ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1276

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2015 Regular Session

By House General Government & Information Technology (originally sponsored by Representatives Klippert, Goodman, Hayes, Orwall, Moscoso, Pettigrew, Zeiger, Kilduff, and Fey)

READ FIRST TIME 02/27/15.

- AN ACT Relating to impaired driving; amending RCW 10.21.055, 1 2 46.20.385, 46.20.740, 46.20.308, 46.20.750, 46.25.120, 46.61.140, 46.61.5055, 46.01.260, 43.43.395, 9.94A.589, 46.61.504, 46.61.503, 3 4 46.20.755, 36.28A.300, 36.28A.320, 36.28A.330, 36.28A.370, 36.28A.390, 10.21.015, and 10.21.030; reenacting and amending RCW 5 46.52.130; adding a new section to chapter 46.61 RCW; repealing RCW 6 36.28A.310; and prescribing penalties.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 Conditions of release—Requirements—Ignition interlock device—24/7

 10 sobriety program monitoring
- 11 **Sec. 1.** RCW 10.21.055 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 1 are each 12 amended to read as follows:
- 13 (1)(a) When any person charged with ((or arrested for)) a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.61.520, or 46.61.522, in
- which the person has a prior offense as defined in RCW 46.61.5055 and
- the current offense involves alcohol, is released from custody
- 17 ((before)) <u>at</u> arraignment or trial on bail or personal recognizance,
- 18 the court authorizing the release shall require, as a condition of
- 19 release($(\frac{1}{7})$) that person ($(\frac{1}{10})$):

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(i) Have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person, with proof of installation 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 soon thereafter as determined by the court based on availability within the jurisdiction; ((or (b)))

- 7 (ii) Comply with 24/7 sobriety program monitoring, as defined in 8 RCW 36.28A.330; ((or both))
- 9 <u>(iii) Have an ignition interlock device pursuant to (a)(i) of</u>
 10 <u>this subsection and comply with 24/7 sobriety program monitoring</u>
 11 pursuant to (a)(ii) of this subsection; or
- (iv) Have an ignition interlock pursuant to (a)(i) of this subsection, file a sworn statement with the court upon release at arraignment that states the person agrees not to operate any motor vehicle while the ignition interlock restriction is imposed by the court, and submit to alcohol monitoring as outlined in RCW 46.61.5055(5)(b).
 - (b) The court shall immediately notify the department of licensing when an ignition interlock restriction is imposed: (i) As a condition of release pursuant to (a) of this subsection; or (ii) in instances where a person is charged with or convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.61.520, or 46.61.522, and the offense involves alcohol. If the court imposes an ignition interlock restriction, 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.
 - (c) Pursuant to (a)(iv) of this subsection, the person ordered to install the ignition interlock pursuant to (a) of this subsection satisfies the requirement to install an ignition interlock by filing a sworn statement with the court at arraignment, that states that the person agrees not to operate any motor vehicle while the ignition interlock restriction is imposed by the court; provided, that the ignition interlock requirement will still be reported to the department pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section and it will remain unlawful for the person to operate any motor vehicle unless it is equipped with a fully 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

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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.

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- (b) If the court authorizes removal of an ignition interlock 5 6 device imposed under (a) of this subsection the court shall immediately notify the department of licensing regarding the lifting 7 of the ignition interlock restriction and the department of licensing 8 shall release any attachment, imprint, or notation on such person's 9 10 driving record relating to the ignition interlock requirement imposed under this section. 11
- 12 (3) When an ignition interlock restriction imposed as a condition of release is canceled, the court shall provide a defendant with a 13 written order confirming release of the restriction. The written 14 15 order shall serve as proof of release of the restriction until which 16 time the department of licensing updates the driving record.

17 Ignition interlock driver's license—Application—Eligibility— Cancellation—Costs—Rules

19 Sec. 2. RCW 46.20.385 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 20 are each 20 amended to read as follows:

21 (1)(a) ((Beginning January 1, 2009,)) Any person licensed under this chapter or who has a valid driver's license from another state, 22 who is convicted of: (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or 23 24 an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or ordinance, or (ii) a 25 violation of RCW 46.61.520(1)(a) or an equivalent local or out-of-26 state statute or ordinance, or (iii) a conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.520(1) (b) or (c) if the conviction is the result of a 27 charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 28 46.61.520(1)(a), or (iv) RCW 46.61.522(1)(b) or an equivalent local 29 or out-of-state statute or ordinance, or (v) RCW 46.61.522(1) (a) or 30 31 (c) if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally 32 filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.522(1)(b) committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or (vi) who has had or 33 will have his or her license suspended, revoked, or denied under RCW 34 46.20.3101, or who is otherwise permitted under subsection (8) of 35 36 this section, may submit to the department an application for an ignition interlock driver's license. The department, upon receipt of 37 38 the prescribed fee and upon determining that the petitioner is

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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. Subject to the provisions of RCW 46.20.720(3)(b)(ii), 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, 10.05.140, 46.61.500(3), and 46.61.5249(4). Beginning with incidents occurring on or after September 1, 2011, when calculating the period of time for the restriction under RCW 46.20.720~(2) or (3), the department must also give the person a day-for-day credit for the time period, beginning

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1 from the date of the incident, during which the person kept an ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles the person 2 operates. For the purposes of this subsection (1)(c)(iii), the term 3 "all vehicles" does not include vehicles that would be subject to the 4 employer exception under RCW 46.20.720(3). 5

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- (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 the applicant files satisfactory proof of financial responsibility under chapter 46.29 RCW.
- (3) Upon receipt of evidence that a holder of an ignition 10 11 interlock driver's license granted under this subsection no longer 12 has a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the director shall give written notice by 13 first-class mail to the driver that the ignition interlock driver's 14 license shall be canceled. If at any time before the cancellation 15 goes into effect the driver submits evidence that a functioning 17 ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the cancellation shall be stayed. If the cancellation 18 19 becomes effective, the driver may obtain, at no additional charge, a new ignition interlock driver's license upon submittal of evidence 20 that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on 21 22 all vehicles operated by the driver.
- (4) A person aggrieved by the decision of the department on the 23 application for an ignition interlock driver's license may request a 24 25 hearing as provided by rule of the department.
 - (5) The director shall cancel an ignition interlock driver's license after receiving notice that the holder thereof has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of restrictions, no longer meets the eligibility requirements, or 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. department must give notice of the cancellation 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.
 - (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

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- 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.
- 5 (b) The department shall deposit the proceeds of the twenty 6 dollar fee into the ignition interlock device revolving account. 7 Expenditures from the account may be used only to administer and 8 operate the ignition interlock device revolving account program. The 9 department shall adopt rules to provide monetary assistance according 10 to greatest need and when funds are available.

