H-4062.3		

## HOUSE BILL 2742

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2010 Regular Session

By Representatives Goodman, Liias, Sells, Hasegawa, Maxwell, Roberts, Jacks, Carlyle, Rolfes, Simpson, O'Brien, and Morrell

Read first time 01/13/10. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- AN ACT Relating to accountability for persons driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs; amending RCW 46.20.385, 46.20.391, 46.20.720, 46.61.5055, 46.20.410, 46.20.342, 46.20.740,
- 4 10.05.020, 10.05.090, and 10.05.160; adding a new section to chapter
- 5 46.61 RCW; and prescribing penalties.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 46.20.385 and 2008 c 282 s 9 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1)(a) Beginning January 1, 2009, any person licensed under this 10 chapter who is convicted of ((any offense involving the use,
- 11 consumption, or possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle
- $\frac{1}{2}$  in)) <u>a</u> violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504((, other than vehicular
- 13 homicide or vehicular assault)) or an equivalent local or out-of-state
- 14 statute or ordinance, or a violation of RCW 46.61.520(1)(a) or
- 15 46.61.522(1)(b), or who has had or will have his or her license
- 16 suspended, revoked, or denied under RCW 46.20.3101, may submit to the
- 17 department an application for an ignition interlock driver's license.
- 18 The department, upon receipt of the prescribed fee and upon determining

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that the petitioner is eligible to receive the license, may issue an ignition interlock driver's license.

- (b) A person may apply for an ignition interlock driver's license anytime, including immediately after receiving the notices under RCW 46.20.308 or after his or her license is suspended, revoked, or denied. A person receiving an ignition interlock driver's license waives his or her right to a hearing or appeal under RCW 46.20.308.
- (c) An applicant under this subsection shall provide proof to the satisfaction of the department that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the person.
- (i) The department shall require the person to maintain the device on all vehicles operated by the person and shall restrict the person to operating only vehicles equipped with the device, for the remainder of the period of suspension, revocation, or denial. The installation of an ignition interlock device is not necessary on vehicles owned, leased, or rented by a person's employer and on those vehicles whose care and/or maintenance is the temporary responsibility of the employer, and driven at the direction of a person's employer as a requirement of employment during working hours. The person must provide the department with a declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085 from his or her employer stating that the person's employment requires the person to operate a vehicle owned by the employer or other persons during working hours.
- (ii) Subject to any periodic renewal requirements established by the department under this section and subject to any applicable compliance requirements under this chapter or other law, an ignition interlock driver's license granted upon a suspension or revocation under RCW 46.61.5055 or 46.20.3101 extends through the remaining portion of any concurrent or consecutive suspension or revocation that may be imposed as the result of administrative action and criminal conviction arising out of the same incident.
- (iii) The time period during which the person is licensed under this section shall apply on a day-for-day basis toward satisfying the period of time the ignition interlock device restriction is required under RCW 46.20.720 and 46.61.5055.
- 36 (2) An applicant for an ignition interlock driver's license who qualifies under subsection (1) of this section is eligible to receive a license only if ( $\div$

(a) Within seven years immediately preceding the date of the offense that gave rise to the present conviction or incident, the applicant has not committed vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522; and

- $\frac{(b)}{(b)}$ ) <u>the</u> applicant files satisfactory proof of financial responsibility under chapter 46.29 RCW.
- (3) Upon receipt of evidence that a holder of an ignition interlock driver's license granted under this subsection no longer has a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the director shall give written notice by first-class mail to the driver that the ignition interlock driver's license shall be canceled. ((The effective date of cancellation shall be fifteen days from the date of mailing the notice.)) If at any time before the cancellation goes into effect the driver submits evidence that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the cancellation shall be stayed. If the cancellation becomes effective, the driver may obtain, at no additional charge, a new ignition interlock driver's license upon submittal of evidence that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the driver.
- (4) A person aggrieved by the decision of the department on the application for an ignition interlock driver's license may request a hearing as provided by rule of the department.
- (5) The director shall cancel an ignition interlock driver's license ((upon receipt of)) after receiving notice that the holder thereof has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of its restrictions, no longer meets the eligibility requirements, or ((of)) has been convicted of or found to have committed a separate offense or any other act or omission that under this chapter would warrant suspension or revocation of a regular driver's license. The department must give notice of the cancellation ((is effective as of the date of the conviction, and continues with the same force and effect as any suspension or revocation under this title)) as provided under RCW 46.20.245. A person whose ignition interlock driver's license has been canceled under this section may reapply for a new ignition interlock driver's license if he or she is otherwise qualified under this section and pays the fee required under RCW 46.20.380.

