H-3643.1				

HOUSE BILL 2728

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2014 Regular Session

By Representatives Goodman, Klippert, Smith, Morrell, Gregerson, and Freeman

Read first time 01/29/14. Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to impaired driving; amending RCW 10.21.055,
- 46.20.740, 46.20.308, 46.20.750, 46.25.120, and 46.61.5055; repealing 2.
- 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 ss 39 and 40 (uncodified); prescribing penalties; 3
- and making appropriations. 4

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- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 Sec. 1. RCW 10.21.055 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 1 are each amended 7 to read as follows:
- (1)(a) When any person charged with or arrested for a violation of 8
- RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.61.520, or 46.61.522, in which the person 10 has a prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055 and the current
- offense involves alcohol, is released from custody before arraignment 11
- or trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the 12
- release shall require, as a condition of release, that person to 13
- 14 $((\frac{a}{a}))$ (i) have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on
- 15 all motor vehicles operated by the person, with proof of installation
- 16 filed with the court by the person or the certified interlock provider
- within five business days of the date of release from custody or as 17
- 18 soon thereafter as determined by the court based on availability within

the jurisdiction; or $((\frac{b}{b}))$ <u>(ii)</u> comply with 24/7 sobriety program monitoring, as defined in RCW 36.28A.330; or both.

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- (b) The court shall immediately notify the department of licensing when an ignition interlock restriction is imposed as a condition of release pursuant to (a) of this subsection. Pursuant to RCW 46.20.740, the department of licensing shall attach or imprint a notation on the driving record of any person restricted under this section stating that the person may operate only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device.
- (2)(a) Upon acquittal or dismissal of all pending or current charges relating to a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.61.520, or 46.61.522, or equivalent local ordinance, the court shall authorize removal of the ignition interlock device and lift any requirement to comply with electronic alcohol/drug monitoring imposed under subsection (1) of this section. Nothing in this section limits the authority of the court or department under RCW 46.20.720.
- (b) Pursuant to (a) of this subsection the court shall immediately notify the department of licensing regarding the lifting of the ignition interlock restriction and the department of licensing shall remove any attachment, imprint, or notation on such person's driving record relating to the ignition interlock requirement.
- 22 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.20.740 and 2010 c 269 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The department shall attach or imprint a notation on the 24 25 record of any person restricted under RCW 46.20.720, 26 46.61.5055, ((or)) 10.05.140, or 10.21.055 stating that the person may operate only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition 27 28 interlock device. The department shall determine the person's 29 eligibility for licensing based upon written verification by a company 30 doing business in the state that it has installed the required device 31 on a vehicle owned or operated by the person seeking reinstatement. 32 If, based upon notification from the interlock provider or otherwise, the department determines that an ignition interlock required under 33 34 this section is no longer installed or functioning as required, the 35 department shall suspend the person's license or privilege to drive. 36 Whenever the license or driving privilege of any person is suspended or 37 revoked as a result of noncompliance with an ignition interlock

requirement, the suspension shall remain in effect until the person provides notice issued by a company doing business in the state that a vehicle owned or operated by the person is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device.

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- 5 (2) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person with such a notation on 6 his or her driving record to operate a motor vehicle that is not so 7 equipped.
- 8 Sec. 3. RCW 46.20.308 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 36 are each 9 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, to a test or tests of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration((, THC concentration, or presence of any drug)) in his or her breath if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or was in violation of RCW 46.61.503. ((Neither consent nor this section precludes a police officer from obtaining a search warrant for a person's breath or blood.))
 - (2) The test or tests of breath shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having alcohol ((or THC)) in a concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503 in his or her system and being under the age of twenty-one. Unless the officer seeks to have the test administered pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement exists, or exigent circumstances as provided in subsection (4) of this section exists, the officer shall inform the person of his or her right to refuse the breath test, and of his or her right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his or her choosing as provided in RCW 46.61.506. The officer shall warn the driver, in substantially the following language, that:

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1 (a) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's license, 2 permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied for at least 3 one year; and

