WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE 2016 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 534

By Senators Trump, Kessler, Palumbo, Romano, Walters, Woelfel, Stollings, Plymale and Blair [Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary; reported on February 26, 2016]

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A BILL to amend and reenact §17C-5-2, §17C-5-2b, §17C-5-4 and §17C-5-7 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend and reenact §17C-5A-1, §17C-5A-1a and §17C-5A-3 of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto two new sections, designated §17C-5A-1b and §17C-5A-1c; and to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated §17C-5C-6, all relating generally to the procedures for drivers' license suspensions and revocations for driving under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs; transferring authority for hearing matters related to suspensions or revocations of drivers' license for operating motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs from the Office of Administrative Hearings to magistrate courts; granting authority to magistrate courts to suspend or revoke driver's licenses in such cases; establishing mandatory revocation periods for individuals convicted of driving under the influence; authorizing alternate revocation period involving participation in motor vehicle alcohol test and lock period for certain first offenses; establishing mandatory revocation periods for individuals upon subsequent convictions for driving under the influence; requiring individuals whose driver's licenses have been revoked upon conviction for driving under the influence to complete comprehensive safety and treatment program; making individuals who are found quilty of driving under the influence ineligible for deferral of further proceedings upon condition of participation in motor vehicle alcohol test and lock program; making individuals who refuse to submit to a secondary chemical test ineligible for deferral of further proceedings upon condition of participation in motor vehicle alcohol test and lock program; prohibiting secondary test of blood without issuance of warrant signed by a magistrate or circuit judge; requiring that individual arrested for driving under the influence be advised orally of certain consequences for refusal to submit to secondary chemical test; requiring that individual arrested for driving under the influence be given written statement informing the individuals of legal consequences of taking or refusing to take a preliminary breath test and informing the individual of right to receive secondary blood test; requiring that officer give second

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oral warning fifteen minutes after first warning given and before refusal is considered final: requiring that, following an individual's refusal to take a preliminary breath test, an arresting officer execute a signed statement that the officer administered all required warnings: directing officer to submit copy of written statement to court having jurisdiction over charges filed against the individual; eliminating all statutory provisions authorizing or requiring the Commissioner of the Division of Motor Vehicles to take administrative action upon an individual's driver's license on the basis of a driving under the influence arrest; limiting administrative jurisdiction of Division of Motor Vehicles and Office of Administrative Hearings to offenses occurring on or before June 30, 2016; providing that administrative hearings relating to refusal to undergo a secondary chemical test does not apply to offenses occurring on or after July 1, 2016; eliminating requirement for an order entered by the Division of Motor Vehicles revoking a driver's license to advise of procedures for requesting administrative hearing when the offense is driving under the influence; limiting the right of individuals to challenge suspension or revocation of driver's licenses to the issue of mistaken identity; requiring the Commissioner to take corrective action if a driver's license is incorrectly suspended or revoked based on mistaken identity; providing that plea of no contest constitutes a conviction; requiring pretrial suspension of driver's licenses if individual refuses to submit to secondary chemical test; permitting pretrial suspension of driver's license by court under certain circumstances; establishing right to request and receive judicial review of suspension orders pending criminal proceedings; establishing the scope of review for judicial review of pretrial driver's license suspension for refusal to submit to secondary chemical test; requiring the clerk of a court to transmit a copy of an order suspending or revoking a driver's license to the Division of Motor Vehicles; providing terms and length of pretrial license suspension; giving person's convicted of driving under the influence credit for pretrial suspension time against period of revocation imposed; making persons convicted of driving under the influence eligible for participation in comprehensive safety and treatment program and related reductions in length of

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revocation for successful competition thereof; establishing procedures and timeline for the
Division of Motor Vehicles to transfer jurisdiction of driver's license suspension and
revocation to the courts; and making technical corrections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §17C-5-2, §17C-5-2b, §17C-5-4 and §17C-5-7 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that §17C-5A-1, §17C-5A-1a and §17C-5A-3 of said code be amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto two new sections, designated §17C-5A-1b and §17C-5A-1c; and that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated §17C-5C-6, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 5. SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENSES.

§17C-5-2. Driving under influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs; penalties.

- 1 (a) Definitions. —
- 2 (1) "Impaired state" means a person:
- 3 (A) Is under the influence of alcohol;
- 4 (B) Is under the influence of any controlled substance;
- 5 (C) Is under the influence of any other drug;
 - (D) Is under the combined influence of alcohol and any controlled substance or any other drug; or
 - (E) Has an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of eight hundredths of one percent or more, by weight.
 - (2) "Bodily injury" means injury that causes substantial physical pain, illness or any impairment of physical condition.
 - (3) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, that causes serious or prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment of health or prolonged loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.
 - (b) Any person who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she is in an impaired state and such impaired state proximately causes the death of any person is guilty of a felony and,

- upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state correctional facility for not less than three nor more than fifteen years, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of ten years: *Provided*, That any death charged under this subsection must occur within one year of the offense: *Provided*, *however*, That if the person has previously been convicted under the provisions of this section, then the person shall have his or her driver's license revoked for life.
- (c) Any person who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she is in an impaired state and such impaired state proximately causes serious bodily injury to any person other than himself or herself, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state correctional facility for not less than two nor more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of five years: *Provided*, That if the person has previously been convicted under the provisions of this section, then the person shall have his or her driver's license revoked for life.
- (d) Any person who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she is in an impaired state and such impaired state proximately causes a bodily injury to any person other than himself or herself, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than one day more than one year, and shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of two years: *Provided*, That such jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than twenty-four hours: *Provided*, however, That a person sentenced pursuant to this subsection shall receive credit for any period of actual confinement he or she served upon arrest for the subject offense: *Provided further*, That if the person has previously been convicted under the provisions of this section, then the person shall have his or her driver's license revoked for life.
- (e) Any person who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she is in an impaired state, but has an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of less than fifteen hundredths of one percent by weight, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for up