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(6)(a) Unless costs are waived by the ignition interlock company or the person is indigent under RCW 10.101.010, the applicant shall pay the cost of installing, removing, and leasing the ignition interlock device and shall pay an additional fee of twenty dollars per month. Payments shall be made directly to the ignition interlock company. The company shall remit the additional twenty-dollar fee to the department.

- (b) The department shall deposit the proceeds of the twenty-dollar fee into the ignition interlock device revolving account. Expenditures from the account may be used only to administer and operate the ignition interlock device revolving account program. The department shall adopt rules to provide monetary assistance according to greatest need and when funds are available.
- (7) The department shall adopt rules to implement ignition interlock licensing. The department shall consult with the administrative office of the courts, the state patrol, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, ignition interlock companies, and any other organization or entity the department deems appropriate.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.20.391 and 2008 c 282 s 6 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
  - (1) Any person licensed under this chapter who is convicted of an offense relating to motor vehicles for which suspension or revocation of the driver's license is mandatory, other than vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, may submit to the department an application for a temporary restricted driver's license. The department, upon receipt of the prescribed fee and upon determining that the petitioner is eligible to receive the license, may issue a temporary restricted driver's license and may set definite restrictions as provided in RCW 46.20.394.
  - (2)(a) A person licensed under this chapter whose driver's license is suspended administratively due to failure to appear or pay a traffic ticket under RCW 46.20.289; a violation of the financial responsibility laws under chapter 46.29 RCW; or for multiple violations within a specified period of time under RCW 46.20.291, may apply to the department for an occupational driver's license.

(b) If the suspension is for failure to respond, pay, or comply with a notice of traffic infraction or conviction, the applicant must enter into a payment plan with the court.

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- (c) An occupational driver's license issued to an applicant described in (a) of this subsection shall be valid for the period of the suspension or revocation.
- (3) An applicant for an occupational or temporary restricted driver's license who qualifies under subsection (1) or (2) of this section is eligible to receive such license only if:
- (a) Within seven years immediately preceding the date of the offense that gave rise to the present conviction or incident, the applicant has not committed vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522; and
- (b) The applicant demonstrates that it is necessary for him or her to operate a motor vehicle because he or she:
- (i) Is engaged in an occupation or trade that makes it essential that he or she operate a motor vehicle;
  - (ii) Is undergoing continuing health care or providing continuing care to another who is dependent upon the applicant;
  - (iii) Is enrolled in an educational institution and pursuing a course of study leading to a diploma, degree, or other certification of successful educational completion;
  - (iv) Is undergoing substance abuse treatment or is participating in meetings of a twelve-step group such as Alcoholics Anonymous that requires the petitioner to drive to or from the treatment or meetings;
    - (v) Is fulfilling court-ordered community service responsibilities;
  - (vi) Is in a program that assists persons who are enrolled in a WorkFirst program pursuant to chapter 74.08A RCW to become gainfully employed and the program requires a driver's license;
- 30 (vii) Is in an apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or welfare-to-31 work program; or
  - (viii) Presents evidence that he or she has applied for a position in an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program for which a driver's license is required to begin the program, provided that a license granted under this provision shall be in effect for no longer than fourteen days; and
- 37 (c) The applicant files satisfactory proof of financial responsibility under chapter 46.29 RCW; and

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(d) Upon receipt of evidence that a holder of an occupational driver's license granted under this subsection is no longer enrolled in an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program, the director shall give written notice by first-class mail to the driver that the occupational driver's license shall be canceled. ((The effective date of cancellation shall be fifteen days from the date of mailing the notice.)) If at any time before the cancellation goes into effect the driver submits evidence of continued enrollment in the program, the cancellation shall be stayed. If the cancellation becomes effective, the driver may obtain, at no additional charge, a new occupational driver's license upon submittal of evidence of enrollment in another program that meets the criteria set forth in this subsection; and