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- (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.
- (8)(a) Any person licensed under this chapter who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.500 when the charge was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, may submit to the department an application for an ignition interlock driver's license under this section.
- (b) A person who does not have any driver's license under this chapter, but who would otherwise be eligible under this section to apply for an ignition interlock license, may submit to the department an application for an ignition interlock license. The department may require the person to take any driver's licensing examination under this chapter and may require the person to also apply and qualify for a temporary restricted driver's license under RCW 46.20.391.

Notation on driving record—Verification of interlock—Penalty

- 30 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.20.740 and 2010 c 269 s 8 are each amended to 31 read as follows:
- 32 (1) The department shall attach or imprint a notation on the 33 driving record of any person restricted under RCW 46.20.720, 34 46.61.5055, or 10.05.140 stating that the person may operate only a 35 motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device. 36 The department shall determine the person's eligibility for licensing 37 based upon written verification by a company doing business in the 38 state that it has installed the required device on a vehicle owned or

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- 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.
 - (2) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person with such a notation on his or her driving record to operate a motor vehicle that is not so equipped, unless the notation resulted from a restriction imposed as a condition of release and the restriction has been released by the court prior to driving.

17 (3) Any sentence imposed for a violation of subsection (2) of 18 this section shall be served consecutively with any sentence imposed 19 under RCW 46.20.750, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or 46.61.5055.

Implied consent—Test refusal—Procedures

- **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.20.308 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 36 are each 22 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

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- 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 system and being under the age of twenty-one. Prior to administering a breath test pursuant to this section, the officer б shall inform the person of his or her right under this section 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:
 - (a) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied for at least 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

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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)) exercises the right, granted herein, by refusing 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 otherwise authorized by ((a search warrant)) law.
- (4) Nothing in subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section precludes a law enforcement officer from obtaining a person's blood to test for alcohol, marijuana, or any drug, pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, when exigent circumstances exist, or under any other authority of law. Any blood drawn for the purpose of determining the person's alcohol or marijuana levels, or any drug, is drawn pursuant to this section when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is in physical control or driving a vehicle under the influence or in violation of RCW 46.61.503.
- (5) If, after arrest and after ((the)) any 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

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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) 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
- 34 (iii) Any other information that the director may require by 35 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

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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.

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(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 days after receipt of the notification. Upon timely receipt of such a request for a formal hearing, including receipt of the required three hundred seventy-five dollar fee, the department shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing. The department may waive the required three hundred seventy-five dollar fee if the person is an indigent as defined in RCW 10.101.010. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the hearing is subject to and shall be scheduled and conducted in accordance with RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The hearing shall be conducted in the county of the arrest, except that all or part of the hearing may, at the discretion of the department, be conducted by telephone or other electronic means. The hearing shall be held within sixty days following the arrest or following the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood 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 temporary license ((marked)) under subsection (5) of this section extended, if the person is otherwise eligible for licensing. For the purposes of this section, the scope of 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 motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having 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 under the age of twenty-one, whether the person was placed under 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 refusal would result in the revocation of the person's license,

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permit, or privilege to drive, or (b) if a test or tests were 1 administered, whether the applicable requirements of this section 2 were satisfied before the administration of the test or tests, 3 whether the person submitted to the test or tests, or whether a test 4 was administered ((without express consent)) pursuant to a search 5 6 warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, when exigent circumstances exist, or under any other authority of law as permitted 7 under this section, and whether the test or tests indicated that the 8 alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or 9 more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood was 5.00 or 10 11 more, if the person was age twenty-one or over at the time of the 12 arrest, 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 13 blood was above 0.00, if the person was under the age of twenty-one 14 at the time of the arrest. Where a person is found to be in actual 15 physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of 16 17 intoxicating liquor or any drug or was under the age of twenty-one at the time of the arrest and was in physical control of a motor vehicle 18 19 while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or THC concentration above 0.00, the person may petition the hearing 20 officer to apply the affirmative defense found in RCW 46.61.504(3) 21 and 46.61.503(2). The driver shall have the burden to prove the 22 affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence. The sworn 23 report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 24 25 submitted by a law enforcement officer is prima facie evidence that 26 the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within 27 28 this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, 29 or both, or the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in 30 31 his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or more, or THC in his 32 or her system in a concentration above 0.00, and was under the age of 33 twenty-one and that the officer complied with the requirements of this section. 34

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

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report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 of the law enforcement officer and any other evidence accompanying the report shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation and the 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.

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(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 1.1, or other statutes or rules referencing de novo review, the limited to a review of the record of the appeal shall be 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 include the petitioner's grounds for requesting subsection must review. Upon granting petitioner's request for review, the court shall review the department's final order of suspension, revocation, or denial as expeditiously as possible. The review must be limited to a determination of whether the department has committed any errors of law. The superior court shall accept those factual determinations supported by substantial evidence in the record: (a) 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. The decision 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

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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, or denial, it may impose conditions on such stay. If the person is otherwise 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. If a 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.
- 37 (c) The provisions of (b) of this subsection relating to a stay 38 of a suspension, revocation, or denial and the cancellation of any 39 suspension, revocation, or denial do not apply to the suspension,

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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.

Circumventing ignition interlock—Penalty

- **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.20.750 and 2005 c 200 s 2 are each amended to 11 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, or otherwise disabling it,)) is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the restricted driver:
- 18 <u>(a) Tampers with the device by modifying, detaching,</u>
 19 <u>disconnecting, or otherwise disabling it to allow the restricted</u>
 20 <u>driver to operate the vehicle;</u>
 - (b) Uses or requests another person to use a filter or other device to circumvent the ignition interlock or to start or operate the vehicle to allow the restricted driver to operate the vehicle;
 - (c) Has, directs, authorizes, or requests another person to tamper with the device by modifying, detaching, disconnecting, or otherwise disabling it to allow the restricted driver to operate the vehicle; or
 - (d) Has, allows, directs, authorizes, or requests another person to blow or otherwise exhale into the device in order to circumvent the device to allow the restricted driver to operate the vehicle.
 - (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

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- safety or mechanical repair of the device or the vehicle and the person subject to the court order does not operate the vehicle.
- 3 (3) Any sentence imposed for a violation of subsection (1) of
- 4 this section shall be served consecutively with any sentence imposed
- 5 <u>under RCW 46.20.740</u>, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.61.5055,
- 6 <u>46.61.520(1)(a)</u>, or 46.61.522(1)(b).

