## SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6160

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By Senate Human Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senators Kuderer, Darneille, and Palumbo)

READ FIRST TIME 01/25/18.

- AN ACT Relating to revising conditions under which a person is 1 2 subject to exclusive adult jurisdiction and extending juvenile court jurisdiction over serious cases to age twenty-five; amending RCW 3 4 13.04.030, 13.40.0357, 13.40.110, 13.40.193, 13.40.300, and 13.40.300; reenacting and amending RCW 13.04.030; creating a new 5 section; prescribing penalties; providing an effective date; 6 and 7 providing an expiration date.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.04.030 and 2009 c 526 s 1 and 2099 c 454 s 1 are 10 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 11 (1) Except as provided in this section, the juvenile courts in 12 this state shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all 13 proceedings:
- 14 (a) Under the interstate compact on placement of children as 15 provided in chapter 26.34 RCW;
- 16 (b) Relating to children alleged or found to be dependent as provided in chapter 26.44 RCW and in RCW 13.34.030 through 13.34.161;
- 18 (c) Relating to the termination of a parent and child 19 relationship as provided in RCW 13.34.180 through 13.34.210;
- 20 (d) To approve or disapprove out-of-home placement as provided in 21 RCW 13.32A.170;

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- 1 (e) Relating to juveniles alleged or found to have committed 2 offenses, traffic or civil infractions, or violations as provided in 3 RCW 13.40.020 through 13.40.230, unless:
  - (i) The juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of a particular juvenile to adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110;

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- 6 (ii) The statute of limitations applicable to adult prosecution 7 for the offense, traffic or civil infraction, or violation has 8 expired;
- 9 (iii) The alleged offense or infraction is a traffic, fish, boating, or game offense, or traffic or civil infraction committed by 10 11 a juvenile sixteen years of age or older and would, if committed by 12 an adult, be tried or heard in a court of limited jurisdiction, in which instance the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction shall 13 have jurisdiction over the alleged offense or infraction, and no 14 guardian ad litem is required in any such proceeding due to the 15 16 juvenile's age. If such an alleged offense or infraction and an 17 alleged offense or infraction subject to juvenile court jurisdiction arise out of the same event or incident, the juvenile court may have 18 19 jurisdiction of both matters. The jurisdiction under this subsection does not constitute "transfer" or a "decline" for purposes of RCW 20 21 13.40.110(1) or (2) or (e)(i) of this subsection. Courts of limited jurisdiction which confine juveniles for an alleged offense or 22 infraction may place juveniles in juvenile detention facilities under 23 an agreement with the officials responsible for the administration of 24 25 the juvenile detention facility in RCW 13.04.035 and 13.20.060;
  - (iv) The alleged offense is a traffic or civil infraction, a violation of compulsory school attendance provisions under chapter 28A.225 RCW, or a misdemeanor, and a court of limited jurisdiction has assumed concurrent jurisdiction over those offenses as provided in RCW 13.04.0301; or
- 31 (v) The juvenile is sixteen or seventeen years old on the date 32 the alleged offense is committed and the alleged offense is:
  - (A) A serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or
  - (B) A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of: (((H))) One or more prior serious violent offenses; (((H))) two or more prior violent offenses; or (((H))) three or more of any combination of the following offenses: Any class A felony, any class B felony, vehicular assault, or manslaughter in the second degree, all of which must have

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1 been committed after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and 2 prosecuted separately(( $\dot{\tau}$ 

- (C) Robbery in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, or drive by shooting, committed on or after July 1, 1997;
- (D) Burglary in the first degree committed on or after July 1, 1997, and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of one or more prior felony or misdemeanor offenses; or
- (E) Any violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 committed on or after July 1, 1997, and the juvenile is alleged to have been armed with a firearm)).
  - (I) In such a case the adult criminal court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, except as provided in  $(e)(v)((\frac{E}{E}))$  and (III) of this subsection.
  - (II) The juvenile court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the disposition of any remaining charges in any case in which the juvenile is found not guilty in the adult criminal court of the charge or charges for which he or she was transferred, or is convicted in the adult criminal court of a lesser included offense that is not also an offense listed in (e)(v) of this subsection. The juvenile court shall ((enter an order extending)) maintain residual juvenile court jurisdiction up to age twenty-five if the juvenile has turned eighteen years of age during the adult criminal court proceedings but only for the purpose of returning a case to juvenile court for disposition pursuant to RCW 13.40.300 (3)(d). However, once the case is returned to juvenile court, the court may hold a decline hearing pursuant to RCW 13.40.110 to determine whether to retain the case in juvenile court for the purpose of disposition or return the case to adult criminal court for sentencing.
  - (III) The prosecutor and respondent may agree to juvenile court jurisdiction and waive application of exclusive adult criminal jurisdiction in (e)(v)(A) ((through (E))) and (B) of this subsection and remove the proceeding back to juvenile court with the court's approval.
  - If the juvenile challenges the state's determination of the juvenile's criminal history under (e)(v) of this subsection, the state may establish the offender's criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence. If the criminal history consists of adjudications entered upon a plea of guilty, the state shall not bear a burden of establishing the knowing and voluntariness of the plea;