- to six months, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of six months or a period of fifteen days with an additional one hundred and twenty days of participation in the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program in accordance with the provisions of section three-a, article five-a of this chapter: *Provided, That* a person sentenced pursuant to this subsection shall receive credit for any period of actual confinement he or she served upon arrest for the subject offense.
- (f) Any person who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she has an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than two days nor more than six months, which jail term is to include actual confinement of not less than twenty-four hours, and-shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of one year or for a period of forty-five days with an additional two hundred and seventy days of participation in the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program in accordance with the provisions of section three-a, article five-a of this chapter. A person sentenced pursuant to this subdivision subsection shall receive credit for any period of actual confinement he or she served upon arrest for the subject offense.
- (g) Any person who, being a habitual user of narcotic drugs or amphetamine or any derivative thereof, drives a vehicle in this state is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than one day nor more than six months, which jail term is to include actual confinement of not less than twenty-four hours, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of six months. A person sentenced pursuant to this subdivision-subsection shall receive credit for any period of actual confinement he or she served upon arrest for the subject offense.
- (h) Any person who knowingly permits his or her vehicle to be driven in this state by any other person who is in an impaired state is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not more than six months, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor

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more than \$500, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of six months or a period of fifteen days with an additional one hundred and twenty days of participation in the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program in accordance with the provisions of section three-a, article five-a of this chapter.

- (i) Any person who knowingly permits his or her vehicle to be driven in this state by any other person who is a habitual user of narcotic drugs or amphetamine or any derivative thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not more than six months, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of six months.
- (i) Any person under the age of twenty-one years who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she has an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, but less than eight hundredths of one percent, by weight, for a first offense under this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and have his or her driver's license suspended for a period of sixty days. For a second or subsequent offense under this subsection, the person is quilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for twenty-four hours, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and shall have his or her driver's license suspended or revoked for a period of one year, or until the person's twenty-first birthday, whichever period is longer. A person who is charged with a first offense under the provisions of this subsection may move for a continuance of the proceedings, from time to time, to allow the person to participate in the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program as provided in section three-a, article five-a of this chapter. Upon successful completion of the program, the court shall dismiss the charge against the person and expunge the person's record as it relates to the alleged offense. In the event the person fails to successfully complete the program, the court shall proceed to an adjudication of the alleged offense. A motion for a continuance under this subsection may not be construed as an admission or be used as evidence.

A person arrested and charged with an offense under the provisions of this subsection or subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) of this section may not also be charged with an offense under this subsection arising out of the same transaction or occurrence.

- (k) Any person who drives a vehicle in this state while he or she is in an impaired state and has within the vehicle one or more other persons who are unemancipated minors who have not yet reached their sixteenth birthday is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than two days nor more than twelve months, and shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of one year: *Provided*, That such jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than forty-eight hours: *Provided*, however, That a person sentenced pursuant to this subdivision shall receive credit for any period of actual confinement he or she served upon arrest for the subject offense: *Provided further*, That if the person has previously been convicted under the provisions of this section, then the person shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of ten years: *And provided further*, That if the person has previously been convicted under the provisions of this section, then the person shall have his or her driver's license revoked for life.
- (I) A person violating any provision of subsection (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (j) (i) of this section, for the second offense under this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, shall have his or her driver's license revoked for a period of ten years, and the court may, in its discretion, impose a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000: *Provided*, That a person violating subsection (d) for the second offense shall have his or her driver's license revoked for life.
- (m) A person violating any provision of subsection (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (j) (i) of this section, for the third or any subsequent offense under this section, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a state correctional facility for not less than two nor more than five years, shall have his or her driver's license revoked for life, and the court may, in its discretion, impose a fine of not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$5,000.

- 121 (n) For purposes of subsections (l) and (m) of this section relating to second, third and
 122 subsequent offenses, the following events shall be regarded as offenses under this section:
 - (1) Any conviction under the provisions of subsection(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) of this section or under a prior enactment of this section for an offense which occurred within the ten-year period immediately preceding the date of arrest in the current proceeding;
 - (2) Any conviction under a municipal ordinance of this state or any other state or a statute of the United States or of any other state of an offense which has the same elements as an offense described in subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) of this section, which offense occurred within the ten-year period immediately preceding the date of arrest in the current proceeding; and,
 - (3) Any period of conditional probation imposed pursuant section two-b of this article for violation of subsection (e) of this section, which violation occurred within the ten-year period immediately preceding the date of arrest in the current proceeding.
 - (o) A person may be charged in a warrant or indictment or information for a second or subsequent offense under this section if the person has been previously arrested for or charged with a violation of this section which is alleged to have occurred within the applicable time period for prior offenses, notwithstanding the fact that there has not been a final adjudication of the charges for the alleged previous offense. In that case, the warrant or indictment or information must set forth the date, location and particulars of the previous offense or offenses. No person may be convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this section unless the conviction for the previous offense has become final, or the person has previously had a period of conditional probation imposed pursuant to section two-b of this article.
 - (p) The fact that any person charged with a violation of subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or(g) of this section, or any person permitted to drive as described under subsection (h) or (i) of this section, is or has been legally entitled to use alcohol, a controlled substance or a drug does not constitute a defense against any charge of violating subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or(i) of this section.

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(q) For purposes of this section, the term "controlled substance" has the meaning ascribed to it in chapter sixty-a of this code.

(r) The sentences provided in this section upon conviction for a violation of this article are mandatory and are not subject to suspension or probation: *Provided*, That the court may apply the provisions of article eleven-a, chapter sixty-two of this code to a person sentenced or committed to a term of one year or less for a first offense under this section: Provided, further however, That the court may impose a term of conditional probation pursuant to section two-b of this article to persons adjudicated thereunder. An order for home detention by the court pursuant to the provisions of article eleven-b of said chapter may be used as an alternative sentence to any period of incarceration required by this section for a first or subsequent offense: Provided however, further, That for any period of home incarceration ordered for a person convicted of second offense under this section, electronic monitoring shall be required for no fewer than five days of the total period of home confinement ordered and the offender may not leave home for those five days notwithstanding the provisions of section five, article eleven-b, chapter sixty-two of this code: And provided further, That for any period of home incarceration ordered for a person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of this section, electronic monitoring shall be included for no fewer than ten days of the total period of home confinement ordered and the offender may not leave home for those ten days notwithstanding section five, article eleven-b, chapter sixty-two of this code.

