

Twenty years of Legislative Accomplishments

2002

- **House Bill (HB) 2381** created the Task Force Against the Trafficking of Persons—the first of its kind in the nation—directed to measure and evaluate the state's progress in trafficking prevention activities, identify available programs providing services to victims of trafficking, and recommend methods to provide a coordinated system of support and assistance to victims of trafficking (Veloria). *Not codified; Report issued in 2004 (see below)*
- **Senate Bill (SB) 6412**, the International Matchmaking Organization Act—also the first of its kind in the nation—established protections for prospective foreign spouses of Washington residents who go through online international marriage brokers by requiring the brokers to notify recruits in their native language that background check and marital history information is available for prospective spouses who are Washington residents (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 19.220.010](#).
- The Washington State Task Force Against the Trafficking of Persons issued its first report and recommendations (<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/OCVA-HT-2002-HT-Report.pdf>).

2003

- **HB 1175** created two human trafficking crimes, both class A felonies, and expanded the definition of criminal profiteering to include the crime of trafficking—making Washington the first state in the nation to criminalize trafficking and specify criminal and civil penalties (Veloria). [RCW 9A.40.100](#).
- **HB 1826** increased protections for prospective foreign spouses by also making personal history information available to them, including spousal abuse and founded child abuse (Veloria). [RCW 19.220.010](#).



Washington State's Landmark Legislative Accomplishments to Prevent & Address Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Minors

Agency contact

Stephanie Pratt
PROGRAM MANAGER, HUMAN
TRAFFICKING

Community Services | Office of Crime
Victims Advocacy

Stephanie.Pratt@commerce.wa.gov



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- The Federal International Marriage Broker Regulations Act is sponsored by U.S. Sen. Maria Cantwell and U.S. Rep. Rick Larsen, modeled after the 2002 International Matchmaking Organization Act.

2004

- The Task Force released its second report (<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/OCVA-Human-Trafficking-Rept-2004.pdf>).

2005

- **SB 5127** created requirements for state agencies to develop written protocols for the delivery of services to victims of human trafficking (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 7.68.360](#)
- State funding was provided for legal aid to undocumented immigrants who are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, or human trafficking.
- The Task Force released its third report (<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/OCVA-HT-2005-Task-Force-Report.pdf>).

2006

- **SB 6731** prohibited sex tourism—making WA the second state in the nation to do so (Fraser). [RCW 9A.88.085](#).
- Task Force funding was renewed and the task force was directed to create a Comprehensive Response to Human Trafficking—a coordinated system containing seven components, including prevention, victim identification and victim services.
- The Federal International Marriage Broker Regulation Act was signed into law as part of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. [Pub. L. No. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960](#) (2006).

2007-2008

- **SB 6339** added victims of human trafficking to the list of persons eligible for the state’s address confidentiality program (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 40.24.010](#).
- **SB 5718** created four new crimes relating to child sexual exploitation: commercial sexual abuse of a minor (CSAM) that replaced the crime of patronizing a juvenile prostitute, promoting CSAM, promoting travel for CSAM, and permitting CSAM. It also added an additional one-year penalty to the sentence for a conviction of the most serious crimes of child sex abuse if the offender paid to engage in the abuse (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 9.68A.100 through 103](#).
- The Task Force released its fourth report (<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/OCVA-HT-2008-HT-Report.pdf>).

2009

- **SB 5850**—the first legislation of its kind in the nation—required international labor recruiters and domestic employers of foreign workers to disclose federal and state labor laws to employees and required health care professionals be provided with information to help identify human trafficking victims (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 19.320.020](#).
- **HB 1505** allowed prosecutors to divert cases in which a minor is alleged to have committed the offense of prostitution, if the juvenile agrees to participate in a program that provides wraparound services, including mental health counseling (Dickerson). [RCW 13.40.213](#).