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1 (f) Under the interstate compact on juveniles as provided in 2 chapter 13.24 RCW;

- (g) Relating to termination of a diversion agreement under RCW 13.40.080, including a proceeding in which the divertee has attained eighteen years of age;
- (h) Relating to court validation of a voluntary consent to an out-of-home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW, by the parent or Indian custodian of an Indian child, except if the parent or Indian custodian and child are residents of or domiciled within the boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation over which the tribe exercises exclusive jurisdiction;
- 12 (i) Relating to petitions to compel disclosure of information 13 filed by the department of social and health services pursuant to RCW 14 74.13.042; and
  - (j) Relating to judicial determinations and permanency planning hearings involving developmentally disabled children who have been placed in out-of-home care pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement between the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the department of social and health services.
  - (2) The family court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the juvenile court over all proceedings under this section if the superior court judges of a county authorize concurrent jurisdiction as provided in RCW 26.12.010.
  - (3) The juvenile court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the family court over child custody proceedings under chapter 26.10 RCW and parenting plans or residential schedules under chapters 26.09 and 26.26 RCW as provided for in RCW 13.34.155.
  - (4) A juvenile subject to adult superior court jurisdiction under subsection (1)(e)(i) through (v) of this section, who is detained pending trial, may be detained in a detention facility as defined in RCW 13.40.020 pending sentencing or a dismissal.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.04.030 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 602 are each 33 amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) Except as provided in this section, the juvenile courts in 35 this state shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all 36 proceedings:
- 37 (a) Under the interstate compact on placement of children as 38 provided in chapter 26.34 RCW;

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- 1 (b) Relating to children alleged or found to be dependent as 2 provided in chapter 26.44 RCW and in RCW 13.34.030 through 13.34.161;
- 3 (c) Relating to the termination of a parent and child 4 relationship as provided in RCW 13.34.180 through 13.34.210;
- 5 (d) To approve or disapprove out-of-home placement as provided in 6 RCW 13.32A.170;

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- (e) Relating to juveniles alleged or found to have committed offenses, traffic or civil infractions, or violations as provided in RCW 13.40.020 through 13.40.230, unless:
- 10 (i) The juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of a particular juvenile to adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110;
- 12 (ii) The statute of limitations applicable to adult prosecution 13 for the offense, traffic or civil infraction, or violation has 14 expired;
  - (iii) The alleged offense or infraction is a traffic, fish, boating, or game offense, or traffic or civil infraction committed by a juvenile sixteen years of age or older and would, if committed by an adult, be tried or heard in a court of limited jurisdiction, in which instance the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction over the alleged offense or infraction, and no guardian ad litem is required in any such proceeding due to the juvenile's age. If such an alleged offense or infraction and an alleged offense or infraction subject to juvenile court jurisdiction arise out of the same event or incident, the juvenile court may have jurisdiction of both matters. The jurisdiction under this subsection does not constitute "transfer" or a "decline" for purposes of RCW 13.40.110 (1) or (2) or (e)(i) of this subsection. Courts of limited jurisdiction which confine juveniles for an alleged offense or infraction may place juveniles in juvenile detention facilities under an agreement with the officials responsible for the administration of the juvenile detention facility in RCW 13.04.035 and 13.20.060;
  - (iv) The alleged offense is a traffic or civil infraction, a violation of compulsory school attendance provisions under chapter 28A.225 RCW, or a misdemeanor, and a court of limited jurisdiction has assumed concurrent jurisdiction over those offenses as provided in RCW 13.04.0301; or
- (v) The juvenile is sixteen or seventeen years old on the date the alleged offense is committed and the alleged offense is:
  - (A) A serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or

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(B) A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of:  $((\langle II \rangle))$  One or more prior serious violent offenses;  $((\langle III \rangle))$  two or more prior violent offenses; or  $((\langle III \rangle))$  three or more of any combination of the following offenses: Any class A felony, any class B felony, vehicular assault, or manslaughter in the second degree, all of which must have been committed after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and prosecuted separately( $(\dot{\tau})$ 

- 9 (C) Robbery in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, or drive-by shooting, committed on or after July 1, 1997;
  - (D) Burglary in the first degree committed on or after July 1, 1997, and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of one or more prior felony or misdemeanor offenses; or
  - (E) Any violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 committed on or after July 1, 1997, and the juvenile is alleged to have been armed with a firearm)).
  - (I) In such a case the adult criminal court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, except as provided in  $(e)(v)((\frac{E}{E}))$  and (III) of this subsection.
  - (II) The juvenile court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the disposition of any remaining charges in any case in which the juvenile is found not guilty in the adult criminal court of the charge or charges for which he or she was transferred, or is convicted in the adult criminal court of a lesser included offense that is not also an offense listed in (e)(v) of this subsection. The juvenile court shall ((enter an order extending)) maintain residual juvenile court jurisdiction up to age twenty-five if the juvenile has turned eighteen years of age during the adult criminal court proceedings but only for the purpose of returning a case to juvenile court for disposition pursuant to RCW 13.40.300 (3)(d). However, once the case is returned to juvenile court, the court may hold a decline hearing pursuant to RCW 13.40.110 to determine whether to retain the case in juvenile court for the purpose of disposition or return the case to adult criminal court for sentencing.
  - (III) The prosecutor and respondent may agree to juvenile court jurisdiction and waive application of exclusive adult criminal jurisdiction in (e)(v)(A) ((through (E))) and (B) of this subsection and remove the proceeding back to juvenile court with the court's approval.

