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## **ESHB 1493** - S COMM AMD By Committee on Transportation

## ADOPTED AS AMENDED 02/29/2024

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A A RCW to read as follows:
- 5 (1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender 6 sentencing alternative for driving under the influence if the 7 offender:
- 8 (a) Does not have a prior conviction under RCW 46.61.520, 46.61.522, 46.61.502(6), or 46.61.504(6); and either
- 10 (b) Is convicted of felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, cannabis, or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6)(a); 12 or
- (c) Is convicted of felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6)(a).
- 16 (2) A motion for a special drug offender sentencing alternative 17 for driving under the influence may be made by the court, the 18 offender, or the state if the midpoint of the standard sentence range 19 is 26 months or less. If an offender has a higher midpoint, a motion 20 for a special drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under 21 the influence can only be made by joint agreement of the state and 22 offender.
  - (3) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for an alternative sentence under this section and that the alternative sentence is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and:
- 27 (a) Impose a sentence equivalent to a prison-based alternative 28 under RCW 9.94A.662, and subject to the same requirements and 29 restrictions as are established in that section, if the low end of 30 the standard sentence range is greater than 24 months; or

(b) Impose a sentence consisting of a residential treatment-based alternative consistent with this section if the low end of the standard sentence range is 24 months or less.

- (4)(a) To assist the court in making its determination, the court may order the department to complete either a risk assessment report or a substance use disorder screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500, or both.
- (b) If the court is considering imposing a sentence under the residential substance use disorder treatment-based alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender by the department. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:
  - (i) Whether the offender suffers from a substance use disorder;
- (ii) Whether effective treatment for the offender's substance use disorder is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the department of health; and
- 16 (iii) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from 17 the use of the alternative.
  - (5) An offender who is eligible for a residential treatment-based alternative under this section shall be sentenced as follows:
  - (a) If necessary, an indeterminate term of confinement of no more than 30 days in a facility operated, licensed, or utilized under contract, by the county in order to facilitate direct transfer to a residential substance use disorder treatment facility;
  - (b) Treatment in a residential substance use disorder treatment program licensed or certified by the department of health for a period set by the court up to six months with treatment completion and continued care delivered in accordance with rules established by the department of health. In establishing rules pursuant to this subsection, the department of health must consider criteria established by the American society of addiction medicine;
  - (c) Twenty-four months of partial confinement to consist of 12 months work release followed by 12 months of home detention with electronic monitoring; and
    - (d) Twelve months of community custody.
  - (6)(a) During any period of partial confinement or community custody, the court shall impose treatment and other conditions as provided in RCW 9.94A.703 or as the court considers appropriate.
- 38 (b) The department may impose conditions and sanctions as 39 authorized in RCW 9.94A.704 and 9.94A.737.

1 (c) The department shall, within available resources, make 2 substance use disorder assessment and treatment services available to 3 the offender.

- (d) An offender sentenced to community custody under subsection (3)(a) of this section as part of the prison-based alternative or under subsection (3)(b) of this section as part of the residential treatment-based alternative may be required to pay \$30 per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring for alcohol or controlled substances.
- (7) (a) If the court imposes a sentence under subsection (3) (b) of this section, the treatment provider must send the treatment plan to the court within 30 days of the offender's arrival to the residential substance use disorder treatment program.
- (b) Upon receipt of the plan, the court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of treatment and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody.
- (c) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements and recommendations regarding termination from treatment.
- 23 (8) At a progress hearing or treatment termination hearing, the 24 court may:
  - (a) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under subsection (7) of this section;
  - (b) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of partial confinement or community custody; or
  - (c) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.701.
  - (9)(a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under subsection (3)(a) or (b) of this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.
- 39 (b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may
  40 modify the conditions of partial confinement or community custody or
  Code Rev/AI:eab 3 S-5448.1/24

order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard sentence range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of partial confinement or community custody if the offender violates the conditions or requirements of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress treatment.

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- (c) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under (b) of this subsection shall receive credit for any time previously served in total confinement or residential treatment under this section and shall receive 50 percent credit for any time previously served in partial confinement or community custody under this section.
- (10) In serving a term of community custody imposed upon failure to complete, or administrative termination from, the special drug offender sentencing alternative program for driving under the influence under this section, the offender shall receive no credit for time served in community custody prior to termination of the offender's participation in the program.
- (11) An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period served in total or partial confinement.
- (12) Costs of examinations and preparing the recommended service delivery plans under a special drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under the influence may be paid, at the option of the county, from funds provided to the county from the criminal justice treatment account under RCW 71.24.580.
- 27 Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.030 and 2022 c 231 s 11 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 29 30 this section apply throughout this chapter.
- (1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created 31 under chapter 9.95 RCW. 32
- (2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or 33 "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, 34 means that the department, either directly or through a collection 35 agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring 36 and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal 37 financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, 38 and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment 39

to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.

(3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

- (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.
- 13 (6) "Community protection zone" means the area within 880 feet of 14 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 the 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.
- 38 (b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal
  39 history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640,
  40 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has

  Code Rev/AI:eab 5 S-5448.1/24

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 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;
- (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;
- 35 (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
- 37 (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness 38 against the gang or any member of the gang;

1 (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or 3

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- (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited 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.
- 3 (20)(a) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as defined in 4 RCW 10.99.020.
- (b) "Domestic violence" also means: (i) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, sexual assault, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110, of one intimate partner by another intimate partner as defined in RCW 10.99.020; or (ii) physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, sexual assault, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110, of one family or household member by another family or household member as defined in RCW 10.99.020.
  - (21) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.
  - (22) "Drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under the influence" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6) who are eligible under section 1 of this act.
    - (23) "Drug offense" means:

- (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.
- $((\frac{(23)}{)})$  "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.
- ((<del>(24)</del>)) <u>(25)</u> "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:
- 39 (a) Radio frequency signaling technology, which detects if the 40 monitored individual is or is not at an approved location and Code Rev/AI:eab 8 S-5448.1/24

- 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.

## $((\frac{(25)}{(25)}))$ <u>(26)</u> "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.

## $((\frac{(26)}{(26)}))$ <u>(27)</u> "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))) <u>(28)</u> "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.
- $((\frac{(28)}{(29)}))$  "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.
- $((\frac{(29)}{(29)}))$  <u>(30)</u> "Home detention" is a subset of electronic 40 monitoring and means a program of partial confinement available to Code Rev/AI:eab 9 S-5448.1/24

- 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))) <u>(31)</u> "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:
  - (a) A supervised, publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;
    - (b) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or
- 13 (c) A private residence where the individual stays as a transient 14 invitee.
  - ((<del>(31)</del>)) (32) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, 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 financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.
- 29  $((\frac{32}{3}))$  "Most serious offense" means any of the following 30 felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:
- 31 (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or 32 criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
  - (b) Assault in the second degree;
- 35 (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
  - (d) Child molestation in the second degree;
  - (e) Controlled substance homicide;
  - (f) Extortion in the first degree;
- 39 (g) Incest when committed against a child under age 14;
- 40 (h) Indecent liberties;

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- 1 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 2 (j) Leading organized crime;
- 3 (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 4 (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 5 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 6 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 7 (o) Sexual exploitation;
- 8 (p) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of 9 a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating 10 liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a 11 reckless manner;
- (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;
- 16 (r) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual 17 motivation;
- 18 (s) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.825;
- (t) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;
- 25 (u)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 26 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. 27 sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), 28 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;
- 31 (ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 32 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988,
- 33 if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of 14;
- 34 or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is
- 35 included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW
- 36 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27,
- 37 1997, or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25,
- 38 1993, through July 27, 1997;
- 39 (v) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a 40 finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was 10 Code Rev/AI:eab 11 S-5448.1/24

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.

 $((\frac{33}{3}))$  "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.

(((34))) (35) "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 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))) (36) "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))) <u>(37)</u> "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);
- 37 (ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by this section, excluding 38 Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);
- 39 (iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled 40 Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);

Code Rev/AI:eab 12 S-5448.1/24

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        (iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act
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    (chapter 9.41 RCW);
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        (v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);
        (vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);
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        (vii) Hate Crime (RCW 9A.36.080);
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        (viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat
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    is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));
        (ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);
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        (x) Any felony conviction by a person 18 years of age or older
    with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense
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    under RCW 9.94A.833;
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        (xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);
        (xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);
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        (xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);
        (xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);
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        (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);
        (xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1
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                                                                      (RCW
    9A.56.070);
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        (xviii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2
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    9A.56.075);
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        (xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);
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        (xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);
        (xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);
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        (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);
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        (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;
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        (c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this
    subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in
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    (a) of this subsection; and
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        (d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this
    subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were
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    committed by two or more persons.
        (((37))) (38) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:
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Code Rev/AI:eab 13 S-5448.1/24

(a) (i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered

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a most serious offense; and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

- (b) (i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the 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 first degree, assault in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (((37))) (38)(b)(i); and
- (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))) (39) "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"

- 1 does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW
- 2 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in
- 3 authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a
- 4 participant in the activity under his or her authority or
- 5 supervision; (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in
- 6 authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was
- 7 a member or participant of the organization under his or her
- 8 authority; or (iv) a teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person
- 9 in authority providing home-based instruction and the victim was a
- 10 student receiving home-based instruction while under his or her
- 11 authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection: (A) "Home-
- 12 based instruction" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
- 13 28A.225.010; and (B) "teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person
- 14 in authority" does not include the parent or legal guardian of the
- 15 victim.

