

ORDINANCE NO. 1987

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF REDMOND, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING RCW 7.80.120, MONETARY PENALTIES-RESTITUTION, AND RCW 70.155.080, PURCHASING OR OBTAINING TOBACCO BY PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN-CIVIL INFRACTION, AMENDING REDMOND MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 9.10.010, CONDUCT PROHIBITED, AND REDMOND MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 9.01.010, GENERAL PROVISIONS, CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Redmond City Council finds that this ordinance is in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, NOW, THEREFORE,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REDMOND, WASHINGTON, HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Adopt state statutes. The following statutes of the state of Washington, including any future amendments and additions thereto, and repeals thereof are adopted by reference:

RCW 7.80.120 Monetary Penalties - Restitution

RCW 70.155.080 Purchasing or obtaining tobacco by persons under the age of eighteen - Civil infraction

Section 2. Amend. Redmond Municipal Code section 9.01.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

RMC 9.01.010 Conduct prohibited. The following statutes of the state of Washington, including any future amendments and additions thereto, and repeals thereof are adopted by reference:

RCW 7.80.120 Monetary Penalties-Restitution

RCW 9.01.055 Citizen immunity of aiding officer

RCW 9.01.110 Omission, when not punishable

RCW 9.01.130 Sending letter, when complete

	RCW 9A.04.020	Purposes – principles of construction
	RCW 9A.04.040	Classes of crime
children)	RCW 9A.04.050	People capable of committing crimes (capability of
	RCW 9A.04.060	Common law to supplement statutes
	RCW 9A.04.070	Who amenable to criminal statutes
	RCW 9A.04.090	Application of general provisions of the code
	RCW 9A.04.100	Proof beyond a reasonable doubt
	RCW 9A.04.110	Definitions

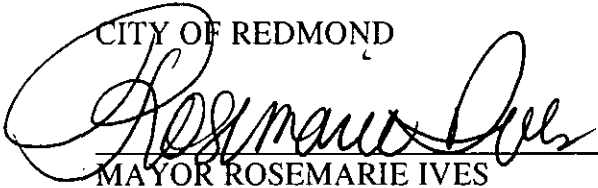
Section 3. Amend. Redmond Municipal Code section 9.10.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

RMC 9.10.010 Conduct prohibited. The following statutes of the state of Washington, including any future amendments and additions thereto, and repeals thereof are adopted by reference:

	RCW 9.68A.011	Definitions
sexually explicit conduct	RCW 9.68A.070	Possession of depictions of minor engaged in
sexually explicit conduct	RCW 9.68A.080	Processors of depictions of minor engaged in
purposes	RCW 9.68A.090	Communicating with a minor for immoral
	RCW 9.68A.110(2)(3)(5)	Certain defenses barred, permitted
	RCW 9.68A.120	Seizure and forfeiture of property
	RCW 9.68A.130	Recovery of costs of suit by minor
	RCW 9.68A.140	Definitions
	RCW 9.68A.150	Minor access to erotic materials
	RCW 9.68A.160	Penalty
	RCW 9.91.060	Leaving children unattended in parked automobile
	RCW 13.32A.080	Unlawful harboring of a minor
<u>the age of eighteen – Civil infraction</u>	<u>RCW 70.155.080</u>	<u>Purchasing or obtaining tobacco by persons under</u>

Section 4. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity of constitutionality of any other sections, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance.


Section 5. Effective Date. This ordinance, being an exercise of a power specifically delegated to the city legislative body, is not subject to referendum, and shall take effect five (5) days after passage and publication of an approved summary thereof consisting of the title.

CITY OF REDMOND

MAYOR ROSEMARIE IVES

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:


CITY CLERK, BONNIE MATTSON

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY:

By: 

FILED WITH THE CITY-CLERK:	June 30, 1998
PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL	July 7, 1998
SIGNED BY THE MAYOR:	July 7, 1998
PUBLISHED:	July 11, 1998
EFFECTIVE DATE:	July 16, 1998
ORDINANCE NO.	1987

RCW 70.155.080 as amended by Laws of 1998, Chapter 133, Section 2

- (1) A person under the age of eighteen who purchases or attempts to purchase, possesses, or obtains or attempts to obtain cigarettes or tobacco products commits a class 3 civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW and is subject to a fine as set out in chapter 7.80 RCW or participation in up to four hours of community service, or both. The court may also require participation in a smoking cessation program. This provision does not apply if a person under the age of eighteen, with parental authorization, is participating in a controlled purchase as part of a liquor control board, law enforcement, or local health department activity.

- (2) Municipal and district courts within the state have jurisdiction for enforcement of this section.

RCW 7.80.120 Monetary penalties--Restitution.

- (1) A person found to have committed a civil infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty.
 - (a) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 1 civil infraction shall be two hundred fifty dollars, not including statutory assessments, except for an infraction of state law involving tobacco products as specified in RCW 70.93.060(4), in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is five hundred dollars;
 - (b) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 2 civil infraction shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars, not including statutory assessments;
 - (c) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 3 civil infraction shall be fifty dollars, not including statutory assessments; and
 - (d) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 4 civil infraction shall be twenty-five dollars, not including statutory assessments.
- (2) The supreme court shall prescribe by rule the conditions under which local courts may exercise discretion in assessing fines for civil infractions.
 - (3) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment, the court may proceed to collect the penalty in the same manner as other civil judgments and may notify the prosecuting authority of the failure to pay.
 - (4) The court may also order a person found to have committed a civil infraction to make restitution.

[1997 c 159 § 2; 1987 c 456 § 20.]

Title 9

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

(See also Washington Criminal Code, Title 9A RCW)

Chapters

- 9.01 General provisions.
- 9.02 Abortion.
- 9.03 Abandoned refrigeration equipment.
- 9.04 Advertising, crimes relating to.
- 9.05 Anarchy and sabotage.
- 9.08 Animals, crimes relating to.
- 9.12 Barratry.
- 9.16 Brands and marks, crimes relating to.
- 9.18 Bidding offenses.
- 9.24 Corporations, crimes relating to.
- 9.26A Telecommunications crime.
- 9.27 Interference with court.
- 9.31 Escaped prisoner recaptured.
- 9.38 False representations.
- 9.40 Fire, crimes relating to.
- 9.41 Firearms and dangerous weapons.
- 9.44 Petition misconduct.
- 9.45 Frauds and swindles.
- 9.46 Gambling—1973 act.
- 9.47 Gambling.
- 9.47A Inhaling toxic fumes.
- 9.51 Juries, crimes relating to.
- 9.54 Stolen property restoration.
- 9.55 Legislature, crimes relating to.
- 9.58 Libel and slander.
- 9.61 Malicious mischief—Injury to property.
- 9.62 Malicious prosecution—Abuse of process.
- 9.66 Nuisance.
- 9.68 Obscenity and pornography.
- 9.68A Sexual exploitation of children.
- 9.69 Duty of witnesses.
- 9.72 Perjury.
- 9.73 Privacy, violating right of.
- 9.81 Subversive activities.
- 9.82 Treason.
- 9.86 United States and state flags, crimes relating to.
- 9.91 Miscellaneous crimes.
- 9.92 Punishment.
- 9.94 Prisoners—Correctional institutions.
- 9.94A Sentencing reform act of 1981.
- 9.95 Indeterminate sentences.
- 9.96 Restoration of civil rights.
- 9.96A Restoration of employment rights.
- 9.98 Prisoners—Untried indictments, informations, complaints.
- 9.100 Agreement on detainers.

Civil disorder, proclamation of state of emergency, governor's powers, penalties: RCW 43.06.200 through 43.06.270.

Criminal justice training commission—Education and training boards: Chapter 43.101 RCW.

Explosives: Chapter 70.74 RCW.

For list of miscellaneous crimes see list following chapter 9.91 RCW digest.

Health care false claim act: Chapter 48.80 RCW.

