

Bill No.	Bill Name	Bill Summary
<u>SHB 1241</u> Chapter 292, Laws of 2024	Addressing harassment <i>Effective date: 3/26/2024</i>	Adds harassment of an “election official” to the criminal harassment statute as a class C felony. Allows any election official who is a target for threats or harassment prohibited under the criminal harassment law, and any person residing with such person, to apply for the address confidentiality program.
<u>HB 1455</u> Chapter 10, Laws of 2024	Eliminating child marriage <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	A marriage entered into on or after the effective date and in which either of the parties is under 18 years of age is void. Eliminates provisions authorizing a superior court to waive the age requirement.
<u>2E2SHB 1541</u> Chapter 283, Laws of 2024	Establishing the nothing about us without us act <i>Effective date: 1/1/2025</i>	Aims to increase access and representation in the policy-making process for people with direct lived experience by requiring membership of any statutory entity (task force, work group, advisory committee) to include at least three individuals from underrepresented populations who have direct lived experience with the identified policy or issue that the entity is tasked with examining.
<u>E2SHB 1618</u> Chapter 253, Laws of 2024	Concerning the statute of limitations for childhood sexual abuse <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	For acts of child sexual abuse that occur on or after June 6, 2024, there is no statute of limitations to bring a claim for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of that abuse.
<u>E2SHB 1652</u> Chapter 174, Laws of 224	Concerning child support pass through <i>Effective date: 1/1/2026</i>	Requires DSHS to pass through to a family receiving TANF all current child support collected each month on behalf of the family.
<u>SHB 1903</u> Chapter 286, Laws of 2024	Reporting lost or stolen firearms <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	It is a civil infraction with a fine up to \$1,000 dollars for those who do not report a lost or stolen firearm within 24 hours after the loss is discovered unless the delay is for good cause shown. The report shall be filed with a local law enforcement agency who shall enter information about the stolen firearm into the national crime information service center database. Upon issuing a firearm dealer’s license, local licensing authorities must provide the dealer with signage to post at the point-of-sale that notifies persons of the criminal and civil penalties for any failure to safely secure firearms or to report lost or stolen firearms.

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SHB 1905 Chapter 353, Laws of 2024	Including protected classes in the Washington equal pay and opportunities act <i>Effective date: 7/1/2025</i>	It is a violation of the Equal Pay and Opportunities Act (EPOA) for an employer to discriminate in compensation or career advancement opportunities against similarly employed employees based on the employee's membership in a protected class. A person may bring a claim under the EPOA based on the person's membership in more than one protected class. Protected class means a person's age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, as those terms are defined under the Washington Law Against Discrimination. The Department of Labor and Industries must develop materials and conduct outreach to individuals and businesses on the new provisions related to discrimination based on protected class.
HB 1958 Chapter 254, Laws of 2024	Concerning nonconsensual removal of or tampering with a sexually protective device <i>Effective date: 7/1/2024</i>	Authorizes civil cause of action relating to nonconsensual removal of or tampering with a sexually protective device ("stealththing"), and permits victims to proceed using pseudonym; provides non-exhaustive list of remedies; identifies factors courts may consider in determining whether to impose punitive damages; precludes offsetting award against child support obligation; and mandates that prior consent, alone, is insufficient to establish current consent.
SHB 1999 Chapter 88, Laws of 2024	Concerning fabricated intimate or sexually explicit images and depictions <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Adds definitions for "fabricated depiction of a minor," "fabricated depiction," and "digitization" to RCW 9.68A.011 and expands existing criminal offenses (dealing in, sending or brining into the state of, possession of, or viewing of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct) to include circumstances involving fabricated depictions of an identifiable minor. Establishes a civil cause of action for the nonconsensual disclosure of fabricated intimate images.
ESHB 2021 Chapter 287, Laws of 2024	Concerning the disposition of privately owned firearms in the custody of state or local government entities or law enforcement agencies <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Forfeited firearms in the possession of the Washington State Patrol that are not retained for agency use must be destroyed unless it is determined to be stolen and returned to the rightful owner(s), retained and stored for investigation or evidence purposes if used in the commission of a crime, or provided to a museum or historical society if recognized as a curio, relic, or of particular historical significance. Any state, local government, or law enforcement agencies conducting a buyback program must establish procedures for returning stolen firearms to rightful owners and determining whether the firearm used in the commission of a crime.