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- 16  $((\frac{39}{10}))$  <u>(40)</u> "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.
- 18  $((\frac{40}{10}))$  <u>(41)</u> "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 19 28A.150.010.
- 20 ((<del>(41)</del>)) <u>(42)</u> "Recidivist offense" means a felony offense where a 21 prior conviction of the same offense or other specified offense is an 22 element of the crime including, but not limited to:
- 23 (a) Assault in the fourth degree where domestic violence is 24 pleaded and proven, RCW 9A.36.041(3);
  - (b) Cyber harassment, RCW 9A.90.120(2)(b)(i);
- 26 (c) Harassment, RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b)(i);
  - (d) Indecent exposure, RCW 9A.88.010(2)(c);
- 28 (e) Stalking, RCW 9A.46.110(5)(b) (i) and (iii);
- 29 (f) Telephone harassment, RCW 9.61.230(2)(a); and
- 30 (g) Violation of a no-contact or protection order, RCW 7.105.450 31 or former RCW 26.50.110(5).
  - $((\frac{42}{1}))$  (43) "Repetitive domestic violence offense" means any:
- 33 (a)(i) Domestic violence assault that is not a felony offense under RCW 9A.36.041;
- 35 (ii) Domestic violence violation of a no-contact order under 36 chapter 10.99 RCW that is not a felony offense;
- 37 (iii) Domestic violence violation of a protection order under
- 38 chapter 26.09, 26.26A, or 26.26B RCW or former chapter 26.50 RCW, or
- 39 violation of a domestic violence protection order under chapter 7.105
- 40 RCW, that is not a felony offense;

1 (iv) Domestic violence harassment offense under RCW 9A.46.020 2 that is not a felony offense; or

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- (v) Domestic violence stalking offense under RCW 9A.46.110 that is not a felony offense; or
- (b) Any federal, out-of-state, tribal court, military, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a repetitive domestic violence offense under (a) of this subsection.
- ((43))) (44) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.
- ((44+)) (45) "Risk assessment" means the application of the risk instrument recommended to the department by the Washington state institute for public policy as having the highest degree of predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.
  - ((45))) (46) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- 18 (a) (i) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502)(( $\frac{1}{1}$  nonfelony));
- 20 <u>(ii) Nonfelony</u> actual physical control while under the influence 21 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);
  - (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
- 34 (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction 35 for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified 36 as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 37 <u>(c) This definition applies for the purpose of a personal</u>
  38 <u>driver's license only and does not apply to violations related to a</u>
  39 commercial motor vehicle under RCW 46.25.090.

- 1 (((46))) (47) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:
- 3 (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- 4 (ii) Homicide by abuse;
- 5 (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- 6 (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 7 (v) Assault in the first degree;
- 8 (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- 9 (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- 10 (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or
- 11 (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to 12 commit one of these felonies; or
- 13 (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 14 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a 15 serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
- 16  $((\frac{47}{1}))$  (48) "Sex offense" means:
- 17 (a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other 18 than RCW 9A.44.132;
- 19 (ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;
- 20 (iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other 21 than RCW 9.68A.080;
- (iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes; or
- (v) A felony violation of RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register 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;
- 29 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time 30 prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a 31 sex offense in (a) of this subsection;
- 32 (c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 33 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or
- 34 (d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 35 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex 36 offense under (a) of this subsection.
- (((48))) (49) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.

1 ((<del>(49)</del>)) <u>(50)</u> "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing 2 court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.

- (((50))) (51) "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.
- ((-(51))) (52) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender 24 hours before the offense.
- $((\frac{52}{10}))$  <u>(53)</u> "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.
- (((53))) (54) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.
- ((+(54))) (55) "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.
  - (((55))) (56) "Victim of domestic violence" means an intimate partner or household member who has been subjected to the infliction of physical harm or sexual and psychological abuse by an intimate partner or household member as part of a pattern of assaultive, coercive, and controlling behaviors directed at achieving compliance from or control over that intimate partner or household member. Domestic violence includes, but is not limited to, the offenses listed in RCW 10.99.020 and 26.50.010 committed by an intimate partner or household member against a victim who is an intimate partner or household member.
  - ((<del>(56)</del>)) <u>(57)</u> "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

- 1 including but not limited to the offenses defined in chapter 9.68A 2 RCW.
- ((<del>(57)</del>)) <u>(58)</u> "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.
  - ((<del>(58)</del>)) <u>(59)</u> "Violent offense" means:
- 10 (a) Any of the following felonies:

- 11 (i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an 12 attempt to commit a class A felony;
- 13 (ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
- 15 (iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- 16 (iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 17 (v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;
- 18 (vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 19 (vii) Arson in the second degree;
- 20 (viii) Assault in the second degree;
- 21 (ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 22 (x) Extortion in the first degree;
- 23 (xi) Robbery in the second degree;
- 24 (xii) Drive-by shooting;
- (xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; and
- (xiv) 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;
- 33 (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time 34 prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a 35 violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and
- 36 (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that 37 under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a 38 violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

 $((\frac{(59)}{(59)}))$  <u>(60)</u> "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.

- ((<del>(60)</del>)) <u>(61)</u> "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.
- $((\frac{(61)}{(61)}))$  <u>(62)</u> "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.94A.190 and 2018 c 166 s 5 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
  - (1) A sentence that includes a term or terms of confinement totaling more than one year shall be served in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state, or in home detention pursuant to RCW 9.94A.6551 or the graduated reentry program under RCW 9.94A.733. Except as provided in subsection (3) or (5) of this section, a sentence of not more than one year of confinement shall be served in a facility operated, licensed, or utilized under contract, by the county, or if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in the residence of either the offender or a member of the offender's immediate family.
  - (2) If a county uses a state partial confinement facility for the partial confinement of a person sentenced to confinement for not more than one year, the county shall reimburse the state for the use of the facility as provided in this subsection. The office of financial management shall set the rate of reimbursement based upon the average per diem cost per offender in the facility. The office of financial management shall determine to what extent, if any, reimbursement shall be reduced or eliminated because of funds provided by the legislature to the department for the purpose of covering the cost of county use of state partial confinement facilities. The office of financial management shall reestablish reimbursement rates each even-numbered year.
- 38 (3) A person who is sentenced for a felony to a term of not more 39 than one year, and who is committed or returned to incarceration in a Code Rev/AI:eab 20 S-5448.1/24

- state facility on another felony conviction, either under the indeterminate sentencing laws, chapter 9.95 RCW, or under this chapter shall serve all terms of confinement, including a sentence of not more than one year, in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state, consistent with the provisions of RCW 9.94A.589.
  - (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a sentence imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660 or section 1 of this act which has a standard sentence range of over one year, regardless of length, shall be served in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by the state.
- 12 (5) Sentences imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507 shall be served 13 in a facility or institution operated, or utilized under contract, by 14 the state.
- 15 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.501 and 2021 c 242 s 2 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- 17 (1) The department shall supervise the following offenders who 18 are sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 19 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:
  - (a) Offenders convicted of:
    - (i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;
- 22 (ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;
  - (iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and
- 24 (iv) Violation of RCW 9A.44.132(2) (failure to register); and
- 25 (b) Offenders who have:

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- 26 (i) A current conviction for a repetitive domestic violence 27 offense where domestic violence has been pleaded and proven after 28 August 1, 2011; and
- 29 (ii) A prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence 30 offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence 31 has been pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011.
- 32 (2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the 33 department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community 34 custody.
- 35 (3) The department shall supervise every felony offender 36 sentenced to community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 or 9.94A.702 37 whose risk assessment classifies the offender as one who is at a high 38 risk to reoffend.

1 (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the 2 department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody 3 regardless of risk classification if the offender:

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- (a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense or a serious violent offense and was sentenced to a term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701, 9.94A.702, or 9.94A.507;
- (b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;
- 9 (c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole 10 pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;
  - (d) Has a current conviction for violating RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register) and was sentenced to a term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701;
  - (e) (i) Has a current conviction for a domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence has been pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011, and a prior conviction for a repetitive domestic violence offense or domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence was pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011. This subsection (4) (e) (i) applies only to offenses committed prior to July 24, 2015;
  - (ii) Has a current conviction for a domestic violence felony offense where domestic violence was pleaded and proven. The state and its officers, agents, and employees shall not be held criminally or civilly liable for its supervision of an offender under this subsection (4)(e)(ii) unless the state and its officers, agents, and employees acted with gross negligence;
  - (f) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.655, 9.94A.660, 9.94A.670, 9.94A.711, ((or)) 9.94A.695, or section 1 of this act;
    - (g) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745; or
- (h) Was convicted and sentenced under RCW 46.61.520 (vehicular homicide), RCW 46.61.522 (vehicular assault), RCW 46.61.502(6) (felony DUI), or RCW 46.61.504(6) (felony physical control).
  - (5) The department shall supervise any offender who is released by the indeterminate sentence review board and who was sentenced to community custody or subject to community custody under the terms of release.
- 36 (6) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise 37 any offender sentenced to a term of community custody or any 38 probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom 39 supervision is required under this section or RCW 9.94A.5011.

1 (7) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every 2 felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody who may be 3 subject to supervision under this section or RCW 9.94A.5011.

