

66864-1

66864-1

NO. 66864-1

**COURT OF APPEALS, DIVISION I
OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING,

Appellant,

v.

LANCE K. HOFFMAN,

Respondent.

REPLY BRIEF OF APPELLANT

ROBERT M. MCKENNA
Attorney General

TONI M. HOOD
Assistant Attorney General
WSBA# 26473
PO Box 40110
Olympia, WA 98504-0110
(360) 586-2644

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I. INTRODUCTION

Lance Hoffman was read legally accurate implied consent warnings after being arrested for driving under the influence in a non-commercial vehicle. He was accurately advised: 1) You have the right to refuse this breath test. If you refuse, your driver's license will be revoked or denied for at least one year; 2) If you take the test and your breath alcohol is over the legal limit, your driver's license will be suspended, revoked or denied for at least ninety days; 3) If your driver's license is suspended, revoked, or denied, you may be eligible to immediately apply for an ignition interlock license. He was also accurately advised: For those not driving a commercial motor vehicle at time of arrest: If your driver's license is suspended or revoked, your commercial driver's license, if any, will be disqualified.

The superior court erred in finding that these warnings failed to provide Mr. Hoffman with an opportunity to make a knowing and intelligent decision regarding whether to take the breath test. As Division II recently held in *Lynch v. Dep't of Licensing*, No. 40041-3-II, slip op. (Sept. 27, 2011)¹ the warnings are not inaccurate or misleading. *Lynch* is

¹ *Lynch* was issued on July 29, 2011. Division II granted the State's motion to publish on Sept. 27, 2011. A copy of this decision and the order granting the State's motion to publish is attached as Appendix A.

directly on point, involving a driver who held a commercial drivers license and was arrested for driving under the influence in her personal vehicle.

Hoffman's argument that the warnings contain "inaccurate admonishments" is contrary to the holding in *Lynch* and not supported by case law. Brief of Respondent (Resp't's Br.) at 2.

II. ARGUMENT

A. **The implied consent warnings given to Hoffman were not misleading.**

In order for Hoffman to prevail, he must demonstrate that the warnings he received were so misleading as to prevent him from making a knowing and intelligent decision regarding whether or not to withdraw his consent and refuse the breath test. *See State v. Elkins*, 152 Wn. App. 871, 877–78, 220 P.3d 211 (2009). Hoffman argues the warnings contained "inaccurate admonishments" but then concedes multiple times that the statement in the warnings regarding the CDL disqualification is "technically correct". Resp't's Br. at 2, 12–13. Hoffman cites to no case, even outside the implied consent arena, where a court has found that two legally correct statements of law are misleading or "create an unfair expectation" simply because they are presented near one another, either in writing or speech. Hoffman cites to no cases where legally accurate warnings were determined to be misleading by implication. In the absence

of such authority, this Court should hold that the warnings correctly state the law and therefore are not misleading.

All of the cases Hoffman relies on involve law enforcement officers providing legally inaccurate to drivers, and therefore are distinguishable from the facts here. In *Cooper v. Dep't of Licensing*, the driver was informed that if he refused the test his license would be revoked "probably for at least a year, depending upon his driving record, maybe two." *Cooper v. Dep't of Licensing*, 61 Wn. App. 525, 526, 810 P.2d 1385 (1991). This was clearly inaccurate information because it was certain his license would be revoked for at least one year. The court found the inaccuracy prevented the driver from making a knowing and intelligent decision. *Id.* at 527.

In *Mairs v. Dep't of Licensing*, the driver was inaccurately informed that he would "probably" lose his license if he refused. *Mairs v. Dep't of Licensing*, 70 Wn. App. 541, 545, 854 P.2d 665 (1993). As a result, the court found Mairs did not have an opportunity to make a knowing and intelligent decision on whether to take or refuse a test. *Id.* at 547.

In *Welch v. Dep't of Motor Vehicles*, the driver was advised that if he refused that he "could" lose his license. *Welch v. Dep't of Motor Vehicles*, 13 Wn. App. 591, 592, 536 P.2d 172 (1975). Similarly, this was

legally inaccurate information because it was certain that he would lose his license if he refused the breath test. The court reversed the suspension because the warning did not provide the driver with “the opportunity to exercise the intelligent judgment which the mandatory language of the statute requires.” *Id.* at 592.

