



Washington Association of
SHERIFFS &
POLICE CHIEFS

Law Enforcement Presentation on Juvenile Sex Offender
Registration and Notification to the
Washington State Sex Offender Policy Board
Registration and Notification Subcommittee

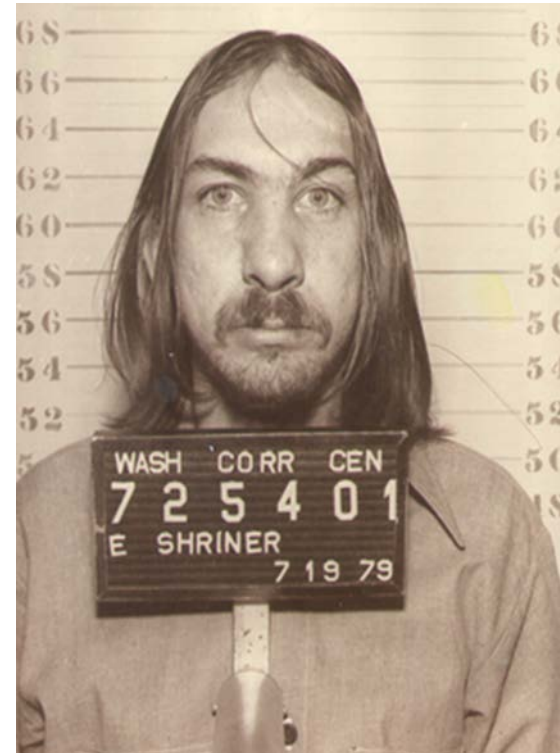
JUNE 17, 2021

Background – Earl Shriver

At age 16, he was declared “defective delinquent” after choking a 7 year old girl and then he led police to the body of a 15-year-old girl instead. He had also strangled her.

Earl Shriver released from prison in 1987 after serving ten years for kidnapping and torturing two teenage girls.

- While in prison he told a cellmate he wanted a van containing cages so he could pick up children, sexually abuse and kill them.
- A psychiatric evaluation stated Shriver “has unusual sexually sadistic fantasies and plans to carry them out.”



Background – Westley Dodd

1984 – Arrested for molesting a 10-year-old boy, received a suspended sentence.

September 1989 – Westley Allan Dodd lured two brothers, 11 and 10, to a secluded park, forced them to undress, tied them to a tree, and performed sex acts on them both. He stabbed them to death.

October 1989 - Dodd encountered a 4 year old in a park, took him to his apartment where he tied him to a bed and photographed his molestation. The the next morning Dodd strangled him with a rope and hanged him in a closet.

November 1989 - Dodd snatched a 6 year old from the bathroom of a theater, the boy broke away, and Dodd was captured.

Dodd had been arrested multiple times and claimed to have over 50 victims under the age of 12.



Chief Turner

July 1989 – Mountlake Terrace Police Chief John Turner notified the community that an 18 year old, recently released from juvenile custody, was living in the community and at risk to sexually offend based on a plan he had written to abduct and molest children.



The Governor Responds



Community Protection Task Force

Chaired by Norm Maleng

Members included:

Ida Ballasiotes, Helen Harlow, law enforcement,
elected officials, victim groups, and
professionals

Conducted 12 community
meetings statewide

The Community Protection Task Force

We held public hearings throughout the state and heard virtually the same concerns everywhere: longer sentences, better supervision, sex offender registration, and the idea of community notification.

Community Protection Task Force Member

Community Protection Act of 1990

The Community Protection Act was unanimously passed by the Legislature and signed into law on February 28, 1990

Groundbreaking Changes:

- Sex Offender Registration
- Community Notification
- Civil Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators



Purpose

- Public website allows community members the ability to search for published offenders in their area, or people that they are coming into regular contact with. Giving people the opportunity to take common sense measures to protect themselves and their families.
- Public website also provides a means for victims to maintain knowledge of where higher risk offenders are.
- Allows law enforcement to know where these offenders are and do address verifications to check in with them. Sometimes this is the only opportunity to check in on these people and interact with them in a positive way. Continuing these interactions may help to deter behavior or allow LE to observe behaviors that increase risk. Additional sense of accountability for the registrants.
- Gives law enforcement a starting place or resource when investigating sexually motivated offenses where the suspect is unknown.
- Allows school notifications so that administrators and teachers can be aware of behavior to watch for.

