CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 3254

60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

Passed by the House March 10, 2008 Yeas 94 Nays 0 Speaker of the House of Representatives Passed by the Senate March 7, 2008 Yeas 47 Nays 0	I, Barbara Baker, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 3254 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.		
			Chief Clerk
		President of the Senate	
		Approved	FILED
Governor of the State of Washington	Secretary of State State of Washington		

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 3254

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2008 Regular Session

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By House Transportation (originally sponsored by Representatives Goodman, Pedersen, Simpson, Morrell, Green, Kelley, Kagi, and Roberts)
READ FIRST TIME 02/12/08.

- AN ACT Relating to accountability for persons driving under the 1 2 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs; amending RCW 46.20.342, 3 46.20.380, 46.20.391, 46.20.400, 46.20.410, 46.20.720, 46.20.740, 46.61.5055, 10.05.010, 10.05.020, 10.05.090, 10.05.160, 46.61.502, and 4 46.61.504; reenacting and amending RCW 46.20.308 and 46.63.020; adding 5 a new section to chapter 46.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 6 7 46.68 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 46.20 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 10.05 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an 8 effective date. 9
- 10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 46.04 RCW to read as follows:
- "Ignition interlock driver's license" means a permit issued to a person by the department that allows the person to operate a noncommercial motor vehicle with an ignition interlock device while the person's regular driver's license is suspended, revoked, or denied.
- 17 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.20.308 and 2005 c 314 s 307 and 2005 c 269 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

p. 1

- (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or presence of any drug in his or her breath or blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or was in violation of RCW 46.61.503. Neither consent nor this section precludes a police officer from obtaining a search warrant for a person's breath or blood.
- (2) The test or tests of breath shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having alcohol in a concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503 in his or her system and being under the age of twenty-one. However, in those instances where the person is incapable due to physical injury, physical incapacity, or other physical limitation, of providing a breath sample or where the person is being treated in a hospital, clinic, doctor's office, emergency medical vehicle, ambulance, or other similar facility or where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug, a blood test shall be administered by a qualified person as provided in RCW 46.61.506(5). The officer shall inform the person of his or her right to refuse the breath or blood test, and of his or her right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his or her choosing as provided in RCW The officer shall warn the driver, in substantially the 46.61.506. following language, that:
- (a) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied for at least one year; and
- 35 (b) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's refusal to 36 take the test may be used in a criminal trial; and
- 37 (c) If the driver submits to the test and the test is administered, 38 the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be suspended,

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

31

32

33

revoked, or denied for at least ninety days if the driver is age twenty-one or over and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath or blood is 0.08 or more, or if the driver is under age twenty-one and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath or blood is 0.02 or more, or if the driver is under age twenty-one and the driver is in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504; and

- (d) If the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive is suspended, revoked, or denied the driver may be eligible to immediately apply for an ignition interlock driver's license.
- (3) Except as provided in this section, the test administered shall be of the breath only. If an individual is unconscious or is under arrest for the crime of vehicular homicide as provided in RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault as provided in RCW 46.61.522, or if an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in RCW 46.61.502, which arrest results from an accident in which there has been serious bodily injury to another person, a breath or blood test may be administered without the consent of the individual so arrested.
- (4) Any person who is dead, unconscious, or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him or her incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (1) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, and the person shall be deemed to have received the warnings required under subsection (2) of this section.
- (5) If, following his or her arrest and receipt of warnings under subsection (2) of this section, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood, no test shall be given except as authorized under subsection (3) or (4) of this section.
- (6) If, after arrest and after the other applicable conditions and requirements of this section have been satisfied, a test or tests of the person's blood or breath is administered and the test results indicate that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.08 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or 0.02 or more if the person is under the age of twenty-one, or the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer or other law

enforcement officer at whose direction any test has been given, or the department, where applicable, if the arrest results in a test of the person's blood, shall:

- (a) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of its intention to suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive as required by subsection (7) of this section;
- (b) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of his or her right to a hearing, specifying the steps he or she must take to obtain a hearing as provided by subsection (8) of this section and that the person waives the right to a hearing if he or she receives an ignition interlock driver's license;
- (c) Mark the person's Washington state driver's license or permit to drive, if any, in a manner authorized by the department;
- (d) Serve notice in writing that the marked license or permit, if any, is a temporary license that is valid for sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or until the suspension, revocation, or denial of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive is sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, whichever occurs first. No temporary license is valid to any greater degree than the license or permit that it replaces; and
- (e) Immediately notify the department of the arrest and transmit to the department within seventy-two hours, except as delayed as the result of a blood test, a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 that states:
- (i) That the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or was under the age of twenty-one years and had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503;
- (ii) That after receipt of the warnings required by subsection (2) of this section the person refused to submit to a test of his or her blood or breath, or a test was administered and the results indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or was 0.02 or more if the person is under the age of twenty-one; and

1 2

(iii) Any other information that the director may require by rule.

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

11

1213

14

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

3031

32

33

34

35

3637

- (7) The department of licensing, upon the receipt of a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 under subsection (6)(e) of this section, shall suspend, revoke, or deny the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive or any nonresident operating privilege, as provided in RCW 46.20.3101, such suspension, revocation, or denial to be effective beginning sixty days from the date of arrest or from the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, or when sustained at a hearing pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, whichever occurs first.
- (8) A person receiving notification under subsection (6)(b) of this section may, within ((thirty)) twenty days after the notice has been given, request in writing a formal hearing before the department. person shall pay a fee of two hundred dollars as part of the request. If the request is mailed, it must be postmarked within ((thirty)) twenty days after receipt of the notification. Upon timely receipt of such a request for a formal hearing, including receipt of the required two hundred dollar fee, the department shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing. The department may waive the required two hundred dollar fee if the person is an indigent as defined in RCW 10.101.010. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the hearing is subject to and shall be scheduled and conducted in accordance with RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The hearing shall be conducted in the county of the arrest, except that all or part of the hearing may, at the discretion of the department, be conducted by telephone or other electronic means. The hearing shall be held within sixty days following the arrest or following the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, unless otherwise agreed to by the department and the person, in which case the action by the department shall be stayed, and any valid temporary license marked under subsection (6)(c) of this section extended, if the person is otherwise eligible for licensing. For the purposes of this section, the scope of the hearing shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or had been driving or was in actual physical control of a

motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or more if the person was under the age of twenty-one, whether the person was placed under arrest, and (a) whether the person refused to submit to the test or tests upon request of the officer after having been informed that such refusal would result in the revocation of the person's license, permit, or privilege to drive, or (b) if a test or tests were administered, whether the applicable requirements of this section were satisfied before the administration of the test or tests, whether the person submitted to the test or tests, or whether a test was administered without express consent as permitted under this section, and whether the test or tests indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more if the person was age twenty-one or over at the time of the arrest, or 0.02 or more if the person was under the age of twenty-one at the time of the arrest. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by RCW 9A.72.085 submitted by a enforcement officer is prima facie evidence that the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while having alcohol in his or her system in a concentration of 0.02 or more and was under the age of twenty-one and that the officer complied with the requirements of this section.