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<u>SHB 2048</u> Chapter 63, Laws of 2024	Concerning supervision of domestic violence in criminal sentencing <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Removes requirement under the Sentencing Reform Act that domestic violence was “plead and proven” in provisions related to supervision of individuals convicted of domestic violence offenses. Requires the Department of Corrections to audit its supervisory obligations for certain domestic violence offenses.
<u>ESHB 2115</u> Chapter 257, Laws of 2024	Concerning prescription labels for medications used for abortion <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	A prescriber may request that the label for abortion medication dispensed by a practitioner include the prescribing and dispensing health care facility name, instead of the practitioner's name. The term “abortion medications” is defined as substances used in the course of medical treatment intended to induce the termination of a pregnancy.
<u>ESHB 2118</u> Chapter 288, Laws of 2024	Protecting the public from gun violence by establishing additional requirements for the business operations of licensed firearms dealers	Establishes additional requirements for the business operations of licensed firearms dealers including fingerprinting and background checks of employees, storage of firearms, security features, digital surveillance, signage, reporting, insurance minimums, and recordkeeping. Exempts dealers with a sales volume of \$1,000 or less per month on average from requirements. Authorizes any law enforcement agency acting within the scope of its jurisdiction to investigate any breach of the licensing conditions established in the chapter of state law regulating firearms. Authorizes Attorney General to create, publish, and require firearm dealers to file uniform form for all annual dealer reports required by the bill.
<u>SHB 2217</u> Chapter 117, Laws of 2024	Concerning authority over individuals found guilty of or accused of criminal offenses that occurred when the individual was under age 18 <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Expands juvenile court jurisdiction. Changes made to the jurisdiction and disposition provisions concerning juveniles accused or adjudicated of Murder in the First or Second Degree committed at age 14 or older or of Rape in the First Degree committed at age 15 or older. Circumstances for when a discretionary decline hearing may be held when a juvenile is charged with a serious violent offense or Murder in the First or Second Degree require that the respondent was at the requisite age at the time of the offense. Provisions providing juvenile court jurisdiction over cases in which the information was filed before the person turned 21, provisions modifying the discretionary decline provisions, and provisions allowing cases to return to juvenile court from adult court in certain circumstances apply to all pending and future cases, including cases involving an offense that occurred prior to the effective date of the bill. Authorization for a juvenile court to impose a standard range disposition up to a person's twenty-third birthday applies to all cases charged in the future, including cases in which the offense occurred prior to the effective date of the bill.
<u>ESHB 2303</u> Chapter 118, Laws of 2021	Modifying conditions of community custody <i>Effective date: 3/15/2024</i>	Modifies the criteria by which the Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB) may modify or impose additional conditions of community custody to clarify that the conditions may be based on the person's crime of conviction, risk of re-offense, or risk to community safety. On the motion of a person on community custody, the court may amend the substantive conditions of community custody imposed by the court if there has been a substantial change in circumstances such that the condition is no longer necessary for community safety.

