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## HOUSE BILL 1493

## State of Washington 68th Legislature

2023 Regular Session

By Representative Goodman

Read first time 01/23/23. Referred to Committee on Community Safety, Justice, & Reentry.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to impaired driving; amending RCW 9.94A.030,
- 2 10.05.060, 46.20.355, 46.20.385, 46.20.720, 46.20.740, 46.52.130, and
- 3 46.61.5055; and prescribing penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.030 and 2022 c 231 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
  - Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 9 (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created 10 under chapter 9.95 RCW.
  - (2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.
    - (3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

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(4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.

- (5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed as part of a sentence under this chapter and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department.
- 10 (6) "Community protection zone" means the area within 880 feet of 11 the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.
  - (7) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.
    - (8) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.
  - (9) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.
  - (10) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.
  - (11) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere, and any issued certificates of restoration of opportunity pursuant to RCW 9.97.020.
  - (a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.
- 35 (b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon. However, when a defendant is charged with a recidivist offense, "criminal history" includes a vacated prior conviction for the sole purpose of

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establishing that such vacated prior conviction constitutes an element of the present recidivist offense as provided in RCW 9.94A.640(4) (b) and 9.96.060(7) (c).

- (c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.
- (12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.
- (13) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.
- (14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:
  - (a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;
- 30 (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, 31 prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;
- 32 (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
  - (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;
- 36 (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, 37 gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, 38 influence, or membership; or
- 39 (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited

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to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW 9.68A.101); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).

- (15) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.
- (16) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing court.
  - (17) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- (18) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community custody, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.
- (19) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.
- 37 (20)(a) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as defined in 38 RCW 10.99.020.
- 39 (b) "Domestic violence" also means: (i) Physical harm, bodily 40 injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm,

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- 1 bodily injury, or assault, sexual assault, or stalking, as defined in
- 2 RCW 9A.46.110, of one intimate partner by another intimate partner as
- 3 defined in RCW 10.99.020; or (ii) physical harm, bodily injury,
- 4 assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily
- 5 injury, or assault, sexual assault, or stalking, as defined in RCW
- 6 9A.46.110, of one family or household member by another family or
- 7 household member as defined in RCW 10.99.020.
- 8 (21) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing 9 option available to persons convicted of a felony offense who are 10 eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.
  - (22) "Drug offense" means:

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- (a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);
- (b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or
- (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 21 (23) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as 22 provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
  - (24) "Electronic monitoring" means tracking the location of an individual through the use of technology that is capable of determining or identifying the monitored individual's presence or absence at a particular location including, but not limited to:
  - (a) Radio frequency signaling technology, which detects if the monitored individual is or is not at an approved location and notifies the monitoring agency of the time that the monitored individual either leaves the approved location or tampers with or removes the monitoring device; or
  - (b) Active or passive global positioning system technology, which detects the location of the monitored individual and notifies the monitoring agency of the monitored individual's location and which may also include electronic monitoring with victim notification technology that is capable of notifying a victim or protected party, either directly or through a monitoring agency, if the monitored individual enters within the restricted distance of a victim or protected party, or within the restricted distance of a designated location.

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(25) "Escape" means:

- (a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or
  - (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.
    - (26) "Felony traffic offense" means:
  - (a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or
  - (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - (27) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.
  - (28) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.
  - (29) "Home detention" is a subset of electronic monitoring and means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence 24 hours a day, unless an absence from the residence is approved, authorized, or otherwise permitted in the order by the court or other supervising agency that ordered home detention, and the offender is subject to electronic monitoring.
  - (30) "Homelessness" or "homeless" means a condition where an individual lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
- 37 (a) A supervised, publicly or privately operated shelter designed 38 to provide temporary living accommodations;
- 39 (b) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily 40 used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or

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- 1 (c) A private residence where the individual stays as a transient 2 invitee.
- (31) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is 3 ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal 4 financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, 5 6 statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed 7 pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, 8 and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender 9 as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular 10 11 assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, 12 RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal 13 financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency of 14 the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the 15 16 conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.
- 17 (32) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies 18 or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
  - (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
    - (b) Assault in the second degree;
    - (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
    - (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
    - (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- 26 (f) Extortion in the first degree;
  - (g) Incest when committed against a child under age 14;
- 28 (h) Indecent liberties;

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- 29 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 30 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 31 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
  - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 33 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 34 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 35 (o) Sexual exploitation;
- 36 (p) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of 37 a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 38 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 39 reckless manner;

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(q) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

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- 5 (r) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual 6 motivation;
- 7 (s) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 8 9.94A.825;
- 9 (t) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 10 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this 11 subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense 12 that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a 13 most serious offense under this subsection;
- (u) (i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;
- (ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 20 21 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of 14; 22 or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is 23 24 included in the definition of indecent liberties 25 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 26 1997, or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, through July 27, 1997; 27
  - (v) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was 10 years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under this title and Title 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.
  - (33) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.
  - (34) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is 18 years of age or older or is less than 18 years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW

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- 1 13.40.110. In addition, for the purpose of community custody requirements under this chapter, "offender" also means a misdemeanant or gross misdemeanant probationer ordered by a superior court to probation pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210 and supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.501 and 9.94A.5011. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.
  - (35) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention, electronic monitoring, or work crew has been ordered by the court or home detention has been ordered by the department as part of the parenting program or the graduated reentry program, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, electronic monitoring, and a combination of work crew, electronic monitoring, and home detention.
    - (36) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:
  - (a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of the following criminal street gang-related offenses:
- (i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in this section, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);
- 25 (ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by this section, excluding 26 Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);
- 27 (iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled 28 Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);
- 29 (iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act 30 (chapter 9.41 RCW);
  - (v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);
- 32 (vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);
- 33 (vii) Hate Crime (RCW 9A.36.080);

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- (viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));
- 36 (ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);
- 37 (x) Any felony conviction by a person 18 years of age or older 38 with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense 39 under RCW 9.94A.833;
- 40 (xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);