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

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

3132

33

34

3536

order that the suspension, revocation, or denial either be rescinded or sustained.

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

3031

32

3334

35

3637

38

(9) If the suspension, revocation, or denial is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege, or permit is suspended, revoked, or denied has the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county of arrest to review the final order of revocation by the department in the same manner as an appeal from a decision of a court of limited jurisdiction. Notice of appeal must be filed within thirty days after the date the final order is served or the right to appeal is waived. Notwithstanding RCW 46.20.334, RALJ 1.1, or other statutes or rules referencing de novo review, the appeal shall be limited to a review of the record of the administrative hearing. The appellant must pay the costs associated with obtaining the record of the hearing before the hearing officer. The filing of the appeal does not stay the effective date of the suspension, revocation, or denial. A petition filed under this subsection must include the petitioner's grounds for requesting review. Upon granting petitioner's request for review, the court shall review the department's final order of suspension, revocation, or denial as expeditiously as possible. The review must be limited to a determination of whether the department has committed any errors of The superior court shall accept those factual determinations supported by substantial evidence in the record: (a) That were expressly made by the department; or (b) that may reasonably be inferred from the final order of the department. The superior court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision of the department or remand the case back to the department for further proceedings. The decision of the superior court must be in writing and filed in the clerk's office with the other papers in the case. The court shall state the reasons for the decision. If judicial relief is sought for a stay or other temporary remedy from the department's action, the court shall not grant such relief unless the court finds that the appellant is likely to prevail in the appeal and that without a stay the appellant will suffer irreparable injury. If the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial it may impose conditions on such stay.

(10)(a) If a person whose driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive has been or will be suspended, revoked, or denied under subsection (7) of this section, other than as a result of a breath or

blood test refusal, and who has not committed an offense for which he 1 2 or she was granted a deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW, petitions a court for a deferred prosecution on criminal charges 3 arising out of the arrest for which action has been or will be taken 4 under subsection (7) of this section, or notifies the department of 5 licensing of the intent to seek such a deferred prosecution, then the 6 7 license suspension or revocation shall be stayed pending entry of the deferred prosecution. The stay shall not be longer than one hundred 8 fifty days after the date charges are filed, or two years after the 9 10 date of the arrest, whichever time period is shorter. If the court stays the suspension, revocation, or denial, it may impose conditions 11 on such stay. If the person is otherwise eligible for licensing, the 12 13 department shall issue a temporary license, or extend any valid temporary license marked under subsection (6) of this section, for the 14 period of the stay. If a deferred prosecution treatment plan is not 15 recommended in the report made under RCW 10.05.050, or if treatment is 16 17 rejected by the court, or if the person declines to accept an offered treatment plan, or if the person violates any condition imposed by the 18 court, then the court shall immediately direct the department to cancel 19 20 the stay and any temporary marked license or extension of a temporary 21 license issued under this subsection.

- (b) A suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this section, other than as a result of a breath or blood test refusal, shall be stayed if the person is accepted for deferred prosecution as provided in chapter 10.05 RCW for the incident upon which the suspension, revocation, or denial is based. If the deferred prosecution is terminated, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial reinstated. If the deferred prosecution is completed, the stay shall be lifted and the suspension, revocation, or denial canceled.
- (c) The provisions of (b) of this subsection relating to a stay of a suspension, revocation, or denial and the cancellation of any suspension, revocation, or denial do not apply to the suspension, revocation, denial, or disqualification of a person's commercial driver's license or privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle.
- (11) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended, revoked, or denied, the department

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

3031

32

33

3435

36

- 1 shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor
- 2 vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any
- 3 state in which he or she has a license.

15

16 17

18

19

20

2122

23

2425

2627

28

29

30

31

32

3334

35

- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 46.68 RCW 5 to read as follows:
- The ignition interlock device revolving account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from the fee assessed under section 9(6) of this act must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for administering and operating the ignition interlock device revolving account program.
- 12 **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.20.342 and 2004 c 95 s 5 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle in this state while that person is in a suspended or revoked status or when his or her privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in this or any other state. Any person who has a valid Washington driver's license is not guilty of a violation of this section.
 - (a) A person found to be an habitual offender under chapter 46.65 RCW, who violates this section while an order of revocation issued under chapter 46.65 RCW prohibiting such operation is in effect, is guilty of driving while license suspended or revoked in the first degree, a gross misdemeanor. Upon the first such conviction, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days. Upon the second conviction, the person shall be punished imprisonment for not less than ninety days. Upon the third or subsequent conviction, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one hundred eighty days. If the person is also convicted of the offense defined in RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, when both convictions arise from the same event, the minimum sentence of confinement shall be not less than ninety days. The minimum sentence of confinement required shall not be suspended or deferred. conviction under this subsection does not prevent a person from petitioning for reinstatement as provided by RCW 46.65.080.
 - (b) A person who violates this section while an order of suspension or revocation prohibiting such operation is in effect and while the

- 1 person is not eligible to reinstate his or her driver's license or
- 2 driving privilege, other than for a suspension for the reasons
- 3 described in (c) of this subsection, is guilty of driving while license
- 4 suspended or revoked in the second degree, a gross misdemeanor. This
- 5 subsection applies when a person's driver's license or driving
- 6 privilege has been suspended or revoked by reason of:
 - (i) A conviction of a felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used;
 - (ii) A previous conviction under this section;
- (iii) A notice received by the department from a court or diversion unit as provided by RCW 46.20.265, relating to a minor who has committed, or who has entered a diversion unit concerning an offense relating to alcohol, legend drugs, controlled substances, or imitation controlled substances;
- (iv) A conviction of RCW 46.20.410, relating to the violation of restrictions of an occupational ((or)) <u>driver's license</u>, a temporary restricted driver's license, or an ignition interlock <u>driver's license</u>;
 - (v) A conviction of RCW 46.20.345, relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;
 - (vi) A conviction of RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- (vii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.024, relating to attempting to elude pursuing police vehicles;
 - (viii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.500, relating to reckless driving;
 - (ix) A conviction of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to a person under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- 27 (x) A conviction of RCW 46.61.520, relating to vehicular homicide;
- 28 (xi) A conviction of RCW 46.61.522, relating to vehicular assault;
- 29 (xii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.527(4), relating to reckless 30 endangerment of roadway workers;
- 31 (xiii) A conviction of RCW 46.61.530, relating to racing of 32 vehicles on highways;
- 33 (xiv) A conviction of RCW 46.61.685, relating to leaving children 34 in an unattended vehicle with motor running;
- 35 (xv) A conviction of RCW 46.61.740, relating to theft of motor 36 vehicle fuel;
- 37 (xvi) A conviction of RCW 46.64.048, relating to attempting, 38 aiding, abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;

8

9

18

19

20

21

24

25

1 (xvii) An administrative action taken by the department under 2 chapter 46.20 RCW; or

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15 16

17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

2930

31

32

33

34

35

3637

38

(xviii) A conviction of a local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution of a political subdivision of this state, the federal government, or any other state, of an offense substantially similar to a violation included in this subsection.