7 Commercial vehicles—Test for alcohol or drugs—Disqualification for 8 refusal of test or positive test—Procedures

- **Sec. 6.** RCW 46.25.120 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 12 are each 10 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)) reasonable grounds 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 reasonable grounds to believe that driver was driving a commercial motor vehicle while having alcohol, marijuana, or any drug in his or her system or while under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or any drug may obtain a blood test pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, when exigent circumstances exist, or under any other authority of law.
 - (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

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the test was requested pursuant to subsection (1) of this section or a blood test was administered pursuant to subsection (4) of this section and that the person refused to submit to testing, or ((submitted to)) a test was administered that disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more or any measurable amount of THC concentration.

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 $((\frac{5}{1}))$ (6) Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer under subsection ((4)) 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

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- 1 medical review officer or breath alcohol technician that the driver 2 has refused to submit to the required testing.
- $((\frac{7}{1}))$ (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).

Open container law for marijuana

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 46.61 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) It is a traffic infraction:

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- (i) For the registered owner of a motor vehicle, or the driver if 10 11 the registered owner is not then present, or passengers in the vehicle, to keep marijuana in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is 12 upon a highway, unless it is (A) in the trunk of the vehicle, (B) in 13 14 some other area of the vehicle not normally occupied or directly accessible by the driver or passengers if the vehicle does not have a 15 trunk, or (C) in a package, container, or receptacle that has not 16 been opened or the seal broken or contents partially removed. A 17 utility compartment or glove compartment is deemed to be within the 18 19 area occupied by the driver and passengers;
- 20 (ii) To consume marijuana in any manner including, but not 21 limited to, smoking or ingesting in a motor vehicle when the vehicle 22 is upon the public highway; or
 - (iii) To place marijuana in a container specifically labeled by the manufacturer of the container as containing a nonmarijuana substance and to then violate (a)(i) of this subsection.
 - (b) There is a rebuttable presumption that it is a traffic infraction if the original container of marijuana is incorrectly labeled and there is a subsequent violation of (a)(i) of this subsection.
- (2) As used in this section, "marijuana" or "marihuana" means all 30 parts of the plant Cannabis, whether growing or not; the seeds 31 thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every 32 compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of 33 34 the plant, its seeds, or resin. The term does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made 35 from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, 36 derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks, except the 37

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resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized 1

2 seed of the plant which is incapable of germination.

Driving on roadways laned for traffic

4 Sec. 8. RCW 46.61.140 and 1965 ex.s. c 155 s 23 are each amended to read as follows: 5

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

- (1) A vehicle shall be driven ((as nearly as practicable)) entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.
- (2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes and provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction when such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for making a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding and such allocation is designated by official trafficcontrol devices.
- (3) Official traffic-control devices may be erected directing slow moving or other specified traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.
- (4) Official traffic-control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.
- (5) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of this section, 30 which the driver must establish by a preponderance of the evidence, 31 that the vehicle crossed into another lane as a result of an act, 32 omission, or occurrence outside of the driver's immediate control and 33 only to the minimum extent reasonably necessary under the 34 circumstances.

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Alcohol and drug violators—Penalty schedule

1 **Sec. 9.** RCW 46.61.5055 and 2014 c 100 s 1 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (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) Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15. 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 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 if available in the county or city, the court may also order the offender to not less than thirty days of the 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to chapter 36.28A RCW; 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 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:

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- 1 (i) By imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days. Forty-eight consecutive hours of the 2 3 imprisonment may not be suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose 4 substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. 5 6 Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended, the court shall 7 state in writing the reason for granting the suspension and the facts upon which the suspension is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum 8 term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(b)(i), the 9 court may order not less than thirty days of electronic home 10 11 monitoring. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home 12 monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the 13 offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol 14 detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, 15 16 and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may 17 consume during the time the offender is on electronic monitoring, and if available in the county or city, the court may 18 also order the offender to not less than thirty days of the 24/7 19 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to chapter 36.28A RCW; and 20
 - (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.

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- (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) Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15. 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 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

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

(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

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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 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 additional six 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. 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 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. Fortyimprisonment and ninety days of electronic home five days of monitoring may not be suspended unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a

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- 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
- 5 (ii) By a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor 6 more than five thousand dollars. Seven hundred fifty dollars of the 7 fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be 8 indigent.

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- (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) Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15. 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 the assessment. 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 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. Ninety days of imprisonment and one hundred twenty 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 wellbeing. 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

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1 (ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more 2 than five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not 3 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 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 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. One hundred twenty days of imprisonment and one hundred fifty 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 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:
- 38 (a) The person has four or more prior offenses within ten years; 39 or
 - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:

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- 1 (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the 2 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- 3 (ii) A violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the 4 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- 5 (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified 6 in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection; or
 - (iv) A violation of RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6).
 - (5) Monitoring.

- (a) **Ignition interlock device.** 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) Monitoring devices. 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.
- (c) Ignition interlock device substituted for 24/7 sobriety program monitoring. In any county or city where a 24/7 sobriety program is available and verified by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the court shall:
- (i) Order the person to install and use a functioning ignition interlock or other device in lieu of such period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring;
- (ii) Order the person to a period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to subsections (1) through (3) of this section; or
 - (iii) Order the person to install and use a functioning ignition interlock or other device in addition to a period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to subsections (1) through (3) of this section.
- 39 (6) Penalty for having a minor passenger in vehicle. If a person 40 who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504

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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;
- 32 (c) Whether the driver was driving in the opposite direction of 33 the normal flow of traffic on a multiple lane highway, as defined by 34 RCW 46.04.350, with a posted speed limit of forty-five miles per hour 35 or greater; and
- 36 (d) Whether a child passenger under the age of sixteen was an 37 occupant in the driver's vehicle.
- 38 (8) **Treatment and information school.** An offender punishable under this section is subject to the alcohol assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.

