## ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2907

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By House Early Learning & Human Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Goodman, Frame, Kagi, and Doglio)

READ FIRST TIME 02/02/18.

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- AN ACT Relating to confinement in juvenile rehabilitation facilities; amending RCW 72.01.410, 72.01.410, 13.40.300, 13.40.300, 13.40.300, and 13.40.300; creating new sections; providing an effective date; providing contingent effective dates; and providing an expiration date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

- 7 1. The legislature recognizes state and NEW SECTION. Sec. national efforts to reform policies that incarcerate youth in the 8 9 adult criminal justice system. The legislature acknowledges that 10 transferring youth to the adult criminal justice system is not 11 effective in reducing future criminal behavior. Youth incarcerated in 12 the adult criminal justice system are more likely to recidivate than 13 their counterparts housed in juvenile facilities.
- 14 The legislature intends enhance community safety to emphasizing rehabilitation of juveniles convicted even of the most 15 serious violent offenses under the adult criminal justice system. 16 17 Juveniles adjudicated as adults should be served and housed within the facilities of the juvenile rehabilitation administration up until 18 19 age twenty-five and one-half but released earlier if their sentence ends prior to that. This emphasis on rehabilitation up to age twenty-20 21 five and one-half reflects similar programming in other states, which

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- 1 has significantly reduced recidivism of juveniles confined in adult 2 correctional facilities.
  - Sec. 2. RCW 72.01.410 and 2015 c 156 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Whenever any child under the age of eighteen is convicted as an adult in the courts of this state of a crime amounting to a felony, and is committed for a term of confinement, that child shall be ((initially)) placed in a facility operated by the department of ((corrections)) social and health services to determine the child's earned release date.
- (a) ((If the earned release date is prior to the child's twenty-first birthday, the department of corrections shall transfer the child to the custody of the department of social and health services, or to such other institution as is now, or may hereafter be authorized by law to receive such child, until such time as the child completes the ordered term of confinement or arrives at the age of twenty-one years.
- (i))) While in the custody of the department of social and health services, the ((child)) individual must have the same treatment, housing options, transfer, and access to program resources as any other ((child)) individual committed ((directly)) to that juvenile correctional facility or institution pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW. Treatment, placement, and program decisions shall be at the sole discretion of the department of social and health services. The ((youth)) individual shall only be transferred ((back)) to the custody of the department of corrections with the approval of the department of social and health services or when the ((child)) individual reaches the maximum age of ((twenty-one)) juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300.
- (((ii))) (b) If the ((child's)) individual's sentence includes a term of community custody, the department of social and health services ((shall not)) is required to consult the department of corrections prior to the individual's release ((the child)) to community custody ((until the department of corrections has approved the child's release plan)) pursuant to RCW 9.94A.729(5)(b). If ((a child)) an individual is held past his or her earned release date pending release plan approval, the department of social and health services shall retain custody until a plan is approved or the

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((child)) individual completes the ordered term of confinement prior to the maximum age ((twenty-one)) of juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300.

 $((\frac{1}{1}))$  (c) If the department of social and health services determines that retaining custody of the  $(\frac{1}{2})$  individual presents a significant safety risk, the  $(\frac{1}{2})$  individual may be  $(\frac{1}{2})$  transferred to the custody of the department of corrections.

 $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (d) If the  $(\frac{child}{s})$  individual's earned release date is on or after the ((child's twenty-first birthday)) maximum age of juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300, the ((department of corrections shall, with the consent of the)) secretary of the department of social and health services((<del>, transfer</del>)) <u>shall retain</u> the ((<del>child to</del>)) individual in a facility or institution operated by the department of social and health services with the consent of the department of <u>corrections</u>. ((Despite the transfer, the department of corrections retains authority over custody decisions and must approve any leave from the facility.)) When the ((child turns age twenty-one)) individual reaches the maximum age of juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300, he or she must be transferred ((back)) to the department of corrections. The department of social and health services has all routine and day-to-day operations authority for the ((child)) <u>individual</u> while <u>he or she is</u> in its custody.

- (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, an offender under the age of eighteen who is ((convicted in adult criminal court and who is committed to a term of confinement at)) transferred to the custody of the department of corrections must be placed in a housing unit, or a portion of a housing unit, that is separated from offenders eighteen years of age or older, until the offender reaches the age of eighteen.
- (b) An offender who is transferred to the custody of the department of corrections and reaches eighteen years of age may remain in a housing unit for offenders under the age of eighteen if the secretary of corrections determines that: (i) The offender's needs and the ((correctional)) rehabilitation goals for the offender could continue to be better met by the programs and housing environment that is separate from offenders eighteen years of age and older; and (ii) the programs or housing environment for offenders

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under the age of eighteen will not be substantially affected by the continued placement of the offender in that environment. The offender may remain placed in a housing unit for offenders under the age of eighteen until such time as the secretary of corrections determines that the offender's needs and ((correctional)) goals are no longer better met in that environment but in no case past the ((offender's twenty-first birthday)) maximum age of juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300. 