What Washington does..

- Base risk level on the person's risk to sexually reoffend in the community at large.
- Allow RSOs to request a level reduction.
- Only publish RSOs that are moderate to high risk to reoffend.
- In-person address verifications with frequency based on risk level.
- Meet quarterly with RSO Coordinators in the state to help with consistency in the registry.
- Host quarterly training in scoring the Static 99/WSORLC* to help ensure consistency in scoring and review of the limitations and other resources to assist in determining risk level.
- Yearly review and revision of the model policy on registration and notification to ensure that best practices and lessons learned are incorporated.
- Continued collaboration with DOC/JR.

What Washington doesn't do...

- Restrict where a registrant can live or work.
- Publish level 1s or unranked, unless they are non-compliant or transient.
- Collect internet identifiers.
- Lifetime registration for everyone.
- Impose restrictions on community event attendance.

Pre Registration Notification

Law enforcement receives notifications from DOC, SCC, WSH, ESH and JRA of all sex offenders releasing from state facilities.

- Review notification bulletin and recommendations from ESRC
- Validate conviction information and request/gather any supporting documents
- Track offender's release date to ensure compliance with registration
- Discuss considerations for type and scope of community notifications
- Community notifications are only sent once the offender has registered with the Sheriff's office after release
- Check if DNA is on file

Registration Process

RCW 9A.44.130 requires RSOs to register within 3 days of moving/releasing

- RSO comes to office
- Completes initial registration forms providing all information required under RCW
- Agency takes fingerprints, photo and DNA (if needed)
- Agency reviews registration requirements, notification process and address verification process
- Agency determines/finalizes notification level and scope of community notification

What is a risk level?

Risk levels refer to an individual offender's risk to **sexually reoffend within the community at large.**

Risk levels are used to determine the level of community notification and verification frequency.

Agencies shall make a good faith effort to notify the public and residents within a reasonable period of time after the offender registers with the agency.

STATIC-99R Coding Form		Offender Name:	
Question	Risk Factor	Codes	Score
1	Young	Aged 18 - 34.99 Aged 35 - 39.9 Aged 40 - 59.9 Aged 60 or Older Lacks sufficient information to score	1 0 -1 -3 0
2	Ever lived with a lover for at least two years?	Yes No Lacks sufficient information to score	0 1 0
3	Index non-sexual violence – Any Convictions	No Yes	0 1
4	Prior non-sexual violence – Any Convictions	No Yes	0 1
5	Prior Sexual Offenses	Charges None 1-2 3-5 6+	Convictions None 1 2-3 4+ 0 1 2 3
6	Prior sentencing dates (excluding Index)	3 or less 4 or more	0 1
7	Any convictions for non-contact sex offenses	No Yes	0 1
8	Any Unrelated Victims	No Yes	0 1
9	Any Stranger Victims	No Yes	0 1
10	Any Male Victims	No Yes	0 1
Total Score		Add up scores from individual risk factors	
TRANSLATING STATIC 99R SCORES INTO RISK CATEGORIES			
Level 1		-3 to -3	
Level 2		4 - 5	
Level 3		6-	
AGGRAVATING FACTORS			
<input type="checkbox"/> Statements of intent/threat to sexually re-offend			
<input type="checkbox"/> Past interventions and/or treatment have not deterred sexually deviant behavior			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pattern of behavior that increases risk for sexual re-offense			
<input type="checkbox"/> Documented information that increases risk for sexual re-offense			
<input type="checkbox"/> Relationship with sex offense victim(s) was established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization			
<input type="checkbox"/> Offender used a position of community trust (e.g. coach, teacher, group leader, clergy or police officer) to gain access to sex offense victim(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex Offense victim(s) were of casual acquaintance with whom no substantial personal relationship exists			
MITIGATING FACTORS			
<input type="checkbox"/> Familial or know sex offense victim(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Current offense is not sexual in nature			
<input type="checkbox"/> Previously released or classified as Risk Level 1			
<input type="checkbox"/> 24-hour supervised placement			
<input type="checkbox"/> Disability or terminal illness that decreases ability to sexually re-offend			
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-contact sex offense (e.g. possession of pornographic depictions)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual offending appears opportunistic in nature			
NOTES			
ASSIGNED RISK LEVEL			

