DRAFT ONLY NOT APPROVED FOR INTRODUCTION

HOUSE BILL NO.

Sex offender registration-promoting obscenity.

Sponsored by: Joint Judiciary Interim Committee

A BILL

for

AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; specifying offenses
of promoting obscenity as offenses for which convicted
offenders shall register as a sex offender; and providing
for an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

7-19-302. Registration of offenders; procedure;
verification; fees.

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1 (h) For an offender convicted of a violation of W.S. 2 6-2-304(a)(iii) if the victim was at least fourteen (14) 3 years of age, W.S. 6-2-314(a)(ii) and (iii), 6-2-315(a)(i)4 and (iii), W.S. 6-2-315(a)(iv) if the victim was thirteen 5 (13) through fifteen (15) years of age, W.S. 6-2-317(a)(i) and (ii) or 6-2-318, W.S. 6-4-102 if the person solicited 6 was a minor, W.S. 6-4-103 if the person entited or 7 8 compelled was a minor, W.S. 6-4-302(a)(i) if the offense 9 involves the use of a minor in a sexual performance, W.S. 10 6-4-302(a)(iii) if the obscene material was knowingly disseminated to a minor or W.S. 6-4-303(b)(i) through 11 12 (iii), 18 U.S.C. § 2251, an offense in another jurisdiction 13 containing the same or similar elements, or arising out of the same or similar facts or circumstances as a criminal 14 offense specified in this subsection, an attempt or 15 16 conspiracy to commit any of the offenses specified in this 17 subsection, or any offense enumerated in subsection (g) of this section if the offender was previously convicted of 18 any offense enumerated in subsection (g) of this section, 19 20 the division shall verify the accuracy of the offender's registered address, and the offender shall report, in 21 22 person, his current address to the sheriff in the county in which the offender resides, every six (6) months after the 23

1	date of the initial release or commencement of parole. If
2	the offender's appearance has changed substantially, and in
3	any case at least annually, the sheriff shall photograph
4	the offender. Confirmation of the in-person verification
5	required by this subsection, and any new photographs of the
6	offender, shall be transmitted by the sheriff to the
7	division within three (3) working days. Any person under
8	this subsection who has not established a residence or is
9	transient, and who is reporting to the sheriff as required
10	under subsection (e) of this section, shall be deemed in
11	compliance with the address verification requirements of
12	this section.

STAFF COMMENT

The Committee directed LSO to draft a bill to ensure that a person convicted under West Virginia Code 61-8A-2 (distribution and display to minor of obscene matter) is required to register under the Wyoming Sex Offender Registration Act.

West Virginia Code 61-8A-2 provides: "Any adult, with knowledge of the character of the matter, who knowingly and intentionally distributes, offers to distribute, or displays to a minor any obscene matter, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$25,000, or confined in a state correctional facility for not more than five years, or both."

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Based upon LSO's review, West Virginia Code 61-8A-2 appears to contain the same or similar elements, or arise out of the same or similar facts or circumstances as promoting obscenity under W.S. 6-4-302(a)(iii) if material was knowingly disseminated to a minor. W.S. 6-4-302(a)(iii) provides: "A person commits the crime of promoting obscenity if he: . . . Knowingly disseminates obscene material." In Wyoming, promoting obscenity under W.S. 6-4-302(a)(iii) is a misdemeanor. If the person to whom the obscene material is knowingly disseminated is a minor, the offense is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$6,000, imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both.

As a placeholder, this bill draft specifies that W.S. 6-4-302(a)(iii) (if the obscene material was knowingly disseminated to a minor) is a Tier II offense under W.S. 7-19-302(h) because another Wyoming obscenity offense is included under that same tier. But the Committee has discretion to decide whether to specify that the offense is a Tier I, II or III offense.

For reference:

• A person convicted of a Tier I offense (an offense listed in W.S. 7-19-302(g)) is required to report in person annually and may petition to be relieved of the duty to continue registering after 10 years. W.S. 7-19-302(g), 7-19-304(a)(i).

• A person convicted of a Tier II offense (an offense listed in W.S. 7-19-302(h)) is required to report in person twice a year and may petition to be relieved of the duty to continue registering after 25 years. W.S. 7-19-302(h), 7-19-304(a)(ii).

• A person convicted of a Tier III offense (an offense listed in W.S. 7-19-302(j)) is required to report in person four times a year. W.S. 7-19-302(j). They must register for life and cannot petition to be relieved of the duty to continue registering. W.S. 7-19-304(a).

 • Juveniles are only required to register if they were adjudicated delinquent for a Tier III offense. W.S. 7-19-301(a)(iii). They may petition to be relieved of

the duty to continue registering after 10 years. W.S. 7-19-304(a)(i).

 For reference, in West Virginia, a person may generally be required to register for 10 years or for life depending on their criminal history and the circumstances of the offense. W. Va. Code 15-12-4. In addition, in December 2016, the federal Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office) concluded that West Virginia Code 61-8A-2 does not require registration under the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA).

Finally, and as an alternative, the Committee may wish to consider adding the amendment contained in this bill draft to 24LSO-0056, Sex offender registration-registerable offenses.

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STAFF COMMENT

The Committee may wish to consider including an applicability section to specify whether this act applies: "only to offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act" or "to offenders convicted before, on or after the effective date of this act."

 "The passage of ex post facto laws is prohibited by Article 1, § 10 of the United States Constitution and Article 1, § 35 of the Wyoming Constitution." Kammerer v. State, 2014 WY 50, ¶ 9, 322 P.3d 827, 831 (Wyo. 2014) (footnote omitted). "[A]ny statute . . . which makes more burdensome the punishment for a crime, after its commission, . . . is prohibited as ex post facto." Id. (citation omitted). "[T]he constitutional prohibition against ex post facto laws applies only to statutes that impose penalties." Id. (citation omitted).

The Wyoming Supreme Court has generally held that requiring a person to register as a sex offender for a conviction

Τ	that occurred before the registration requirement was
2	enacted does not violate the ex post facto prohibition
3	because the Wyoming Sex Offender Registration Act imposes
4	regulatory, rather than punitive, requirements. Snyder v
5	State, 912 P.2d 1127, 1132 (Wyo. 1996); Kammerer, $\P\P$ 19
6	32-34, 322 P.3d at 835, 839-40.
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11	Section 2. This act is effective July 1, 2024.
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1.0	(7377)
13	(END)