- (c) A person who violates this section when his or her driver's license or driving privilege is, at the time of the violation, suspended or revoked solely because (i) the person must furnish proof of satisfactory progress in a required alcoholism or drug treatment program, (ii) the person must furnish proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided by chapter 46.29 RCW, (iii) the person has failed to comply with the provisions of chapter 46.29 RCW relating to uninsured accidents, (iv) the person has failed to respond to a notice of traffic infraction, failed to appear at a requested hearing, violated a written promise to appear in court, or has failed to comply with the terms of a notice of traffic infraction or citation, as provided in RCW 46.20.289, (v) the person has committed an offense in another state that, if committed in this state, would not be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the person's driver's license, (vi) the person has been suspended or revoked by reason of one or more of the items listed in (b) of this subsection, but was eliqible to reinstate his or her driver's license or driving privilege at the time of the violation, or (vii) the person has received traffic citations or notices of traffic infraction that have resulted in a suspension under RCW 46.20.267 relating to intermediate drivers' licenses, or any combination of (i) through (vii), is guilty of driving while license suspended or revoked in the third degree, a misdemeanor.
- (2) Upon receiving a record of conviction of any person or upon receiving an order by any juvenile court or any duly authorized court officer of the conviction of any juvenile under this section, the department shall:
- (a) For a conviction of driving while suspended or revoked in the first degree, as provided by subsection (1)(a) of this section, extend the period of administrative revocation imposed under chapter 46.65 RCW for an additional period of one year from and after the date the person would otherwise have been entitled to apply for a new license or have his or her driving privilege restored; or

- (b) For a conviction of driving while suspended or revoked in the second degree, as provided by subsection (1)(b) of this section, not issue a new license or restore the driving privilege for an additional period of one year from and after the date the person would otherwise have been entitled to apply for a new license or have his or her driving privilege restored; or
- (c) Not extend the period of suspension or revocation if the conviction was under subsection (1)(c) of this section. If the conviction was under subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section and the court recommends against the extension and the convicted person has obtained a valid driver's license, the period of suspension or revocation shall not be extended.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.20.380 and 2004 c 95 s 6 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

No person may file an application for an occupational ((\(\text{or}\))) driver's license, a temporary restricted driver's license, or an ignition interlock driver's license as provided in RCW 46.20.391 and section 9 of this act unless he or she first pays to the director or other person authorized to accept applications and fees for driver's licenses a fee of one hundred dollars. The applicant shall receive upon payment an official receipt for the payment of such fee. All such fees shall be forwarded to the director who shall transmit such fees to the state treasurer in the same manner as other driver's license fees.

- Sec. 6. RCW 46.20.391 and 2004 c 95 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1)(((a))) Any person licensed under this chapter who is convicted of an offense relating to motor vehicles for which suspension or revocation of the driver's license is mandatory, other than vehicular homicide ((or)), vehicular assault, ((or who has had his or her license suspended, revoked, or denied under RCW 46.20.3101)) driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, may submit to the department an application for a temporary restricted 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 a

temporary restricted driver's license and may set definite restrictions as provided in RCW 46.20.394. ((No person may petition for, and the department shall not issue, a temporary restricted driver's license that is effective during the first thirty days of any suspension or revocation imposed for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or, for a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under RCW 46.20.3101, during the required minimum portion of the periods of suspension, revocation, or denial established under (c) of this subsection.

- (b) An applicant under this subsection whose driver's license is suspended or revoked for an alcohol-related offense shall provide proof to the satisfaction of the department that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on a vehicle owned or operated by the person.
- (i) The department shall require the person to maintain such a device on a vehicle owned or operated by the person and shall restrict the person to operating only vehicles equipped with such a device, for the remainder of the period of suspension, revocation, or denial.
- (ii) Subject to any periodic renewal requirements established by the department pursuant to this section and subject to any applicable compliance requirements under this chapter or other law, a temporary restricted driver's license granted after a suspension or revocation under RCW 46.61.5055 or 46.20.3101 extends through the remaining portion of any concurrent or consecutive suspension or revocation that may be imposed as the result of administrative action and criminal conviction arising out of the same incident.
- (iii) The time period during which the person is licensed under this section shall apply on a day for day basis toward satisfying the period of time the ignition interlock device restriction is required under RCW 46.20.720 (1) and (2) (a), (b), and (c).
- (c) The department shall provide by rule the minimum portions of the periods of suspension, revocation, or denial set forth in RCW 46.20.3101 after which a person may apply for a temporary restricted driver's license under this section. In establishing the minimum portions of the periods of suspension, revocation, or denial, the department shall consider the requirements of federal law regarding state eligibility for grants or other funding, and shall establish such periods so as to ensure that the state will maintain its eligibility,

or establish eligibility, to obtain incentive grants or any other federal funding.))

- (2)(a) A person licensed under this chapter whose driver's license is suspended administratively due to failure to appear or pay a traffic ticket under RCW 46.20.289; a violation of the financial responsibility laws under chapter 46.29 RCW; or for multiple violations within a specified period of time under RCW 46.20.291, may apply to the department for an occupational driver's license.
- (b) If the suspension is for failure to respond, pay, or comply with a notice of traffic infraction or conviction, the applicant must enter into a payment plan with the court.
 - (c) An occupational driver's license issued to an applicant described in (a) of this subsection shall be valid for the period of the suspension or revocation.
 - (3) An applicant for an occupational or temporary restricted driver's license who qualifies under subsection (1) or (2) of this section is eligible to receive such license only if:
 - (a) Within seven years immediately preceding the date of the offense that gave rise to the present conviction or incident, the applicant has not committed vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522; and
 - (b) The applicant demonstrates that it is necessary for him or her to operate a motor vehicle because he or she:
 - (i) Is engaged in an occupation or trade that makes it essential that he or she operate a motor vehicle;
 - (ii) Is undergoing continuing health care or providing continuing care to another who is dependent upon the applicant;
 - (iii) Is enrolled in an educational institution and pursuing a course of study leading to a diploma, degree, or other certification of successful educational completion;
 - (iv) Is undergoing substance abuse treatment or is participating in meetings of a twelve-step group such as Alcoholics Anonymous that requires the petitioner to drive to or from the treatment or meetings;
 - (v) Is fulfilling court-ordered community service responsibilities;
- (vi) Is in a program that assists persons who are enrolled in a WorkFirst program pursuant to chapter 74.08A RCW to become gainfully employed and the program requires a driver's license;