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If the juvenile challenges the state's determination of the juvenile's criminal history under (e)(v) of this subsection, the state may establish the offender's criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence. If the criminal history consists of adjudications entered upon a plea of guilty, the state shall not bear a burden of establishing the knowing and voluntariness of the plea;

- (f) Under the interstate compact on juveniles as provided in chapter 13.24 RCW;
- (g) Relating to termination of a diversion agreement under RCW 13.40.080, including a proceeding in which the divertee has attained eighteen years of age;
  - (h) Relating to court validation of a voluntary consent to an out-of-home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW, by the parent or Indian custodian of an Indian child, except if the parent or Indian custodian and child are residents of or domiciled within the boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation over which the tribe exercises exclusive jurisdiction;
  - (i) Relating to petitions to compel disclosure of information filed by the department of social and health services pursuant to RCW 74.13.042; and
  - (j) Relating to judicial determinations and permanency planning hearings involving developmentally disabled children who have been placed in out-of-home care pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement between the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the department of social and health services and the department of children, youth, and families.
  - (2) The family court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the juvenile court over all proceedings under this section if the superior court judges of a county authorize concurrent jurisdiction as provided in RCW 26.12.010.
  - (3) The juvenile court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the family court over child custody proceedings under chapter 26.10 RCW and parenting plans or residential schedules under chapters 26.09 and 26.26 RCW as provided for in RCW 13.34.155.
  - (4) A juvenile subject to adult superior court jurisdiction under subsection (1)(e)(i) through (v) of this section, who is detained pending trial, may be detained in a detention facility as defined in RCW 13.40.020 pending sentencing or a dismissal.

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Τ.	Sec. 3. RCW	13.40.	.0357 and 2010 C 100 S	z are each amende
2	read as follows:			
3		DES	CRIPTION AND OFFENSE CATEGO	RY
4			JUVENILE D	ISPOSITION
5		JUVENILE	CAT	EGORY FOR
6		DISPOSITION	ATTEMPT	, BAILJUMP,
7		OFFENSE	CONS	PIRACY, OR
8		CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION (RCW CITATION) SO	LICITATION
9				
10			Arson and Malicious Mischief	
11		A	Arson 1 (9A.48.020)	B+
12		В	Arson 2 (9A.48.030)	C
13		C	Reckless Burning 1 (9A.48.040)	D
14		D	Reckless Burning 2 (9A.48.050)	Е
15		В	Malicious Mischief 1 (9A.48.070)	C
16		C	Malicious Mischief 2 (9A.48.080)	D
17		D	Malicious Mischief 3 (9A.48.090)	E
18		E	Tampering with Fire Alarm Apparatus	
19			(9.40.100)	Е
20		E	Tampering with Fire Alarm Apparatus w	ith
21			Intent to Commit Arson (9.40.105)	Е
22		A	Possession of Incendiary Device (9.40.12	20) B+
23			Assault and Other Crimes Involving	
24			Physical Harm	
25		A	Assault 1 (9A.36.011)	B+
26		B+	Assault 2 (9A.36.021)	C+
27		C+	Assault 3 (9A.36.031)	D+
28		D+	Assault 4 (9A.36.041)	Е
29		$\mathbf{B}+$	Drive-By Shooting (9A.36.045) committee	ed
30			at age 15 or under	C+
31		<u>A++</u>	Drive-By Shooting (9A.36.045) committee	ed
32			at age 16 or 17	<u>A+</u>
33		D+	Reckless Endangerment (9A.36.050)	Е
34		C+	Promoting Suicide Attempt (9A.36.060)	D+
35		D+	Coercion (9A.36.070)	E
36		C+	Custodial Assault (9A.36.100)	D+

Sec. 3. RCW 13.40.0357 and 2016 c 106 s 2 are each amended to

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1		<b>Burglary and Trespass</b>	
2	B+	Burglary 1 (9A.52.020) committed at age	
3		15 or under	C+
4	<u>A-</u>	Burglary 1 (9A.52.020) committed at age	
5		<u>16 or 17</u>	<u>B+</u>
6	В	Residential Burglary (9A.52.025)	C
7	В	Burglary 2 (9A.52.030)	C
8	D	Burglary Tools (Possession of) (9A.52.060)	E
9	D	Criminal Trespass 1 (9A.52.070)	Е
10	E	Criminal Trespass 2 (9A.52.080)	E
11	C	Mineral Trespass (78.44.330)	C
12	C	Vehicle Prowling 1 (9A.52.095)	D
13	D	Vehicle Prowling 2 (9A.52.100)	E
14		Drugs	
15	E	Possession/Consumption of Alcohol	
16		(66.44.270)	E
17	С	Illegally Obtaining Legend Drug	
18		(69.41.020)	D
19	C+	Sale, Delivery, Possession of Legend Drug	
20		with Intent to Sell (69.41.030(2)(a))	D+
21	E	Possession of Legend Drug	
22		(69.41.030(2)(b))	E
23	B+	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
24		Substances Act - Narcotic,	
25		Methamphetamine, or Flunitrazepam Sale	
26		(69.50.401(2) (a) or (b))	B+
27	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
28		Substances Act - Nonnarcotic Sale	
29		(69.50.401(2)(c))	C
30	E	Possession of Marihuana <40 grams	
31		(69.50.4014)	E
32	C	Fraudulently Obtaining Controlled	
33		Substance (69.50.403)	C
34	C+	Sale of Controlled Substance for Profit	
35		(69.50.410)	C+
36	E	Unlawful Inhalation (9.47A.020)	E

