

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 5002 SB	Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	No fiscal impact					
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	.0	0	0	119,000	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Licensing	Fiscal note not available											
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Department of Corrections	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Total \$	0.0	0	0	119,000	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	No fiscal impact								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other			288,630						
Local Gov. Other	In addition to the estimate above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Local Gov. Total			288,630						

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Licensing	Fiscal note not available								
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	No fiscal impact								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

Prepared by: Cynthia Hollimon, OFM	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date Published: Preliminary
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Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5002 SB	Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The revenue and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Responsibility for expenditures may be subject to the provisions of RCW 43.135.060.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note for Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.

Legislative Contact: Tim Ford	Phone: 786-7423	Date: 01/05/2023
Agency Preparation: Angie Wirkkala	Phone: 360-704-5528	Date: 01/06/2023
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 01/06/2023
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 01/10/2023

177,489.00

Request # 006-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact on the Courts

This bill amends RCW 46.61.502, RCW 46.61.504, RCW 46.61.5055 and RCW 46.61.506 to lower blood alcohol concentration limit for operating a motor vehicle from .08 to .05.

There is no estimated fiscal impact to the courts or the Administrative Office of the Courts. While lowering the limit may increase the number of violators and could cause an increase in filings, prosecutors use evidence of blood alcohol concentration over 0.00 to prove a person was under the influence. So, cases with a blood alcohol concentration of under .08 are already be filed.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

II. C - Expenditures

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (State)

NONE

III. B - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (County)

NONE

III. C - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (City)

NONE

III. D - FTE Detail

NONE

III. E - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B1 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (State)

NONE

IV. B2 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (County)

NONE

IV. B3 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (City)

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

177,489.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5002 SB	Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI	Agency: 101-Caseload Forecast Council
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Tim Ford	Phone: 786-7423	Date: 01/05/2023
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 01/09/2023
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 01/09/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 01/11/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

See attached.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

None.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

See attached.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

SB 5002
CONCERNING ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION
101 – Caseload Forecast Council
January 6, 2023

SUMMARY

A brief description of what the measure does that has fiscal impact.

Section 1 Describes the legislative intent of the bill.

Section 2 Amends RCW 46.61.502 by reducing the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level for driving under the influence from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 3 Amends RCW 46.61.504 by reducing the BAC level for actual physical control from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 4 Amends RCW 46.61.5055 by reducing the BAC level for probation provisions for non-felony driving under the influence and actual physical control, from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 5 Amends RCW 46.61.506 by reducing the BAC level for evidence provisions for driving under the influence and actual physical control, from 0.08 to 0.05 and by lowering the results of the BAC test from between .072 to .088, to .045 to .055.

Section 6 States the act takes effect July 1, 2023.

EXPENDITURES

Assumptions.

None.

Impact on the Caseload Forecast Council.

None.

Impact Summary

This bill:

- Lowers the BAC level for several alcohol-related offenses from 0.08 to 0.05.

This bill impacts two gross misdemeanor and two felony offenses by reducing the BAC limit of the offenses.

The Caseload Forecast Council has no information concerning how the numerous amendments reducing the blood alcohol concentration level will increase the number of incidents of driving under the influence and actual physical control. As such, the Caseload Forecast Council cannot reliably predict bed impacts resulting from the bill.

Impact on prison and jail beds.

As gross misdemeanor offenses, driving under the influence and actual physical control are punishable by a term of confinement of 0-364 days in jail (minimum terms for driving under the influence and actual physical control depend on the individual's number of prior offenses in seven years and his/her BAC level.) Therefore, any impact should manifest itself as an increased need for jail beds.

Additionally, as Class B and C felony offenses ranked at Seriousness Level IV on the adult felony sentencing grid, felony driving under the influence and felony actual physical control are punishable by standard range terms of confinement of between 3-9 months in jail and 63-84 months in prison (actual physical control is limited to 60 months by the statutory maximum sentence for Class C felonies), depending on the individual's prior history. Therefore, any impact should manifest itself as an increased need for both jail beds and prison beds.

Impact on local detention and Juvenile Rehabilitation beds.

As gross misdemeanor offenses ranked at Category D on the Juvenile Sentencing Grid, driving under the influence and actual physical control are punishable by a standard range term of Local Sanctions (0-30 days in local juvenile detention).

While Felony level driving under the influence and actual physical control are ranked at Category B+ and are punishable by a standard range term of confinement in a Juvenile Rehabilitation for juveniles adjudicated for the offense, it is assumed there would be no impact to JR as there have been no convictions for the felony level offenses.

