## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

#### SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2532

Chapter 187, Laws of 2004

58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

#### COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSES

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/10/04 - Except sections 1, 5, 7, 8 and 10, which become effective 7/1/05

Passed by the House February 16, 2004 Yeas 61 Nays 37

#### FRANK CHOPP

### Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate March 5, 2004 Yeas 48 Nays 0

#### CERTIFICATE

I, Richard Nafziger, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2532** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

## RICHARD NAFZIGER

BRAD OWEN Chief Clerk

#### President of the Senate

Approved March 26, 2004.

FILED

March 26, 2004 - 4:46 p.m.

GARY F. LOCKE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

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#### SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2532

Passed Legislature - 2004 Regular Session

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

By House Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Representative Simpson, G.; by request of Department of Licensing)

READ FIRST TIME 02/06/04.

- AN ACT Relating to commercial driver's licenses; amending RCW 46.25.010, 46.25.060, 46.25.070, 46.25.080, 46.25.130, 46.25.160, and 46.63.070; reenacting and amending RCW 46.20.308 and 46.25.090; adding
- 4 a new section to chapter 46.25 RCW; and providing an effective date.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 46.20.308 and 1999 c 331 s 2 and 1999 c 274 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or presence of any drug in his or her breath or blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or was in violation of RCW 46.61.503.
- 17 (2) The test or tests of breath shall be administered at the 18 direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to 19 believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control

of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of 1 2 intoxicating liquor or any drug or the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having alcohol in 3 a concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503 in his or her system and 4 5 being under the age of twenty-one. However, in those instances where the person is incapable due to physical injury, physical incapacity, or 6 7 other physical limitation, of providing a breath sample or where the person is being treated in a hospital, clinic, doctor's office, 8 emergency medical vehicle, ambulance, or other similar facility in 9 which a breath testing instrument is not present or where the officer 10 11 has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug, a blood test shall be administered by a qualified 12 person as provided in RCW 46.61.506(4). The officer shall inform the 13 person of his or her right to refuse the breath or blood test, and of 14 his or her right to have additional tests administered by any qualified 15 16 person of his or her choosing as provided in RCW 46.61.506. The 17 officer shall warn the driver that:

- (a) His or her license, permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied if he or she refuses to submit to the test;
- (b) His or her license, permit, or privilege to drive will be suspended, revoked, or denied if the test is administered and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.08 or more, in the case of a person age twenty-one or over, or in violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504 in the case of a person under age twenty-one; and
- (c) His or her refusal to take the test may be used in a criminal trial.
  - (3) Except as provided in this section, the test administered shall be of the breath only. If an individual is unconscious or is under arrest for the crime of vehicular homicide as provided in RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault as provided in RCW 46.61.522, or if an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in RCW 46.61.502, which arrest results from an accident in which there has been serious bodily injury to another person, a breath or blood test may be administered without the consent of the individual so arrested.
- (4) Any person who is dead, unconscious, or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him or her incapable of refusal, shall be deemed

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not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (1) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, and the person shall be deemed to have received the warnings required under subsection (2) of this section.

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- (5) If, following his or her arrest and receipt of warnings under subsection (2) of this section, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood, no test shall be given except as authorized under subsection (3) or (4) of this section.
- (6) If, after arrest and after the other applicable conditions and requirements of this section have been satisfied, a test or tests of the person's blood or breath is administered and the test results indicate that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.08 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or is in violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504 if the person is under the age of twenty-one, or the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer or other law enforcement officer at whose direction any test has been given, or the department, where applicable, if the arrest results in a test of the person's blood, shall:
- (a) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of its intention to suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive as required by subsection (7) of this section;
- (b) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of his or her right to a hearing, specifying the steps he or she must take to obtain a hearing as provided by subsection (8) of this section;
- (c) Mark the person's Washington state driver's license or permit to drive, if any, in a manner authorized by the department;
- (d) Serve notice in writing that the marked license or permit, if any, is a temporary license that is valid for sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or until the suspension, revocation, or denial of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive is sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, whichever occurs first. No temporary license is valid to any greater degree than the license or permit that it replaces; and