Hoffman’s case is distinguishable from all of these cases. It is undisputed that he was given legally accurate information, although Hoffman refers to the information as “technically correct”. Hoffman was told that if his driver’s license is suspended or revoked, his commercial driver’s license, if any, will be disqualified.

Hoffman was never told or “led to believe” that any loss of “privilege” could be for as little as ninety days. Resp’t’s Br. at 6. At times Hoffman characterizes his CDL as his “commercial license privileges” because the implied consent warnings advise drivers that their driver’s license, permit or privilege to drive will be suspended or revoked. However, “privilege to drive” is included in the warnings because even if a driver does not have a Washington State driver’s license at the time of arrest for DUI, their ability or privilege to drive in Washington can still be suspended or revoked. RCW 46.20.308(2)(c). In order for a driver to receive a commercial driver’s license, a driver must first have a valid personal license. RCW 46.25.060(5)(a). The warnings accurately explain

to drivers that *if* they have a CDL and their personal driver's license is suspended or revoked, then their CDL will be disqualified. The Department is not disqualifying the driver's commercial driving privileges, but is rather disqualifying the actual license or endorsement. Hoffman appears to confuse the terms in an effort to bolster his argument that the warnings are misleading, but in doing so he mischaracterized the language of the warnings.

Hoffman's argument that warnings are misleading because they imply the CDL disqualification could be for as little as ninety days is the same argument made by Lynch, which was rejected by Division II.

Lynch, slip op. at 9.

Lynch argues that the warnings she received falsely encouraged her to submit to the breath test by implying that her CDL would be disqualified for the same period as her personal driver's license suspension or revocation, namely, 90 days if she failed the breath test and one year if she refused to take the test. Lynch points out that under RCW 46.25.090, a driver's CDL is disqualified for "not less than one year" if the driver fails the breath test or refuses to take the test. But we disagree with Lynch because the warnings provided did not state the duration of her CDL disqualification and did not imply that such disqualification would be for the same period of time as her driver's license suspension.

The statement provided to Lynch concerning potential CDL disqualification followed the required implied consent warnings, identifying it as an additional consequence of having her personal driver's license either suspended or revoked. The warning Lynch received was an accurate

statement of the law concerning CDL disqualification. And the CDL notification referred to CDL “disqualification” as opposed to personal driver's license “suspension or revocation,” correctly implying that it is a separate consequence. The warnings provided were not confusing or overly wordy but, rather, added to Lynch’s body of knowledge to use in deciding whether to take the breath test or refuse it.

We hold that a person of normal intelligence, if provided the warnings read to Lynch, would not be led to believe either that the CDL disqualification (1) could be remedied by an ignition interlock driver's license or (2) would last only as long as the driver's license suspension or revocation. The warnings permitted Lynch to ask for further details, which she declined to do.

Id.

The facts in Mr. Hoffman’s case are the same as those in *Lynch*. Both drivers held CDLs and were arrested for driving under the influence in their personal vehicles. Both drivers were read the same implied consent warnings and they expressed no confusion about those warnings. In fact in Hoffman’s case, he began crying and making suicidal and self harm threats during the breath test process because he said he was going to lose his CDL and his \$30.00 per hour job. CP 57-58. This demonstrates that Mr. Hoffman appreciated the consequences of being arrested for DUI on his CDL.

B. The State is not required to inform drivers of all consequences that could result from a DUI arrest.

Hoffman argues that the warnings do not advise him of the “actual ramification” of his decision to take the breath test or withdraw his consent. Resp’t’s Br. at 5. To the contrary, he was advised: 1) You have the right to refuse this breath test. If you refuse, your driver’s license will be revoked or denied for at least one year; 2) If you take the test and your breath alcohol is over the legal limit, your driver’s license will be suspended, revoked or denied for at least ninety days; 3) If your driver’s license is suspended, revoked, or denied, you may be eligible to immediately apply for an ignition interlock license. He was also accurately advised: For those not driving a commercial motor vehicle at time of arrest: If your driver’s license is suspended or revoked, your commercial driver’s license, if any, will be disqualified. Mr. Hoffman was advised of all of the “actual” ramifications of his decision required by the implied consent warnings, and then some.

However, it is not necessary for police officers to inform drivers of *all* consequences that will flow from refusing or submitting to a breath test. *State v. Bostrom*, 127 Wn.2d 580, 586, 902 P.2d 157 (1995). Nor are police officers required to tailor the warnings to every driver stopped. *Jury v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 114 Wn. App. 726, 734, 60 P.3d 615 (2002).