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        (xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);
        (xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);
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        (xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);
        (xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065);
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        (xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068);
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        (xvii)
                Taking a Motor Vehicle
                                            Without
                                                      Permission 1
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    9A.56.070);
        (xviii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2
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    9A.56.075);
        (xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);
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         (xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);
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        (xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);
        (xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120);
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        (xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
        (xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
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        (xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or
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        (xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090);
         (b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this
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    subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;
         (c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this
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    subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in
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    (a) of this subsection; and
        (d) Of the offenses that were committed in
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    subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were
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    committed by two or more persons.
        (37) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:
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        (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered
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    a most serious offense; and
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        (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this
    subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate
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    occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under
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    the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and
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    would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided
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    that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction
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    must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most
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    serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or
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        (b) (i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape
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    of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first
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    degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second
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degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the

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following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (37)(b)(i); and

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- (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b) (i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b) (i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b) (i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b) (i) of this subsection only when the offender was 16 years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b) (i) of this subsection only when the offender was 18 years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.
- (38) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim participant in the activity under his or her authority supervision; (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her authority; or (iv) a teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority providing home-based instruction and the victim was a student receiving home-based instruction while under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection: (A) "Homebased instruction" has the same meaning as defined in RCW

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- 1 28A.225.010; and (B) "teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person
- 2 in authority" does not include the parent or legal guardian of the
- 3 victim.

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- 4 (39) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 5 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.
- 6 (40) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.
- 7 (41) "Recidivist offense" means a felony offense where a prior 8 conviction of the same offense or other specified offense is an 9 element of the crime including, but not limited to:
- 10 (a) Assault in the fourth degree where domestic violence is 11 pleaded and proven, RCW 9A.36.041(3);
  - (b) Cyber harassment, RCW 9A.90.120(2)(b)(i);
- 13 (c) Harassment, RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b)(i);
  - (d) Indecent exposure, RCW 9A.88.010(2)(c);
  - (e) Stalking, RCW 9A.46.110(5)(b) (i) and (iii);
  - (f) Telephone harassment, RCW 9.61.230(2)(a); and
- 17 (g) Violation of a no-contact or protection order, RCW 7.105.450 18 or former RCW 26.50.110(5).
- 19 (42) "Repetitive domestic violence offense" means any:
- 20 (a)(i) Domestic violence assault that is not a felony offense 21 under RCW 9A.36.041;
- 22 (ii) Domestic violence violation of a no-contact order under 23 chapter 10.99 RCW that is not a felony offense;
- (iii) Domestic violence violation of a protection order under chapter 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW or former chapter 26.50 RCW, or violation of a domestic violence protection order under chapter 7.105 RCW, that is not a felony offense;
- 28 (iv) Domestic violence harassment offense under RCW 9A.46.020 29 that is not a felony offense; or
- 30 (v) Domestic violence stalking offense under RCW 9A.46.110 that 31 is not a felony offense; or
- 32 (b) Any federal, out-of-state, tribal court, military, county, or 33 municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state 34 would be classified as a repetitive domestic violence offense under 35 (a) of this subsection.
- 36 (43) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the 37 sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a 38 specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include 39 both public and private costs.

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- 1 (44) "Risk assessment" means the application of the risk 2 instrument recommended to the department by the Washington state 3 institute for public policy as having the highest degree of 4 predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.
  - (45) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- 6 (a) (i) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502)((, nonfelony));
- 8 <u>(ii) Nonfelony</u> actual physical control while under the influence 9 of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504)((, reckless));
  - (iii) Reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500) ((, or hit-and-run));
- (iv) Negligent driving 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 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any
- drug (RCW 46.61.5249);

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- (v) Reckless endangerment 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 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 9A.36.050); or
  - (vi) Hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or
- 22 (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction 23 for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified 24 as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 25 (46) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent 26 offense and means:
  - (a) (i) Murder in the first degree;
  - (ii) Homicide by abuse;
- 29 (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 30 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
  - (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 32 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
  - (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 34 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 35 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to 36 commit one of these felonies; or
- 37 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 38 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a 39 serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
  - (47) "Sex offense" means:

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- 1 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other 2 than RCW 9A.44.132;
  - (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

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- 4 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other 5 than RCW 9.68A.080;
- 6 (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such 8 crimes; or
- 9 (v) A felony violation of RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register 10 as a sex offender) if the person has been convicted of violating RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register as a sex offender) or 9A.44.130 prior to June 10, 2010, on at least one prior occasion;
- 13 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time 14 prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a 15 sex offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 16 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
  - (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 21 (48) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which 22 the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her 23 sexual gratification.
- 24 (49) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
  - (50) "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.
- 31 (51) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender 32 24 hours before the offense.
  - (52) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for 24 hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.
- 37 (53) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions 38 and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the 39 two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work 40 ethic camp program. The transition training shall include

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- instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.
  - (54) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.
- 6 (55) "Victim of domestic violence" means an intimate partner or household member who has been subjected to the infliction of physical 7 harm or sexual and psychological abuse by an intimate partner or 8 household member as part of a pattern of assaultive, coercive, and 9 controlling behaviors directed at achieving compliance from or 10 control over that intimate partner or household member. Domestic 11 violence includes, but is not limited to, the offenses listed in RCW 12 10.99.020 and 26.50.010 committed by an intimate partner or household 13 member against a victim who is an intimate partner or household 14 15 member.
  - (56) "Victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor" means a person who has been forced or coerced to perform a commercial sex act including, but not limited to, being a victim of offenses defined in RCW 9A.40.100, 9A.88.070, 9.68A.101, and the trafficking victims protection act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 7101 et seq.; or a person who was induced to perform a commercial sex act when they were less than 18 years of age including but not limited to the offenses defined in chapter 9.68A RCW.
  - (57) "Victim of sexual assault" means any person who is a victim of a sexual assault offense, nonconsensual sexual conduct, or nonconsensual sexual penetration and as a result suffers physical, emotional, financial, or psychological impacts. Sexual assault offenses include, but are not limited to, the offenses defined in chapter 9A.44 RCW.
    - (58) "Violent offense" means:

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- (a) Any of the following felonies:
- 32 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an 33 attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 34 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a 35 class A felony;
- 36 (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 37 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 38 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 39 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 40 (vii) Arson in the second degree;

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- 1 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 2 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 3 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 4 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 5 (xii) Drive-by shooting;

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- 6 (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving 7 of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 8 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 9 reckless manner; and
- 10 (xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving 11 of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of 12 intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by 13 the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
  - (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and
    - (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.
    - (59) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.
    - (60) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.
- 30 (61) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement 31 available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a 32 regular course of study at school.
- 33 **Sec. 2.** RCW 10.05.060 and 2009 c 135 s 1 are each amended to 34 read as follows:

If the report recommends treatment, the court shall examine the treatment plan. If it approves the plan and the petitioner agrees to comply with its terms and conditions and agrees to pay the cost thereof, if able to do so, or arrange for the treatment, an entry shall be made upon the person's court docket showing that the person

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has been accepted for deferred prosecution. A copy of the treatment plan shall be filed with the court. If the charge be one that an abstract of the docket showing the charge, the date of the violation for which the charge was made, and the date of petitioner's acceptance is required to be sent to the department of licensing, an abstract shall be sent, and the department of licensing shall make an entry of the charge and of the petitioner's acceptance for deferred prosecution on the department's driving record of the petitioner. The entry is not a conviction for purposes of Title 46 RCW. Upon receipt of the abstract of the docket, the department shall issue notice that 30 days after receipt, the petitioner <u>must apply for</u> a probationary license in accordance with RCW 46.20.355, and the petitioner's driver's license shall be on probationary status for five years from the date of the violation that gave rise to the charge. The department shall maintain the record for ((ten)) 10 years from date of entry of the order granting deferred prosecution.

Sec. 3. RCW 46.20.355 and 2020 c 330 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Upon receipt of an abstract indicating a deferred prosecution has been granted under RCW 10.05.060, or upon receipt of a notice of conviction of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, the department of licensing shall issue notice that 30 days after receipt, the person must apply for a probationary license, and order the person to surrender any nonprobationary Washington state driver's license that may be in his or her possession. The department shall revoke the license, permit, or privilege to drive of any person who fails to surrender it as required by this section for one year, unless the license has been previously surrendered to the department, a law enforcement officer, or a court, or the person has completed an affidavit of lost, stolen, destroyed, or previously surrendered license, such revocation to take effect ((thirty)) 30 days after notice is given of the requirement for license surrender.
- (2) The department shall place a person's driving privilege in probationary status as required by RCW 10.05.060 or 46.61.5055 for a period of five years from the date the probationary status is required to go into effect.
- (3) Following receipt of an abstract indicating a deferred prosecution has been granted under RCW 10.05.060, or upon reinstatement or reissuance of a driver's license suspended or

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- revoked as the result of a conviction of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, the department shall require the person to obtain a probationary license in order to operate a motor vehicle in the state of Washington, except as otherwise exempt under RCW 46.20.025. The department shall not issue the probationary license unless the person is otherwise qualified for licensing, and the person must renew the probationary license on the same cycle as the person's regular license would have been renewed until the expiration of the five-year probationary status period imposed under subsection (2) of this section.
  - (4) If a person is eligible for full credit under RCW 46.61.5055(9)(b)(ii) and, by the date specified in the notice issued under RCW 46.20.245, has completed the requirements under RCW 46.20.311 and paid the fee under subsection (5) of this section, the department shall issue a probationary license on the date specified in the notice with no further action required of the person.

- (5) For each original issue or renewal of a probationary license under this section, the department shall charge a fee of ((fifty dollars)) \$50 in addition to any other licensing fees required. Except for when renewing a probationary license, the department shall waive the requirement to obtain an additional probationary license and the ((fifty dollar)) \$50 fee if the person has a probationary license in his or her possession at the time a new probationary license is required.
- (6) A probationary license shall enable the department and law enforcement personnel to determine that the person is on probationary status. The fact that a person's driving privilege is in probationary status or that the person has been issued a probationary license shall not be a part of the person's record that is available to insurance companies.
- Sec. 4. RCW 46.20.385 and 2020 c 330 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) (a) Any person licensed under this chapter or who has a valid driver's license from another state, who is convicted of: (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or ordinance, or (ii) a violation of RCW 46.61.520(1)(a) or an equivalent local or out-of-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 charge that was

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originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), or (iv) RCW 46.61.522(1)(b) or an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or ordinance, or (v) RCW 46.61.522(1) (a) or (c) if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of 46.61.522(1)(b) committed while under the influence intoxicating liquor or any drug, or (vi) who has had or will have his or her license suspended, revoked, or denied under RCW 46.20.3101, or has had his or her license suspended, revoked, or denied under RCW 46.61.5055(11)(c)(i), or who is otherwise permitted under subsection (8) of this section, may submit to the department an application for an ignition interlock driver's license. The department, upon receipt of the prescribed fee and upon determining that the petitioner is eligible to receive the license, may issue 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.

- (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, unless otherwise permitted under RCW 46.20.720(6).
- (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.
- (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 interlock driver's license granted under this subsection no longer

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- has a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the director shall give written notice by first-class mail to the driver that the ignition interlock driver's license shall be canceled. If at any time before the cancellation goes into effect the driver submits evidence that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the cancellation shall be stayed. If the cancellation becomes effective, the driver may obtain, at no additional charge, a new ignition interlock driver's license upon submittal of evidence that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the driver.
  - (4) A person aggrieved by the decision of the department on the application for an ignition interlock driver's license may request a hearing as provided by rule of the department.

- (5) The director shall cancel an ignition interlock driver's license after receiving notice that the holder thereof has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of its restrictions, no longer meets the eligibility requirements, or has been convicted of or found to have committed a separate offense or any other act or omission that under this chapter would warrant suspension or revocation of a regular driver's license. The department must give notice of the cancellation 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 interlock device and shall pay an additional fee of twenty-one dollars per month. Payments shall be made directly to the ignition interlock company. The company shall remit the additional fee to the department, except that the company may retain ((twenty-five)) 25 cents per month of the additional fee to cover the expenses associated with administering the fee.
- (b) The department shall deposit the proceeds of the twenty-one dollar fee into the ignition interlock device revolving account. Expenditures from the account may be used only to administer and operate the ignition interlock device revolving account program. The

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department shall adopt rules to provide monetary assistance according to greatest need and when funds are available.