2010

- [SB 6332](#), built on SB 5850 enacted in 2009, added nonimmigrant workers to the list of employees who must be provided with federal and state labor laws, and established civil penalties for labor recruiters and employers who fail to do so (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 19.320.010](#).
- [SB 6476](#) strengthened penalties for the crime of commercial sexual abuse of a minor and required development of training for law enforcement officers. It also requires the prosecutor to file a diversion for a juvenile's first prostitution-related offense, even if the juvenile has other criminal history (Stevens). [RCW 9.68A.100, .101, and .105](#), and [9A.88.140](#).
- [SB 6330](#) allowed informational posters on domestic trafficking, including trafficking of minors and a "1-800" number, to be placed at rest stops throughout the state which could be very helpful for individuals being taken to international events, such as the Winter Olympics which were held in British Columbia (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 47.38.080](#).

2011

- [SB 5482](#) authorized local governments to use affordable housing funds to provide housing assistance to victims of human trafficking and their families (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 36.22.178, .179, and .1791](#).
- [HB 1874](#) authorized law enforcement officers to conduct surveillance operations on suspected human-trafficking and commercial sexual abuse activities with the consent of the victim. It also authorized prosecutors to request assistance from minors in the undercover surveillance of telephone communications in trafficking investigations without putting youth in danger (Dickerson). [RCW 9.73.210 and .230](#).
- [SB 5546](#) amended the crime of human trafficking to include the illegal harvesting or sale of human organs and broadened the scope of the crimes to hold criminals accountable when caught transporting a person despite not knowing whether the person would eventually be forced into prostitution or manual labor (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 9A.40.100 and .010, 9.95.062, and 10.64.025](#).

2012

- [SB 6251](#) created a new crime, making it illegal to knowingly publish an escort ad on-line or in print that involves a minor (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 9.68A](#).
- [SB 6252](#) added the crimes of commercial sexual abuse of a minor and promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor to the list of offenses that may constitute a pattern of criminal profiteering activity (Kline). [RCW 9A.82.010 and .100](#).
- [SB 6253](#) authorized law enforcement agencies to seize any proceeds or property that facilitate the crimes of commercial sexual abuse of a minor, promoting sexual abuse of a minor, or promoting prostitution in the first degree (Eide). [RCW 9A.88](#).
- [SB 6254](#) criminalized the act of compelling a person with a disability that renders the person incapable of consent to engage in an act of prostitution (Delvin). [RCW 9A.88.070](#).
- [SB 6256](#) added to the list of gang-related crimes the promotion of sexual abuse of a minor that provides the gang with an advantage, control, or dominance over a market sector (Conway). [RCW 9.94A.030](#).
- [SB 6257](#) defined sexually explicit acts with regard to sex trafficking and promoting the sexual abuse of a minor and added sexually explicit acts to these offenses (Roach). [RCW 9.68A.101 and 9A.40.100](#).
- [SB 6258](#) criminalized ordering, luring, or attempting to lure a minor or a person with a cognitive disability into any transportation terminal or into a motor vehicle (Stevens). [RCW 9A.40.090](#).

- **SB 6103** prohibited anyone from practicing reflexology or representing himself or herself as a reflexologist unless certified as a reflexologist or licensed by the health department as a massage practitioner (Keiser). [RCW 18.108](#).
- **SB 6255** established an affirmative defense in any prosecution for prostitution if the defendant engaged in the offense as a result of being a victim of trafficking, promoting prostitution in the first degree, or trafficking in persons under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, and allowed minors who were convicted of prostitution resulting from being trafficked by force, fraud, or coercion to request the court to vacate the conviction (Fraser). [RCW 9.96.060](#) and [9A.88](#).
- **HB 1983** increased the fees imposed against individuals convicted of promoting or patronizing prostitution and required that an offender with a prior conviction for promoting prostitution in the first or second degree register as a sex offender (Parker). [RCW 9A.40.100](#), [9A.44.128](#), [9A.88.120](#), [9.68A.105](#), [3.50.100](#), [3.62.020](#), [3.62.040](#), [10.82.070](#), and [35.20.220](#).
- **HB 2692** increased the additional fine a person must pay when convicted of patronizing a prostitute and requires those fees be used to pay for increased enforcement and prevention programs (Orwall). [RCW 9A.88.130](#), [3.50.100](#), [3.62.020](#), [3.62.040](#), [10.82.070](#), and [35.20.220](#).
- **HB 2177** prohibited the duplication or distribution of child pornography as part of the discovery process in a criminal prosecution, and instead required the material to be made reasonably available to the prosecutor, defense attorney, and expert witnesses who may testify at trial (Ladenburg). [RCW 9.68A](#).

