

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 2302

As Reported by House Committee On:
Judiciary

Title: An act relating to being under the influence with a child in the vehicle.

Brief Description: Concerning being under the influence with a child in the vehicle.

Sponsors: Representatives Goodman, Warnick, Kenney, Kagi, Lias, Orwall, Billig, Hasegawa, Finn, Kelley, Rodne, Moeller, Dammeier, Reykdal, Van De Wege, Maxwell, Tharinger, Sells, Jinkins, Hurst, Green, McCoy, Smith, Pearson, Appleton, Darneille, Hunt, Fitzgibbon, Miloscia, Zeiger, Ryu, Stanford, Johnson and Seaquist; by request of Washington State Patrol.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Judiciary: 1/18/12, 1/19/12 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Amends existing enhancements and adds new enhancements for individuals arrested or convicted of Driving Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol (DUI) with a child under age 16 present in the vehicle.
- For DUI-related arrests, requires law enforcement to note that a child under age 16 was present in the vehicle and increases the passenger age that triggers a Child Protective Services notification from 13 to 16 years old.
- Increases the amount of additional time that an individual convicted of a DUI-related offense with a minor child in the vehicle must have an ignition interlock installed from 60 days to six months.
- Establishes enhanced monetary penalties for individuals convicted of a gross misdemeanor DUI with a child under age 16 in the vehicle, with fines increasing based on the number of prior convictions.
- Establishes an enhanced sentence for individuals convicted of DUI-related felonies with a child under age 16 present in the vehicle.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 11 members: Representatives Pedersen, Chair; Goodman, Vice Chair; Shea, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Eddy, Hansen, Kirby, Klippert, Nealey, Orwall, Rivers and Roberts.

Staff: Valerie Rickman (786-7119) and Trudes Tango (786-7384).

Background:

The state's drunk driving law has a number of penalty enhancements for individuals convicted of Driving Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol (DUI) under certain conditions. Two enhancements apply to individuals arrested and convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs with a minor passenger in the vehicle.

First, law enforcement officers must notify Child Protective Services if arresting an individual for DUI with a child under age 13 in the vehicle.

Second, courts must add to the already required time or set a minimum period of time that an individual is required to have an ignition interlock installed in a vehicle when the individual is convicted of DUI with a child under age 16 in the vehicle. The court must add 60 days to the mandatory term for any individual convicted of DUI with a minor child in the vehicle, or require that an ignition interlock be installed for a minimum of 60 days when an ignition interlock is not otherwise mandatory.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

The following enhancements apply when an individual is arrested or convicted of DUI with a child under age 16 in the vehicle:

Gross Misdemeanor and DUI-related Felonies.

At the time of arrest, law enforcement must note that a child under age 16 was present in the vehicle.

At the time of arrest, law enforcement must notify Child Protective Services when there was a child under age 16, rather than age 13, in the vehicle and the person arrested for the DUI-related offense is the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian.

The amount of additional time that an individual must have an ignition interlock installed is increased from 60 days to six months.

Gross Misdemeanor DUI Only.

If an individual is convicted of a gross misdemeanor DUI with a child under age 16 in the car, additional monetary penalties are assessed based on the individual's prior convictions as follows:

- no prior offenses - minimum of \$1,000 and the maximum is \$5,000;
- one prior offense - minimum of \$2,000 and the maximum is \$5,000; and

- three or more prior offenses - minimum of \$3,000 and the maximum is \$10,000.

DUI-related Felonies Only.

If an individual is convicted of a felony DUI, Vehicular Assault DUI, or Vehicular Homicide DUI and had a child under age 16 in the car at the time of the offense, an enhanced sentence of 12 months for each child in the vehicle is added to the individual's standard sentence. If the sentence exceeds the statutory maximum, the portion of the sentence that is related to having a minor child in the vehicle shall not be reduced.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:

The substitute bill clarifies that law enforcement should make a notation of the presence of a child under age 16 when arresting, rather than charging, a person with a DUI-related offense. The substitute bill also fixes outdated language relating to enhancements for ignition interlocks for individuals convicted of a DUI-related offense with a minor child in the vehicle. The language that was removed, which referenced situations where ignition interlocks are not mandatory, no longer applied because ignition interlocks are always mandatory for convictions under RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504. Finally, the substitute bill fixes an omission in the monetary penalty enhancements by applying the third tier to individuals with two or three prior offenses, rather than only to individuals with three prior offenses.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) The change to the age of child that triggers notification of Child Protective Services is consistent with other enhancements for DUI-related offenses where a minor child is in the vehicle. Children under age 16 are not able to drive and therefore do not have a readily available alternative form of transportation. Habitual offenders with children in the car are a concern. A new study shows that increased monetary fines do have a deterring effect.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: Representative Goodman, prime sponsor; Jason Berry, Washington State Patrol; Steve Lind, Washington Traffic Safety Commission; and Amy Freedheim, King County Prosecutor's Office.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.