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- (8) The period of time the department is authorized to supervise an offender under this section may not exceed the duration of community custody specified under RCW 9.94B.050, 9.94A.701 (1) through (9), or 9.94A.702, except in cases where the court has imposed an exceptional term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.535.
- 9 (9) The period of time the department is authorized to supervise 10 an offender under this section may be reduced by the earned award of 11 supervision compliance credit pursuant to RCW 9.94A.717.
- 12 **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.94A.505 and 2022 c 260 s 23 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
- 14 (1) When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose punishment as provided in this chapter.
- 16 (2)(a) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in the following sections and as applicable in the case:
- (i) Unless another term of confinement applies, a sentence within the standard sentence range established in RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517;
- 21 (ii) RCW 9.94A.701 and 9.94A.702, relating to community custody;
- 22 (iii) RCW 9.94A.570, relating to persistent offenders;
  - (iv) RCW 9.94A.540, relating to mandatory minimum terms;
  - (v) RCW 9.94A.650, relating to the first-time offender waiver;
- 25 (vi) RCW 9.94A.660, relating to the drug offender sentencing 26 alternative;
- 27 (vii) <u>Section 1 of this act, relating to the drug offender</u> 28 sentencing alternative for driving under the influence;
- 29 <u>(viii)</u> RCW 9.94A.670, relating to the special sex offender 30 sentencing alternative;
- 31 (((viii))) <u>(ix)</u> RCW 9.94A.655, relating to the parenting 32 sentencing alternative;
- 33  $((\frac{(ix)}{(ix)}))$  <u>(x)</u> RCW 9.94A.695, relating to the mental health sentencing alternative;
- 35  $((\frac{x}{x}))$  (xi) RCW 9.94A.507, relating to certain sex offenses;
- 36  $((\frac{(xi)}{(xi)}))$  (xii) RCW 9.94A.535, relating to exceptional sentences;
- $((\frac{(xii)}{)})$  <u>(xiii)</u> RCW 9.94A.589, relating to consecutive and concurrent sentences;

- 1 ((<del>(xiii)</del>)) <u>(xiv)</u> RCW 9.94A.603, relating to felony driving while 2 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug and felony 3 physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of 4 intoxicating liquor or any drug;
  - $((\frac{(xiv)}{)})$  <u>(xv)</u> RCW 9.94A.711, relating to the theft or taking of a motor vehicle.
  - (b) If a standard sentence range has not been established for the offender's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement; community restitution work; a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.702 not to exceed one year; and/or other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a sentence which provides more than one year of confinement and a community custody term under RCW 9.94A.701 if the court finds reasons justifying an exceptional sentence as provided in RCW 9.94A.535.
  - (3) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of 30 days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than 30 days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.
- 22 (4) If a sentence imposed includes payment of a legal financial obligation, it shall be imposed as provided in RCW 9.94A.750, 24 9.94A.753, and 9.94A.760.
  - (5) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.750(4) and 9.94A.753(4), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or community custody that exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.
  - (6) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.
  - (7) The sentencing court shall not give the offender credit for any time the offender was required to comply with an electronic monitoring program prior to sentencing if the offender was convicted of one of the following offenses:
    - (a) A violent offense;
- 38 (b) Any sex offense;

39 (c) Any drug offense;

- 1 (d) Reckless burning in the first or second degree as defined in 2 RCW 9A.48.040 or 9A.48.050;
  - (e) Assault in the third degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.031;
    - (f) Assault of a child in the third degree;
  - (g) Unlawful imprisonment as defined in RCW 9A.40.040; or
- 6 (h) Harassment as defined in RCW 9A.46.020.

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- 7 (8) The court shall order restitution as provided in RCW 9.94A.750 and 9.94A.753.
  - (9) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions as provided in this chapter. "Crime-related prohibitions" may include a prohibition on the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances if the court finds that any chemical dependency or substance abuse contributed to the offense.
- 15 (10) In any sentence of partial confinement, the court may 16 require the offender to serve the partial confinement in work 17 release, in a program of home detention, on work crew, or in a 18 combined program of work crew and home detention.
- 19 **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.94A.525 and 2023 c 415 s 2 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
- 21 The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the 22 sentencing grid. The offender score rules are as follows:
- The offender score is the sum of points accrued under this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.
- (1) (a) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.589.
- 31 (b) For the purposes of this section, adjudications of guilt 32 pursuant to Title 13 RCW which are not murder in the first or second 33 degree or class A felony sex offenses may not be included in the 34 offender score.
- 35 (2)(a) Class A and sex prior felony convictions shall always be included in the offender score.
- 37 (b) Class B prior felony convictions other than sex offenses 38 shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date 39 of release from confinement (including full-time residential Code Rev/AI:eab 25 S-5448.1/24

treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ((ten)) 10 consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.

- (c) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, class C prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.
- (d) Except as provided in (e) of this subsection, serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.
- (e) If the present conviction is 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)), all predicate crimes for the offense as defined by RCW 46.61.5055(14) shall be included in the offender score, and prior convictions for 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)) shall always be included in the offender score. All other convictions of the defendant shall be scored according to this section.
- (f) Prior convictions for a repetitive domestic violence offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ((ten)) 10 consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction.
- 37 (g) This subsection applies to both prior adult convictions and prior juvenile adjudications.
- 39 (3) Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified 40 according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences Code Rev/AI:eab 26 S-5448.1/24

- 1 provided by Washington law. Federal convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and 2 sentences provided by Washington law. Neither out-of-state or federal 3 convictions which would have been presumptively adjudicated in 4 juvenile court under Washington law may be included in the offender 5 6 score unless they are comparable to murder in the first or second degree or a class A felony sex offense. If there is no clearly 7 comparable offense under Washington law or the offense is one that is 8 usually considered subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction, the 9 offense shall be scored as a class C felony equivalent if it was a 10 11 felony under the relevant federal statute.
  - (4) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.

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- 15 (5)(a) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose 16 of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, 17 except:
  - (i) Prior offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently or prior juvenile offenses for which sentences were served consecutively, whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses using the "same criminal conduct" analysis found in RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a), and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used. The current sentencing court may presume that such other prior offenses were not the same criminal conduct from sentences imposed on separate dates, or in separate counties or jurisdictions, or in separate complaints, indictments, or informations;
  - (ii) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all convictions or adjudications served concurrently as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.
- 38 (b) As used in this subsection (5), "served concurrently" means
  39 that: (i) The latter sentence was imposed with specific reference to
  40 the former; (ii) the concurrent relationship of the sentences was

  Code Rev/AI:eab

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  S-5448.1/24

judicially imposed; and (iii) the concurrent timing of the sentences was not the result of a probation or parole revocation on the former offense.

- (6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense. When these convictions are used as criminal history, score them the same as a completed crime.
- (7) If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile prior violent felony conviction which is scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section.
- (8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), (12), or (13) of this section, count two points for each prior adult violent felony conviction and juvenile violent felony conviction which is scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section, and one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction.
- (9) If the present conviction is for a serious violent offense, count three points for prior adult convictions and juvenile convictions which are scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section for crimes in this category, two points for each prior adult and scorable juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), and one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction.
- (10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior convictions as in subsection (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.
- (11) If the present conviction is for a felony traffic offense count two points for each prior conviction for Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault; for each felony offense count one point for each adult prior conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction which is scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section; for each serious traffic offense, other than those used for an enhancement pursuant to RCW 46.61.520(2), count one point for each adult prior conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction which is scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section; count one point for each adult prior conviction for operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug; count one point for a deferred prosecution granted under chapter

Code Rev/AI:eab 28 S-5448.1/24

1 10.05 RCW for a second or subsequent violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance.

- (12) If the present conviction is for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft count two points for each adult prior conviction for homicide by watercraft or assault by watercraft; for each felony offense count one point for each adult prior conviction and 1/2 point for each juvenile prior conviction which would be scorable under subsection (1) (b) of this section; count one point for each adult prior conviction for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.
- (13) If the present conviction is for manufacture of methamphetamine count three points for each adult prior manufacture of methamphetamine conviction. If the present conviction is for a drug offense and the offender has a criminal history that includes a sex offense or serious violent offense, count three points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction. All other felonies are scored as in subsection (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.
- (14) If the present conviction is for Escape from Community Custody, RCW 72.09.310, count only adult prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count prior escape convictions as one point.
- (15) If the present conviction is for Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110, or Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120, count adult prior convictions as one point and juvenile prior convictions which are scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section as 1/2 point.
- (16) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2 or residential burglary, count priors as in subsection (7) of this section; however, count two points for each prior Burglary 1 conviction, and two points for each prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.
- (17) If the present conviction is for a sex offense, count priors as in subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however, count three points for each adult prior sex offense conviction and juvenile prior class A felony sex offense adjudication.
- 39 (18) If the present conviction is for failure to register as a 40 sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 or 9A.44.132, count priors as in Code Rev/AI:eab 29 S-5448.1/24

subsections (7) through (11) and (13) through (16) of this section; however, count three points for each adult prior sex offense conviction and juvenile prior sex offense conviction which is scorable under subsection (1)(b) of this section, excluding adult prior convictions for failure to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 or 9A.44.132, which shall count as one point.

