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HOUSE BILL 1338

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

By Representatives Roberts, Moscoso, Pettigrew, Pedersen, Clibborn, Wylie, Jinkins, Kagi, Hunt, Springer, Farrell, Appleton, McCoy, Walsh, Moeller, Santos, and Freeman

Read first time 01/23/13. Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

- AN ACT Relating to juveniles sentenced to long terms of incarceration; amending RCW 9.94A.540, 9.94A.6332, 9.94A.729, 9.95.425, 9.95.430, 9.95.435, 9.95.440, and 10.95.030; adding a new section to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 10.95 RCW; prescribing penalties; providing an effective date; and declaring an
- 6 emergency.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 8 Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.540 and 2005 c 437 s 2 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- 10 (1) Except to the extent provided in subsection (3) of this section, the following minimum terms of total confinement are mandatory and shall not be varied or modified under RCW 9.94A.535:
- 13 (a) An offender convicted of the crime of murder in the first 14 degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than 15 twenty years.
- 16 (b) An offender convicted of the crime of assault in the first 17 degree or assault of a child in the first degree where the offender 18 used force or means likely to result in death or intended to kill the

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victim shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than five years.

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- (c) An offender convicted of the crime of rape in the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not less than five years.
 - (d) An offender convicted of the crime of sexually violent predator escape shall be sentenced to a minimum term of total confinement not less than sixty months.
- (e) An offender convicted of aggravated first degree murder for a murder that was committed prior to the offender's eighteenth birthday shall be sentenced as set forth in RCW 10.95.030(3).
- (2) During such minimum terms of total confinement, no offender subject to the provisions of this section is eligible for community custody, earned release time, furlough, home detention, partial confinement, work crew, work release, or any other form of early release authorized under RCW 9.94A.728, or any other form of authorized leave of absence from the correctional facility while not in the direct custody of a corrections officer. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply: (a) In the case of an offender in need of emergency medical treatment; (b) for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility in the case of an offender convicted of the crime of rape in the first degree; or (c) for an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(((4+))) (3).
- (3)(a) Subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section shall not be applied in sentencing of juveniles tried as adults pursuant to RCW 13.04.030(1)(e)(i).
- 27 (b) This subsection (3) applies only to crimes committed on or 28 after July 24, 2005.
- 29 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.6332 and 2010 c 224 s 11 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- The procedure for imposing sanctions for violations of sentence conditions or requirements is as follows:
- 33 (1) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender 34 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 35 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.
- 36 (2) If the offender was sentenced under the special sex offender

sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.

- (3) If the offender was sentenced under the parenting sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or by the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.655.
- (4) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- (5) If the offender was released pursuant to section 9 of this act, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- (6) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 10.95.030(3), any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- (7) In any other case, if the offender is being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, upon receipt of a violation hearing report from the department, the court retains any authority that those statutes provide to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ <u>(8)</u> If the offender is not being supervised by the 20 department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the court pursuant to RCW 21 9.94A.6333.
- Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.729 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 40 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) The term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and adopted by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits.
 - (b) Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of

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- earned release time. The department may approve a jail certification from a correctional agency that calculates earned release time based on the actual amount of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing when an erroneous calculation of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing appears on the judgment and sentence.
 - (2) An offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements. This section is not applicable to offenders eligible for early release under RCW 10.95.030(3) or section 9 of this act.
 - (3) An offender may earn early release time as follows:
- 14 (a) <u>In the case of an offender sentenced pursuant to RCW</u>
 15 <u>10.95.030(3) or section 9 of this act, the aggregate earned release</u>
 16 <u>time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence.</u>
 - (b) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence.
 - $((\frac{b}{b}))$ <u>(c)</u> In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.
 - $((\frac{(c)}{c}))$ (d) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of aggregate earned release time if he or she:
 - (i) Is not classified as an offender who is at a high risk to reoffend as provided in subsection (4) of this section;
 - (ii) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 30 (A) A sex offense;

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- (B) A violent offense;
- (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 33 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
 - (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 35 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 36 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 37 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or

1 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);