2013

- **SSB 5308** created a statewide coordinating committee to recommend ways to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This new Commercially Sexually Exploited Children Statewide Coordinating Committee will examine laws and practices of local and regional entities to address issues relating to commercially and sexually exploited children and make recommendations for statewide protocols, laws and practices (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 7.68](#).
- **SB 5488** imposed a \$5,000 fine on top of existing penalties for using online ads to facilitate the commercial sexual abuse of a minor. The bill defines an internet advertisement as a statement in electronic media that would be understood by a reasonable person to be an implicit offer for sexual contact or sexual intercourse in exchange for something of value (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 9.68](#) and [9.68A](#).
- **SSB 5563** required that to receive initial certification as a teacher, an applicant must complete training on how to recognize and prevent commercial sexual abuse and exploitation of minors. Certificated and classified school employees must complete training in their orientation and every three years thereafter. The Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, in consultation with other organizations, must update existing educational materials informing parents and other interested community members about how to prevent children from being recruited into sex trafficking, among other issues (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 28A.410.035](#), [28A.300.145](#), [28A.400.317](#).
- **SB 5669** allowed for a victim of trafficking and sexual exploitation up to 14 years of age to testify outside the presence of her or his abuser. This bill also tightens current laws addressing trafficking, clarifies that victim consent cannot be used as a defense in the prosecution of a trafficking crime, including when an abuser utilizes an online platform to recruit or sell the victim for sex (Padden). [RCW 9.68A.090](#), [9.68A.100](#), [9.68A.101](#), [9.68A.102](#), [9.68A.103](#), [9A.44.020](#), [9A.44.128](#), [9A.44.150](#), [9A.82.010](#), [13.34.132](#), [9A.40.100](#).
- **EHB 1291** created a Statewide Coordinating Committee on Sex Crimes composed of community agencies, legislators and agencies providing services to victims of sex trafficking. This bill also details how the committee will oversee the distribution of funds collected from trafficking crimes to services for victims of sex trade, including revenue collected from impounding vehicles when

the driver is involved in exploiting a sex trafficking victim. Fifty percent of revenue from fees and fines for sex crimes must be spent on preventative and rehabilitative services for victims of sex trafficking (Orwall). [RCW 43.63A.740](#), [9.68A.105](#), [9A.88.120](#), [9A.88.140](#), [43.280](#).