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- (e) The department shall not issue an occupational driver's license under (b)(iv) of this subsection if the applicant is able to receive transit services sufficient to allow for the applicant's participation in the programs referenced under (b)(iv) of this subsection.
- (4) A person aggrieved by the decision of the department on the application for an occupational or temporary restricted driver's license may request a hearing as provided by rule of the department.
- The director shall cancel an occupational or temporary restricted driver's license ((upon receipt of)) after receiving notice that the holder thereof has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of its restrictions, no longer meets the eligibility requirements, or ((of)) has been convicted of or found to have committed a separate offense or any other act or omission that under this chapter ((46.20 RCW)) would warrant suspension or revocation of a regular driver's license. The <u>department must give notice of the</u> cancellation ((is effective as of the date of the conviction, and continues with the same force and effect as any suspension or revocation under this title)) as provided under RCW 46.20.245. A person whose occupational or temporary restricted driver's license has been canceled under this section may reapply for a new occupational or temporary restricted driver's license if he or she is otherwise qualified under this section and pays the fee required under RCW 46.20.380.
- 36 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.20.720 and 2008 c 282 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The court may order that after a period of suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges, and for up to as long as the court has jurisdiction, any person convicted of any offense involving the use, consumption, or possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock. The court shall establish a specific calibration setting at which the interlock will prevent the vehicle from being started. The court shall also establish the period of time for which interlock use will be required.

- (2) Under RCW 46.61.5055((, 10.05.020, or section 18 of this act)) and subject to the exceptions listed in that statute, the court shall order any person convicted of ((an alcohol related)) a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance ((or participating in a deferred prosecution program under RCW 10.05.020 or section 18 of this act for an alcohol related violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance)) to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license from the department under RCW 46.20.385 and to have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person.
- (3) The department shall require that, after any applicable period of suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges, a person may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device if the person is convicted of ((an alcohol-related)) a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or ordinance.

The department may waive the requirement for the use of such a device if it concludes that such devices are not reasonably available in the local area. The <u>installation of an ignition interlock</u> device is not necessary on vehicles owned, <u>leased</u>, <u>or rented</u> by a person's employer <u>and on those vehicles whose care and/or maintenance is the temporary responsibility of the employer</u>, and driven at the <u>direction of a person's employer</u> as a requirement of employment during working hours. The person must provide the department with a declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085 from his or her employer stating that the person's employment requires the person to operate a vehicle owned by the employer <u>or other persons</u> during working hours.

The ignition interlock device shall be calibrated to prevent the motor vehicle from being started when the breath sample provided has an

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- alcohol concentration of 0.025 or more. <u>Except as provided in</u>

  <u>subsection (4) of this section, the period of time of the restriction</u>

  will be as follows:
  - (a) For a person who has not previously been restricted under this section, a period of one year;
  - (b) For a person who has previously been restricted under (a) of this subsection, a period of five years;
- 8 (c) For a person who has previously been restricted under (b) of 9 this subsection, a period of ten years.
- (4) A restriction imposed under subsection (3) of this section shall remain in effect until the department receives a declaration from the person's ignition interlock device vendor, in a form provided or approved by the department, certifying that there have been none of the following incidents in the four consecutive months prior to the date of release:
- 16 <u>(a) An attempt to start the vehicle with a breath alcohol</u>
  17 <u>concentration of 0.04 or more;</u>
  - (b) Failure to take or pass any required retest; or

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- 19 <u>(c) Failure of the person to appear at the ignition interlock</u> 20 <u>device vendor when required for maintenance, repair, calibration,</u> 21 <u>monitoring, inspection, or replacement of the device.</u>
- 22 **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.61.5055 and 2008 c 282 s 14 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
  - (1) 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) 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 one year. Twenty-four consecutive hours of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred 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 or deferred, the court shall state in

writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the 1 2 facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection 3 4 (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 5 6 monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being 7 imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol 8 9 detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on 10 11 electronic home monitoring; and

(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 or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or

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- (b) 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 one year. Two consecutive days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred 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 or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral 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. offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine The court may also require the offender's electronic home 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
- (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

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suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.

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- (2) 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) 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 thirty days nor more than one year and sixty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, 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 or deferred 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 or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral 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 or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
- (b) 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 one year and ninety days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. 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 alcohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Forty-five days of imprisonment and ninety days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred 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 or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and

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- (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 or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (3) 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) 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 one year and one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. 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 alcohol breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Ninety days of imprisonment and one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred 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 or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and

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(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 or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or

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- (b) 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 one year and one hundred fifty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. 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 alcohol detection breathalyzer, 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 monitoring may not be suspended or deferred 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 or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral 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 or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (4) 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: (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the 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; or (iii) an out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection.