(c) An offender transferred to the custody of the department of corrections who is under the age of eighteen may be housed in an intensive management unit or administrative segregation unit containing offenders eighteen years of age or older if it is necessary for the safety or security of the offender or staff. In these cases, the offender must be kept physically separate from other offenders at all times.

- (3) The department of social and health services must review the placement of an individual over age twenty-one who was placed in the custody of the department of social and health services following an adult court felony conviction for an offense committed before age eighteen to determine whether the individual should be transferred to the custody of the department of corrections. The department of social and health services may determine the frequency of the review required under this subsection, but the review must occur at least once before the individual turns age twenty-three if the individual's commitment period in a juvenile institution extends beyond age twenty-three.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 72.01.410 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 728 are each 29 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Whenever any child under the age of eighteen is convicted as an adult in the courts of this state of a crime amounting to a felony, and is committed for a term of confinement, that child shall be ((initially)) placed in a facility operated by the department of ((corrections)) children, youth, and families to determine the child's earned release date.
  - (a) ((If the earned release date is prior to the child's twenty-first birthday, the department of corrections shall transfer the child to the custody of the department of children, youth, and families, or to such other institution as is now, or may hereafter be

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authorized by law to receive such child, until such time as the child completes the ordered term of confinement or arrives at the age of twenty-one years.

(i))) While in the custody of the department of children, youth, and families, the ((child)) individual must have the same treatment, housing options, transfer, and access to program resources as any other ((child)) individual committed ((directly)) to that juvenile correctional facility or institution pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW. Treatment, placement, and program decisions shall be at the sole discretion of the department of children, youth, and families. The ((youth)) individual shall only be transferred ((back)) to the custody of the department of corrections with the approval of the department of children, youth, and families or when the ((child)) individual reaches the maximum age of ((twenty-one)) juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300.

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 $((\frac{\text{(iii)}}{\text{)}})$  (c) If the department of children, youth, and families determines that retaining custody of the  $(\frac{\text{child}}{\text{)}})$  individual presents a significant safety risk, the  $(\frac{\text{child}}{\text{)}})$  individual may be  $(\frac{\text{returned}}{\text{)}})$  transferred to the custody of the department of corrections.

((\(\frac{(b)}{b}\))) (\(\frac{d}{0}\) If the ((\(\frac{child's}{child's}\))) individual's earned release date is on or after the ((\(\frac{child's}{child's}\) twenty-first birthday)) maximum age of juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300, the ((\(\frac{department}{department}\) of corrections shall, with the consent of the)) secretary of the department of children, youth, and families((\(\frac{transfer}{department}\))) shall retain the ((\(\frac{child}{department}\))) individual in a facility or institution operated by the department of

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1 children, youth, and families with the consent of the department of <u>corrections</u>. ((Despite the transfer, the department of corrections 2 retains authority over custody decisions and must approve any leave 3 from the facility.)) When the ((child turns age twenty-one)) 4 individual reaches the maximum age of juvenile offender commitment by 5 6 a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300, he or she must be transferred ((back)) to the department of 7 corrections. The department of children, youth, and families has all 8 routine and day-to-day operations authority for the ((child)) 9 individual while he or she is in its custody. 10

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- (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, an offender under the age of eighteen who is ((convicted in adult criminal court and who is committed to a term of confinement at)) transferred to the custody of the department of corrections must be placed in a housing unit, or a portion of a housing unit, that is separated from offenders eighteen years of age or older, until the offender reaches the age of eighteen.
- (b) An offender who is transferred to the custody of the department of corrections and reaches eighteen years of age may remain in a housing unit for offenders under the age of eighteen if the secretary of corrections determines that: (i) The offender's needs and the ((correctional)) rehabilitation goals for the offender could continue to be better met by the programs and housing environment that is separate from offenders eighteen years of age and older; and (ii) the programs or housing environment for offenders under the age of eighteen will not be substantially affected by the continued placement of the offender in that environment. The offender may remain placed in a housing unit for offenders under the age of eighteen until such time as the secretary of corrections determines that the offender's needs and ((correctional)) goals are no longer better met in that environment but in no case past the ((offender's twenty-first birthday)) maximum age of juvenile offender commitment by a juvenile court for the same offense provided under RCW 13.40.300.
- (c) An offender transferred to the custody of the department of corrections who is under the age of eighteen may be housed in an intensive management unit or administrative segregation unit containing offenders eighteen years of age or older if it is necessary for the safety or security of the offender or staff. In

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these cases, the offender must be kept physically separate from other offenders at all times.