(s) A person whose driver's license has been revoked pursuant to this section must complete a comprehensive safety and treatment program as set forth in section three, article fivea of this chapter before his or her driver's license can be reinstated.

§17C-5-2b. Deferral of further proceedings for certain first offenses upon condition of participation in motor vehicle alcohol test and lock program; procedure on charge of violation of conditions.

- (a) Except as provided in subsections (g) of this section, whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of any offense under this article or under any statute of the United States or of any state relating to driving under the influence alcohol, any controlled substance or any other drug:
- (1) Notifies the court within thirty days of his or her arrest of his or her intention to participate in a deferral pursuant to this section; and
- (2) Pleads guilty to <u>or is found guilty of driving under the influence of alcohol under</u> subsection (d), section two of this article, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the accused, shall defer further proceedings and, notwithstanding any provisions of this code to the contrary, place him or her on probation, which conditions shall include that he or she successfully completes the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program as provided in section three-a, article five-a of this chapter. Participation therein shall be for a period of at least one hundred and sixty five days after he or she has served the fifteen days of license suspension imposed pursuant to section two, article five-a of this chapter.
- (b) A defendant's election to participate in deferral under this section shall constitute a waiver of his or her right to an administrative hearing as provided in section two, article five-a of this chapter.
- (c) (1) If the prosecuting attorney files a motion alleging that the defendant during the period of the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock program has been removed therefrom by the Division of Motor Vehicles, or has failed to successfully complete the program before making a motion for dismissal pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, the court may issue such process as is necessary to bring the defendant before the court.
- (2) A motion alleging such violation filed pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection must be filed during the period of the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program or, if filed thereafter, must be filed within a reasonable time after the alleged violation was committed.

- (3) When the defendant is brought before the court, the court shall afford the defendant an opportunity to be heard. If the court finds that the defendant has been rightfully removed from the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program by the Division of Motor Vehicles, the court may order, when appropriate, that the deferral be terminated, and thereupon enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided.
- (4) Should the defendant fail to complete or be removed from the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program, the defendant waives the appropriate statute of limitations and the defendant's right to a speedy trial under any applicable federal or state constitutional provisions, statutes or rules of court during the period of enrollment in the program.
- (d) When the defendant shall have completed satisfactorily the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program and complied with its conditions, the defendant may move the court for an order dismissing the charges. This motion shall be supported by affidavit of the defendant and by certification of the Division of Motor Vehicles that the defendant has successfully completed the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program. A copy of the motion shall be served on the prosecuting attorney who shall within thirty days after service advise the judge of any objections to the motion, serving a copy of such objections on the defendant or the defendant's attorney. If there are no objections filed within the thirty-day period, the court shall thereafter dismiss the charges against the defendant. If there are objections filed with regard to the dismissal of charges, the court shall proceed as set forth in subsection (c) of this section.
- (e) Except as provided herein, unless a defendant adjudicated pursuant to this subsection be convicted of a subsequent violation of this article, discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime except for those provided in article five-a of this chapter. Except as provided in subsection (k), (l) and (m), section two of this article regarding subsequent offenses, the effect of the dismissal and discharge shall be to restore the person in contemplation of law to the status he or she occupied prior to arrest and trial. No person

as to whom a dismissal and discharge have been effected shall be thereafter held to be guilty of perjury, false swearing, or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to disclose or acknowledge his or her arrest or trial in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose other than any inquiry made in connection with any subsequent offense as that term is defined in subsection (m), section two of this article.

- (f) There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this section with respect to any person.
- (g) No person shall be eligible for dismissal and discharge under this section: (1) In any prosecution in which any violation of any other provision of this article has been charged; (2) if the person holds a commercial driver's license or operates commercial motor vehicle(s); er-(3) if the person has previously had his or her driver's license revoked under section two-a of this article or under any statute of the United States or of any state relating to driving under the influence alcohol, any controlled substance or any other drug; or (4) if the person refused the secondary chemical test pursuant to section seven of this article.
- (h) (1) After a period of not less than one year which shall begin to run immediately upon the expiration of a term of probation imposed upon any person under this section, the person may apply to the court for an order to expunge from all official records all recordations of his or her arrest, trial, and conviction, pursuant to this section except for those maintained by the Division of Motor Vehicles: *Provided*, That any person who has previously been convicted of a felony may not make a motion for expungement pursuant to this section.
- (2) If the prosecuting attorney objects to the expungement, the objections shall be filed with the court within thirty days after service of a motion for expungement and copies of the objections shall be served on the defendant or the defendant's attorney.
- (3) If the objections are filed, the court shall hold a hearing on the objections, affording all parties an opportunity to be heard. If the court determines after a hearing that the person during the period of his or her probation and during the period of time prior to his or her application to

the court under this subsection has not been guilty of any serious or repeated violation of the conditions of his or her probation, it shall order the expungement.

(i) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, any person prosecuted for a violation of subsection (d)-(e), section two, article five of this chapter whose case is disposed of pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be liable for any court costs assessable against a person convicted of a violation of subsection (j) (k), section two, article five of this chapter. Payment of such costs may be made a condition of probation. The costs assessed pursuant to this subsection, whether as a term of probation or not, shall be distributed as other court costs in accordance with section two, article three, chapter fifty; section four, article two-a, chapter fourteen; section four, article twenty-nine, chapter thirty; and sections two, seven and ten, article five, chapter sixty-two of this code.

§17C-5-4. Implied consent to test; administration at direction of law-enforcement officer; designation of type of test; definition of law-enforcement officer.

