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SENATE BILL 5488

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By Senators Darneille, Saldaña, Wilson, C., Keiser, and Nguyen

Read first time 01/23/19. Referred to Committee on Human Services, Reentry & Rehabilitation.

- AN ACT Relating to the sentencing of persons under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the commission of a crime; and amending RCW 9.94A.533 and 9.94A.535.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.533 and 2018 c 7 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The provisions of this section apply to the standard sentence ranges determined by RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517.
 - (2) For persons convicted of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the standard sentence range is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by seventy-five percent.
 - (3) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense,

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- the firearm enhancement or enhancements must be added to the total period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of underlying offense is subject to a firearm enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any firearm enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
 - (a) Five years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;

- (b) Three years for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (c) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (d) If the offender is being sentenced for any firearm enhancements under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (4)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all firearm enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (e) ((Notwithstanding any other provision of law,)) All firearm enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and, except as provided in subsection (15) of this section, shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c); or
 - (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730;
- 38 (f) The firearm enhancements in this section shall apply to all 39 felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun or 40 bump-fire stock, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting,

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theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun or bump-fire stock in a felony;

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- (g) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a firearm enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
- (4) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed after July 23, 1995, if the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any deadly weapon enhancements based on the classification of the completed felony crime. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the deadly weapon enhancement or enhancements must be added to the total period of confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a deadly weapon enhancement. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection as eligible for any deadly weapon enhancements, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:
- (a) Two years for any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (b) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- (c) Six months for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both, and not covered under (f) of this subsection;
- 38 (d) If the offender is being sentenced under (a), (b), and/or (c) 39 of this subsection for any deadly weapon enhancements and the 40 offender has previously been sentenced for any deadly weapon

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enhancements after July 23, 1995, under (a), (b), and/or (c) of this subsection or subsection (3)(a), (b), and/or (c) of this section, or both, all deadly weapon enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;

- (e) ((Notwithstanding any other provision of law,)) All deadly weapon enhancements under this section are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and, except as provided in subsection (15) of this section, shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other firearm or deadly weapon enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- 13 (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c); or
 - (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730;
 - (f) The deadly weapon enhancements in this section shall apply to all felony crimes except the following: Possession of a machine gun or bump-fire stock, possessing a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second degree, and use of a machine gun or bump-fire stock in a felony;
 - (g) If the standard sentence range under this section exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a deadly weapon enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced.
 - (5) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range if the offender or an accomplice committed the offense while in a county jail or state correctional facility and the offender is being sentenced for one of the crimes listed in this subsection. If the offender or an accomplice committed one of the crimes listed in this subsection while in a county jail or state correctional facility, and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW to commit one of the crimes listed in this subsection, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this section:

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- 1 (a) Eighteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2)
- 2 (a) or (b) or 69.50.410;
- 3 (b) Fifteen months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.401(2)
 - (c), (d), or (e);

(c) Twelve months for offenses committed under RCW 69.50.4013.

For the purposes of this subsection, all of the real property of a state correctional facility or county jail shall be deemed to be part of that facility or county jail.

- (6) An additional twenty-four months shall be added to the standard sentence range for any ranked offense involving a violation of chapter 69.50 RCW if the offense was also a violation of RCW 69.50.435 or 9.94A.827. All enhancements under this subsection shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter, except as provided in subsection (15) of this section.
 - (7) An additional two years shall be added to the standard sentence range for vehicular homicide committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502 for each prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055.
- ((Notwithstanding any other provision of law,)) All impaired driving enhancements under this subsection are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and, except as provided in subsection (15) of this section, shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other impaired driving enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter.

An offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c).

(8)(a) The following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range for felony crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, if the offense was committed with sexual motivation, as that term is defined in RCW 9.94A.030. If the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the sexual motivation enhancement must be added to the total period of total confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense is subject to a sexual motivation enhancement. If the offender committed the offense with sexual motivation and the offender is being sentenced for an anticipatory offense under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the following additional times shall be added to the standard sentence range

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determined under subsection (2) of this section based on the felony crime of conviction as classified under RCW 9A.28.020:

- (i) Two years for any felony defined under the law as a class A felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both;
- (ii) Eighteen months for any felony defined under any law as a class B felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of ten years, or both;
- (iii) One year for any felony defined under any law as a class C felony or with a statutory maximum sentence of five years, or both;
- (iv) If the offender is being sentenced for any sexual motivation enhancements under (a)(i), (ii), and/or (iii) of this subsection and the offender has previously been sentenced for any sexual motivation enhancements on or after July 1, 2006, under (a)(i), (ii), and/or (iii) of this subsection, all sexual motivation enhancements under this subsection shall be twice the amount of the enhancement listed;
- (b) ((Notwithstanding any other provision of law,)) All sexual motivation enhancements under this subsection are mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and, except as provided in subsection (15) of this section, shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions, including other sexual motivation enhancements, for all offenses sentenced under this chapter. However, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, an offender serving a sentence under this subsection may be:
- (i) Granted an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(1)(c); or
 - (ii) Released under the provisions of RCW 9.94A.730;
- 28 (c) The sexual motivation enhancements in this subsection apply 29 to all felony crimes;
 - (d) If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender. If the addition of a sexual motivation enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced;
 - (e) The portion of the total confinement sentence which the offender must serve under this subsection shall be calculated before any earned early release time is credited to the offender;

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(f) Nothing in this subsection prevents a sentencing court from imposing a sentence outside the standard sentence range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535.

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- (9) An additional one-year enhancement shall be added to the 4 standard sentence range for the felony crimes of RCW 9A.44.073, 5 6 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, or 9A.44.089 committed on or after July 22, 2007, if the offender engaged, agreed, or offered 7 to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a fee. If 8 the offender is being sentenced for more than one offense, the 9 one-year enhancement must be added to the total period of total 10 confinement for all offenses, regardless of which underlying offense 11 is subject to the enhancement. If the offender is being sentenced for 12 an anticipatory offense for the felony crimes of RCW 9A.44.073, 13 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, 9A.44.086, or 9A.44.089, and the 14 offender attempted, solicited another, or conspired to engage, agree, 15 16 or offer to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a 17 fee, an additional one-year enhancement shall be added to the standard sentence range determined under subsection (2) of this 18 19 section. For purposes of this subsection, "sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse or sexual contact, both as defined in chapter 20 21 9A.44 RCW.
 - (10) (a) For a person age eighteen or older convicted of any criminal street gang-related felony offense for which the person compensated, threatened, or solicited a minor in order to involve the minor in the commission of the felony offense, the standard sentence range is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by one hundred twenty-five percent. If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence is the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender.
 - (b) This subsection does not apply to any criminal street gangrelated felony offense for which involving a minor in the commission of the felony offense is an element of the offense.
 - (c) The increased penalty specified in (a) of this subsection is unavailable in the event that the prosecution gives notice that it will seek an exceptional sentence based on an aggravating factor under RCW 9.94A.535.

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(11) An additional twelve months and one day shall be added to the standard sentence range for a conviction of attempting to elude a police vehicle as defined by RCW 46.61.024, if the conviction included a finding by special allegation of endangering one or more persons under RCW 9.94A.834.

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- 6 (12) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 7 sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 8 9.94A.831.
- (13) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard 9 sentence range for vehicular homicide committed while under the 10 11 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 12 46.61.520 or for vehicular assault committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 13 46.61.522, or for any felony driving under the influence (RCW 14 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control under the influence (RCW 15 16 46.61.504(6)) for each child passenger under the age of sixteen who 17 is an occupant in the defendant's vehicle. These enhancements shall be mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and, except as 18 provided in subsection (15) of this section, shall run consecutively 19 to all other sentencing provisions. If the addition of a minor child 20 21 enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the 22 statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced. 23
- (14) An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 9.94A.832.
 - (15) If the offender is being sentenced in adult court for a crime committed as a minor, the court has discretion to order enhancements be served concurrently in order to reduce the sentence when the sentencing enhancements result in a sentence that is clearly excessive.
- 32 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.535 and 2016 c 6 s 2 are each amended to read 33 as follows:

The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence range for an offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence. Facts supporting aggravated sentences, other than the fact of a prior conviction, shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of RCW 9.94A.537.

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Whenever a sentence outside the standard sentence range is imposed, the court shall set forth the reasons for its decision in written findings of fact and conclusions of law. A sentence outside the standard sentence range shall be a determinate sentence.

If the sentencing court finds that an exceptional sentence outside the standard sentence range should be imposed, the sentence is subject to review only as provided for in RCW 9.94A.585(4).