Limitation of actions: RCW 9A.04.080.

Threats against governor or family: RCW 9A.36.090.

Victims of crimes, compensation: Chapter 7.68 RCW.

Washington Criminal Code: Title 9A RCW.

Chapter 9.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

9.01.055 Citizen immunity if aiding officer, scope—When.

9.01.110 Omission, when not punishable.

9.01.120 Civil remedies preserved.

9.01.130 Sending letter, when complete.

9.01.160 Application to existing civil rights.

Conviction of lesser crime: RCW 10.61.010.

Employment of prisoners by county sheriff: RCW 36.28.100.

Forfeiture or impeachment rights preserved: RCW 42.04.040.

Former acquittal or conviction: Chapter 10.43 RCW.

Indians, jurisdiction in criminal and civil causes: Chapter 37.12 RCW.

Intent to defraud, proof: RCW 10.58.040.

Juvenile offenders, commitment: Chapters 13.04, 13.34 RCW.

Neglect of duty by public officer: RCW 42.20.100.

Presumption of innocence: RCW 10.58.020.

Prosecuting attorneys, duties in general: Chapter 36.27 RCW.

Self-incrimination: RCW 10.52.090.

9.01.055 Citizen immunity if aiding officer, scope—
When. Private citizens aiding a police officer, or other officers of the law in the performance of their duties as police officers or officers of the law, shall have the same civil and criminal immunity as such officer, as a result of any act or commission for aiding or attempting to aid a police officer or other officer of the law, when such officer is in imminent danger of loss of life or grave bodily injury or when such officer requests such assistance and when such action was taken under emergency conditions and in good faith. [1969 c 37 § 1.]

Persons rendering emergency care or transportation—Immunity from liability: RCW 4.24.300.

9.01.110 Omission, when not punishable. No person shall be punished for an omission to perform an act when such act has been performed by another acting in his behalf, and competent to perform it. [1909 c 249 § 23; RRS § 2275.]

9.01.120 Civil remedies preserved. The omission to specify or affirm in this act any liability to any damages, penalty, forfeiture or other remedy, imposed by law, and allowed to be recovered or enforced in any civil action or

proceeding, for any act or omission declared punishable herein, shall not affect any right to recover or enforce the same. [1909 c 249 § 44; RRS § 2296.]

Effect—1909 c 249: "The repeal or abrogation by this act of any existing law shall not revive any former law heretofore repealed, nor affect any right already existing or accrued or any action or proceeding already taken, except as in this act provided; nor does it repeal any private statute or statute affecting civil rights or liabilities not expressly repealed." [1909 c 249 § 50.] "this act" (chapter 249, Laws of 1909) has been codified as follows: RCW 9.01.010-9.01.050, 9.01.060, 9.01.070, 9.01.090-9.01.114, 9.01.120, 9.01.130, 9.01.150-9.01.190, 9.02.010-9.02.050, 9.04.020, 9.04.030, 9.05.010-9.05.050, 9.05.150, 9.05.160, 9.08.010-9.08.040, 9.09.010-9.09.060, 9.11.010-9.11.050, 9.12.010-9.12.020, 9.15.010, 9.15.020, 9.16.010-9.16.070, 9.16.100-9.16.150, 9.18.010-9.18.110, 9.19.010-9.19.050, 9.22.010-9.22.030, 9.23.010, 9.24.010-9.24.050, 9.26.010, 9.26.020, 9.27.010-9.27.100, 9.30.010-9.30.050, 9.31.010-9.31.090, 9.33.010-9.33.060, 9.34.010, 9.34.020, 9.37.010-9.37.040, 9.38.010-9.38.030, 9.38.050, 9.40.010-9.40.040, 9.41.180, 9.41.230-9.41.260, 9.44.010-9.44.080, 9.45.010-9.45.060, 9.45.070-9.45.120, 9.45.150-9.45.170, 9.47.080-9.47.100, 9.47.120, 9.47.130, 9.48.010-9.48.170, 9.51.010-9.51.060, 9.52.030, 9.52.040, 9.54.010, 9.54.060-9.54.110, 9.54.120, 9.54.130, 9.55.010, 9.55.020, 9.58.010-9.58.090, 9.58.110, 9.58.120, 9.59.010-9.59.050, 9.61.010-9.61.070, 9.62.010, 9.62.020, 9.65.010-9.65.030, 9.66.010-9.66.050, 9.68.010, 9.68.020, 9.68.030, 9.69.010-9.69.090, 9.72.010-9.72.110, 9.73.010, 9.73.020, 9.75.010, 9.75.020, 9.76.020-9.76.050, 9.79.010-9.79.120, 9.80.010-9.80.050, 9.82.010-9.82.030, 9.83.010, 9.83.060, 9.86.020, 9.86.030, 9.87.010, 9.91.010, 9.91.070-9.91.090, 9.92.010-9.92.060, 9.92.080-9.92.120, 10.01.060, 10.01.110, 10.19.010, 10.37.020, 10.43.010, 10.43.030-10.43.050, 10.46.010, 10.46.050, 10.46.090, 10.52.030, 10.52.060, 10.52.090, 10.58.020, 10.58.040, 10.61.010, 19.60.010-19.60.060, 22.32.010-22.32.050, 26.04.240, 26.28.060, 26.28.070, 36.28.100, 40.16.010-40.16.030, 42.04.040, 42.20.010-42.20.100, 49.44.020-49.44.080, 59.12.230, 66.44.230-66.44.250, 68.08.100, 68.08.110, 68.08.140, 68.24.190, 69.40.030-69.40.050, 70.54.010, 70.54.020, 70.54.050, 70.54.070, 70.54.080, 70.74.270-70.74.300, 71.08.010, 71.08.020, 76.04.220, 81.40.100, 81.48.010, 81.48.020, 81.48.060, 81.56.150, 81.56.160, 81.60.070, 88.08.020, 88.08.030, 88.08.050, 88.08.060.

9.01.130 Sending letter, when complete. Whenever any statute makes the sending of a letter criminal, the offense shall be deemed complete from the time it is deposited in any post office or other place, or delivered to any person, with intent that it shall be forwarded; and the sender may be proceeded against in the county wherein it was so deposited or delivered, or in which it was received by the person to whom it was addressed. [1909 c 249 § 22; RRS § 2274.]

9.01.160 Application to existing civil rights. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to affect any civil right or remedy existing at the time when it shall take effect, by virtue of the common law or of the provision of any statute. [1909 c 249 § 43; RRS § 2295.]

Reviser's note: For "this act," see note following RCW 9.01.120.

Chapter 9.02 ABORTION

Sections	
9.02.005	Transfer of duties to the department of health.
9.02.050	Concealing birth.
9.02.100	Reproductive privacy—Public policy.
9.02.110	Right to have and provide.
9.02.120	Unauthorized abortions—Penalty.
9.02.130	Defenses to prosecution.
9.02.140	State regulation.
9.02.150	Refusing to perform.

9.02.160	State-provided benefits.
9.02.170	Definitions.
9.02.900	Construction—1992 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 120).
9.02.901	Severability—1992 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 120).
9.02.902	Short title—1992 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 120).

Advertising or selling means of abortion: RCW 9.68.030.

Health care facilities, interference with: Chapter 9A.50 RCW.

Right to medical treatment of infant born alive in the course of an abortion procedure: RCW 18.71.240.

9.02.005 Transfer of duties to the department of health. The powers and duties of the state board of health under this chapter shall be performed by the department of health. [1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 202; 1985 c 213 § 3.]

Effective date—Severability—1989 1st ex.s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

Savings—Effective date—1985 c 213: See notes following RCW 43.20.050.

9.02.050 Concealing birth. Every person who shall endeavor to conceal the birth of a child by any disposition of its dead body, whether the child died before or after its birth, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1909 c 249 § 200; RRS § 2452.]