Therefore, increased incidence of this offense would likely only impact local juvenile detention beds.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5002 SB	Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI	Agency: 225-Washington State Patrol
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Account					
State Patrol Highway Account-State 081-1	119,000	0	119,000	0	0
Total \$	119,000	0	119,000	0	0

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Tim Ford	Phone: 786-7423	Date: 01/05/2023
Agency Preparation: Yvonne Ellison	Phone: 360-596-4042	Date: 01/10/2023
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 01/10/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (000) 000-0000	Date: 01/10/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

The proposed legislation will have a fiscal impact to the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

The proposed legislation makes changes to Title 46 RCW – Motor Vehicles, changing current impaired driving laws to reduce the alcohol concentration level at which a person is guilty of driving while under the influence from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 5(4)(a)(vii) also changes the allowable test result range for the liquid simulator solution, external standard, or dry gas external standard used to calibrate the breath test instrument from a range of 0.072-0.088 to 0.045-0.055.

If enacted, this legislation would become effective July 1, 2023.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

NONE

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

All of our current Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Arrest Reports will need to be replaced with new forms updated to reflect the applicable changes. We estimate one-time printing costs of approximately \$24,000.

All Draeger Alcotest 9510 breath test instruments will need software updates to be in compliance with the proposed changes. The cost for this is not currently known, but the company's minimum charge for software changes is \$5,000. If the actual costs are significantly more, we may request additional funding in the 2024 supplemental budget to support it.

All current dry gas standards for the Draeger Alcotest instruments will need to be replaced. We currently have 262 Draeger instruments deployed across the state, and each Draeger instrument requires two dry gas external standard canisters to operate. The current cost of these canisters is \$115.50 each. We estimate that a one-time appropriation of \$61,000 will be needed to replace all the existing 0.080 canisters with the 0.050 canisters. These will then be replenished through normal supply ordering.

We base our estimate for agency indirect costs on the approved federal indirect cost rate of 31.88 percent. We apply this indirect cost rate percentage to all categories of expenditure with only two exceptions: capital equipment and expenditures after \$25,000 of each projected contract. Indirect costs include, but are not limited to, computer and telecommunications support, payroll processing, vendor payments, general accounting, procurement administration, inventory control, and human resource management.

Additional rulemaking will be required as a result of this proposed legislation. Rulemaking within the WSP requires input from various individuals including the Government and Media Relations Captain and Legislative Analyst, the captain(s) of the impacted division(s), the Assistant Chief for the impacted bureau(s), the Risk Management Division Commander, and the Chief or his designee. This rulemaking will need to be completed in the current biennium to meet the July 1, 2023 implementation date if this legislation is enacted.

The costs associated with legislative rule making are dependent upon the individuals working on the effort and how much time is required of each, but generally include the Government and Media Relations staff (8.5 hours), Subject Matter Expert (SME – 16 hours), and various reviewers (2.5 hours). The estimated cost for such rule making would be approximately \$6,000 and will need to be completed using current funding.

If the proposed legislation results in increased DUI arrests there is a potential for increased overtime costs, courtroom testimony, and Department of Licensing hearings. There is also a potential for an increase in consumables and repair costs for evidentiary breath test instruments, as well as an increase in courtroom testimony for Breath Test Technicians. We are unable to estimate the potential impacts as there is no reliable way to determine in advance how frequently any of these may occur, but if the impact is significant we will seek additional funding through the legislative process.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
081-1	State Patrol Highway Account	State	119,000	0	119,000	0	0
Total \$			119,000	0	119,000	0	0

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services	90,000		90,000		
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-Agency Indirect	29,000		29,000		
Total \$	119,000	0	119,000	0	0

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Rulemaking is required for this proposed legislation. Changes will be needed for WAC 448-16-050 to reflect the new requirements for external standards.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5002 SB	Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI	Agency: 307-Department of Children, Youth, and Families
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Tim Ford	Phone: 786-7423	Date: 01/05/2023
Agency Preparation: Jay Treat	Phone: 360-556-6313	Date: 01/10/2023
Agency Approval: James Smith	Phone: 360-764-9492	Date: 01/10/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 01/11/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

Section 2(1)(a) amends RCW 46.61.502 by reducing the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level for driving under the influence from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 3(1)(a) amends RCW 46.61.504 by reducing the BAC level for actual physical control of a motor vehicle from 0.08 to 0.05.

Sections 5(1) & 5(4)(a)(vii) amends RCW 46.61.506 by reducing the BAC level for evidence provisions for driving under the influence and actual physical control of a motor vehicle, from 0.08 to 0.05 and by lowering the results of the BAC test from between .072 to .088 to .45 to .055.