- (b) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's refusal to take the test may be used in a criminal trial; and
- (c) If the driver submits to the test and the test is administered, the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be suspended, revoked, or denied for at least ninety days if:
- (i) The driver is age twenty-one or over and the test indicates either that the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath is 0.08 or more ((or that the THC concentration of the driver's blood is 5.00 or more)); or
- (ii) The driver is under age twenty-one and the test indicates either that the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath is 0.02 or more ((or that the THC concentration of the driver's blood is above 0.00)); or
- (iii) The driver is under age twenty-one and the driver is in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504; and
- (d) If the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive is suspended, revoked, or denied the driver may be eligible to immediately apply for an ignition interlock driver's license.
- (3) ((Except as provided in this section, the test administered shall be of the breath only. If an individual is unconscious or is under arrest for the crime of felony driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs under RCW 46.61.502(6), felony physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6), vehicular homicide as provided in RCW 46.61.520, or vehicular assault as provided in RCW 46.61.522, or if an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in RCW 46.61.502, which arrest results from an accident in which there has been serious bodily injury to another person, a breath or blood test may be administered without the consent of the individual so arrested pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, or when exigent circumstances exist.
- (4))) If, following his or her arrest and receipt of warnings under subsection (2) of this section, the person arrested refuses upon the

request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a test or tests of his or her breath, no test shall be given except as authorized by ((a search warrant)) subsection (4) of this section.

- (4) An arresting officer who at the time of arrest has reasonable grounds to believe that a person arrested for any offense had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or was in violation of RCW 46.61.503 may require that a breath or blood test be administered pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, or when exigent circumstances exist.
- (5) If, after arrest and after the other applicable conditions and requirements of this section have been satisfied, a test or tests of the person's blood or breath is administered and the test results indicate that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.08 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood is 5.00 or more, if the person is age twenty-one or over, or that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.02 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood is above 0.00, if the person is under the age of twenty-one, or the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer or other law enforcement officer at whose direction any test has been given, or the department, where applicable, if the arrest results in a test of the person's blood, shall:
- (a) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of its intention to suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive as required by subsection (6) of this section;
- (b) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of his or her right to a hearing, specifying the steps he or she must take to obtain a hearing as provided by subsection (7) of this section ((and that the person waives the right to a hearing if he or she receives an ignition interlock driver's license));
- (c) Serve notice in writing that the license or permit, if any, is a temporary license that is valid for sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or until the suspension, revocation, or denial of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive is sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (7)

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of this section, whichever occurs first. No temporary license is valid to any greater degree than the license or permit that it replaces; and

- (d) Immediately notify the department of the arrest and transmit to the department within seventy-two hours, except as delayed as the result of a blood test, a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 that states:
- (i) That the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or was under the age of twenty-one years and had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol or THC concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503;
- (ii) That after receipt of ((the)) any applicable warnings required by subsection (2) of this section the person refused to submit to a test of his or her breath, or a test was administered and the results indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood was 5.00 or more, if the person is age twenty-one or over, or that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.02 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood was above 0.00, if the person is under the age of twenty-one; and
 - (iii) Any other information that the director may require by rule.
- (6) The department of licensing, upon the receipt of a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 under subsection (5)(d) of this section, shall suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive or any nonresident operating privilege, as provided in RCW 46.20.3101, such suspension, revocation, or denial to be effective beginning sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or when sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, whichever occurs first.
- (7) A person receiving notification under subsection (5)(b) of this section may, within twenty days after the notice has been given, request in writing a formal hearing before the department. The person shall pay a fee of three hundred seventy-five dollars as part of the request. If the request is mailed, it must be postmarked within twenty