A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.589 (1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in this section, and may be appealed by the offender or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.585 (2) through (6).

(1) Mitigating Circumstances - Court to Consider

The court may impose an exceptional sentence below the standard range if it finds that mitigating circumstances are established by a preponderance of the evidence. The following are illustrative only and are not intended to be exclusive reasons for exceptional sentences.

- (a) To a significant degree, the victim was an initiator, willing participant, aggressor, or provoker of the incident.
- (b) Before detection, the defendant compensated, or made a good faith effort to compensate, the victim of the criminal conduct for any damage or injury sustained.
- (c) The defendant committed the crime under duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion insufficient to constitute a complete defense but which significantly affected his or her conduct.
- (d) The defendant, with no apparent predisposition to do so, was induced by others to participate in the crime.
- (e) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his or her conduct, or to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of the law, was significantly impaired. Voluntary use of drugs or alcohol is excluded.
- (f) The offense was principally accomplished by another person and the defendant manifested extreme caution or sincere concern for the safety or well-being of the victim.
- 36 (g) The operation of the multiple offense policy of RCW 9.94A.589 37 results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly excessive in light 38 of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.

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(h) The defendant or the defendant's children suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that abuse.

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- (i) The defendant was making a good faith effort to obtain or provide medical assistance for someone who is experiencing a drug-related overdose.
- (j) The current offense involved domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and the defendant suffered a continuing pattern of coercion, control, or abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that coercion, control, or abuse.
- (k) The defendant was convicted of vehicular homicide, by the operation of a vehicle in a reckless manner and has committed no other previous serious traffic offenses as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, and the sentence is clearly excessive in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.
- (1) The defendant's age, sophistication, and role in the crime if the defendant is under adult court jurisdiction for a crime committed as a minor.
- 19 (2) Aggravating Circumstances Considered and Imposed by the 20 Court
- 21 The trial court may impose an aggravated exceptional sentence 22 without a finding of fact by a jury under the following 23 circumstances:
 - (a) The defendant and the state both stipulate that justice is best served by the imposition of an exceptional sentence outside the standard range, and the court finds the exceptional sentence to be consistent with and in furtherance of the interests of justice and the purposes of the sentencing reform act.
 - (b) The defendant's prior unscored misdemeanor or prior unscored foreign criminal history results in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient in light of the purpose of this chapter, as expressed in RCW 9.94A.010.
 - (c) The defendant has committed multiple current offenses and the defendant's high offender score results in some of the current offenses going unpunished.
- 36 (d) The failure to consider the defendant's prior criminal 37 history which was omitted from the offender score calculation 38 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.525 results in a presumptive sentence that is 39 clearly too lenient.

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1 (3) Aggravating Circumstances - Considered by a Jury - Imposed by the Court

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30 31 Except for circumstances listed in subsection (2) of this section, the following circumstances are an exclusive list of factors that can support a sentence above the standard range. Such facts should be determined by procedures specified in RCW 9.94A.537.

- (a) The defendant's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty to the victim.
- 9 (b) The defendant knew or should have known that the victim of 10 the current offense was particularly vulnerable or incapable of 11 resistance.
- 12 (c) The current offense was a violent offense, and the defendant 13 knew that the victim of the current offense was pregnant.
- (d) The current offense was a major economic offense or series of offenses, so identified by a consideration of any of the following factors:
- 17 (i) The current offense involved multiple victims or multiple 18 incidents per victim;
- 19 (ii) The current offense involved attempted or actual monetary 20 loss substantially greater than typical for the offense;
- 21 (iii) The current offense involved a high degree of 22 sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time; 23 or
- (iv) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the current offense.
 - (e) The current offense was a major violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, chapter 69.50 RCW (VUCSA), related to trafficking in controlled substances, which was more onerous than the typical offense of its statutory definition: The presence of ANY of the following may identify a current offense as a major VUCSA:
- 32 (i) The current offense involved at least three separate 33 transactions in which controlled substances were sold, transferred, 34 or possessed with intent to do so;
- 35 (ii) The current offense involved an attempted or actual sale or 36 transfer of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger 37 than for personal use;
- 38 (iii) The current offense involved the manufacture of controlled 39 substances for use by other parties;