Risk Level Classification

RCW 4.24.550

(6)(a) Law enforcement agencies responsible for the registration and dissemination of information regarding offenders required to register under RCW 9A.44.130 shall assign a risk level classification to all offenders after consideration of:

- (i) Any available risk level classifications provided by the department of corrections, the department of social and health services, and the indeterminate sentence review board;
- (ii) the agency's own application of a sex offender risk assessment tool; and
- (iii) other information and **aggravating or mitigating** factors known to the agency and deemed rationally related to the risk posed by the offender to the community at large.

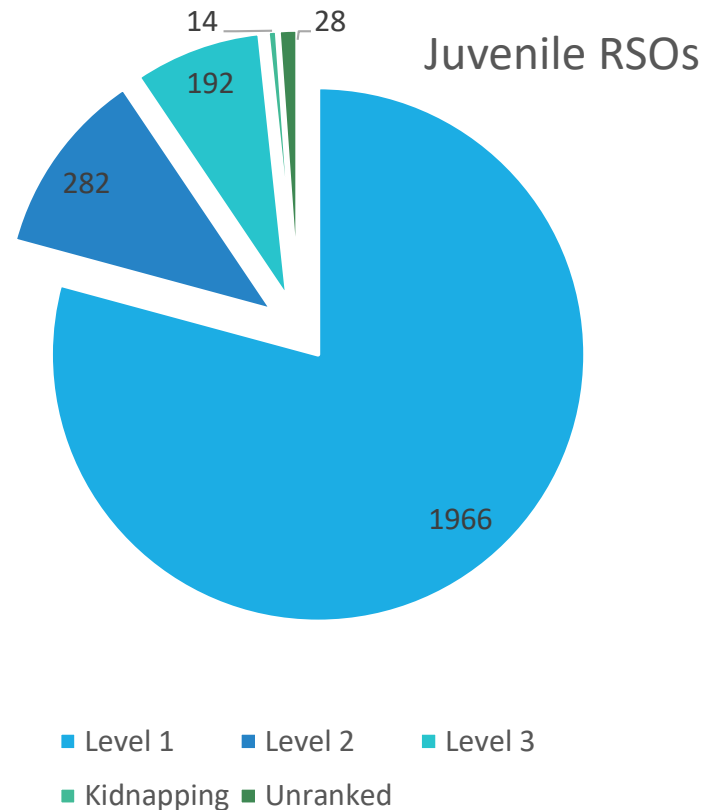
Risk levels for RSOs with Juvenile Offenses

Offenders are classified as **level I offenders** if his/her risk assessment and other factors indicate s/he is a low risk to sexually reoffend within the community at large. Level I offenders are not published unless they are non-compliant or transient.

Offenders are classified as **level II offenders** if his/her risk assessment and other factors indicate s/he is a moderate risk to sexually reoffend within the community at large. Level II offenders are published on the Washington State Sex offender Registry.

