By Representatives Schindler, Koster, Esser, Carrell, Sullivan, Crouse, Cairnes, Rockefeller, Veloria, Clements, Benson, D. Sommers and Hurst Read first time 01/14/2000. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

AN ACT Relating to driving while under the influence of alcohol or any drug; amending RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, and 46.61.524; reenacting and amending RCW 46.61.5055, 9.94A.320, and 9.94A.360; and prescribing penalties.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.61.502 and 1998 c 213 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) A person is guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if the person drives a vehicle within this state:
(a) And the person has, within two hours after driving, 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) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or
(c) 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
shall not constitute a defense against a charge of violating this section.
(3) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1) (a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of driving 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 driving. 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) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged driving may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged driving, 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)(b) or (c) of this section.
(5) A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable pursuant to RCW 46.61 .5055 except that a person is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A. 20 RCW if the person drives while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by this section and has previously been convicted of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug on two or more prior occasions within a seven-year period.

Sec. 2. RCW 46.61 .504 and 1998 c 213 s 5 are each amended to 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) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or
(c) 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 if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, the person has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway.
(3) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1) (a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a 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.
(4) 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) (b) or (c) of this section.
(5) A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable pursuant to RCW 46.61 .5055 except that a person is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A. 20 RCW if the person is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by this section and has been previously convicted of being in physical control of a motor vehicle or driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug on two or more occasions within a seven-year period.

Sec. 3. RCW 46.61.5055 and 1999 c 324 s 5, 1999 c 274 s 6, and 1999 c 5 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
(1) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61 .502 or 46.61 .504 and who has no prior offense within seven years shall be punished as follows:
(a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) By imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than one year. Twenty-four consecutive hours of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral 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 to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and
(ii) By a fine of not less than three hundred fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Three hundred fifty dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
(b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15 , or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) By imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than one year. Two consecutive days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence
is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(b) (i), the court may order not less than thirty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and
(ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; and
(iii) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720.
(2) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61 .504 and who has one prior offense within seven years shall be punished as follows:
(a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) By imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year and sixty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Thirty days of imprisonment and sixty days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and
(ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; and
(iii) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720; or
(b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15 , or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) By imprisonment for not less than forty-five days nor more than one year and ninety days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Forty-five days of imprisonment and ninety days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and
(ii) By a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Seven hundred fifty dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; and
(iii) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720.
(3) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61 .502 or 46.61 .504 and who has two or more prior offenses within seven years is guilty of a class C felony and shall be punished ((as follows:
(a) In the case of a pexson whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15 , or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20 .308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) By imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than one year and one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The
eounty 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 aleohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may eonsume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Ninety days of imprisonment and one hundred twenty days of electronie home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the eourt shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and
(ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nox more than five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; and
(iii) By a court ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720; OX
(b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15 , or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20 .308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) By imprisonment for not less than one hundred twenty days nox more than one year and one hundred fifty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an aleohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offendex is on electronic home monitoring. One hundred twenty days of imprisonment and one hundred fifty days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and
(ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. One thousand five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended or defexred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; and
(iii) By a court ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720)) pursuant to chapter 9A. 20 RCW.
(4) In exercising its discretion in setting penalties within the limits allowed by this section, the court shall particularly consider the following:
(a) Whether the person's driving at the time of the offense was responsible for injury or damage to another or another's property; and
(b) Whether the person was driving or in physical control of a vehicle with one or more passengers at the time of the offense.
(5) An offender punishable under this section is subject to the alcohol assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.
(6) The license, permit, or nonresident privilege of a person convicted of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs must:
(a) If the person's alcohol concentration was less than 0.15 , or if for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered under RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
(i) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be suspended or denied by the department for ninety days;
(ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for two years; or
(iii) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years;
(b) If the person's alcohol concentration was at least 0.15 , or 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 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.