- (19) If the present conviction is for an offense committed while the offender was under community custody, add one point. For purposes of this subsection, community custody includes community placement or postrelease supervision, as defined in chapter 9.94B RCW.
- (20) If the present conviction is for Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2, count priors as in subsections (7) through (18) of this section; however count one point for prior convictions of Vehicle Prowling 2, and three points for each adult prior Theft 1 (of a motor vehicle), Theft 2 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 1 (of a motor vehicle), Possession of Stolen Property 2 (of a motor vehicle), Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1, or Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 conviction.
- (21) If the present conviction is for a felony domestic violence offense where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was pleaded and proven, count priors as in subsections (7) through (20) of this section; however, count points as follows:
- (a) Count two points for each adult prior conviction where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was pleaded and proven after August 1, 2011, for any of the following offenses: A felony violation of a no-contact or protection order (RCW 7.105.450 or former RCW 26.50.110), felony Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b)), felony Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110(5)(b)), Burglary 1 (RCW 9A.52.020), Kidnapping 1 (RCW 9A.40.020), Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030), Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040), Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200), Robbery 2 (RCW 9A.56.210), Assault 1 (RCW 9A.36.011), Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.021), Assault 3 (RCW 9A.36.031), Arson 1 (RCW 9A.48.020), or Arson 2 (RCW 9A.48.030);
- (b) Count two points for each adult prior conviction where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was pleaded and proven after July 23, 2017, for any of the following offenses: Assault of a child in the first degree, RCW 9A.36.120; Assault of a child in the Code Rev/AI:eab

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  S-5448.1/24

- 1 second degree, RCW 9A.36.130; Assault of a child in the third degree,
- 2 RCW 9A.36.140; Criminal Mistreatment in the first degree, RCW
- 3 9A.42.020; or Criminal Mistreatment in the second degree, RCW
- 4 9A.42.030; and

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- 5 (c) Count one point for each adult prior conviction for a 6 repetitive domestic violence offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, 7 where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, was pleaded and 8 proven after August 1, 2011.
  - (22) The fact that a prior conviction was not included in an offender's offender score or criminal history at a previous sentencing shall have no bearing on whether it is included in the criminal history or offender score for the current offense. Prior convictions that were not counted in the offender score or included in criminal history under repealed or previous versions of the sentencing reform act shall be included in criminal history and shall count in the offender score if the current version of the sentencing reform act requires including or counting those convictions. Prior convictions that were not included in criminal history or in the offender score shall be included upon any resentencing to ensure imposition of an accurate sentence.
- 21 **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.94A.633 and 2021 c 242 s 4 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
  - (1) (a) An offender who violates any condition or requirement of a sentence may be sanctioned by the court with up to ((sixty)) 60 days' confinement for each violation or by the department with up to ((thirty)) 30 days' confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.737.
  - (b) In lieu of confinement, an offender may be sanctioned with work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other community-based sanctions.
  - (2) If an offender was under community custody pursuant to one of the following statutes, the offender may be sanctioned as follows:
- 34 (a) If the offender was transferred to community custody in lieu 35 of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728, the 36 offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status 37 to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for 38 any period actually spent in community custody or in detention 39 awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.

(b) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.660, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.

- (c) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under the influence set out in section 1 of this act, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.
- (d) If the offender was sentenced under the parenting sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.655, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$  (e) If the offender was sentenced under the special sex offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.670, the suspended sentence may be revoked and the offender committed to serve the original sentence of confinement.
- $((\frac{(++)}{(++)}))$  If the offender was sentenced under the mental health sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.695, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.
- $((\frac{f}{f}))$  (g) If the offender was sentenced to a work ethic camp pursuant to RCW 9.94A.690, the offender may be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence in total confinement.
- $((\frac{g}{g}))$  (h) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.
- (3) If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, the probationer may be sanctioned pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. The department shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender who violates a condition of community custody, as provided in RCW 9.94A.716. Any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the power of the sentencing court to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.
- (4) The parole or probation of an offender who is charged with a new felony offense may be suspended and the offender placed in total confinement pending disposition of the new criminal charges if:
  - (a) The offender is on parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.110(1); or
- 39 (b) The offender is being supervised pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745 40 and is on parole or probation pursuant to the laws of another state.

Code Rev/AI:eab 32 S-5448.1/24

1 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.6332 and 2021 c 242 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

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- The procedure for imposing sanctions for violations of sentence conditions or requirements is as follows:
- (1) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.
- (2) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under the influence, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or the court pursuant to section 1 of this act.
- 12 <u>(3)</u> If the offender was sentenced under the special sex offender 13 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 14 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.
- 15  $((\frac{3}{1}))$   $\underline{(4)}$  If the offender was sentenced under the parenting 16 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 17 department or by the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.655.
- 18  $((\frac{4}{(4)}))$  (5) If the offender was sentenced under the mental health 19 sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the 20 department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.695.
- $((\frac{(5)}{(5)}))$  (6) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$  <u>(7)</u> If the offender was released pursuant to RCW 9.94A.730, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- 27 (((+7+))) (8) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 10.95.030((+3+)) (2) or 10.95.035, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.
- $((\frac{(8)}{(8)}))$  <u>(9)</u> In any other case, if the offender is being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, upon receipt of a violation hearing report from the department, the court retains any authority that those statutes provide to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.
- $((\frac{(9)}{(9)}))$  <u>(10)</u> If the offender is not being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.6333.

**Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.660 and 2021 c 215 s 102 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender sentencing alternative if:
- (a) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a violent offense and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4);
- (b) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6);
- (c) The offender has no current or prior convictions for a sex offense for which the offender is currently or may be required to register pursuant to RCW 9A.44.130;
- (d) The offender has no prior convictions in this state, and no prior convictions for an equivalent out-of-state or federal offense, for the following offenses during the following time frames:
- (i) Robbery in the second degree that did not involve the use of a firearm and was not reduced from robbery in the first degree within seven years before conviction of the current offense; or
- (ii) Any other violent offense within ((ten)) 10 years before conviction of the current offense;
- (e) For a violation of the uniform controlled substances act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance;
- (f) The offender has not been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order and does not become subject to a deportation order during the period of the sentence; and
- (g) The offender has not received a drug offender sentencing alternative <u>under this section</u>, or a <u>drug offender sentencing</u> alternative for <u>driving under the influence under section 1 of this act</u>, more than once in the prior ((<del>ten</del>)) <u>10</u> years before the current offense.
- 39 (2) A motion for a special drug offender sentencing alternative 40 may be made by the court, the offender, or the state.

(3) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for an alternative sentence under this section and that the alternative sentence is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under RCW 9.94A.662 or a residential substance use disorder treatment-based alternative under RCW 9.94A.664. The residential substance use disorder treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard sentence range is ((twenty-six)) 26 months or less.

- (4)(a) To assist the court in making its determination, the court may order the department to complete either or both a risk assessment report and a substance use disorder screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500.
- (b) To assist the court in making its determination in domestic violence cases, the court shall order the department to complete a presentence investigation and a chemical dependency screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500, unless otherwise specifically waived by the court.
- (5) If the court is considering imposing a sentence under the residential substance use disorder treatment-based alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender by the department. The examination must be performed by an agency <u>licensed or</u> certified by the department of health to provide substance use disorder services. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:
  - (a) Whether the offender suffers from a substance use disorder;
- (b) ((Whether the substance use disorder is such that there is a probability that criminal behavior will occur in the future;
- (c)) Whether effective treatment for the offender's substance use disorder is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the department of health, and where applicable, whether effective domestic violence perpetrator treatment is available from a state-certified domestic violence treatment provider pursuant to RCW 43.20A.735; and
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$  (c) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the use of the alternative.
- 37 (6) When a court imposes a sentence of community custody under 38 this section:
- 39 (a) The court may impose conditions as provided in RCW 9.94A.703 40 and may impose other affirmative conditions as the court considers Code Rev/AI:eab 35 S-5448.1/24

- appropriate. In addition, an offender may be required to pay ((thirty dollars)) \$30 per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring for alcohol or controlled substances, or in cases of domestic violence for monitoring with global positioning system technology for compliance with a no-contact order.
  - (b) The department may impose conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.704 and 9.94A.737.

- (7) (a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.
- (b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may modify the conditions of the community custody or impose sanctions under (c) of this subsection.
- (c) The court may order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard <u>sentence</u> range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of community custody if the offender violates the conditions or requirements of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment.
- (d) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under (c) of this subsection shall receive credit for time previously served in total or partial confinement and inpatient treatment under this section, and shall receive ((fifty)) 50 percent credit for time previously served in community custody under this section.
- (8) In serving a term of community custody imposed upon failure to complete, or administrative termination from, the special drug offender sentencing alternative program, the offender shall receive no credit for time served in community custody prior to termination of the offender's participation in the program.
- (9) An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period served in total confinement.
- (10) The Washington state institute for public policy shall submit a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by November 1, 2022, analyzing the effectiveness of the drug offender sentencing alternative in reducing recidivism among various offender populations. An additional report is due November 1, 2028, and every five years thereafter. The Washington state institute

- 1 for public policy may coordinate with the department and the caseload
- 2 forecast council in tracking data and preparing the report.
- 3 Sec. 10. RCW 9.94A.701 and 2021 c 242 s 6 are each amended to 4 read as follows:
- 5 (1) If an offender is sentenced to the custody of the department 6 for one of the following crimes, the court shall, in addition to the 7 other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community 8 custody for three years:
  - (a) A sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507; or
  - (b) A serious violent offense.

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- (2) A court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence an offender to community custody for ((eighteen)) 18 months when the court sentences the person to the custody of the department for a violent offense that is not considered a serious violent offense.
- 16 (3) A court shall, in addition to the other terms of the 17 sentence, sentence an offender to community custody for one year when 18 the court sentences the person to the custody of the department for:
  - (a) Any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2);
- 20 (b) An offense involving the unlawful possession of a firearm 21 under RCW 9.41.040, where the offender is a criminal street gang 22 member or associate;
- 23 (c) A felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed 24 on or after July 1, 2000; or
- 25 (d) A felony violation of RCW 9A.44.132(1) (failure to register) 26 that is the offender's first violation for a felony failure to 27 register.
- 28 (4) If an offender is sentenced under the drug offender 29 sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as 30 provided in:
- 31 <u>(a)</u> RCW 9.94A.660 <u>and 9.94A.662 for a prison-based drug offender</u> 32 <u>sentencing alternative;</u>
- 33 (b) RCW 9.94A.660 and 9.94A.664 for a residential-based drug 34 offender sentencing alternative;
- 35 (c) RCW 9.94A.662 and section 1(6) of this act for a prison-based 36 drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under the influence; 37 and
- 38 <u>(d) Section 1 (5) and (6) of this act for a residential-based</u> 39 <u>drug offender sentencing alternative for driving under the influence</u>.

Code Rev/AI:eab 37 S-5448.1/24

1 (5) If an offender is sentenced under the special sex offender 2 sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as 3 provided in RCW 9.94A.670.