Hoffman argues that the warnings misadvised him as to the “true consequences” of his decision. Resp’t’s Br. at 7. This is incorrect and contradicts Hoffman’s statements that the statement regarding his CDL was “technically correct”. Resp’t’s Br. at 12–13. Hoffman, like *Lynch*, was advised of the statutorily required warnings under RCW 46.20.308 as well as an additional warning regarding CDL disqualification. The warnings were a correct statement of law and would not mislead a driver of normal intelligence to believe that his CDL endorsement disqualification would be for the same period of time as his driver’s license suspension or revocation. *Lynch*, slip op. at 8.

C. Even if this Court were to find the warnings misleading, Hoffman has not demonstrated he was prejudiced.

Hoffman argues that “because he was not given accurate notices of the true licensing consequences of his decision, he was denied that opportunity and thus actually prejudiced.” Resp’t’s Br. at 8. Neither *Gahagan v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 59 Wn. App. 703, 800 P.2d 844 (1990), nor *Graham v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 56 Wn. App. 677, 681, 784 P.2d 1295 (1990), support this argument.

In *Gahagan*, the driver was advised that he had the right to an additional test at his “own expense.” Division I found that under *Gonzales v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 112 Wn.2d 890, 901, 774 P.2d 1187 (1989), if a

driver demonstrates indigency, then he has demonstrated actual prejudice if he received the warning that additional tests could be obtained at his own expense. However, the court does not find that a driver who is in a particular class of drivers, such as CDL holders, has automatically demonstrated actual prejudice simply by being in the class. The *Gahagan* decision is fact specific and is only applicable to drivers who demonstrated they were indigent and were given the “at your own expense” warning.

The *Gahagan* court relied on *Graham v. Dep’t of Licensing*, where the court found that the question of actual prejudice was a factual one and in order to obtain a reversal on remand “Ms. Graham must demonstrate that she would have been eligible, at the time she made her decision to refuse the breath test, for public payment for services under CrRLJ 3.1(f)”. *Gahagan*, 59 Wn. App. at 706–707 (citing *Graham v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 56 Wn. App. 677, 681, 784 P.2d 1295 (1990)). This is distinguishable from *Hoffman* because simply having a CDL does not establish that he was prejudiced even if the warnings imply that the personal license suspension or revocation will be for the same length of time as the CDL disqualification.

In *Graham*, the incorrect warnings told the driver that they would have to pay for any additional tests. This prejudiced the indigent driver

specifically because they would arguably not seek out an additional test because of the cost. Hoffman argues that because he was not accurately “advised” that he would face an identical sanction to his CDL, he was not put in the position the legislature intended, which was to allow a driver to make a knowing and intelligent decision regarding whether to consent to the breath test. Resp’t’s Br. at 8. This argument does not establish prejudice.

Hoffman’s reliance on *Thompson v. Dep’t of Licensing*, is also misplaced. *Thompson v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 138 Wn.2d 783, 786, 792, 982 P.2d 601 (1999). *Thompson* involved the driver of a commercial vehicle who received both warnings set out in RCW 46.20.308(2), which meant he was given warnings stating two different alcohol concentration levels. The case was decided purely on the question of whether the superior court had properly applied the doctrine of collateral estoppel in holding that the Department of Licensing should have suppressed the breath test after a district court did the same. The language from *Thompson* that Hoffman relies on is selectively excerpted from a footnote where the Court acknowledged that the driver was unlikely actually prejudiced by the recitation of both sets of warnings when the officer explained the difference between the warnings and the driver did not express any confusion. Notably, the *Lynch* court characterized this

footnote as dicta. *Lynch*, slip op. at 11. Additionally, *Thompson* was decided over ten years ago before a court with a significantly different composition, so the dicta in the footnote is not indicative of the present court's potential holding.

Finally, the warnings form read to the driver in *Thompson* did not include the statement read to Hoffman from the warnings form in this case that his CDL "will be disqualified" if his personal driver's license is suspended or revoked. That case has no bearing on the facts here.

Hoffman is required to prove not only that the warnings are misleading, but also that he was also actually prejudiced by the misleading warnings. See *Graham*, 56 Wn. App. at 680. Hoffman's situation is distinguishable from the indigent drivers in *Gahagan* and *Graham* and again, like *Lynch*, he has not demonstrated that simply because he holds a CDL that he was actually prejudiced.