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- 1 (9) Driver's license privileges of the defendant. The license, 2 permit, or nonresident privilege of a person convicted of driving or 3 being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the 4 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs must:
- 5 (a) Penalty for alcohol concentration less than 0.15. 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:
- 10 (i) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be 11 suspended or denied by the department for ninety days;
- 12 (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, 13 be revoked or denied by the department for two years; or

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- (iii) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years;
- (b) Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15. 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) **Penalty for refusing to take test.** 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.
- 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

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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.

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- (10) **Probation of driving privilege.** 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.
- 16 Conditions of probation. (a) In addition any 17 nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes up to three hundred sixty-four 18 19 days in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a period of confinement for a period not exceeding five years. The 20 21 court shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not 22 driving a motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive ((and)); (ii) not driving a motor vehicle within this state 23 proof of liability insurance or 24 without other financial 25 responsibility for the future pursuant to RCW 46.30.020; $((\frac{(ii)}{(ii)}))$ (iii) not driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle 26 within this state while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or 27 28 more or a THC concentration of 5.00 nanograms per milliliter of whole 29 blood or higher, within two hours after driving; ((and (iii))) (iv) not refusing to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to 30 31 determine alcohol or drug concentration upon request of a law 32 enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle 33 within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or 34 drug; and (v) not driving a motor vehicle in this state without a 35 functioning ignition interlock device as required by the department 36 under RCW 46.20.720(3). The court may impose conditions of probation 37 that include nonrepetition, installation of an ignition interlock 38 39 device on the probationer's motor vehicle, alcohol or drug treatment, 40 supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate.

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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), ((ex)) (iii), (iv), or (v) 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) Waiver of electronic home monitoring. 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

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- 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).
- 8 (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:

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- 11 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an 12 equivalent local ordinance;
- 13 (ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.504 or an 14 equivalent local ordinance;
- 15 (iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.25.110 or an 16 equivalent local ordinance;
- 17 (iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 79A.60.040(2) or an 18 equivalent local ordinance;
- 19 (v) A conviction for a violation of RCW 79A.60.040(1) or an
 20 equivalent local ordinance committed in a reckless manner if the
 21 conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a
 22 violation of RCW 79A.60.040(2) or an equivalent local ordinance;
- 23 <u>(vi)</u> A conviction for a violation of RCW 47.68.220 or an 24 equivalent local ordinance <u>committed while under the influence of</u> 25 intoxicating liquor or any drug;
 - ((\(\frac{\(\verticular\)}{\(\verticular\)}\)) (vii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 47.68.220 or an equivalent local ordinance committed in a careless or reckless manner if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 47.68.220 or an equivalent local ordinance while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- (viii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.09.470(2) or an equivalent local ordinance;
- (((vii))) (ix) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.10.490(2) or an equivalent local ordinance;
- $((\frac{\text{(viii)}}{\text{)}}))$ (x) 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

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1 violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;

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 $((\frac{(ix)}{ix}))$ (xi) 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;

 $((\frac{x}{x}))$ (xii) 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;

(((xi))) (xiii) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have been a violation of (a)(i), (ii), $((\frac{\text{viii}}{\text{vi}}))$ (x), $((\frac{\text{ix}}{\text{vii}}))$ (xi), or (((x))) (xii) of this subsection if committed in this state;

(((xii))) (xiv) 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;

(((xiii))) (xv) 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;

(((xiv))) (xvi) 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

(((xv))) (xvii) A deferred sentence imposed in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, 46.61.500, or 9A.36.050, or 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;

39 If a deferred prosecution is revoked based on a subsequent 40 conviction for an offense listed in this subsection (14)(a), the

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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
- 8 (d) "Within ten years" means that the arrest for a prior offense 9 occurred within ten years before or after the arrest for the current 10 offense.
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 46.01.260 and 2010 c 161 s 208 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the director may destroy applications for vehicle registrations, copies of vehicle registrations issued, applications for drivers' licenses, copies of issued drivers' licenses, certificates of title and registration or other documents, and records or supporting papers on file in the department that have been microfilmed or photographed or are more than five years old. The director may destroy applications for vehicle registrations that are renewal applications when the computer record of the applications has been updated.
- (2)(a) The director shall not destroy records of convictions or adjudications of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.503, 46.61.504, 46.61.520, and 46.61.522, or records of deferred prosecutions granted under RCW 10.05.120 and shall maintain such records permanently on file.
 - (b) The director shall not, within fifteen years from the date of conviction or adjudication, destroy records if the offense was originally charged as one of the offenses designated in (a) of this subsection, convictions or adjudications of the following offenses: RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.5249 or any other violation that was originally charged as one of the offenses designated in (a) of this subsection.
- 33 (c) For purposes of RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.130, offenses subject 34 to this subsection shall be considered "alcohol-related" offenses.

Ignition interlock devices—Standards—Compliance

Sec. 11. RCW 43.43.395 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 9 are each 37 amended to read as follows:

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(1) The state patrol shall by rule provide standards for the installation, repair, certification, maintenance, monitoring, inspection, and removal of ignition interlock devices, as defined under RCW 46.04.215, and equipment as outlined under this section, and may inspect the records and equipment of manufacturers and vendors during regular business hours for compliance with statutes rules and may suspend or revoke certification for and noncompliance.

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- (2)(a) When a certified service provider or individual installer of ignition interlock devices is found to be out of compliance, the installation privileges of that certified service provider or individual installer may be suspended or revoked until the certified service provider or individual installer comes into compliance. During any suspension or revocation period, the certified service provider or individual installer is responsible for notifying affected customers of any changes in their service agreement.
- (b) A certified service provider or individual installer whose certification is suspended or revoked for noncompliance has a right to an administrative hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW to contest the suspension or revocation, or both. For the administrative hearing, the procedure and rules of evidence are as specified in chapter 34.05 RCW, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Any request for an administrative hearing must be made in writing and must be received by the state patrol within twenty days after the receipt of the notice of suspension or revocation.
 - (3)(a) An ignition interlock device must employ:
- (i) Fuel cell technology. For the purposes of this subsection, "fuel cell technology" consists of the following electrochemical method: An electrolyte designed to oxidize the alcohol and release electrons to be collected by an active electrode; a current flow is generated within the electrode proportional to the amount of alcohol oxidized on the fuel cell surface; and the electrical current is measured and reported as breath alcohol concentration. Fuel cell technology is highly specific for alcohols((-
- (b) When reasonably available in the area, as determined by the state patrol, an ignition interlock device must employ));
- (ii) Technology capable of taking a photo identification of the user giving the breath sample and recording on the photo the time the breath sample was given; and

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(iii) Technology capable of providing the global positioning coordinates at the time of each test sequence. Such coordinates must be displayed within the data log that is downloaded by the manufacturer and must be made available to the state patrol to be used for circumvention and tampering investigations.