9.02.100 Reproductive privacy—Public policy. The sovereign people hereby declare that every individual possesses a fundamental right of privacy with respect to personal reproductive decisions.

Accordingly, it is the public policy of the state of Washington that:

(1) Every individual has the fundamental right to choose or refuse birth control;

(2) Every woman has the fundamental right to choose or refuse to have an abortion, except as specifically limited by RCW 9.02.100 through 9.02.170 and 9.02.900 through 9.02.902;

(3) Except as specifically permitted by RCW 9.02.100 through 9.02.170 and 9.02.900 through 9.02.902, the state shall not deny or interfere with a woman's fundamental right to choose or refuse to have an abortion; and

(4) The state shall not discriminate against the exercise of these rights in the regulation or provision of benefits, facilities, services, or information. [1992 c 1 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 120, approved November 5, 1991).]

9.02.110 Right to have and provide. The state may not deny or interfere with a woman's right to choose to have an abortion prior to viability of the fetus, or to protect her life or health.

A physician may terminate and a health care provider may assist a physician in terminating a pregnancy as permitted by this section. [1992 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 120, approved November 5, 1991).]

9.02.120 Unauthorized abortions—Penalty. Unless authorized by RCW 9.02.110, any person who performs an abortion on another person shall be guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1992 c 1 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 120, approved November 5, 1991).]

Title 9A

WASHINGTON CRIMINAL CODE

(See also Crimes and Punishments, Title 9 RCW)

Chapters

- 9A.04 Preliminary article.
- 9A.08 Principles of liability.
- 9A.12 Insanity.
- 9A.16 Defenses.
- 9A.20 Classification of crimes.
- 9A.28 Anticipatory offenses.
- 9A.32 Homicide.
- 9A.36 Assault—Physical harm.
- 9A.40 Kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, and custodial interference.
- 9A.42 Criminal mistreatment.
- 9A.44 Sex offenses.
- 9A.46 Harassment.
- 9A.48 Arson, reckless burning, and malicious mischief.
- 9A.50 Interference with health care facilities or providers.
- 9A.52 Burglary and trespass.
- 9A.56 Theft and robbery.
- 9A.60 Fraud.
- 9A.61 Defrauding a public utility.
- 9A.64 Family offenses.
- 9A.68 Bribery and corrupt influence.
- 9A.72 Perjury and interference with official proceedings.
- 9A.76 Obstructing governmental operation.
- 9A.80 Abuse of office.
- 9A.82 Criminal profiteering act.
- 9A.83 Money laundering.
- 9A.84 Public disturbance.
- 9A.88 Indecent exposure—Prostitution.
- 9A.98 Laws repealed.

Crimes and punishments: Title 9 RCW.

Explosives: Chapter 70.74 RCW.

Harassment: Chapter 10.14 RCW.

Chapter 9A.04 PRELIMINARY ARTICLE

Sections

- 9A.04.010 Title, effective date, application, severability, captions.
- 9A.04.020 Purposes—Principles of construction.
- 9A.04.030 State criminal jurisdiction.
- 9A.04.040 Classes of crimes.
- 9A.04.050 People capable of committing crimes—Capability of children.
- 9A.04.060 Common law to supplement statute.
- 9A.04.070 Who amenable to criminal statutes.
- 9A.04.080 Limitation of actions.
- 9A.04.090 Application of general provisions of the code.
- 9A.04.100 Proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 9A.04.110 Definitions.

9A.04.010 Title, effective date, application, severability, captions. (1) This title shall be known and may be cited as the Washington Criminal Code and shall become effective on July 1, 1976.

(2) The provisions of this title shall apply to any offense committed on or after July 1, 1976, which is defined in this title or the general statutes, unless otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires, and shall also apply to any defense to prosecution for such an offense.

(3) The provisions of this title do not apply to or govern the construction of and punishment for any offense committed prior to July 1, 1976, or to the construction and application of any defense to a prosecution for such an offense. Such an offense must be construed and punished according to the provisions of law existing at the time of the commission thereof in the same manner as if this title had not been enacted.

(4) If any provision of this title, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected, and to this end the provisions of this title are declared to be severable.

(5) Chapter, section, and subsection captions are for organizational purposes only and shall not be construed as part of this title. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.010.]

Legislative direction for codification—1975 1st ex.s. c 260: "The provisions of this act shall constitute a new Title in the Revised Code of Washington to be designated as Title 9A RCW." [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.92.900.]

9A.04.020 Purposes—Principles of construction. (1) The general purposes of the provisions governing the definition of offenses are:

(a) To forbid and prevent conduct that inflicts or threatens substantial harm to individual or public interests;

(b) To safeguard conduct that is without culpability from condemnation as criminal;

(c) To give fair warning of the nature of the conduct declared to constitute an offense;

(d) To differentiate on reasonable grounds between serious and minor offenses, and to prescribe proportionate penalties for each.

(2) The provisions of this title shall be construed according to the fair import of their terms but when the language is susceptible of differing constructions it shall be interpreted to further the general purposes stated in this title. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.020.]

9A.04.030 State criminal jurisdiction. The following persons are liable to punishment:

(1) A person who commits in the state any crime, in whole or in part.

(2) A person who commits out of the state any act which, if committed within it, would be theft and is afterward found in the state with any of the stolen property.

(3) A person who being out of the state, counsels, causes, procures, aids, or abets another to commit a crime in this state.

(4) A person who, being out of the state, abducts or kidnaps by force or fraud, any person, contrary to the laws of the place where the act is committed, and brings, sends, or conveys such person into this state.

(5) A person who commits an act without the state which affects persons or property within the state, which, if committed within the state, would be a crime.

(6) A person who, being out of the state, makes a statement, declaration, verification, or certificate under RCW 9A.72.085 which, if made within the state, would be perjury. [1981 c 187 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.030.]

9A.04.040 Classes of crimes. (1) An offense defined by this title or by any other statute of this state, for which a sentence of imprisonment is authorized, constitutes a crime. Crimes are classified as felonies, gross misdemeanors, or misdemeanors.

(2) A crime is a felony if it is so designated in this title or by any other statute of this state or if persons convicted thereof may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term in excess of one year. A crime is a misdemeanor if it is so designated in this title or by any other statute of this state or if persons convicted thereof may be sentenced to imprisonment for no more than ninety days. Every other crime is a gross misdemeanor. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.040.]

9A.04.050 People capable of committing crimes—Capability of children. Children under the age of eight years are incapable of committing crime. Children of eight and under twelve years of age are presumed to be incapable of committing crime, but this presumption may be removed by proof that they have sufficient capacity to understand the act or neglect, and to know that it was wrong. Whenever in legal proceedings it becomes necessary to determine the age of a child, he may be produced for inspection, to enable the court or jury to determine the age thereby; and the court may also direct his examination by one or more physicians, whose opinion shall be competent evidence upon the question of his age. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.050.]

9A.04.060 Common law to supplement statute. The provisions of the common law relating to the commission of crime and the punishment thereof, insofar as not inconsistent with the Constitution and statutes of this state, shall supplement all penal statutes of this state and all persons offending against the same shall be tried in the courts of this state having jurisdiction of the offense. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.060.]

9A.04.070 Who amenable to criminal statutes. Every person, regardless of whether or not he is an inhabitant of this state, may be tried and punished under the laws of this state for an offense committed by him therein, except when such offense is cognizable exclusively in the courts of the United States. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.070.]

9A.04.080 Limitation of actions. (1) Prosecutions for criminal offenses shall not be commenced after the periods prescribed in this section.

(a) The following offenses may be prosecuted at any time after their commission:

- (i) Murder;
- (ii) Homicide by abuse;
- (iii) Arson if a death results.