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1	В	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
2		Substances Act - Narcotic,	
3		Methamphetamine, or Flunitrazepam	
4		Counterfeit Substances (69.50.4011(2) (a)	
5		or (b))	В
6	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
7		Substances Act - Nonnarcotic Counterfeit	
8		Substances (69.50.4011(2) (c), (d), or (e))	C
9	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
10		Substances Act - Possession of a Controlled	d
11		Substance (69.50.4013)	C
12	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
13		Substances Act - Possession of a Controlled	d
14		Substance (69.50.4012)	C
15		Firearms and Weapons	
16	В	Theft of Firearm (9A.56.300)	C
17	В	Possession of Stolen Firearm (9A.56.310)	C
18	E	Carrying Loaded Pistol Without Permit	
19		(9.41.050)	Е
20	C	Possession of Firearms by Minor (<18)	
21		(9.41.040(2)(a) (iv))	C
22	D+	Possession of Dangerous Weapon	
23		(9.41.250)	E
24	D	Intimidating Another Person by use of	
25		Weapon (9.41.270)	E
26		Homicide	
27	A+	Murder 1 (9A.32.030)	A
28	A+	Murder 2 (9A.32.050)	B+
29	B+	Manslaughter 1 (9A.32.060)	C+
30	C+	Manslaughter 2 (9A.32.070)	D+
31	B+	Vehicular Homicide (46.61.520)	C+
32		Kidnapping	
33	A	Kidnap 1 (9A.40.020)	B+
34	B+	Kidnap 2 (9A.40.030)	
35		•	C+ D+
<i>3                                    </i>	(.+	Uniawiii imprisonmeni (9A 40 040)	
36	C+	Unlawful Imprisonment (9A.40.040)  Obstructing Governmental Operation	יע

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1	D	Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer	
2		(9A.76.020)	E
3	E	Resisting Arrest (9A.76.040)	E
4	В	Introducing Contraband 1 (9A.76.140)	C
5	C	Introducing Contraband 2 (9A.76.150)	D
6	E	Introducing Contraband 3 (9A.76.160)	E
7	B+	Intimidating a Public Servant (9A.76.180)	C+
8	B+	Intimidating a Witness (9A.72.110)	C+
9		Public Disturbance	
10	C+	Criminal Mischief with Weapon	
11		(9A.84.010(2)(b))	D+
12	D+	Criminal Mischief Without Weapon	
13		(9A.84.010(2)(a))	E
14	E	Failure to Disperse (9A.84.020)	E
15	E	Disorderly Conduct (9A.84.030)	E
16		Sex Crimes	
17	A	Rape 1 (9A.44.040)	B+
18	<u>B++</u>	Rape 2 (9A.44.050) committed at age 14 or	<u>r</u>
19		<u>under</u>	<u>B+</u>
20	A-	Rape 2 (9A.44.050) committed at age 15	
21		through age 17	B+
22	C+	Rape 3 (9A.44.060)	D+
23	$B+\!\!+\!$	Rape of a Child 1 (9A.44.073) committed a	<u>at</u>
24		age 14 or under	<u>B+</u>
25	A-	Rape of a Child 1 (9A.44.073) committed a	<u>ıt</u>
26		age 15	B+
27	$\underline{A}++$	Rape of a Child 1 (9A.44.073) committed a	<u>it</u>
28		age 16 or 17	<u>A</u> +
29	B+	Rape of a Child 2 (9A.44.076)	C+
30	В	Incest 1 (9A.64.020(1))	C
31	C	Incest 2 (9A.64.020(2))	D
32	D+	Indecent Exposure (Victim <14)	
33		(9A.88.010)	E
34	E	Indecent Exposure (Victim 14 or over)	
35		(9A.88.010)	E
36	B+	Promoting Prostitution 1 (9A.88.070)	$C \pm$