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2SSB 5444 Chapter 285, Laws of 2024	Restricting the possession of weapons, excluding carrying a pistol by a person licensed to carry a concealed pistol, on the premises of libraries, zoos, aquariums, and transit facilities <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	It is a gross misdemeanor for any person to enter public libraries, zoos or aquariums accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums or the Zoological Association of America, and transit stations or facilities while knowingly possessing a weapon. The prohibitions do not apply to individuals who maintain a valid conceal carry license, correctional personnel, or the activities of color guards and honor guards, including staging and logistical requirements, related to burial or internment ceremonies.
E2SSB 5838 Chapter 163, Laws of 2024	Establishing an artificial intelligence force <i>Effective date: 3/18/2024</i>	Establishes a task force to assess current uses and trends and to make recommendations to the legislature regarding standards for the use and regulation of generative artificial intelligence systems. The task force consists of a 9-member executive committee with authorization to convene subcommittees, and the Office of the Attorney General must administer and provide task support for the task force. An interim report is due December 1, 2025, and the final report is due by July 1, 2026.
E2SSB 5937 Chapter 297, Laws of 2024	Supporting crime victims and witnesses by promoting victim-centered, trauma-informed responses <i>Effective date: 7/1/2024</i>	Expands coverage of reasonable expenses by Crime Victims Compensation Program. Expands crime victim rights to include civil commitment proceedings, expands right to be informed, and the right to attend includes court proceedings or required interviews in person or remotely, dependent on resources, for victims of violent offenses, domestic violence, or sex offenses. Removes statute of limitations for rape committed by first responders who use their position to facilitate the commission of the offense. Changes procedures under rape shield statute. Expands definition of Rape in the First Degree to include situations where a person engages in sexual intercourse by forcible compulsion after feloniously entering the building or vehicle where the victim is located or knowingly furnishes the victim with a legend drug, controlled substance, or controlled substance analog without the victim's knowledge and consent which renders the victim incapable of consent. Depictions of a victim's genitals created during a sexual assault medical forensic examination may not be shown in open judicial proceedings, must be filed as a confidential document within a court file, and an expert witness may provide testimony on such a depiction. Creates procedure for sealing a depiction of a victim or a victim's genitals that was created during a sexual assault medical forensic examination if the depiction was marked as an exhibit in a criminal proceeding. DCYF may require a juvenile released from juvenile rehabilitation to refrain from violating any civil protection orders issued by a juvenile court. Creates a statewide forensic nurse coordination program in the Department of Health and related duties. Any minor age 13 or older may consent to a sexual assault forensic examination conducted for the purposes of gathering evidence for possible prosecution or to testing for any sexually transmitted disease or suspected sexually transmitted disease as a result of a sexual assault.

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<u>SB 5938</u> Chapter 193, Laws of 2024	Modifying the community parenting alternative for eligible participants in the residential parenting program at the department of corrections <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Incarcerated individuals participating in the residential parenting program (RPP) may serve up to the final 18 months of their term of confinement in the Community Parenting Alternative (CPA). RPP is defined as a correctional nursery program administered by Department of Corrections (DOC) that allows pregnant, minimum security incarcerated individuals that meet eligibility criteria to keep their newborn children with them after giving birth in a designated unit and receive support and education in alliance with skilled early childhood educators. References to offender are replaced with incarcerated individual or individual, where appropriate.
<u>ESSB 5974</u> Chapter 38, Laws of 2024	Concerning the disposition of unenforceable legal financial obligations other than restitution imposed by a court or an agent of the court against a juvenile prior to July 1, 2023 <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Any debt from the imposition of a legal financial obligation (LFO) other than restitution shall be rendered null and void, and considered satisfied and paid in full by July 1, 2027. Nothing shall prevent a court from granting individual relief at any time in response to a motion. The presiding judge of a superior court may at any time authorize an administrative process to waive outstanding juvenile non-restitution LFO debt that ensures that debts: are waived within any statutorily required deadlines; do not affect an individual's credit; are recalled from any collection agency; and do not appear in any background check. The clerk of the superior clerk may seek a judicial order to waive outstanding debt for any uncollectible LFOs, other than restitution, in the same manner as the clerk is authorized under current law to seek an extension of jurisdiction for debt collection. Any motion filed by the clerk does not constitute the practice of law. The Administrative Office of the Courts must submit an annual report to the Legislature on the implementation of this act, beginning November 1, 2024.
<u>ESSB 5985</u> Chapter 289, Laws of 2024	Concerning firearms background check program <i>Effective date: 3/26/2024</i>	Washington State Patrol (WSP) firearms background check program defined as the division within the state patrol that conducts all firearm transfers and the disposition of firearms. Statutes concerning firearm background checks are updated to specifically reference the WSP firearms background check program. After the six-month period in which a person has lost their right to possess a firearm due to a 72-hour detainment under the Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA), the WSP firearms background check program must remove the person from the national instant criminal background check system (NICS) database rather than forwarding notice of the restoration of firearm rights to NICS. Beginning July 1, 2025, the WSP firearms background check program must report to the Legislature annually on the average time between receipt of requests for background checks and final decision.
<u>SSB 5998</u> Chapter 296, Laws of 2024	Timing of eligibility for vacation of nonfelony convictions <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	Reduces the waiting period before a court may vacate a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor conviction to three years after a person is released from the Department of Corrections (DOC) supervision or probation and removes the legal financial obligation payment completion requirement to begin the waiting period. The waiting period for a domestic violence offense is now five years after a person is released from DOC supervision or probation.