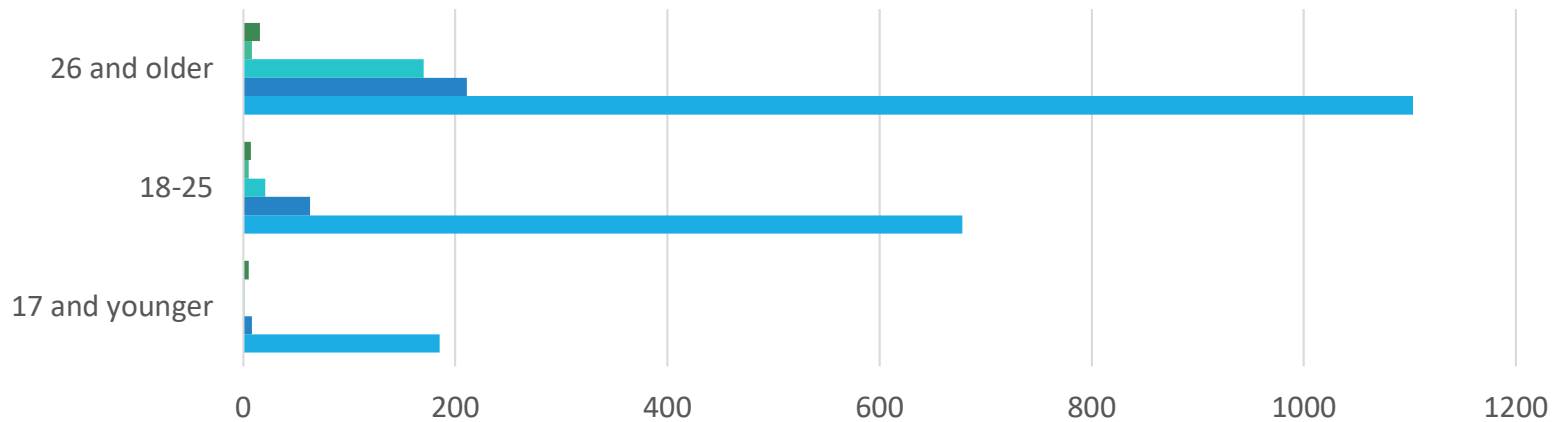
Offenders are classified as **level III offenders** if his/her risk assessment and other factors indicate s/he is a high risk to sexually reoffend within the community at large. Level III offenders are published on the Washington State Sex offender Registry.

*Currently there are currently 699 (28%) juvenile offenders published on the website. 135 non-compliant level 1s and 98 transient level 1s



As of 5/6/2021

RSOs Registered for Juvenile Offense by Age and Level



	17 and younger	18-25	26 and older
Unranked	5	7	16
Kidnapping	1	5	8
Level 3	1	21	170
Level 2	8	63	211
Level 1	185	678	1103

■ Unranked
 ■ Kidnapping
 ■ Level 3
 ■ Level 2
 ■ Level 1

As of 5/

Community Notification Methods

- Sex Offender Public Websites
- Notification Flyers / Post Cards
- Community Notification Meetings
- Media Releases

The focus of community notification should always be education.



WASPC Model Policy

BEST PRACTICES

While there are differing avenues for community notification, there is little empirical data as to which methods are most effective in increasing community safety and reducing recidivism. The four most common methods, also used in Washington State, are: (1) media releases; (2) community education/notification forums; (3) offender specific flyers using either door-to-door distribution or defined area mailings; and (4) public website/registration lists/internet access.

Each method has benefits and drawbacks and meets different community needs. Notification methods that connect directly with a community seem to be more effective. It is recommended that more than one method be used.

Whatever methods are used, care needs to be taken to ensure the accuracy of the factual information being presented in order to reduce the threat of harassment of offenders and to protect the confidentiality of victims.

Community notification bulletins

STEP 4—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION BULLETINS

The focus of community notification must rationally relate to the goals of enhanced public safety and the effective operation of government. Evaluating what is relevant and necessary information for community notification should include the level of risk of the offender; the location where the offender resides, expects to reside, or is regularly found; and the needs of affected community members to enhance their individual and collective safety. RCW 4.24.550(2).