- (6) If an offender is sentenced to a work ethic camp, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.690.
- (7) If an offender is sentenced under the parenting sentencing alternative, the court shall impose a term of community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.655.
- 9 (8) If the offender is sentenced under the mental health 10 sentencing alternative, the court shall impose a term of community 11 custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.695.
  - (9) If a sex offender is sentenced as a nonpersistent offender pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the court shall impose community custody as provided in that section.
  - (10) The term of community custody specified by this section shall be reduced by the court whenever an offender's standard sentence range term of confinement in combination with the term of community custody exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 10.05.010 and 2019 c 263 s 701 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
  - (1) In a court of limited jurisdiction a person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor may petition the court to be considered for a deferred prosecution ((program)). The petition shall be filed with the court at least seven days before the date set for trial but, upon a written motion and affidavit establishing good cause for the delay and failure to comply with this section, the court may waive this requirement subject to the defendant's reimbursement to the court of the witness fees and expenses due for subpoenaed witnesses who have appeared on the date set for trial. A person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution unless the court makes specific findings pursuant to RCW 10.05.020.
- (2) A person charged with a ((traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, or a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense,)) violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution ((program)) unless the court makes specific findings pursuant to RCW 10.05.020. A person ((may not participate in a deferred prosecution Code Rev/AI:eab

- 1 program for a traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW if he or she has participated in a deferred 2 prosecution program for a prior traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or 3 gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, and a person may not 4 participate in a deferred prosecution program for a misdemeanor or 5 gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense if he or she has 6 participated in a deferred prosecution program for a prior domestic 7 violence offense)) who petitions the court for the deferred 8 prosecution and participates in the deferred prosecution under this 9 10 chapter for his or her first violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 is eligible to petition the court for a second deferred prosecution 11 for the person's next violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 when 12 the person has no other prior convictions defined as a "prior 13 offense" under RCW 46.61.5055. The person's first deferred 14 15 prosecution shall not be considered a prior offense for the purpose of granting a second deferred prosecution. Separate offenses 16 17 committed more than seven days apart may not be consolidated in a 18 single program.
  - (3) A person charged with a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor under chapter 9A.42 RCW shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution ((program)) unless the court makes specific findings pursuant to RCW 10.05.020. Such person shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution ((program)) more than once.

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- (4) A person is not eligible for a deferred prosecution ((program)) if the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor domestic violence offense was originally charged as a felony offense in superior court.
- (5) A person may petition a court for a second deferred prosecution while still under the jurisdiction of a court for the person's first deferred prosecution; however, the first deferred prosecution shall be revoked prior to the entry of the second deferred prosecution.
- (6) A person may not be on two deferred prosecutions at the same time unless separate offenses are committed within seven days of each other and the person petitions to consolidate each offense into a single deferred prosecution.
- (7) A person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 who does not participate in a deferred prosecution for his or her first violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 remains eligible to petition the court for a deferred prosecution pursuant to the terms of this section and

Code Rev/AI:eab 39 S-5448.1/24

- 1 specific findings made under RCW 10.05.020. Such person shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution more than once. 2
- Sec. 12. RCW 10.05.015 and 2019 c 263 s 702 are each amended to 3 read as follows: 4

5 At the time of arraignment a person charged with a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor 6 domestic violence offense may be given a statement by the court that 7 explains the availability, operation, and effects of the deferred 8 9 prosecution ((program)).

10 Sec. 13. RCW 10.05.020 and 2021 c 215 s 115 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

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- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of or caused by substance use disorders or mental ((problems)) health disorders or domestic violence behavior problems for which the person is in need of treatment and unless treated the probability of future recurrence is great, along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of a diagnosis and treatment of the alleged problem or problems if financially able to do so. The petition shall also contain a case history and written assessment prepared by an approved ((substance use disorder treatment program)) behavioral health agency, approved for mental health services or substance use disorder services, as designated in chapter 71.24 RCW ((if the petition alleges a substance use disorder, by an approved mental health center if the petition alleges a mental  $\frac{problem_r}{r}$ )) or by a state-certified domestic violence treatment provider pursuant to RCW 43.20A.735 ((if the petition alleges a domestic violence behavior problem)).
- (2) In the case of a petitioner charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the petitioner is the natural or adoptive parent of the alleged victim; that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of parenting problems for which the petitioner is in need of services; that the petitioner is in need of child welfare services under chapter 74.13 RCW to improve his or her parenting skills in order to better provide his or her child or children with the basic necessities of life; that the petitioner wants to correct his or her conduct to reduce the likelihood of harm

1 to his or her minor children; that in the absence of child welfare services the petitioner may be unable to reduce the likelihood of 2 harm to his or her minor children; and that the petitioner has 3 cooperated with the department of ((social and health services)) 4 children, youth, and families to develop a plan to receive 5 6 appropriate child welfare services; along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of the services if he or she is 7 financially able to do so. The petition shall also contain a case 8 history and a written service plan from the department of ((social 9 and health services)) children, youth, and families. 10

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- (3) Before entry of an order deferring prosecution, a petitioner shall be advised of his or her rights as an accused and execute, as a condition of receiving treatment, a statement that contains: (a) An acknowledgment of his or her rights; (b) an acknowledgment and waiver of the right to testify, the right to a speedy trial, the right to call witnesses to testify, the right to present evidence in his or her defense, and the right to a jury trial; (c) a stipulation to the admissibility and sufficiency of the facts contained in the written police report; and (d) an acknowledgment that the statement will be entered and used to support a finding of guilty if the court finds cause to revoke the order granting deferred prosecution. petitioner shall also be advised that he or she may, if he or she proceeds to trial and is found guilty, be allowed to seek suspension of some or all of the fines and incarceration that may be ordered upon the condition that he or she seek treatment and, further, that he or she may seek treatment from public and private agencies at any time without regard to whether or not he or she is found guilty of the offense charged. He or she shall also be advised that the court will not accept a petition for deferred prosecution from a person who: (i) Sincerely believes that he or she is innocent of the charges; (ii) sincerely believes that he or she does not, in fact, suffer from ((alcoholism, drug addiction, mental problems)) <u>a</u> substance use disorder, a mental health disorder, or domestic violence behavior problems; or (iii) in the case of a petitioner charged under chapter 9A.42 RCW, sincerely believes that he or she does not need child welfare services.
- (4) Before entering an order deferring prosecution, the court shall make specific findings that: (a) The petitioner has stipulated to the admissibility and sufficiency of the facts as contained in the written police report; (b) the petitioner has acknowledged the Code Rev/AI:eab

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  S-5448.1/24

- 1 admissibility of the stipulated facts in any criminal hearing on the
- 2 underlying offense or offenses held subsequent to revocation of the
- 3 order granting deferred prosecution; (c) the petitioner has
- 4 acknowledged and waived the right to testify, the right to a speedy
- 5 trial, the right to call witnesses to testify, the right to present
- 6 evidence in his or her defense, and the right to a jury trial; and
- 7 (d) the petitioner's statements were made knowingly and voluntarily.
- 8 Such findings shall be included in the order granting deferred
- 9 prosecution.

- 10 **Sec. 14.** RCW 10.05.030 and 2023 c 102 s 17 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
- The arraigning judge upon consideration of the petition may continue the arraignment and refer such person for a diagnostic investigation and evaluation to:
- 15 (1) ((An approved substance use disorder treatment program)) A state-approved behavioral health agency, approved for substance use disorder services, as designated in chapter 71.24 RCW if the petition alleges a substance use disorder;
- (2) ((An approved mental health center)) A state-approved behavioral health agency, approved for mental health services, as designated in chapter 71.24 RCW, if the petition alleges a mental ((problem)) health disorder;
- (3) The department of ((social and health services)) children, youth, and families if the petition is brought under RCW 10.05.020(2); or
- 26 (4) An approved state-certified domestic violence treatment 27 provider pursuant to RCW 43.20A.735 if the petition alleges a 28 domestic violence behavior problem.
- 29 **Sec. 15.** RCW 10.05.040 and 2018 c 201 s 9005 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 The program to which such person is referred, or the department 32 of ((social and health services)) children, youth, and families if 33 the petition is brought under RCW 10.05.020(2), shall conduct an 34 investigation and examination to determine:
  - (1) Whether the person suffers from the problem described;
- 36 (2) Whether the problem is such that if not treated, or if no 37 child welfare services are provided, there is a probability that 38 similar misconduct will occur in the future;

- 1 (3) Whether extensive and long term treatment is required;
- 2 (4) Whether effective treatment or child welfare services for the person's problem are available; and
- (5) Whether the person is ((amenable)): (a) Amenable to treatment 4 as demonstrated by (i) completion of residential treatment; (ii) 5 6 completion of a minimum of 18 hours of intensive outpatient treatment, for substance use disorder petitions; (iii) completion of 7 a minimum of six mental health sessions, for mental health disorder 8 petitions; or (iv) completion of a minimum of six domestic violence 9 treatment sessions for domestic violence petitions; or (b) willing to 10 cooperate with child welfare services. The requirement for completing 11 12 a minimum number of sessions may be waived if the court finds good 13 cause.
- 14 **Sec. 16.** RCW 10.05.050 and 2018 c 201 s 9006 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The program, or the department of ((social and health services)) children, youth, and families if the petition is brought under RCW 10.05.020(2), shall make a written report to the court stating its findings and recommendations after the examination required by RCW 10.05.040. If its findings and recommendations support treatment or the implementation of a child welfare service plan, it shall also recommend a treatment or service plan setting out:
  - (a) The type;
  - (b) Nature;
- 26 (c) Length;

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- (d) A treatment or service time schedule; and
- 28 (e) Approximate cost of the treatment or child welfare services.
- 29 (2) In the case of a child welfare service plan, the plan shall 30 be designed in a manner so that a parent who successfully completes 31 the plan will not be likely to withhold the basic necessities of life 32 from his or her child.
- 33 (3) The report with the treatment or service plan shall be filed with the court and a copy given to the petitioner and petitioner's counsel. A copy of the treatment or service plan shall be given to the prosecutor by petitioner's counsel at the request of the prosecutor. The evaluation facility, or the department of ((social and health services)) children, youth, and families if the petition is brought under RCW 10.05.020(2), making the written report shall

append to the report a commitment by the treatment program or the 1 department of ((social and health services)) children, youth, and 2 3 <u>families</u> that it will provide the treatment or child welfare services in accordance with this chapter. The facility or the service provider 4 shall agree to provide the court with a statement ((every three 5 6 months for the first year and every six months for the second year)) monthly regarding (a) the petitioner's cooperation with the treatment 7 or child welfare service plan proposed and (b) the petitioner's 8 progress or failure in treatment or child welfare services. These 9 statements shall be made as a declaration by the person who is 10 11 personally responsible for providing the treatment or services.