For purposes of this subsection, the department shall refer to the driver's record maintained under RCW 46.52 .120 when determining the existence of prior offenses.
(7) 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.
(8) (a) In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes less than one year in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a period of confinement for a period not exceeding five years. The court shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not driving a motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive and proof of financial responsibility for the future; (ii) not driving a motor vehicle within this state while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours after driving; and (iii) not refusing to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to determine alcohol concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The court may impose conditions of probation that include nonrepetition, installation of an ignition interlock or other biological or technical device on the probationer's motor vehicle, alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed in whole or in part upon violation of a condition of probation during the suspension period.
(b) For each violation of mandatory conditions of probation under (a) (i) and (ii) or (a) (i) and (iii) of this subsection, the court shall order the convicted person to be confined for thirty days, which shall not be suspended or deferred.
(c) For each incident involving a violation of a mandatory condition of probation imposed under this subsection, the license, permit, or privilege to drive of the person shall be suspended by the court for thirty days or, if such license, permit, or privilege to drive already is suspended, revoked, or denied at the time the finding of probation violation is made, the suspension, revocation, or denial then in effect shall be extended by thirty days. The court shall notify the department of any suspension, revocation, or denial or any
extension of a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this subsection.
(9) A court may waive the electronic home monitoring requirements of this chapter when:
(a) The offender does not have a dwelling, telephone service, or any other necessity to operate an electronic home monitoring system;
(b) The offender does not reside in the state of Washington; or
(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, 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 sixtyfive days, the offender shall serve the jail portion of the sentence first, and the electronic home monitoring or alternative portion of the sentence shall be reduced so that the combination does not exceed three hundred sixty-five days.
(10) 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.150(4).
(11) For purposes of this section:
(a) A "prior offense" means any of the following:
(i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61 .502 or an equivalent local ordinance;
(ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61 .504 or an equivalent local ordinance;
(iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61 .520 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
(iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61 .522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
(v) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, 46.61.500, or 9A. 36.050 or an equivalent local ordinance, if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW
46.61 .502 or 46.61 .504 , or an equivalent local ordinance, or of $R C W$ 46.61 .520 or 46.61 .522 ;
(vi) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have been a violation of (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of this subsection if committed in this state;
(vii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance; or
(viii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, or an equivalent local ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred prosecution was granted was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61 .504 , or an equivalent local ordinance, or of $R C W 46.61 .520$ or 46.61.522; and
(b) "Within seven years" means that the arrest for a prior offense occurred within seven years of the arrest for the current offense.

Sec. 4. RCW 46.61 .524 and 1991 c 348 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) A person convicted under RCW $46.61 .520(1)(a)$ or $46.61 .522(1)(b)$ or of a felony violation of RCW 46.61 .502 or 46.61 .504 shall, as a condition of community ((supervision)) custody imposed under RCW 9.94A. 383 or community placement imposed under RCW 9.94A.120((4))) (9), complete a diagnostic evaluation by an alcohol or drug dependency agency approved by the department of social and health services or a qualified probation department, as defined under RCW 46.61.516 that has been approved by the department of social and health services. This report shall be forwarded to the department of licensing. If the person is found to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the person shall complete treatment in a program approved by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. If the person is found not to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, he or she shall complete a course in an information school approved by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. The convicted person shall pay all costs for any evaluation, education, or treatment required by this section, unless the person is eligible for an existing program offered or approved by the department of social and health services. Nothing in chapter 348, Laws of 1991 requires the addition of new treatment or assessment
facilities nor affects the department of social and health services use of existing programs and facilities authorized by law.
(2) As provided for under RCW 46.20.285, the department shall revoke the license, permit to drive, or a nonresident privilege of a person convicted of vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522. The department shall determine the eligibility of a person convicted of vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520(1)(a) or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522(1)(b) to receive a license based upon the report provided by the designated alcoholism treatment facility or probation department, and shall deny reinstatement until satisfactory progress in an approved program has been established and the person is otherwise qualified.

Sec. 5. RCW 9.94A. 320 and 1999 c $352 \mathrm{~s} 3,1999$ c 322 s 5 , and 1999 c 45 s 4 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

TABLE 2

CRIMES INCLUDED WITHIN EACH SERIOUSNESS LEVEL

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    XVI Aggravated Murder 1 (RCW 10.95.020)
    XV Homicide by abuse (RCW 9A.32.055)
    Malicious explosion 1 (RCW 70.74.280(1))
            Murder 1 (RCW 9A.32.030)
            Murder 2 (RCW 9A.32.050)
            Malicious explosion 2 (RCW 70.74.280(2))
            Malicious placement of an explosive 1 (RCW
                70.74.270(1))
                    Assault 1 (RCW 9A.36.011)
                    Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120)
                    Malicious placement of an imitation device
            1 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(a))
            Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.040)
            Rape of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.44.073)
                            Manslaughter 1 (RCW 9A.32.060)
                            Rape 2 (RCW 9A.44.050)
                            Rape of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.44.076)
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IX

