

RECEIVED *Vgc*  
SUPREME COURT  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Jan 27, 2016, 4:05 pm  
BY RONALD R. CARPENTER  
CLERK  
*E*

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON *Or*

RECEIVED BY E-MAIL

---

STATE OF WASHINGTON,	)	No. 92454-6
Respondent,	)	
	)	
	)	STATEMENT OF
v.	)	ADDITIONAL
	)	AUTHORITIES
JOEL RAMOS,	)	(RAP 10.8)
Appellant.	)	

---

Pursuant to RAP 10.8, petitioner Joel Ramos, submits the following statement of additional authorities for the consideration of the Court in the above-captioned matter:

*Montgomery v. Louisiana*, \_U.S. \_, Supreme Court No. 14-280, Slip op. 16-17, 2016 WL 280758 (Jan. 25, 2016), holding *Miller v. Alabama* is a substantive rule retroactively controlling punishments for juveniles, and explaining:

[Miller] did more than require a sentencer to consider a juvenile offender's youth before imposing life without parole; it established that the penological justifications for life without parole collapse in light of "the distinctive attributes of youth." Even if a court considers a child's age before sentencing him or her to a lifetime in prison, that sentence still violates the Eighth Amendment for a

Statement of Additional  
Authorities

Washington Appellate Project  
701 Melboume Tower  
1511 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 587-2711

 ORIGINAL

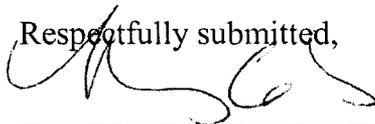
child whose crime reflects “unfortunate yet transient immaturity.” Because *Miller* determined that sentencing a child to life without parole is excessive for all but “the rare juvenile offender whose crime reflects irreparable corruption,” it rendered life without parole an unconstitutional penalty for “a class of defendants because of their status”—that is, juvenile offenders whose crimes reflect the transient immaturity of youth.

(internal citations omitted);

*See also State v. Boston*, 363 P.3d 453, 457-58 (Nev. Dec. 31, 2015) (holding that imposing upon a juvenile aggregate sentences amounting to life in prison violates the Eighth Amendment and explaining if it allowed courts to impose life sentences based on consecutively imposed terms for juveniles offenses committed at the same time “we would undermine the [Supreme] Court's goal of ‘prohibiting States from making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society.’”).

DATED this 27th day of January 2016.

Respectfully submitted,



---

NANCY P. COLLINS (WSBA 28806)  
Washington Appellate Project-91052  
Attorneys for Petitioner

## DECLARATION OF FILING AND MAILING OR DELIVERY

The undersigned certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that on the below date, the original of the document to which this declaration is affixed/attached, was filed in the **Washington State Supreme Court** under **Case No. 92454-6**, and a true copy was mailed with first-class postage prepaid or otherwise caused to be delivered to the following attorney(s) or party/parties of record at their regular office or residence address as listed on ACORDS:

- respondent Kenneth Ramm, Jr., DPA  
[ken.ramm@co.yakima.wa.us]  
Yakima County Prosecutor's Office
- appellant
- Suzanne Elliott - Attorney for other party  
[suzanne-elliott@msn.com]



MARIA ANA ARRANZA RILEY, Legal Assistant  
Washington Appellate Project

Date: January 27, 2016