

# Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI
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## Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Traffic Safety Commission	0	0	1,175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Licensing	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,175,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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
Criminal Justice Training Commission	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Commission	.1	0	0	1,333,770	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Licensing	.0	0	0	5,000	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Licensing	In addition to the estimate above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
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.											
The Evergreen State College	.0	0	0	0	.6	194,901	194,901	194,901	.0	0	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,457,770</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>194,901</b>	<b>194,901</b>	<b>194,901</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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
Criminal Justice Training Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Traffic Safety Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Licensing	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
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
The Evergreen State College	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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<b>Prepared by:</b> Kyle Siefering, OFM	<b>Phone:</b> (360) 995-3825	<b>Date Published:</b> Final 2/16/2023
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# Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 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.

Contact	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Jackie Bailey-Johnson	Phone: 360-704-5545	Date: 02/13/2023
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 02/13/2023
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 02/14/2023

183,192.00

Request # 176-1

## Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

This bill relates to alcohol concentration and would amend RCW 46.20 and RCW 46.61, add new sections to RCW 43.59, RCW 66.44, and RCW 66.08.

### II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None

### II. C - Expenditures

This bill would reduce the breath or blood alcohol concentration limit for operating a motor vehicle from .08 to .05 and reduce the breath or blood alcohol concentration limit for physical control of a motor vehicle from .08 to .05.

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 filed.

No fiscal impact to the Administrative Office of the Courts or the courts.

## 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

183,192.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

**IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout**

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

NONE

# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/14/2023
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/14/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 02/14/2023

## 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.*



**2SSB 5002**  
**CONCERNING ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION**  
**101 – Caseload Forecast Council**  
**February 13, 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 11 States the act takes effect July 1, 2024.

**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

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 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
<b>Account</b>					
State Patrol Highway Account-State 081-1	119,000	0	119,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	119,000	0	119,000	0	0

### Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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- 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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Yvonne Ellison	Phone: 360-596-4042	Date: 02/14/2023
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 02/14/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 02/14/2023

## 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 second substitute version adds new requirements for the Washington Traffic Safety Commission and the Washington State Institute of Public Policy, and changes the proposed effective date to July 1, 2024. These changes do not alter our fiscal impact assumptions.

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) 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, 2024.

### 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.

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.

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 be absorbed within current resources.

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
<b>Total \$</b>			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		
<b>Total \$</b>	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

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 227-Criminal Justice Training Commission
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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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Brian Elliott	Phone: 206-835-7337	Date: 02/13/2023
Agency Approval: Brian Elliott	Phone: 206-835-7337	Date: 02/13/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 02/13/2023

## 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.*

This bill has no fiscal impact on the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission or the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

### 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.*

This bill has no cash receipt impact.

### 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.*

This bill has no expenditure impact.

## 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.*

# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 228-Traffic Safety Commission
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## Part I: Estimates

**No Fiscal Impact**

### Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Highway Safety Account-Federal 106-2	762,500	412,500	1,175,000		
<b>Total \$</b>	762,500	412,500	1,175,000		

### Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Account</b>					
Highway Safety Account-State 106 -1	146,885	11,885	158,770	0	0
Highway Safety Account-Federal 106-2	762,500	412,500	1,175,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	909,385	424,385	1,333,770	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.*

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- 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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Mark McKechnie	Phone: 3607259889	Date: 02/16/2023
Agency Approval: Mark McKechnie	Phone: 3607259889	Date: 02/16/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 02/16/2023

## 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.*

WTSC reports a fiscal impact totaling \$1.334M during the state and federal fiscal years 2023-2025 resulting from the requirements of Section 8, which directs WTSC to conduct public education campaigns. Approximately 88% of costs will be paid from federal funds and 12% from state funds. The costs break down as follows:

\$250,000 contract funds to develop and test concepts with English and Spanish speaking audiences and produce 30 video PSAs and supporting materials (social media posts, radio PSAs, still photos) in English as well as the top nine most significant non-English-speaking languages spoken in the state. Work to be completed by media contractor. (Federal funds)

\$900,000 contract funds for three media campaign cycles, including two two-week statewide media buys (\$250k per flight) in December 2023 and Spring 2024, with a larger media buy (\$400k) in late Spring/early Summer 2024 within the 90 days before the law goes into effect on July 1, 2024. The buys will be managed by media contractor and will consider equity outcomes on overburdened communities. Media include broadcast TV and radio, digital and social media. (Federal funds)

\$80,000 goods and other services for multiple print advertisements in largest newspapers in each county (State Funds). Sample ad prices: Seattle Times \$5000 for ½ page ad; Yakima Herald \$2000 for ½ page ad; Daily News (Longview) \$300 for ½ page ad.

