions, appeals, or collateral attacks. No cause of action may be brought against the state based upon the analysis of a biological sample authorized to be taken pursuant to a municipal ordinance if the conviction or adjudication that resulted in the collection of the biological sample was subsequently vacated or otherwise altered in any future proceeding including, but not limited to, posttrial or postfact-finding motions, appeals, or collateral attacks.

(11) A person commits the crime of refusal to provide DNA if the person willfully refuses to comply with a legal request for a DNA sample as required under this section. The refusal to provide DNA is a gross misdemeanor.

**Sec.**  RCW 43.43.830 and 2019 c 271 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout ((~~RCW 43.43.830~~)) this section and RCW 43.43.832 through 43.43.845.

(1) "Agency" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or facility which receives, provides services to, houses or otherwise cares for vulnerable adults, juveniles, or children, or which provides child day care, early learning, or early childhood education services.

(2) "Applicant" means:

(a) Any prospective employee who will or may have unsupervised access to children under sixteen years of age or developmentally disabled persons or vulnerable adults during the course of his or her employment or involvement with the business or organization;

(b) Any prospective volunteer who will have regularly scheduled unsupervised access to children under sixteen years of age, developmentally disabled persons, or vulnerable adults during the course of his or her employment or involvement with the business or organization under circumstances where such access will or may involve groups of (i) five or fewer children under twelve years of age, (ii) three or fewer children between twelve and sixteen years of age, (iii) developmentally disabled persons, or (iv) vulnerable adults;

(c) Any prospective adoptive parent, as defined in RCW 26.33.020; or

(d) Any prospective custodian in a nonparental custody proceeding under chapter 26.10 RCW.

(3) "Business or organization" means a person, business, or organization licensed in this state, any agency of the state, or other governmental entity, that educates, trains, treats, supervises, houses, or provides recreation to developmentally disabled persons, vulnerable adults, or children under sixteen years of age, or that provides child day care, early learning, or early learning childhood education services, including but not limited to public housing authorities, school districts, and educational service districts.

(4) "Civil adjudication proceeding" is a judicial or administrative adjudicative proceeding that results in a finding of, or upholds an agency finding of, domestic violence, abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, abandonment, violation of a professional licensing standard regarding a child or vulnerable adult, or exploitation or financial exploitation of a child or vulnerable adult under any provision of law, including but not limited to chapter 13.34, 26.44, or 74.34 RCW, or rules adopted under chapters 18.51 and 74.42 RCW. "Civil adjudication proceeding" also includes judicial or administrative findings that become final due to the failure of the alleged perpetrator to timely exercise a legal right to administratively challenge such findings.

(5) "Client" or "resident" means a child, person with developmental disabilities, or vulnerable adult applying for housing assistance from a business or organization.

(6) "Conviction record" means "conviction record" information as defined in RCW 10.97.030 and 10.97.050 relating to a crime committed by either an adult or a juvenile. It does not include a conviction for an offense that has been the subject of an expungement, pardon, annulment, certificate of rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted, or a conviction that has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence. It does include convictions for offenses for which the defendant received a deferred or suspended sentence, unless the record has been expunged according to law.

(7) "Crime against children or other persons" means a conviction of any of the following offenses: Aggravated murder; first or second degree murder; first or second degree kidnapping; first, second, or third degree assault; fourth degree assault (if a violation of RCW 9A.36.041(3)); first, second, or third degree assault of a child; first, second, or third degree rape; first, second, or third degree rape of a child; first or second degree robbery; first degree arson; first degree burglary; first or second degree manslaughter; first or second degree extortion; indecent liberties; incest; vehicular homicide; first degree promoting prostitution; communication with a minor; providing harmful material to a minor; unlawful imprisonment; simple assault; sexual exploitation of minors; first or second degree criminal mistreatment; endangerment with a controlled substance; child abuse or neglect as defined in RCW 26.44.020; first or second degree custodial interference; first or second degree custodial sexual misconduct; hate crime; first, second, or third degree child molestation; first or second degree sexual misconduct with a minor; commercial sexual abuse of a minor; child abandonment; promoting pornography; selling or distributing erotic material to a minor; custodial assault; violation of child abuse restraining order; child buying or selling; prostitution; felony indecent exposure; criminal abandonment; or any of these crimes as they may be renamed in the future.

(8) "Crimes relating to drugs" means a conviction of a crime to manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance.

(9) "Crimes relating to financial exploitation" means a conviction for first, second, or third degree extortion; first, second, or third degree theft; first or second degree robbery; forgery; or any of these crimes as they may be renamed in the future.

(10) "Financial exploitation" means "financial exploitation" as defined in RCW 74.34.020.

(11) "Health care facility" means a nursing home licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW, an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 18.20 RCW, or an adult family home licensed under chapter 70.128 RCW.

(12) "Peer counselor" means a nonprofessional person who has equal standing with another person, providing advice on a topic about which the nonprofessional person is more experienced or knowledgeable, and who is a counselor for a peer counseling program that contracts with or is otherwise approved by the department, another state or local agency, or the court.

(13) "Unsupervised" means not in the presence of:

(a) Another employee or volunteer from the same business or organization as the applicant; or

(b) Any relative or guardian of any of the children or developmentally disabled persons or vulnerable adults to which the applicant has access during the course of his or her employment or involvement with the business or organization.

With regard to peer counselors, "unsupervised" does not include incidental contact with children under age sixteen at the location at which the peer counseling is taking place. "Incidental contact" means minor or casual contact with a child in an area accessible to and within visual or auditory range of others. It could include passing a child while walking down a hallway but would not include being alone with a child for any period of time in a closed room or office.

(14) "Vulnerable adult" means "vulnerable adult" as defined in chapter 74.34 RCW, except that for the purposes of requesting and receiving background checks pursuant to RCW 43.43.832, it shall also include adults of any age who lack the functional, mental, or physical ability to care for themselves.

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