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III. CONCLUSION

The Department respectfully requests that this court reverse the superior court order and affirm the Department's order of suspension. Hoffman was provided legally correct warnings, consistent with the statute, which would allow a person of normal intelligence to knowingly and intelligently decide whether to submit to a breath test.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 31st day of October, 2011.

ROBERT M. MCKENNA
Attorney General



TONI M. HOOD
Assistant Attorney General
WSBA# 26473
PO Box 40110
Olympia, WA 98504-0110
(360) 586-2644

APPENDIX A

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DIVISION III

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

DIVISION II

LEESA MARIE LYNCH,
Respondent,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING,
Appellant.

No. 40041-3-II

ORDER GRANTING
MOTION TO PUBLISH OPINION

THIS MATTER came before the court on the motion of appellant requesting publication of the opinion filed in this court on August 14, 2011 and a response has been filed and reviewed by the court.

Upon consideration of the motion, it is hereby

ORDERED that the final paragraph reading, "A majority of the panel having determined that this opinion will not be printed in the Washington Appellate Reports, but will be filed for public record pursuant to RCW 2.06.040, it is so ordered." is deleted. It is further

ORDERED that the opinion will be published.

It is **SO ORDERED**.

DATED this 27TH day of September 2011.


CHIEF JUDGE

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DIVISION II

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

BY _____
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IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

DIVISION II

LEESA MARIE LYNCH,
Respondent,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING,
Appellant.

No. 40041-3-II

UNPUBLISHED OPINION

VAN DEREN, J. — The State appeals the trial court's order reversing the Washington State Department of Licensing's (Department) decision to suspend Leesa Marie Lynch's driver's license and disqualify her commercial driver's license (CDL). The State argues that the implied consent warnings Lynch received were accurate and not misleading, and that Lynch failed to prove that the warnings prejudiced her. We hold that the warnings were not inaccurate or misleading and that Lynch has not shown actual prejudice in this civil proceeding. We reverse the superior court and affirm the Department's suspension of Lynch's driver's license and disqualification of her CDL.

FACTS

In the early morning of March 27, 2009, Washington State Patrol Trooper John Garden arrested Lynch for driving her personal vehicle under the influence (DUI). At 2:33 AM, Lynch volunteered to take a portable breath test (PBT) and blew a breath sample that measured her

blood alcohol content (BAC) at 0.125.¹ Lynch told Garden “she stopped by a bar after work and had a couple drinks.” Admin. Record (AR) at 51.

Garden placed Lynch in custody, informed her of her *Miranda*² rights, and transported her to the Sumner Police Department. At the police station, Garden read Lynch the implied consent warnings regarding taking the BAC tests that stated:

Warning! You are under arrest for:

RCW 46.61.502 or RCW 46.61.504: Driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and/or drugs.

Further, you are now being asked to submit to a test of your breath which consists of two separate samples of your breath, taken independently, to determine alcohol concentration.

1. You are now advised that you have the right to refuse this breath test; and that if you refuse:
 - (a) Your driver’s license, permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied by the [D]epartment . . . for at least one year; and
 - (b) Your refusal to submit to this test may be used in a criminal trial.
2. You are further advised that if you submit to this breath test, and the test is administered, your driver’s license, permit, or privilege to drive will be suspended, revoked, or denied by the [D]epartment . . . for at least ninety days if you are:
 - (a) Age twenty-one or over and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of your breath is 0.08 or more, or you are in violation of RCW 46.61.502, driving under the influence, or RCW 46.61.504, physical control of a vehicle under the influence; or
 - (b) Under age twenty-one and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of your breath is 0.02 or more, or you are in violation of RCW 46.61.502, driving under the influence, or RCW 46.61.504, physical control of a vehicle under the influence.

¹ The portable breath test measures the concentration of alcohol in a person’s breath to determine their blood alcohol level and whether it is above the legal limit. *See State v. Robbins*, 138 Wn.2d 486, 492, 980 P.2d 725 (1999); *State v. Crediford*, 130 Wn.2d 747, 755-56, 766, 927 P.2d 1129 (1996). “When used to establish blood alcohol levels, breath testing devices use a mathematical constant to approximate the percentage of alcohol in the blood based on the amount of alcohol present in a breath sample.” *State v. Brayman*, 110 Wn.2d 183, 187-88, 751 P.2d 294 (1988).