\$20,000 contract funds for feedback survey for in-state hospitality stakeholders to test concepts and develop materials (State Funds).

\$35,000 contract funds to develop print materials (rack cards, posters, etc.) for distribution by law enforcement, DOL (State Funds).

\$25,000 contract funds for press releases and earned media support throughout the year from media contractor. (Federal funds).

Salary and Benefits (0.1 FTE) for coordination with LCB and their licensees and for market research, such as a survey. (State funds).

Bill summary:

AN ACT Relating to alcohol concentration; amending RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.61.5055, 46.61.506, 46.20.308, and 46.20.3101; adding a new section to chapter 43.59 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 66.44 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 66.08 RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.

Sec 1: findings

Sec. 2-7: Amends current criminal and administrative statutes to change the per se BAC limit for DUI offenses from 0.08 to 0.05 percent.

Sec. 8: Directs the Washington Traffic Safety Commission to develop and implement a public information campaign related to changes in DUI laws, including television, radio, and online advertisements in all areas of the state; multiple print advertisements in the largest newspapers in each county; content in the nine most common non-English languages spoken in Washington; and 10 percent or more of the advertisements are developed in conjunction with state hospitality stakeholders and educate their customers about safe transportation options.

Sec. 9: Legislative finding that change in per se BAC limit does not change the civil liability for licensed alcohol vendors.

Sec. 10: WSIPP must conduct an evaluation regarding the impact of this act, including serious and fatal traffic crashes; DUI arrests and adjudications; equity outcomes; sales and other business effects for hospitality, breweries, wineries and distilleries in Washington.

### 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.*

These are Federal carry forward funds received from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) that

are earmarked for alcohol only impaired driving prevention/intervention projects.

**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.

\$250,000 contract funds to develop and test concepts with English and Spanish speaking audiences and produce 30 video PSAs and supporting materials (social media posts, radio PSAs, still photos) in English as well as the top nine most significant non-English-speaking languages spoken in the state. Work to be completed by media contractor. (Federal funds)  
 \$900,000 contract funds for three media campaign cycles, including two two-week statewide media buys (\$250k per flight) in December 2023 and Spring 2024, with a larger media buy (\$400k) in late Spring/early Summer 2024 within the 90 days before the law goes into effect on July 1, 2024. The buys will be managed by media contractor and will consider equity outcomes on overburdened communities. Media include broadcast TV and radio, digital and social media. (Federal funds)  
 \$80,000 goods and other services for multiple print advertisements in largest newspapers in each county (State Funds). Sample ad prices: Seattle Times \$5000 for ½ page ad; Yakima Herald \$2000 for ½ page ad; Daily News (Longview) \$300 for ½ page ad.  
 \$20,000 contract funds for feedback survey for in-state hospitality stakeholders to test concepts and develop materials (State Funds).  
 \$35,000 contract funds to develop print materials (rack cards, posters, etc.) for distribution by law enforcement, DOL (State Funds).  
 \$25,000 contract funds for press releases and earned media support throughout the year from media contractor. (Federal funds).  
 Salary and Benefits (0.1 FTE) for coordination with LCB and their licensees and for market research, such as a survey. (State funds).