- (a) Any person who drives a motor vehicle in this state is considered to have given his or her consent by the operation of the motor vehicle to a preliminary breath analysis and a secondary chemical test of either his or her blood or breath to determine the alcohol concentration in his or her blood, or the concentration in the person's body of a controlled substance, drug or any combination thereof.
- (b) A preliminary breath analysis may be administered in accordance with the provisions of section five of this article whenever a law-enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe a person has committed an offense prohibited by section two of this article or by an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article.
- (c) A secondary test of blood or breath is incidental to a lawful arrest and is to be administered at the direction of the arresting law-enforcement officer having probable cause to believe the person has committed an offense prohibited by section two of this article or by an

ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article: *Provided*, That no secondary test of blood may be performed without issuance of a warrant signed by a magistrate or a circuit judge.

- (d) The law-enforcement agency that employs the arresting law-enforcement officer shall designate the secondary tests to be administered: Notwithstanding the provisions of section seven of this article, the refusal to submit to a blood test only may not result in the revocation of the arrested persons license to operate a motor vehicle in this state.
- (e) Any person to whom a preliminary breath test is administered who is arrested shall be advised orally that his or her refusal to submit to a secondary chemical test will result in revocation of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle while any criminal charges are pending brought pursuant to section two of this article or an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article, and given a written statement advising him or her that his or her refusal to submit to the secondary chemical test pursuant to subsection (d) of this section will result in the revocation of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period of at least forty-five days and up to life of the following:
- (d) of this section will result in the revocation of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle during the pendency of any criminal charges brought alleging a violation of section two of this article or an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article;
- (2) That, if a test is taken, the results of the test may be used against him or her in court as evidence of violating section two of this article or an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article; and
- (3) That, if the person first submits to the requested alcohol and/or substance tests, the person has the right to have a test or tests of his or her blood performed as provided in section nine of this article.

- (f) Any law-enforcement officer who has been properly trained in the administration of any secondary chemical test authorized by this article, including, but not limited to, certification by the Bureau for Public Health in the operation of any equipment required for the collection and analysis of a breath sample, may conduct the test at any location in the county wherein the arrest is made: *Provided*, That the law-enforcement officer may conduct the test at the nearest available properly functioning secondary chemical testing device located outside the county in which the arrest was made, if: (i) There is no properly functioning secondary chemical testing device located within the county the arrest was made; or (ii) there is no magistrate available within the county the arrest was made for the arraignment of the person arrested. A law-enforcement officer who is directing that a secondary chemical test be conducted has the authority to transport the person arrested to where the secondary chemical testing device is located.
- (g) If the arresting officer lacks proper training in the administration of a secondary chemical test, then any other law-enforcement officer who has received training in the administration of the secondary chemical test to be administered may, upon the request of the arresting law-enforcement officer and in his or her presence, conduct the secondary test. The results of a test conducted pursuant to this subsection may be used in evidence to the same extent and in the same manner as if the test had been conducted by the arresting law-enforcement officer.
- (h) Only the person actually administering or conducting a test conducted pursuant to this article is competent to testify as to the results and the veracity of the test.
- (I) (i) (1) For the purpose of this article, the term "law-enforcement officer" or "police officer" means: (1) Any member of the West Virginia State Police; (2) any sheriff and any deputy sheriff of any county; (3) any member of a police department in any municipality as defined in section two, article one, chapter eight of this code; (4) any natural resources police officer of the Division of Natural Resources; and (5) any special police officer appointed by the Governor pursuant to the provisions of section forty-one, article three, chapter sixty-one of this code who has completed

the course of instruction at a law-enforcement training academy as provided for under the provisions of section nine, article twenty-nine, chapter thirty of this code.

- (2) In addition to standards promulgated by the Governors Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction, pursuant to section three, article twenty-nine, chapter thirty of this code, governing the qualification of law-enforcement officers and the entry-level law-enforcement training curricula, the Governors Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction shall require the satisfactory completion of a minimum of not less than six hours of training in the recognition of impairment in drivers who are under the influence of controlled substances or drugs other than alcohol.
- (3) In addition to standards promulgated by the Governors Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction, pursuant to section three, article twenty-nine, chapter thirty of this code, establishing standards governing in-service law-enforcement officer training curricula and in-service supervisory level training curricula, the Governors Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction shall require the satisfactory completion of a minimum of not less than six hours of training in the recognition of impairment in drivers who are under the influence of controlled substances or drugs other than alcohol.
- (4) That after December 31, 2014, A law-enforcement officer who has not satisfactorily completed the minimum number of hours of training in the recognition of impairment in drivers who are under the influence of controlled substances or drugs other than alcohol, required by subdivisions (2) or (3), may no longer require any person to submit to secondary chemical test of his or her blood for the purposes of determining the concentration in the persons body of a controlled substance, drug, or any combination thereof.
- (j) A law-enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe that person has committed an offense prohibited by section eighteen, article seven, chapter twenty of this code, relating to the operation of a motorboat, jet ski or other motorized vessel, shall follow the provisions of this section in administering, or causing to be administered, a preliminary breath

analysis and incidental to a lawful arrest, a secondary chemical test of the accused persons blood or breath to determine the alcohol concentration in his or her blood, or the concentration in the persons body of a controlled substance, drug, or any combination thereof.

§17C-5-7. Refusal to submit to tests; revocation of license or privilege; consent not withdrawn if person arrested is incapable of refusal; hearing.

(a) If any person under arrest as specified in section four of this article refuses to submit to any secondary chemical test, the tests shall not be given: *Provided*, That prior to the refusal, the person is given an oral warning and a written statement advising him or her that containing the warnings contained in subsection (e), section four of this article, and an oral warning that his or her refusal to submit to the secondary test finally designated will result in the revocation suspension of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period of at least forty-five days and up to life; during the pendency of any criminal charge brought pursuant to section two of this article or an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article, and that after After fifteen minutes following the receipt of these warnings by the person under arrest, then the officer shall again issue an oral warning to the person under arrest. If the person still refuses to consent, the refusal is considered final. The arresting officer after that period of time expires has no further duty to provide the person with an opportunity to take the secondary test.