² *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 86 S. Ct. 1602, 16 L. Ed. 2d 694 (1966).

3. If your driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive is suspended, revoked, or denied, you may be eligible to immediately apply for an ignition interlock driver's license.
4. You have the right to additional tests administered by any qualified person of your own choosing.

For those not driving a commercial motor vehicle at the time of arrest: If your driver's license is suspended or revoked, your commercial driver's license, if any, will be disqualified.

AR at 46 (capitalization omitted). Lynch was unable to sign the implied consent warnings form because she was handcuffed, but she confirmed to Garden that she "acknowledge[d] and understood" the warnings and agreed to give two breath samples. AR at 46. Garden then administered two BAC DataMaster tests that measured Lynch's breath alcohol level at 0.110 and 0.120.

On April 7, the Department mailed Lynch (1) an "order of suspension" informing her that her "driving privilege w[ould] be suspended for 90 days on May 27, 2009, at 12:01 a.m., for being in physical control or driving under the influence of alcohol," in violation of RCW 46.20.3101,³ and (2) a "notice of disqualification," informing her that her CDL would be

³ RCW 46.20.3101 states, in relevant part:

Pursuant to RCW 46.20.308, the department shall suspend, revoke, or deny the arrested person's license, permit, or privilege to drive as follows:

.....

(2) In the case of an incident where a person has submitted to or been administered a test or tests indicating that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more:

(a) For a first incident within seven years, where there has not been a previous incident within seven years that resulted in administrative action under this section, suspension for ninety days;

(b) For a second or subsequent incident within seven years, revocation or denial for two years.

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disqualified on May 27 for one year under RCW 46.25.090.⁴ AR at 43, 59 (capitalization omitted).

At the subsequent administrative hearing that Lynch requested, she argued that her license suspension should be rescinded because (1) Garden lacked a legal basis to make contact with her on the night of her arrest, (2) Garden lacked a sufficient basis to believe that Lynch was driving while impaired, (3) the BAC machine was not an approved device, making the results inadmissible, and (4) Lynch was denied the opportunity to make a knowing and intelligent decision regarding whether she should take the breathalyzer test.

The administrative hearing officer found that (1) the initial contact was justified based on Lynch's vehicle traveling 80 miles per hour (mph) in a 60 mph zone; (2) Garden had probable cause to arrest Lynch based on "behavioral and physical indicia of alcohol consumption," Lynch's admission that she had consumed alcohol, and Lynch's 0.125 result from the PBT that indicated Lynch had been driving her vehicle in violation of RCW 46.61.502; (3) the BAC DataMaster machine was approved and the results admissible; and (4) Garden "informed [Lynch] of the implied consent rights and warnings," and Lynch "expressed no confusion

⁴ RCW 46.25.090 states:

(1) A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than one year if a report has been received by the department pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 or 46.25.120, or if the person has been convicted of a first violation, within this or any other jurisdiction, of:

(a) Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or any drug;

(b) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the alcohol concentration in the person's system is 0.04 or more, or driving a noncommercial motor vehicle while the alcohol concentration in the person's system is 0.08 or more, or is 0.02 or more if the person is under age twenty-one, as determined by any testing methods approved by law in this state or any other state or jurisdiction;

....

(e) Refusing to submit to a test or tests to determine the driver's alcohol concentration or the presence of any drug while driving a motor vehicle.

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regarding the [] implied consent rights and warnings and signed the form.” AR at 4.

Additionally, the hearing officer concluded that Lynch “did not express confusion and the warnings that appear on the form are exactly what are listed in the statute. [Lynch] was properly informed of the rights and warnings required by RCW 46.20.308. [Lynch] had an opportunity to make a knowing and intelligent decision about taking the test.” AR at 6. The hearing officer sustained the Department’s suspension of Lynch’s driving privileges under RCW 46.20.308.

On August 19, Lynch appealed the Department’s order to the superior court, arguing that the “hearing examiner erred in failing to suppress the breath test, as the [implied consent] warnings read to . . . Lynch [we]re misleading and inaccurate and deprived her of an opportunity to make a knowing and intelligent decision regarding whether or not to submit to the breath test.” Clerk’s Papers (CP) at 8. The superior court reversed the hearing examiner’s ruling, holding that

the implied consent warnings read to . . . Lynch were misleading in two respects: 1) the warnings implied the availability of the ignition interlock license would serve as a remedy for CDL disqualification; and 2) the warning was misleading as to the length of the CDL disqualification. The misleading nature of the warning prejudiced . . . Lynch’s ability to make a knowing and intelligent decision whether to take the BAC test.