**Part III: Expenditure Detail**

**III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures**

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
106-1	Highway Safety Account	State	146,885	11,885	158,770	0	0
106-2	Highway Safety Account	Federal	762,500	412,500	1,175,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>			909,385	424,385	1,333,770	0	0

**III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose**

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.1	0.1	0.1		
A-Salaries and Wages	8,929	8,929	17,858		
B-Employee Benefits	2,956	2,956	5,912		
C-Professional Service Contracts	817,500	412,500	1,230,000		
E-Goods and Other Services	80,000		80,000		
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-					
<b>Total \$</b>	909,385	424,385	1,333,770	0	0

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

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Communications Consultant		0.1	0.1	0.1		
<b>Total FTEs</b>		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0

**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

No impact

**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

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 240-Department of Licensing
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## Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

### Estimated Cash Receipts to:

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

### Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

		FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
<b>Account</b>						
Highway Safety Account-State 106 -1		5,000	0	5,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>		5,000	0	5,000	0	0

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Don Arlow	Phone: (360) 902-3736	Date: 02/13/2023
Agency Approval: Gerrit Eades	Phone: (360)902-3863	Date: 02/13/2023
OFM Review: Kyle Siefering	Phone: (360) 995-3825	Date: 02/13/2023

## 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.

Please see attached fiscal note.

### 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.

Please see attached fiscal note.

## Part III: Expenditure Detail

### III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
106-1	Highway Safety Account	State	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>			5,000	0	5,000	0	0

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

### 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	5,000		5,000		
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-					
<b>Total \$</b>	5,000	0	5,000	0	0

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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.*



# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Agency 240 – Department of Licensing

Bill Number: 2SSB 5002

Bill Title: alcohol concentration/DUI

**Part 1: Estimates**

**No Fiscal Impact**

**Estimated Cash Receipts:**

INDETERMINATE; PLEASE SEE NARRATIVE

**Estimated Expenditures:**

PARTIALLY INDETERMINATE; PLEASE SEE NARRATIVE

	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
FTE Staff Years	-	-	-	-	-

Operating Expenditures	Fund	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
Highway Safety	106	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
<b>Account Totals</b>		<b>5,000</b>	-	<b>5,000</b>	-	-

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

Legislative Contact: Bryce Andersen	Phone: (564) 999-0536	Date: 2/13/2023
Agency Preparation: Don Arlow	Phone: (360) 902-3736	Date: 2/13/2023
Agency Approval: Gerrit Eades	Phone: (360) 902-3931	Date:

Request #	1
Bill #	5002 2SSB

## **Part 2 – Explanation**

This bill reduces the breath or blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit of 0.08 or higher to 0.05 or higher for a person guilty of:

- Driving while under the influence (DUI) of intoxicating liquor, cannabis, or any drug; or,
- Being in actual physical control (PC) of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

**2SSB 5002 compared to SB 5002:** 2SSB 5002 includes a revised effective date of July 1, 2024. However, due to the lack of estimates regarding potential changes in arrest and conviction frequency, the department's fiscal note remains primarily indeterminate.

### **2.A – Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact**

Section 2 amends RCW 46.61.502 by changing the blood alcohol concentration from 0.08 to 0.05 when determining a person's guilt for driving under the influence within two hours after driving. Analysis of blood or breath samples may be used as evidence if a person has a BAC of 0.05

Section 3 amends RCW 46.61.504 by changing the blood alcohol concentration from 0.08 to 0.05 when determining a person's guilt of being in physical control of a motor vehicle while driving under the influence.

- Defendant must prove by a preponderance of evidence that they consumed sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of being in control of a vehicle and before the administration of an analysis of blood or breath to cause BAC to be 0.05 or more within two hours after being in such control.
- Analysis of blood or breath samples may be used as evidence if a person has a BAC of 0.05.

Section 4 amends RCW 46.61.5055 which stipulates conditions of probation includes not driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration of 0.05 or more.

Section 5 amends RCW 46.61.506 by stating a person's alcohol concentration of less than .05 may still be considered with other competent evidence in determining if a person was under the influence, and allows a breath test to be admissible if result of the test did lie between 0.045 and 0.055.