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2SSB 6006 Chapter 298, Laws of 2024	Supporting victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse <i>Effective date: 7/1/2025</i>	Modifies crimes of Trafficking in the First and Second Degree. New definitions for coercion, kidnapping, maintain, and sexual motivation. Distribution and use of fees assessed for violating trafficking crimes modified. Creates performance audit requirements. Reestablishes the Commercially Sexually Exploited Children Statewide Coordinating Committee. Modifies definition of dependent child. Definition of abuse or neglect of a child that must be reported is modified to include trafficking, and sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons as described under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Diversion unit staff included in the list of mandatory reporters required to report abuse or neglect of a child. DCYF and juvenile justice agencies must use a validated assessment tool to screen children for commercial sexual abuse. DCYF must assess and offer services to children who have been identified by a state or local agency as being a victim of either sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons as described under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act and may assess and offer services to children who have not been found dependent. DCYF must make recommendations to the Legislature about the types of services that need to be offered to children who have been as victims of trafficking. A person may petition for a sexual assault civil protection order if commercial sexual exploitation is alleged to have been committed against the petitioner by the respondent. DCYF and law enforcement may file petitions for sexual assault protection orders on behalf of a minor when the agency believes a minor lacks the ability or capacity to consent. Consent is not a basis for denial when commercial sexual exploitation is alleged. Minor victims of sex trafficking and commercial sexual abuse of minor offense are exempt from certain crime victim compensation ineligibility factors and may file a claim for crime victim benefits at any time. Removes criminal statute of limitations and modifies civil statute of limitations for Trafficking if a victim was under the age of 18; Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor; Promoting Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor; Promoting Travel for Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor; and Permitting Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor. Hearsay exception is expanded in any case involving a child under the age of 18 describing any acts or attempted acts of Trafficking, Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor, Promoting Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor, and Promoting Travel for Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor with or on the child. A prosecuting attorney may make a motion to allow a child under the age of 18 to testify in a room outside the presence of the defendant, the jury, or both using one-way closed-circuit television equipment if certain factors are met. Adds to victim privacy provisions by including commercial sexual exploitation and child victim of sexual assault or commercial sexual exploitation to list of allegations that allow for information to be confidential and not subject to release.
ESSB 6105 Chapter 250, Laws of 2024	Creating safer working conditions at adult entertainment establishments <i>Effective date: Multiple</i>	Establishes training requirements for employees of adult entertainment establishments and requires such establishments to include protective measures. Includes provisions for equal application of and limitations on leasing fees. Includes provisions for notification of and inspection by L&I. Imposes age restrictions at age 18 or age 21, dependent on whether or not an establishment serves alcohol. A city with a population of more than 650,000 or a county with a population of more than 2 million may not adopt or enforce ordinances restricting: an entertainer from collecting payment for adult entertainment from customers, an entertainers' proximity or distance from others before or after any adult entertainment, the customer's proximity or distance from the stage