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- (e) Immediately notify the department of the arrest and transmit to the department within seventy-two hours, except as delayed as the result of a blood test, a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 that states:
- (i) That the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or was under the age of twenty-one years and had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503;
- (ii) That after receipt of the warnings required by subsection (2) of this section the person refused to submit to a test of his or her blood or breath, or a test was administered and the results indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or was in violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504 if the person is under the age of twenty-one; and
  - (iii) Any other information that the director may require by rule.
- (7) The department of licensing, upon the receipt of a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 under subsection (6)(e) of this section, shall suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive or any nonresident operating privilege, as provided in RCW 46.20.3101, such suspension, revocation, or denial to be effective beginning sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or when sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, whichever occurs first.
- (8) A person receiving notification under subsection (6)(b) of this section may, within thirty days after the notice has been given, request in writing a formal hearing before the department. The person shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars as part of the request. If the request is mailed, it must be postmarked within thirty days after receipt of the notification. Upon timely receipt of such a request for a formal hearing, including receipt of the required one hundred dollar fee, the department shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing. The department may waive the required one hundred dollar fee if the person is an indigent as defined in RCW 10.101.010. Except as

otherwise provided in this section, the hearing is subject to and shall be scheduled and conducted in accordance with RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The hearing shall be conducted in the county of the arrest, except that all or part of the hearing may, at the discretion of the department, be conducted by telephone or other electronic means. hearing shall be held within sixty days following the arrest or following the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, unless otherwise agreed to by the department and the person, in which case the action by the department shall be stayed, and any valid temporary license marked under subsection (6)(c) of this section extended, if the person is otherwise eligible for licensing. For the purposes of this section, the scope of the hearing shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503 and was under the age of twenty-one, whether the person was placed under arrest, and (a) whether the person refused to submit to the test or tests upon request of the officer after having been informed that such refusal would result in the revocation of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive, or (b) if a test or tests were administered, whether the applicable requirements of this section were satisfied before the administration of the test or tests, whether the person submitted to the test or tests, or whether a test was administered without express consent as permitted under this section, and whether the test or tests indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more if the person was age twentyone or over at the time of the arrest, or was in violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504 if the person was under the age of twenty-one at the time of the arrest. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 submitted by a enforcement officer is prima facie evidence that the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or the

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person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503 and was under the age of twenty-one and that the officer complied with the requirements of this section.

A hearing officer shall conduct the hearing, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall administer oaths to witnesses. The hearing officer shall not issue a subpoena for the attendance of a witness at the request of the person unless the request is accompanied by the fee required by RCW 5.56.010 for a witness in district court. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 of the law enforcement officer and any other evidence accompanying the report shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation and the certifications authorized by the criminal rules for courts of limited jurisdiction shall be admissible without further foundation. The person may be represented by counsel, may question witnesses, may present evidence, and may testify. The department shall order that the suspension, revocation, or denial either be rescinded or sustained.

(9) If the suspension, revocation, or denial is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege, or permit is suspended, revoked, or denied has the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county of arrest to review the final order of revocation by the department in the same manner as an appeal from a decision of a court of limited jurisdiction. Notice of appeal must be filed within thirty days after the date the final order is served or the right to appeal is waived. Notwithstanding RCW 46.20.334, RALJ 1.1, or other statutes or rules referencing de novo review, the appeal shall be limited to a review of the record of the administrative The appellant must pay the costs associated with obtaining the record of the hearing before the hearing officer. The filing of the appeal does not stay the effective date of the suspension, revocation, or denial. A petition filed under this subsection must include the petitioner's grounds for requesting review. Upon granting petitioner's request for review, the court shall review the department's final order of suspension, revocation, or denial as expeditiously as possible. The review must be limited to a

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determination of whether the department has committed any errors of law. The superior court shall accept those factual determinations supported by substantial evidence in the record: (a) That were expressly made by the department; or (b) that may reasonably be inferred from the final order of the department. The superior court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision of the department or remand the case back to the department for further proceedings. The decision of the superior court must be in writing and filed in the clerk's office with the other papers in the case. The court shall state the reasons for the decision. If judicial relief is sought for a stay or other temporary remedy from the department's action, the court shall not grant such relief unless the court finds that the appellant is likely to prevail in the appeal and that without a stay the appellant will suffer irreparable injury. If the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial it may impose conditions on such stay.