(5)(a) The court shall require any person convicted of ((an alcohol-related)) a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license from the department ((under RCW 46.20.385)) and to have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person.

- (b) The installation of an ignition interlock device is not necessary on vehicles owned, leased, or rented by a person's employer and on those vehicles whose care and/or maintenance is the temporary responsibility of the employer, and driven at the direction of a person's employer as a requirement of employment during working hours. The person must provide the department with a declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085 from his or her employer stating that the person's employment requires the person to operate a vehicle owned by the employer or other persons during working hours.
- (c) An ignition interlock device imposed under this section shall be calibrated to prevent a motor vehicle from being started when the breath sample provided has an alcohol concentration of 0.025 or more.
- (d) The court may waive the requirement that a person ((obtain)) apply for an ignition interlock driver's license ((and operate only vehicles equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device)) if the court makes a specific finding in writing that:
- (i) The person lives out-of-state and the devices are not reasonably available in the person's local area((, that));
  - (ii) The person does not operate a vehicle (( -) ); or
- (iii) The person is not eligible to receive an ignition interlock driver's license under RCW 46.20.385 because the person is not a resident of Washington, is a habitual traffic offender, has already applied for or is already in possession of an ignition interlock driver's license, has never had a driver's license, has been certified under chapter 74.20A RCW as noncompliant with a child support order, or is subject to any other condition or circumstance that makes the person ineligible to obtain an ignition interlock driver's license.
- (e) ((When the requirement)) If the court orders that a person ((obtain)) refrain from consuming any alcohol and requires the person to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license ((and operate only vehicles equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device is waived by the court)), and the person states that he or she does not

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- 1 <u>operated a motor vehicle or the person is ineligible to obtain an</u>
- 2 <u>ignition interlock driver's license</u>, the court shall order the person
- 3 to submit to alcohol monitoring through an alcohol detection
- 4 breathalyzer device, transdermal sensor device, or other technology
- 5 designed to detect alcohol in a person's system. The person shall pay
- 6 for the cost of the monitoring. The county or municipality where the
- 7 penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost.

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- 8 (f) The period of time for which ignition interlock use or alcohol 9 monitoring is required will be as follows:
  - (i) For a person who has not previously been restricted under this section, a period of one year;
- (ii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (f)(i) of this subsection, a period of five years;
- (iii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (f)(ii) of this subsection, a period of ten years.
  - (6) 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) In any case in which the installation and use of an interlock or other device is not mandatory under RCW 46.20.720 or other law, order the use of such a device for not less than sixty days following the restoration of the person's license, permit, or nonresident driving privileges; and
  - (b) In any case in which the installation and use of such a device is otherwise mandatory, order the use of such a device for an additional sixty days.
  - (7) 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; and
  - (b) Whether at the time of the offense the person was driving or in physical control of a vehicle with one or more passengers.
  - (8) An offender punishable under this section is subject to the alcohol assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.
- 36 (9) The license, permit, or nonresident privilege of a person 37 convicted of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle 38 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs must:

(a) 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) 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) 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.

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) 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.

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- (11)(a) In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail 1 2 sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes less than one year in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a 3 period of confinement for a period not exceeding five years. The court 4 shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not driving a 5 motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive and 6 7 proof of financial responsibility for the future; (ii) not driving a 8 motor vehicle within this state while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours after driving; and (iii) not refusing 9 10 to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to determine alcohol concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has 11 12 reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual 13 physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the 14 influence of intoxicating liquor. The court may impose conditions of probation that include nonrepetition, installation of an ignition 15 interlock device on the probationer's motor vehicle, alcohol or drug 16 17 treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be 18 The sentence may be imposed in whole or in part upon appropriate. violation of a condition of probation during the suspension period. 19
  - (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) 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;
    - (b) The offender does not reside in the state of Washington; or

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(c) The court determines that there is reason to believe that the offender would violate the conditions of the electronic home monitoring penalty.

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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, 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-five 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-five days.