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1 (iv) The circumstances of the current offense reveal the offender 2 to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy;

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- (v) The current offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning, occurred over a lengthy period of time, or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or
- (vi) The offender used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the current offense, including positions of trust, confidence or fiduciary responsibility (e.g., pharmacist, physician, or other medical professional).
- 10 (f) The current offense included a finding of sexual motivation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.835.
 - (g) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of sexual abuse of the same victim under the age of eighteen years manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time.
 - (h) The current offense involved domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110, and one or more of the following was present:
 - (i) The offense was part of an ongoing pattern of psychological, physical, or sexual abuse of a victim or multiple victims manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged period of time;
 - (ii) The offense occurred within sight or sound of the victim's or the offender's minor children under the age of eighteen years; or
 - (iii) The offender's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested deliberate cruelty or intimidation of the victim.
 - (i) The offense resulted in the pregnancy of a child victim of rape.
 - (j) The defendant knew that the victim of the current offense was a youth who was not residing with a legal custodian and the defendant established or promoted the relationship for the primary purpose of victimization.
- 31 (k) The offense was committed with the intent to obstruct or 32 impair human or animal health care or agricultural or forestry 33 research or commercial production.
 - (1) The current offense is trafficking in the first degree or trafficking in the second degree and any victim was a minor at the time of the offense.
- 37 (m) The offense involved a high degree of sophistication or 38 planning.

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- 1 (n) The defendant used his or her position of trust, confidence, 2 or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission of the 3 current offense.
- 4 (o) The defendant committed a current sex offense, has a history of sex offenses, and is not amenable to treatment.

- (p) The offense involved an invasion of the victim's privacy.
- (q) The defendant demonstrated or displayed an egregious lack of remorse.
- (r) The offense involved a destructive and foreseeable impact on persons other than the victim.
- (s) The defendant committed the offense to obtain or maintain his or her membership or to advance his or her position in the hierarchy of an organization, association, or identifiable group.
- (t) The defendant committed the current offense shortly after being released from incarceration.
- (u) The current offense is a burglary and the victim of the burglary was present in the building or residence when the crime was committed.
- (v) The offense was committed against a law enforcement officer who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the offense, the offender knew that the victim was a law enforcement officer, and the victim's status as a law enforcement officer is not an element of the offense.
- 24 (w) The defendant committed the offense against a victim who was acting as a good samaritan.
 - (x) The defendant committed the offense against a public official or officer of the court in retaliation of the public official's performance of his or her duty to the criminal justice system.
 - (y) The victim's injuries substantially exceed the level of bodily harm necessary to satisfy the elements of the offense. This aggravator is not an exception to RCW 9.94A.530(2).
 - (z)(i)(A) The current offense is theft in the first degree, theft in the second degree, possession of stolen property in the first degree, or possession of stolen property in the second degree; (B) the stolen property involved is metal property; and (C) the property damage to the victim caused in the course of the theft of metal property is more than three times the value of the stolen metal property, or the theft of the metal property creates a public hazard.

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(ii) For purposes of this subsection, "metal property" means commercial metal property, private metal property, or nonferrous metal property, as defined in RCW 19.290.010.

- (aa) The defendant committed the offense with the intent to directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage to or for a criminal street gang as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, its reputation, influence, or membership.
- 8 (bb) The current offense involved paying to view, over the 9 internet in violation of RCW 9.68A.075, depictions of a minor engaged 10 in an act of sexually explicit conduct as defined in RCW 9.68A.011(4) 11 (a) through (g).
- 12 (cc) The offense was intentionally committed because the 13 defendant perceived the victim to be homeless, as defined in RCW 14 9.94A.030.
 - (dd) The current offense involved a felony crime against persons, except for assault in the third degree pursuant to RCW 9A.36.031(1)(k), that occurs in a courtroom, jury room, judge's chamber, or any waiting area or corridor immediately adjacent to a courtroom, jury room, or judge's chamber. This subsection shall apply only: (i) During the times when a courtroom, jury room, or judge's chamber is being used for judicial purposes during court proceedings; and (ii) if signage was posted in compliance with RCW 2.28.200 at the time of the offense.
 - (ee) During the commission of the current offense, the defendant was driving in the opposite direction of the normal flow of traffic on a multiple lane highway, as defined by RCW 46.04.350, with a posted speed limit of forty-five miles per hour or greater.

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