Sections 6 and 7 amend RCW 46.20.308 to change the BAC threshold for implied consent from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 11 is an emergency clause that establishes an effective date of July 1, 2023

### **2.B - Cash receipts Impact**

Cash receipts impacts are indeterminate. Persons convicted of a DUI or PC offense under the provisions of this bill will be subject to driver's license suspension. When they are eligible to reinstate their driving privilege, they must pay a \$170 alcohol reissue fee, collected by the Department of Licensing (DOL). The department does not have an estimate of changes in DUI-related convictions based on the proposed change in BAC levels, therefore cash receipts impacts cannot be determined.

**2.C – Expenditures**

DOL expenditures are partially indeterminate. Costs related to information systems technology are available. Changes to department operations, including driver records, reviews and hearings conducted by the driver hearings unit, field office transactions to pay reissue fees, and additional call to DOL’s Customer Service Center, are functions of changes in DUI-related convictions based on the proposed change in BAC levels. The department does not have estimates for changes in DUI-related convictions, therefore estimates for operations impacts are indeterminate.

**Information Services:**

This bill will not require systems modifications but will require systems testing. DRIVES can currently accept and take action on a BAC of 0.05, with action taken based on AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD) logic. The agency will use appropriated funds to hire contract programmers to accomplish this work or to support current staff implementing this legislation within the required timeline. Appropriated funds may also be used to hire agency temporary staff to support permanent staff assigned to this legislative effort.

Any change requires a process to ensure changes are correctly applied to the system. This involves Project Managers that manage the team that completes the update, business analyst that documents and reviews the system changes, architect services that analyzes how the update could have an effect on other systems or DOL processes, developers who create the change, and testers and quality assurance teams that ensure the update is working correctly.

Cost Category	Description	Rate	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Cost
TESTER	Test to verify individual components meet requirements; ensure that other business transactions have not been impacted.	\$ 22,620	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Project Contingency	Office of the Chief Information Officer designated rate of 10%	\$ 25,474	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
<b>Totals</b>			<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>

What DOL will implement:

- Testing to confirm BAC of .05 is taking action for the appropriate ACD codes

**Part 3 – Expenditure Detail**

**3.A – Operating Budget Expenditures**

Operating Expenditures	Fund	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
Highway Safety	106	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
<b>Account Totals</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**3.B – Expenditures by Object or Purpose**

Object of Expenditure	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
Goods and Services	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
<b>Total By Object Type</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**3.C – FTE Detail**

None.

**Part 4 – Capital Budget Impact**

None.

**Part 5 – New Rule Making Required**

None.

# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Jay Treat	Phone: 360-556-6313	Date: 02/16/2023
Agency Approval: James Smith	Phone: 360-764-9492	Date: 02/16/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 02/16/2023

## 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.*

Comparison of 5002 SSB to 5002 2SSB:

New section 11 moves the effective date of this act from December 31, 2023 to July 1, 2024.

---

#### 5002 2SSB

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 .045 to .055.

New Section 11 provides an effective date of July 1, 2024.

### 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

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 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.

<b>Legislative Contact:</b>	<b>Phone:</b>	<b>Date:</b> 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Scherry Sinclair	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 02/15/2023
Agency Approval: Ronell Witt	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 02/15/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 02/16/2023



## 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.*

2S SB 5002 adds a new section 11. States the act takes effect July 1, 2024.

S SB 5002 The following sections in the substitute bill remain the same:

Section 6 Amends RCW 46.20.308 by reducing the BAC level for driving under the influence from 0.08 to 0.05.

Section 7 Amends RCW 46.20-3101 by reducing the BAC level from 0.08 to 0.05 pursuant to RCW 46.20.309, the department shall suspend, revoke, or deny the arrested person's privilege to drive.

S SB 5002 keeps the following sections the same as the original bill:

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.

### 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.*

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 fiscal year (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

#### 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.*

# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI	<b>Agency:</b> 376-The Evergreen State College
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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
FTE Staff Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	0	0	194,901	0
<b>Total \$</b>	0	0	0	194,901	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:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Preparation: Catherine Nicolai	Phone: (360) 664-9087	Date: 02/16/2023
Agency Approval: Dane Apalategui	Phone: 360-867-6517	Date: 02/16/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/16/2023

## 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.*

Sec. 10 of 2SSB 5002 directs the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) to "conduct an evaluation of the impacts of this act during the first two years of implementation." WSIPP's study must include the impact of the act outlined in 2SSB on the following:

- "(a) The number of serious and fatal traffic accidents;
- (b) Driving under the influence arrests and adjudications for driving under the influence offenses;
- (c) Equity outcomes on overburdened communities as defined in RCW 70A.02.010;
- (d) Sales and other business effects on the hospitality industry in the state; and
- (e) Sales and other business effects on breweries, wineries, and distilleries in the state."