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(10)(a) If a person whose driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive has been or will be suspended, revoked, or denied under subsection (7) of this section, other than as a result of a breath or blood test refusal, and who has not committed an offense for which he or she was granted a deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW, petitions a court for a deferred prosecution on criminal charges arising out of the arrest for which action has been or will be taken under subsection (7) of this section, the court may direct the department to stay any actual or proposed suspension, revocation, or denial for at least forty-five days but not more than ninety days. the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial, it may impose conditions on such stay. If the person is otherwise eligible for licensing, the department shall issue a temporary license, or extend any valid temporary license marked under subsection (6) of this section, for the period of the stay. If a deferred prosecution treatment plan is not recommended in the report made under RCW 10.05.050, or if treatment is rejected by the court, or if the person declines to accept an offered treatment plan, or if the person violates any condition imposed by the court, then the court shall immediately direct the department to cancel the stay and any temporary marked license or extension of a temporary license issued under this subsection.

- (b) A suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this section, other than as a result of a breath or blood test refusal, shall be stayed if the person is accepted for deferred prosecution as provided in chapter 10.05 RCW for the incident upon which the suspension, revocation, or denial is based. If the deferred prosecution is terminated, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial reinstated. If the deferred prosecution is completed, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, or denial canceled.
- 9 (c) The provisions of (b) of this subsection relating to a stay of
  10 a suspension, revocation, or denial and the cancellation of any
  11 suspension, revocation, or denial do not apply to the suspension,
  12 revocation, denial, or disqualification of a person's commercial
  13 driver's license or privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle.
  - (11) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended, revoked, or denied, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he or she has a license.
- 20 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.25.010 and 1996 c 30 s 1 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 24 (1) "Alcohol" means any substance containing any form of alcohol, 25 including but not limited to ethanol, methanol, propanol, and 26 isopropanol.
  - (2) "Alcohol concentration" means:
- 28 (a) The number of grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of 29 blood; or
- 30 (b) The number of grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of 31 breath.
  - (3) "Commercial driver's license" (CDL) means a license issued in accordance with the requirements of this chapter to an individual that authorizes the individual to drive a class of commercial motor vehicle.
- 35 (4) The "commercial driver's license information system" (CDLIS) is 36 the information system established pursuant to the CMVSA to serve as a

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clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers.

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- 3 (5) "Commercial driver's instruction permit" means a permit issued 4 under RCW  $46.25.060((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5).
  - (6) "Commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle designed or used to transport passengers or property:
  - (a) If the vehicle has a gross <u>vehicle</u> weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds;
  - (b) If the vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver;
- 11 (c) If the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials ((and is required to be identified by a placard in accordance with 49 C.F.R.

  13 part 172, subpart F)) as defined in this section; or
- 14 (d) If the vehicle is a school bus ((as defined in RCW 46.04.521))
  15 regardless of weight or size.
  - (7) "Conviction" has the definition set forth in RCW 46.20.270.
  - (8) "Disqualification" means a prohibition against driving a commercial motor vehicle.
  - (9) "Drive" means to drive, operate, or be in physical control of a motor vehicle in any place open to the general public for purposes of vehicular traffic. For purposes of RCW 46.25.100, 46.25.110, and 46.25.120, "drive" includes operation or physical control of a motor vehicle anywhere in the state.
    - (10) "Drugs" are those substances as defined by RCW 69.04.009.
  - (11) "Employer" means any person, including the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle, or assigns a person to drive a commercial motor vehicle.
    - (12) "Gross vehicle weight rating" (GVWR) means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a single or a combination or articulated vehicle, or the registered gross weight, where this value cannot be determined. The GVWR of a combination or articulated vehicle, commonly referred to as the "gross combined weight rating" or GCWR, is the GVWR of the power unit plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units.
- 36 (13) "Hazardous materials" ((has the same meaning found in Section 37 103 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 App. U.S.C. 1801 38 et seq.))) means any material that has been designated as hazardous