12 **Sec. 17.** RCW 10.05.060 and 2009 c 135 s 1 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

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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 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 45 days after receipt, the petitioner <u>must apply for</u> a probationary 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 years from date of entry of the order granting deferred prosecution)) consistent with the requirements of RCW 46.01.260.

36 **Sec. 18.** RCW 10.05.090 and 2010 c 269 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

Code Rev/AI:eab 44 S-5448.1/24

1 a petitioner, who has been accepted for a deferred prosecution, fails or neglects to carry out and fulfill any term or 2 condition of the petitioner's treatment plan or any term or condition 3 imposed in connection with the installation of an interlock or other 4 device under RCW 46.20.720, the facility, center, institution, or 5 6 agency administering the treatment or the entity administering the 7 use of the device, shall immediately report such breach to the court, the prosecutor, and the petitioner or petitioner's attorney of 8 record, together with its recommendation. The court upon receiving 9 such a report shall hold a hearing to determine whether the 10 11 petitioner should be removed from the deferred prosecution 12 ((program)). At the hearing, evidence shall be taken of the petitioner's alleged failure to comply with the treatment plan or 13 14 device installation and the petitioner shall have the right to present evidence on his or her own behalf. The court shall either 15 16 order that the petitioner continue on the treatment plan or be from deferred prosecution. If 17 removed from deferred prosecution, the court shall enter judgment pursuant to RCW 10.05.020 18 19 and, if the charge for which the deferred prosecution was granted was a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, shall notify 20 21 the department of licensing of the removal and entry of judgment.

22 **Sec. 19.** RCW 10.05.100 and 1998 c 208 s 2 are each amended to 23 read as follows:

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If a petitioner is subsequently convicted of a similar offense that was committed while the petitioner was in a deferred prosecution ((program)), upon notice the court shall remove the petitioner's docket from the deferred prosecution file and the court shall enter judgment pursuant to RCW 10.05.020.

- 29 **Sec. 20.** RCW 10.05.120 and 2019 c 263 s 705 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) Three years after receiving proof of successful completion of the ((two-year)) approved treatment ((program)) plan, and following 32 proof to the court that the petitioner has complied with the 33 conditions imposed by the court following successful completion of 34 the ((two-year)) approved treatment ((program)) plan, but not before 35 five years following entry of the order of deferred prosecution 36 pursuant to a petition brought under RCW 10.05.020(1), the court 37 shall dismiss the charges pending against the petitioner. 38

(2) When a deferred prosecution is ordered pursuant to a petition brought under RCW 10.05.020(2) and the court has received proof that the petitioner has successfully completed the child welfare service plan, or the plan has been terminated because the alleged victim has reached his or her majority and there are no other minor children in the home, the court shall dismiss the charges pending against the petitioner: PROVIDED, That in any case where the petitioner's parental rights have been terminated with regard to the alleged victim due to abuse or neglect that occurred during the pendency of the deferred prosecution, the termination shall be per se evidence that the petitioner did not successfully complete the child welfare service plan.

- (((3) When a deferred prosecution is ordered for a petition brought under RCW 10.05.020(1) involving a domestic violence behavior problem and the court has received proof that the petitioner has successfully completed the domestic violence treatment plan, the court shall dismiss the charges pending against the petitioner.))
- **Sec. 21.** RCW 10.05.140 and 2019 c 263 s 706 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
- (1) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, the court shall order that the petitioner shall not operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways without a valid operator's license and proof of liability insurance. The amount of liability insurance shall be established by the court at not less than that established by RCW 46.29.490. As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition on any ((alcohol-dependency)) substance use disorder-based case, the court shall also order the installation of an ignition interlock under RCW 46.20.720. The required periods of use of the interlock shall be not less than the periods provided for in RCW 46.20.720. As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition, the court may order the petitioner to make restitution and to pay costs as defined in RCW 10.01.160. To help ensure continued sobriety and reduce the likelihood of reoffense, the court may order reasonable conditions during the period of the deferred prosecution including, but not limited to, attendance at self-help recovery support groups for ((alcoholism or drugs)) substance use disorder, complete abstinence from alcohol and all nonprescribed mind-altering drugs, periodic urinalysis or breath analysis, and maintaining law-abiding behavior.

1 The court may terminate the deferred prosecution ((program)) upon 2 violation of the deferred prosecution order.

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- (2) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition for a case involving a domestic violence behavior problem:
- (a) The court shall order the petitioner not to possess firearms and order the petitioner to surrender firearms under RCW 9.41.800; and
- (b) The court may order the petitioner to make restitution and to 8 pay costs as defined in RCW 10.01.160. In addition, to help ensure 9 continued sobriety and reduce the likelihood of reoffense in co-10 occurring domestic violence and substance ((abuse)) use disorder or 11 12 mental health <u>disorder</u> cases, the court may order reasonable conditions during the period of the deferred prosecution including, 13 but not limited to, attendance at self-help recovery support groups 14 for ((alcoholism or drugs)) <u>substance</u> use <u>disorder</u>, complete 15 abstinence from alcohol and all nonprescribed mind-altering drugs, 16 17 periodic urinalysis or breath analysis, and maintaining law-abiding 18 behavior. The court may terminate the deferred prosecution ((program)) upon violation of the deferred prosecution order. 19
- 20 **Sec. 22.** RCW 10.05.150 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 527 are each 21 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) A deferred prosecution ((program)) for ((alcoholism)) either substance use disorder or mental health co-occurring disorder shall be for a two-year period and shall include, but not be limited to, the following requirements:
  - $((\frac{1}{1}))$  <u>(a)</u> Total abstinence from alcohol and all other nonprescribed mind-altering drugs;
- 28 ((<del>(2)</del> Participation in an intensive inpatient or intensive 29 outpatient program in a state-approved substance use disorder 30 treatment program;
  - (3) Participation in a minimum of two meetings per week of an alcoholism self-help recovery support group, as determined by the assessing agency, for the duration of the treatment program;
  - (4) Participation in an alcoholism self-help recovery support group, as determined by the assessing agency, from the date of court approval of the plan to entry into intensive treatment;
- 37 (5) Not less than weekly approved outpatient counseling, group or 38 individual, for a minimum of six months following the intensive phase 39 of treatment;

- 1 (6) Not less than monthly outpatient contact, group or individual, for the remainder of the two-year deferred prosecution period;
  - (7) The decision to include the use of prescribed drugs, including disulfiram, as a condition of treatment shall be reserved to the treating facility and the petitioner's physician;
  - (8))) (b) All treatment within the purview of this section shall occur within or be approved by a state-approved ((substance use disorder treatment program)) behavioral health agency as described in chapter ((70.96A)) 71.24 RCW;
- 11 (((+9))) (c) Signature of the petitioner agreeing to the terms and conditions of the treatment program;
  - (d) Periodic, random urinalysis or breath analysis;

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- 14 <u>(e) If the petitioner fails to remain abstinent, a full substance</u> 15 use disorder reassessment and recommended treatment;
- (f) No less than weekly approved outpatient counseling, whether
  group or individual, for a minimum of six months following the
  intensive phase of treatment;
- 19 <u>(g) No less than monthly outpatient contact, whether group or</u>
  20 <u>individual, for the remainder of the two-year deferred prosecution</u>
  21 <u>period; and</u>
- (h) The decision to include the use of prescribed drugs, including disulfiram, as a condition of treatment shall be reserved to the treating facility and the petitioner's physician.
  - (2) A deferred prosecution for substance use disorder shall include the following requirements:
- 27 <u>(a) Completion of an intensive outpatient treatment program or</u> 28 <u>residential inpatient treatment program, depending on the severity of</u> 29 the diagnosis; and
- 30 (b) Participation in a minimum of two meetings per week of a 31 substance use disorder self-help recovery support group, as 32 determined by the assessing agency, for the duration of the treatment 33 program.
- 34 <u>(3) A deferred prosecution for mental health co-occurring</u> 35 <u>disorder shall include the following requirements:</u>
- 36 (a) Completion of the requirements described in subsection (2) of 37 this section, or completion of an outpatient program as determined by 38 the petitioner's diagnostic evaluation; and
  - (b) Completion of individual or group mental health services.

