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HOUSE BILL 2070

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By Representatives O'Brien, Goodman and Pearson

Read first time 02/07/2007. Referred to Committee on Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to exceptional sentences; and amending RCW
- 2 9.94A.537.

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- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.537 and 2005 c 68 s 4 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) At any time prior to trial or entry of the guilty plea if substantial rights of the defendant are not prejudiced, the state may give notice that it is seeking a sentence above the standard sentencing range. The notice shall state aggravating circumstances upon which the requested sentence will be based.
 - (2) In any case where an exceptional sentence above the standard range was imposed prior to April 15, 2005, and where a new trial or new sentencing hearing is required, the superior court shall have the authority to impanel a jury to consider any alleged aggravating circumstances, relied upon by the superior court in imposing the previous sentence, at either the new trial or, if no new trial is necessary, at the new sentencing hearing.
- 18 <u>(3)</u> The facts supporting aggravating circumstances shall be proved 19 to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. The jury's verdict on the

p. 1 HB 2070

aggravating factor must be unanimous, and by special interrogatory. If a jury is waived, proof shall be to the court beyond a reasonable doubt, unless the defendant stipulates to the aggravating facts.

 $((\frac{(3)}{)})$ (4) Evidence regarding any facts supporting aggravating circumstances under RCW 9.94A.535(3) (a) through (y) shall be presented to the jury during the trial of the alleged crime, unless the jury has been impaneled solely for resentencing, or unless the state alleges the aggravating circumstances listed in RCW 9.94A.535(3) (e)(iv), (h)(i), (o), or (t). If one of these aggravating circumstances is alleged, the trial court may conduct a separate proceeding if the evidence supporting the aggravating fact is not part of the res geste of the charged crime, if the evidence is not otherwise admissible in trial of the charged crime, and if the court finds that the probative value of the evidence to the aggravated fact is substantially outweighed by its prejudicial effect on the jury's ability to determine guilt or innocence for the underlying crime.

 $((\frac{4}{}))$ (5) If the <u>superior</u> court conducts a separate proceeding to determine the existence of aggravating circumstances <u>listed in RCW 9.94A.535(3)</u> (e)(iv), (h)(i), (o), or (t), the proceeding shall immediately follow the trial on the underlying conviction, if possible. If any person who served on the jury is unable to continue, the court shall substitute an alternate juror.

(((5))) (6) If the jury finds, unanimously and beyond a reasonable doubt, one or more of the facts alleged by the state in support of an aggravated sentence, the court may sentence the offender pursuant to RCW 9.94A.535 to a term of confinement up to the maximum allowed under RCW 9A.20.021 for the underlying conviction if it finds, considering the purposes of this chapter, that the facts found are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.

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HB 2070 p. 2