- under 49 U.S.C. Sec. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart

  F of 49 C.F.R. part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a

  select agent or toxin in 42 C.F.R. part 73.
  - (14) "Motor vehicle" means a vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power used on highways, or any other vehicle required to be registered under the laws of this state, but does not include a vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer operated exclusively on a rail.
- 9 (15) "Out-of-service order" means a temporary prohibition against 10 driving a commercial motor vehicle.
  - (16) "School bus" means a commercial motor vehicle used to transport preprimary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. School bus does not include a bus used as a common carrier.
    - (17) "Serious traffic violation" means:
- 16 (a) Excessive speeding, defined as fifteen miles per hour or more 17 in excess of the posted limit;
  - (b) Reckless driving, as defined under state or local law;
  - (c) A violation of a state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, arising in connection with an accident or collision resulting in death to any person; ((and))
- 22 (d) <u>Driving a commercial motor vehicle without obtaining a</u>
  23 commercial driver's license;
  - (e) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without a commercial driver's license in the driver's possession; however, any individual who provides proof to the court by the date the individual must appear in court or pay any fine for such a violation, that the individual held a valid CDL on the date the citation was issued, is not guilty of a "serious traffic offense";
  - (f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without the proper class of commercial driver's license endorsement or endorsements for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passenger or type of cargo being transported; and
- 34 (g) Any other violation of a state or local law relating to motor 35 vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, that the 36 department determines by rule to be serious.
- $((\frac{17}{17}))$  (18) "State" means a state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

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((\(\frac{(18)}{18}\))) (19) "Tank vehicle" means a vehicle that is designed to transport a liquid or gaseous material within a tank that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis. Tank vehicles include, but are not limited to cargo tanks and portable tanks. However, this definition does not include portable tanks having a rated capacity under one thousand gallons.

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- 7 (((19))) (20) "United States" means the fifty states and the 8 District of Columbia.
- 9 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.25.060 and 2002 c 352 s 18 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
  - (1)(a) No person may be issued a commercial driver's license unless that person is a resident of this state and has passed a knowledge and skills test for driving a commercial motor vehicle that complies with minimum federal standards established by federal regulation enumerated in 49 C.F.R. part 383, subparts G and H, and has satisfied all other requirements of the CMVSA in addition to other requirements imposed by state law or federal regulation. The tests must be prescribed and conducted by the department. In addition to the fee charged for issuance or renewal of any license, the applicant shall pay a fee of no more than ten dollars for each classified knowledge examination, classified endorsement knowledge examination, or any combination of classified license and endorsement knowledge examinations. applicant shall pay a fee of no more than fifty dollars for each classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations conducted by the department.
  - (b) The department may authorize a person, including an agency of this or another state, an employer, a private driver training facility, or other private institution, or a department, agency, or instrumentality of local government, to administer the skills test specified by this section under the following conditions:
  - (i) The test is the same which would otherwise be administered by the state;
- (ii) The third party has entered into an agreement with the state that complies with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 383.75; and
- (iii) The director has adopted rules as to the third party testing program and the development and justification for fees charged by any third party.

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- of public instruction to develop modified P1 and P2 skill examinations that also include the skill examination components required to obtain an "S" endorsement. In no event may a new applicant for an "S" endorsement be required to take two separate examinations to obtain an "S" endorsement and either a P1 or P2 endorsement, unless that applicant is upgrading his or her existing commercial driver's license to include an "S" endorsement. The combined P1/S or P2/S skill examination must be offered to the applicant at the same cost as a regular P1 or P2 skill examination.
- (3) The department may waive the skills test specified in this section for a commercial driver's license applicant who meets the requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 383.77.
- $((\frac{3}{2}))$  (4) A commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit may not be issued to a person while the person is subject to a disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle, or while the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or canceled in any state, nor may a commercial driver's license be issued to a person who has a commercial driver's license issued by any other state unless the person first surrenders all such licenses, which must be returned to the issuing state for cancellation.
- ((\(\frac{4+}{4}\)\)) (5)(a) The department may issue a commercial driver's instruction permit ((\(\text{may be issued}\))) to an ((\(\frac{individual}{individual}\))) applicant who is at least eighteen years of age and holds a valid ((\(\frac{automobile or classified}{individual}\))) Washington state driver's license and who has submitted a proper application, passed the general knowledge examination required for issuance of a commercial driver's license under subsection (1) of this section, and paid the appropriate fee for the knowledge examination and an application fee of ten dollars.
- (b) A commercial driver's instruction permit may not be issued for a period to exceed six months. Only one renewal or reissuance may be granted within a two-year period.
- (c) The holder of a commercial driver's instruction permit may drive a commercial motor vehicle on a highway only when accompanied by the holder of a commercial driver's license valid for the type of vehicle driven who occupies a seat beside the individual for the purpose of giving instruction in driving the commercial motor vehicle.
- 38 ((An application for a commercial driver's instruction permit shall be