- (13) 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((4))) (3).
  - (14) For purposes of this section and RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504:
  - (a) A "prior offense" means any of the following:
- 22 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an equivalent 23 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;
  - (iv) A conviction for 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; or

(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;

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) "Within seven years" means that the arrest for a prior offense occurred within seven years ((of)) before or after the arrest for the current offense; and
- 17 (c) "Within ten years" means that the arrest for a prior offense 18 occurred within ten years  $((\frac{\text{of}}{}))$  before or after the arrest for the 19 current offense.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 46.61 RCW to read as follows:

If a person is required by a court to install an ignition interlock device on all motor vehicles operated by the person and the person is under the jurisdiction of the municipality or county probation or supervision department, the probation or supervision department must verify the initial installation of an ignition interlock device on all vehicles for which the person is the registered owner. The municipality or county shall have no further obligation to supervise the use of the ignition interlock device by the person and shall not be civilly liable for any injuries or damages caused by the person for failing to use an ignition interlock device or for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

**Sec. 6.** RCW 46.20.410 and 2008 c 282 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person convicted for violation of any restriction of an occupational driver's license( $(\tau)$ ) or a temporary restricted driver's license( $(\tau)$ ) or an ignition interlock driver's license)) shall in addition to the ( $(immediate\ revocation)$ ) cancellation of such license and any other penalties provided by law be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

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- (2) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person to violate any restriction of an ignition interlock driver's license.
- 10 **Sec. 7.** RCW 46.20.342 and 2008 c 282 s 4 are each amended to read 11 as follows:
  - (1) It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle in this state while that person is in a suspended or revoked status or when his or her privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in this or any other state. Any person who has a valid Washington driver's license is not guilty of a violation of this section.
  - (a) A person found to be an habitual offender under chapter 46.65 RCW, who violates this section while an order of revocation issued under chapter 46.65 RCW prohibiting such operation is in effect, is guilty of driving while license suspended or revoked in the first degree, a gross misdemeanor. Upon the first such conviction, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days. second conviction, the person shall be punished the imprisonment for not less than ninety days. Upon the third or subsequent conviction, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one hundred eighty days. If the person is also convicted of the offense defined in RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, when both convictions arise from the same event, the minimum sentence of confinement shall be not less than ninety days. The minimum sentence confinement required shall not be suspended or deferred. conviction under this subsection does not prevent a person from petitioning for reinstatement as provided by RCW 46.65.080.
  - (b) A person who violates this section while an order of suspension or revocation prohibiting such operation is in effect and while the person is not eligible to reinstate his or her driver's license or driving privilege, other than for a suspension for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection, is guilty of driving while license

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- 1 suspended or revoked in the second degree, a gross misdemeanor. For
- 2 the purposes of this subsection, a person is not considered to be
- 3 eligible to reinstate his or her driver's license or driving privilege
- 4 if the person is eligible to obtain an ignition interlock driver's
- 5 <u>license but did not obtain such a license.</u> This subsection applies
- 6 when a person's driver's license or driving privilege has been
- 7 suspended or revoked by reason of:

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- 8 (i) A conviction of a felony in the commission of which a motor 9 vehicle was used;
  - (ii) A previous conviction under this section;
- (iii) A notice received by the department from a court or diversion unit as provided by RCW 46.20.265, relating to a minor who has committed, or who has entered a diversion unit concerning an offense relating to alcohol, legend drugs, controlled substances, or imitation controlled substances;
  - (iv) A conviction of RCW 46.20.410, relating to the violation of restrictions of an occupational driver's license, a temporary restricted driver's license, or an ignition interlock driver's license;
  - (v) A conviction of RCW 46.20.345, relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;
- 21 (vi) A conviction of RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of 22 injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- (vii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.024, relating to attempting to elude pursuing police vehicles;
  - (viii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.500, relating to reckless driving;
  - (ix) A conviction of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to a person under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
    - (x) A conviction of RCW 46.61.520, relating to vehicular homicide;
- 29 (xi) A conviction of RCW 46.61.522, relating to vehicular assault;
- 30 (xii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.527(4), relating to reckless 31 endangerment of roadway workers;
- 32 (xiii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.530, relating to racing of 33 vehicles on highways;
- 34 (xiv) A conviction of RCW 46.61.685, relating to leaving children 35 in an unattended vehicle with motor running;
- 36 (xv) A conviction of RCW 46.61.740, relating to theft of motor 37 vehicle fuel;

1 (xvi) A conviction of RCW 46.64.048, relating to attempting, 2 aiding, abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;

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(xvii) An administrative action taken by the department under chapter 46.20 RCW; or

(xviii) A conviction of a local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution of a political subdivision of this state, the federal government, or any other state, of an offense substantially similar to a violation included in this subsection.