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1	C+	Promoting Prostitution 2 (9A.88.080)	D+
2	E	O & A (Prostitution) (9A.88.030)	E
3	B+	Indecent Liberties (9A.44.100)	C+
4	<u>B++</u>	Child Molestation 1 (9A.44.083) committee	<u>d</u>
5		at age 14 or under	<u>B+</u>
6	A-	Child Molestation 1 (9A.44.083) committee	<u>d</u>
7		at age 15 through age 17	B+
8	В	Child Molestation 2 (9A.44.086)	C+
9	C	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	
10		(9A.44.132)	D
11		Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forgery	
12	В	Theft 1 (9A.56.030)	C
13	C	Theft 2 (9A.56.040)	D
14	D	Theft 3 (9A.56.050)	E
15	В	Theft of Livestock 1 and 2 (9A.56.080 and	
16		9A.56.083)	C
17	C	Forgery (9A.60.020)	D
18	A	Robbery 1 (9A.56.200) committed at age	
19		15 or under	B+
20	<u>A++</u>	Robbery 1 (9A.56.200) committed at age	
21		<u>16 or 17</u>	<u>A+</u>
22	B+	Robbery 2 (9A.56.210)	C+
23	B+	Extortion 1 (9A.56.120)	C+
24	C+	Extortion 2 (9A.56.130)	D+
25	C	Identity Theft 1 (9.35.020(2))	D
26	D	Identity Theft 2 (9.35.020(3))	E
27	D	Improperly Obtaining Financial	
28		Information (9.35.010)	E
29	В	Possession of a Stolen Vehicle (9A.56.068)	C
30	В	Possession of Stolen Property 1	
31		(9A.56.150)	C
32	C	Possession of Stolen Property 2	
33		(9A.56.160)	D
34	D	Possession of Stolen Property 3	
35		(9A.56.170)	E
36	В	Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission	
37		1 (9A.56.070)	C

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1	С	Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission	
2		2 (9A.56.075)	D
3	В	Theft of a Motor Vehicle (9A.56.065)	C
4		<b>Motor Vehicle Related Crimes</b>	
5	E	Driving Without a License (46.20.005)	E
6	B+	Hit and Run - Death (46.52.020(4)(a))	C+
7	C	Hit and Run - Injury (46.52.020(4)(b))	D
8	D	Hit and Run-Attended (46.52.020(5))	Е
9	E	Hit and Run-Unattended (46.52.010)	Е
10	C	Vehicular Assault (46.61.522)	D
11	C	Attempting to Elude Pursuing Police	
12		Vehicle (46.61.024)	D
13	E	Reckless Driving (46.61.500)	Е
14	D	Driving While Under the Influence	
15		(46.61.502 and 46.61.504)	E
16	B+	Felony Driving While Under the Influence	
17		(46.61.502(6))	В
18	B+	Felony Physical Control of a Vehicle While	e
19		Under the Influence (46.61.504(6))	В
20		Other	
21	В	Animal Cruelty 1 (16.52.205)	C
22	В	Bomb Threat (9.61.160)	C
23	C	Escape 1 <sup>1</sup> (9A.76.110)	C
24	C	Escape 2 <sup>1</sup> (9A.76.120)	C
25	D	Escape 3 (9A.76.130)	E
26	E	Obscene, Harassing, Etc., Phone Calls	
27		(9.61.230)	Е
28	A	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Class	;
29		A Felony	В+
30	В	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Class	;
31		B Felony	C
32	C	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Class	;
33		C Felony	D
34	D	Other Offense Equivalent to an Adult Gross	s
35		Misdemeanor	Е

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1			E Other Offer	nse Equivalent to	an Adult			
2			Misdemean	or	Е			
3			V Violation of Order of Restitution,					
4			Community	Supervision, or	Confinement			
5			(13.40.200)	2	V	,		
6	<sup>1</sup> Escape 1 an	d 2 and	Attempted E	Escape 1 a	nd 2 are c	lassed as	C offenses	
7	and the stan	dard ra	inge is estak	olished as	follows:			
8 9	1st esc weeks)) 28 d	_	attempted afinement	escape d	uring 12-	month peri	iod - ((4	
10 11	2nd esca	ape or	attempted es	scape duri	ing 12-mon	th period	- 8 weeks	
12		guhged	quent escape	or atte	mnted esc	ane durino	r 12-month	
13	period - 12			or acce	mpeca esc	ape daring	j 12 monen	
14 15	<sup>2</sup> If the cour it may impos			_			an order,	
16		-	JUVENILE S	_				
17	This schedu	lo muat				Nora Tho	gourt may	
18	select sente			_	rie Oriend	ters. The	Court may	
19	OPTION A							
20	JUVENILE OFFENDER SENTENCING GRID							
21	STANDARD RANGE							
22		<u>A++</u>		129 to 260 weel	ks for all category	A++ offenses		
23		A+		180 weeks to age	e 21 for all catego	ry A+ offenses		
24		A		103-129 weel	ks for all category	A offenses		
25		A-	30-40 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks	103-129 weeks	
26		<u>B++</u>	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks	103-129 weeks	
27			((Except 30-40 weeks					
28		_	for 15 to 17 year olds))					
29	CURRENT	B+	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks	
30	OFFENSE	В	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	
31	CATEGORY	C+	LS	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	
32		C	LS	LS	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	
33		D+	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	

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1		D	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
2		E	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
3	PRIOR		0	1	2	3	4 or more

4 ADJUDICATIONS

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- 5 NOTE: References in the grid to days or weeks mean periods of confinement. "LS" means "local sanctions" as defined in RCW 13.40.020.
- 8 (1) The vertical axis of the grid is the current offense 9 category. The current offense category is determined by the offense 10 of adjudication.
  - (2) The horizontal axis of the grid is the number of prior adjudications included in the juvenile's criminal history. Each prior felony adjudication shall count as one point. Each prior violation, misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor adjudication shall count as 1/4 point. Fractional points shall be rounded down.
  - (3) The standard range disposition for each offense is determined by the intersection of the column defined by the prior adjudications and the row defined by the current offense category.
- 19 (4) RCW 13.40.180 applies if the offender is being sentenced for 20 more than one offense.
- 21 (5) A current offense that is a violation is equivalent to an 22 offense category of E. However, a disposition for a violation shall 23 not include confinement.

