
This law pertains to child pornography. The following are the provisions of the law:

- A person cannot knowingly transport by any means, including but not limited to through the mail or through a computer, child pornography.
- A person cannot knowingly receive or distribute child pornography that has been transported by any means, including but not limited to through the mail or through a computer.
- A person cannot knowingly reproduce any child pornography for distribution by any means, including but not limited to through the mail or through a computer.
- A person cannot advertise, promote, present, distribute, or solicit child pornography.
- A person cannot knowingly possess or sell child pornography in any form, including books, magazines, films, and digital media.

The penalties for violating this law are fines and a prison sentence of between 5 and 20 years.


This law pertains to misleading domain names on the Internet. The following are the provisions of this law:

- A person cannot knowingly use a misleading domain name on the Internet with the intent to deceive a person into viewing obscene material. This does not include using a domain name containing sexual terms that indicate the sexual content of the site. The penalty for violating this provision is a fine, imprisonment for no longer than 2 years, or both.
- A person cannot knowingly use a misleading domain name on the Internet with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material that is harmful to minors. The penalty for violating this provision is a fine, imprisonment for no longer than 4 years, or both.

E-Mail Crime Law in Washington: RCW 19.190.020

This law prohibits unpermitted or misleading e-mail. The provision of this law is that a person cannot knowingly send a commercial e-mail from a computer located in Washington or to an e-mail address held by a Washington resident that does one of the following:

- Uses someone else’s Internet domain name without permission or otherwise tries to hide the origin of the e-mail or the path the e-mail took
- Contains a false or misleading subject line

Chapter Summary

- E-mail crimes are those crimes that use e-mail to perpetrate the crime or that are supported by e-mail.
- Spammers obtain e-mail addresses by harvesting addresses from Usenet postings, DNS listings, and Web pages.
- Chat rooms can also be used as a social engineering tool to collect information for committing crimes.
- Phishers use fake Web sites to obtain users’ personal information.
- E-mail spoofing is the forgery of an e-mail header so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source.