“Accordingly, the geographic scope of dissemination must rationally relate to the threat posed by the registered offender. Depending on the particular methods of an offender, an agency might decide to limit disclosure only to the surrounding neighborhood, or to schools and day care centers, or, in cases of immediate or imminent risk or harm, the public at large. **The scope of disclosure must relate to the scope of the danger.**” State v. Ward 123 Wn2d at 503-504 (Washington State Supreme Court – 1994)

WASPC Model policy page 27

Flyers and Post Cards

FLYERS



Pierce County
Sheriff's Office

SHERIFF PAUL A. PASTOR

Sex Offender Information Bulletin
Notification of Release
Level III offender

Pierce County WA Sheriff's Office 03/07/2017

The Pierce County WA Sheriff's Office is releasing the following information pursuant to RCW 4.24.550, which authorizes law enforcement agencies to inform the public of a sex offender release when, in the discretion of the agency, the release of information will enhance public safety and protection.

The individuals who appear on such notifications have been convicted of a sex offense that requires registration with the Sheriff's Office in the county of their residence. Further, their previous criminal history places them in a classification level which reflects the potential to re-offend. This individual has served the sentence imposed on them by the courts. **NEVER IS NOT WANTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AT THIS TIME THIS NOTIFICATION IS NOT INTENDED TO INCREASE FEAR; RATHER IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT AN INFORMED PUBLIC IS A SAFER PUBLIC.**

Law Enforcement has no legal authority to direct where a sex offender may or may not live. Unless court ordered restrictions exist, this offender is constitutionally free to live wherever he/she chooses.



Aliases

No aliases found

Convictions

Date	Crime
Oct 30 1989	Child Molestation in The First Degree


Public Comment

In 1989, [REDACTED] pled guilty to 3 counts of Child Molest in the first degree in Snohomish County. [REDACTED] then age 17 molested three known male victims ages 6, 7 and 9. The victims either resided in the same trailer park as [REDACTED] or attended the same church as he did. In 1986, [REDACTED] (then age 14) sexually assaulted a 9 year old known non-familial male. He was originally charged with 1st degree Statutory Rape and indecent liberties but eventually pled guilty to 1st degree Statutory Rape. [REDACTED] has participated in sex offender treatment but did not complete the program. In 1994, he was found to meet the criteria of a Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) and duly committed to the Special Commitment Center (SCC) on McNeil Island. On 02/25/16 he was released to a less restrictive alternative placement in Stanwood, Washington. In 2016, [REDACTED] was transferred to the Secure Community Transition Facility (SCTF) on McNeil Island. He will be escorted when he leaves his secure housing. Due to [REDACTED] sexual criminal history he has been classified as a level 3 Sex Offender.

Age	45	Race	White
Sex	Male	Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue		

Residence	4,100th block of 200TH ST E, SPANAWAY WA, 98387
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POST CARDS



Thurston County WA Sheriff's Office
John Saska
2000 Lakeside Drive SW
Olympia, WA 98501
360 754-2894

Sex Offender Notification


Registration # 349179

Offender Information

Name: [REDACTED]

Comments:

Age 19
Sex Male
Race White
Height 6 02
Weight 225
Hair Black
Eyes Brown



Residence

Street	City	County	State	Zip
2100 block of OVERHULSE RD NW	OLYMPIA	Thurston	WA	98502

Alias

CHANGE HOOPER-LINN

Scars/Tattoos


Location	Type/Description	Location	Type/Description	Location	Type/Description

Offense

Date Committed	Date Convicted	Counts	RS Code/Description	Crime Details
01/04/2012	01/04/2012	1	9A.64.020(1)(b)- Incest in the first degree	
01/04/2012	01/04/2012	1	9A.64.020(2)(b)- Incest in the second degree	
08/22/2016	08/22/2016	1	9A.40.090- Luring (Sexually Motivated)	

The Thurston County Sheriff's Office is releasing the following information pursuant to RCW 4.24.550. The individual who appears on this notification has been convicted of an offense that requires registration with the Sheriff's Office and places him/her in a classification level which reflects the potential to re-offend. This individual has served the sentence imposed on him/her by the courts and has advised this office that he/she will be living at the location listed. This notification is not intended to increase fear; rather, it is our belief that an informed public is a safer public.