(b) The following offenses shall not be prosecuted more than ten years after their commission:

(i) Any felony committed by a public officer if the commission is in connection with the duties of his or her office or constitutes a breach of his or her public duty or a violation of the oath of office;

(ii) Arson if no death results; or

(iii) Violations of RCW 9A.44.040 or 9A.44.050 if the rape is reported to a law enforcement agency within one year of its commission; except that if the victim is under fourteen years of age when the rape is committed and the rape is reported to a law enforcement agency within one year of its commission, the violation may be prosecuted up to three years after the victim's eighteenth birthday or up to ten years after the rape's commission, whichever is later. If a violation of RCW 9A.44.040 or 9A.44.050 is not reported within one year, the rape may not be prosecuted: (A) More than three years after its commission if the violation was committed against a victim fourteen years of age or older; or (B) more than three years after the victim's eighteenth birthday or more than seven years after the rape's commission, whichever is later, if the violation was committed against a victim under fourteen years of age.

(c) Violations of the following statutes shall not be prosecuted more than three years after the victim's eighteenth birthday or more than seven years after their commission, whichever is later: RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, *9A.44.070, 9A.44.080, 9A.44.100(1)(b), or 9A.64.020.

(d) The following offenses shall not be prosecuted more than six years after their commission: Violations of RCW 9A.82.060 or 9A.82.080.

(e) The following offenses shall not be prosecuted more than five years after their commission: Any class C felony under chapter 74.09, 82.36, or 82.38 RCW.

(f) Bigamy shall not be prosecuted more than three years after the time specified in RCW 9A.64.010.

(g) No other felony may be prosecuted more than three years after its commission.

(h) No gross misdemeanor may be prosecuted more than two years after its commission.

(i) No misdemeanor may be prosecuted more than one year after its commission.

(2) The periods of limitation prescribed in subsection (1) of this section do not run during any time when the person charged is not usually and publicly resident within this state.

(3) If, before the end of a period of limitation prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, an indictment has been found or a complaint or an information has been filed, and the indictment, complaint, or information is set aside, then the period of limitation is extended by a period equal to the length of time from the finding or filing to the setting aside. [1995 c 287 § 5; 1995 c 17 § 1; 1993 c 214 § 1; 1989 c 317 § 3; 1988 c 145 § 14. Prior: 1986 c 257 § 13; 1986 c 85

§ 1; prior: 1985 c 455 § 19; 1985 c 186 § 1; 1984 c 270 § 18; 1982 c 129 § 1; 1981 c 203 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.080.]

Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 9A.44.070 and 9A.44.080 were repealed by 1988 c 145 § 24.

(2) This section was amended by 1995 c 17 § 1 and by 1995 c 287 § 5, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Intent—1989 c 317: See note following RCW 4.16.340.

Effective date—Savings—Application—1988 c 145: See notes following RCW 9A.44.010.

Severability—1986 c 257: See note following RCW 9A.56.010.

Effective date—Severability—1985 c 455: See RCW 9A.82.902 and 9A.82.904.

Severability—Effective date—1984 c 270: See RCW 9A.82.900 and 9A.82.901.

Severability—1982 c 129: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 c 129 § 11.]

9A.04.090 Application of general provisions of the code. The provisions of chapters 9A.04 through 9A.28 RCW of this title are applicable to offenses defined by this title or another statute, unless this title or such other statute specifically provides otherwise. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.090.]

9A.04.100 Proof beyond a reasonable doubt. (1) Every person charged with the commission of a crime is presumed innocent unless proved guilty. No person may be convicted of a crime unless each element of such crime is proved by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

(2) When a crime has been proven against a person, and there exists a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees he is guilty, he shall be convicted only of the lowest degree. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.100.]

9A.04.110 Definitions. In this title unless a different meaning plainly is required:

(1) "Acted" includes, where relevant, omitted to act;

(2) "Actor" includes, where relevant, a person failing to act;

(3) "Benefit" is any gain or advantage to the beneficiary, including any gain or advantage to a third person pursuant to the desire or consent of the beneficiary;

(4)(a) "Bodily injury," "physical injury," or "bodily harm" means physical pain or injury, illness, or an impairment of physical condition;

(b) "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily part;

(c) "Great bodily harm" means bodily injury which creates a probability of death, or which causes significant serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a significant permanent loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ;

(5) "Building", in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes any dwelling, fenced area, vehicle, railway car, cargo container, or any other structure used for lodging of

persons or for carrying on business therein, or for the use, sale or deposit of goods; each unit of a building consisting of two or more units separately secured or occupied is a separate building;

(6) "Deadly weapon" means any explosive or loaded or unloaded firearm, and shall include any other weapon, device, instrument, article, or substance, including a "vehicle" as defined in this section, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or substantial bodily harm;

(7) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, though movable or temporary, or a portion thereof, which is used or ordinarily used by a person for lodging;

(8) "Government" includes any branch, subdivision, or agency of the government of this state and any county, city, district, or other local governmental unit;

(9) "Governmental function" includes any activity which a public servant is legally authorized or permitted to undertake on behalf of a government;

(10) "Indicted" and "indictment" include "informed against" and "information", and "informed against" and "information" include "indicted" and "indictment";

(11) "Judge" includes every judicial officer authorized alone or with others, to hold or preside over a court;

(12) "Malice" and "maliciously" shall import an evil intent, wish, or design to vex, annoy, or injure another person. Malice may be inferred from an act done in wilful disregard of the rights of another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an act or omission of duty betraying a wilful disregard of social duty;

(13) "Officer" and "public officer" means a person holding office under a city, county, or state government, or the federal government who performs a public function and in so doing is vested with the exercise of some sovereign power of government, and includes all assistants, deputies, clerks, and employees of any public officer and all persons lawfully exercising or assuming to exercise any of the powers or functions of a public officer;

(14) "Omission" means a failure to act;

(15) "Peace officer" means a duly appointed city, county, or state law enforcement officer;

(16) "Pecuniary benefit" means any gain or advantage in the form of money, property, commercial interest, or anything else the primary significance of which is economic gain;

(17) "Person", "he", and "actor" include any natural person and, where relevant, a corporation, joint stock association, or an unincorporated association;

(18) "Place of work" includes but is not limited to all the lands and other real property of a farm or ranch in the case of an actor who owns, operates, or is employed to work on such a farm or ranch;

(19) "Prison" means any place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest, including but not limited to any state correctional institution or any county or city jail;

(20) "Prisoner" includes any person held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest;

(21) "Property" means anything of value, whether tangible or intangible, real or personal;

(22) "Public servant" means any person other than a witness who presently occupies the position of or has been elected, appointed, or designated to become any officer or employee of government, including a legislator, judge, judicial officer, juror, and any person participating as an advisor, consultant, or otherwise in performing a governmental function;

(23) "Signature" includes any memorandum, mark, or sign made with intent to authenticate any instrument or writing, or the subscription of any person thereto;

(24) "Statute" means the Constitution or an act of the legislature or initiative or referendum of this state;

(25) "Threat" means to communicate, directly or indirectly the intent:

(a) To cause bodily injury in the future to the person threatened or to any other person; or

(b) To cause physical damage to the property of a person other than the actor; or

(c) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or

(d) To accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against any person; or

(e) To expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; or

(f) To reveal any information sought to be concealed by the person threatened; or

(g) To testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or

(h) To take wrongful action as an official against anyone or anything, or wrongfully withhold official action, or cause such action or withholding; or

(i) To bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action to obtain property which is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group which the actor purports to represent; or

(j) To do any other act which is intended to harm substantially the person threatened or another with respect to his health, safety, business, financial condition, or personal relationships;

(26) "Vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in the vehicle and traffic laws, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or by sail;

(27) Words in the present tense shall include the future tense; and in the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter genders; and in the singular shall include the plural; and in the plural shall include the singular. [1988 c 158 § 1; 1987 c 324 § 1; 1986 c 257 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.04.110.]

Effective date—1988 c 158: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1988." [1988 c 158 § 4.]