New Section 6 provides an effective date of July 1, 2023.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

None

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Fiscal impact is indeterminate.

Section 2, 3 & 5 reduce the BAC level from 0.08 to 0.05 for driving under the influence, actual physical control for a motor vehicle and probation provisions.

Current statutes require individuals sentenced in adult court for an offense committed under the age of 18 to serve their confinement at a Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) facility, until age 25, or until release if occurring prior to age 25. This change could impact JR beds.

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) assumes the bill may result in an increase in Average Daily Population (ADP) and indeterminate costs to DCYF.

DCYF assumes the impact will result when the ADP caseload changes in the JR residential facilities forecast. The impact would be reflected in the forecasted maintenance level budget step. DCYF will true up our fiscal impact in subsequent budget submittals if the legislation is enacted into law.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

None

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5002 SB	Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI	Agency: 310-Department of Corrections
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Tim Ford	Phone: 786-7423	Date: 01/05/2023
Agency Preparation: Scherry Sinclair	Phone: 360-725-8846	Date: 01/11/2023
Agency Approval: Ronell Witt	Phone: 3607258989	Date: 01/11/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 01/13/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

II. A - Brief Description of What the Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe, by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload and policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section 1 Describes the legislative intent of the bill.

Section 2 Amends RCW 46.61.502 by reducing the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level for driving under the influence from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 3 Amends RCW 46.61.504 by reducing the BAC level for actual physical control from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 4 Amends RCW 46.61.5055 by reducing the BAC level for probation provisions for non-felony driving under the influence and actual physical control, from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 5 Amends RCW 46.61.506 by reducing the BAC level for evidence provisions for driving under the influence and actual physical control, from 0.08 to 0.05 and by lowering the results of the BAC test from between .072 to .088, to .045 to .055.

Section 6 States the act takes effect July 1, 2023.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipt impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipt provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipt impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

None.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

The fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminate, assumed to be less than \$50,000 per fiscal year (FY).

This bill reduces the blood alcohol concentration level for driving under the influence from 0.08 to 0.05.

The Caseload Forecast Council has no information concerning how the numerous amendments reducing the blood alcohol concentration limit for operating a motor vehicle will increase the number of incidents of driving under the influence and actual physical control. As such, the Caseload Forecast Council cannot reliably predict bed impacts resulting from the bill.

However, as Class B and C felony offenses ranked at Seriousness Level IV on the adult felony sentencing grid, felony driving under the influence and felony actual physical control are punishable by standard range terms of confinement of between 3-9 months in jail and 63-84 months in prison (actual physical control is limited to 60 months by the statutory maximum sentence for Class C felonies), depending on the individual's prior history. Therefore, any impact should manifest itself as an increased need for both jail beds and prison beds.

The CFC and DOC are unable to reliably predict the ADP impact of this legislation, as such the impact is assumed to be indeterminate, less than \$50,0000.

However, for illustration purpose only, we assume Direct Variable Cost (DVC) of \$6,980 per incarcerated individual per FY to facilitate cost discussions during legislative session for bills. This cost estimate includes prison and health services direct variable costs. It does not include staffing or dollars necessary for staffing needed at the facility outside of the living/housing units. The DVC is calculated by DOC and reviewed and approved with Office of Financial Management, Senate, and House staff each legislative session.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

None.

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

None.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

10 Year Analysis

There is no tax or fee impact to DOC associated with this bill.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 5002 SB

Title: Alcohol concentration/DUI

Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: One-time cost of approximately \$221,430 for law enforcement training on modified criminal offenses; Indeterminate increase in law enforcement costs incurred from participating in processing additional incidents of gross misdemeanor and felony offenses; Indeterminate increased jail costs as a result of increased incidents of gross misdemeanor and felony offenses
- Counties: One-time cost of approximately \$67,200 for law enforcement training on modified criminal offenses; Indeterminate increased local law enforcement, prosecution, and public defense costs incurred from participating in processing additional incidents of gross misdemeanor and felony offenses; Indeterminate increased jail costs as a result of additional incidents of gross misdemeanor and felony offenses
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only:
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs: Approximately \$288,630 to provide training to local law enforcement officers on modified criminal offenses
- Legislation provides local option:
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Number of additional incidents of driving while under the influence and actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence at the gross misdemeanor and felony levels

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Jurisdiction	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City	221,430		221,430		
County	67,200		67,200		
TOTAL \$	288,630		288,630		
GRAND TOTAL \$					288,630

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: James Vogl	Phone: 360-480-9429	Date: 01/10/2023
Leg. Committee Contact: Tim Ford	Phone: 786-7423	Date: 01/05/2023
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 01/10/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 01/11/2023

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

The proposed legislation would amend several RCW sections concerning alcohol-related offenses, lowering the alcohol concentration above which someone would be guilty of driving under the influence (DUI) or actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence (APC) from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 2 would amend RCW 46.61.502, concerning DUI, replacing mentions of an alcohol concentration of 0.08 with 0.05 throughout.