- (7) The department shall adopt rules to implement ignition interlock licensing. The department shall consult with the administrative office of the courts, the state patrol, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, ignition interlock companies, and any other organization or entity the department deems appropriate.
- (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.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.20.720 and 2020 c 330 s 10 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
  - (1) **Ignition interlock restriction.** The department shall require that a person may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device:
  - (a) **Pretrial release.** Upon receipt of notice from a court that an ignition interlock device restriction has been imposed under RCW 10.21.055;
- 29 (b) **Ignition interlock driver's license**. As required for issuance of an ignition interlock driver's license under RCW 46.20.385;
- 31 (c) **Deferred prosecution.** Upon receipt of notice from a court 32 that the person is participating in a deferred prosecution program 33 under RCW 10.05.020 for a violation of:
- 34 (i) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance;
  35 or
- (ii) RCW 46.61.5249 or 46.61.500 or an equivalent local ordinance if the person would be required under RCW 46.61.5249(4) or 46.61.500(3) (a) or (b) to install an ignition interlock device on all vehicles operated by the person in the event of a conviction;

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(d) **Post conviction**. After any applicable period of mandatory suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges, or upon fulfillment of day-for-day credit under RCW 46.61.5055(9)(b)(ii) for a suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges:

- (i) Due to a conviction of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or ordinance; or
- (ii) Due to a conviction of a violation of RCW 46.61.5249 or 46.61.500 or an equivalent local ordinance if the person is required under RCW 46.61.5249(4) or 46.61.500(3) (a) or (b) to install an ignition interlock device on all vehicles operated by the person; or
- (e) **Court order.** Upon receipt of an order by a court having jurisdiction that a person charged or convicted of any offense involving the use, consumption, or possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock. The court shall establish a specific alcohol set point at which the ignition interlock will prevent the vehicle from being started. The court shall also establish the period of time for which ignition interlock use will be required.
- (2) **Alcohol set point.** Unless otherwise specified by the court for a restriction imposed under subsection (1)(e) of this section, the ignition interlock device shall have an alcohol set point that prevents the motor vehicle from being started when the breath sample provided has an alcohol concentration of 0.020 or more.
  - (3) **Duration of restriction**. A restriction imposed under:
- 27 (a) Subsection (1)(a) of this section shall remain in effect 28 until:
- 29 (i) The court has authorized the removal of the device under RCW 30 10.21.055; or
- 31 (ii) The department has imposed a restriction under subsection 32 (1)(b), (c), or (d) of this section arising out of the same incident.
  - (b) Subsection (1)(b) of this section remains in effect during the validity of any ignition interlock driver's license that has been issued to the person.
- 36 (c) Subsection (1)(c)(i) or (d)(i) of this section shall be for 37 no less than:
- 38 (i) For a person who has not previously been restricted under 39 this subsection, a period of one year;

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1 (ii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (c)(i) 2 of this subsection, a period of five years;

(iii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (c) (ii) of this subsection, a period of ((ten)) 10 years.

The restriction of a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance and who committed the offense while one or more passengers under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 were in the vehicle shall be extended for an additional period as required by RCW 46.61.5055(6) (a).

For purposes of determining a period of restriction for a person restricted pursuant to a conviction under (d) of this subsection, a restriction based on a deferred prosecution under subsection (1)(c) of this section arising out of the same incident is not considered a prior restriction for purposes of this subsection.

- (d) Subsection (1)(c)(ii) or (d)(ii) of this section shall be for a period of no less than six months.
- (e) The period of restriction under (c) or (d) of this subsection shall be extended by ((one hundred eighty)) 180 days whenever the department receives notice that the restricted person has been convicted under RCW 46.20.740 or 46.20.750. If the period of restriction under (c) or (d) of this subsection has been fulfilled and cannot be extended, the department must add a new ((one hundred eighty-day)) 180-day restriction that is imposed from the date of conviction and is subject to the requirements for removal under subsection (4) of this section.
- (f) Subsection (1)(e) of this section shall remain in effect for the period of time specified by the court.
- (g) The period of restriction under (c) and (d) of this subsection based on incidents occurring on or after June 9, 2016, must be tolled for any period in which the person does not have an ignition interlock device installed on a vehicle owned or operated by the person unless the person receives a determination from the department that the person is unable to operate an ignition interlock device due to a physical disability. For all drivers restricted under this section with incidents and restriction start dates prior to June 9, 2016, a driver may apply to waive the restriction by applying for a determination from the department that the person is unable to operate an ignition interlock device due to a physical disability. The department's determination that a person is unable to operate an ignition interlock device must be reasonable and be based upon good

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and substantial evidence. This determination is subject to review by a court of competent jurisdiction. The department may charge a person seeking a medical exemption under this subsection a reasonable fee for the assessment.

- (4) Requirements for removal. A restriction imposed under subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section shall remain in effect until the department receives a declaration from the person's ignition interlock device vendor, in a form provided or approved by the department, certifying the following:
- (a) That there have been none of the following incidents in the ((one hundred eighty)) 180 consecutive days prior to the date of release:
  - (i) Any attempt to start the vehicle with a breath alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more unless a subsequent test performed within ((ten))  $\underline{10}$  minutes registers a breath alcohol concentration lower than 0.04 and the digital image confirms the same person provided both samples;
  - (ii) Failure to take any random test unless a review of the digital image confirms that the vehicle was not occupied by the driver at the time of the missed test;
  - (iii) Failure to pass any random retest with a breath alcohol concentration of lower than 0.020 unless a subsequent test performed within ((ten))  $\underline{10}$  minutes registers a breath alcohol concentration lower than 0.020, and the digital image confirms the same person provided both samples;
  - (iv) Failure of the person to appear at the ignition interlock device vendor when required for maintenance, repair, calibration, monitoring, inspection, or replacement of the device; or
  - (v) Removal of the ignition interlock device by a person other than an ignition interlock technician certified by the Washington state patrol; and
  - (b) That the ignition interlock device was inspected at the conclusion of the ((one hundred eighty-day)) 180-day period by an ignition interlock technician certified by the Washington state patrol and no evidence was found that the device was tampered with in the manner described in RCW 46.20.750.
- (5) **Day-for-day credit.** (a) The time period during which a person has an ignition interlock device installed in order to meet the requirements of subsection (1)(b) of this section shall apply on a day-for-day basis toward satisfying the period of time the ignition

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interlock device restriction is imposed under subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section arising out of the same incident.