- 1 accompanied by a fee of ten dollars.)) The holder of a commercial
- 2 <u>driver's instruction permit is not authorized to operate a commercial</u>
- 3 motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials.
- 4 <u>(d)</u> The department shall ((<del>forthwith</del>)) transmit the fees collected 5 for commercial driver's instruction permits to the state treasurer.
- 6 **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.25.070 and 2003 c 195 s 2 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- 8 (1) The application for a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit must include the following:
- 10 (a) The full name and current mailing and residential address of the person;
- 12 (b) A physical description of the person, including sex, height, 13 weight, and eye color;
- 14 (c) Date of birth;

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- 15 (d) The applicant's Social Security number;
- 16 (e) The person's signature;
- 17 (f) Certifications including those required by 49 C.F.R. part 18 383.71(a);
- 19 (g) The names of all states where the applicant has previously been 20 licensed to drive any type of motor vehicle during the previous ten 21 years;
- 22 (h) Any other information required by the department; and
- 23  $((\frac{h}{h}))$  (i) A consent to release driving record information to 24 parties identified in chapter 46.52 RCW and this chapter.
  - (2) An applicant for a hazardous materials endorsement must submit an application and comply with federal transportation security administration requirements as specified in 49 C.F.R. part 1572, and meet the requirements specified in 49 C.F.R. 383.71(a)(9).
- 29 (3) When a licensee changes his or her name, mailing address, or 30 residence address, the person shall notify the department as provided 31 in RCW 46.20.205.
- $((\frac{3}{3}))$   $(\frac{4}{3})$  No person who has been a resident of this state for thirty days may drive a commercial motor vehicle under the authority of a commercial driver's license issued by another jurisdiction.
- 35 **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.25.080 and 1996 c 30 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

- 1 (1) The commercial driver's license must be marked "commercial driver's license" or "CDL," and must be, to the maximum extent practicable, tamperproof. It must include, but not be limited to, the following information:
  - (a) The name and residence address of the person;
  - (b) The person's color photograph;
- 7 (c) A physical description of the person including sex, height, 8 weight, and eye color;
  - (d) Date of birth;

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- 10 (e) The person's Social Security number or any number or identifier 11 deemed appropriate by the department;
- 12 (f) The person's signature;
- 13 (g) The class or type of commercial motor vehicle or vehicles that 14 the person is authorized to drive, together with any endorsements or 15 restrictions;
  - (h) The name of the state; and
  - (i) The dates between which the license is valid.
- (2) Commercial driver's licenses may be issued with the classifications, endorsements, and restrictions set forth in this subsection. The holder of a valid commercial driver's license may drive all vehicles in the class for which that license is issued and all lesser classes of vehicles except motorcycles and vehicles that require an endorsement, unless the proper endorsement appears on the license.
  - (a) Licenses may be classified as follows:
  - (i) Class A is a combination of vehicles with a gross combined weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more, if the GVWR of the vehicle or vehicles being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.
- (ii) Class B is a single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, and any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds.
- (iii) Class C is a single vehicle with a GVWR of less than 26,001 pounds or any such vehicle towing a vehicle with a GVWR not in excess of 10,000 pounds consisting of:
- 35 (A) Vehicles designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, 36 including the driver; or
- 37 (B) Vehicles used in the transportation of hazardous materials

- 1 ((that requires the vehicle to be identified with a placard under 49
  2 C.F.R., part 172, subpart F)).
- 3 (b) The following endorsements and restrictions may be placed on a 4 license:
- 5 (i) "H" authorizes the driver to drive a vehicle transporting 6 hazardous materials.
- 7 (ii) "K" restricts the driver to vehicles not equipped with air 8 brakes.
- 9 (iii) "T" authorizes driving double and triple trailers.
- 10 (iv) "P1" authorizes driving all vehicles, other than school buses, 11 carrying passengers.
- 12 (v) "P2" authorizes driving vehicles with a GVWR of less than 13 26,001 pounds, other than school buses, carrying sixteen or more 14 passengers, including the driver.
  - (vi) "N" authorizes driving tank vehicles.
- 16 (vii) "X" represents a combination of hazardous materials and tank 17 vehicle endorsements.
- 18 (viii) "S" authorizes driving school buses.