WA Statewide Registered Kidnapping and Sex Offender Public Website (www.wasor.org)

 **Offender Search**

In your area Name City Non-compliant

Use this search to view all published offenders within a specified radius of your home, business, school or other desired address. > [How searches work](#)

Address: *

City: *

State: *

Zip: *

Zip Plus:

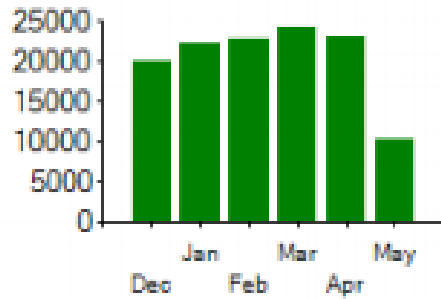
Offender Address Type: Home Addresses

* Denotes required field

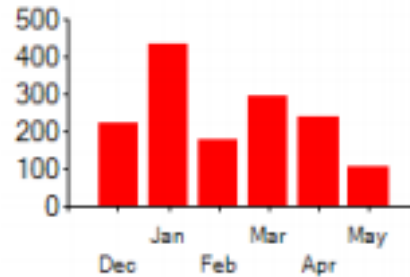
 **Other Search Options** **Receive Email Alerts** **Experiencing Problems?**

Public Registry and the Community

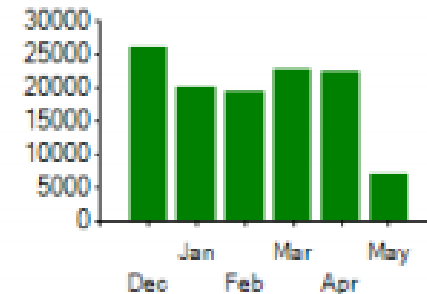
Webpage Views



New Registrations



Notices Sent



EMAILS	MTD	YTD	LTD
New Registrations	107	1,072	93,981
Notices Sent	7,141	91,468	3,389,274

WEB ACTIVITY	MTD	YTD	LTD
Web Page Views	10,343	99,568	4,914,822

School Notifications

RCW [9A.44.138](#)

Attendance, employment of registered sex offenders and kidnapping offenders at schools and institutions of higher education —Notice to designated recipients—Information exempt from disclosure.

- (1) Upon receiving notice from a registered person pursuant to RCW [9A.44.130](#) that the person will be attending a school enrolling students in grades kindergarten through twelve or an institution of higher education, or will be employed with an institution of higher education, the sheriff must promptly notify the designated recipient of the school or institution of the person's: (a) Name and any aliases used; (b) complete residential address; (c) date and place of birth; (d) place of employment; (e) crime for which convicted; (f) date and place of conviction; (g) photograph; and (h) risk level classification.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a designated recipient receiving notice under this section must disclose the information received from the sheriff as follows:
 - (a) If the student is classified as a risk level II or III, the designated recipient shall provide the information received to every teacher of the student and to any other personnel who, in the judgment of the designated recipient, supervises the student or for security purposes should be aware of the student's record;
 - (b) If the student is classified as a risk level I, the designated recipient shall provide the information received only to personnel who, in the judgment of the designated recipient, for security purposes should be aware of the student's record.
- (3) When the designated recipient is the administrator of a school district, the designated recipient must disclose the information to the principal of the school that the registered person will be attending, whether the school is a common school as defined in RCW [28A.150.020](#) or a school that is the subject of a state-tribal education compact under chapter [28A.715](#) RCW. The principal must then disclose the information as provided in subsection (2) of this section.
- (4) The sheriff shall notify the applicable designated recipient whenever a student's risk level classification is changed or the sheriff is notified of a change in the student's address.
- (5) Any information received by school or institution personnel under this section is exempt from disclosure under chapter [42.56](#) RCW and may not be further disseminated except as provided in RCW [28A.225.330](#), other statutes or case law, and the family and educational and privacy rights act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g et seq.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, "designated recipient" means: (a) The superintendent of the school district, or his or her designee, of a common school as defined in RCW [28A.150.020](#) or a school that is the subject of a state-tribal education compact under chapter [28A.715](#) RCW; (b) the administrator of a charter public school governed by chapter [28A.710](#) RCW; (c) the administrator of a private school approved under chapter [28A.195](#) RCW; or (d) the director of the department of public safety at an institution of higher education.