- (b) The department must also give the person a day-for-day credit for any time period, beginning from the date of the incident, during which the person kept an ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles the person operates, other than those subject to the employer exemption under subsection (6) of this section.
- (c) If the day-for-day credit granted under this subsection equals or exceeds the period of time the ignition interlock device restriction is imposed under subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section arising out of the same incident, and the person has already met the requirements for removal of the device under subsection (4) of this section, the department may waive the requirement that a device be installed or that the person again meet the requirements for removal.
- (6) Employer exemption. (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, 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 chapter 5.50 RCW 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. When the department receives a declaration under this subsection, it shall attach or imprint a notation on the person's driving record stating that the employer exemption applies.
- (b) The employer exemption does not apply when the employer's vehicle is assigned exclusively to the restricted driver and used solely for commuting to and from employment.
- (c) The employer exemption does not apply to a person who is self-employed unless the person's vehicle is used exclusively for the person's employment.
- (7) Ignition interlock device revolving account. In addition to any other costs associated with the use of an ignition interlock device imposed on the person restricted under this section, the person shall pay an additional fee of ((twenty-one dollars)) \$21 per month. Payments must be made directly to the ignition interlock company. The company shall remit the additional fee to the department to be deposited into the ignition interlock device revolving account,

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except that the company may retain ((twenty-five)) 25 cents per month of the additional fee to cover the expenses associated with administering the fee. The department may waive the monthly fee if the person is indigent under RCW 10.101.010.

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(8) Foreign jurisdiction. For a person restricted under this section who is residing outside of the state of Washington, the department may accept verification of installation of an ignition interlock device by an ignition interlock company authorized to do business in the jurisdiction in which the person resides, provided the device meets any applicable requirements of that jurisdiction. The department may waive one or more requirements for removal under subsection (4) of this section if compliance with the requirement or requirements would be impractical in the case of a person residing in another jurisdiction, provided the person is in compliance with any equivalent requirement of that jurisdiction. The department may waive the monthly fee required by subsection (7) of this section if collection of the fee would be impractical in the case of a person residing in another jurisdiction.

## 19 **Sec. 6.** RCW 46.20.740 and 2020 c 330 s 11 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

(1) The department shall attach or imprint a notation on the driving record of any person restricted under RCW 46.20.720, 46.61.5055, or 10.05.140 stating that the person may operate only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device. The department shall determine the person's eligibility for licensing based upon written verification by a company doing business in the state that it has installed the required device on a vehicle owned or operated by the person seeking reinstatement. If, based upon notification from the interlock provider or otherwise, the department determines that an ignition interlock required under this section is no longer installed or functioning as required, the department shall suspend the person's license or privilege to drive. Whenever the license or driving privilege of any person is suspended or revoked as a result of noncompliance with an ignition interlock requirement, the suspension shall remain in effect until the person provides notice issued by a company doing business in the state that a vehicle owned or operated by the person is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device.

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- 1 (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 2 so equipped, unless the notation resulted from a restriction imposed 3 as a condition of release and the restriction has been released by 4 the court prior to driving. Any time a person is convicted under this 5 6 section, the court shall immediately notify the department for 7 purposes of RCW 46.20.720(3)(e). It is an affirmative defense, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the 8 employer exemption in RCW 46.20.720(6) applies. The court shall not 9 admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the 10 prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of 11 12 the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.
- 13 (3) Any sentence imposed for a violation of subsection (2) of 14 this section shall be served consecutively with any sentence imposed 15 under RCW 46.20.750, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or 46.61.5055.
- 16 **Sec. 7.** RCW 46.52.130 and 2022 c 182 s 206 are each amended to read as follows:
- Upon a proper request, the department may only furnish information contained in an abstract of a person's driving record as permitted under this section.
- 21 (1) Contents of abstract of driving record. An abstract of a person's driving record, whenever possible, must include:
- 23 (a) An enumeration of motor vehicle accidents in which the person 24 was driving, including:
  - (i) The total number of vehicles involved;

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- (ii) Whether the vehicles were legally parked or moving;
- 27 (iii) Whether the vehicles were occupied at the time of the 28 accident; and
  - (iv) Whether the accident resulted in a fatality;
- 30 (b) Any reported convictions, forfeitures of bail, or findings 31 that an infraction was committed based upon a violation of any motor 32 vehicle law;
- 33 (c) The status of the person's driving privilege in this state; 34 and
- 35 (d) Any reports of failure to appear in response to a traffic 36 citation or failure to respond to a notice of infraction served upon 37 the named individual by an arresting officer.
- 38 (2) Release of abstract of driving record. Unless otherwise 39 required in this section, the release of an abstract does not require

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a signed statement by the subject of the abstract. 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. A probation clerk or probation officer employed by the court may also provide a copy of the driver's abstract to a treatment agency in accordance with (f) of this subsection. Courts may charge a reasonable fee for the production and copying of the abstract for the individual, unless the person is indigent as defined in RCW 10.101.010.
- (b) Employers or prospective employers. (i) An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to an employer or prospective employer or agents 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.
- (ii) The department may provide employers or their agents a three-year insurance carrier driving record of existing employees only for the purposes of sharing the driving record with its insurance carrier for underwriting. Employers may not provide the employees' full driving records to its insurance carrier.
- (iii) An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to an employer or prospective employer or the agent(s) acting on behalf of an employer or prospective employer of the named individual for purposes unrelated to driving by the individual when a driving record is required by federal or state law, or the employee or prospective employee will be handling heavy equipment or machinery.
- (iv) Release of an abstract of the driving record of an employee or prospective employee requires a statement signed by: (A) The employee or prospective employee that authorizes the release of the

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- record; and (B) the employer attesting that the information 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 agents to obtain this information on their behalf, this must be noted in the statement. The statement must also note that any information contained in the abstract related to an adjudication that is subject to a court order sealing the juvenile record of an employee or prospective employee may not be used by the employer or prospective employer, or an agent authorized to obtain this information on their behalf, unless required by federal regulation or law. The employer or prospective employer must afford the employee or prospective employee an opportunity to demonstrate that an adjudication contained in the abstract is subject to a court order sealing the juvenile record.
  - (v) 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 provided under this subsection that the person was not at fault in the motor vehicle accident.