2014

- [Senate Joint Memorial \(SJM\) 8003](#) requested that Congress amend the federal Communication Decency Act enacted in 1996 in order to reflect changes in the scope and role of the internet, and the publisher-like role of companies, such as backpage.com, which facilitate child sex trafficking by allowing their online platforms to run adult escort services ads without age verification of those depicted in the ads (Kohl-Welles).
- [SSB 6339](#) addressed involuntary servitude when an individual is being coerced to perform labor by another person who threatens to withhold or destroy documents relating to immigration status or threatens to contact law enforcement to notify that a person is in the United States in violation with immigration laws. A person is committing coercion of involuntary servitude regardless of whether they are providing compensation or benefits for the forced labor performed. Coercion of involuntary servitude is a class C felony (Fraser). [RCW 9A.40 and 9A.40.010](#).
- [SHB 1791](#) expanded the definition of “sex offense” to include trafficking in the first degree when the trafficked person is caused to engage in a sexually explicit act or a commercial sex act. A finding of sexual motivation is not required in order for the offense to qualify as a sex crime. The bill was amended with language from [SB 6017](#) (Kohl-Welles) that permits the seizing law enforcement agency to keep 90 percent of proceeds obtained through seizures and forfeitures for cases in which the crime was committed in connection to child pornography, commercial sexual abuse of a minor, or promoting prostitution (Parker). [RCW 9.68A.120](#), [9A.40.100](#), [9A.44.128](#), [9A.88.150](#).
- [SHB 1292](#) addressed the vacating of prostitution convictions when the person committed the offense as a result of being a victim of Trafficking, Federal Trafficking in Persons, Promoting Prostitution in the first degree or Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor. An individual can apply and have the record vacated regardless of whether other prior records of prostitution convictions were vacated or if there are pending prostitution charges. The applicant must show by a preponderance of evidence that the elements of the crime she or he is charged with were a result of the applicant having been a victim of Trafficking, Federal Trafficking in Persons, Promoting Prostitution in the first degree, or Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (Orwall). [RCW 9.96 and 9.96.060](#).
- The Statewide Coordinating Committee on Sex Trafficking released a report (<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Commerce-Sex-Trafficking-Final-2014.pdf>).

2015

- [SSB 5215](#) created the Washington Internet Crimes Against Children Account, which will be administered by the Criminal Justice Training Commission. The account must be used exclusively for combating Internet-facilitated crimes against children, promoting education on Internet safety to the public and to minors, and rescuing child victims from abuse and exploitation (Roach). [RCW 43.101](#).
- [SSB 5884](#) established an information clearinghouse within the Department of Commerce's Office of Crime Victims Advocacy, known as the Washington State Clearinghouse on Human Trafficking. The Clearinghouse must share and coordinate statewide efforts to combat the trafficking of persons. The bill reauthorizes the Washington State Task Force on the Trafficking of Persons, which must evaluate progress in Washington's anti-trafficking activities and services, taking into

consideration the activities and services of other states; review the effectiveness of Washington's anti-trafficking laws; and recommend needed changes to the Governor and the Legislature. The bill also reauthorizes the Commercially Sexually Exploited Children Statewide Coordinating Committee through June 30, 2017. In addition to its existing duties, the Coordinating Committee must review the extent to which the 2010 law on sex crimes involving children (Chapter 289, Laws of 2010; ESSB 6476) is understood and applied by law enforcement authorities and must research any barriers that exist to full implementation of the 2010 law. Finally, the bill incorporates provisions of **SSB 5883** (Kohl-Welles) to allow for the voluntary posting of anti-trafficking notices in public restrooms (Kohl-Welles). [RCW 7.68, 47.38, 7.68.350, and 7.68.801](#).

- **SB 5933** required the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy to establish a statewide training program on human trafficking laws for criminal justice personnel, and to provide a biennial report to the Legislature on the program (O'Ban). [RCW 43.280](#).