CP at 139 (capitalization omitted). The superior court denied the State’s reconsideration motion.

We granted the State discretionary review.⁵

ANALYSIS

The State argues that the superior court erred in reversing the Department’s order and in finding that the implied consent warnings were misleading. Lynch responds that the superior court properly reversed the Department’s order because the warnings were misleading and

⁵ We consider appeals from superior court orders affirming or reversing driver’s license suspensions as motions for discretionary review under RAP 2.3(d). *Eide v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 101 Wn. App. 218, 222-23, 3 P.3d 208 (2000).

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implied that any CDL disqualification could be remedied by an ignition interlock driver's license and that the duration of the CDL disqualification would be for the same period of time as the suspension or revocation of Lynch's personal driver's license. We agree with the State.

I. IMPLIED CONSENT WARNING UNDER RCW 46.20.308

A. Standard of Review

The validity of implied consent warnings is a question of law that we review de novo. *Jury v. Dep't of Licensing*, 114 Wn. App. 726, 731, 60 P.3d 615 (2002). We review the administrative order to determine whether the Department committed any errors of law, and we uphold findings of fact supported by substantial evidence. RCW 46.20.308(9); *Clement v. Dep't of Licensing*, 109 Wn. App. 371, 374, 35 P.3d 1171 (2001).

B. Implied Consent Statute

Washington's implied consent statute, RCW 46.20.308, "was enacted (1) to discourage persons from driving motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, (2) to remove the driving privileges of those persons disposed to driving while intoxicated, and (3) to provide an efficient means of gathering reliable evidence of intoxication or nonintoxication." *Cannon v. Dep't of Licensing*, 147 Wn.2d 41, 47, 50 P.3d 627 (2002). Under RCW 46.20.308(1), Washington drivers "are presumed to have consented to a breath or blood test to determine alcohol concentration if arrested for DUI, but drivers may refuse the test." *State v. Elkins*, 152 Wn. App. 871, 876, 220 P.3d 211 (2009). "The choice to submit to or refuse the test is not a constitutional right, but rather a matter of legislative grace." *Elkins*, 152 Wn. App. at 876 (quoting *State v. Bostrom*, 127 Wn.2d 580, 590, 902 P.2d 157 (1995)).

RCW 46.20.308(2), Washington's implied consent statute, requires that:

The officer shall warn the driver, in substantially the following language, that:

(a) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be revoked or denied for at least one year; and

(b) If the driver refuses to take the test, the driver's refusal to take the test may be used in a criminal trial; and

(c) If the driver submits to the test and the test is administered, the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive will be suspended, revoked, or denied for at least ninety days if the driver is age twenty-one or over and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath or blood is 0.08 or more, or if the driver is under age twenty-one and the test indicates the alcohol concentration of the driver's breath or blood is 0.02 or more, or if the driver is under age twenty-one and the driver is in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504; and

(d) If the driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive is suspended, revoked, or denied the driver may be eligible to immediately apply for an ignition interlock driver's license.

Washington courts review the warnings the arresting officer provided to ensure that the officer provided all the required warnings and that they were not inaccurate or misleading. *See Gonzales v. Dep't of Licensing*, 112 Wn.2d 890, 896-98, 774 P.2d 1187 (1989). "The warnings must permit someone of normal intelligence to understand the consequences of his or her actions." *Jury*, 114 Wn. App. at 731.

"The result of a breath test must be suppressed if (1) the inaccurate warning deprives the driver of the opportunity to make a knowing and intelligent decision, and (2) the driver demonstrates that [s]he was actually prejudiced by the inaccurate warning." *Grewal v. Dep't of Licensing*, 108 Wn. App. 815, 822, 33 P.3d 94 (2001) (footnote omitted); *see also Gonzales*, 112 Wn.2d at 902. But an arresting officer need not ensure that the driver does in fact make a knowing and intelligent decision regarding whether to refuse the test; the driver only needs to have the opportunity to exercise informed judgment. *Medcalf v. Dep't of Licensing*, 133 Wn.2d 290, 299, 944 P.2d 1014 (1997). Such opportunity is provided when, before being asked to submit to a breath or blood test, the officer informs the driver of the rights and consequences under the statute. *Jury*, 114 Wn. App. at 731-32.