Child Molestation 1 (RCW 9A.44.083)
Indecent Liberties (with forcible compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1)(a))

Kidnapping 1 (RCW 9A.40.020)
Leading Organized Crime (RCW 9A. 82.060 (1) (a))
Malicious explosion 3 (RCW 70.74.280(3))
Manufacture of methamphetamine (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1)(ii))

Over 18 and deliver heroin, methamphetamine, a narcotic from Schedule I or II, or flunitrazepam from Schedule IV to someone under 18 (RCW 69.50.406)

Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130)
Controlled Substance Homicide (RCW 69.50.415)

Explosive devices prohibited (RCW 70.74.180)

Homicide by Watercraft, by being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW ((88.12.029)) 79A.60.050)
Inciting Criminal Profiteering (RCW 9A. $82.060(1)(b))$

Malicious placement of an explosive 2 (RCW $70.74 .270(2))$
Over 18 and deliver narcotic from Schedule III, IV, or V or a nonnarcotic, except flunitrazepam or methamphetamine, from Schedule I-V to someone under 18 and 3 years junior (RCW 69.50.406)
Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200)
Sexual Exploitation (RCW 9.68A.040)
Vehicular Homicide, by being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.520)

| VIII | Arson 1 (RCW 9A.48.020) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Deliver or possess with intent to deliver methamphetamine 69.50.401(a)(1)(ii)) <br> Homicide by Watercraft, by the operation of any vessel in a reckless manner (RCW ((88.12.029)) 79A.60.050) |
|  | Manslaughter 2 (RCW 9A.32.070) |
|  | Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver amphetamine (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1)(ii)) |
|  | Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver heroin or cocaine (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1) (i)) |
|  | Possession of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine <br> with intent to manufacture <br> methamphetamine (RCW 69.50.440) |
|  | Promoting Prostitution 1 (RCW 9A.88.070) |
|  | Selling for profit (controlled or |
|  | counterfeit) any controlled substance (RCW 69.50.410) |
|  | Vehicular Homicide, by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner (RCW 46.61.520) |
|  | Felony driving or physical control of a |
|  | motor vehicle while under the |
|  | influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.5055(3)) |
| VII | Burglary 1 (RCW 9A.52.020) |
|  | Child Molestation 2 (RCW 9A.44.086) |
|  | Dealing in depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct 9.68A.050) |
|  | Drive-by Shooting (RCW 9A.36.045) |
|  | Homicide by Watercraft, by disregard for the safety of others <br> (RCW |
|  | ((88.12.029) ) 79A.60.050) |

    ((88.12.029)) 79A.60.050)
    Indecent Liberties (without forcible compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1) (b) and (c) )

Introducing Contraband 1 (RCW 9A.76.140)
Involving a minor in drug dealing (RCW 69.50.401(f))

Malicious placement of an explosive 3 (RCW $70.74 .270(3))$
Sending, bringing into state depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct (RCW 9.68A.060)

Unlawful Possession of a Firearm in the first degree (RCW 9.41.040(1)(a))
Use of a Machine Gun in Commission of a Felony (RCW 9.41.225)
Vehicular Homicide, by disregard for the safety of others (RCW 46.61.520)

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VI
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Bail Jumping with Murder 1 (RCW 9A.76.170(2)(a))
Bribery (RCW 9A.68.010)
Incest 1 (RCW 9A.64.020(1))
Intimidating a Judge (RCW 9A.72.160)
Intimidating a Juror/Witness (RCW 9A.72.110, 9A.72.130)

Malicious placement of an imitation device 2 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(b))
Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver narcotics from Schedule I or II (except heroin or cocaine) or flunitrazepam from Schedule IV (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1)(i))

Rape of a Child 3 (RCW 9A.44.079)
Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300)
V Abandonment of dependent person 1 (RCW 9A.42.060)

Advancing money or property for extortionate extension of credit (RCW 9A. 82.030 )