- (vi) No employer or prospective employer, nor any agents of an employer or prospective employer, may use information contained in the abstract related to an adjudication that is subject to a court order sealing the juvenile record of an employee or prospective employee for any purpose unless required by federal regulation or law. The employee or prospective employee must furnish a copy of the court order sealing the juvenile record to the employer or prospective employer, or the agents of the employer or prospective employer, as may be required to ensure the application of this subsection.
- (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

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- 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 agents of a transit authority checking prospective or existing volunteer vanpool drivers for insurance and risk management needs.
  - (e) Insurance carriers. (i) An abstract of the driving record maintained by the department covering the period of not more than the last three years may be furnished to an insurance company or its agents:
- 13 (A) That has motor vehicle or life insurance in effect covering 14 the named individual;
  - (B) To which the named individual has applied; or

- 16 (C) That has insurance in effect covering the employer or a 17 prospective employer of the named individual.
  - (ii) The abstract provided to the insurance company must:
  - (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, or by registered tow truck operators as defined in RCW 46.55.010 in the performance of their occupational duties while at the scene of a roadside impound or recovery so long as they are not issued a citation. 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.

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(iv) Any insurance company or its agents, 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 agents, 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. For the purposes of this subsection, "commercial motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in RCW 46.25.010(6).

- (f) Alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agencies. An abstract of the <u>full</u> driving record maintained by the department ((<del>covering the period of not more than the last five years</del>)) may be furnished to an alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agency approved by the department of health 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, ((<del>except that</del>)) <u>and</u> 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.
- 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, county prosecuting attorneys, or the named individual's attorney of record. City attorneys, county prosecuting attorneys attorneys, or the named individual's attorney of record may provide the driving 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, or

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their agents, for employment and risk management purposes. "Unit of local government" includes an insurance pool established under RCW 48.62.031.

- (i) Superintendent of public instruction. (i) 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.
- (ii) The superintendent of public instruction is exempt from paying the fees related to the reviewing of records and the fee required in subsection (5) of this section.
- (j) State and federal agencies. An abstract of the driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to state and federal agencies, or their agents, in carrying out its functions.
- (k) Transportation network companies. An abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department may be furnished to a transportation network company or its agents acting on its behalf of the named individual for purposes related to driving by the individual as a condition of being a contracted driver.
- (1) Research. (i) The department may furnish driving record data to state agencies and bona fide scientific research organizations. The department may require review and approval by an institutional review board. For the purposes of this subsection, "research" means a planned and systematic sociological, psychological, epidemiological, biomedical, or other scientific investigation carried out by a state agency, or by a scientific research professional associated with a bona fide scientific research organization with an objective to contribute to scientific knowledge, the solution of social and health problems, or the evaluation of public benefit and service programs. This definition excludes methods of record analysis and data collection that are subjective, do not permit replication, and are not designed to yield reliable and valid results.
- (ii) The state agency, or a scientific research professional associated with a bona fide scientific research organization, are exempt from paying the fees related to the reviewing of records and the fee required in subsection (5) of this section. However, the department may charge a cost-recovery fee for the actual cost of providing the data.

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- 1 (3) Reviewing of driving records. (a) In addition to the methods described herein, the director may enter into a contractual agreement 2 for the purpose of reviewing the driving records of existing 3 employees for changes to the record during specified periods of time. 4 The department shall establish a fee for this service, which must be 5 6 deposited in the highway safety fund. The fee for this service must be set at a level that does not result in a net revenue loss to the 7 state. Any information provided under this subsection must be treated 8 in the same manner and is subject to the same restrictions as driving 9 record abstracts. 10
  - (b) The department may provide reviewing services to the following entities:
    - (i) Employers for existing employees, or their agents;

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- 14 (ii) Transit authorities for current vanpool drivers, or their 15 agents;
- 16 (iii) Insurance carriers for current policyholders, or their 17 agents;
- 18 (iv) State colleges, universities, or agencies, or units of local 19 government, or their agents;
- 20 (v) The office of the superintendent of public instruction for school bus drivers statewide; and
  - (vi) Transportation network companies, or their agents.
  - (4) Release to third parties prohibited. (a) Any person or entity receiving an abstract of a person's driving record under subsection (2)(b) through (1) of this section shall use the abstract exclusively for his, her, or its own purposes or as otherwise expressly permitted under this section, and shall not divulge any information contained in the abstract to a third party.
- 29 (b) The following release of records to third parties are hereby 30 authorized:
  - (i) Employers may divulge driving records to regulatory bodies, as defined by the department by rule, such as the United States department of transportation and the federal motor carrier safety administration.
- 35 (ii) Employers may divulge a three-year driving record to their 36 insurance carrier for underwriting purposes.
- (iii) Employers may divulge driving records to contracted motor as carrier consultants for the purposes of ensuring driver compliance and risk management.

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- 1 (5) **Fees.** (a) The director shall collect a \$15 fee for each abstract of a person's driving record furnished by the department.

  3 After depositing \$2 of the driver's abstract fee in the move ahead WA flexible account created in RCW 46.68.520, the remainder shall be distributed as follows:
- 6 (i) Fifty percent must be deposited in the highway safety fund; 7 and
- 8 (ii) Fifty percent must be deposited according to RCW 46.68.038.
- 9 (b) Beginning July 1, 2029, the director shall collect an additional \$2 fee for each abstract of a person's driving record furnished by the department. The \$2 additional driver's abstract fee must be deposited in the move ahead WA flexible account created in RCW 46.68.520.

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- (c) City attorneys and county prosecuting attorneys are exempt from paying the fees specified in (a) and (b) of this subsection for an abstract of a person's driving record furnished by the department for use in criminal proceedings.
- (6) **Violation**. (a) Any negligent violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- 20 (b) Any intentional violation of this section is a class C 21 felony.
- (7) Effective July 1, 2019, the contents of a driving abstract pursuant to this section shall not include any information related to sealed juvenile records unless that information is required by federal law or regulation.
- 26 **Sec. 8.** RCW 46.61.5055 and 2020 c 330 s 15 are each amended to 27 read as follows:
  - (1) **No prior offenses in seven years.** Except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has no prior offense within seven years shall be punished as follows:
  - (a) 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:
- 37 (i) By imprisonment for not less than ((twenty-four)) 24 38 consecutive hours nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 39 days. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required

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under this subsection (1)(a)(i), the court, in its discretion, may 1 order not less than ((fifteen)) 15 days of electronic home monitoring 2 or a ((ninety-day)) 90-day period of 24/7 sobriety program 3 monitoring. The court may consider the offender's pretrial 24/7 4 sobriety program monitoring as fulfilling a portion of posttrial 5 6 sentencing. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being 7 imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the 8 offender's electronic home monitoring device or other separate 9 10 alcohol monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the 11 12 offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and 13