1 (vii) Is in an apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or welfare-to-2 work program; or

- (viii) Presents evidence that he or she has applied for a position in an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program for which a driver's license is required to begin the program, provided that a license granted under this provision shall be in effect for no longer than fourteen days; and
- (c) The applicant files satisfactory proof of financial responsibility under chapter 46.29 RCW; and
- (d) Upon receipt of evidence that a holder of an occupational driver's license granted under this subsection is no longer enrolled in an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program, the director shall give written notice by first-class mail to the driver that the occupational driver's license shall be canceled. The effective date of cancellation shall be fifteen days from the date of mailing the notice. If at any time before the cancellation goes into effect the driver submits evidence of continued enrollment in the program, the cancellation shall be stayed. If the cancellation becomes effective, the driver may obtain, at no additional charge, a new occupational driver's license upon submittal of evidence of enrollment in another program that meets the criteria set forth in this subsection; and
- (e) The department shall not issue an occupational driver's license under (b)(iv) of this subsection if the applicant is able to receive transit services sufficient to allow for the applicant's participation in the programs referenced under (b)(iv) of this subsection.
- (4) A person aggrieved by the decision of the department on the application for an occupational or temporary restricted driver's license may request a hearing as provided by rule of the department.
- (5) The director shall cancel an occupational or temporary restricted driver's license upon receipt of notice that the holder thereof has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of its restrictions, or of a separate offense that under chapter 46.20 RCW would warrant suspension or revocation of a regular driver's license. The cancellation is effective as of the date of the conviction, and continues with the same force and effect as any suspension or revocation under this title.

Sec. 7. RCW 46.20.400 and 2004 c 95 s 9 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

If an occupational ((or)) <u>driver's license</u>, a temporary restricted driver's license, or an ignition interlock driver's license is issued and is not revoked during the period for which issued the licensee may obtain a new driver's license at the end of such period, but no new driver's license may be issued to such person until he or she surrenders his or her occupational ((or)) driver's license, temporary restricted driver's license, or ignition interlock driver's license and his or her copy of the order, and the director is satisfied that the person complies with all other provisions of law relative to the issuance of a driver's license.

Sec. 8. RCW 46.20.410 and 2004 c 95 s 10 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

Any person convicted for violation of any restriction of an occupational $((\Theta r))$ driver's license, a temporary restricted driver's license, or an ignition interlock driver's license shall in addition to the immediate revocation of such license and any other penalties provided by law be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 46.20 RCW to read as follows:

- (1)(a) Beginning January 1, 2009, any person licensed under this chapter who is convicted of any offense involving the use, consumption, or possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, other than vehicular homicide or vehicular assault, or who has had or will have his or her license suspended, revoked, or denied under RCW 46.20.3101, 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.
- 34 (b) A person may apply for an ignition interlock driver's license 35 anytime, including immediately after receiving the notices under RCW

- 1 46.20.308 or after his or her license is suspended, revoked, or denied.
- 2 A person receiving an ignition interlock driver's license waives his or 3 her right to a hearing or appeal under RCW 46.20.308.

- (c) An applicant under this subsection shall provide proof to the satisfaction of the department that a functioning ignition interlock device has been installed on all vehicles operated by the person.
- (i) The department shall require the person to maintain the device on all vehicles operated by the person and shall restrict the person to operating only vehicles equipped with the device, for the remainder of the period of suspension, revocation, or denial. The installation of an ignition interlock device is not necessary on vehicles owned by a person's employer and driven as a requirement of employment during working hours. The person must provide the department with a declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085 from his or her employer stating that the person's employment requires the person to operate a vehicle owned by the employer during working hours.
- (ii) Subject to any periodic renewal requirements established by the department under this section and subject to any applicable compliance requirements under this chapter or other law, an ignition interlock driver's license granted upon a suspension or revocation under RCW 46.61.5055 or 46.20.3101 extends through the remaining portion of any concurrent or consecutive suspension or revocation that may be imposed as the result of administrative action and criminal conviction arising out of the same incident.
- (iii) The time period during which the person is licensed under this section shall apply on a day-for-day basis toward satisfying the period of time the ignition interlock device restriction is required under RCW 46.20.720 and 46.61.5055.
- (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:
- (a) Within seven years immediately preceding the date of the offense that gave rise to the present conviction or incident, the applicant has not committed vehicular homicide under RCW 46.61.520 or vehicular assault under RCW 46.61.522; and
- 36 (b) 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 first-class mail to the driver that the ignition interlock driver's license shall be canceled. The effective date of cancellation shall be fifteen days from the date of mailing the notice. 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 upon receipt of notice that the holder thereof has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of its restrictions, or of a separate offense that under this chapter would warrant suspension or revocation of a regular driver's license. The cancellation is effective as of the date of the conviction, and continues with the same force and effect as any suspension or revocation under this title.
 - (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 dollars per month. Payments shall be made directly to the ignition interlock company. The company shall remit the additional twenty-dollar fee to the department.
 - (b) The department shall deposit the proceeds of the twenty-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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 46.20 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) The ignition interlock device revolving account program is created within the department to assist in covering the monetary costs of installing, removing, and leasing an ignition interlock device, and applicable licensing, for indigent persons who are required under section 9 of this act and RCW 46.61.5055 to install an ignition interlock device in all vehicles owned or operated by the person. For purposes of this subsection, "indigent" has the same meaning as in RCW 10.101.010, as determined by the department.
- (2) A pilot program is created within the ignition interlock device revolving account program for the purpose of monitoring compliance by persons required to use ignition interlock devices and by ignition interlock companies and vendors.
- (3) The department, the state patrol, and the Washington traffic safety commission shall coordinate to establish a compliance pilot program that will target at least one county from eastern Washington and one county from western Washington, as determined by the department, state patrol, and Washington traffic safety commission.
 - (4) At a minimum, the compliance pilot program shall:
- (a) Review the number of ignition interlock devices that are required to be installed in the targeted county and the number of ignition interlock devices actually installed;
- (b) Work to identify those persons who are not complying with ignition interlock requirements or are repeatedly violating ignition interlock requirements; and
 - (c) Identify ways to track compliance and reduce noncompliance.
- 34 (5) As part of monitoring compliance, the Washington traffic safety 35 commission shall also track recidivism for violations of RCW 46.61.502 36 and 46.61.504 by persons required to have an ignition interlock 37 driver's license under section 9 of this act.

