Motor Vehicle Law Update



CVRs in Implied Consent Cases

CVRs "provide for swift and certain penalties for DWI, rather than the lengthy and uncertain outcomes of criminal courts"



(NHTSA 2011 Highway Safety Countermeasure Guide at 1-11)

Civil License Revocation (CVR)

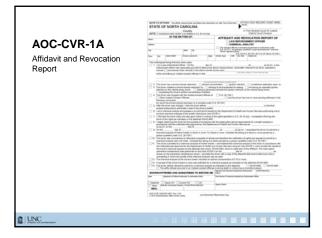
- 1. Reasonable grounds to believe person committed implied consent offense
- 2. Person is charged with offense
- 3. Compliance with implied consent procedures
- 4. Person

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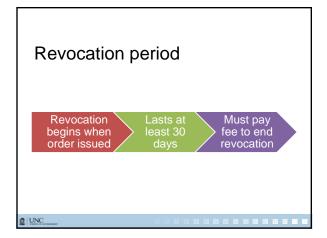
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- a. Willfully refuses
- b. A/C of 0.08 or more
- c. A/C of 0.04 or more
- d. Any A/C if person <21

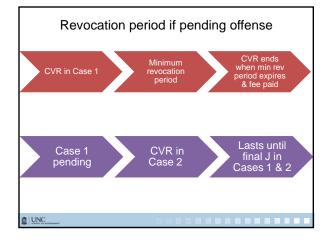








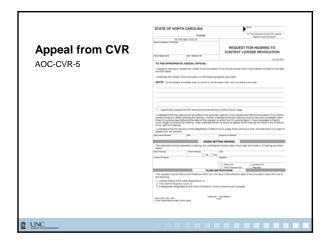














Hearing to contest CVR

Time for hearing

- Within 3 working days if before magistrate
- Within 5 working days if before judge
- If deadline missed, revocation rescinded (unless person contesting CVR contributed to delay)
- Issue(s) on appeal
 - Was contested condition under G.S. 20-16.5 satisfied?
 - Was there a pending offense for which license had been or is revoked under G.S. 20-16.5?
- Standard of review
 - Judicial official must find by the greater weight of the evidence that the condition was met in order to sustain the revocation
 - Unless contested, may accept statements on revocation report as true

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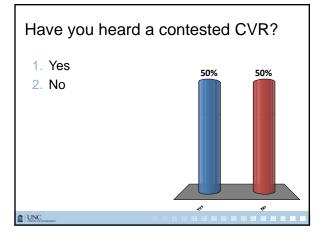
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Anomalies in process

- Magistrate/clerk employs PC standard - Standard on appeal is greater weight of the evidence
- DA does not represent State

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- Judicial official may question witnesses
- Judicial official may adjourn to seek • additional evidence
 - But hearing still must be completed in 3 or 5 days
 - Unless person contesting revocation contributed to delay

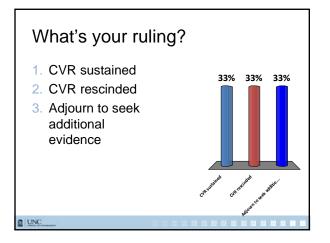


Consider the case of Danielle Driver

- Danielle is arrested for DWI on 3/20/12
- Her AC is 0.08.
- Her license is civilly revoked by the • magistrate.
- On 3/22/12 Danielle files a written request for a hearing contesting the CVR.
- She contends the LEO did not have probable cause to charge her with DWI. She also contends CA did not comply with procedures for implied consent
- testing. Hearing held 3/27/12.