(ii) By a fine of not less than ((three hundred fifty dollars)) \$350 nor more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000. ((Three hundred fifty dollars)) \$350 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:
- By imprisonment for not less than ((forty-eight)) consecutive hours nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four days)) 364. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(b)(i), the court, in its discretion, may order not less than ((thirty)) 30 days of electronic home monitoring or a ((<del>one hundred twenty day</del>)) <u>120-day</u> period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring. The court may consider the offender's pretrial 24/7 sobriety program testing as fulfilling a portion of posttrial sentencing. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and
- (ii) By a fine of not less than ((five hundred dollars)) \$500 nor more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000. ((Five hundred dollars))

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\$500 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)) 30 days nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 days and ((sixty)) 60 days of electronic home monitoring. Thirty days of imprisonment and ((sixty)) 60 days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or converted 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. If the offender shows that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being, in lieu of the mandatory term of imprisonment and electronic home monitoring under this subsection (2)(a)(i), the court may order a minimum of either ((one hundred eighty)) 180 days of electronic home monitoring or a ((one hundred twenty-day)) 120-day period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or converted, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or conversion and the facts upon which the suspension or conversion is based. The court may consider the offender's pretrial 24/7 sobriety program monitoring as fulfilling a portion of posttrial sentencing. The court shall order an expanded substance use disorder 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; and

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(ii) By a fine of not less than ((five hundred dollars)) \$500 nor more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000. ((Five hundred dollars)) \$500 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)) 45 days nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 days and ((ninety)) 90 days of electronic home monitoring. Forty-five days of imprisonment and ((ninety)) 90 days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or converted 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. If the offender shows that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being, in lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and electronic home monitoring under this subsection (2)(b)(i), the court may order a minimum of either six months of electronic home monitoring or a ((one hundred twenty-day)) 120-day period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or converted, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or conversion and the facts upon which the suspension or conversion is based. The court may consider the offender's pretrial 24/7 sobriety program monitoring as fulfilling a portion of posttrial sentencing. The court shall order an expanded substance use disorder 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; and
- 38 (ii) By a fine of not less than ((seven hundred fifty dollars)) 39  $\frac{$750}{}$  nor more than ((five thousand dollars))  $\frac{$5,000}{}$ . ((Seven hundred)

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fifty dollars)) \$750 of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.

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- (3) **Two 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 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)) 90 days nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 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)) 120 days of electronic home monitoring. Ninety days of imprisonment and ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or converted 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. If the offender shows that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being, in lieu of the mandatory minimum term of ((ninety)) 90 days of imprisonment and ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days of electronic home monitoring, the court may order ((three hundred sixty)) 360 days of electronic home monitoring or a ((three hundred sixty-day)) 360-day period of 24/7 sobriety monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or converted, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or conversion and the facts upon which the suspension or conversion is based. The court shall order an expanded substance use disorder 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; and

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(ii) By a fine of not less than ((one thousand dollars)) \$1,000 nor more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000. ((One thousand dollars)) \$1,000 of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or

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- (b) Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15. In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 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 ((<del>one hundred fifty</del>)) <u>150</u> days of electronic home monitoring. One hundred twenty days of imprisonment and ((one hundred fifty)) 150 days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or converted 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. If the offender shows that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being, in lieu of the mandatory minimum term of ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days of imprisonment and ((one hundred fifty)) 150 days of electronic home monitoring, the court may order ((three hundred sixty)) 360 days of electronic home monitoring or a ((three hundred sixty-day)) 360-day period of 24/7 sobriety monitoring pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or converted, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or conversion and the facts upon which the suspension or conversion is based. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The court shall order an expanded substance use disorder 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; and
- (ii) By a fine of not less than (( $\frac{1}{1}$ ) so  $\frac{1}{1}$ ,  $\frac{500}{1}$  nor more than (( $\frac{1}{1}$ ) than ( $\frac{1}{1}$ ) so  $\frac{5}{1}$ ,  $\frac{500}{1}$ ).

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- ((One thousand five hundred)) \$1,500 dollars of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (4) Three or more prior offenses in ((ten)) 10 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:
- 6 (a) The person has three or more prior offenses within ((ten)) 10 years; or
  - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:

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- 9 (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the 10 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- 11 (ii) A violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the 12 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- 13 (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified 14 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) **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;
- 38 (ii) Order the person to a period of 24/7 sobriety program 39 monitoring pursuant to subsections (1) through (3) of this section; 40 or

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(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.

- (6) **Penalty for having a minor passenger in vehicle.** If a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 committed the offense while one or more passengers under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 were in the vehicle, the court shall:
- (a) Order the use of an ignition interlock or other device for an additional ((twelve)) 12 months for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 when the person is subject to the penalties under subsection (1)(a), (2)(a), or (3)(a) of this section; and order the use of an ignition interlock device for an additional ((eighteen)) 18 months for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 when the person is subject to the penalties under subsection (1)(b), (2)(b), (3)(b), or (4) of this section;
- (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)) 24 hours of imprisonment to be served consecutively for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16, and a fine of not less than ((one thousand dollars)) \$1,000 and not more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000 for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16. ((One thousand dollars)) \$1,000 of the fine for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 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 to be served consecutively for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16, and a fine of not less than ((two thousand dollars)) \$2,000 and not more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000 for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16. One thousand dollars of the fine for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent;
- (d) In any case in which the person has two 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 to be served consecutively for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16, and a fine of not less than ((three thousand dollars)) \$3,000 and

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not more than ((ten thousand dollars)) \$10,000 for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16. ((One thousand dollars)) \$1,000 of the fine for each passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.