The report is due to the legislature by October 1, 2026.

### 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.*

WSIPP assumes that data will be readily available. In order to complete the assignment outlined in Sec. 10 of 2SSB 5002, WSIPP would assign the following resources:

- FY 26:
- 0.70 FTE Researcher to scope the study, submit the Washington State Institutional Review Board (WSIRB) application, submit data requests, process the data, and conduct analysis.
  - 0.06 FTE Methods Review to develop a study plan.
  - Assumes \$750 in WSIRB fees.

- FY27
- 0.26 FTE Researcher to complete data analysis and write the report.
  - 0.06 FTE Methods Review for methodological review.
  - 0.06 FTE Editing/Publication for report publication.

\*Goods and other services include a 12% indirect rate for The Evergreen State College.

## Part III: Expenditure Detail

### III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	0	0	194,901	0
<b>Total \$</b>			0	0	0	194,901	0

**III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose**

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years				0.6	
A-Salaries and Wages				135,488	
B-Employee Benefits				37,780	
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services				20,883	
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-WSIRB fees				750	
<b>Total \$</b>	0	0	0	194,901	0

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

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Editing/Publication	107,544				0.0	
Methods Review	120,984				0.1	
Researcher	107,544				0.5	
<b>Total FTEs</b>					0.6	0.0

**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

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5002 2S SB	<b>Title:</b> Alcohol concentration/DUI
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**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 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		
<b>TOTAL \$</b>	288,630		288,630		
<b>GRAND TOTAL \$</b>					<b>288,630</b>

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: 02/15/2023
Leg. Committee Contact:	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2023
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 02/15/2023
OFM Review: Kyle Siefering	Phone: (360) 995-3825	Date: 02/15/2023

## **Part IV: Analysis**

### **A. SUMMARY OF BILL**

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

#### **CHANGES BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:**

The proposed second substitute would require the Washington Traffic Safety Commission to develop and implement a public education campaign related to this bill, would require the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to evaluate the impact of this bill and would change the effective date of bill to July 1, 2024.

This bill version would also specify that nothing in the bill "shall be construed to change current civil law for civil liability of a licensed commercial vendor or quasi-commercial vendor" related to those vendors' "duty to third persons not to sell, serve, or furnish alcohol to a person who is apparently under the influence of alcohol, or who is obviously intoxicated."

These changes do not affect the revenue and expenditure impacts below.

#### **SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:**

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 would amend RCW 46.20.308, regarding implied consent, procedures for a breath test for alcohol concentration and subsequent procedures following a test, replacing mentions of an alcohol concentration of 0.08 with 0.05 throughout.

Section 7 would amend RCW 46.20.3101, regarding license sanctions, replacing mentions of an alcohol concentration of 0.08 with 0.05 throughout.

Section 8 would add a new section to chapter 43.59 RCW, requiring the Washington Traffic Safety Commission to develop and implement a public education campaign related to this bill.

Section 9 would add a new section to chapter 66.44 RCW, specifying that nothing in the bill "shall be construed to change current civil law for civil liability of a licensed commercial vendor or quasi-commercial vendor" related to those vendors' "duty to third persons not to sell, serve, or furnish alcohol to a person who is apparently under the influence of alcohol, or who is obviously intoxicated."

Section 10 would add a new section to chapter 66.08 RCW, requiring the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to evaluate the impact of this bill during the first two years of implementation and produce a report for the Legislature by October 1, 2026.

Section 11 states that the bill would take effect on July 1, 2024.

## 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:**

Crime in Washington Report, 2022

Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, 2023

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

Washington State Caseload Forecast Council