Effective date—1987 c 324: "Section 3 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 1988." [1987 c 324 § 4.]

Effective date—1986 c 257 §§ 3-10: "Sections 3 through 10 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 1988." [1987 c 324 § 3; 1986 c 257 § 12.]

Severability—1986 c 257: See note following RCW 9A.56.010.

Chapter 9A.08

PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY

Sections

- 9A.08.010 General requirements of culpability.
 9A.08.020 Liability for conduct of another—Complicity.
 9A.08.030 Criminal liability of corporations and persons acting or under a duty to act in their behalf.

9A.08.010 General requirements of culpability. (1)

Kinds of Culpability Defined.

(a) **INTENT.** A person acts with intent or intentionally when he acts with the objective or purpose to accomplish a result which constitutes a crime.

(b) **KNOWLEDGE.** A person knows or acts knowingly or with knowledge when:

(i) he is aware of a fact, facts, or circumstances or result described by a statute defining an offense; or

(ii) he has information which would lead a reasonable man in the same situation to believe that facts exist which facts are described by a statute defining an offense.

(c) **RECKLESSNESS.** A person is reckless or acts recklessly when he knows of and disregards a substantial risk that a wrongful act may occur and his disregard of such substantial risk is a gross deviation from conduct that a reasonable man would exercise in the same situation.

(d) **CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.** A person is criminally negligent or acts with criminal negligence when he fails to be aware of a substantial risk that a wrongful act may occur and his failure to be aware of such substantial risk constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable man would exercise in the same situation.

(2) Substitutes for Criminal Negligence, Recklessness, and Knowledge. When a statute provides that criminal negligence suffices to establish an element of an offense, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly. When recklessness suffices to establish an element, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly. When acting knowingly suffices to establish an element, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally.

(3) Culpability as Determinant of Grade of Offense. When the grade or degree of an offense depends on whether the offense is committed intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence, its grade or degree shall be the lowest for which the determinative kind of culpability is established with respect to any material element of the offense.

(4) Requirement of Wilfulness Satisfied by Acting Knowingly. A requirement that an offense be committed wilfully is satisfied if a person acts knowingly with respect to the material elements of the offense, unless a purpose to impose further requirements plainly appears. [1975 1st ex.s. c 260 § 9A.08.010.]

9A.08.020 Liability for conduct of another—Complicity. (1) A person is guilty of a crime if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable.

(2) A person is legally accountable for the conduct of another person when:

9.68.140 Promoting pornography—Class C felony—Penalties. A person who, for profit-making purposes and with knowledge, sells, exhibits, displays, or produces any lewd matter as defined in RCW 7.48A.010 is guilty of promoting pornography. Promoting pornography is a class C felony and shall bear the punishment and fines prescribed for that class of felony. In imposing the criminal penalty, the court shall consider the wilfulness of the defendant's conduct and the profits made by the defendant attributable to the felony. All fines assessed under this chapter shall be paid into the general treasury of the state. [1985 c 235 § 3; 1982 c 184 § 8.]

Severability—1985 c 235: See note following RCW 7.48A.040.

Severability—1982 c 184: See RCW 7.48A.900.

Class C felony—Authorized sentence: RCW 9A.20.020.

Chapter 9.68A

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

(Formerly: Child pornography)

Sections

- 9.68A.001 Legislative finding.
- 9.68A.011 Definitions.
- 9.68A.040 Sexual exploitation of a minor—Elements of crime—Penalty.
- 9.68A.050 Dealing in depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.
- 9.68A.060 Sending, bringing into state depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.
- 9.68A.070 Possession of depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.
- 9.68A.080 Processors of depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct—Report required.
- 9.68A.090 Communication with minor for immoral purposes.
- 9.68A.100 Patronizing juvenile prostitute.
- 9.68A.105 Additional fee assessment.
- 9.68A.110 Certain defenses barred, permitted.
- 9.68A.120 Seizure and forfeiture of property.
- 9.68A.130 Recovery of costs of suit by minor.
- 9.68A.140 Definitions.
- 9.68A.150 Allowing minor on premises of live erotic performance.
- 9.68A.160 Penalty.
- 9.68A.910 Severability—1984 c 262.
- 9.68A.911 Severability—1989 c 32.

9.68A.001 Legislative finding. The legislature finds that the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children constitutes a government objective of surpassing importance. The care of children is a sacred trust and should not be abused by those who seek commercial gain or personal gratification based on the exploitation of children.

The legislature further finds that the protection of children from sexual exploitation can be accomplished without infringing on a constitutionally protected activity. The definition of "sexually explicit conduct" and other operative definitions demarcate a line between protected and prohibited conduct and should not inhibit legitimate scientific, medical, or educational activities. [1984 c 262 § 1.]

9.68A.011 Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) To "photograph" means to make a print, negative, slide, motion picture, or videotape. A "photograph" means any tangible item produced by photographing.

[Title 9 RCW—page 68]

(2) "Visual or printed matter" means any photograph or other material that contains a reproduction of a photograph.

(3) "Sexually explicit conduct" means actual or simulated:

(a) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals;

(b) Penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object;

(c) Masturbation;

(d) Sadomasochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer;

(e) Exhibition of the genitals or unclothed pubic or rectal areas of any minor, or the unclothed breast of a female minor, for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer;

(f) Defecation or urination for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer; and

(g) Touching of a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or breast area for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

(4) "Minor" means any person under eighteen years of age.

(5) "Live performance" means any play, show, skit, dance, or other exhibition performed or presented to or before an audience of one or more, with or without consideration. [1989 c 32 § 1; 1984 c 262 § 2.]

9.68A.040 Sexual exploitation of a minor—Elements of crime—Penalty. (1) A person is guilty of sexual exploitation of a minor if the person:

(a) Compels a minor by threat or force to engage in sexually explicit conduct, knowing that such conduct will be photographed or part of a live performance;

(b) Aids, invites, employs, authorizes, or causes a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct, knowing that such conduct will be photographed or part of a live performance; or

(c) Being a parent, legal guardian, or person having custody or control of a minor, permits the minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct, knowing that the conduct will be photographed or part of a live performance.

(2) Sexual exploitation of a minor is a class B felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1989 c 32 § 2; 1984 c 262 § 3.]

9.68A.050 Dealing in depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. A person who:

(1) Knowingly develops, duplicates, publishes, prints, disseminates, exchanges, finances, attempts to finance, or sells any visual or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in an act of sexually explicit conduct; or

(2) Possesses with intent to develop, duplicate, publish, print, disseminate, exchange, or sell any visual or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in an act of sexually explicit conduct

is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1989 c 32 § 3; 1984 c 262 § 4.]

9.68A.060 Sending, bringing into state depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. A person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, any visual

or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1989 c 32 § 4; 1984 c 262 § 5.]

9.68A.070 Possession of depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. A person who knowingly possesses visual or printed matter depicting a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct is guilty of a class C felony. [1990 c 155 § 1; 1989 c 32 § 5; 1984 c 262 § 6.]

Effective date—1990 c 155 §§ 1, 2: "Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be effective July 1, 1990." [1990 c 155 § 3.]

9.68A.080 Processors of depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct—Report required. A person who, in the course of processing or producing visual or printed matter either privately or commercially, has reasonable cause to believe that the visual or printed matter submitted for processing or producing depicts a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct shall immediately report such incident, or cause a report to be made, to the proper law enforcement agency. Persons failing to do so are guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1989 c 32 § 6; 1984 c 262 § 7.]

9.68A.090 Communication with minor for immoral purposes. A person who communicates with a minor for immoral purposes is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, unless that person has previously been convicted under this section or of a felony sexual offense under chapter 9.68A, 9A.44, or 9A.64 RCW or of any other felony sexual offense in this or any other state, in which case the person is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1989 c 32 § 7; 1986 c 319 § 2; 1984 c 262 § 8.]