- 1 **Sec. 23.** RCW 10.05.155 and 2019 c 263 s 708 are each amended to read as follows:
- A deferred prosecution ((program)) for domestic violence behavior, or domestic violence co-occurring with substance abuse or mental health, must include, but is not limited to, the following requirements:
  - (1) Completion of a risk assessment;

- 8 (2) Participation in the level of treatment recommended by the 9 program as outlined in the current treatment plan;
  - (3) Compliance with the contract for treatment;
- 11 (4) Participation in any ancillary or co-occurring treatments 12 that are determined to be necessary for the successful completion of 13 the domestic violence intervention treatment including, but not 14 limited to, mental health or substance use treatment;
- 15 (5) Domestic violence intervention treatment within the purview 16 of this section to be completed with a state-certified domestic 17 violence intervention treatment program;
- 18 (6) Signature of the petitioner agreeing to the terms and 19 conditions of the treatment program;
- 20 (7) Proof of compliance with any active order to surrender 21 weapons issued in this program or related civil protection orders or 22 no-contact orders.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. A new section is added to chapter 10.05 24 RCW to read as follows:
- A deferred prosecution for mental health disorder where the wrongful conduct did not involve, and was not caused by, alcohol, drugs, or a substance use disorder, shall include treatment recommended by a state-approved mental health provider.
- 29 **Sec. 25.** RCW 10.05.170 and 1991 c 247 s 2 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- As a condition of granting deferred prosecution, the court may order supervision of the petitioner during the period of deferral and may levy a monthly assessment upon the petitioner as provided in RCW 10.64.120. In a jurisdiction with a probation department, the court may appoint the probation department to supervise the petitioner. In a jurisdiction without a probation department, the court may appoint an appropriate person or agency to supervise the petitioner. A

supervisor appointed under this section shall be required to do at least the following:

- (1) If the charge for which deferral is granted relates to operation of a motor vehicle, at least once every ((six)) three months request ((from the department of licensing)) an abstract of the petitioner's driving record; ((and))
- (2) At least once every month make contact with the petitioner ((or with any agency to which the petitioner has been directed for treatment as a part of the deferral)) until treatment is completed;
- (3) Review the petitioner's criminal history at a minimum of every 90 days until the end of the deferral period; and
- 12 <u>(4) Report known violations of supervision or law and</u>
  13 <u>noncompliance with conditions of the deferred prosecution to the</u>
  14 court within five business days or as soon as practicable.
- **Sec. 26.** RCW 46.20.355 and 2020 c 330 s 8 are each amended to 16 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 45 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 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.
- 35 (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 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 Code Rev/AI:eab 50 S-5448.1/24

- 1 license in order to operate a motor vehicle in the state of Washington, except as otherwise exempt under RCW 46.20.025. The 2 department shall not issue the probationary license unless the person 3 is otherwise qualified for licensing, and the person must renew the 4 probationary license on the same cycle as the person's regular 5 6 license would have been renewed until the expiration of the five-year probationary status period imposed under subsection (2) of this 7 section. 8
- full credit under 9 (4) Ιf a person is eligible for RCW 46.61.5055(9)(b)(ii) and, by the date specified in the notice issued 10 under RCW 46.20.245, has completed the requirements under RCW 11 46.20.311 and paid the fee under subsection (5) of this section, the 12 department shall issue a probationary license on the date specified 13 in the notice with no further action required of the person. 14

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- (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.
- 29 **Sec. 27.** RCW 46.20.385 and 2020 c 330 s 9 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) (a) Any person licensed under this chapter or who has a valid 32 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 33 out-of-state statute or ordinance, or (ii) a violation of RCW 34 46.61.520(1)(a) or an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or 35 ordinance, or (iii) a conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.520(1) 36 or (c) if the conviction is the result of a charge that was 37 38 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 39 Code Rev/AI:eab 51 S-5448.1/24

- 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 has a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles operated by the driver, the director shall give written notice by Code Rev/AI:eab

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  S-5448.1/24

- 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 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. 28.** RCW 46.20.720 and 2020 c 330 s 10 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
- 21 (1) **Ignition interlock restriction.** The department shall require 22 that a person may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a 23 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;
    - (b) **Ignition interlock driver's license**. As required for issuance of an ignition interlock driver's license under RCW 46.20.385;
    - (c) **Deferred prosecution.** Upon receipt of notice from a court that the person is participating in a deferred prosecution program under RCW 10.05.020 for a violation of:
- 32 (i) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance; 33 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;
- 38 (d) **Post conviction**. After any applicable period of mandatory 39 suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges, or upon Code Rev/AI:eab 54 S-5448.1/24

- fulfillment of day-for-day credit under RCW 46.61.5055(9)(b)(ii) for a suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges:
- 3 (i) Due to a conviction of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 4 46.61.504 or an equivalent local or out-of-state statute or 5 ordinance; or

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- (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:
- 25 (a) Subsection (1)(a) of this section shall remain in effect 26 until:
- 27 (i) The court has authorized the removal of the device under RCW 28 10.21.055; or
- 29 (ii) The department has imposed a restriction under subsection 30 (1)(b), (c), or (d) of this section arising out of the same incident.
- 31 (b) Subsection (1)(b) of this section remains in effect during 32 the validity of any ignition interlock driver's license that has been 33 issued to the person.
- 34 (c) Subsection (1)(c)(i) or (d)(i) of this section shall be for 35 no less than:
- 36 (i) For a person who has not previously been restricted under 37 this subsection, a period of one year;
- 38 (ii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (c)(i) 39 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.
- 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 and substantial evidence. This determination is subject to review by a court of competent jurisdiction. The department may charge a person

Code Rev/AI:eab 56 S-5448.1/24

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;
- 16 (ii) Failure to take any random test unless a review of the 17 digital image confirms that the vehicle was not occupied by the 18 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)) 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 ((<del>one hundred eighty-day</del>)) 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.
- 35 (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 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.
- 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, 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 3 section who is residing outside of the state of Washington, the 4 department may accept verification of installation of an ignition 5 6 interlock device by an ignition interlock company authorized to do business in the jurisdiction in which the person resides, provided 7 the device meets any applicable requirements of that jurisdiction. 8 The department may waive one or more requirements for removal under 9 subsection (4) of this section if compliance with the requirement or 10 11 requirements would be impractical in the case of a person residing in 12 another jurisdiction, provided the person is in compliance with any equivalent requirement of that jurisdiction. The department may waive 13 14 the monthly fee required by subsection (7) of this section if 15 collection of the fee would be impractical in the case of a person 16 residing in another jurisdiction.
- 17 **Sec. 29.** RCW 46.20.740 and 2020 c 330 s 11 are each amended to 18 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.
- 37 (2) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person with such a notation 38 on his or her driving record to operate a motor vehicle that is not 39 so equipped, unless the notation resulted from a restriction imposed Code Rev/AI:eab 59 S-5448.1/24

- as a condition of release and the restriction has been released by the court prior to driving. Any time a person is convicted under this
- 3 section, the court shall immediately notify the department for
- 4 purposes of RCW 46.20.720(3)(e). It is an affirmative defense, which
- 5 the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the
- 6 employer exemption in RCW 46.20.720(6) applies. The court shall not
- 7 admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the
- 8 prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of
- 9 the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

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- 10 (3) Any sentence imposed for a violation of subsection (2) of 11 this section shall be served consecutively with any sentence imposed 12 under RCW 46.20.750, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or 46.61.5055.
- 13 **Sec. 30.** RCW 46.61.502 and 2022 c 16 s 40 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
  - (1) A person is guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, cannabis, or any drug if the person drives a vehicle within this state:
  - (a) And the person has, within two hours after driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
  - (b) The person has, within two hours after driving, a THC concentration of 5.00 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
  - (c) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor, cannabis, or any drug; or
  - (d) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor, cannabis, and any drug.
  - (2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against a charge of violating this section.
- (3)(a) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection 32 (1)(a) of this section, which the defendant must prove by a 33 preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant consumed a 34 sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of driving and before 35 the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to 36 cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08 or more within 37 two hours after driving. The court shall not admit evidence of this 38 defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the 39

omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

- (b) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(b) of this section, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of cannabis after the time of driving and before the administration of an analysis of the person's blood to cause the defendant's THC concentration to be 5.00 or more within two hours after driving. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.
- (4) (a) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged driving may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged driving, a person had an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows an alcohol concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section.
- (b) Analyses of blood samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged driving may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged driving, a person had a THC concentration of 5.00 or more in violation of subsection (1)(b) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows a THC concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by cannabis in violation of subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- (6) It is a class B felony punishable under chapter 9.94A RCW, or chapter 13.40 RCW if the person is a juvenile, if:
  - (a) The person has three or more prior offenses within ((ten)) 15 years as defined in RCW 46.61.5055; or
    - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:
- 35 (i) Vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating 36 liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a);
- (ii) Vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b);
- 39 (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified 40 in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection; or

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- 2 Sec. 31. RCW 46.61.5055 and 2020 c 330 s 15 are each amended to read as follows: 3
- (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 6 within seven years shall be punished as follows: 7
  - (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:
  - By imprisonment for not less than ((twenty-four)) 24 consecutive hours nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 days. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(a)(i), the court, in its discretion, may order not less than ((fifteen)) 15 days of electronic home monitoring or a ((ninety-day)) 90-day period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring. The court may consider the offender's pretrial 24/7 sobriety program monitoring 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 or other separate alcohol monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and
  - (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
  - (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:
- 38 imprisonment for not less than ((<del>forty-eight</del>)) 48 consecutive hours nor more than ((three hundred sixty-four)) 364 39 Code Rev/AI:eab 62 S-5448.1/24

- days. 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)) \$500 of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.

- (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 1 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or 2 converted, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting 3 the suspension or conversion and the facts upon which the suspension 4 or conversion is based. The court may consider the offender's 5 6 pretrial 24/7 sobriety program monitoring as fulfilling a portion of posttrial sentencing. The court shall order an expanded substance use 7 disorder assessment and treatment, if deemed appropriate by the 8 assessment. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic 9 monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being 10 imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the 11 offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol 12 detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, 13 and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume 14 during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and 15
  - (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
  - (ii) By a fine of not less than ((seven hundred fifty dollars)) \$750 nor more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000. ((Seven hundred fifty dollars)) \$750 of the fine may not be suspended unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.