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- (((c))) To be certified, an ignition interlock device must:
- (i) Meet or exceed the minimum test standards according to rules 7 adopted by the state patrol. Only a notarized statement from a 8 laboratory that is <u>accredited and</u> certified ((by)) <u>under the current</u> 9 edition of ISO (the international organization of standardization) 10 17025 standard for testing and calibration laboratories and is 11 capable of performing the tests specified will be accepted as proof 12 of meeting or exceeding the standards. The notarized statement must 13 14 include the name and signature of the person in charge of the tests under the certification statement. The state patrol must adopt by 15 16 rule the required language of the certification statement that must, 17 at a minimum, outline that the testing meets or exceeds all specifications listed in the federal register adopted in rule by the 18 state patrol; and 19
- 20 (ii) Be maintained in accordance with the rules and standards 21 adopted by the state patrol.

Abstract of driving record—Access—Fee—Violations

- 23 Sec. 12. RCW 46.52.130 and 2012 c 74 s 6 and 2012 c 73 s 1 are 24 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- Upon a proper request, the department may furnish an abstract of a person's driving record as permitted under this section.
- 27 (1) Contents of abstract of driving record. An abstract of a person's driving record, whenever possible, must include:
- 29 (a) An enumeration of motor vehicle accidents in which the person 30 was driving, including:
 - (i) The total number of vehicles involved;
 - (ii) Whether the vehicles were legally parked or moving;
- 33 (iii) Whether the vehicles were occupied at the time of the 34 accident; and
 - (iv) Whether the accident resulted in a fatality;
- 36 (b) Any reported convictions, forfeitures of bail, or findings 37 that an infraction was committed based upon a violation of any motor 38 vehicle law;

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1 (c) The status of the person's driving privilege in this state; 2 and

- (d) Any reports of failure to appear in response to a traffic citation or failure to respond to a notice of infraction served upon the named individual by an arresting officer.
- (2) Release of abstract of driving record. An abstract of a person's driving record may be furnished to the following persons or entities:
- (a) Named individuals. (i) An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to the individual named in the abstract.
- (ii) Nothing in this section prevents a court from providing a copy of the driver's abstract to the individual named in the abstract or that named individual's attorney, provided that the named individual has a pending or open infraction or criminal case in that court. A pending case includes criminal cases that have not reached a disposition by plea, stipulation, trial, or amended charge. An open infraction or criminal case includes cases on probation, payment agreement or subject to, or in collections. Courts may charge a reasonable fee for the production and copying of the abstract for the individual.
- (b) Employers or prospective employers. (i)(A) An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to an employer or prospective employer or an agent acting on behalf of an employer or prospective employer of the named individual for purposes related to driving by the individual as a condition of employment or otherwise at the direction of the employer.
- (B) Release of an abstract of the driving record of an employee or prospective employee requires a statement signed by: (I) The employee or prospective employee that authorizes the release of the record; and (II) the employer attesting that the information is necessary for employment purposes related to driving by the individual as a condition of employment or otherwise at the direction of the employer. If the employer or prospective employer authorizes an agent to obtain this information on their behalf, this must be noted in the statement.
- (C) Upon request of the person named in the abstract provided under this subsection, and upon that same person furnishing copies of court records ruling that the person was not at fault in a motor vehicle accident, the department must indicate on any abstract

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provided under this subsection that the person was not at fault in the motor vehicle accident.

- (ii) In addition to the methods described in (b)(i) of this subsection, the director may enter into a contractual agreement with an employer or its agent for the purpose of reviewing the driving records of existing employees for changes to the record during specified periods of time. The department shall establish a fee for this service, which must be deposited in the highway safety fund. The fee for this service must be set at a level that will not result in a net revenue loss to the state. Any information provided under this subsection must be treated in the same manner and is subject to the same restrictions as driving record abstracts.
- (c) Volunteer organizations. (i) An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to a volunteer organization or an agent for a volunteer organization for which the named individual has submitted an application for a position that would require driving by the individual at the direction of the volunteer organization.
- (ii) Release of an abstract of the driving record of a prospective volunteer requires a statement signed by: (A) The prospective volunteer that authorizes the release of the record; and (B) the volunteer organization attesting that the information is necessary for purposes related to driving by the individual at the direction of the volunteer organization. If the volunteer organization authorizes an agent to obtain this information on their behalf, this must be noted in the statement.
- (d) **Transit authorities.** An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to an employee or agent of a transit authority checking prospective volunteer vanpool drivers for insurance and risk management needs.
- 31 (e) **Insurance carriers.** (i) An abstract of the driving record 32 maintained by the department covering the period of not more than the 33 last three years may be furnished to an insurance company or its agent:
- 35 (A) That has motor vehicle or life insurance in effect covering 36 the named individual;
 - (B) To which the named individual has applied; or
- 38 (C) That has insurance in effect covering the employer or a 39 prospective employer of the named individual.
 - (ii) The abstract provided to the insurance company must:

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(A) Not contain any information related to actions committed by law enforcement officers or firefighters, as both terms are defined in RCW 41.26.030, or by Washington state patrol officers, while driving official vehicles in the performance of their occupational duty. This does not apply to any situation where the vehicle was used in the commission of a misdemeanor or felony;