24 OR

25 OPTION B

## SUSPENDED DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE

(1) If the offender is subject to a standard range disposition involving confinement by the department, the court may impose the standard range and suspend the disposition on condition that the offender comply with one or more local sanctions and any educational or treatment requirement. The treatment programs provided to the offender must be either research-based best practice programs as identified by the Washington state institute for public policy or the joint legislative audit and review committee, or for chemical dependency treatment programs or services, they must be evidence-based or research-based best practice programs. For the purposes of this subsection:

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- 1 (a) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had 2 multiple site random controlled trials across heterogeneous 3 populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective 4 for the population; and
  - (b) "Research-based" means a program or practice that has some research demonstrating effectiveness, but that does not yet meet the standard of evidence-based practices.
- 8 (2) If the offender fails to comply with the suspended 9 disposition, the court may impose sanctions pursuant to RCW 13.40.200 10 or may revoke the suspended disposition and order the disposition's 11 execution.
- 12 (3) An offender is ineligible for the suspended disposition option under this section if the offender ((is)):
  - (a) <u>Is a</u>djudicated of an A+ <u>or A++</u> offense;

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- 15 (b) <u>Is fourteen years of age or older and is adjudicated of one</u> 16 or more of the following offenses:
- 17 (i) A class A offense, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation 18 to commit a class A offense;
- (ii) Manslaughter in the first degree (RCW 9A.32.060); ((or))
  - (iii) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021), extortion in the first degree (RCW 9A.56.120), kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030), ((robbery in the second degree (RCW 9A.56.210), residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025), burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030),)) drive-by shooting (RCW 9A.36.045), vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), hit and run death (RCW 46.52.020(4)(a)), ((intimidating a witness (RCW 9A.72.110), violation of the uniform controlled substances act (RCW 69.50.401 (2)(a) and (b)),)) or manslaughter 2 (RCW 9A.32.070)((, when the offense includes infliction of bodily harm upon another or when during the commission or immediate withdrawal from the offense the respondent was armed with a deadly weapon)); or
- (iv) Violation of the uniform controlled substances act (RCW 69.50.401(2) (a) and (b)), when the offense includes infliction of bodily harm upon another or when during the commission or immediate withdrawal from the offense the respondent was armed with a deadly weapon;
- 37 (c) <u>Is ordered</u> to serve a disposition for a firearm violation 38 under RCW 13.40.193;  $((\Theta r))$
- 39 (d) <u>Is a</u>djudicated of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030<u>;</u>
  40 or

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2	OR
3	OPTION C
4	CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY/MENTAL HEALTH DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE
5 6 7 8	If the juvenile offender is subject to a standard range disposition of local sanctions or 15 to 36 weeks of confinement and has not committed $((an A-or))$ a B++ or B+ offense, the court may impose a disposition under RCW 13.40.160(4) and 13.40.165.
9	OR
10	OPTION D
11	MANIFEST INJUSTICE
12 13 14	If the court determines that a disposition under option A, B, or C would effectuate a manifest injustice, the court shall impose a disposition outside the standard range under RCW 13.40.160(2).
15	<b>Sec. 4.</b> RCW 13.40.110 and 2009 c 454 s 3 are each amended to
16	read as follows:
17	(1) Discretionary decline hearing - The prosecutor, respondent,
18	or the court on its own motion may, before a hearing on the
19	information on its merits, file a motion requesting the court to
20	transfer the respondent for adult criminal prosecution and the matter
21	shall be set for a hearing on the question of declining jurisdiction
22	<pre>only if:</pre>
23	(a) The respondent is, at the time of proceedings, at least
24	fifteen years of age or older and is charged with a serious violent
25	offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or
26	(b) The respondent is, at the time of proceedings, fourteen years
27	of age or younger and is charged with murder in the first degree (RCW
28	9A.32.030), and/or murder in the second degree (RCW 9A.32.050).
29	(2) Mandatory decline hearing - Unless waived by the court, the
30	parties, and their counsel, a decline hearing shall be held when(( $\div$
31	(a) The respondent is sixteen or seventeen years of age and the
32	information alleges a class A felony or an attempt, solicitation, or
33	conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
34	(b) The respondent is seventeen years of age and the information
35	alleges assault in the second degree, extortion in the first degree,
36	indecent liberties, child molestation in the second degree,
37	kidnapping in the second degree; or robbery in the second degree; or
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(e) Has a prior option B disposition.

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1 (c))) the information alleges an escape by the respondent and the respondent is serving a minimum juvenile sentence to age twenty-one.