(b) The officer shall, within forty-eight hours of the refusal, sign and submit to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and the court having jurisdiction over the charge filed against the person pursuant to section two of this article a written statement of the officer that: (1) He or she had probable cause to believe the person had been driving a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs; (2) the person was lawfully placed under arrest for an offense relating to driving a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs; (3) the person refused to submit to the secondary chemical test finally designated in the manner provided in section four of this article; and (4) the

person was given a written statement advising him or her that containing the warnings contained in subsection (e), section four of this article, and an oral warning that his or her refusal to submit to the secondary test finally designated will result in the suspension of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle in this state would be revoked for a period of at least forty-five days and up to life if he or she refused to submit to the secondary test finally designated in the manner provided in section four of this article during the pendency of any criminal charge brought pursuant to section two of this article or an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article. The signing of the statement required to be signed by this section constitutes an oath or affirmation by the person signing the statement that the statements contained in the statement are true and that any copy filed is a true copy. The statement shall contain upon its face a warning to the officer signing that to willfully sign a statement containing false information concerning any matter or thing, material or not material, is false swearing and is a misdemeanor. Upon receiving the statement the commissioner shall make and enter an order revoking the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for the period prescribed by this section.

For the first refusal to submit to the designated secondary chemical test, the commissioner shall make and enter an order revoking the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period of one year or forty-five days, with an additional one year of participation in the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program in accordance with the provisions of section three a, article five a of this chapter: *Provided*, That a person revoked for driving while under the influence of drugs is not eligible to participate in the Motor Vehicle Test and Lock Program. The application for participation in the Motor Vehicle Alcohol Test and Lock Program shall be considered to be a waiver of the hearing provided in section two of said article. If the person's license has previously been revoked under the provisions of this section, the commissioner shall, for the refusal to submit to the designated secondary chemical test, make and enter an order revoking the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period of ten years:

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Provided, however, That the license may be reissued in five years in accordance with the provisions of section three, article five-a of this chapter. If the person's license has previously been revoked more than once under the provisions of this section, the commissioner shall, for the refusal to submit to the designated secondary chemical test, make and enter an order revoking the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period of life. A copy of each order shall be forwarded to the person by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall contain the reasons for the revocation and shall specify the revocation period imposed pursuant to this section. A revocation shall not become effective until ten days after receipt of the copy of the order. Any person who is unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him or her incapable of refusal shall be considered not to have withdrawn his or her consent for a test of his or her blood or breath as provided in section four of this article and the test may be administered although the person is not informed that his or her failure to submit to the test will result in the revocation of his or her license to operate a motor vehicle in this state for the period provided for in this section. A revocation under this section shall run concurrently with the period of any suspension or revocation imposed in accordance with other provisions of this code and growing out of the same incident which gave rise to the arrest for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs and the subsequent refusal to undergo the test finally designated in accordance with the provisions of section four of this article.

- (b) For the purposes of this section, where reference is made to previous suspensions or revocations under this section, the following types of suspensions or revocations shall also be regarded as suspensions or revocations under this section:
- (1) Any suspension or revocation on the basis of a conviction under a municipal ordinance of another state or a statute of the United States or of any other state of an offense which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article for conduct which occurred on or after June 10, 1983; and

- 73 (2) Any revocation under the provisions of section one or two, article five-a of this chapter 74 for conduct which occurred on or after June 10, 1983.
 - (c) A person whose license to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard, in accordance with the provisions of section two, article five-a of this chapter.
 - (d) The refusal to submit to a blood test may be admissible at the courts discretion in a trial for the offense of driving a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcohol a controlled substance or drug or the combination of alcohol and drugs.
 - ARTICLE 5A. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR SUSPENSION AND
 REVOCATION OF LICENSES FOR DRIVING UNDER THE
 INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OR
 DRUGS.
 - §17C-5A-1. Implied consent to administrative procedure; revocation for driving under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs or refusal to submit to secondary chemical test.
 - (a) Any person who is licensed to operate a motor vehicle in this state and who drives a motor vehicle in this state shall be deemed to have given his or her consent by the operation thereof, subject to the provisions of this article, to the procedure set forth in this article for the determination of whether his or her license to operate a motor vehicle in this state should be revoked because he or she did drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs, or combined influence of alcohol or controlled substances or drugs, or did drive a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of eight hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, or did refuse to submit to any secondary chemical test required under the provisions of article five of this chapter or did drive a motor vehicle while under the age of twenty-one years with an alcohol concentration in his or her blood

of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, but less than eight hundredths of one percent, by weight: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection do not apply to offenses occurring on or after July 1, 2016.

- (b) Any law-enforcement officer investigating a person for an offense described in section two, article five of this chapter occurring on or before June 30, 2016, or for an offense described in a municipal ordinance which has the same elements as an offense described in said section occurring on or before June 30, 2016, shall report to the Commissioner of the Division of Motor Vehicles by written statement within forty-eight hours of the conclusion of the investigation the name and address of the person believed to have committed the offense. The report shall include the specific offense with which the person is charged and, if applicable, a copy of the results of any secondary tests of blood, breath or urine. The signing of the statement required to be signed by this subsection constitutes an oath or affirmation by the person signing the statement that the statements contained in the statement are true and that any copy filed is a true copy. The statement shall contain upon its face a warning to the officer signing that to willfully sign a statement containing false information concerning any matter or thing, material or not material, is false swearing and is a misdemeanor.
- (c) If, upon examination of the written statement of the officer and the tests results described in subsection (b) of this section, the commissioner determines that a person committed an offense described in section two, article five of this chapter or an offense described in a municipal ordinance which has the same elements as an offense described in said section and that the results of any secondary test or tests indicate that at the time the test or tests were administered the person had, in his or her blood, an alcohol concentration of eight hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, or at the time the person committed the offense he or she was under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs, the commissioner shall make and enter an order revoking or suspending the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. If the results of the tests indicate that at the time the test or tests were administered the person

was under the age of twenty-one years and had an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, but less than eight hundredths of one percent, by weight, the commissioner shall make and enter an order suspending the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. A copy of the order shall be forwarded to the person by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall contain the reasons for the revocation or suspension and describe the applicable revocation or suspension periods provided in section two of this article. A revocation or suspension shall not become effective until ten days after receipt of a copy of the order.