1 Sec. 11. RCW 46.63.020 and 2005 c 431 s 2, 2005 c 323 s 3, and
2 2005 c 183 s 10 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Failure to perform any act required or the performance of any act prohibited by this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses, is designated as a traffic infraction and may not be classified as a criminal offense, except for an offense contained in the following provisions of this title or a violation of an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution:

- (1) RCW 46.09.120(2) relating to the operation of a nonhighway vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance;
 - (2) RCW 46.09.130 relating to operation of nonhighway vehicles;
- 15 (3) RCW 46.10.090(2) relating to the operation of a snowmobile 16 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-17 forming drugs or in a manner endangering the person of another;
 - (4) RCW 46.10.130 relating to the operation of snowmobiles;
 - (5) Chapter 46.12 RCW relating to certificates of ownership and registration and markings indicating that a vehicle has been destroyed or declared a total loss;
- 22 (6) RCW 46.16.010 relating to the nonpayment of taxes and fees by 23 failure to register a vehicle and falsifying residency when registering 24 a motor vehicle;
- 25 (7) RCW 46.16.011 relating to permitting unauthorized persons to drive;
 - (8) RCW 46.16.160 relating to vehicle trip permits;
- 28 (9) RCW 46.16.381(2) relating to knowingly providing false 29 information in conjunction with an application for a special placard or 30 license plate for disabled persons' parking;
- 31 (10) RCW 46.20.005 relating to driving without a valid driver's 32 license;
- 33 (11) RCW 46.20.091 relating to false statements regarding a driver's license or instruction permit;
- 35 (12) RCW 46.20.0921 relating to the unlawful possession and use of a driver's license;
- 37 (13) RCW 46.20.342 relating to driving with a suspended or revoked license or status;

3

4

6 7

8

10

11

1213

14

18 19

20

21

- 1 (14) RCW 46.20.345 relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;
- 3 (15) RCW 46.20.410 relating to the violation of restrictions of an 4 occupational ((or)) <u>driver's license</u>, temporary restricted driver's 5 license, or ignition interlock driver's license;
- 6 (16) RCW 46.20.740 relating to operation of a motor vehicle without 7 an ignition interlock device in violation of a license notation that 8 the device is required;
- 9 (17) RCW 46.20.750 relating to ((assisting another person to start to vehicle equipped with)) circumventing an ignition interlock device;
 - (18) RCW 46.25.170 relating to commercial driver's licenses;
 - (19) Chapter 46.29 RCW relating to financial responsibility;

- 13 (20) RCW 46.30.040 relating to providing false evidence of 14 financial responsibility;
- 15 (21) RCW 46.37.435 relating to wrongful installation of sunscreening material;
- 17 (22) RCW 46.37.650 relating to the sale, resale, distribution, or 18 installation of a previously deployed air bag;
- 19 (23) <u>RCW 46.37.671 through 46.37.675 relating to signal preemption</u> 20 <u>devices;</u>
- 21 (24) RCW 46.44.180 relating to operation of mobile home pilot vehicles;
- 23 $((\frac{(24)}{)})$ (25) RCW 46.48.175 relating to the transportation of dangerous articles;
- 25 $((\frac{(25)}{)})$ <u>(26)</u> RCW 46.52.010 relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;
- 27 $((\frac{(26)}{)})$ <u>(27)</u> RCW 46.52.020 relating to duty in case of injury to 28 or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- 29 $((\frac{(27)}{)})$ <u>(28)</u> RCW 46.52.090 relating to reports by repairmen, 30 storagemen, and appraisers;
- $((\frac{(28)}{)})$ (29) RCW 46.52.130 relating to confidentiality of the driving record to be furnished to an insurance company, an employer, and an alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agency;
- $((\frac{(29)}{(29)}))$ (30) RCW 46.55.020 relating to engaging in the activities of a registered tow truck operator without a registration certificate;
- 36 $((\frac{30}{30}))$ RCW 46.55.035 relating to prohibited practices by tow truck operators;
- 38 (((31))) <u>(32) RCW 46.55.300 relating to vehicle immobilization;</u>

- 1 (33) RCW 46.61.015 relating to obedience to police officers,
- 2 flaggers, or firefighters;
- $((\frac{(32)}{)})$ RCW 46.61.020 relating to refusal to give information 4 to or cooperate with an officer;
- $((\frac{(33)}{)})$ (35) RCW 46.61.022 relating to failure to stop and give identification to an officer;
- $((\frac{34}{1}))$ (36) RCW 46.61.024 relating to attempting to elude 8 pursuing police vehicles;
- (((35))) RCW 46.61.500 relating to reckless driving;
- $((\frac{36}{36}))$ (38) RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504 relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- (((37))) (39) RCW 46.61.503 relating to a person under age twenty-13 one driving a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol;
- $((\frac{38}{10}))$ (40) RCW 46.61.520 relating to vehicular homicide by motor vehicle;
- $((\frac{(39)}{)}))$ (41) RCW 46.61.522 relating to vehicular assault;
- (((40))) (42) RCW 46.61.5249 relating to first degree negligent driving;
- $((\frac{41}{1}))$ $\underline{43}$ RCW 46.61.527(4) relating to reckless endangerment of roadway workers;
- $((\frac{42}{12}))$ RCW 46.61.530 relating to racing of vehicles on 22 highways;
- $((\frac{43}{10}))$ (45) RCW 46.61.655(7) (a) and (b) relating to failure to secure a load;
- (((44))) (46) RCW 46.61.685 relating to leaving children in an unattended vehicle with the motor running;
- $((\frac{45}{1}))$ RCW 46.61.740 relating to theft of motor vehicle fuel;
- 29 (((46) RCW 46.37.671 through 46.37.675 relating to signal 30 preemption devices;
- (47))) (48) RCW 46.64.010 relating to unlawful cancellation of or 32 attempt to cancel a traffic citation;
- (((48))) RCW 46.64.048 relating to attempting, aiding, 34 abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;
- $((\frac{49}{19}))$ (50) Chapter 46.65 RCW relating to habitual traffic offenders;
- $((\frac{(50)}{(50)}))$ (51) RCW 46.68.010 relating to false statements made to obtain a refund;

- 1 (((51))) <u>(52)</u> Chapter 46.70 RCW relating to unfair motor vehicle 2 business practices, except where that chapter provides for the 3 assessment of monetary penalties of a civil nature;
- (((52))) (53) Chapter 46.72 RCW relating to the transportation of passengers in for hire vehicles;
- $((\frac{(53)}{)})$ <u>(54)</u> RCW 46.72A.060 relating to limousine carrier 7 insurance;
- (((54))) (55) RCW 46.72A.070 relating to operation of a limousine 9 without a vehicle certificate;
- (((55))) (56) RCW 46.72A.080 relating to false advertising by a limousine carrier;
- (((56))) (57) Chapter 46.80 RCW relating to motor vehicle wreckers;
- $((\frac{57}{5}))$ (58) Chapter 46.82 RCW relating to driver's training 14 schools;
- (((58))) (59) RCW 46.87.260 relating to alteration or forgery of a cab card, letter of authority, or other temporary authority issued under chapter 46.87 RCW;
- $((\frac{(59)}{)})$ <u>(60)</u> RCW 46.87.290 relating to operation of an unregistered or unlicensed vehicle under chapter 46.87 RCW.
- **Sec. 12.** RCW 46.20.720 and 2004 c 95 s 11 are each amended to read 21 as follows:

- (1) The court may order that after a period of suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges, and for up to as long as the court has jurisdiction, any person 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 calibration setting at which the interlock will prevent the vehicle from being started. The court shall also establish the period of time for which interlock use will be required.
- (2) <u>Under RCW 46.61.5055</u>, 10.05.020, or section 18 of this act, the court shall order any person convicted of an alcohol-related violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance or participating in a deferred prosecution program under RCW 10.05.020 or section 18 of this act for an alcohol-related violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance to apply for an

- ignition interlock driver's license from the department under section

 of this act and to have a functioning ignition interlock device

 installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person.
 - (3) The department shall require that, after any applicable period of suspension, revocation, or denial of driving privileges, a person may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device if the person is convicted of an alcohol-related violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance.

The department may waive the requirement for the use of such a 10 device if it concludes that such devices are not reasonably available 11 in the local area. The device is not necessary on vehicles owned by a 12 person's employer and driven as a requirement of employment during 13 The person must provide the department with a 14 working hours. declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085 from his or her employer stating 15 that the person's employment requires the person to operate a vehicle 16 17 owned by the employer during working hours.

The ignition interlock device shall be calibrated to prevent the motor vehicle from being started when the breath sample provided has an alcohol concentration of 0.025 or more. The period of time of the restriction will be as follows:

- 22 (a) For a person who has not previously been restricted under this section, a period of one year;
- 24 (b) For a person who has previously been restricted under (a) of this subsection, a period of five years;
- 26 (c) For a person who has previously been restricted under (b) of this subsection, a period of ten years.
- 28 **Sec. 13.** RCW 46.20.740 and 2004 c 95 s 12 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
- 30 (1) The department shall attach or imprint a notation on the 31 driving record of any person restricted under RCW 46.20.720 or 46.61.5055 stating that the person may operate only a motor vehicle 32 equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device. The department 33 shall determine the person's eligibility for licensing based upon 34 written verification by a company doing business in the state that it 35 36 has installed the required device on a vehicle owned or operated by the 37 person seeking reinstatement. If, based upon notification from the

4 5

6 7

8

18

19

- interlock provider or otherwise, the department determines that an 1 2 ignition interlock required under this section is no longer installed or functioning as required, the department shall suspend the person's 3 license or privilege to drive. Whenever the license or driving 4 5 privilege of any person is suspended or revoked as a result of noncompliance with an ignition interlock requirement, the suspension 6 7 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 8 9 the person is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device.
- 10 (2) It is a misdemeanor for a person with such a notation on his or 11 her driving record to operate a motor vehicle that is not so equipped.
- 12 **Sec. 14.** RCW 46.61.5055 and 2007 c 474 s 1 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

2526

27

28

29

30

31

32

3334

35

- (1) Except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has no prior offense within seven years shall be punished as follows:
- (a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than one Twenty-four consecutive hours of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(a)(i), the court may order not less than fifteen days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of

alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and

- (ii) By a fine of not less than three hundred fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Three hundred fifty dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
- (b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than one year. Two consecutive days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. In lieu of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under this subsection (1)(b)(i), the court may order not less than thirty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay the cost of electronic home monitoring. The county or municipality in which the penalty is being imposed shall determine The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device to include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and the court may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring; and
- (ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.
- (2) 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:
- 35 (a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less 36 than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to 37 take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result 38 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

2122

2324

25

2627

28

2930

31

32

(i) By imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year and sixty days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Thirty days of imprisonment and sixty days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and

- (ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
- (b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than forty-five days nor more than one year and ninety days of electronic home monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. Forty-five days of imprisonment and ninety days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and

- 1 (ii) By a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor 2 more than five thousand dollars. Seven hundred fifty dollars of the 3 fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the 4 offender to be indigent.
 - (3) Except as provided in RCW 46.61.502(6) or 46.61.504(6), a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 and who has two or three prior offenses within seven years shall be punished as follows:
 - (a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) By imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than one 13 year and one hundred twenty days of electronic home monitoring. 14 offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The 15 16 county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall 17 determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection 18 breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may 19 consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. 20 Ninety days of imprisonment and one hundred twenty days of electronic 21 home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds 22 23 that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a 24 substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. 25 Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or 26 27 deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; 28 and
 - (ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent; or
 - (b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- 37 (i) By imprisonment for not less than one hundred twenty days nor 38 more than one year and one hundred fifty days of electronic home

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

2930

31

32

33

34

35

- monitoring. The offender shall pay for the cost of the electronic monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost. The court may also require the offender's electronic home monitoring device include an alcohol detection breathalyzer, and may restrict the amount of alcohol the offender may consume during the time the offender is on electronic home monitoring. One hundred twenty days of imprisonment and one hundred fifty days of electronic home monitoring may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and
 - (ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. One thousand five hundred dollars of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be indigent.

- (4) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 ((and who)) shall be punished under chapter 9.94A RCW if: (a) The person has four or more prior offenses within ten years((τ)); or ((who)) (b) the person has ever previously been convicted of: (i) A violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (($\frac{1}{1}$); (ii) a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug(($\frac{1}{1}$) shall be punished in accordance with chapter 9.94A RCW)); or (iii) an out-of-state offense comparable to the offense specified in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection.
- (5)(a) The court shall require any person convicted of an alcohol-related violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license from the department under section 9 of this act and to have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person.
- (b) The installation of an ignition interlock device is not necessary on vehicles owned by a person's employer and driven as a requirement of employment during working hours. The person must provide the department with a declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085

- from his or her employer stating that the person's employment requires
 the person to operate a vehicle owned by the employer during working
 hours.
 - (c) An ignition interlock device imposed under this section shall be calibrated to prevent a motor vehicle from being started when the breath sample provided has an alcohol concentration of 0.025 or more.
 - (d) The court may waive the requirement that a person obtain an ignition interlock driver's license and operate only vehicles equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device if the court makes a specific finding in writing that the devices are not reasonably available in the local area, that the person does not operate a vehicle, or the person is not eligible to receive an ignition interlock driver's license under section 9 of this act.
 - (e) When the requirement that a person obtain an ignition interlock driver's license and operate only vehicles equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device is waived by the court, the court shall order the person to submit to alcohol monitoring through an alcohol detection breathalyzer device, transdermal sensor device, or other technology designed to detect alcohol in a person's system. The person shall pay for the cost of the monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost.
- 22 <u>(f) The period of time for which ignition interlock use or alcohol</u>
 23 monitoring is required will be as follows:
 - (i) For a person who has not previously been restricted under this section, a period of one year;
 - (ii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (f)(i) of this subsection, a period of five years;
 - (iii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (f)(ii) of this subsection, a period of ten years.
 - (6) If a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 committed the offense while a passenger under the age of sixteen was in the vehicle, the court shall:
- 33 (a) In any case in which the installation and use of an interlock 34 or other device is not mandatory under RCW 46.20.720 or other law, 35 order the use of such a device for not less than sixty days following 36 the restoration of the person's license, permit, or nonresident driving 37 privileges; and

(b) In any case in which the installation and use of such a device is otherwise mandatory, order the use of such a device for an additional sixty days.

- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ In exercising its discretion in setting penalties within the limits allowed by this section, the court shall particularly consider the following:
- (a) Whether the person's driving at the time of the offense was responsible for injury or damage to another or another's property; and
- (b) Whether at the time of the offense the person was driving or in physical control of a vehicle with one or more passengers.
- ((+7)) (8) An offender punishable under this section is subject to the alcohol assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.
- $((\frac{(8)}{8}))$ (9) The license, permit, or nonresident privilege of a person convicted of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs must:
- (a) If the person's alcohol concentration was less than 0.15, or if for reasons other than the person's refusal to take a test offered under RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result indicating the person's alcohol concentration:
- (i) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be suspended or denied by the department for ninety days;
- (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for two years; or
- (iii) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for three years;
 - (b) If the person's alcohol concentration was at least 0.15:
- (i) Where there has been no prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for one year;
- (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for nine hundred days; or
- (iii) Where there have been two or more prior offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for four years; or
- (c) 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:
- 36 (i) Where there have been no prior offenses within seven years, be 37 revoked or denied by the department for two years;

- 1 (ii) Where there has been one prior offense within seven years, be 2 revoked or denied by the department for three years; or
 - (iii) Where there have been two or more previous offenses within seven years, be revoked or denied by the department for four years.

The department shall grant credit on a day-for-day basis for any portion of a suspension, revocation, or denial already served under this subsection for a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under RCW 46.20.3101 arising out of the same incident.

For purposes of this subsection $((\frac{8}{1}))$ $\underline{(9)}$, the department shall refer to the driver's record maintained under RCW 46.52.120 when determining the existence of prior offenses.

((+9))) (10) After expiration of any period of suspension, revocation, or denial of the offender's license, permit, or privilege to drive required by this section, the department shall place the offender's driving privilege in probationary status pursuant to RCW 46.20.355.

 $((\frac{10}{10}))$ <u>(11)</u>(a) In addition to any nonsuspendable nondeferrable jail sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes less than one year in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a period of confinement for a period not exceeding The court shall impose conditions of probation that five years. include: (i) Not driving a motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive and proof of financial responsibility for the future; (ii) not driving a motor vehicle within this state while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours after driving; and (iii) not refusing to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to determine alcohol concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. court may impose conditions of probation that nonrepetition, installation of an ignition interlock device on the probationer's motor vehicle, alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed in whole or in part upon violation of a condition of probation during the suspension period.

(b) For each violation of mandatory conditions of probation under

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15 16

17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

3031

32

33

34

35

(a)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection, the court shall order the convicted person to be confined for thirty days, which shall not be suspended or deferred.

- (c) For each incident involving a violation of a mandatory condition of probation imposed under this subsection, the license, permit, or privilege to drive of the person shall be suspended by the court for thirty days or, if such license, permit, or privilege to drive already is suspended, revoked, or denied at the time the finding of probation violation is made, the suspension, revocation, or denial then in effect shall be extended by thirty days. The court shall notify the department of any suspension, revocation, or denial or any extension of a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this subsection.
- $((\frac{(11)}{(11)}))$ (12) A court may waive the electronic home monitoring 15 requirements of this chapter when:
 - (a) The offender does not have a dwelling, telephone service, or any other necessity to operate an electronic home monitoring system;
 - (b) The offender does not reside in the state of Washington; or
 - (c) The court determines that there is reason to believe that the offender would violate the conditions of the electronic home monitoring penalty.

Whenever the mandatory minimum term of electronic home monitoring is waived, the court shall state in writing the reason for granting the waiver and the facts upon which the waiver is based, and shall impose an alternative sentence with similar punitive consequences. The alternative sentence may include, but is not limited to, additional jail time, work crew, or work camp.

Whenever the combination of jail time and electronic home monitoring or alternative sentence would exceed three hundred sixty-five days, the offender shall serve the jail portion of the sentence first, and the electronic home monitoring or alternative portion of the sentence shall be reduced so that the combination does not exceed three hundred sixty-five days.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (13) 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(4).

- 1 $((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ (14) For purposes of this section and RCW 46.61.502 and 2 46.61.504:
 - (a) A "prior offense" means any of the following:
- 4 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an equivalent local ordinance;
- 6 (ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.504 or an equivalent 7 local ordinance;
- 8 (iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while 9 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- 10 (iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;
- (v) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, 46.61.500, or 9A.36.050 or an equivalent local ordinance, if the conviction is the result of a charge that was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;
- (vi) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have been a violation of (a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of this subsection if committed in this state;
- (vii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance; or
 - (viii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, or an equivalent local ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred prosecution was granted was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;
- 29 (b) "Within seven years" means that the arrest for a prior offense 30 occurred within seven years of the arrest for the current offense; and
- 31 (c) "Within ten years" means that the arrest for a prior offense 32 occurred within ten years of the arrest for the current offense.
- 33 **Sec. 15.** RCW 10.05.010 and 2002 c 219 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) In a court of limited jurisdiction a person charged with a 36 misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor may petition the court to be 37 considered for a deferred prosecution program. The petition shall be

23

2425

2627

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.

- (2) A person charged with a traffic infraction, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution program unless the court makes specific findings pursuant to RCW 10.05.020 or section 18 of this act. Such person shall not be eligible for a deferred prosecution program more than once; and cannot receive a deferred prosecution under both RCW 10.05.020 and section 18 of this act. Separate offenses committed more than seven days apart may not be consolidated in a 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.
- **Sec. 16.** RCW 10.05.020 and 2002 c 219 s 7 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section or section 18 of this act, the petitioner shall allege under oath in the petition that the wrongful conduct charged is the result of or caused by alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental 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 alcoholism treatment program as designated in chapter 70.96A RCW if the petition alleges alcoholism, an approved drug program as designated in chapter 71.24 RCW if the petition alleges drug addiction, or by an approved mental health center if the petition alleges a mental 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 to his or her minor children; that in the absence of child welfare services the petitioner may be unable to reduce the likelihood of harm to his or her minor children; and that the petitioner has cooperated with the department of social and health services to develop a plan to receive appropriate child welfare services; along with a statement that the person agrees to pay the cost of the services if he or she is financially able to do so. The petition shall also contain a case history and a written service plan from the department of social and health services.