The exact words of the implied consent statute are not required “so long as the meaning implied or conveyed is not different from that required by the statute.” *Jury*, 114 Wn. App. at 732. A warning, either in general language or in statutory terms, which neither misleads nor is inaccurate and which permits the suspect to make inquiries for further details is adequate. *Jury*, 114 Wn. App. at 732; *Clyde Hill v. Rodriguez*, 65 Wn. App. 778, 784-85, 831 P.2d 149 (1992).

Here, the implied consent warnings Garden read to Lynch contained all the statutorily required warnings under RCW 46.20.308 as well as an additional warning regarding CDL disqualification. The parties agree that the warnings were a correct statement of the law.

The last paragraph of the warnings, which includes the warning regarding CDL disqualification and which is the focus of Lynch’s appeal, is not required by the implied consent statute but rather its origins are from RCW 46.25.090(1). Lynch and the State disagree whether the warnings as provided to Lynch would mislead a driver of normal intelligence to believe that (1) her CDL endorsement disqualification would be for the same period of time as her driver’s license suspension or revocation or (2) she could apply for an ignition interlock license to remedy the CDL disqualification.

Washington courts have held that warnings were inaccurate or misleading when (1) the arresting officer failed to inform driver of the right to take additional tests, *Connolly v. Dep’t of Motor Vehicles*, 79 Wn.2d 500, 504, 487 P.2d 1050 (1971); (2) the arresting officer stated that a refusal “shall,” as opposed to “may,” be used in a criminal trial, *State v. Whitman County Dist. Court*, 105 Wn.2d 278, 287-88, 714 P.2d 1183 (1986); (3) the arresting officer attempted to clarify the warnings by telling the driver that her license would “probably” be suspended if she refused the test, *Mairs v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 70 Wn. App. 541, 545-46, 854 P.2d 665 (1993); (4) the arresting officer told the driver that if he refused to take the test, his license would be revoked

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“probably for at least a year,” which the court found to be inaccurate because it “implic[d] that a possibility exist[ed] that [the driver’s] license might be revoked for less than 1 year,” *Cooper v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 61 Wn. App. 525, 528, 810 P.2d 1385 (1991); and (5) the arresting officer informed the driver that additional tests would be at his own expense, failing to inform the driver that, if the driver were indigent, the costs would be waived. *State v. Bartels*, 112 Wn.2d 882, 889, 774 P.2d 1183 (1989).

In each of these cases, the inadequate warnings either omitted a portion of the warnings the implied consent statute mandated or were legally inaccurate. Lynch has cited no authority providing that legally accurate warnings were misleading. On the other hand, our courts have held that the warnings provided were not inaccurate or misleading when, (1) in addition to the implied consent statute’s required warnings, the officer informed the driver of the RCW section and description of the offense for which he was arrested, *Grewal*, 108 Wn. App. at 821-22, and (2) the warnings provided contained all the statutorily required warnings, as well as additional information about what would happen if the driver violated the criminal statutes that prohibit driving while under the influence. *Pattison v. Dep’t of Licensing*, 112 Wn. App. 670, 676-77, 50 P.3d 295 (2002).

Lynch argues that the warnings she received falsely encouraged her to submit to the breath test by implying that her CDL would be disqualified for the same period as her personal driver’s license suspension or revocation, namely, 90 days if she failed the breath test and one year if she refused to take the test. Lynch points out that under RCW 46.25.090, a driver’s CDL is disqualified for “not less than one year” if the driver fails the breath test or refuses to take the test. But we disagree with Lynch because the warnings provided did not state the duration of her

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CDL disqualification and did not imply that such disqualification would be for the same period of time as her driver's license suspension.

The statement provided to Lynch concerning potential CDL disqualification followed the required implied consent warnings, identifying it as an additional consequence of having her personal driver's license either suspended or revoked. The warning Lynch received was an accurate statement of the law concerning CDL disqualification. And the CDL notification referred to CDL "disqualification" as opposed to personal driver's license "suspension or revocation," correctly implying that it is a separate consequence. The warnings provided were not confusing or overly wordy but, rather, added to Lynch's body of knowledge to use in deciding whether to take the breath test or refuse it.