2016

- **2SHB 2530** required the Washington State Patrol to create and operate the Statewide Sexual Assault Kit Tracking system. Authorizes the Department of Commerce to accept private donations to fund the testing of previously unsubmitted sexual assault kits and training for sexual assault nurse examiners. (Orwall). [RCW 36.27.020; 42.56.240; 43.43; 35.21](#). (Hawegawa). [RCW 19.320.010](#).
- **SB 5342** added definitions to the Human Trafficking chapter of RCW for the following terms: any person, menace of any penalty; forced labor; human trafficking or trafficking; and work or service. *Menace of any penalty* is all forms of criminal sanctions and all forms of coercion; *Forced work* is all work extracted under the menace of any penalty and where the person has not voluntarily offered to work; *Human trafficking* is an act conducted to exploit, including forced work, by any means. Examples of means include the threat of use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception, abuse of power, or abuse of position of vulnerability; and *Work or service* includes all types of legal or illegal work, employment, or occupation.
- **SB 6376** recognizes January 11th as Human Trafficking Awareness Day in Washington State. (Fraser). [RCW 1.16.050](#).
- **SR 8644** supported increased education, stronger laws and law enforcement, and the promotion of justice to reduce the exploitation of all people, including women and children. (Chase).
- **SSB 6463** established the unranked class C felony of luring with intent to harm or to facilitate the commission of any crime. A person commits the crime of luring if the person orders, lures, or attempts to lure a minor or a person with a developmental disability into any area or structure that is obscured from or inaccessible to the public, or away from any area or structure constituting a bus terminal, airport terminal, or other transportation terminal, or into a motor vehicle without the consent of parent or guardian and with the intent to harm the health, safety, or welfare of the minor or person with a developmental disability or with intent to facilitate the commission of any crime. (Pearson). [RCW 9A.40.090](#).
- The Commercially Exploited Children Statewide Coordinating Committee released a report (<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2016-Final-CSEC-Committee-Report.pdf>).
- The Criminal Penalty Fees Related to Prostitution and Commercial Sexual Abuse of Minors report is released <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Commerce-Criminal-Penalty-Fines-2016-FINAL.pdf>
- The Human Trafficking Model Notices report is released <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Commerce-Trafficking-Posters-2016.pdf>

2017

- **HB 1988** created a new legal proceeding, known as Vulnerable Youth Guardianship, authorizing a court to appoint a guardian for a certain immigrant youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who have been abandoned, abused, or neglected. Requires the Washington State Task Force Against the Trafficking of Persons to evaluate whether vulnerable youth guardianships where the guardian is a nonrelative suitable person have the intended impact of placing youth at greater risk of being trafficked, and if so, research and identify ways to reduce this risk. (Ortiz-Self). [RCW Title 13](#).
- **SB 5030 (companion HB 1078)** addressed the statute of limitations for trafficking, commercial sexual abuse of a minor, and promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor. (Darneille). [RCW 9A.04.080](#), [9.68A.100](#), [9.68A.101](#), and [9A.88.060](#).
- **HB 1079 (companion SB 5029)** required a defendant who is charged by citation, complaint, or information with an offense involving trafficking or promoting prostitution in the first or second degree and not arrested to appear in court to determine the necessity of imposing a no contact order and consider other conditions of pretrial release. (Orwall). [RCW 26.50.110](#), [9A.40](#), and [9A.88](#).
- **SB 5813** indicted a defendant cannot claim unknown or mistaken age of a child victim as a defense to trafficking crimes. The crimes of possessing depictions of minors in sexually explicit conduct and dealing in depictions of minors in a sexually explicit conduct are increased from Class C to Class B felonies. (Padden). [RCW 9A.40.100](#), [9.68A.070](#), [9.68A.050](#), and [9.68A.060](#).
- **HB 1184** provided that the crime of patronizing a prostitute may be considered as being committed in more than one location. For instance, a person who sends a communication to patronize a prostitute is considered to have committed the crime both at the place from which the contact was made and where the communication is received. (Orwall). [RCW 9A.88.110](#).
- **SB 5272 (companion bill HB 1112)** addressed the vacating of prostitution offenses when the person committed the offense as a result of being a victim of trafficking, promoting prostitution in the first degree, promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor, or trafficking in persons. (Saldana). [RCW 9.96.070](#) and [9.96.060](#).
- **HB 1728** authorized law enforcement to limited use of administrative subpoena authority contained within this act for the sole purpose of investigating crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children. (Sawyer). [RCW 10.27.170](#) and [Title 10](#).
- **HB 1832** changed the expiration date from June 30, 2017, to June 30, 2023, for the commercially exploited children statewide coordinating committee and revises duties of the committee with regard to reporting deadlines and overseeing and reviewing implementation of the state model protocol for commercially sexually exploited children at task force sites. (Pellicciotti). [RCW 7.68.801](#).
- **HB 1109** created the Washington Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) Pilot Project to fund the creation of locally based multidisciplinary community response teams to conduct cold case investigations tied to previously unsubmitted sexual assault kits (SAKs). Requires the Criminal Justice Training Commission to incorporate into existing training and develop new training with a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach. (Orwall). [RCW 43.330.470](#), [43.84.092](#), [36.28A](#), and [43.101](#).
- The Criminal Penalty Fees Related to Prostitution and Commercial Sexual Abuse of Minors second report is released <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/OCVA-Commerce-Criminal-Penalty-Fines-2017.pdf>
- The Human Trafficking Laws and Investigations report is released <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Commerce-Human-Trafficking-Training-2017.pdf>