(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. The 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 ((or)); (ii) sincerely believes that he or she does not, in fact, suffer from alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental problems, unless the petition for

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

3031

32

33

34

3536

deferred prosecution is under section 18 of this act; 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.

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

2526

27

28

29

3031

32

3334

35

36

37

(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 admissibility of the stipulated facts in any criminal hearing on the underlying offense or offenses held subsequent to revocation of the order granting deferred prosecution; (c) the petitioner has acknowledged and waived 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; and (d) the petitioner's statements were made knowingly and voluntarily. Such findings shall be included in the order granting deferred prosecution.

Sec. 17. RCW 10.05.090 and 1997 c 229 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

If a petitioner, who has been accepted for a deferred prosecution, fails or neglects to carry out and fulfill any term or condition of the petitioner's treatment plan or any term or condition imposed in connection with the installation of an interlock or other device under RCW 46.20.720 or section 9 of this act, the facility, center, institution, or agency administering the treatment or the entity administering the use of the device, shall immediately report such breach to the court, the prosecutor, and the petitioner or petitioner's attorney of record, together with its recommendation. The court upon receiving such a report shall hold a hearing to determine whether the petitioner should be removed from the deferred prosecution program. At the hearing, evidence shall be taken of the petitioner's alleged failure to comply with the treatment plan or device installation and the petitioner shall have the right to present evidence on his or her own behalf. The court shall either order that the petitioner continue on the treatment plan or be removed from deferred prosecution. <u>If the</u> petitioner's noncompliance is based on a violation of a term or condition imposed in connection with the installation of an ignition interlock device under section 9 of this act, the court shall either order that the petitioner comply with the term or condition or be

- 1 <u>removed from deferred prosecution.</u> If removed from deferred
- 2 prosecution, the court shall enter judgment pursuant to RCW 10.05.020
- 3 and, if the charge for which the deferred prosecution was granted was
- 4 a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under Title 46 RCW, shall notify the
- 5 department of licensing of the removal and entry of judgment.
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 18.** A new section is added to chapter 10.05 RCW 7 to read as follows:
 - (1) A person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor under RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 who has had no prior offenses as defined in RCW 46.61.5055 and has been assessed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section shall be eligible for a one-time deferred prosecution program.
 - (2) Before entering an order deferring prosecution under this section, the court shall make a specific finding that the petitioner has no prior offenses as defined in RCW 46.61.5055 and has been assessed by a certified chemical dependency counselor and a licensed mental health professional, and found not to need treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental problems. As a condition of granting a deferral prosecution petition, the court shall order the petitioner to satisfy the conditions in RCW 10.05.140 and shall order the petitioner to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license from the department of licensing and have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person. The required period of use of the ignition interlock device shall be one year. The court may order supervision of the petitioner during the period of deferral pursuant to RCW 10.05.170.
 - (3) A petitioner seeking a deferral of prosecution under this section shall undergo an assessment by a certified chemical dependency counselor and a licensed mental health professional to determine whether the petitioner is or is not in need of treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental problems.
- 31 **Sec. 19.** RCW 10.05.160 and 1999 c 143 s 44 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 The prosecutor may appeal an order granting deferred prosecution on 34 any or all of the following grounds:
- 35 (1) Prior deferred prosecution has been granted to the defendant;

9

10 11

12

13

1415

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

2526

2728

29

- 1 (2) Failure of the court to obtain proof of insurance or a 2 treatment plan conforming to the requirements of this chapter;
- 3 (3) Failure of the court to comply with the requirements of RCW 4 10.05.100;

6 7

8

9

17

18

19 20

21

24

2526

27

28

29

3031

32

33

34

3536

- (4) Failure of the evaluation facility to provide the information required in RCW 10.05.040 and 10.05.050, if the defendant has been referred to the facility for treatment. If an appeal on such basis is successful, the trial court may consider the use of another treatment program;
- 10 (5) Failure of the court to order the installation of an ignition 11 interlock or other device under RCW 46.20.720 or section 9 of this act.
- 12 **Sec. 20.** RCW 46.61.502 and 2006 c 73 s 1 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
- 14 (1) A person is guilty of driving while under the influence of 15 intoxicating liquor or any drug if the person drives a vehicle within 16 this state:
 - (a) And the person has, within two hours after driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
 - (b) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or
- (c) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.
 - (2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against a charge of violating this section.
 - (3) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of driving and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08 or more within two hours after driving. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

- (4) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two 1 2 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 3 0.08 or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in 4 5 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 6 7 or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(b) or (c) of this section. 8
- 9 (5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a 10 violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- (6) It is a class C felony punishable under chapter 9.94A RCW, or 11 chapter 13.40 RCW if the person is a juvenile, if: (a) The person has 12 four or more prior offenses within ten years as defined in RCW 13 46.61.5055; or (b) the person has ever previously been convicted of (i) 14 vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or 15 16 any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), ((or)) (ii) vehicular assault while 17 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or (iii) an out-of-state offense comparable to the 18 offense specified in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection. 19
- 20 **Sec. 21.** RCW 46.61.504 and 2006 c 73 s 2 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if the person has actual physical control of a vehicle within this state:
 - (a) And the person has, within two hours after being in actual physical control of the vehicle, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or
- 30 (b) While the person is under the influence of or affected by 31 intoxicating liquor or any drug; or
- 32 (c) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected 33 by intoxicating liquor and any drug.
- 34 (2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section 35 is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this state does 36 not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section.

2324

2526

2728

No person may be convicted under this section if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, the person has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway.

4

6 7

8

9

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

2021

- (3) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of being in actual physical control of the vehicle and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08 or more within two hours after being in such control. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.
- (4) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged being in actual physical control of a vehicle may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged being in such control, a person had an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows an alcohol concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(b) or (c) of this section.
- 23 (5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a 24 violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- 25 (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: (a) The person has 26 27 four or more prior offenses within ten years as defined in RCW 46.61.5055; or (b) the person has ever previously been convicted of (i) 28 vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or 29 any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), ((or)) (ii) vehicular assault while 30 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 31 46.61.522(1)(b), or (iii) an out-of-state offense comparable to the 32 offense specified in (b)(i) or (ii) of this subsection. 33
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2008, in the omnibus transportation appropriations act, this act is null and void.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. Sections 2, 4 through 8, and 11 through 14 of this act take effect January 1, 2009.
 - --- END ---