9.68A.100 Patronizing juvenile prostitute. A person is guilty of patronizing a juvenile prostitute if that person engages or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct with a minor in return for a fee, and is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1989 c 32 § 8; 1984 c 262 § 9.]

9.68A.105 Additional fee assessment. (1)(a) In addition to penalties set forth in RCW 9.68A.100, a person who is either convicted or given a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution as a result of an arrest for violating RCW 9.68A.100 or a comparable county or municipal ordinance shall be assessed a two hundred fifty dollar fee.

(b) The court may not suspend payment of all or part of the fee unless it finds that the person does not have the ability to pay.

(c) When a minor has been adjudicated a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of RCW 9.68A.100 or a comparable county or municipal ordinance, the court shall assess the fee under (a) of this subsection. The court may not suspend payment of all or part of the fee unless it finds that the minor does not have the ability to pay the fee.

(2) The fee assessed under subsection (1) of this section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and distributed each month to the state treasurer for deposit in the prostitution prevention and intervention account under RCW

43.63A.740 for the purpose of funding prostitution prevention and intervention activities. [1995 c 353 § 12.]

9.68A.110 Certain defenses barred, permitted. (1) In a prosecution under RCW 9.68A.040, it is not a defense that the defendant was involved in activities of law enforcement and prosecution agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses. Law enforcement and prosecution agencies shall not employ minors to aid in the investigation of a violation of RCW 9.68A.090 or 9.68A.100. This chapter does not apply to lawful conduct between spouses.

(2) In a prosecution under RCW 9.68A.050, 9.68A.060, 9.68A.070, or 9.68A.080, it is not a defense that the defendant did not know the age of the child depicted in the visual or printed matter: PROVIDED, That it is a defense, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that at the time of the offense the defendant was not in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably have known that the person depicted was a minor.

(3) In a prosecution under RCW 9.68A.040 or 9.68A.090, it is not a defense that the defendant did not know the alleged victim's age: PROVIDED, That it is a defense, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that at the time of the offense, the defendant made a reasonable bona fide 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 and did not rely solely on the oral allegations or apparent age of the minor.

(4) In a prosecution under RCW 9.68A.050, 9.68A.060, or 9.68A.070, it shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant was a law enforcement officer in the process of conducting an official investigation of a sex-related crime against a minor, or that the defendant was providing individual case treatment as a recognized medical facility or as a psychiatrist or psychologist licensed under Title 18 RCW.

(5) In a prosecution under RCW 9.68A.050, 9.68A.060, or 9.68A.070, the state is not required to establish the identity of the alleged victim. [1992 c 178 § 1; 1989 c 32 § 9; 1986 c 319 § 3; 1984 c 262 § 10.]

Severability—1992 c 178: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1992 c 178 § 2.]

9.68A.120 Seizure and forfeiture of property. The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture:

(1) All visual or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

(2) All raw materials, equipment, and other tangible personal property of any kind used or intended to be used to manufacture or process any visual or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, and all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels that are used or intended for use to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation of, visual or printed matter in violation of RCW 9.68A.050 or 9.68A.060, but:

(a) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that

the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter;

(b) No property is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner of the property to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;

(c) A forfeiture of property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and

(d) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter the conveyance may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest.

(3) All personal property, moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for visual or printed matter depicting a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, or constituting proceeds traceable to any violation of this chapter.

(4) Property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure without process may be made if:

(a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;

(c) A law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or

(d) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.

(5) In the event of seizure under subsection (4) of this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. The notice may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following the seizure.

(6) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of seized items within forty-five days of the seizure, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited.

(7) If any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of seized items within forty-five days of the seizure, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction if the aggregate value of the article or articles

involved is more than five hundred dollars. The hearing before an administrative law judge and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorney's fees. The burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the seized items. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is lawfully entitled to possession thereof of the seized items.

(8) If property is sought to be forfeited on the ground that it constitutes proceeds traceable to a violation of this chapter, the seizing law enforcement agency must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the property constitutes proceeds traceable to a violation of this chapter.

(9) When property is forfeited under this chapter the seizing law enforcement agency may:

(a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release the property to that agency for the exclusive use of enforcing this chapter;

(b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public. The proceeds and all moneys forfeited under this chapter shall be used for payment of all proper expenses of the investigation leading to the seizure, including any money delivered to the subject of the investigation by the law enforcement agency, and of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising, actual costs of the prosecuting or city attorney, and court costs. Fifty percent of the money remaining after payment of these expenses shall be deposited in the criminal justice training account established under *RCW 43.101.210 which shall be appropriated by law to the Washington state criminal justice training commission and fifty percent shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, county, or city of the seizing law enforcement agency; or

(c) Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law. [1984 c 262 § 11.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.101.210 was repealed by 1984 c 258 § 339, effective July 1, 1985.

9.68A.130 Recovery of costs of suit by minor. A minor prevailing in a civil action arising from violation of this chapter is entitled to recover the costs of the suit, including an award of reasonable attorneys' fees. [1984 c 262 § 12.]

9.68A.140 Definitions. For the purposes of RCW 9.68A.140 through 9.68A.160:

(1) "Minor" means any person under the age of eighteen years.

(2) "Erotic materials" means live performance:

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

(b) Which explicitly depicts or describes patently offensive representations or descriptions of sexually explicit conduct as defined in RCW 9.68A.011; and

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

(3) "Live performance" means any play, show, skit, dance, or other exhibition performed or presented to, or before an audience of one or more, with or without consideration.

(4) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, association, corporation, or other legal entity. [1987 c 396 § 1.]

Severability—1987 c 396: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1987 c 396 § 4.]

9.68A.150 Allowing minor on premises of live erotic performance. No person may knowingly allow a minor to be on the premises of a commercial establishment open to the public if there is a live performance containing matter which is erotic material. [1987 c 396 § 2.]

Severability—1987 c 396: See note following RCW 9.68A.140.

9.68A.160 Penalty. Any person who is convicted of violating any provision of RCW 9.68A.150 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1987 c 396 § 3.]

Severability—1987 c 396: See note following RCW 9.68A.140.

9.68A.910 Severability—1984 c 262. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1984 c 262 § 15.]

9.68A.911 Severability—1989 c 32. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1989 c 32 § 10.]

Chapter 9.69

DUTY OF WITNESSES

Sections

9.69.100 Duty of witness of offense against child or any violent offense—Penalty.

Labor and industries officer, disobeying subpoena to appear before: RCW 43.22.300.

Legislative hearings, failure to obey subpoena or testify: RCW 44.16.120 through 44.16.150.

Obstructing governmental operation: Chapter 9A.76 RCW.

Wills, fraudulently failing to deliver: RCW 11.20.010.

9.69.100 Duty of witness of offense against child or any violent offense—Penalty. (1) A person who witnesses the actual commission of:

(a) A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or preparations for the commission of such an offense;

(b) A sexual offense against a child or an attempt to commit such a sexual offense; or

(c) An assault of a child that appears reasonably likely to cause substantial bodily harm to the child, shall as soon as reasonably possible notify the prosecuting attorney, law enforcement, medical assistance, or other public officials.

(2) This section shall not be construed to affect privileged relationships as provided by law.

(3) The duty to notify a person or agency under this section is met if a person notifies or attempts to provide such notice by telephone or any other means as soon as reasonably possible.

(4) Failure to report as required by subsection (1) of this section is a gross misdemeanor. However, a person is not required to report under this section where that person has a reasonable belief that making such a report would place that person or another family or household member in danger of immediate physical harm. [1987 c 503 § 18; 1985 c 443 § 21; 1970 ex.s. c 49 § 8.]

Severability—Effective date—1987 c 503: See RCW 74.14B.901 and 74.14B.902.

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 443: See notes following RCW 7.69.010.

Severability—1970 ex.s. c 49: "If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1970 ex.s. c 49 § 9.]