- (iii) Has no prior conviction for the offenses listed in (((c))) (d)(ii) of this subsection;
- (iv) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under RCW 72.09.270 to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department; and
- (v) Has not committed a new felony after July 22, 2007, while under community custody.
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (e) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence.
- (4) The department shall perform a risk assessment of each offender who may qualify for earned early release under subsection $(3)((\frac{c}{c}))$ (d) of this section utilizing the risk assessment tool recommended by the Washington state institute for public policy. Subsection $(3)((\frac{c}{c}))$ (d) of this section does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.
- (5)(a) A person who is eligible for earned early release as provided in this section and who will be supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 or 9.94A.5011, shall be transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release time;
- (b) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community custody terms eligible for release to community custody in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (c) The department may deny transfer to community custody in lieu of earned release time if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody;

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1 (d) If the department is unable to approve the offender's release 2 plan, the department may do one or more of the following:

- (i) Transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release for a period not to exceed three months. The three months in partial confinement is in addition to that portion of the offender's term of confinement that may be served in partial confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728(5);
- (ii) Provide rental vouchers to the offender for a period not to exceed three months if rental assistance will result in an approved release plan. The voucher must be provided in conjunction with additional transition support programming or services that enable an offender to participate in services including, but not limited to, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, or employment programming;
- (e) For each offender who is the recipient of a rental voucher, the department shall include, concurrent with the data that the department otherwise obtains and records, the housing status of the offender for the duration of the offender's supervision.
- 19 (6) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 20 9.94A.670(5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this 21 section.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.95.425 and 2009 c 28 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever the board or a community corrections officer of this state has reason to believe an offender released under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), or section 9 of this act has violated a condition of community custody or the laws of this state, any community corrections officer may arrest or cause the arrest and detention of the offender pending a determination by the board whether sanctions should be imposed or the offender's community custody should be revoked. The community corrections officer shall report all facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violation to the board, with recommendations.
 - (2) If the board or the department causes the arrest or detention of an offender for a violation that does not amount to a new crime and the offender is arrested or detained by local law enforcement or in a local jail, the board or department, whichever caused the arrest or

detention, shall be financially responsible for local costs. Jail bed costs shall be allocated at the rate established under RCW 9.94A.740.

Sec. 5. RCW 9.95.430 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 308 are each amended to read as follows:

Any offender released under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), or section 9 of this act who is arrested and detained in physical custody by the authority of a community corrections officer, or upon the written order of the board, shall not be released from custody on bail or personal recognizance, except upon approval of the board and the issuance by the board of an order reinstating the offender's release on the same or modified conditions. All chiefs of police, marshals of cities and towns, sheriffs of counties, and all police, prison, and peace officers and constables shall execute any such order in the same manner as any ordinary criminal process.

- **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.95.435 and 2007 c 363 s 3 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
 - (1) If an offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), or section 9 of this act violates any condition or requirement of community custody, the board may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation and subject to the limitations of subsection (2) of this section.
 - (2) Following the hearing specified in subsection (3) of this section, the board may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community, or may suspend the release and sanction up to sixty days' confinement in a local correctional facility for each violation, or revoke the release to community custody whenever an offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), or section 9 of this act violates any condition or requirement of community custody.

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(3) If an offender released by the board under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), or section 9 of this act is accused of violating any condition or requirement of community custody, he or she is entitled to a hearing before the board or a designee of the board prior to the imposition of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered as offender disciplinary proceedings and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The board shall develop hearing procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions consistent with the hearing procedures and graduated sanctions developed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. The board may suspend the offender's release to community custody and confine the offender in a correctional institution owned, operated by, or operated under contract with the state prior to the hearing unless the offender has been arrested and confined for a new criminal offense.

- (4) The hearing procedures required under subsection (3) of this section shall be developed by rule and include the following:
- (a) Hearings shall be conducted by members or designees of the board unless the board enters into an agreement with the department to use the hearing officers established under RCW 9.94A.737;
- (b) The board shall provide the offender with findings and conclusions which include the evidence relied upon, and the reasons the particular sanction was imposed. The board shall notify the offender of the right to appeal the sanction and the right to file a personal restraint petition under court rules after the final decision of the board;
- (c) The hearing shall be held unless waived by the offender, and shall be electronically recorded. For offenders not in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within thirty days of service of notice of the violation, but not less than twenty-four hours after notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within thirty days of service of notice of the violation, but not less than twenty-four hours after notice of the violation. The board or its designee shall make a determination whether probable cause exists to believe the violation or violations occurred. The determination shall be made within forty-eight hours of receipt of the allegation;
- (d) The offender shall have the right to: (i) Be present at the hearing; (ii) have the assistance of a person qualified to assist the offender in the hearing, appointed by the presiding hearing officer if