- (7) Other items courts must consider while setting penalties. In exercising its discretion in setting penalties within the limits allowed by this section, the court shall particularly consider the following:
- (a) Whether the person's driving at the time of the offense was responsible for injury or damage to another or another's property;
- (b) Whether at the time of the offense the person was driving or in physical control of a vehicle with one or more passengers;
- (c) Whether the driver was driving in the opposite direction of the normal flow of traffic on a multiple lane highway, as defined by RCW 46.04.350, with a posted speed limit of ((forty-five)) 45 miles per hour or greater; and
- 17 (d) Whether a child passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 18 an occupant in the driver's vehicle.
  - (8) **Treatment and information school.** An offender punishable under this section is subject to the substance use disorder assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.
  - (9) Driver's license privileges of the defendant. (a) 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:
  - (i) 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:
  - (A) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be suspended or denied by the department for ((ninety)) 90 days or until the person is evaluated by a substance use disorder agency or probation department pursuant to RCW 46.20.311 and the person completes or is enrolled in a ((ninety-day)) 90-day period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring. In no circumstances shall the license suspension be for fewer than two days;
  - (B) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for two years or until the person is evaluated by a substance use disorder agency or probation

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- department pursuant to RCW 46.20.311 and the person completes or is enrolled in a six-month period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring. In no circumstances shall the license suspension be for less than one year; or
  - (C) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years;

- (ii) Penalty for alcohol concentration at least 0.15. If the person's alcohol concentration was at least 0.15:
- (A) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for one year or until the person is evaluated by a substance use disorder agency or probation department pursuant to RCW 46.20.311 and the person completes or is enrolled in a one hundred twenty day period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring. In no circumstances shall the license revocation be for fewer than four days;
- (B) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for ((nine hundred)) 900 days; or
- (C) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for four years; or
- (iii) **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:
- (A) Where there have been no prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for two years;
- (B) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years; or
- (C) Where there have been two or more previous offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for four years.
- (b)(i) The department shall grant credit on a day-for-day basis for a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this subsection (9) for any portion of a suspension, revocation, or denial already served under RCW 46.20.3101 arising out of the same incident.
- (ii) If a person has already served a suspension, revocation, or denial under RCW 46.20.3101 for a period equal to or greater than the period imposed under this subsection (9), the department shall provide notice of full credit, shall provide for no further suspension or revocation under this subsection provided the person has completed the requirements under RCW 46.20.311 and paid the probationary license fee under RCW 46.20.355 by the date specified in

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the notice under RCW 46.20.245, and shall impose no additional reissue fees for this credit.

- (c) Upon receipt of a notice from the court under RCW 36.28A.390 that a participant has been removed from a 24/7 sobriety program, the department must resume any suspension, revocation, or denial that had been terminated early under this subsection due to participation in the program, granting credit on a day-for-day basis for any portion of a suspension, revocation, or denial already served under RCW 46.20.3101 or this section arising out of the same incident.
- (d) Upon its own motion or upon motion by a person, a court may find, on the record, that notice to the department under RCW 46.20.270 has been delayed for three years or more as a result of a clerical or court error. If so, the court may order that the person's license, permit, or nonresident privilege shall not be revoked, suspended, or denied for that offense. The court shall send notice of the finding and order to the department and to the person. Upon receipt of the notice from the court, the department shall not revoke, suspend, or deny the license, permit, or nonresident privilege of the person for that offense.
- (e) For purposes of this subsection (9), the department shall refer to the driver's record maintained under RCW 46.52.120 when determining the existence of prior offenses.
- (10) **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.
- nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes up to ((three hundred sixtyfour)) 364 days in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a period of confinement for a period not exceeding five years. The court shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not driving a motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive; (ii) not driving a motor vehicle within this state without proof of liability insurance or other financial responsibility for the future pursuant to RCW 46.30.020; (iii) not driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or a THC concentration of 5.00 nanograms per milliliter of whole blood or higher, within two hours

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after driving; (iv) not refusing to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to determine alcohol or drug concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug; and (v) not driving a motor vehicle in this state without a functioning ignition interlock device required by the department under RCW 46.20.720. The court may impose conditions of probation that include nonrepetition, installation of an ignition interlock device on the probationer's motor vehicle, substance use disorder 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), (iii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of this subsection, the court shall order the convicted person to be confined for ((thirty)) 30 days, which shall not be suspended or deferred.

- (c) ((For)) (i) Except as provided in (c)(ii) of this subsection, 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)) 30 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)) 30 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. The person may apply for an ignition interlock driver's license under RCW 46.20.385 during the suspension period.
- (ii) For each incident involving a violation of RCW 46.20.342(1)(c), the court has discretion not to impose a suspension when the person provides the court with proof that the violation has been cured within 30 days. The court is not required to notify the department of the violation unless it is not cured within 30 days.
- (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

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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)) 364 days, the offender shall serve the jail portion of the sentence first, and the electronic home monitoring or alternative portion of the sentence shall be reduced so that the combination does not exceed ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 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(1)(c).
- 26 (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:
- 29 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an 30 equivalent local ordinance;
- 31 (ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.504 or an 32 equivalent local ordinance;
- 33 (iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.25.110 or an 34 equivalent local ordinance;
- 35 (iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 79A.60.040(2) or an 36 equivalent local ordinance;
  - (v) A conviction for a violation of RCW 79A.60.040(1) or an equivalent local ordinance committed in a reckless manner if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 79A.60.040(2) or an equivalent local ordinance;

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(vi) A conviction for a violation of RCW 47.68.220 or an equivalent local ordinance committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;

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- (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;
- 9 (viii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.09.470(2) or an 10 equivalent local ordinance;
  - (ix) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.10.490(2) or an equivalent local ordinance;
  - (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 violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
  - (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;
  - (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;
- 32 (xiii) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have 33 been a violation of (a)(i), (ii), (x), (xi), or (xii) of this 34 subsection if committed in this state;
- 35 (xiv) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a 36 prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or an 37 equivalent local ordinance;
- 38 (xv) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a 39 prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, or an equivalent local 40 ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred prosecution was

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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;

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- (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
- 10 (xvii) A deferred sentence imposed in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, 46.61.500, or 9A.36.050, or an equivalent local ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred sentence was imposed was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or a violation of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;
- If a deferred prosecution is revoked based on a subsequent conviction for an offense listed in this subsection (14)(a), the subsequent conviction shall not be treated as a prior offense of the revoked deferred prosecution for the purposes of sentencing;
- 20 (b) "Treatment" means substance use disorder treatment licensed 21 or certified by the department of health;
- (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
- 25 (d) "Within ((ten)) 10 years" means that the arrest for a prior 26 offense occurred within ((ten)) 10 years before or after the arrest 27 for the current offense.
- 28 (15) All fines imposed by this section apply to adult offenders only.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

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