- (d) Any law-enforcement officer taking a child into custody under the provisions of section six-a, article five of this chapter on or before June 30, 2016, who has reasonable cause to believe that the child, at the time of driving the motor vehicle, had an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, or that the act of the child in driving the motor vehicle was such that it would provide grounds for arrest for an offense defined under the provisions of section two of said article if the child were an adult, shall report to the Commissioner of the Division of Motor Vehicles by written statement within forty-eight hours the name and address of the child.
- (e) If applicable, the report shall include a description of the specific offense with which the child could have been charged if the child were an adult and a copy of the results of any secondary tests of blood, breath or urine. The signing of the statement required to be signed by this subsection constitutes an oath or affirmation by the person signing the statement that the statements contained in the statement are true and that any copy filed is a true copy. The statement shall contain upon its face a warning to the officer signing that to willfully sign a statement containing false information concerning any matter or thing, material or not material, is false swearing and is a misdemeanor.
- (f) Upon examination of the written statement of the officer and any test results described in subsection (d) of this section, if the commissioner determines that the results of the test indicate

that at the time the test or tests were administered the child had, in his or her blood, an alcohol concentration of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, but also determines that the act of the child in driving the motor vehicle was not such that it would provide grounds for arrest for an offense defined under the provisions of subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), section two, article five of this chapter if the child were an adult, the commissioner shall make and enter an order suspending the child's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. If the commissioner determines that the act of the child in driving the motor vehicle was such that it would provide grounds for arrest for an offense defined under the provisions of subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), section two, article five of this chapter if the child were an adult, the commissioner shall make and enter an order revoking the child's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. A copy of the order shall be forwarded to the child by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall contain the reasons for the suspension or revocation and describe the applicable suspension or revocation periods provided for in section two of this article. A suspension or revocation shall not become effective until ten days after receipt of a copy of the order.

§17C-5A-1a. Revocation upon conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs.

(a) If a person has a term of conditional probation imposed pursuant to section two-b, article five of this chapter, or is convicted for an offense defined in section two, article five of this chapter or for an offense described in a municipal ordinance which has the same elements as an offense described in said section because the person did drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or controlled substances or drugs, or did drive a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of eight hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, or did drive a motor vehicle while under the age of twenty-one years with an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, but less than eight-hundredths of one

percent, by weight, and if the person does not act to appeal the conviction within the time periods described in subsection (b) of this section, the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state shall be revoked or suspended in accordance with the provisions of this section.

- (b) The clerk of the court in which a person has had a term of conditional probation imposed pursuant to section two-b, article five of this chapter, or is convicted for an offense described in section two, article five of this chapter or for an offense described in a municipal ordinance which has the same elements as an offense described in said section shall forward to the commissioner of the Division of Motor Vehicles a transcript of the judgment of conviction. If the conviction is the judgment of a magistrate court, the magistrate court clerk shall forward the transcript when the person convicted has not requested an appeal within twenty days of the sentencing for such conviction. If the term of conditional probation is the act of a magistrate court, the magistrate court clerk shall forward the transcript when the order imposing the term of conditional probation is entered. If the conviction is the judgment of a mayor or police court judge or municipal court judge, the clerk or recorder shall forward the transcript when the person convicted has not perfected an appeal within ten days from and after the date upon which the sentence is imposed. If the conviction is the judgment of a circuit court, the circuit clerk shall forward the transcript when the person convicted has not filed a notice of intent to file a petition for appeal or writ of error within thirty days after the judgment was entered.
- (c) If, upon examination of the transcript of the judgment of conviction, or imposition of a term of conditional probation pursuant to section two-b, article five of this chapter, the commissioner of the Division of Motor Vehicles determines that the person was convicted for an offense described in section two, article five of this chapter or an ordinance of a municipality of this state which has the same elements as an offense described in section two of this article, or had a period of conditional probation imposed pursuant to section two-b, article five of this chapter, or for an offense described in a municipal ordinance which has the same elements as an offense described in said section because the person did drive a motor vehicle while under the influence

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of alcohol, controlled substances or drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or controlled substances or drugs, or did drive a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of eight-hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, the commissioner shall make and enter an order revoking the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. If the commissioner determines that the person was convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the age of twenty-one years with an alcohol concentration in his or her blood of two hundredths of one percent or more, by weight, but less than eight hundredths of one percent, by weight, the commissioner shall make and enter an order suspending the person's license to operate a motor vehicle in this state. The order shall contain the reasons for the revocation or suspension and the revocation or suspension periods provided for in section two of this article. Further, the order shall give the procedures for requesting a hearing which is to be held in accordance with the provisions of said section. The person shall be advised in the order that because of the receipt of a transcript of the judgment of conviction by the commissioner a presumption exists that the person named in the transcript of the judgment of conviction is the person named in the commissioner's order and such constitutes sufficient evidence to support revocation or suspension and that the sole purpose for the hearing held under this section is for the person requesting the hearing to present evidence that he or she is not the person named in the transcript of the judgment of conviction. A copy of the order shall be forwarded to the person by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. No revocation or suspension shall become effective until ten days after receipt of a copy of the order.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply if an order reinstating the operator's license of the person has been entered by the commissioner prior to the receipt of the transcript of the judgment of conviction.

(d) If a person receives an order advising that his or her license has been suspended or revoked following receipt by the commissioner of a transcript of a judgment of conviction, and the person believes that he or she is not the person named in the commissioner's order, the person

may notify the commissioner. Upon receipt of this notification, the commissioner shall immediately review the contents of the judgment of conviction and the information provided by the person in question and determine if an error has been made. If such an error is discovered, the commissioner shall immediately reverse the suspension or revocation of the person's license and take steps to correctly identify the individual against whom the judgment of conviction has been entered and immediately suspend his or her license pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(e) For the purposes of this section, a person is convicted when the person enters a plea of guilty or is found guilty by a court or jury. A plea of no contest does not constitute a conviction for purposes of this section except where the person holds a commercial drivers license or operates a commercial vehicle.