- the offender has a language or communications barrier; (iii) testify or remain silent; (iv) call witnesses and present documentary evidence; (v) question witnesses who appear and testify; and (vi) be represented by counsel if revocation of the release to community custody upon a finding of violation is a probable sanction for the violation. board may not revoke the release to community custody of any offender who was not represented by counsel at the hearing, unless the offender has waived the right to counsel; and
- 9 (e) The sanction shall take effect if affirmed by the presiding 10 hearing officer.

- (5) Within seven days after the presiding hearing officer's decision, the offender may appeal the decision to the full board or to a panel of three reviewing examiners designated by the chair of the board or by the chair's designee. The sanction shall be reversed or modified if a majority of the panel finds that the sanction was not reasonably related to any of the following: (a) The crime of conviction; (b) the violation committed; (c) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (d) the safety of the community.
- 19 (6) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of 20 conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.95.440 and 2008 c 231 s 45 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

In the event the board suspends the release status of an offender released under RCW 9.95.420, 10.95.030(3), or section 9 of this act by reason of an alleged violation of a condition of release, or pending disposition of a new criminal charge, the board may nullify the suspension order and reinstate release under previous conditions or any new conditions the board determines advisable under RCW 9.94A.704. Before the board may nullify a suspension order and reinstate release, it shall determine that the best interests of society and the offender shall be served by such reinstatement rather than return to confinement.

- **Sec. 8.** RCW 10.95.030 and 2010 c 94 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, any person convicted of the crime of aggravated first degree murder

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shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole. A person sentenced to life imprisonment under this section shall not have that sentence suspended, deferred, or commuted by any judicial officer and the indeterminate sentence review board or its successor may not parole such prisoner nor reduce the period of confinement in any manner whatsoever including but not limited to any sort of good-time calculation. The department of social and health services or its successor or any executive official may not permit such prisoner to participate in any sort of release or furlough program.

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- 10 (2) If, pursuant to a special sentencing proceeding held under RCW 11 10.95.050, the trier of fact finds that there are not sufficient 12 mitigating circumstances to merit leniency, the sentence shall be 13 In no case, however, shall a person be sentenced to death if the person had an intellectual disability at the time the crime was 14 committed, under the definition of intellectual disability set forth in 15 (a) of this subsection. A diagnosis of intellectual disability shall 16 be documented by a licensed psychiatrist or licensed psychologist 17 18 designated by the court, who is an expert in the diagnosis and 19 evaluation of intellectual disabilities. The defense must establish an intellectual disability by a preponderance of the evidence and the 20 21 court must make a finding as to the existence of an intellectual 22 disability.
 - (a) "Intellectual disability" means the individual has: (i) Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning; (ii) existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior; and (iii) both significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning and deficits in adaptive behavior were manifested during the developmental period.
 - (b) "General intellectual functioning" means the results obtained by assessment with one or more of the individually administered general intelligence tests developed for the purpose of assessing intellectual functioning.
 - (c) "Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning" means intelligence quotient seventy or below.
- 35 (d) "Adaptive behavior" means the effectiveness or degree with 36 which individuals meet the standards of personal independence and 37 social responsibility expected for his or her age.

- 1 (e) "Developmental period" means the period of time between 2 conception and the eighteenth birthday.
 - (3) Any person convicted of the crime of aggravated first degree murder for an offense committed prior to the person's eighteenth birthday shall be sentenced to a minimum term of total confinement not less than twenty years and not more than twenty-five years and a maximum term of no more than thirty-five years.
- 8 <u>(a) The person shall become eligible for early release upon</u>
 9 <u>expiration of the minimum term. The court shall consider the following</u>
 10 factors in determining the minimum and maximum terms:
 - (i) The offender's age at the time of the offense;
- 12 (ii) The offender's level of participation in the offense;
- 13 (iii) The offender's intellectual capacity;

