



H.F. 1589 As introduced

- Subject Amending various DWI provisions
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Overview

This bill contains provisions allowing the use of an out-of-state conviction for criminal vehicular homicide or injury to be used to enhance a DWI charge in Minnesota and expanding the required use of ignition interlock.

Summary

Section Description

1 Degree described.

Expands the list of prior convictions that enhance an offense to first-degree driving while impaired by including convictions for a felony in another state for criminal vehicular homicide and injury committed while under the influence of a substance when the other state's statute is in conformity with Minnesota law. Under current law, a person who drives while under the influence commits a first-degree offense if the person:

- commits the violation within ten years of the first of three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents;
- has previously been convicted of a first-degree driving while impaired offense; or
- has previously been convicted of a felony under Minnesota statutes addressing criminal vehicular homicide and injury committed while under the influence of a substance.

A qualified prior impaired driving incident can take place under Minnesota law or under the law of another state that is in conformity with Minnesota law.

2 Reinstatement of driving privileges; multiple incidents.

Requires certain DWI offenders to either (1) participate in the ignition interlock program or (2) not own or lease a vehicle and have no DWI or driver's license violations before the person's driver's license may be reinstated.

For a person who uses ignition interlock, that person must comply with the program for one year if the individual's license was revoked for (1) a second qualified prior impaired driving incident in ten years or more, or (2) a third qualified prior impaired driving incident in the person's lifetime. The provision requires two years of ignition interlock for a person whose license was revoked for either of those reasons and the person either (1)

Section Description

had an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or (2) refused to submit a required breath, blood, or urine sample. Under current law, offenders with fewer than three DWIs may either: (1) go on ignition interlock to be able to drive during their revocation period; or (2) not drive and "wait out" the revocation period. At the end of the revocation period, the offender can seek reinstatement of full driving privileges regardless of which option was chosen.

Requires the commissioner of public safety to follow the full rulemaking process in establishing performance standards and a process for certifying chemical monitoring devices. Under current law, those standards and procedures are exempt from rulemaking requirements.

3 **Conditions of issuance.**

Allows limited licenses for DWI offenders with drug-related offenses. Limits limited licenses under the ignition interlock program to only DWI offenders with alcohol-related offenses.

4 Other waiting periods.

Reinstates pre-2011 hard revocation periods that apply before a DWI offender with a drug-related offense can receive a limited license.

5 **Definitions.**

Limits participation in the ignition interlock program to DWI offenders with alcoholrelated offenses.

6 Performance standards; certification; manufacturer and provider requirements.

Requires contracts between ignition interlock manufacturers and program participants to include a provision requiring the manufacturers to pay any towing or repair costs caused by device failure or malfunction, or by damage caused during device installation, servicing, or monitoring.



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