2018

- [SR 8694 \(HR 4664\)](#) recognized the people and organizations that fight daily against the scourge of human trafficking and encourages the observation of National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention month.
- [HB 1022](#) requires certifying agencies in Washington to respond to certification requests for U and T visas within 90 days or 14 days if the victim/survivor is subject to removal proceedings. Created a Crime Victim Certification Steering Committee to monitor implementation and compliance of the legislation, develop training for certifying agencies, and create and distribute information. Required the Criminal Justice Training Commission to collaborate with the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy to develop and adopt minimum standards for a course of study on U and T nonimmigrant visas, other legal protections for immigrant survivors of criminal activity, and promising practices in working with immigrant crime victims. (MacEwen). [RCW 7.98](#).

2019

- [HB 1055](#) requires a police officer to arrest a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that an order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, custodial interference, luring, trafficking, coercion of involuntary servitude, or indecent exposure-prostitution. (Entenman). [RCW 10.31.100](#).
- [HB 1149](#) changed the Sexual Assault Protection Order (SAPO) statute to clarify that survivors petitioning for an order do NOT need to specifically allege reasonable fear of future dangerous acts in order to be eligible for a SAPO. (Jinkins). [RCW 7.90.020](#).
- [HB 1166](#) requires the joint legislative task force on sexual assault forensic examination best practices to develop policies and submit recommendations on the storage, retention, and destruction of unreported sexual assault kits. Requires a performance audit of the statewide sexual assault tracking system. Expands the requirements of specialized, intensive, and integrated training for those responsible for investigating sexual assault cases involving adult victims. Requires the Washington State Patrol to conduct the laboratory examination and entering the information into the combined DNA index system within 45 days of receipt of the request for examination of a sexual assault kit. Prohibits the disposal or destruction of untested kits. This legislation was designed to test all kits that had previously been untested and clear out the backlog of untested kits. (Orwall). [RCW 43.43.545](#), [43.101.272](#), [70.125.090](#), [9A.04.080](#).
- [HB 1382](#) provides immunity from prosecution for the crime of prostitution, if the evidence for the charge was obtained as a result from a person seeking emergency assistance in certain circumstances. (Pellicciotti). [RCW 9A.88](#).
- [HB 1742](#) adopted an updated and prevention-oriented approach to teen “sexting” (taking or exchanging nude or sexual images), including removing felony liability for youth who engage in such conduct. Adopts a less punitive approach to generate prevention best practice recommendations. (Frame). [RCW 9.68A.050, 060, 070, 075](#), and [13.40.070](#).
- [HB 1756](#) requires the Department of Labor and Industries to develop training for entertainers and convene an entertainer advisory committee. Requires an adult entertainment establishment to provide a panic button to each entertainer at no cost to the entertainer and record accusations that it receives that a customer has committed an act of violence towards an entertainer. (Orwall). [RCW 49.17](#).
- [SB 5258](#) require every hotel, motel, retail, behavioral health, custodial employer, or property services contractor who employs a custodian, security guard, hotel or motel housekeeper, or room service employee who spends a majority of his or her working hours alone to adopt a sexual harassment policy, provide mandatory training to managers/supervisors/employees, provide a list

of resources for employees, provide a panic button to each worker who spends most of his or her working hours alone. (Keiser). [RCW 49.60](#).