Abuse of children, certain adults: Chapter 26.44 RCW.

Chapter 9.72

PERJURY

Sections

9.72.090 Committal of witness—Detention of documents.

Banks and trust companies

false swearing in bank or trust company examinations: RCW 30.04.060.
knowingly subscribing to false statement: RCW 30.12.090.

Elections

absentee voting, falsification of qualifications: RCW 29.36.160.
falsification by voter: Chapter 29.85 RCW.
initiative and referendum petition signer, false statement: RCW 29.79.440.

recall petition signer, false statement: RCW 29.82.170.

Land registration falsification: RCW 65.12.740.

Marriage affidavit falsification: RCW 26.04.210.

Perjury and interference with official proceedings: Chapter 9A.72 RCW.

Public assistance, falsification of application: RCW 74.08.055.

Sufficiency of indictment or information charging perjury: RCW 10.37.140.

Taxation, false property listing: RCW 84.40.120.

9.72.090 Committal of witness—Detention of documents. Whenever it shall appear probable to a judge, magistrate, or other officer lawfully authorized to conduct any hearing, proceeding or investigation, that a person who has testified before such judge, magistrate, or officer has committed perjury in any testimony so given, or offered any false evidence, he or she may, by order or process for that purpose, immediately commit such person to jail or take a recognizance for such person's appearance to answer such charge. In such case such judge, magistrate, or officer may detain any book, paper, document, record or other instrument

steam, or being the driver of any animal or vehicle upon any public highway, street, or other public place, shall be intoxicated while engaged in the discharge of any such duties, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1915 c 165 § 2; 1909 c 249 § 275; RRS § 2527.]

Reviser's note: Caption for 1915 c 165 § 2 reads as follows: "Section 2527 [Rem. & Bal.] Intoxication of employees." See *State v. Crothers*, 118 Wash. 226.

Hunting while intoxicated: RCW 77.16.070.

Operating vehicle under influence of intoxicants or drugs: RCW 46.20.285, 46.52.100, 46.61.502.

Operating vessel in reckless manner or while under influence of alcohol or drugs: RCW 88.12.025.

Railroads, employees, equipment, operations: Chapters 81.40, 81.44, 81.48 RCW.

Reckless operation of steamboat or engine: RCW 9A.32.060, 9A.32.070.

9.91.025 Unlawful bus conduct. (1) A person is guilty of unlawful bus conduct if while on or in a municipal transit vehicle as defined by RCW 46.04.355 or in or at a municipal transit station and with knowledge that such conduct is prohibited, he or she:

(a) Except while in or at a municipal transit station, smokes or carries a lighted or smoldering pipe, cigar, or cigarette;

(b) Discards litter other than in designated receptacles;

(c) Plays any radio, recorder, or other sound-producing equipment except that nothing herein shall prohibit the use of such equipment when connected to earphones that limit the sound to individual listeners or the use of a communication device by an employee of the owner or operator of the municipal transit vehicle or municipal transit station;

(d) Spits or expectorates;

(e) Carries any flammable liquid, explosive, acid, or other article or material likely to cause harm to others except that nothing herein shall prevent a person from carrying a cigarette, cigar, or pipe lighter or carrying a firearm or ammunition in a way that is not otherwise prohibited by law;

(f) Intentionally obstructs or impedes the flow of municipal transit vehicles or passenger traffic, hinders or prevents access to municipal transit vehicles or stations, or otherwise unlawfully interferes with the provision or use of public transportation services;

(g) Intentionally disturbs others by engaging in loud, raucous, unruly, harmful, or harassing behavior; or

(h) Destroys, defaces, or otherwise damages property of a municipality as defined in RCW 35.58.272 employed in the provision or use of public transportation services.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "municipal transit station" means all facilities, structures, lands, interest in lands, air rights over lands, and rights of way of all kinds that are owned, leased, held, or used by a municipality as defined in RCW 35.58.272 for the purpose of providing public transportation services, including, but not limited to, park and ride lots, transit centers and tunnels, and bus shelters.

(3) Unlawful bus conduct is a misdemeanor. [1994 c 45 § 4; 1992 c 77 § 1; 1984 c 167 § 1.]

Findings—Declaration—Severability—1994 c 45: See notes following RCW 7.48.140.

Drinking in public conveyance: RCW 66.44.250.

9.91.060 Leaving children unattended in parked automobile. Every person having the care and custody, whether temporary or permanent, of minor children under the age of twelve years, who shall leave such children in a parked automobile unattended by an adult while such person enters a tavern or other premises where vinous[,] spirituous[,] or malt liquors are dispensed for consumption on the premises shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1951 c 270 § 17.]

Leaving children unattended in standing vehicle with motor running: RCW 46.61.685.

9.91.110 Metal buyers—Records of purchases—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or otherwise obtaining new, used or secondhand metals to purchase or otherwise obtain such metals unless a permanent record of the purchase of such metals is maintained: PROVIDED, That no such record need be kept of purchases made by or from a manufacturer, remanufacturer or distributor appointed by a manufacturer of such metals.

For the purpose of this section the term "metals" shall mean copper, copper wire, copper cable, copper pipe, copper sheets and tubing, copper bus, aluminum wire, brass pipe, lead, electrolytic nickel and zinc.

(2) The permanent record required by subsection (1) of this section shall contain the following:

(a) a general description of all property purchased;

(b) the type and quantity or weight;

(c) the name, address, driver's license number, and signature of the seller or the person making delivery; and,

(d) a description of any motor vehicle and the license number thereof used in the delivery of such metals.

The information so recorded shall be retained by the purchaser for a period of not less than one year.

(3) Any violation of this section is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [1971 ex.s. c 302 § 18.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 302: See note following RCW 9.41.010.

9.91.130 Disposal of trash in charity donation receptacle. (1) It is unlawful for any person to throw, drop, deposit, discard, or otherwise dispose of any trash, including, but not limited to items that have deteriorated to the extent that they are no longer of monetary value or of use for the purpose they were intended; garbage, including any organic matter; or litter, in or around a receptacle provided by a charitable organization, as defined in RCW 19.09.020(2), for the donation of clothing, property, or other thing of monetary value to be used for the charitable purposes of such organization.

(2) Charitable organizations must post a clearly visible notice on the donation receptacles warning of the existence and content of this section and the penalties for violation of its provisions, as well as a general identification of the items which are appropriate to be deposited in the receptacle.

(3) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the fine for such violation shall be not less than fifty dollars for each offense.

(a) Transport the child to his or her home or to a parent at his or her place of employment, if no parent is at home. The parent may request that the officer take the child to the home of an adult extended family member, responsible adult, crisis residential center, the department, or a licensed youth shelter. In responding to the request of the parent, the officer shall take the child to a requested place which, in the officer's belief, is within a reasonable distance of the parent's home. The officer releasing a child into the custody of a parent, an adult extended family member, responsible adult, or a licensed youth shelter shall inform the person receiving the child of the reason for taking the child into custody and inform all parties of the nature and location of appropriate services available in the community; or

(b) After attempting to notify the parent, take the child to a designated crisis residential center's secure facility or a center's semi-secure facility if a secure facility is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance:

(i) If the child expresses fear or distress at the prospect of being returned to his or her home which leads the officer to believe there is a possibility that the child is experiencing some type of child abuse or neglect, as defined in RCW 26.44.020;

(ii) If it is not practical to transport the child to his or her home or place of the parent's employment; or

(iii) If there is no parent available to accept custody of the child; or

(c) After attempting to notify the parent, if a crisis residential center is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance, the officer may request the department to accept custody of the child. If the department determines that an appropriate placement is currently available, the department shall accept custody and place the child in an out-of-home placement. If the department declines to accept custody of the child, the officer may release the child after attempting to take the child to the following, in the order listed: The home of an adult extended family member; a responsible adult; a licensed youth shelter and shall immediately notify the department if no placement option is available and the child is released.