§17C-5A-1b. Pretrial suspension of driver's license.

- (a) The court shall, at the arraignment or as soon as such relevant information becomes available, suspend the driver's license and driving privileges of any person charged with a violation of section two, article five of this chapter who refused to submit to a secondary chemical test as required by section four, article five of this chapter.
- (b) Upon motion by the prosecutor, the court may, at the arraignment or as soon as such relevant information becomes available, suspend the driver's license and driving privileges of any person charged with a violation of section two, article five of this chapter if the court finds that allowing the person to maintain a license would pose a high risk of harming others during the pendency of the action.
- (c) A person whose license has been suspended pursuant to this section may file a motion for judicial review of the suspension, and the court shall conduct the review in accordance with this article within thirty days after the filing of the motion. The court shall, at the time of the suspension, advise the defendant of his or her right to the review.

14	(d) Upon notice that the court has ordered the suspension of a person's license, the clerk
15	of the court in which the charges are pending shall forthwith transmit to the commissioner of the
16	Division of Motor Vehicles a copy of the order suspending the person's license, along with any
17	license surrendered by the person, and the commissioner shall promptly update the division's
18	records to indicate that the person's license is suspended.
19	(e) Licenses suspended under this section shall remain suspended until a judgment of
20	conviction or acquittal is entered in the case or until the court enters an order terminating the
21	suspension, but in no event for a period longer than the maximum license suspension period
22	applicable to the person under section two, article five of this chapter.
23	(f) Any person whose driver's license has been suspended pursuant to this section shall
24	be given credit for all pretrial suspension time against the period of revocation imposed.
	§17C-5A-1c. Judicial review of pretrial license suspension for test refusal.
1	If a person appeals a pretrial suspension of his or her license under section one-b of this
2	article, the scope of the appeal is limited to determining whether one or more of the following
3	conditions have not been met:
4	(1) Whether the arresting law-enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the
5	arrested person had committed a violation of section two, article five of this chapter;
6	(2) Whether the law-enforcement officer requested the arrested person to submit to the
7	chemical test or tests designated pursuant to section four, article five;
8	(3) Whether, at the time the test was requested, the law-enforcement officer administered
9	the required written and verbal warnings pursuant to section seven, article five of this chapter;
10	<u>and</u>
11	(4) Whether the arrested person refused to submit to the chemical test or tests requested
12	by the law-enforcement officer.
	§17C-5A-3. Safety and treatment program; reissuance of license.
1	(a) The Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Alcoholism and Drug

Abuse shall administer a comprehensive safety and treatment program for persons whose

- licenses have been revoked under the provisions of this article or section two, article five of this chapter or subsection (6), section five, article three, chapter seventeen-b of this code and shall also establish the minimum qualifications for mental health facilities, day report centers, community correction centers or other public agencies or private entities conducting the safety and treatment program: *Provided,* That the Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse may establish standards whereby the division will accept or approve participation by violators in another treatment program which provides the same or substantially similar benefits as the safety and treatment program established pursuant to this section.
- (b) The program shall include, but not be limited to, treatment of alcoholism, alcohol and drug abuse, psychological counseling, educational courses on the dangers of alcohol and drugs as they relate to driving, defensive driving or other safety driving instruction and other programs designed to properly educate, train and rehabilitate the offender.
- (c) The Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse shall provide for the preparation of an educational and treatment the program for each person whose license has been revoked under the provisions of this article or section two, article five of this chapter or section seven, article five of this chapter or subsection (6), section five, article three, chapter seventeen-b of this code which shall contain the following: (1) A listing and evaluation of the offender's prior traffic record; (2) the characteristics and history of alcohol or drug use, if any; (3) his or her amenability to rehabilitation through the alcohol safety program; and (4) a recommendation as to treatment or rehabilitation and the terms and conditions of the treatment or rehabilitation. The program shall be prepared by persons knowledgeable in the diagnosis of alcohol or drug abuse and treatment.
- (d) There is hereby created a special revenue account within the State Treasury known as the Department of Health and Human Resources Safety and Treatment Fund. The account shall be administered by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources for

the purpose of administering the comprehensive safety and treatment program established by subsection (a) of this section. The account may be invested, and all earnings and interest accruing shall be retained in the account. The Auditor shall conduct an audit of the fund at least every three fiscal years.

Effective July 1, 2010, the State Treasurer shall make a one-time transfer of \$250,000 from the Motor Vehicle Fees Fund into the Department of Health and Human Resources Safety and Treatment Fund.

- (e) (1) The program provider shall collect the established fee from each participant upon enrollment unless the department has determined that the participant is an indigent based upon criteria established pursuant to legislative rule authorized in this section.
- (2) If the department determined that a participant is an indigent based upon criteria established pursuant to the legislative rule authorized by this section, the department shall provide the applicant with proof of its determination regarding indigency, which proof the applicant shall present to the interlock provider as part of the application process provided in section three-a of this article and/or the rules promulgated pursuant thereto.
- (3) Program providers shall remit to the Department of Health and Human Resources a portion of the fee collected, which shall be deposited by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources into the Department of Health and Human Resources Safety and Treatment Fund. The Department of Health and Human Resources shall reimburse enrollment fees to program providers for each eligible indigent offender.
- (f) On or before January 15 of each year, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources shall report to the Legislature on:
- (1) The total number of offenders participating in the safety and treatment program during the prior year;
- (2) The total number of indigent offenders participating in the safety and treatment program during the prior year;

