

Washington State Legislative Hotline

1.800.562.6000

Legislation is expected to be introduced on this issue in the 2011 session, which begins the second Monday in January.

More info on Barry Massey's case:

<http://barry-massey.com/>

supporters@barry-massey.com



[HTTP://JUSTICEWORKS.INFO](http://JUSTICEWORKS.INFO)

**LIFE
WITHOUT PAROLE
IN WASHINGTON**

FOR 13 - 17 YEAR-OLDS



Barry Massey, sentenced to Life Without Parole at age 13 in the state of Washington

Washington State Legislative Hotline

1.800.562.6000

Legislation is expected to be introduced on this issue in the 2011 session, which begins the second Monday in January.

More info on Barry Massey's case:

<http://barry-massey.com/>

supporters@barry-massey.com



[HTTP://JUSTICEWORKS.INFO](http://JUSTICEWORKS.INFO)

**LIFE
WITHOUT PAROLE
IN WASHINGTON**

FOR 13 - 17 YEAR-OLDS



Barry Massey, sentenced to Life Without Parole at age 13 in the state of Washington

Washington is among only six states that have sentenced children as young as 13 to life in prison without any possibility of parole.

Washington is among only six states that have sentenced children as young as 13 to life in prison without any possibility of parole.

The UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, ratified by 192 nations, prohibits life without parole for juveniles.

These sentences violate multiple international treaties including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

In 2005, the US Supreme Court recognized that juveniles are inherently different from adults. In *Roper v Simmons*, they declared the juvenile death penalty to be unconstitutional. Their reasoning was based, in part, on our evolving understanding of adolescent brain development and the increased potential for change and rehabilitation

The UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, ratified by 192 nations, prohibits life without parole for juveniles.

These sentences violate multiple international treaties including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

In 2005, the US Supreme Court recognized that juveniles are inherently different from adults. In *Roper v Simmons*, they declared the juvenile death penalty to be unconstitutional. Their reasoning was based, in part, on our evolving understanding of adolescent brain development and the increased potential for change and rehabilitation