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- 14 <u>(iv) The offender's ability to appreciate the risks and</u> 15 consequences of his or her conduct;
- 16 <u>(v) The degree of familial or peer pressure exerted upon the</u> 17 <u>offender in the commission of the offense;</u>
- 18 <u>(vi) The offender's familial and community environment;</u>
- 19 (vii) The offender's educational history;
- 20 <u>(viii) Any history of trauma in the offender's life;</u>
 - (ix) The offender's faith and community involvement;
- 22 (x) The offender's involvement in the child welfare system;
- 23 (xi) The offender's potential for rehabilitation;
- 24 <u>(xii) The outcomes of a comprehensive mental health evaluation</u> 25 <u>conducted by an adolescent mental health professional licensed in the</u> 26 state of Washington;
 - (xiii) Any other mitigating factors or circumstances.
- (b) A person sentenced under this subsection shall serve the 28 sentence in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under 29 contract, by the state. During the minimum term of total confinement, 30 the person shall not be eligible for community custody, earned release 31 time, furlough, home detention, partial confinement, work crew, work 32 release, or any other form of early release authorized under RCW 33 9.94A.728, or any other form of authorized leave or absence from the 34 correctional facility while not in the direct custody of a corrections 35 36 officer. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply: (i) In the case of an offender in need of emergency medical treatment; or (ii) 37

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- for an extraordinary medical placement when authorized under RCW 9.94A.728(3).
- (c) No later than one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration of the person's minimum term, the sentencing court or the sentencing court's successor shall conduct, and the offender shall participate in, a hearing to determine whether the person should be released before expiration of the maximum term. The court shall consider the following factors in determining whether release will be granted:
- 9 <u>(i) The extent to which issues concerning juvenile brain</u>
 10 <u>development contributed to the offense;</u>
 - (ii) The offender's age at the time of the offense;
- 12 <u>(iii) The offender's intellectual capacity;</u>
- 13 (iv) The offender's level of participation in the offense;
- 14 <u>(v) The offender's efforts towards rehabilitation, including</u> 15 <u>participation in and completion of rehabilitation programs while in</u> 16 prison;
- 17 <u>(vi) The offender's participation in and completion of educational</u>
 18 <u>and employment programming while in prison;</u>
- 19 <u>(vii) Whether the offender's character deficiencies have been</u> 20 <u>reformed;</u>
- 21 <u>(viii) Any evidence submitted by the offender or the offender's</u> 22 <u>counsel; and</u>
- 23 (ix) Any other mitigating factors or circumstances.
- 24 (d) The court shall order the person released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the court determines appropriate, unless the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the person will commit new violent criminal law violations if released. If the court does not order the person released, the court shall set a new minimum term of no more than five additional years.
- (e) In a hearing conducted under (c) of this subsection, the court shall provide opportunities for victims and survivors of victims of any crimes for which the offender has been convicted to present statements as set forth in RCW 7.69.032. To facilitate victim and survivor of victim involvement, county prosecutor's offices shall ensure that any victim impact statements and known contact information for victims of record and survivors of victims are forwarded as part of the judgment

38 <u>and sentence.</u>

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(f) In a hearing conducted under (c) of this subsection, the offender shall be entitled to be represented by an attorney of his or her choosing at his or her expense, except, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of indigency and the request for the appointment of an attorney by the offender, the court shall cause the appointment of an attorney to represent the offender to be paid for at state expense, and, in addition, the court shall assume all or such other expenses in the presentation of evidence on behalf of the offender as it may have authorized. Attorneys for the representation of offenders at the review hearings shall be appointed by the superior courts for the counties where the conviction occurred and the attorneys shall be compensated in such manner and in such amount as shall be fixed in a schedule of fees adopted by rule of the court.

(g) An offender released by the court pursuant to (d) of this subsection is subject to the supervision of the department for a term that shall be determined by the court. The department shall monitor the offender's compliance with conditions imposed by the court and promptly report any violations to the court. Any violation of conditions established or modified by the court are subject to the provisions of RCW 9.95.425 through 9.95.440.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any person convicted of one or more crimes committed prior to the person's eighteenth birthday who received an aggregate sentence of at least twenty years may petition the sentencing court for early release after serving no less than twenty years of total confinement, provided the person has not been convicted for any crime committed subsequent to the person's eighteenth birthday, the person has not committed a major violation in the twelve months prior to filing the petition for early release, and the current sentence was not imposed under RCW 10.95.030 or 9.94A.507.