- (3) The court after a decline hearing may order the case transferred for adult criminal prosecution upon a finding that the declination would be in the best interest of the juvenile or the public. The court shall consider the relevant reports, facts, opinions, and arguments presented by the parties and their counsel.
- 8 (4) When the respondent is transferred for criminal prosecution 9 or retained for prosecution in juvenile court, the court shall set 10 forth in writing its finding which shall be supported by relevant 11 facts and opinions produced at the hearing.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.40.193 and 2014 c 117 s 1 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
  - (1) If a respondent is found to have been in possession of a firearm in violation of RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)((\(\frac{\text{iii}}{\text{iii}}\))) (iv), the court shall impose a minimum disposition of ten days of confinement. If the offender's standard range of disposition for the offense as indicated in RCW 13.40.0357 is more than thirty days of confinement, the court shall commit the offender to the department for the standard range disposition. The offender shall not be released until the offender has served a minimum of ten days in confinement.
  - (2)(a) If a respondent is found to have been in possession of a firearm in violation of RCW 9.41.040, the disposition must include a requirement that the respondent participate in a qualifying program as described in (b) of this subsection, when available, unless the court makes a written finding based on the outcome of the juvenile court risk assessment that participation in a qualifying program would not be appropriate.
  - (b) For purposes of this section, "qualifying program" means an aggression replacement training program, a functional family therapy program, or another program applicable to the juvenile firearm offender population that has been identified as evidence-based or research-based and cost-beneficial in the current list prepared at the direction of the legislature by the Washington state institute for public policy.
  - (3) If the court finds that the respondent or an accomplice was armed with a firearm, the court shall determine the standard range disposition for the offense pursuant to RCW 13.40.160. If the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm when the offender

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1 committed any felony other than possession of a machine qun, possession of a stolen firearm, drive-by shooting, theft of a 2 firearm, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first and second 3 degree, or use of a machine gun in a felony, the following periods of 4 total confinement must be added to the sentence: ((For a)) (a) Except 5 6 for (b) of this subsection, for a class A felony, six months; for a class B felony, four months; and for a class C felony, two months; 7 (b) for any violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, committed by 8 a respondent who is sixteen or seventeen years old at the time of the 9 10 offense, a period of twelve months. The additional time shall be imposed regardless of the offense's juvenile disposition offense 11 12 category as designated in RCW 13.40.0357.

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- (4) When a disposition under this section would effectuate a manifest injustice, the court may impose another disposition. When a judge finds a manifest injustice and imposes a disposition of confinement exceeding thirty days, the court shall commit the juvenile to a maximum term, and the provisions of RCW 13.40.030(2) shall be used to determine the range. When a judge finds a manifest injustice and imposes a disposition of confinement less than thirty days, the disposition shall be comprised of confinement or community supervision or both.
- 22 (5) Any term of confinement ordered pursuant to this section 23 shall run consecutively to any term of confinement imposed in the 24 same disposition for other offenses.
- 25 **Sec. 6.** RCW 13.40.300 and 2005 c 238 s 2 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
  - (1) ((<del>In no case may</del>)) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a juvenile offender may not be committed by the juvenile court to the department of social and health services for placement in a juvenile correctional institution beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first birthday.
- (2) A juvenile offender convicted of an A++ juvenile disposition category offense listed in RCW 13.40.0357, or found to be armed with a firearm and sentenced to an additional twelve months pursuant to RCW 13.40.193(3)(b), may be committed by the juvenile court to the department of social and health services for placement in a juvenile correctional institution up to the juvenile offender's twenty-fifth birthday, but not beyond.

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(3) A juvenile may be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or the authority of the department of social and health services beyond the juvenile's eighteenth birthday only if prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday:

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- (a) Proceedings are pending seeking the adjudication of a juvenile offense and the court by written order setting forth its reasons extends jurisdiction of juvenile court over the juvenile beyond his or her eighteenth birthday, except:
- (i) If the court enters a written order extending jurisdiction under this subsection, it shall not extend jurisdiction beyond the 10 juvenile's twenty-first birthday; 11
  - (ii) If the order fails to specify a specific date, it shall be presumed that jurisdiction is extended to age twenty-one; and
  - (iii) If the juvenile court previously extended jurisdiction beyond the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, and that period of extension has not expired, the court may further extend jurisdiction by written order setting forth its reasons;
  - (b) The juvenile has been found guilty after a fact finding or after a plea of guilty and an automatic extension is necessary to allow for the imposition of disposition;
  - (c) Disposition has been held and an automatic extension is necessary to allow for the execution and enforcement of the court's order of disposition((-)), subject to the following:
  - (i) If an order of disposition imposes commitment to the department, then jurisdiction is automatically extended to include a period of up to twelve months of parole, in no case extending beyond the offender's twenty-first birthday, except;
  - (ii) If an order of disposition imposes a commitment to the department for a juvenile offender convicted of an A++ juvenile disposition category offense listed in RCW 13.40.0357, or found to be armed with a firearm and sentenced to an additional twelve months pursuant to RCW 13.40.193(3)(b), then jurisdiction for parole is automatically extended to include a period of up to twenty-four months of parole, in no case extending beyond the offender's twentyfifth birthday; ((or))
  - (d) While proceedings are pending in a case in which jurisdiction ((has been transferred to)) is vested in the adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.04.030, the juvenile turns eighteen years of age and is subsequently found not guilty of the charge for which he or she was transferred, or is convicted in the adult criminal court of a

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- lesser included offense, and an automatic extension is necessary to impose the disposition as required by RCW  $13.04.030(1)(e)(v)((\frac{E}{V}))$  (B)(II); or
- (e) Pursuant to the terms of RCW 13.40.190 and 13.40.198, the juvenile court maintains jurisdiction beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first birthday for the purpose of enforcing an order of restitution or penalty assessment.