- (c) A person who violates this section when his or her driver's license or driving privilege is, at the time of the violation, suspended or revoked solely because (i) the person must furnish proof of satisfactory progress in a required alcoholism or drug treatment program, (ii) the person must furnish proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided by chapter 46.29 RCW, (iii) the person has failed to comply with the provisions of chapter 46.29 RCW relating to uninsured accidents, (iv) the person has failed to respond to a notice of traffic infraction, failed to appear at a requested hearing, violated a written promise to appear in court, or has failed to comply with the terms of a notice of traffic infraction or citation, as provided in RCW 46.20.289, (v) the person has committed an offense in another state that, if committed in this state, would not be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the person's driver's license, (vi) the person has been suspended or revoked by reason of one or more of the items listed in (b) of this subsection, but was eligible to reinstate his or her driver's license or driving privilege at the time of the violation, or (vii) the person has received traffic citations or notices of traffic infraction that have resulted in a suspension under RCW 46.20.267 relating to intermediate drivers' licenses, or any combination of (i) through (vii), is guilty of driving while license suspended or revoked in the third degree, a misdemeanor. purposes of this subsection, a person is not considered to be eligible to reinstate his or her driver's license or driving privilege if the person is eligible to obtain an ignition interlock driver's license but did not obtain such a license.
- (2) Upon receiving a record of conviction of any person or upon receiving an order by any juvenile court or any duly authorized court officer of the conviction of any juvenile under this section, the department shall:

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(a) For a conviction of driving while suspended or revoked in the first degree, as provided by subsection (1)(a) of this section, extend the period of administrative revocation imposed under chapter 46.65 RCW for an additional period of one year from and after the date the person would otherwise have been entitled to apply for a new license or have his or her driving privilege restored; or

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- (b) For a conviction of driving while suspended or revoked in the second degree, as provided by subsection (1)(b) of this section, not issue a new license or restore the driving privilege for an additional period of one year from and after the date the person would otherwise have been entitled to apply for a new license or have his or her driving privilege restored; or
- (c) Not extend the period of suspension or revocation if the conviction was under subsection (1)(c) of this section. If the conviction was under subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section and the court recommends against the extension and the convicted person has obtained a valid driver's license, the period of suspension or revocation shall not be extended.
- 19 **Sec. 8.** RCW 46.20.740 and 2008 c 282 s 13 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
  - (1) The department shall attach or imprint a notation on the driving record of any person restricted under RCW 46.20.720 ((or)), 46.61.5055, or 10.05.140 stating that the person may operate only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device. The department shall determine the person's eligibility for licensing based upon written verification by a company doing business in the state that it has installed the required device on a vehicle owned or operated by the person seeking reinstatement. If, based upon notification from the interlock provider or otherwise, the department determines that an ignition interlock required under this section is no longer installed or functioning as required, the department shall suspend the person's license or privilege to drive. Whenever the license or driving privilege of any person is suspended or 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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(2) It is a <u>gross</u> misdemeanor for a person with such a notation on his or her driving record to operate a motor vehicle that is not so equipped.

- Sec. 9. RCW 10.05.020 and 2008 c 282 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section ((exection 18 of this act)), the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of or caused by alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental problems for which the person is in need of treatment and unless treated the probability of future recurrence is great, along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of a diagnosis and treatment of the alleged problem or problems if financially able to do so. The petition shall also contain a case history and written assessment prepared by an approved alcoholism treatment program as designated in chapter 70.96A RCW if the petition alleges alcoholism, an approved drug program as designated in chapter 71.24 RCW if the petition alleges drug addiction, or by an approved mental health center if the petition alleges a mental problem.
  - (2) In the case of a petitioner charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the petitioner is the natural or adoptive parent of the alleged victim; that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of parenting problems for which the petitioner is in need of services; that the petitioner is in need of child welfare services under chapter 74.13 RCW to improve his or her parenting skills in order to better provide his or her child or children with the basic necessities of life; that the petitioner wants to correct his or her conduct to reduce the likelihood of harm to his or her minor children; that in the absence of child welfare services the petitioner may be unable to reduce the likelihood of harm to his or her minor children; and that the petitioner has cooperated with the department of social and health services to develop a plan to receive appropriate child welfare services; along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of the services if he or she is financially able to do so.