SORNA Juvenile Requirements

- Juveniles 14 years or older at the time of offense and was adjudicated delinquent for committing (or attempting or conspiring to commit) a sexual act with another by force, threat of serious violence or by rendering unconscious or drugging the victim.
 - Because of the severity of these offenses, these juvenile sex offenders would be categorized as tier III and subject to applicable duration, in-person verification and community notification requirements.
- 2011 Guidelines/recommendations:
 - No requirement to post juveniles on public registry.
 - Consider school notifications
 - Consider a limited community notification process

Court Relief for Juveniles

Court Petitions [RCW 9A.44.143](#):

- Class A (15 and older) can petition 5 years after adjudication/confinement with no new sex offenses/FTRs.
- All others can petition 2 years after adjudication with no new sex offenses/FTRs.

A juvenile convicted as an adult can still petition under [RCW 9A.44.142](#):

- May petition after 10 years with no disqualifying offenses.
- A person may not petition if the person has been:
 - Determined to be an SVP under RCW 71.09.
 - Convicted as an adult of a Class A felony with forcible compulsion after 6/8/2000.

If a person is not eligible for relief, they can petition to be exempt from any community notification after 15 years in the community

SSODA sentence relief RCW 13.40.162:

- The court shall relieve the offender's duty to register unless the court finds that the offender is not sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant removal and may consider factors outlined in RCW 13.40.162.

Administrative Relief

- Persons with a Class A felony, or more than one sex offense conviction shall register indefinitely unless relieved by the court under RCW 9A.44.142
 - Persons with a Class B felony and no disqualifying offense can be administratively relieved after 15 years in the community.
 - Persons with a Class C or gross misdemeanor and no disqualifying offenses can be administratively relieved after 10 years in the community.
 - Persons with federal, tribal or out-of-state convictions shall register indefinitely unless relieved by the court under RCW 9A.44.142.
- * Juveniles with class B, C and gross misdemeanors can be relieved by the court earlier under RCW 9A.44.142.

The Sex Offender Registry and Law Enforcement...

- 191 tips received from Jan 1 to May 11
 - These tips help locate non-compliant offenders and notify LE of risky behaviors.
- Public disclosure requests
 - Currently no exemption to withhold level 1 information.
- WSP pays \$35 per full registration to LE agencies.
- Verification grant money is often used to fund RSO coordinators and detectives to register and monitor RSOs.
- Law enforcement reports that the registry has helped in identifying unknown suspects for new sex offenses.

Case Study – N.M.

July 2009 (N.M. 15 years old)

Lakewood, WA – N.M.'s mother called 911 and reported she had been contacted by a prostitute who reported an incident to her. The prostitute said she had been called to the house (in Lakewood) where N.M. and his mother lived by N.M.. N.M. led her into a bedroom, pulled out a knife that he threatened her with, held her at knifepoint, and masturbated. According to his mother, N.M. had been using her credit card to call "phone sex lines," and he had been leaving at night and coming home sweaty, as if he were "up to something." N.M.'s mother reported to police that she was concerned about N.M.'s behavior, and she was concerned for the safety of others because of N.M.'s behavior.

August 2009

Lakewood, WA – Attempted burglary at N.M.'s house in Lakewood. Threats from the attempted burglar and a demand for money related to prostitution services previously received by N.M..

September 2009

Lakewood, WA – Prostitute called 911 and reported having been called to N.M.'s house. She said N.M. threatened her with a knife and ordered her to give him oral sex for free. She threatened to call police and N.M. told her to leave. Later in the day, another woman came to the house, banged on the walls, and was yelling that N.M. was a "rapist."

N.M.'s mother told law enforcement that she had been contacted by multiple prostitutes. One of the prostitutes told N.M.'s mother that N.M. called her to an abandoned house on their block. He attempted to lure her around the back of the house; she got scared and left. N.M. repeatedly called the prostitute after the incident.