- (B) Include convictions under RCW 46.61.5249 and 46.61.525, except that the abstract must report the convictions only as negligent driving without reference to whether they are for first or second degree negligent driving; and
- (C) Exclude any deferred prosecution under RCW 10.05.060, except that if a person is removed from a deferred prosecution under RCW 10.05.090, the abstract must show the deferred prosecution as well as the removal.
- (iii) Any policy of insurance may not be canceled, nonrenewed, denied, or have the rate increased on the basis of information regarding an accident included in the abstract of a driving record, unless the policyholder was determined to be at fault.
- (iv) Any insurance company or its agent, for underwriting purposes relating to the operation of commercial motor vehicles, may not use any information contained in the abstract relative to any person's operation of motor vehicles while not engaged in such employment. Any insurance company or its agent, for underwriting purposes relating to the operation of noncommercial motor vehicles, may not use any information contained in the abstract relative to any person's operation of commercial motor vehicles.
- (v) The director may enter into a contractual agreement with an insurance company or its agent for the limited purpose of reviewing the driving records of existing policyholders for changes to the record during specified periods of time. The department shall establish a fee for this service, which must be deposited in the highway safety fund. The fee for this service must be set at a level that will not result in a net revenue loss to the state. Any information provided under this subsection must be treated in the same manner and is subject to the same restrictions as driving record abstracts.
- (f) Alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agencies. An abstract of the driving record maintained by the department covering the period of not more than the last five years may be furnished to an alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agency approved by the department of

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- social and health services to which the named individual has applied or been assigned for evaluation or treatment, for purposes of assisting employees in making a determination as to what level of treatment, if any, is appropriate, except that the abstract must:
 - (i) Also include records of alcohol-related offenses, as defined in RCW 46.01.260(2), covering a period of not more than the last ten years; and

- (ii) Indicate whether an alcohol-related offense was originally charged as a violation of either RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504.
- attorneys, and named individual's attorney of record. An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department, including whether a recorded violation is an alcohol-related offense, as defined in RCW 46.01.260(2), that was originally charged as a violation of either RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, may be furnished to city attorneys ((ex)), county prosecuting attorneys, or the named individual's attorney of record. City attorneys ((and)), county prosecuting attorneys, or the named individual's attorney of record to alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agencies approved by the department of social and health services to which the named individual has applied or been assigned for evaluation or treatment.
 - (h) State colleges, universities, or agencies, or units of local government. An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to (i) state colleges, universities, or agencies for employment and risk management purposes or (ii) units of local government authorized to self-insure under RCW 48.62.031 for employment and risk management purposes.
 - (i) Superintendent of public instruction. An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to the superintendent of public instruction for review of public school bus driver records. The superintendent or superintendent's designee may discuss information on the driving record with an authorized representative of the employing school district for employment and risk management purposes.
 - (3) Release to third parties prohibited. Any person or entity receiving an abstract of a person's driving record under subsection (2)(b) through (i) of this section shall use the abstract exclusively for his, her, or its own purposes or as otherwise expressly permitted

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under this section, and shall not divulge any information contained in the abstract to a third party.

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- (4) **Fee.** The director shall collect a thirteen dollar fee for each abstract of a person's driving record furnished by the department. Fifty percent of the fee must be deposited in the highway safety fund, and fifty percent of the fee must be deposited according to RCW 46.68.038.
- 8 (5) **Violation.** (a) Any negligent violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- 10 (b) Any intentional violation of this section is a class C 11 felony.
- 12 **Sec. 13.** RCW 9.94A.589 and 2002 c 175 s 7 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
 - (1)(a) Except as provided in (b) $((\Theta r))_{,}$ (c), or (d) of this subsection, whenever a person is to be sentenced for two or more current offenses, the sentence range for each current offense shall be determined by using all other current and prior convictions as if they were prior convictions for the purpose of the offender score: PROVIDED, That if the court enters a finding that some or all of the current offenses encompass the same criminal conduct then those current offenses shall be counted as one crime. Sentences imposed under this subsection shall be served concurrently. Consecutive sentences may only be imposed under the exceptional sentence provisions of RCW 9.94A.535. "Same criminal conduct," as used in this subsection, means two or more crimes that require the same criminal intent, are committed at the same time and place, and involve the same victim. This definition applies in cases involving vehicular assault or vehicular homicide even if the victims occupied the same vehicle.
 - (b) Whenever a person is convicted of two or more serious violent offenses arising from separate and distinct criminal conduct, the standard sentence range for the offense with the highest seriousness level under RCW 9.94A.515 shall be determined using the offender's prior convictions and other current convictions that are not serious violent offenses in the offender score and the standard sentence range for other serious violent offenses shall be determined by using an offender score of zero. The standard sentence range for any offenses that are not serious violent offenses shall be determined according to (a) of this subsection. All sentences imposed under

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 $((\frac{b}{of}))$ this subsection $\underline{(1)(b)}$ shall be served consecutively to each other and concurrently with sentences imposed under (a) of this subsection.

- (c) If an offender is convicted under RCW 9.41.040 for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree and for the felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, the standard sentence range for each of these current offenses shall be determined by using all other current and prior convictions, except other current convictions for the felony crimes listed in this subsection (1)(c), as if they were prior convictions. The offender shall serve consecutive sentences for each conviction of the felony crimes listed in this subsection (1)(c), and for each firearm unlawfully possessed.
- - (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, whenever a person while under sentence for conviction of a felony commits another felony and is sentenced to another term of confinement, the latter term shall not begin until expiration of all prior terms.
 - (b) Whenever a second or later felony conviction results in community supervision with conditions not currently in effect, under the prior sentence or sentences of community supervision the court may require that the conditions of community supervision contained in the second or later sentence begin during the immediate term of community supervision and continue throughout the duration of the consecutive term of community supervision.
 - (3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2) of this section, whenever a person is sentenced for a felony that was committed while the person was not under sentence for conviction of a felony, the sentence shall run concurrently with any felony sentence which has been imposed by any court in this or another state or by a federal court subsequent to the commission of the crime being sentenced unless the court pronouncing the current sentence expressly orders that they be served consecutively.
- 36 (4) Whenever any person granted probation under RCW 9.95.210 or 9.92.060, or both, has the probationary sentence revoked and a prison sentence imposed, that sentence shall run consecutively to any sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, unless the court

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1 pronouncing the subsequent sentence expressly orders that they be 2 served concurrently.