(2) An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1) (c) or (d) shall inform the child of the reason for custody. An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)(c) may release the child to the supervising agency, or shall take the child to a designated crisis residential center's secure facility. If the secure facility is not available, not located within a reasonable distance, or full, the officer shall take the child to a semi-secure crisis residential center. An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)(d) may place the child in a juvenile detention facility as provided in RCW 13.32A.065 or a secure facility, except that the child shall be taken to detention whenever the officer has been notified that a juvenile court has entered a detention order under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW.

(3) The department shall ensure that all law enforcement authorities are informed on a regular basis as to the location of all designated secure and semi-secure facilities within centers in their jurisdiction, where children taken into custody under RCW 13.32A.050 may be taken. [1996 c 133 § 11; 1995 c 312 § 7; 1994 sp.s. c 7 § 506; 1985 c 257 § 8; 1981 c 298 § 3; 1979 c 155 § 20.]

(1996 Ed.)

Findings—Short title—Intent—Construction—1996 c 133: See notes following RCW 13.32A.197.

Short title—1995 c 312: See note following RCW 13.32A.010.

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

Severability—1985 c 257: See note following RCW 13.34.165.

Severability—1981 c 298: See note following RCW 13.32A.040.

Effective date—Severability—1979 c 155: See notes following RCW 13.04.011.

13.32A.065 Officer taking child into custody—Placing in detention—Detention review hearing—Hearing on contempt. (1) A child may be placed in detention after being taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.32A.050(1)(d). The court shall hold a detention review hearing within twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The court shall release the child after twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless:

(a) A motion and order to show why the child should not be held in contempt has been filed and served on the child at or before the detention hearing; and

(b) The court believes that the child would not appear at a hearing on contempt.

(2) If the court orders the child to remain in detention, the court shall set the matter for a hearing on contempt within seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. [1996 c 133 § 12; 1981 c 298 § 4.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—Construction—1996 c 133: See notes following RCW 13.32A.197.

Severability—1981 c 298: See note following RCW 13.32A.040.

13.32A.070 Immunity from liability for law enforcement officer and person with whom child is placed. (1) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith pursuant to this chapter is immune from civil or criminal liability for such action.

(2) A person with whom a child is placed pursuant to this chapter and who acts reasonably and in good faith is immune from civil or criminal liability for the act of receiving the child. The immunity does not release the person from liability under any other law. [1996 c 133 § 13; 1995 c 312 § 8; 1986 c 288 § 2; 1981 c 298 § 5; 1979 c 155 § 21.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—Construction—1996 c 133: See notes following RCW 13.32A.197.

Short title—1995 c 312: See note following RCW 13.32A.010.

Severability—1986 c 288: See note following RCW 13.32A.050.

Severability—1981 c 298: See note following RCW 13.32A.040.

Effective date—Severability—1979 c 155: See notes following RCW 13.04.011.

13.32A.080 Unlawful harboring of a minor—Penalty—Defense—Prosecution of adult for involving child in commission of offense. (1)(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful harboring of a minor if the person provides shelter to a minor without the consent of a parent of the minor and after the person knows that the minor is away from the home of the parent, without the parent's permission, and if the person intentionally:

(i) Fails to release the minor to a law enforcement officer after being requested to do so by the officer; or

(ii) Fails to disclose the location of the minor to a law enforcement officer after being requested to do so by the officer, if the person knows the location of the minor and had either taken the minor to that location or had assisted the minor in reaching that location; or

(iii) Obstructs a law enforcement officer from taking the minor into custody; or

(iv) Assists the minor in avoiding or attempting to avoid the custody of the law enforcement officer.

(b) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the defendant had custody of the minor pursuant to a court order.

(2) Harboring a minor is punishable as a gross misdemeanor.

(3) Any person who provides shelter to a child, absent from home, may notify the department's local community service office of the child's presence.

(4) An adult responsible for involving a child in the commission of an offense may be prosecuted under existing criminal statutes including, but not limited to:

(a) Distribution of a controlled substance to a minor, as defined in RCW 69.50.406;

(b) Promoting prostitution as defined in chapter 9A.88 RCW; and

(c) Complicity of the adult in the crime of a minor, under RCW 9A.08.020. [1994 sp.s. c 7 § 507; 1981 c 298 § 6; 1979 c 155 § 22.]

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

Severability—1981 c 298: See note following RCW 13.32A.040.

Effective date—Severability—1979 c 155: See notes following RCW 13.04.011.

13.32A.082 Providing shelter to minor—Requirement to notify parent, law enforcement, or department. (1) Any person who, without legal authorization, provides shelter to a minor and who knows at the time of providing the shelter that the minor is away from the parent's home, or other lawfully prescribed residence, without the permission of the parent, shall promptly report the location of the child to the parent, the law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction in which the person lives, or the department. The report may be made by telephone or any other reasonable means.

(2) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Shelter" means the person's home or any structure over which the person has any control.

(b) "Promptly report" means to report within eight hours after the person has knowledge that the minor is away from home without parental permission.

(3) When the department receives a report under subsection (1) of this section, it shall make a good faith attempt to notify the parent that a report has been received and offer services designed to resolve the conflict and accomplish a reunification of the family. [1996 c 133 § 14; 1995 c 312 § 34.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—Construction—1996 c 133: See notes following RCW 13.32A.197.

Short title—1995 c 312: See note following RCW 13.32A.010.

13.32A.084 Providing shelter to minor—Immunity from liability. If a person provides the notice required in RCW 13.32A.082, he or she is immune from liability for any cause of action arising from providing shelter to the child. The immunity shall not extend to acts of intentional misconduct or gross negligence by the person providing the shelter. [1995 c 312 § 36.]

Short title—1995 c 312: See note following RCW 13.32A.010.

13.32A.086 Duty of law enforcement agencies to identify runaway children under RCW 43.43.510. Whenever a law enforcement agency receives a report from a parent that his or her child, or child over whom the parent has custody, has without permission of the parent left the home or residence lawfully prescribed for the child under circumstances where the parent believes that the child has run away from the home or the residence, the agency shall provide for placing information identifying the child in files under RCW 43.43.510. [1995 c 312 § 37.]

Short title—1995 c 312: See note following RCW 13.32A.010.

13.32A.090 Duty to inform parents—Transportation to child's home or out-of-home placement—Notice to department. (1) The administrator of a designated crisis residential center or the department shall perform the duties under subsection (2) of this section:

(a) Upon admitting a child who has been brought to the center by a law enforcement officer under RCW 13.32A.060;

(b) Upon admitting a child who has run away from home or has requested admittance to the center;

(c) Upon learning from a person under RCW 13.32A.080(3) that the person is providing shelter to a child absent from home; or

(d) Upon learning that a child has been placed with a responsible adult pursuant to RCW 13.32A.060.

(2) When any of the circumstances under subsection (1) of this section are present, the administrator of a center or the department shall perform the following duties:

(a) Immediately notify the child's parent of the child's whereabouts, physical and emotional condition, and the circumstances surrounding his or her placement;

(b) Initially notify the parent that it is the paramount concern of the family reconciliation service personnel to achieve a reconciliation between the parent and child to reunify the family and inform the parent as to the procedures to be followed under this chapter;

(c) Inform the parent whether a referral to children's protective services has been made and, if so, inform the parent of the standard pursuant to RCW 26.44.020(12) governing child abuse and neglect in this state;

(d) Arrange transportation for the child to the residence of the parent, as soon as practicable, at the latter's expense to the extent of his or her ability to pay, with any unmet transportation expenses to be assumed by the department, when the child and his or her parent agrees to the child's return home or when the parent produces a copy of a court order entered under this chapter requiring the child to reside in the parent's home;

(e) Arrange transportation for the child to: (i) An out-of-home placement which may include a licensed group care facility or foster family when agreed to by the child and