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days after receipt of the notification. Upon timely receipt of such a 1 2 request for a formal hearing, including receipt of the required three hundred seventy-five dollar fee, the department shall afford the person 3 4 an opportunity for a hearing. The department may waive the required three hundred seventy-five dollar fee if the person is an indigent as 5 Except as otherwise provided in this defined in RCW 10.101.010. 6 7 section, the hearing is subject to and shall be scheduled and conducted 8 in accordance with RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The hearing shall be 9 conducted in the county of the arrest, except that all or part of the 10 hearing may, at the discretion of the department, be conducted by telephone or other electronic means. The hearing shall be held within 11 12 sixty days following the arrest or following the date notice has been 13 given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood 14 test, unless otherwise agreed to by the department and the person, in which case the action by the department shall be stayed, and any valid 15 temporary license ((marked)) under subsection (5) of this section 16 extended, if the person is otherwise eligible for licensing. 17 18 purposes of this section, the scope of the hearing shall cover the 19 issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control 20 21 of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of 22 intoxicating liquor or any drug or had been driving or was in actual 23 physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having 24 alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or more, or THC in his or her system in a concentration above 0.00, if the person was 25 26 under the age of twenty-one, whether the person was placed under 27 arrest, and (a) whether the person refused to submit to the test or tests upon request of the officer after having been informed that such 28 29 refusal would result in the revocation of the person's license, permit, 30 or privilege to drive, or (b) if a test or tests were administered, whether the applicable requirements of this section were satisfied 31 32 before the administration of the test or tests, whether the person 33 submitted to the test or tests, or whether a test was administered ((without express consent)) pursuant to a search warrant, a valid 34 waiver of the warrant requirement, or when exigent circumstances exist 35 36 as permitted under this section, and whether the test or tests 37 indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or 38 blood was 0.08 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood

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1 was 5.00 or more, if the person was age twenty-one or over at the time 2 of the arrest, or that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath 3 or blood was 0.02 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood was above 0.00, if the person was under the age of twenty-one at 4 the time of the arrest. The sworn report or report under a declaration 5 authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 submitted by a law enforcement officer is 6 7 prima facie evidence that the officer had reasonable grounds to believe 8 the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the 9 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or the person had been driving 10 or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state 11 12 while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or 13 more, or THC in his or her system in a concentration above 0.00, and 14 was under the age of twenty-one and that the officer complied with the requirements of this section. 15

A hearing officer shall conduct the hearing, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall administer oaths to witnesses. The hearing officer shall not issue a subpoena for the attendance of a witness at the request of the person unless the request is accompanied by the fee required by RCW 5.56.010 for a witness in district court. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 of the law enforcement officer and any other evidence accompanying the report admissible without further evidentiary foundation the and certifications authorized by the criminal rules for courts of limited jurisdiction shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation. The person may be represented by counsel, may question witnesses, may present evidence, and may testify. The department shall order that the suspension, revocation, or denial either be rescinded or sustained.

(8) If the suspension, revocation, or denial is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege, or permit is suspended, revoked, or denied has the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county of arrest to review the final order of revocation by the department in the same manner as an appeal from a decision of a court of limited jurisdiction. Notice of appeal must be filed within thirty days after the date the final order is served or the right to appeal is waived. Notwithstanding RCW 46.20.334, RALJ

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1.1, or other statutes or rules referencing de novo review, the appeal shall be limited to a review of the record of the administrative hearing. The appellant must pay the costs associated with obtaining the record of the hearing before the hearing officer. The filing of the appeal does not stay the effective date of the suspension, revocation, or denial. A petition filed under this subsection must include the petitioner's grounds for requesting review. Upon granting petitioner's request for review, the court shall review department's final order of suspension, revocation, or denial expeditiously as possible. The review must be limited to a determination of whether the department has committed any errors of The superior court shall accept those factual determinations supported by substantial evidence in the record: (a) That were expressly made by the department; or (b) that may reasonably be inferred from the final order of the department. The superior court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision of the department or remand the case back to the department for further proceedings. of the superior court must be in writing and filed in the clerk's office with the other papers in the case. The court shall state the reasons for the decision. If judicial relief is sought for a stay or other temporary remedy from the department's action, the court shall not grant such relief unless the court finds that the appellant is likely to prevail in the appeal and that without a stay the appellant will suffer irreparable injury. If the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial it may impose conditions on such stay.

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(9)(a) If a person whose driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive has been or will be suspended, revoked, or denied under subsection (6) of this section, other than as a result of a breath test refusal, and who has not committed an offense for which he or she was granted a deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW, petitions a court for a deferred prosecution on criminal charges arising out of the arrest for which action has been or will be taken under subsection (6) of this section, or notifies the department of licensing of the intent to seek such a deferred prosecution, then the license suspension or revocation shall be stayed pending entry of the deferred prosecution. The stay shall not be longer than one hundred fifty days after the date charges are filed, or two years after the date of the arrest, whichever time period is shorter. If the court stays the suspension, revocation,