- (5) In the case of consecutive sentences, all periods of total confinement shall be served before any partial confinement, community restitution, community supervision, or any other requirement or conditions of any of the sentences. Except for exceptional sentences as authorized under RCW 9.94A.535, if two or more sentences that run consecutively include periods of community supervision, the aggregate of the community supervision period shall not exceed twenty-four months.
- **Sec. 14.** RCW 46.61.504 and 2013 c 3 s 35 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if the person has actual physical control of a vehicle within this state:
 - (a) And the person has, within two hours after being in actual physical control of the vehicle, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
 - (b) The person has, within two hours after being in actual physical control of a vehicle, a THC concentration of 5.00 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
 - (c) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or
 - (d) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.
 - (2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this state does not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section. No person may be convicted under this section and it is an affirmative defense to any action pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 to suspend, revoke, or deny the privilege to drive if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, the person has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway.
- 37 (3)(a) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection 38 (1)(a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a 39 preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a

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sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of being in actual physical control of the vehicle and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08 or more within two hours after being in such control. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

- (b) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(b) of this section, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of marijuana after the time of being in actual physical control of the vehicle and before the administration of an analysis of the person's blood to cause the defendant's THC concentration to be 5.00 or more within two hours after being in control of the vehicle. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.
- (4)(a) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged being in actual physical control of a vehicle may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged being in such control, a person had an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows an alcohol concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section.
- (b) Analyses of blood samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged being in actual physical control of a vehicle may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged being in control of the vehicle, a person had a THC concentration of 5.00 or more in violation of subsection (1)(b) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows a THC concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by marijuana in violation of subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section.
- 37 (5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a 38 violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- 39 (6) It is a class C felony punishable under chapter 9.94A RCW, or 40 chapter 13.40 RCW if the person is a juvenile, if:

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- 1 (a) The person has four or more prior offenses within ten years 2 as defined in RCW 46.61.5055; or
 - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:

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- 4 (i) Vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating 5 liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a);
- 6 (ii) Vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating 7 liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b);
- 8 (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified 9 in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection; or
- 10 (iv) A violation of this subsection (6) or RCW 46.61.502(6).
- 11 **Sec. 15.** RCW 46.61.503 and 2013 c 3 s 34 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a person is guilty of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol or marijuana if the person operates or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state and the person:
 - (a) Is under the age of twenty-one; and
- 18 (b) Has, within two hours after operating or being in physical control of the motor vehicle, either:
 - (i) An alcohol concentration of at least 0.02 but less than the concentration specified in RCW 46.61.502, as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
 - (ii) A THC concentration above 0.00 but less than the concentration specified in RCW 46.61.502, as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under RCW 46.61.506.
 - (2) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1) of this section, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol or marijuana after the time of driving or being in physical control and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol or THC concentration to be in violation of subsection (1) of this section within two hours after driving or being in physical control. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the earlier of: (a) Seven days prior to trial; or (b) the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.
 - (3) No person may be convicted under this section for being in physical control of a motor vehicle and it is an affirmative defense

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- to any action pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 to suspend, revoke, or deny the privilege to drive if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, the person has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway.
 - (4) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged driving or being in physical control may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged driving or being in physical control, a person had an alcohol or THC concentration in violation of subsection (1) of this section.
- 10 $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (5) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

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- 11 **Sec. 16.** RCW 46.20.755 and 2010 c 269 s 5 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - If a person is required, as part of the person's judgment and sentence or as a condition of release, 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 installation of the ignition interlock device or devices. The municipality or county probation supervision department satisfies the requirement to verify the installation or installations if the municipality or county probation or supervision department receives written verification by one or more companies doing business in the state that it has installed the required device on a vehicle owned or operated by the person. The municipality or county shall have no further obligation to supervise the use of the ignition interlock device or devices 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.
- 32 **Sec. 17.** RCW 36.28A.300 and 2014 c 221 s 912 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- ((There is created)) When funded, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall administer a 24/7 sobriety program ((to be administered by the criminal justice training commission in conjunction with)). The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs((. The program)) shall coordinate efforts among various local

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government entities ((for the purpose of implementing alternatives to incarceration for offenders convicted under RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 with one or more prior convictions under RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504)) to establish a 24/7 sobriety program within their jurisdiction and to enhance pretrial and posttrial options for DUI offenders and offenders of other crimes in which the use of alcohol or drugs was a factor in the commission of the crime. The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall report on the status of the 24/7 sobriety program to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature on an annual basis.

Sec. 18. RCW 36.28A.320 and 2014 c 221 s 913 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

There is hereby established in the state treasury the 24/7 sobriety account. The account shall be maintained and administered by the criminal justice training commission to reimburse the state for costs associated with establishing and operating the 24/7 sobriety program and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs for ongoing 24/7 sobriety program administration costs. (({The})) An appropriation is not required for expenditures and the account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW. Funds in the account may not lapse and must carry forward from biennium to biennium. Interest earned by the account must be retained in the account. The criminal justice training commission may accept for deposit in the account money from donations, gifts, grants, participation fees, and user fees or payments. ((Expenditures from the account shall be budgeted through the normal budget process.))

Sec. 19. RCW 36.28A.330 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 26 are each 28 amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "24/7 ((electronic alcohol/drug monitoring)) sobriety program" means ((the monitoring by the use of any electronic instrument that is capable of determining and monitoring the presence of alcohol or drugs in a person's body and includes any associated equipment a participant needs in order for the device to properly perform. Monitoring may also include mandatory urine analysis tests as ordered by the court)) a program in which a participant submits to testing of the participant's blood, breath, urine, or other bodily

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- substance to determine the presence of alcohol or any drug as defined in RCW 46.61.540. Testing must take place at a location or locations designated by the participating agency, or, with the concurrence of the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, by an alternate method.
- (2) "Participant" means a person who has ((one or more prior convictions for a)) been charged with or convicted of a crime in which the use of alcohol or drugs as defined in RCW 46.61.540 was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime including, but not limited to, violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has been ordered by a court to participate in the 24/7 sobriety program.
- (3) "Participating agency" means ((a sheriff's office or a designated entity named by a sheriff that has agreed to participate in the 24/7 sobriety program by enrolling participants, administering one or more of the tests, and submitting reports to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs)) any entity located in the state of Washington that has a written agreement with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs to participate in the 24/7 sobriety program, and includes, but is not limited to, a sheriff, a police chief, any other local, regional, or state corrections or probation entity, and any other entity designated by a sheriff, police chief, or any other local, regional, or state corrections or probation entity to perform testing in the 24/7 sobriety program.
- (4) "Participation agreement" means a written document executed by a participant agreeing to participate in the 24/7 sobriety program in a form approved by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs that contains the following information:
 - (a) The type, frequency, and time period of testing;
- 29 (b) The location of testing;