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- The license may be issued with additional endorsements and restrictions as established by rule of the director.
- 21 (3) All school bus drivers must have either a "P1" or "P2" 22 endorsement depending on the GVWR of the school bus being driven.
- 23 (4) Before issuing a commercial driver's license, the department shall obtain driving record information:
  - (a) Through the commercial driver's license information  $system((\tau))i$ 
    - (b) Through the national driver register((<del>, and</del>));
- 28 (c) From the current state of record; and
- 29 <u>(d) From all states where the applicant was previously licensed</u> 30 <u>over the last ten years to drive any type of motor vehicle.</u>
- A check under (d) of this subsection need be done only once, either
  at the time of application for a new commercial driver's license, or
  upon application for a renewal of a commercial driver's license for the
  first time after the effective date of this section, provided a
  notation is made on the driver's record confirming that the driving
  record check has been made and noting the date it was completed.
- 37 (5) Within ten days after issuing a commercial driver's license,

- the department must notify the commercial driver's license information system of that fact, and provide all information required to ensure identification of the person.
  - (6) A commercial driver's license shall expire in the same manner as provided in RCW 46.20.181.
- (7) When applying for renewal of a commercial driver's license, the 6 7 applicant shall complete the application form required by RCW 8 46.25.070(1), providing updated information and 9 certifications. If the applicant wishes to retain a hazardous materials endorsement, the applicant shall take and pass the written 10 test for a hazardous materials endorsement. 11
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 46.25 RCW 13 to read as follows:
  - (1) The department may not issue, renew, upgrade, or transfer a hazardous materials endorsement for a commercial driver's license to any individual authorizing that individual to operate a commercial motor vehicle transporting a hazardous material in commerce unless the federal transportation security administration has determined that the individual does not pose a security risk warranting denial of the endorsement.
- 21 (2) An individual who is prohibited from holding a commercial 22 driver's license with a hazardous materials endorsement under 49 C.F.R. 23 1572.5 must surrender any hazardous materials endorsement in his or her 24 possession to the department.
- 25 (3) The department may adopt such rules as may be necessary to 26 comply with the provisions of 49 C.F.R. part 1572.
- 27 Sec. 7. RCW 46.25.090 and 2002 c 272 s 3 and 2002 c 193 s 1 are 28 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than one year if a report has been received by the department pursuant to RCW 46.25.120, or if the person has been convicted of a first violation, within this or any other jurisdiction, of:
- 34 (a) Driving a ((commercial)) motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or any drug;

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- 1 (b) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the alcohol 2 concentration in the person's system is 0.04 or more as determined by 3 any testing methods approved by law in this state or any other state or 4 jurisdiction;
  - (c) Leaving the scene of an accident involving a ((commercial)) motor vehicle driven by the person;

- (d) Using a ((commercial)) motor vehicle in the commission of a
  felony;
- (e) Refusing to submit to a test to determine the driver's alcohol concentration while driving a motor vehicle;
- (f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle when, as a result of prior violations committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle, the driver's commercial driver's license is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or the driver is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle;
- (g) Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a commercial motor vehicle, including but not limited to the crimes of vehicular homicide and negligent homicide.
- If any of the violations set forth in this subsection occurred while transporting ((a)) hazardous material  $((required\ to\ be\ identified\ by\ a\ placard))$ , the person is disqualified for a period of not less than three years.
- (2) A person is disqualified for life if it has been determined that the person has committed or has been convicted of two or more violations of any of the offenses specified in subsection (1) of this section, or any combination of those offenses, arising from two or more separate incidents. ((Only offenses committed after October 1, 1989, may be considered in applying this subsection.))
- (3) The department may adopt rules, in accordance with federal regulations, establishing guidelines, including conditions, under which a disqualification for life under subsection (2) of this section may be reduced to a period of not less than ten years.
- (4) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life who uses a ((commercial)) motor vehicle in the commission of a felony involving the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, as defined by chapter 69.50 RCW, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance, as defined by chapter 69.50 RCW.