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The petition shall also contain a case history and a written service plan from the department of social and health services.

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- (3) Before entry of an order deferring prosecution, a petitioner shall be advised of his or her rights as an accused and execute, as a condition of receiving treatment, a statement that contains: (a) An acknowledgment of his or her rights; (b) an acknowledgment and waiver of the right to testify, the right to a speedy trial, the right to call witnesses to testify, the right to present evidence in his or her defense, and the right to a jury trial; (c) a stipulation to the admissibility and sufficiency of the facts contained in the written police report; and (d) an acknowledgment that the statement will be entered and used to support a finding of guilty if the court finds cause to revoke the order granting deferred prosecution. The petitioner shall also be advised that he or she may, if he or she proceeds to trial and is found quilty, be allowed to seek suspension of some or all of the fines and incarceration that may be ordered upon the condition that he or she seek treatment and, further, that he or she may seek treatment from public and private agencies at any time without regard to whether or not he or she is found guilty of the offense charged. He or she shall also be advised that the court will not accept a petition for deferred prosecution from a person who: (i) Sincerely believes that he or she is innocent of the charges; (ii) sincerely believes that he or she does not, in fact, suffer from alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental problems((, unless the petition for deferred prosecution is under section 18 of this act)); or (iii) in the case of a petitioner charged under chapter 9A.42 RCW, sincerely believes that he or she does not need child welfare services.
- (4) Before entering an order deferring prosecution, the court shall make specific findings that: (a) The petitioner has stipulated to the admissibility and sufficiency of the facts as contained in the written police report; (b) the petitioner has acknowledged the admissibility of the stipulated facts in any criminal hearing on the underlying offense or offenses held subsequent to revocation of the order granting deferred prosecution; (c) the petitioner has acknowledged and waived the right to testify, the right to a speedy trial, the right to call witnesses to testify, the right to present evidence in his or her defense, and the right to a jury trial; and (d) the petitioner's

statements were made knowingly and voluntarily. Such findings shall be included in the order granting deferred prosecution.

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Sec. 10. RCW 10.05.090 and 2008 c 282 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

If a petitioner, who has been accepted for a deferred prosecution, fails or neglects to carry out and fulfill any term or condition of the petitioner's treatment plan or any term or condition imposed in connection with the installation of an interlock or other device under RCW  $46.20.720 \ ((or 46.20.385))$ , the facility, center, institution, or agency administering the treatment or the entity administering the use of the device, shall immediately report such breach to the court, the prosecutor, and the petitioner or petitioner's attorney of record, together with its recommendation. The court upon receiving such a report shall hold a hearing to determine whether the petitioner should be removed from the deferred prosecution program. At the hearing, evidence shall be taken of the petitioner's alleged failure to comply with the treatment plan or device installation and the petitioner shall have the right to present evidence on his or her own behalf. The court shall either order that the petitioner continue on the treatment plan or be removed from deferred prosecution. ((If the petitioner's noncompliance is based on a violation of a term or condition imposed in connection with the installation of an ignition interlock device under RCW 46.20.385, the court shall either order that the petitioner comply with the term or condition or be removed from deferred prosecution.)) If removed from deferred prosecution, the court shall enter judgment pursuant to RCW 10.05.020 and, if the charge for which the deferred prosecution was granted was a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, shall notify the department of licensing of the removal and entry of judgment.

**Sec. 11.** RCW 10.05.160 and 2008 c 282 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

The prosecutor may appeal an order granting deferred prosecution on any or all of the following grounds:

- (1) Prior deferred prosecution has been granted to the defendant;
- 35 (2) Failure of the court to obtain proof of insurance or a 36 treatment plan conforming to the requirements of this chapter;

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1 (3) Failure of the court to comply with the requirements of RCW 2 10.05.100;

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- (4) Failure of the evaluation facility to provide the information required in RCW 10.05.040 and 10.05.050, if the defendant has been referred to the facility for treatment. If an appeal on such basis is successful, the trial court may consider the use of another treatment program;
- 8 (5) Failure of the court to order the installation of an ignition 9 interlock or other device under RCW ((46.20.720 or 46.20.385)) 10 10.05.140.

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