- **SB 5290** makes reforms to the treatment of youth who commit non-criminal infractions known as “status offenses” (i.e. truancy), including eliminating the use of detention for youth who commit status offenses. (Darneille). [RCW 7.21.030](#), [13.32A.250](#), [13.34.165](#), [28A.225.090](#), [43.185c.260](#), and [2.56.032](#).
- **SB 5461** addresses multidisciplinary child protection teams and involvement of agencies and counties in the investigation of child sexual abuse, online sexual exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation of minors, child fatality, child physical abuse, and criminal child neglect cases. (Cleveland). [RCW 13.50.010](#) and [26.44.180](#).
- **SB 5497** creates a keep Washington working statewide work group. Requires the attorney general and other stakeholders to publish model policies for limiting immigration enforcement at school, health facilities, courthouses, and shelters. Prohibits state agencies, state departments, and law from participation in federal immigration enforcement activities. (Wellman). [RCW 43.17](#), [43.330](#), [43.10](#), and [10.93](#).
- **SB 5885** creates an exemption to hearsay for child sex trafficking victims. (Padden). [RCW 9A.44.120](#).
- The Criminal Penalty Fees Related to Prostitution and Commercial Sexual Abuse of Minors report is released: [Criminal Penalty Fees](#)
- The Human Trafficking Laws and Investigations report is released: [Human Trafficking Laws & Investigations Training FY 18 - 19](#)

2020

- **E3SHB 1775** Limits the crime of Prostitution to individuals age 18 or older effective January 1, 2024. Requires the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) to administer funding for two receiving center programs for commercially sexually exploited youth ages 12 – 17 on the west side and east side of the Cascade Mountains. Requires law enforcement officers to take or coordinate transportation for a juvenile who the officer reasonably believes to be a victim of sexual exploitation to specified locations. Requires the DCYF to provide services to support commercially sexually exploited children. (Orwall). [RCW 7.68](#) amendments made to: [RCW 9A.88.030](#), [13.40.070](#), [13.40.213](#), [7.68.801](#), [43.185C.260](#), [3 74.14B.070](#), and [74.15.020](#);
- **S3SLSB 5164** Authorizes the Department of Social and Health Services to establish a food assistance program for victims of human trafficking. Provides eligibility to victims of human trafficking for state family assistance programs, who otherwise meet eligibility requirements. Requires medical care services to be provided to victims of human trafficking, who are not eligible for Medicaid, who otherwise qualify for the state family assistance program. Requires the state Health Care Authority to add medical care services enrollees into the Apple Health for kids, with the same benefits and services provided to Medicaid Apply Health for kids enrollees. Coordinate with the Department, food assistance programs for legal immigrants, state family assistance programs, and refugee cash assistance.
- *The Criminal Penalty Fees Related to Prostitution and Commercial Sexual Abuse of Minors report: [Criminal Penalty Fees Report 2020](#)*
- *The Human Trafficking Laws and Investigations report: [Human Trafficking Laws & Investigations Training Report FY 20-21](#)*