- (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 ((ene hundred twenty)) 120 days of electronic home monitoring. Ninety days of imprisonment and ((ene 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 ((ene 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 1 pursuant to RCW 36.28A.300 through 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory 2 minimum sentence is suspended or converted, the court shall state in 3 writing the reason for granting the suspension or conversion and the 4 facts upon which the suspension or conversion is based. The court 5 6 shall order an expanded substance use disorder assessment and 7 treatment, if deemed appropriate by the assessment. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or 8 municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the 9 The court may also require the offender's electronic home 10 11 monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer or other 12 separate alcohol monitoring device, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on 13 14 electronic home monitoring; and
  - (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 days, 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)) <u>120</u> 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

- 1 36.28A.390. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or converted, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting 2 the suspension or conversion and the facts upon which the suspension 3 or conversion is based. The offender shall pay for the cost of the 4 electronic monitoring. The court shall order an expanded substance 5 6 use disorder assessment and treatment, if deemed appropriate by the assessment. The county or municipality where the penalty is being 7 imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the 8 offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol 9 detection breathalyzer or other separate alcohol monitoring device, 10 and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume 11 during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and 12
  - (ii) By a fine of not less than ((one thousand five hundred dollars)) \$1,500 nor more than ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000. ((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)) 15 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:
- (a) The person has three or more prior offenses within ((ten)) 15 21 years; or
  - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:

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- (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the 23 influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug; 24
  - (ii) A violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified 27 28 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 36 from consuming any alcohol, the court may order the person to submit 37 to alcohol monitoring through an alcohol detection breathalyzer 38 39 device, transdermal sensor device, or other technology designed to 40 detect alcohol in a person's system. The person shall pay for the Code Rev/AI:eab 67 S-5448.1/24

- 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:

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- 9 (i) Order the person to install and use a functioning ignition 10 interlock or other device in lieu of such period of 24/7 sobriety 11 program monitoring;
- 12 (ii) Order the person to a period of 24/7 sobriety program 13 monitoring pursuant to subsections (1) through (3) of this section; 14 or
- (iii) Order the person to install and use a functioning ignition interlock or other device in addition to a period of 24/7 sobriety program monitoring pursuant to subsections (1) through (3) of this section.
- 19 (6) Penalty for having a minor passenger in vehicle. If a person 20 who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 21 committed the offense while one or more passengers under the age of 22 ((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 ((twelve)) 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 ((twelve)) 18 months for each passenger under the age of ((twelve)) 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)) 33,000 and not more than ((ten thousand dollars)) 16, ((ten th
- (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
- 31 (d) Whether a child passenger under the age of ((sixteen)) 16 was 32 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.
- 36 (9) Driver's license privileges of the defendant. (a) The 37 license, permit, or nonresident privilege of a person convicted of 38 driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under 39 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 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:
- 38 (A) Where there have been no prior offenses within seven years, 39 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 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.
- 38 (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 Code Rev/AI:eab 71 S-5448.1/24

department shall place the offender's driving privilege in probationary status pursuant to RCW 46.20.355.

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- Conditions of 3 probation. (a) In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this 4 section, whenever the court imposes up to ((three hundred sixty-5 6 four)) 364 days in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a period of confinement for a period not exceeding five years. 7 The court shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not 8 driving a motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to 9 drive; (ii) not driving a motor vehicle within this state without 10 11 proof of liability insurance or other financial responsibility for 12 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 13 alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or a THC concentration of 5.00 14 nanograms per milliliter of whole blood or higher, within two hours 15 16 after driving; (iv) not refusing to submit to a test of his or her 17 breath or blood to determine alcohol or drug concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to 18 19 believe the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of 20 21 intoxicating liquor or drug; and (v) not driving a motor vehicle in 22 this state without a functioning ignition interlock device required by the department under RCW 46.20.720. The court may impose 23 conditions of probation that include nonrepetition, installation of 24 an ignition interlock device on the probationer's motor vehicle, 25 substance use disorder treatment, supervised probation, or other 26 conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed in 27 28 whole or in part upon violation of a condition of probation during 29 the suspension period.
  - (b) For each violation of mandatory conditions of probation under (a)(i), (iii), (ivi), 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 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))  $\underline{364}$  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))  $\underline{364}$  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).

- 1 (14) **Definitions**. For purposes of this section and RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504:
  - (a) A "prior offense" means any of the following:

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- 4 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an 5 equivalent local ordinance;
- 6 (ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.504 or an quivalent local ordinance;
- 8 (iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.25.110 or an 9 equivalent local ordinance;
- 10 (iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 79A.60.040(2) or an 11 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;
- 16 (vi) A conviction for a violation of RCW 47.68.220 or an 17 equivalent local ordinance committed while under the influence of 18 intoxicating liquor or any drug;
  - (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;
- 24 (viii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.09.470(2) or an 25 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;
- 35 (xi) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed 36 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or a 37 conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed in a reckless 38 manner or with the disregard for the safety of others if the 39 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;
- 3 (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;
- 8 (xiii) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have 9 been a violation of (a)(i), (ii), (x), (xi), or (xii) of this 10 subsection if committed in this state;
- 11 (xiv) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a 12 prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or an 13 equivalent local ordinance;

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- (xv) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, or an equivalent local ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred prosecution was granted was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;
- (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
  - (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;
- 36 (b) "Treatment" means substance use disorder treatment licensed 37 or certified by the department of health;
- 38 (c) "Within seven years" means that the arrest for a prior 39 offense occurred within seven years before or after the arrest for 40 the current offense; and

- 1 (d) "Within ((ten)) 15 years" means that the arrest for a prior offense occurred within ((ten)) 15 years before or after the arrest for the current offense.
- 4 (15) All fines imposed by this section apply to adult offenders only.
- 6 **Sec. 32.** RCW 46.61.504 and 2022 c 16 s 42 are each amended to read as follows:
- 8 (1) A person is guilty of being in actual physical control of a 9 motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any 10 drug if the person has actual physical control of a vehicle within 11 this state:
- 12 (a) And the person has, within two hours after being in actual 13 physical control of the vehicle, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or 14 higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made 15 under RCW 46.61.506; or
- 16 (b) The person has, within two hours after being in actual physical control of a vehicle, a THC concentration of 5.00 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
- 20 (c) While the person is under the influence of or affected by 21 intoxicating liquor or any drug; or

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- (d) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.
  - (2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this state does not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section. No person may be convicted under this section and it is an affirmative defense to any action pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 to suspend, revoke, or deny the privilege to drive if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, the person has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway.
- (3)(a) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection 32 (1)(a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a 33 preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed 34 sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of being in actual 35 physical control of the vehicle and before the administration of an 36 37 analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08 or more within two hours after being 38 in such control. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense 39

Code Rev/AI:eab 76 S-5448.1/24

unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

- (b) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(b) of this section, which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of cannabis after the time of being in actual physical control of the vehicle and before the administration of an analysis of the person's blood to cause the defendant's THC concentration to be 5.00 or more within two hours after being in control of the vehicle. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.
- (4) (a) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged being in actual physical control of a vehicle may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged being in such control, a person had an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows an alcohol concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section.
- (b) Analyses of blood samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged being in actual physical control of a vehicle may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged being in control of the vehicle, a person had a THC concentration of 5.00 or more in violation of subsection (1)(b) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows a THC concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by cannabis in violation of subsection (1)(c) or (d) of this section.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- (6) It is a class C felony punishable under chapter 9.94A RCW, or chapter 13.40 RCW if the person is a juvenile, if:
- 36 (a) The person has three or more prior offenses within ((ten)) 15 37 years as defined in RCW 46.61.5055; or
  - (b) The person has ever previously been convicted of:
- 39 (i) Vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating 40 liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a);

Code Rev/AI:eab 77 S-5448.1/24

- 1 (ii) Vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating 2 liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b);
- 3 (iii) An out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified 4 in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection; or
- 5 (iv) A violation of this subsection (6) or RCW 46.61.502(6).
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 33. 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.
- 10 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 34.** This act takes effect January 1, 2026."

## ESHB 1493 - S COMM AMD By Committee on Transportation

## ADOPTED AS AMENDED 02/29/2024

11 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "driving;" strike the 12 remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 9.94A.030, 9.94A.190, 9.94A.501, 9.94A.505, 9.94A.525, 9.94A.633, 9.94A.6332, 9.94A.660, 13 9.94A.701, 10.05.010, 10.05.015, 10.05.020, 10.05.030, 10.05.040, 14 10.05.050, 10.05.060, 10.05.090, 10.05.100, 10.05.120, 10.05.140, 15 10.05.150, 10.05.155, 10.05.170, 46.20.355, 46.20.385, 46.20.720, 16 17 46.20.740, 46.61.502, 46.61.5055, and 46.61.504; adding a new section to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 10.05 RCW; 18 19 providing an effective date; and prescribing penalties."

- EFFECT: (1) Permits a person who participates in a deferred prosecution for a first gross misdemeanor Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or Physical Control of a Vehicle Under the Influence (PC) charge to participate in a second deferred prosecution. Authorizes a second deferred prosecution on a person's subsequent DUI or PC charge if the person has no other prior convictions for prior offenses, or while under the court's jurisdiction for a first deferred prosecution, if the first deferred prosecution is revoked. Modifies requirements for participation in a deferred prosecution depending on the nature of the petitioner's underlying problem. Provides that a second deferred prosecution for a DUI or PC offense counts as one point on a defendant's offender score.
- (2) Changes the period for reviewing prior convictions of impaired driving from a 10-year period to a 15-year period for determining whether the current offense of impaired driving is a felony.
- (3) Creates a new drug offender sentencing alternative for individuals convicted of felony impaired driving offenses.

(4) Removes unenforced statutory language to align with current law and department of licensing practices.

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