- (3) The total number of program providers during the prior year; and
 - (4) The total amount of reimbursements paid to program provider during the prior year.
- (g) The Commissioner of the Division of Motor Vehicles, after giving due consideration to the program developed for the offender, shall prescribe the necessary terms and conditions for the reissuance of the license to operate a motor vehicle in this state revoked under this article or section two, article five of this chapter, or section seven, article five of this chapter or subsection (6), section five, article three, chapter seventeen-b of this code which shall include successful completion of the educational, treatment or rehabilitation program, subject to the following:
- (1) When the period of revocation is six months, the license to operate a motor vehicle in this State may not be reissued until: (A) At least ninety days have elapsed from the date of the initial revocation, during which time the revocation was actually in effect; (B) the offender has successfully completed the program; (C) all costs of the program and administration have been paid; and (D) all costs assessed as a result of a revocation hearing have been paid.
- (2) When the period of revocation is for a period of one year or for more than a year, the license to operate a motor vehicle in this state may not be reissued until: (A) At least one-half of the time period has elapsed from the date of the initial revocation, during which time the revocation was actually in effect; (B) the offender has successfully completed the program; (C) all costs of the program and administration have been paid; and (D) all costs assessed as a result of a revocation hearing have been paid. Notwithstanding any provision in this code, a person whose license is revoked for refusing to take a chemical test as required by section seven, article five of this chapter for a first offense is not eligible to reduce the revocation period by completing the safety and treatment program.
- (3) When the period of revocation is for life, the license to operate a motor vehicle in this State may not be reissued until: (A) At least ten years have elapsed from the date of the initial revocation, during which time the revocation was actually in effect; (B) the offender has

successfully completed the program; (C) all costs of the program and administration have been paid; and (D) all costs assessed as a result of a revocation hearing have been paid.

- (4) Notwithstanding any provision of this code or any rule, any mental health facilities or other public agencies or private entities conducting the safety and treatment program when certifying that a person has successfully completed a safety and treatment program shall only have to certify that the person has successfully completed the program.
- (h) (1) The Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse shall provide for the preparation of an educational program for each person whose license has been suspended for sixty days pursuant to the provisions of subsection (n), section two, article five-a of this chapter. The educational program shall consist of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen hours of actual classroom time.
- (2) When a sixty-day period of suspension has been ordered, the license to operate a motor vehicle may not be reinstated until: (A) At least sixty days have elapsed from the date of the initial suspension, during which time the suspension was actually in effect; (B) the offender has successfully completed the educational program; (C) all costs of the program and administration have been paid; and (D) all costs assessed as a result of a suspension hearing have been paid.
- (i) A required component of the treatment program provided in subsection (b) of this section and the education program provided for in subsection (c) of this section shall be participation by the violator with a victim impact panel program providing a forum for victims of alcohol and drug-related offenses and offenders to share first-hand experiences on the impact of alcohol and drug-related offenses in their lives. The Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse shall propose and implement a plan for victim impact panels where appropriate numbers of victims are available and willing to participate and shall establish guidelines for other innovative programs which may be substituted where the victims are not available to assist persons whose licenses have been suspended or revoked for alcohol

and drug-related offenses to gain a full understanding of the severity of their offenses in terms of the impact of the offenses on victims and offenders. The plan shall require, at a minimum, discussion and consideration of the following:

- (A) Economic losses suffered by victims or offenders;
- (B) Death or physical injuries suffered by victims or offenders:
- (C) Psychological injuries suffered by victims or offenders;
 - (D) Changes in the personal welfare or familial relationships of victims or offenders; and
- (E) Other information relating to the impact of alcohol and drug-related offenses upon victims or offenders.

The Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse shall ensure that any meetings between victims and offenders shall be nonconfrontational and ensure the physical safety of the persons involved.

- (j)(1) The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources shall promulgate a rule for legislative approval in accordance with article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to administer the provisions of this section and establish a fee to be collected from each offender enrolled in the safety and treatment program. The rule shall include: (A) A reimbursement mechanism to program providers of required fees for the safety and treatment program for indigent offenders, criteria for determining eligibility of indigent offenders, and any necessary application forms; and (B) program standards that encompass provider criteria including minimum professional training requirements for providers, curriculum approval, minimum course length requirements and other items that may be necessary to properly implement the provisions of this section.
- (2) The Legislature finds that an emergency exists and, therefore, the Secretary shall file by July 1, 2010, an emergency rule to implement this section pursuant to the provisions of section fifteen, article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

(k) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit day report or community correction programs, authorized pursuant to article eleven-c, chapter sixty-two of this code, from administering a comprehensive safety and treatment program pursuant to this section.

ARTICLE 5C. OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS.

§17C-5C-6. Phase out and termination of Office of Administrative Hearings.

- (a) The Office of Administrative Hearings shall retain jurisdiction over proceedings described in subdivision (3), section three of this article arising from offenses occurring on or before June 30, 2016. The Office of Administrative Hearings shall have no jurisdiction over proceedings described in subdivision (3), section three of this article arising from offenses occurring on or after July 1, 2016.
- (b) The Office of Administrative Hearings shall in an orderly and efficient manner, bring disposition to all such matters pending before it.
- (c) Upon resolution of all such matters, the Office of Administrative Hearings shall be terminated: *Provided*, that the Office of Administrative Hearings shall terminate no later than July 1, 2019.
- (d) The Secretary of the Department of Transportation may establish interim policies and procedures to aid in the orderly and efficient process during the disposition of remaining cases before the Office of Administrative Hearings during the phase-out period until termination, including the transfer of employees from the Office of Administrative Hearings, if feasible, to other divisions under the Department of Transportation.
- (e) The Office of Administrative Hearings may apply to the Purchasing Division to purchase in the open market services pursuant to the provisions of section fifteen, article three, chapter five-a of this code if the Secretary of the Department of Transportation determines that doing so is necessary for the orderly and efficient disposition of those matters pending before it, as required by subsection (b) of this section.

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(e) If, by the deadline set forth in subsection (c) of this section, the Office of Administrative
Hearings has been unable to finally dispose of and resolve all matters pending before it, the
Secretary of the Department of Transportation is directed to appoint additional hearing examiners
on a temporary basis and other support personnel to bring to a resolution all remaining matters.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.