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- 1 (5) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor 2 vehicle for a period of:
  - (a) Not less than sixty days if:

- (i) Convicted of or found to have committed ((two)) a second serious traffic ((violations,)) violation while driving a commercial motor vehicle; or
- (ii) Convicted of reckless driving, where there has been a prior serious traffic violation; or
  - (b) Not less than one hundred twenty days if:
- (i) Convicted of or found to have committed ((three)) a third or subsequent serious traffic ((violations, committed in)) violation while driving a commercial motor vehicle ((arising from separate incidents occurring within a three year period)); or
- 14 <u>(ii) Convicted of reckless driving, where there has been two or</u> 15 <u>more prior serious traffic violations.</u>
  - For purposes of determining prior serious traffic violations under this subsection, each conviction of or finding that a driver has committed a serious traffic violation while driving a commercial motor vehicle or noncommercial motor vehicle, arising from a separate incident occurring within a three-year period, must be counted.
  - (6) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of:
    - (a) Not less than ninety days nor more than one year if convicted of or found to have committed a first violation of an out-of-service order while driving a commercial vehicle;
    - (b) Not less than one year nor more than five years if, during a ten-year period, the person is convicted of or is found to have committed two violations of out-of-service orders while driving a commercial vehicle in separate incidents;
    - (c) Not less than three years nor more than five years if, during a ten-year period, the person is convicted of or is found to have committed three or more violations of out-of-service orders while driving commercial vehicles in separate incidents;
- (d) Not less than one hundred eighty days nor more than two years if the person is convicted of or is found to have committed a first violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials ((required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (46 U.S.C. Sec. 1801-1813))), or while operating

motor vehicles designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, 1 2 including the driver. A person is disqualified for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years if, during a ten-year 3 period, the person is convicted of or is found to have committed 4 5 subsequent violations of out-of-service orders, in separate incidents, while transporting hazardous materials ((required to be placarded under 6 7 the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act)), or while operating motor vehicles designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including 8 9 the driver.

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- (7) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle if a report has been received by the department under RCW 46.25.125 that the person has received a confirmed positive drug or alcohol test either as part of the testing program required by 49 C.F.R. 382 or 49 C.F.R. 40 or as part of a preemployment drug test. A disqualification under this subsection remains in effect until the person undergoes a drug and alcohol assessment by an agency certified by the department of social and health services and, if the person is classified as an alcoholic, drug addict, alcohol abuser, or drug abuser, until the person presents evidence of satisfactory participation in or successful completion of a drug or alcohol treatment program that has been certified by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW and until the person has met the requirements of RCW 46.25.100. The agency making a drug and alcohol assessment under this section shall forward a diagnostic evaluation and treatment recommendation to the department of licensing for use in determining the person's eligibility for driving a commercial motor vehicle. Persons who are disqualified under this subsection more than twice in a five-year period are disqualified for life.
  - (8)(a) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for the period of time specified in (b) of this subsection if he or she is convicted of or is found to have committed one of the following six offenses at a railroad-highway grade crossing while operating a commercial motor vehicle in violation of a federal, state, or local law or regulation:
- (i) For drivers who are not required to always stop, failing to slow down and check that the tracks are clear of an approaching train;

- 1 (ii) For drivers who are not required to always stop, failing to 2 stop before reaching the crossing, if the tracks are not clear;
- 3 (iii) For drivers who are always required to stop, failing to stop 4 before driving onto the crossing;
  - (iv) For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the crossing without stopping;
  - (v) For all drivers, failing to obey a traffic control device or the directions of an enforcement officer at the crossing;
- 9 (vi) For all drivers, failing to negotiate a crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance.
- 11 (b) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of:
  - (i) Not less than sixty days if the driver is convicted of or is found to have committed a first violation of a railroad-highway grade crossing violation;
  - (ii) Not less than one hundred twenty days if the driver is convicted of or is found to have committed a second railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents within a three-year period;
  - (iii) Not less than one year if the driver is convicted of or is found to have committed a third or subsequent railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents within a three-year period.
  - (9) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for not more than one year if a report has been received by the department from the federal motor carrier safety administration that the person's driving has been determined to constitute an imminent hazard as defined by 49 C.F.R. 383.5.
  - (10) Within ten days after suspending, revoking, or canceling a commercial driver's license or disqualifying a driver from operating a commercial motor vehicle, the department shall update its records to reflect that action. ((After suspending, revoking, or canceling a nonresident commercial driver's privileges, the department shall notify the licensing authority of the state that issued the commercial driver's license.))
- 35 **Sec. 8.** RCW 46.25.130 and 1989 c 178 s 15 are each amended to read 36 as follows:
- 37 (1) Within ten days after receiving a report of the conviction of