Section 3 would amend RCW 46.61.504, concerning APC, replacing mentions of an alcohol concentration of 0.08 with 0.05 throughout.

Section 4 would amend RCW 46.61.5055, replacing mentions of an alcohol concentration of 0.08 with 0.05 throughout.

Section 5 would amend RCW 46.61.506, modifying the requirements for a breath test to be admissible evidence in a DUI or APC case to reflect the new proposed legal limit of an alcohol concentration of 0.05.

Section 6 states that the bill would take effect on July 1, 2023.

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments with the expenditure provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

The proposed legislation could result in both determinate and indeterminate increases in local government expenditures.

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), all local law enforcement officers would need to go through training regarding the modifications this bill would make to existing criminal offenses. WASPC estimates that approximately 30 minutes of training would be required per law enforcement officer. This training would require a one-time cost of \$221,430 for cities and \$67,200 for counties, for a total one-time cost to local governments of \$288,630.

The 2021 Crime in Washington Report conducted by WASPC states that there are 6,710 commissioned officers in police departments and 2,240 commissioned officers in sheriff's departments, for a total of 8,950 commissioned law enforcement employees that would require training. The 2023 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates the average hourly salary (including benefits and overhead) for an officer employed by a city to be \$66, and the same figure for an officer employed by a county to be \$60. If every officer in Washington had to complete approximately 30 minutes of training, the cost to local governments would be:

Cities:

6,710 officers X 0.5 hours X \$66 = \$221,430

Counties:

2,240 officers X 0.5 hours X \$60 = \$67,200

Total:

\$221,430 + \$67,200 = \$288,630

Training materials and time required may differ among different departments, however.

According to the Washington State Caseload Forecast Council's (CFC) fiscal note for this bill, reducing the alcohol

concentration threshold for driving under the influence (DUI) and actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence (APC) from 0.08 to 0.05 would likely result in an increased number of incidents of these offenses at both the gross misdemeanor and felony levels. CFC cannot reliably predict how many more incidents of these offenses may occur as a result of the proposed changes in this bill, however.

Local law enforcement, prosecutors and public defenders would incur increased costs as a result of processing additional incidents of DUI and APC at both the gross misdemeanor, and class B and C felony levels, respectively. According to the 2023 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, the combined law enforcement, prosecution and public defense costs to process an incident of an alcohol-related offense at the gross misdemeanor, and class B and C felony levels are approximately \$6,470. It is unknown how many more incidents of these offenses may occur, however, so the total increase in local government expenditures as a result of processing these increased incidents is indeterminate.

City and county jails would incur increased costs as a result of increased incidents of DUI and APC at the both the gross misdemeanor and felony levels. At the gross misdemeanor level, these offenses are punishable by a term of confinement of 0-364 days in jail. At the felony level, these offenses are punishable by a term of confinement of between three and nine months in jail, and 63-84 months in prison, depending on a person's criminal history. According to the 2023 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, the average daily jail bed rate is approximately \$145 per day. It is unknown how many more DUI and APC incidents may occur which result in sentences that include a term of confinement in jail, however, so the total increase in local government jail expenditures as a result of increased incidents of DUI and APC is indeterminate.

According to the CFC fiscal note for this bill, lowering the alcohol concentration for DUI and APC from 0.08 to 0.05 could also result in increased juvenile incidents of these offenses at the gross misdemeanor, but not the felony level. An increase in juvenile incidents of these offenses at the gross misdemeanor level would result in an increased demand for county juvenile detention beds. The Local Government Fiscal Note Program does not have detailed information on the costs of juvenile detention, however the average daily rate for juvenile detention beds is generally higher than the same figure for a jail bed. It is unknown how many more juvenile incidents of DUI and APC may occur as a result of this bill's provisions, however, so the total increase in county juvenile detention expenditures as a result of increased juvenile incidents of DUI and APC is indeterminate.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, with the revenue provisions identified by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

The proposed legislation would have no impact on local government revenues.

SOURCES:

Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, 2023

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

Washington State Caseload Forecast Council