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- or denial, it may impose conditions on such stay. If the person is eligible for licensing, the department shall issue a temporary license, or extend any valid temporary license under subsection (5) of this section, for the period of the stay. deferred prosecution treatment plan is not recommended in the report made under RCW 10.05.050, or if treatment is rejected by the court, or if the person declines to accept an offered treatment plan, or if the person violates any condition imposed by the court, then the court shall immediately direct the department to cancel the stay and any temporary ((marked)) license or extension of a temporary license issued under this subsection.
 - (b) A suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this section, other than as a result of a breath test refusal, shall be stayed if the person is accepted for deferred prosecution as provided in chapter 10.05 RCW for the incident upon which the suspension, revocation, or denial is based. If the deferred prosecution is terminated, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial reinstated. If the deferred prosecution is completed, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial canceled.
 - (c) The provisions of (b) of this subsection relating to a stay of a suspension, revocation, or denial and the cancellation of any suspension, revocation, or denial do not apply to the suspension, revocation, denial, or disqualification of a person's commercial driver's license or privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle.
 - (10) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended, revoked, or denied, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he or she has a license.
 - **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.20.750 and 2005 c 200 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person who is restricted to the use of a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device ((and who tampers with the device or directs, authorizes, or requests another to tamper with the device, in order to circumvent the device by modifying, detaching, disconnecting,

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or otherwise disabling it,)) is guilty of a gross misdemeanor when, in order to circumvent the device, the person:

- (a) Tampers with the device by modifying, detaching, disconnecting, or otherwise disabling it;
- (b) Directs, authorizes, or requests another to tamper with the device by modifying, detaching, disconnecting, or otherwise disabling it;
- 8 <u>(c) Directs, authorizes, or requests another to blow or otherwise</u> 9 exhale into the device.
 - (2) A person who knowingly assists another person who is restricted to the use of a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device to circumvent the device or to start and operate that vehicle in violation of a court order is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The provisions of this subsection do not apply if the starting of a motor vehicle, or the request to start a motor vehicle, equipped with an ignition interlock device is done for the purpose of safety or mechanical repair of the device or the vehicle and the person subject to the court order does not operate the vehicle.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.25.120 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 12 are each 20 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person who drives a commercial motor vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to RCW 46.61.506, to take a test or tests of that person's ((blood or)) breath for the purpose of determining that person's alcohol concentration ((or the presence of other drugs)).
 - (2) A test or tests may be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer, who after stopping or detaining the commercial motor vehicle driver, has probable cause to believe that driver was driving a commercial motor vehicle while having alcohol in his or her system or while under the influence of any drug.
 - (3) The law enforcement officer requesting the test under subsection (1) of this section shall warn the person requested to submit to the test that a refusal to submit will result in that person being disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under RCW 46.25.090.
 - (4) A law enforcement officer who at the time of stopping or detaining a commercial motor vehicle driver has probable cause to

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believe that driver was driving a commercial motor vehicle while having alcohol in his or her system or while under the influence of any drug may require that a breath or blood test be administered pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, or when exigent circumstances exist.

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(5) If the person refuses testing, or ((submits to)) a test <u>is</u> administered that discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more or any measurable amount of THC concentration, the law enforcement officer shall submit a sworn report to the department certifying that the test was requested pursuant to subsection (1) of this section <u>or a breath or blood test was administered pursuant to subsection (4) of this section</u> and that the person refused to submit to testing, or ((submitted to)) a test <u>was administered</u> that disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more or any measurable amount of THC concentration.

(((+5))) (6) Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer under subsection $((\frac{4}{1}))$ of this section, the department shall disqualify the driver from driving a commercial motor vehicle under RCW 46.25.090, subject to the hearing provisions of RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The hearing shall be conducted in the county of the arrest. For the purposes of this section, the hearing shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in the person's system or while under the influence of any drug, whether the person refused to submit to the test or tests upon request of the officer after having been informed that the refusal would result in the disqualification of the person from driving a commercial motor vehicle, if applicable, and, if the test was administered, whether the results indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 percent or more or any measurable amount of THC concentration. The department shall order that the disqualification of the person either be rescinded or sustained. Any decision by the department disqualifying a person from driving a commercial motor vehicle is stayed and does not take effect while a formal hearing is pending under this section or during the pendency of a subsequent appeal to superior court so long as there is no conviction for a moving violation or no finding that the person has committed a traffic infraction that is a moving violation during the pendency of the hearing and appeal. If the disqualification of the

person is sustained after the hearing, the person who is disqualified may file a petition in the superior court of the county of arrest to review the final order of disqualification by the department in the manner provided in RCW 46.20.334.