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Bail Jumping with class A Felony (RCW
    9A.76.170(2)(b))
Child Molestation 3 (RCW 9A.44.089)
Criminal Mistreatment 1 (RCW 9A.42.020)
Custodial Sexual Misconduct 1 (RCW
        9A.44.160)
Delivery of imitation controlled substance by person eighteen or over to person under eighteen (RCW 69.52.030(2))
Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120)
Extortionate Extension of Credit (RCW 9A.82.020)
Extortionate Means to Collect Extensions of Credit (RCW 9A.82.040)
Incest 2 (RCW 9A.64.020(2))
Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030)
On and after July 1, 2000: No-Contact Order Violation: Domestic Violence Pretrial Condition (RCW 10.99.040(4) (b) and (c))
On and after July 1, 2000: No-Contact Order Violation: Domestic Violence Sentence Condition (RCW 10.99.050(2))
On and after July 1, 2000: Protection Order Violation: Domestic Violence Civil Action (RCW 26.50.110 (4) and (5) )
On and after July 1, 2000: Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110)
Perjury 1 (RCW 9A.72.020)
Persistent prison misbehavior (RCW 9.94.070)
Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310)
Rape 3 (RCW 9A.44.060)
Rendering Criminal Assistance 1 (RCW 9A.76.070)
Sexual Misconduct with a Minor 1 (RCW 9A. 44.093 )
``` 9A.44.105)

IV
Arson 2 (RCW 9A.48.030)
Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.021)
Assault by Watercraft (RCW ((88.12.032)) 79A.60.060)

Bribing a Witness/Bribe Received by Witness (RCW 9A.72.090, 9A.72.100)

Commercial Bribery (RCW 9A.68.060)
Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(4))
Escape 1 (RCW 9A.76.110)
Hit and Run--Injury Accident (RCW 46.52.020(4))

Hit and Run with Vessel--Injury Accident (RCW ((88.12.155(3))) 79A.60.200(3))

Indecent Exposure to Person Under Age Fourteen (subsequent sex offense) (RCW 9A.88.010)
Influencing Outcome of Sporting Event (RCW 9A.82.070)
Knowingly Trafficking in Stolen Property (RCW 9A.82.050(2))

Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080)
Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver narcotics from Schedule III, IV, or V or nonnarcotics from Schedule I-V (except marijuana, amphetamine, methamphetamines, or flunitrazepam) (RCW 69.50.401(a)(1) (iii) through (v))

Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025)
Robbery 2 (RCW 9A.56.210)
Theft of Livestock 1 (RCW 9A.56.080)
Threats to Bomb (RCW 9.61.160)
Use of Proceeds of Criminal Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.080 (1) and (2))
Vehicular Assault (RCW 46.61.522)
Willful Failure to Return from Furlough (RCW 72.66.060)


Possession of Machine Gun or Short-Barreled Shotgun or Rifle (RCW 9.41.190)
Promoting Prostitution 2 (RCW 9A.88.080)
Recklessly Trafficking in Stolen Property (RCW 9A.82.050(1))

Securities Act violation (RCW 21.20.400)
Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120)
Telephone Harassment (subsequent conviction or threat of death) (RCW 9.61.230)

Theft of Livestock 2 (RCW 9A.56.080)
Unlawful Imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040)
Unlawful possession of firearm in the second degree (RCW 9.41.040(1)(b))

Unlawful Use of Building for Drug Purposes (RCW 69.53.010)
Willful Failure to Return from Work Release (RCW 72.65.070)

II Computer Trespass 1 (RCW 9A.52.110)
Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(3))
Create, deliver, or possess a counterfeit controlled substance (RCW 69.50.401(b))

Escape from Community Custody (RCW 72.09.310)

Health Care False Claims (RCW 48.80.030)
Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070)
Possession of controlled substance that is either heroin or narcotics from Schedule I or II or flunitrazepam from Schedule IV (RCW 69.50.401(d))

Possession of phencyclidine (PCP) (RCW 69.50.401(d))

Possession of Stolen Property 1 (RCW 9A.56.150)

Theft 1 (RCW 9A.56.030)
Theft of Rental, Leased, or Lease-purchased Property (valued at one thousand five hundred dollars or more) (RCW 9A.56.096(4))

Trafficking in Insurance Claims (RCW 48.30A.015)

Unlawful Practice of Law (RCW 2.48.180)
Unlicensed Practice of a Profession or Business (RCW 18.130.190(7))

I Attempting to Elude a Pursuing Police Vehicle (RCW 46.61.024)
False Verification for Welfare (RCW 74.08.055)

Forged Prescription (RCW 69.41.020)
Forged Prescription for a Controlled Substance (RCW 69.50.403)
Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020)
Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080)
Possess Controlled Substance that is a Narcotic from Schedule III, IV, or V or Non-narcotic from Schedule I-V (except phencyclidine or flunitrazepam) (RCW 69.50.401(d))
Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160)

Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040)
Taking Motor Vehicle Without Permission (RCW 9A.56.070)
Theft 2 (RCW 9A.56.040)
Theft of Rental, Leased, or Lease-purchased Property (valued at two hundred fifty dollars or more but less than one thousand five hundred dollars) (RCW 9A.56.096(4))

Unlawful Issuance of Checks or Drafts (RCW 9A.56.060)

Unlawful Use of Food Stamps (RCW 9.91.140 (2) and (3))

Vehicle Prowl 1 (RCW 9A.52.095)

Sec. 6. RCW 9.94A. 360 and 1999 c 352 s 10 and 1999 c 331 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the sentencing grid. The offender score rules are as follows:

The offender score is the sum of points accrued under this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.
(1) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.400.
(2) Class A and sex prior felony convictions shall always be included in the offender score. Class B prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ten consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction. Class \(C\) prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction. Serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction. This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions.
(3) Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. Federal convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. If there is no clearly comparable offense under Washington law or the offense is one that is usually considered subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction, the offense shall be scored as a class C felony equivalent if it was a felony under the relevant federal statute.
(4) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.
(5) (a) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, except:
(i) Prior offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A. 400 (1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently or prior juvenile offenses for which sentences were served consecutively, whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses using the "same criminal conduct" analysis found in RCW 9.94A.400(1)(a), and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used. The current sentencing court may presume that such other prior offenses were not the same criminal conduct from sentences imposed on separate dates, or in separate counties or jurisdictions, or in separate complaints, indictments, or informations;
(ii) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same date as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.
(b) As used in this subsection (5), "served concurrently" means that: (i) The latter sentence was imposed with specific reference to the former; (ii) the concurrent relationship of the sentences was judicially imposed; and (iii) the concurrent timing of the sentences was not the result of a probation or parole revocation on the former offense.
(6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense.
(7) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11) or (12) of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile
prior violent felony conviction and \(1 / 2\) point for each juvenile prior nonviolent felony conviction.
(8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), or (12) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and \(1 / 2\) point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.
(9) If the present conviction is for a serious violent offense, count three points for prior adult and juvenile convictions for crimes in this category, two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and \(1 / 2\) point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.
(10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior convictions as in subsection (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior adult Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each prior juvenile Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.
(11) If the present conviction is for a felony traffic offense count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for Vehicular Homicide ((ox)) \(\_\)Vehicular Assault, or Felony Driving or Physical Control of a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or any Drug; for each felony offense count one point for each adult and \(1 / 2\) point for each juvenile prior conviction; for each serious traffic offense, other than those used for an enhancement pursuant to RCW 46.61.520(2), count one point for each adult and \(1 / 2\) point for each juvenile prior conviction.
(12) If the present conviction is for a drug offense count three points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction and two points for each juvenile drug offense. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.
(13) If the present conviction is for Willful Failure to Return from Furlough, RCW 72.66.060, Willful Failure to Return from Work Release, RCW 72.65.070, or Escape from Community Custody, RCW 72.09.310, count only prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count adult prior escape convictions as one point and juvenile prior escape convictions as \(1 / 2\) point.
(14) If the present conviction is for Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110, or Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120, count adult prior convictions as one point and juvenile prior convictions as \(1 / 2\) point.
(15) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2 or residential burglary, count priors as in subsection (7) of this section; however, count two points for each adult and juvenile prior Burglary 1 conviction, two points for each adult prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each juvenile prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.
(16) If the present conviction is for a sex offense, count priors as in subsections (7) through (15) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction.
(17) If the present conviction is for an offense committed while the offender was under community placement, add one point.```