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- (((2) If the juvenile court previously has extended jurisdiction beyond the juvenile offender's eighteenth birthday and that period of extension has not expired, the court may further extend jurisdiction by written order setting forth its reasons.
- (3)) (4) Except as otherwise provided herein, in no event may the juvenile court have authority to extend jurisdiction over any juvenile offender beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first birthday ((except for the purpose of enforcing an order of restitution or penalty assessment)).
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5) Notwithstanding any extension of jurisdiction over a person pursuant to this section, the juvenile court has no jurisdiction over any offenses alleged to have been committed by a person eighteen years of age or older.
- 21 **Sec. 7.** RCW 13.40.300 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 613 are each 22 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) ((<del>In no case may</del>)) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a juvenile offender may not be committed by the juvenile court to the department of children, youth, and families for placement in a juvenile correctional institution beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first birthday.
  - (2) A juvenile offender convicted of an A++ juvenile disposition category offense listed in RCW 13.40.0357, or found to be armed with a firearm and sentenced to an additional twelve months pursuant to RCW 13.40.193(3)(b), may be committed by the juvenile court to the department of social and health services for placement in a juvenile correctional institution up to the juvenile offender's twenty-fifth birthday, but not beyond.
- 35 (3) A juvenile may be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile 36 court or the authority of the department of children, youth, and 37 families beyond the juvenile's eighteenth birthday only if prior to 38 the juvenile's eighteenth birthday:

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1 (a) Proceedings are pending seeking the adjudication of a 2 juvenile offense and the court by written order setting forth its 3 reasons extends jurisdiction of juvenile court over the juvenile 4 beyond his or her eighteenth birthday, except:

- (i) If the court enters a written order extending jurisdiction under this subsection, it shall not extend jurisdiction beyond the juvenile's twenty-first birthday;
- (ii) If the order fails to specify a specific date, it shall be presumed that jurisdiction is extended to age twenty-one; and
- 10 <u>(iii)</u> If the juvenile court previously extended jurisdiction 11 <u>beyond the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, and that period of</u> 12 <u>extension has not expired, the court may further extend jurisdiction</u> 13 <u>by written order setting forth its reasons;</u>
  - (b) The juvenile has been found guilty after a fact finding or after a plea of guilty and an automatic extension is necessary to allow for the imposition of disposition;
  - (c) Disposition has been held and an automatic extension is necessary to allow for the execution and enforcement of the court's order of disposition( $(\cdot, \cdot)$ ), subject to the following:
  - (i) If an order of disposition imposes commitment to the department, then jurisdiction is automatically extended to include a period of up to twelve months of parole, in no case extending beyond the offender's twenty-first birthday, except;
  - (ii) If an order of disposition imposes a commitment to the department for a juvenile offender convicted of an A++ juvenile disposition category offense listed in RCW 13.40.0357, or found to be armed with a firearm and sentenced to an additional twelve months pursuant to RCW 13.40.193(3)(b), then jurisdiction for parole is automatically extended to include a period of up to twenty-four months of parole, in no case extending beyond the offender's twenty-fifth birthday; ((er))
  - (d) While proceedings are pending in a case in which jurisdiction ((has been transferred to)) is vested in the adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.04.030, the juvenile turns eighteen years of age and is subsequently found not guilty of the charge for which he or she was transferred, or is convicted in the adult criminal court of a lesser included offense, and an automatic extension is necessary to impose the disposition as required by RCW 13.04.030(1)(e)(v)(((E)))(B)(II); or

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- 1 (e) Pursuant to the terms of RCW 13.40.190 and 13.40.198, the
  2 juvenile court maintains jurisdiction beyond the juvenile offender's
  3 twenty-first birthday for the purpose of enforcing an order of
  4 restitution or penalty assessment.
  - (((2) If the juvenile court previously has extended jurisdiction beyond the juvenile offender's eighteenth birthday and that period of extension has not expired, the court may further extend jurisdiction by written order setting forth its reasons.

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- 9 (3)) (4) Except as otherwise provided herein, in no event may 10 the juvenile court have authority to extend jurisdiction over any 11 juvenile offender beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first 12 birthday ((except for the purpose of enforcing an order of restitution or penalty assessment)).
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5) Notwithstanding any extension of jurisdiction over a person pursuant to this section, the juvenile court has no jurisdiction over any offenses alleged to have been committed by a person eighteen years of age or older.
- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 8. The Washington state institute for public 18 19 policy must assess the impact of this act on community safety, racial 20 disproportionality, recidivism, state expenditures, and youth rehabilitation and submit, in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, a 21 preliminary report to the governor and the appropriate committees of 22 23 the legislature by December 1, 2023, and a final report to the 24 governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2027. 25
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 1 and 6 of this act expire July 1, 2019.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Sections 2 and 7 of this act take effect 29 July 1, 2019.

--- END ---

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