- (((6))) (7) If a motor carrier or employer who is required to have a testing program under 49 C.F.R. 382 knows that a commercial driver in his or her employ has refused to submit to testing under this section and has not been disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, the employer may notify law enforcement or his or her medical review officer or breath alcohol technician that the driver has refused to submit to the required testing.
- $((\frac{7}{}))$ (8) The hearing provisions of this section do not apply to those persons disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle under RCW 46.25.090(7).
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 46.61.5055 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 13 are each 16 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) No prior offenses in seven years. Except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has no prior offense within seven years shall be punished as follows:
 - (a) <u>Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15.</u> In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
 - (i) By imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than three hundred sixty-four days. Twenty-four consecutive hours of the imprisonment may not be suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension and the facts upon which the suspension is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(a)(i), the court may order not less than fifteen days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being

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imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device or other separate alcohol monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and

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- (ii) By a fine of not less than three hundred fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Three hundred fifty dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
- (b) <u>Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15.</u> In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days. Forty-eight consecutive hours of the imprisonment may not be suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension and the facts upon which the suspension is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(b)(i), the court may order not less than thirty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and
- (ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (2) One prior offense in seven years. Except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has one prior offense within seven years shall be punished as follows:

(a) <u>Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15.</u> In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

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- (i) By imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days and sixty days of electronic home monitoring. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of sixty days electronic home monitoring, the court may order at least an additional four days in jail or, if available in that county or city, a six-month period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390, and the court shall order an expanded alcohol assessment and treatment, if deemed appropriate by the assessment. offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall The court may also require the offender's determine the cost. electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Thirty days of imprisonment and sixty days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension and the facts upon which the suspension is based; and
 - (ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
 - (b) Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15. In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
 - (i) By imprisonment for not less than forty-five days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days and ninety days of electronic home monitoring. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of ninety days electronic home monitoring, the court may order at least an additional

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six days in jail or, if available in that county or city, a six-month 1 2 period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 3 through 36.28A.390, and the court shall order an expanded alcohol 4 assessment and treatment, if deemed appropriate by the assessment. 5 offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall 6 7 determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's 8 electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection 9 breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, and may 10 restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Forty-five days of 11 12 imprisonment and ninety days of electronic home monitoring may not be 13 suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's 14 physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence 15 is suspended, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting 16 17 the suspension and the facts upon which the suspension is based; and

- (ii) By a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Seven hundred fifty dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (3) Two or three prior offenses in seven years. Except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has two or three prior offenses within seven years shall be punished as follows:
- (a) <u>Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15.</u> In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days, if available in that county or city, a six-month period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390, and one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring, the court may order at least an additional eight days in jail. The court shall order an expanded alcohol assessment and treatment, if deemed appropriate by

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the assessment. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic 1 2 monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. 3 The court may also require the 4 offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, and 5 6 may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Ninety days of 7 8 imprisonment and one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring 9 may not be suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this 10 mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the 11 offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended, the court shall state in writing the 12 13 reason for granting the suspension and the facts upon which the 14 suspension is based; and

(ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or

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- (b) Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15. In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than one hundred twenty days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days, if available in that county or city, a six-month period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390, and one hundred fifty days of electronic home monitoring. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of one hundred fifty days of electronic home monitoring, the court may order at least an additional ten days in jail. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The court shall order an expanded alcohol assessment and treatment, if deemed appropriate by the assessment. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. One hundred twenty days of imprisonment and one hundred fifty days of electronic home

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- monitoring may not be suspended unless the court finds that the 1 2 imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. 3 4 Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension and the facts 5 6 upon which the suspension is based; and
 - (ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. One thousand five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
 - (4) Four or more prior offenses in ten years. A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall be punished under chapter 9.94A RCW if:
 - (a) The person has four or more prior offenses within ten years; or
 - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:

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- 16 (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the 17 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
 - (ii) A violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
 - (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection; or
 - (iv) A violation of RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6).
 - (5)(a) <u>Mandated alcohol monitoring device</u>. The court shall require any person convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance to comply with the rules and requirements of the department regarding the installation and use of a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person.
 - (b) If the court orders that a person refrain from consuming any alcohol, the court may order the person to submit to alcohol monitoring through an alcohol detection breathalyzer device, transdermal sensor device, or other technology designed to detect alcohol in a person's system. The person shall pay for the cost of the monitoring, unless the court specifies that the cost of monitoring will be paid with funds that are available from an alternative source identified by the court. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost.