November 2009

Lakewood, WA – An investigator called N.M.'s mother to follow up with her from the September incident. She told the investigator that N.M. had moved to Florida to be with his father, so he could be monitored more closely.

December 2009 (N.M. was still 15 years old)

Temple Terrace, FL – N.M. called a prostitute to an abandoned residence near his house. At knifepoint, he forced her to give him oral sex, and then raped her vaginally. Based on the way this incident came to the attention of police, it was initially treated as a sex offense against N.M., since he was still a juvenile. No criminal charges were filed in relation to this incident. Later, police followed up and determined N.M. had victimized the prostitute.

August 2010 (N.M. 16 years old)

Temple Terrace, FL – N.M. invited a prostitute to a house he believed was unoccupied. When she arrived, he threatened her with a knife and told her if she cooperated, everything "will be cool." He ordered the woman to get on her knees and give him oral sex, which she did. He then ordered her to bend over and put his penis in her vagina, which she did. N.M. saw vehicle lights approaching the house, got scared, and left, running through yards. N.M. was convicted of raping this prostitute, **which resulted in him having to register as a sex offender.**

N.M. was arrested for several other crimes in Florida, including failure to register as a sex offender and burglary of an unoccupied dwelling.

Case Study (cont.)

N.M. was in prison in Florida for approximately 5 years, and was released from prison on 8/19/2018. He arrived in Puyallup, WA at his mother's house on approximately 8/22/2018, having ridden a Greyhound bus across the country.

Washington Timeline:

8/22/2018 – Arrived at mother's house in Puyallup

8/24/2018 – N.M. attempted to rape/rob C.D. at house #1

8/26/2018 – N.M. attempted to rape/rob A.B. at house #1

8/27/2018 – N.M. registered as a sex offender with the Pierce County Sheriff's Department

8/31/2018 – Stabbing incident with C.D. and S.H. at house #1

9/24/2018 – N.M. attempted to kidnap/rape K.T. at house #1

10/17/2018 – Lack of victim cooperation up to this point, and further research revealed person matching suspect description was seen on foot, never in a vehicle, near house #1. **Checked sex offender registry, found N.M. Milko matched suspect physical description, time frame of arrival in WA, proximity to house #1, and M.O. (**THIS WAS ABSOLUTELY KEY INFORMATION FOR THIS ENTIRE INVESTIGATION.**)** Met with victim K.T. and she picked N.M. out of a photographic montage.

10/17/2018 – N.M. attempted to rape A.Q. at house #2

10/18/2018 – N.M. raped B.P. at house #2. N.M.'s actions were almost identical to what he did to the prostitute in Temple Terrace in 2010.

10/18/2018 – N.M. arrested

8/3/2020 – Following an approximately one-month long trial, N.M. was convicted of:

Rape in the 1st Degree – victim B.P.
Attempted Rape in the 1st Degree – victim A.Q.
Burglary in the 2nd Degree – victim B.P.
Burglary in the 2nd Degree – victim A.Q.
Burglary in the 1st Degree – victim A.B.
Attempted Kidnapping 1st Degree – victim A.B.
Felony Harassment – victim A.B.
Attempted Rape 1st Degree – victim C.D.
Attempted Burglary 1st Degree – victim K.T.
Attempted Kidnapping 1st Degree – victim K.T.

N.M. was sentenced to 50 years to life (will see indeterminate sentence review board after 50 years).

When early interventions don't work.

Examples of cases where juvenile RSOs were convicted as minors and then re-offended.

Examples of cases where the juveniles were relieved and records sealed, then they re-offended.

Many of the offenders at the Special Commitment Center began their offending as juveniles.

Balance

- Public disclosure laws around release of level 1 information need to be updated
- Seal and relief hearings automatically scheduled.
 - RCW 13.50.260 could include sex offenses with the same parameters set in the automatic relief in RCW 13.40.162 SSODA
 - Equitable access to SSODA program.

Questions