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		during any adult entertainment, provided there is no contact between the dancers and customers. The Liquor Control Board (LCB) must repeal WAC 314-11-050. LCB is also prohibited from adopting or enforcing rules restricting the exposure of body parts or restricting sexually oriented conduct by any licensee, its employees or patrons, or certain other person. This provision may not be construed to permit conduct otherwise prohibited under other statutes.
<u>E2SSB 6109</u> Chapter 328, Laws of 2024	Supporting children and families	Defines “high potency synthetic opioid” and requires courts throughout the dependency process to give great weight to their lethality when determining if removal is necessary to prevent imminent harm to the child due to abuse or neglect. Expands list of topics that must be included in the required judicial training for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Grant recipients. The Administrative Office of the Courts must develop, deliver, and regularly update training for judicial officers and dependency court system partners regarding child safety and the risk and danger presented to children and youth by high-potency synthetic opioids and other substances impacting families. The DOH, in collaboration with the DCYF, must convene a work group on children and exposure to fentanyl to provide information for child welfare workers, juvenile courts, and families regarding the risks of fentanyl exposure for children and child welfare workers in child protective services investigations. The information must be made available to welfare court professionals. Legal liaison positions within the DCYF are established and DCYF is directed to establish a number of pilot programs and training. HCA shall expand specific treatment and services to children and youth with prenatal substance exposure who would benefit from evidence-based services impacting their behavioral and physical health. DCYF must make available to DCYF staff high-potency synthetic opioid testing strips that can detect the presence of high-potency synthetic opioids that may be provided to families for their personal use or used by DCYF staff to maintain their safety.
<u>SSB 6146</u> Chapter 207, Laws of 2024	Concerning tribal warrants <i>Effective date: Multiple</i>	Establishes procedure for state law enforcement officers and places of detention to deliver tribal fugitives to tribal authority for both certified and noncertified tribes. Arrest warrants from a certified tribe are accorded full faith and credit by state courts. Extradition of individuals who have a non-certified tribal warrant and do not waive their right shall have a hearing at the closest superior court to the place of detention. The individual shall be given notice of their extradition rights. If the right to the hearing is not waived the court shall hold a hearing in three judicial business days. The individual can be released along with conditions that assure availability of the individual or remain in custody. The court will determine at the hearing whether the person has been charged with or convicted of a crime by the tribe; whether the person before the court is the person named in the request; and whether the person is a fugitive. If the non-certified tribe does not take custody within three judicial days after the hearing the court can release the individual with conditions assuring their availability within seven days. If the tribe has not taken custody after the seven days the individual will be released. Provides for immunity for a peace officer acting in good faith and without malice. Directs the Office of the Governor to convene and chair a work group to develop processes and recommendations to implement the act.

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<u>SSB 6227</u> Chapter 137, Laws of 2024	Allowing entry of a civil protection order to protect victims when a person is found not guilty by reason of insanity <i>Effective date: 6/6/2024</i>	A court may enter a separate no-contact order to protect a victim when a person is found not guilty by reason of insanity and committed by the court to a period of inpatient treatment or conditional release, or upon application by the prosecuting attorney at any subsequent time during which the court retains supervision over the person. The maximum term of the no-contact order is the person's maximum term of commitment, or until the court orders final release of the person from supervision, whichever comes first. The clerk's office must provide a written certified copy of the no-contact order to the victim. Whenever a no-contact order is issued, modified, or terminated the court clerk must forward a copy of the order by the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency for entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system used to list outstanding warrants, which shall constitute notice to all law enforcement agencies and cause the order to be fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state.
<u>SB 6246</u> Chapter 290, Laws of 2024	Concerning transmission of information relating to firearm prohibitions for persons committed for mental health treatment <i>Effective date: Multiple</i>	Requires court to issue a firearms prohibition order when a person's felony charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial and the person is not committed to a facility for evaluation or treatment. Requires court clerks to send firearm prohibition information relating to involuntary commitment to the criminal division of the county prosecutor in the county of commitment. Prohibits a court from restoring the firearm rights of a person who lost their firearm rights due to involuntary commitment and is currently subject to an extreme risk protection order. The crime of unlawful possession of a firearm is amended to prohibit possession of a firearm following dismissal of felony charges based on incompetency to stand trial. A county prosecuting attorney may release involuntary commitment information on behalf of a mental health service agency represented by the prosecutor for the purpose of involuntary commitment hearings to city or county prosecuting attorneys, or to other individuals with a statutory right to request the information to be used for the purpose of assessing the need for an extreme risk protection order or the prosecutor's other official duties.

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