(6) <u>Penalty for having a minor passenger in vehicle.</u> If a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 committed the offense while a passenger under the age of sixteen was in the vehicle, the court shall:

- (a) Order the use of an ignition interlock or other device for an additional six months;
- (b) In any case in which the person has no prior offenses within seven years, and except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), order an additional twenty-four hours of imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent;
- (c) In any case in which the person has one prior offense within seven years, and except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), order an additional five days of imprisonment and a fine of not less than two thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent;
- (d) In any case in which the person has two or three prior offenses within seven years, and except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), order an additional ten days of imprisonment and a fine of not less than three thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (7) Other items courts must consider while setting penalties. In exercising its discretion in setting penalties within the limits allowed by this section, the court shall particularly consider the following:
- (a) Whether the person's driving at the time of the offense was responsible for injury or damage to another or another's property;
- (b) Whether at the time of the offense the person was driving or in physical control of a vehicle with one or more passengers;
- (c) Whether the driver was driving in the opposite direction of the normal flow of traffic on a multiple lane highway, as defined by RCW 46.04.350, with a posted speed limit of forty-five miles per hour or greater; and
- 37 (d) Whether a child passenger under the age of sixteen was an 38 occupant in the driver's vehicle.

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(8) <u>Treatment and information school</u>. An offender punishable under this section is subject to the alcohol assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.

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- (9) <u>Driver's license privileges of the defendant.</u> The license, permit, or nonresident privilege of a person convicted of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs must:
- (a) <u>Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15.</u> If the person's alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or if for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered under RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be suspended or denied by the department for ninety days;
- (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for two years; or
- (iii) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years;
- (b) <u>Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15.</u> If the person's alcohol concentration was at least 0.15:
- (i) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for one year;
- (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for nine hundred days; or
- (iii) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for four years; or
- (c) <u>Penalty for refusing to take test.</u> If by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered under RCW 46.20.308, there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) Where there have been no prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for two years;
- (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years; or
- (iii) Where there have been two or more previous offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for four years.

The department shall grant credit on a day-for-day basis for any portion of a suspension, revocation, or denial already served under

this subsection for a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under RCW 46.20.3101 arising out of the same incident.

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Upon its own motion or upon motion by a person, a court may find, on the record, that notice to the department under RCW 46.20.270 has been delayed for three years or more as a result of a clerical or court error. If so, the court may order that the person's license, permit, or nonresident privilege shall not be revoked, suspended, or denied for that offense. The court shall send notice of the finding and order to the department and to the person. Upon receipt of the notice from the court, the department shall not revoke, suspend, or deny the license, permit, or nonresident privilege of the person for that offense.

For purposes of this subsection (9), the department shall refer to the driver's record maintained under RCW 46.52.120 when determining the existence of prior offenses.

- (10) <u>Probation of driving privilege.</u> After expiration of any period of suspension, revocation, or denial of the offender's license, permit, or privilege to drive required by this section, the department shall place the offender's driving privilege in probationary status pursuant to RCW 46.20.355.
- (11)(a) Conditions of probation. In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes up to three hundred sixty-four days in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a period of confinement for a period not exceeding five years. The court shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not driving a motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive and proof of liability insurance or other financial responsibility for the future pursuant to RCW 46.30.020; (ii) not driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or a THC concentration of 5.00 nanograms per milliliter of whole blood or higher, within two hours after driving; and (iii) not refusing to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to determine alcohol or drug concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug. The court may impose conditions of probation that include nonrepetition, installation of an ignition interlock device on the probationer's motor vehicle,

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alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed in whole or in part upon violation of a condition of probation during the suspension period.