We hold that a person of normal intelligence, if provided the warnings read to Lynch, would not be led to believe either that the CDL disqualification (1) could be remedied by an ignition interlock driver's license or (2) would last only as long as the driver's license suspension or revocation. The warnings permitted Lynch to ask for further details, which she declined to do.

II: ACTUAL PREJUDICE NOT SHOWN

Lynch also claims that the warnings actually prejudiced her. "[A] showing of actual prejudice to the driver is appropriate in a *civil* action where the arresting officer has given all of the warnings, but merely failed to do so in a 100 percent accurate manner." *Thompson v. Dep't of Licensing*, 138 Wn.2d 783, 797 n.8, 982 P.2d 601 (1999).

Lynch relies on *Whitman*, 105 Wn.2d at 287, *Gonzales*, 112 Wn.2d at 901, *Graham v. Dep't of Licensing*, 56 Wn. App. 677, 680, 784 P.2d 1295 (1990), and *Gahagan v. Dep't of Licensing*, 59 Wn. App. 703, 706-07, 800 P.2d 844 (1990) to support her argument that the given warnings prejudiced her but, in these cases, the court first found that the warnings were

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inaccurate because they improperly omitted that an indigent driver need not pay for additional tests.

Lynch also relies on *Thompson*. *Thompson* involved a collateral estoppel doctrine issue and the court addressed the prejudice requirement only in dicta in a footnote. 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8. The Department had found that the implied consent warnings given were, in fact, not confusing or misleading because each warning correctly stated the law. *Thompson*, 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8. Thompson signed the implied consent forms, expressed no confusion, and told the arresting officer he understood them. *Thompson*, 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8 (citing *Thompson v. Dep't of Licensing*, 91 Wn. App. 887, 896-97, 960 P.2d 745 (1998)). Our court "held there was no prejudice because Thompson's commercial license would have been disqualified for one year no matter what course he took. That is, refusal would have resulted in a one-year disqualification under the statute, and taking the test resulted in a one-year disqualification because his reading was above 0.04." *Thompson*, 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8. In the same footnote, the Supreme Court characterized the appellate court's prejudice analysis as "too facile."

Thompson, 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8. It agreed with Thompson's contention that, "If the Court of Appeals is correct [about] the meaning of prejudice, then the trooper did not need to give Thompson any implied consent warnings, because no matter what Thompson's decision, the penalty would be the same, and therefore, no prejudice." *Thompson*, 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8 (quoting *Thompson*, 91 Wn. App. 887; Pet. for Review at 7). Moreover, the Supreme Court stated that the appellate court's analysis "provide[d] no disincentive to law enforcement officials to give improper implied consent warnings." *Thompson*, 138 Wn.2d at 797 n.8.

Here, Lynch argues that, if the CDL warning had not been given to her, she would have strategically refused the BAC test to assist her defense of potential criminal charges arising from

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the incident. This represents speculation about subsequent actions by the State on this record, as there is no evidence of criminal proceedings before us. The issue in this case is the Department's civil action suspending and disqualifying Lynch's licenses, not criminal charges. Furthermore, if a driver intends to always refuse the BAC test in hopes of defeating possible subsequent criminal charges, then license suspension, revocation, and disqualification of at least one year will result from that refusal and will be a factor in most civil proceedings.

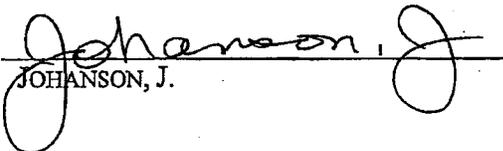
We hold that implied consent warnings that are neither inaccurate nor misleading do not result in prejudice to the driver in civil proceedings. Because the warnings here were accurate and not misleading, and Lynch confirmed to the arresting officer that she understood the warnings, her claim of actual prejudice in the civil proceedings fails. Thus, we affirm the Department's orders suspending her personal license and disqualifying her CDL endorsement, in effect, reversing the superior court and holding that the warnings provided to Lynch were sufficient as RCW 46.20.308 requires, not misleading, and did not prejudice Lynch.

A majority of the panel having determined that this opinion will not be printed in the Washington Appellate Reports but will be filed for public record pursuant to RCW 2.06.040, it is so ordered.


VAN DEREN, J.

We concur:


PENOVAR, C.J.


JOHANSON, J.