- (c) The fees and payment procedures required for testing; and
- 31 (d) The responsibilities and obligations of the participant under 32 the 24/7 sobriety program.
- (((5) "24/7 sobriety program" means a twenty-four hour and seven
 day a week sobriety program in which a participant submits to the
 testing of the participant's blood, breath, urine, or other bodily
 substances in order to determine the presence of alcohol, marijuana,
 or any controlled substance in the participant's body.))
- **Sec. 20.** RCW 36.28A.370 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 30 are each 39 amended to read as follows:

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1 (1) ((Funds in the 24/7 sobriety account shall be distributed as 2 follows:

- (a))) Any daily user fee, installation fee, deactivation fee, enrollment fee, or monitoring fee ((collected under the 24/7 sobriety program shall)) must be collected by the ((sheriff or chief, or an entity designated by the sheriff or chief, and deposited with the county or city treasurer of the proper county or city, the proceeds of which shall be applied)) participating agency and used ((only)) to defray the ((recurring)) participating agency's costs of the 24/7 sobriety program ((including maintaining equipment, funding support services, and ensuring compliance; and)).
- ((\(\frac{(\fracket})}}}}}}}} \frac{\frac{(\fracki\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fracket}}}}}}}} \frac{\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fracki\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fir)}}}}}}}}} \frac{\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fir)}}}}}}} \frac{\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fir)}}}}}}}} \frac{\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fir)}}}}}}} \frac{\frac{(\frac{(\frac{(\fir)}}}}}} \fracinitititititititititit
- $((\frac{(2)}{2}))$ (3) All applicable fees shall be paid by the participant contemporaneously or in advance of the time when the fee becomes due; however, cities and counties may subsidize or pay any applicable fees.
- 23 (4) A city or county may accept donations, gifts, grants, and 24 other assistance to defray the participating agency's costs of the 25 24/7 sobriety program.
- **Sec. 21.** RCW 36.28A.390 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 32 are each 27 amended to read as follows:
- (1) A general authority Washington peace officer, as defined in RCW 10.93.020, who has probable cause to believe that a participant has violated the terms of participation in the 24/7 sobriety program may immediately take the participant into custody and cause him or her to be held until an appearance before a judge on the next judicial day.
- 34 (2) A participant who violates the terms of participation in the 35 24/7 sobriety program ((or does not pay the required fees or 36 associated costs)) pretrial or posttrial shall, at a minimum:
 - (a) Receive a written warning notice for a first violation;

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1 (b) Serve ((a term)) the lesser of two days imprisonment or if 2 posttrial, the entire remaining sentence imposed by the court for a 3 second violation;

- (c) Serve ((a term of up to)) the lesser of five days imprisonment or if posttrial, the entire remaining sentence imposed by the court for a third violation;
- (d) Serve ((a term of up to)) the lesser of ten days imprisonment or if posttrial, the entire remaining sentence imposed by the court for a fourth violation; and
- 10 (e) For a fifth <u>or subsequent</u> violation <u>pretrial</u>, the participant shall <u>abide</u> by the <u>order of the court</u>. For <u>posttrial participants</u>, the <u>participant shall</u> serve the entire remaining sentence imposed by the court.
- (((2) A sheriff or chief, or the designee of a sheriff or chief, who has probable cause to believe that a participant has violated the terms of participation in the 24/7 sobriety program or has not paid the required fees or associated costs shall immediately take the participant into custody and cause him or her to be held until an appearance before a judge on the next judicial day.)) (3) The court may remove a participant from the 24/7 sobriety program at any time for noncompliance with the terms of participation.
- **Sec. 22.** RCW 10.21.015 and 2014 c 24 s 1 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
 - (1) Under this chapter, "pretrial release program" is any program, either run directly by a county or city, or by a private or public entity through contract with a county or city, into whose custody an offender is released prior to trial and which agrees to supervise the offender. As used in this section, "supervision" includes, but is not limited to, work release, day monitoring, $((\Theta r))$ electronic monitoring, or participation in a 24/7 sobriety program.
 - (2) A pretrial release program may not agree to supervise, or accept into its custody, an offender who is currently awaiting trial for a violent offense or sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, who has been convicted of one or more violent offenses or sex offenses in the ten years before the date of the current offense, unless the offender's release before trial was secured with a payment of bail.

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1 **Sec. 23.** RCW 10.21.030 and 2014 c 24 s 2 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (1) The judicial officer may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release. The conditions imposed under this chapter supplement but do not supplant provisions of law allowing the imposition of conditions to assure the appearance of the defendant at trial or to prevent interference with the administration of justice.
- 9 (2) Appropriate conditions of release under this chapter include, 10 but are not limited to, the following:
- 11 (a) The defendant may be placed in the custody of a pretrial release program;
- 13 (b) The defendant may have restrictions placed upon travel, 14 association, or place of abode during the period of release;
- 15 (c) The defendant may be required to comply with a specified 16 curfew;
 - (d) The defendant may be required to return to custody during specified hours or to be placed on electronic monitoring, if available. The defendant, if convicted, may not have the period of incarceration reduced by the number of days spent on electronic monitoring;
- (e) The defendant may be prohibited from approaching or communicating in any manner with particular persons or classes of persons;
 - (f) The defendant may be prohibited from going to certain geographical areas or premises;
 - (g) The defendant may be prohibited from possessing any dangerous weapons or firearms;
 - (h) The defendant may be prohibited from possessing or consuming any intoxicating liquors or drugs not prescribed to the defendant. The defendant may be required to submit to testing to determine the defendant's compliance with this condition, including participation in a 24/7 sobriety program;
 - (i) The defendant may be prohibited from operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device;
- 36 (j) The defendant may be required to report regularly to and 37 remain under the supervision of an officer of the court or other 38 person or agency; and
- 39 (k) The defendant may be prohibited from committing any 40 violations of criminal law.

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- 1 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 24.** RCW 36.28A.310 (24/7 sobriety program
- 2 pilot project) and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 24 are each repealed.

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