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or finding that a traffic infraction has been committed by any nonresident holder of a commercial driver's license, or any nonresident operating a commercial motor vehicle, for any violation of state law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than parking violations, ((committed in a commercial motor vehicle,)) the department shall notify the driver licensing authority in the licensing state of the conviction.

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- (2)(a) No later than ten days after disqualifying any nonresident holder of a commercial driver's license from operating a commercial motor vehicle, or revoking, suspending, or canceling the nonresident driving privileges of the nonresident holder of a commercial driver's license for at least sixty days, the department must notify the state that issued the license of the disqualification, revocation, suspension, or cancellation.
- 15 <u>(b) The notification must include both the disqualification and the</u>
  16 <u>violation that resulted in the disqualification, revocation,</u>
  17 <u>suspension, or cancellation. The notification and the information it</u>
  18 <u>provides must be recorded on the driver's record.</u>
- 19 **Sec. 9.** RCW 46.25.160 and 1989 c 178 s 18 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person may drive a commercial motor vehicle if the person has a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit issued by any state or jurisdiction in accordance with the minimum federal standards for the issuance of commercial motor vehicle driver's licenses or permits, if the person's license or permit is not suspended, revoked, or canceled, and if the person is not disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle or is subject to an out-of-service order.

- 29 **Sec. 10.** RCW 46.63.070 and 2000 c 110 s 1 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 (1) Any person who receives a notice of traffic infraction shall 32 respond to such notice as provided in this section within fifteen days 33 of the date of the notice.
- 34 (2) If the person determined to have committed the infraction does 35 not contest the determination the person shall respond by completing 36 the appropriate portion of the notice of infraction and submitting it,

- either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. A check or money order in the amount of the penalty prescribed for the infraction must be submitted with the response. When a response which does not contest the determination is received, an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records, and a record of the response and order shall be furnished to the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270.
  - (3) If the person determined to have committed the infraction wishes to contest the determination the person shall respond by completing the portion of the notice of infraction requesting a hearing and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing, and that date shall not be sooner than seven days from the date of the notice, except by agreement.
  - (4) If the person determined to have committed the infraction does not contest the determination but wishes to explain mitigating circumstances surrounding the infraction the person shall respond by completing the portion of the notice of infraction requesting a hearing for that purpose and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing.
  - (5)(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, in hearings conducted pursuant to subsections (3) and (4) of this section, the court may defer findings, or in a hearing to explain mitigating circumstances may defer entry of its order, for up to one year and impose conditions upon the defendant the court deems appropriate. Upon deferring findings, the court may assess costs as the court deems appropriate for administrative processing. If at the end of the deferral period the defendant has met all conditions and has not been determined to have committed another traffic infraction, the court may dismiss the infraction.
  - (b) A person may not receive more than one deferral within a seven-year period for traffic infractions for moving violations and more than one deferral within a seven-year period for traffic infractions for nonmoving violations.
- 36 (c) A person who is the holder of a commercial driver's license may
  37 not receive a deferral under this section.
  - (6) If any person issued a notice of traffic infraction:

- 1 (a) Fails to respond to the notice of traffic infraction as 2 provided in subsection (2) of this section; or
- 3 (b) Fails to appear at a hearing requested pursuant to subsection 4 (3) or (4) of this section;
- 5 the court shall enter an appropriate order assessing the monetary 6 penalty prescribed for the traffic infraction and any other penalty
- 7 authorized by this chapter and shall notify the department in
- 8 accordance with RCW 46.20.270, of the failure to respond to the notice
- 9 of infraction or to appear at a requested hearing.
- 10 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** Sections 1, 5, 7, 8, and 10 of this act 11 take effect July 1, 2005.

Passed by the House February 16, 2004. Passed by the Senate March 5, 2004. Approved by the Governor March 26, 2004. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 26, 2004.