- (3) The department of children, youth, and families must review the placement of an individual over age twenty-one who was placed in the custody of the department of children, youth, and families following an adult court felony conviction for an offense committed before age eighteen to determine whether the individual should be transferred to the custody of the department of corrections. The department of children, youth, and families may determine the frequency of the review required under this subsection, but the review must occur at least once before the individual turns age twenty-three if the individual's commitment period in a juvenile institution extends beyond age twenty-three.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 13.40.300 and 2005 c 238 s 2 are each amended to 15 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 adjudicated of a serious violent offense as defined under RCW 9.94A.030 may be committed by the juvenile court to the department of social and health services for placement in a correctional institution up to the time the juvenile offender is age twenty-five and one-half years old, but not beyond.
- (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:
- (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;
  - (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. If an order of disposition imposes commitment

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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 under subsection (2) of this section in which case commitment may not extend beyond age twenty-five and one-half years; or

- (d) While proceedings are pending in a case in which jurisdiction has been transferred to 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).
- $((\frac{(2)}{2}))$  (4) 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) In no event may)) (5) Except as provided in this section and for purposes of enforcing an order of restitution or penalty assessment, the juvenile court ((have authority to)) may not 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)).
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (6) 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.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.40.300 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 613 are each 28 amended to read as follows:
- (1) ((In no case may)) 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.
- 34 (2) A juvenile offender adjudicated of a serious violent offense 35 as defined under RCW 9.94A.030 may be committed by the juvenile court 36 to the department of children, youth, and families for placement in a 37 correctional institution up to the time the juvenile offender is age 38 twenty-five and one-half years old, 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 children, youth, and families beyond the juvenile's eighteenth birthday only if prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday:

- (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;
- (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. 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 under subsection (2) of this section in which case commitment may not extend beyond age twenty-five and one-half years; or
- (d) While proceedings are pending in a case in which jurisdiction has been transferred to 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).
- $((\frac{2}{2}))$  (4) 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.
- $((\frac{3)}{10})$  In no event may)) (5) Except as provided in this section and for purposes of enforcing an order of restitution or penalty assessment, the juvenile court  $(\frac{10}{10})$  may not extend jurisdiction over any juvenile offender beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first birthday  $(\frac{10}{10})$  the purpose of enforcing an order of restitution or penalty assessment)).
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (6) 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.

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1 Sec. 6. RCW 13.40.300 and 2005 c 238 s 2 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (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) 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.
- (b) A juvenile offender adjudicated of a serious violent offense as defined under RCW 9.94A.030 may be committed by the juvenile court to the department of social and health services for placement in a correctional institution up to the time the juvenile offender is age twenty-five and one-half years old, but not beyond.
- (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:
- (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 juvenile's twenty-first birthday;
- 31 <u>(ii) If the order fails to specify a specific date, it shall be</u> 32 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;
- 37 (b) The juvenile has been found guilty after a fact finding or 38 after a plea of guilty and an automatic extension is necessary to 39 allow for the imposition of disposition;

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(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)(A) 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; or
- (B) Under subsection (2)(b) of this section in which case commitment may not extend beyond age twenty-five and one-half years;
- (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  $13.04.030(1)(e)(v)((\frac{E}{V}))(E)(II)$ ; 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.
- (((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

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- 1 jurisdiction over any offenses alleged to have been committed by a
- 2 person eighteen years of age or older.

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- 3 Sec. 7. RCW 13.40.300 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 613 are each 4 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) ((In no case may)) 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.
- 10 (2)(a) A juvenile offender convicted of an A++ juvenile
  11 disposition category offense listed in RCW 13.40.0357, or found to be
  12 armed with a firearm and sentenced to an additional twelve months
  13 pursuant to RCW 13.40.193(3)(b), may be committed by the juvenile
  14 court to the department of children, youth, and families for
  15 placement in a juvenile correctional institution up to the juvenile
  16 offender's twenty-fifth birthday, but not beyond.
  - (b) A juvenile offender adjudicated of a serious violent offense as defined under RCW 9.94A.030 may be committed by the juvenile court to the department of children, youth, and families for placement in a correctional institution up to the time the juvenile offender is age twenty-five and one-half years old, but not beyond.
  - (3) A juvenile may be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or the authority of the department of children, youth, and families beyond the juvenile's eighteenth birthday only if prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday:
    - (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:
- 30 <u>(i) If the court enters a written order extending jurisdiction</u>
  31 <u>under this subsection, it shall not extend jurisdiction beyond the</u>
  32 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
- (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;

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(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)(A) 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; or
- (B) Under subsection (2)(b) of this section in which case commitment may not extend beyond age twenty-five and one-half years;
- (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
- (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.
- (((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

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- birthday ((except for the purpose of enforcing an order of
  restitution or penalty assessment)).
- (((4))) (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.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The Washington state institute for public policy must assess the impact of this act on community safety, racial disproportionality, and youth rehabilitation and submit a report, in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2023.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. This act applies to all individuals 12 currently in the custody or who will be in the custody of the 13 14 juvenile rehabilitation division of the department of social and 15 health services on or before the effective date of this section following an adult court conviction. It does not apply to individuals 16 who were in the custody of the juvenile rehabilitation division of 17 the department of social and health services and were transferred to 18 19 the custody of the department of corrections before the effective date of this section. In all other respects, this act applies 20 21 prospectively.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Sections 3, 5, and 7 of this act take effect July 1, 2019.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Sections 2, 4, and 6 of this act expire July 1, 2019.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Sections 4 and 5 of this act take effect only if chapter . . . (Engrossed Second Substitute Senate No. Bill 6160), Laws of 2018 is not enacted by the effective date of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Sections 6 and 7 of this act take effect only if chapter . . . (Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill No.
- 32 6160), Laws of 2018 is enacted by the effective date of this section.

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