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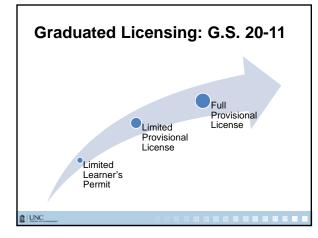


Driving While License Civilly Revoked

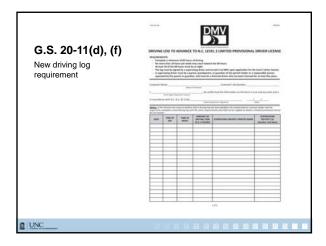
• DWLR 20-28

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 If minimum revocation period has expired, then *punished* as if convicted of NOL, but offense is still DWLR



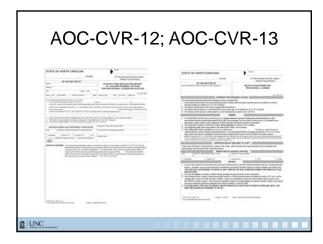












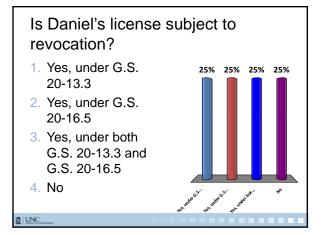


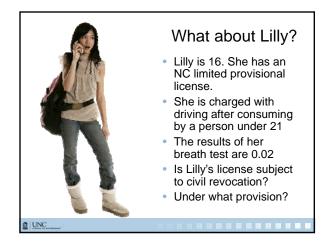
What about Daniel?

- Daniel is 17. He has an NC full provisional license.
- He is charged with speeding 51 in a 35 mph zone on January 5, 2012.
- Must Daniel be arrested for this offense?
- Is Daniel's license subject to revocation?

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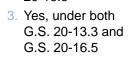




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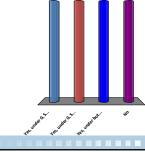
Is Lilly's license subject to revocation? 1. Yes, under G.S. 25% 25% 25% 25%

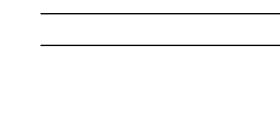
20-13.3 2. Yes, under G.S. 20-16.5

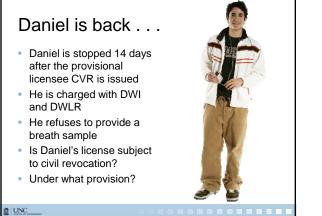


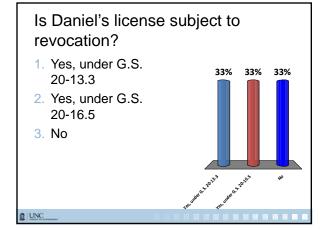


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What about Christopher?

- Christopher is 17. He has a full provisional license. He is charged with DWI
- and driving after consuming while under 21. Christopher is unable, due to breathing difficulties, to submit a sufficient breath sample for analysis.
- Christopher submits to a
- request for a blood draw. Is Christopher subject to a civil license revocation?
- Under what provision?

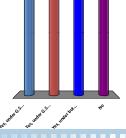
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Is Christopher's license subject to revocation? 1. Yes, under G.S. 25% 25% 25% 25% 20-13.3

- 2. Yes, under G.S. 20-16.5
- 3. Yes, under both G.S. 20-13.3 and G.S. 20-16.5
- 4. No

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Run & You're Done

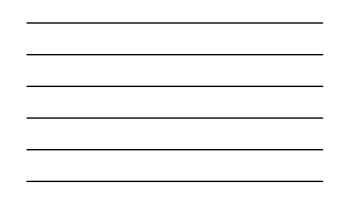
- S.L. 2011-271 (H 427)
- G.S. 20-141.5(g) (j)
- Effective for offenses committed 12/1/2011 or later
- MV driven in felony speeding to elude
- Must be seized upon arrest of defendant
- Delivered to Sheriff

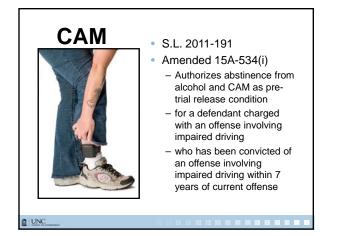
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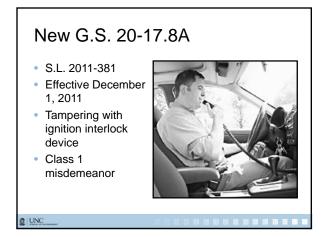
Magistrates not involved











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