- (b) For each violation of mandatory conditions of probation under (a)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection, the court shall order the convicted person to be confined for thirty days, which shall not be suspended or deferred.
- (c) For each incident involving a violation of a mandatory condition of probation imposed under this subsection, the license, permit, or privilege to drive of the person shall be suspended by the court for thirty days or, if such license, permit, or privilege to drive already is suspended, revoked, or denied at the time the finding of probation violation is made, the suspension, revocation, or denial then in effect shall be extended by thirty days. The court shall notify the department of any suspension, revocation, or denial or any extension of a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this subsection.
- (12) <u>Waiver of electronic home monitoring</u>. A court may waive the electronic home monitoring requirements of this chapter when:
- (a) The offender does not have a dwelling, telephone service, or any other necessity to operate an electronic home monitoring system. However, if a court determines that an alcohol monitoring device utilizing wireless reporting technology is reasonably available, the court may require the person to obtain such a device during the period of required electronic home monitoring;
 - (b) The offender does not reside in the state of Washington; or
- (c) The court determines that there is reason to believe that the offender would violate the conditions of the electronic home monitoring penalty.

Whenever the mandatory minimum term of electronic home monitoring is waived, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the waiver and the facts upon which the waiver is based, and shall impose an alternative sentence with similar punitive consequences. The alternative sentence may include, but is not limited to, use of an ignition interlock device, the 24/7 sobriety program monitoring, additional jail time, work crew, or work camp.

Whenever the combination of jail time and electronic home monitoring or alternative sentence would exceed three hundred sixty-four days, the offender shall serve the jail portion of the sentence first, and the electronic home monitoring or alternative portion of the sentence shall be reduced so that the combination does not exceed three hundred sixty-four days.

- (13) Extraordinary medical placement. An offender serving a sentence under this section, whether or not a mandatory minimum term has expired, may be granted an extraordinary medical placement by the jail administrator subject to the standards and limitations set forth in RCW 9.94A.728(3).
- 12 (14) **Definitions.** For purposes of this section and RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504:
 - (a) A "prior offense" means any of the following:

- 15 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an equivalent local ordinance;
 - (ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance;
 - (iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or a conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed in a reckless manner or with the disregard for the safety of others if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
 - (iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or a conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed in a reckless manner or with the disregard for the safety of others if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
 - (v) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, 46.61.500, or 9A.36.050 or an equivalent local ordinance, if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;
- (vi) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have been a violation of (a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of this subsection if committed in this state;

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(vii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance;

(viii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, or an equivalent local ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred prosecution was granted was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;

- (ix) A deferred prosecution granted in another state for a violation of driving or having physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if the out-of-state deferred prosecution is equivalent to the deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW, including a requirement that the defendant participate in a chemical dependency treatment program; or
- (x) A deferred sentence imposed in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, 46.61.500, or 9A.36.050, or an equivalent local ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred sentence was imposed was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or a violation of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;
- If a deferred prosecution is revoked based on a subsequent conviction for an offense listed in this subsection (14)(a), the subsequent conviction shall not be treated as a prior offense of the revoked deferred prosecution for the purposes of sentencing;
- (b) "Treatment" means alcohol or drug treatment approved by the department of social and health services;
- (c) "Within seven years" means that the arrest for a prior offense occurred within seven years before or after the arrest for the current offense; and
- 31 (d) "Within ten years" means that the arrest for a prior offense 32 occurred within ten years before or after the arrest for the current 33 offense.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The sum of one hundred seventy-six thousand dollars of the state general fund for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, and one hundred seventy-six thousand dollars of the state general fund

- for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the Washington state criminal justice training commission solely for the purposes of RCW 36.28A.320.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The sum of two hundred seventy thousand 4 5 dollars from the state general fund for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, and three hundred sixty thousand dollars of the state general 6 7 fund for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated for expenditure into the county criminal 8 9 justice assistance account. The treasurer shall make quarterly 10 distributions from the county criminal justice assistance account of 11 the amounts provided in this section in accordance with RCW 82.14.310, 12 for the purposes of reimbursing local jurisdictions for increased costs incurred as a result of mandatory arrest of repeat offenders from the 13 14 in RCW 10.31.100(2)(d). The appropriations and changes made made under this section constitute 15 distributions appropriate reimbursement for costs for any new programs or increased level of 16 services for purposes of RCW 43.135.060. 17
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 20 (1) 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 39 (uncodified); and
- 21 (2) 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 40 (uncodified).

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