2021

- **[ESHB 1109](#)** Modifies the collection and reporting of the status of investigations for sexual assault cases. Requires the state to conduct a case review program for improving training and case outcomes. Expands the rights of sexual assault survivors. (Orwall). [RCW 5.70](#), [43.101.278](#), [70.125.110](#)
- **[ESSB 5115](#)** Creates an occupational disease presumption for frontline employees during a public health emergency for the purpose of workers' compensation. Requires employers to notify the Department of Labor and Industries when a certain number of their employees become infected during a public health emergency. Requires employers to provide written notice to employees on the premises and their union of potential exposure to the infectious or contagious disease during a public health emergency. Prohibits discrimination against an employee who is high risk for seeking accommodation that protects them from the disease or using all available leave options if no accommodation is reasonable. (Keiser). [RCW 51.32](#)
- **[ESSB 5172 \(Companion bill HB 1217\)](#)** Phases in overtime pay to certain agricultural employees beginning on January 1, 2022, with the employees receiving overtime for hours worked over 55 in a week and ending with those employees receiving overtime for hours worked over 40 in a week beginning January 1, 2024. Prohibits the award of damages or other relief to certain agricultural employees seeking unpaid overtime under the overtime statute as it existed on November 4, 2020, and applies the prohibition retroactively. [RCW 49.46.130](#)
- **[ESSB 5180](#)** Establishes a process for applying to vacate convictions for offenses that were committed as a result of being a victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, commercial sexual abuse of a minor, sexual assault, or domestic violence. (Dhingra). [RCW 9.94A.640](#), [9.96.060](#), [9.94A.030](#), [9.94A](#), [9.96](#), [9.96.070](#).
- **[2SSB 5183](#)** Requires the costs for forensic exams in domestic violence assault cases involving non-fatal strangulation to be paid by the state through the Crime Victim Compensation Program through July 1, 2023. Directs the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy to develop best practices for local communities to increase access to forensic nurse examiners for nonfatal strangulation assaults and develop strategies to make forensic nurse examiner training available in all regions of the state. (Nobles). [RCW 43.280](#), [7.68](#)
- *The Criminal Penalty Fees Related to Prostitution and Commercial Sexual Abuse of Minors report: [Criminal Penalty Fees Report 2021](#)*

2022

- **[SHB 1571](#)** Related to the protections and services for indigenous persons who are missing, murdered, or survivors of human trafficking. Requirements for county coroners and medical examiners are included relating to contacting family members and returning remains. Subject to availability of funding the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy will implement a competitive grant process to fund wraparound services for indigenous survivors of human trafficking and 10 awareness campaign projects, five (5) in Eastern Washington and five (5) in Western Washington to increase accessibility and visibility of services and resources for indigenous survivors of human trafficking. (Mosbrucker) [RCW 36.24.155](#), [68.50.320](#), and new section [RCW 68.50](#)

- **SHB 1725** Related to the creation of an endangered missing person advisory designation for missing indigenous persons and to increase tools for law enforcement to disseminate timely information to engage the public. “Silver Alert” and “missing indigenous person alert” designations will be implemented to enhance the public’s ability to assist in recovering abducted children and missing endangered persons. (*Lekanoff*) [RCW 13.60.010](#)
- **HB 1748** includes victims of human trafficking who are aged (65 or older), blind or disabled to be eligible for essential needs and housing support. Victims are not required to have a social security number if they have not been issued one. (*Entenman*) [RCW 74.04.805](#), [74.62.030](#)
- **SSSB 5793** Allows compensation for individuals with lived experience on boards, commissions, councils, committees, and other similar groups if they are not otherwise compensated for their attendance at meetings. Individuals who are eligible are also eligible for child and adult care reimbursement, lodging and travel expenses. (*C. Wilson*) *amending* [RCW 28A.300.802](#), [43.03.050](#), [43.03.060](#) and [41.40.035](#). *Reenacting and amending* [43.03.220](#).

2022 Proviso’s

- **Rental Assistance for Victims/Survivors of Human Trafficking:** \$3,000,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2023 is provided solely for housing assistance for victims of human trafficking. The department must allocate funding through contracts with service providers that have current contracts with the office of crime victims advocacy to provide services for victims of human trafficking. A provider must use at least 80 percent of contracted funds for rental payments to landlords and the remainder for other program operation costs, including services addressing barriers to acquiring housing that are common for victims of human trafficking.
- **Human Trafficking Prevention:** \$135,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2023 is provided solely for a grant to a nonprofit organization to provide sexual assault prevention programming to middle and high schools in the Tacoma school district. The grant recipient must be a nonprofit organization serving the city of Tacoma that provides education, intervention, and social advocacy programs for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, human trafficking, and other forms of abuse.