(2) No later than one hundred eighty days prior to serving at least twenty years, the sentencing court or the sentencing court's successor shall conduct, and the offender shall participate in, a hearing to determine whether the person should be released before expiration of

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- the maximum term. The court shall consider the following factors in determining whether release will be granted:
- 3 (a) The extent to which issues concerning juvenile brain development contributed to the offense;
 - (b) The offender's age at the time of the offense;
 - (c) The offender's intellectual capacity;

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- (d) The offender's level of participation in the offense;
- 8 (e) The offender's efforts made toward rehabilitation, including 9 participation in and completion of rehabilitation programs while in 10 prison;
 - (f) The offender's participation in and completion of educational and employment programming while in prison;
- 13 (g) Whether the offender's character deficiencies have been 14 reformed;
 - (h) Any evidence submitted by the offender or the offender's counsel; and
 - (i) Any other mitigating factors or circumstances.
 - (3) The court shall order the person released, under such affirmative and other conditions as the court determines appropriate, unless the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that, despite such conditions, it is more likely than not that the person will commit new violent criminal law violations if released. If the court does not order the person released, the court shall set a new minimum term of no more than five additional years.
 - (4) In a hearing conducted under subsection (2) of this section, the court shall provide opportunities for victims and survivors of victims of any crimes the offender has been convicted to present statements as set forth in RCW 7.69.032. To facilitate victim and survivor of victim involvement, county prosecutor's offices shall ensure that any victim impact statements and known contact information for victims of record and survivors of victims are forwarded as part of the judgment and sentence.
 - (5) An offender released by the court is subject to the supervision of the department for a term that shall be determined by the court. The term shall not exceed the maximum term of the sentence. The department shall monitor the offender's compliance with conditions imposed by the court and promptly report any violations to the court.

Any violation of conditions established or modified by the court are subject to the provisions of RCW 9.95.425 through 9.95.440.

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- (6) In a hearing conducted under subsection (2) of this section, 3 4 the offender shall be entitled to be represented by an attorney of his 5 or her choosing at his or her expense, except, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of indigency and the request for the appointment 6 7 of an attorney by the offender, the court shall cause the appointment 8 of an attorney to represent the offender to be paid for at state expense, and, in addition, the court shall assume all or such other 9 expenses in the presentation of evidence on behalf of the offender as 10 it may have authorized. Attorneys for the representation of offenders 11 12 at the review hearings shall be appointed by the superior courts for 13 the counties where the conviction occurred and the attorneys shall be 14 compensated in such manner and in such amount as shall be fixed in a 15 schedule of fees adopted by rule of the court.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 10.95 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) A person, who was sentenced prior to June 1, 2013, to a term of life without the possibility of parole for an offense committed prior to their eighteenth birthday, shall be returned to the sentencing court or the sentencing court's successor for the setting of a minimum and maximum term. In no case may the minimum term be fixed at less than twenty years or more than twenty-five years. In no case may the maximum term exceed thirty-five years. To the extent relevant information is available, the court shall consider the following factors in determining the minimum and maximum terms:
 - (a) The offender's age at the time of the offense;
 - (b) The offender's level of participation in the offense;
 - (c) The offender's intellectual capacity;
- 30 (d) The offender's ability to appreciate the risks and consequences 31 of his or her conduct at the time of the offense;
 - (e) The degree of familial or peer pressure exerted upon the offender in the commission of the offense;
- 34 (f) The offender's familial and community environment at the time 35 of the offense;
 - (g) The offender's educational history;
 - (h) The history of trauma in the offender's life;

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- 1 (i) The offender's faith and community involvement;
- 2 (j) The offender's involvement in the child welfare system;
 - (k) The offender's potential for rehabilitation;

- 4 (1) Any other mitigating factors or circumstances.
- Release and supervision of a person will be governed by RCW 10.95.030(3)(g).
- 7 (2) The court shall provide an opportunity for victims and 8 survivors of victims of any crimes for which the offender has been 9 convicted to present a statement personally or by representation.
- 10 (3) The term of confinement the person has served to date shall be 11 included in calculating the minimum and maximum terms remaining to be 12 served.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect June 1, 2013.

--- END ---