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An act relating to miscellaneous amendments to the laws governing  
impaired driving

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. 4 V.S.A. § 33 is amended to read:

§ 33. JURISDICTION; FAMILY DIVISION

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the Family  
Division shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and dispose of the following  
proceedings filed or pending on or after October 1, 1990:

\* \* \*

(8) All ~~juvenile~~ proceedings filed pursuant to 33 V.S.A. chapters 51, 52,  
52A, and 53, including proceedings involving “youthful offenders” pursuant to  
33 V.S.A. § 5281 whether the matter originated in the Criminal or Family  
Division of the Superior Court, except for a proceeding charging the holder of  
a commercial driver’s license as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4103 with an offense  
or violation listed in 23 V.S.A. § 4116 that would result in the license holder  
being disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle if convicted.

\* \* \*

(b) The Family Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction to hear and  
dispose of proceedings involving ~~misdemeanor~~ motor vehicle offenses filed ~~or~~  
~~pending on or after July 1, 2016~~, pursuant to 33 V.S.A. §§ 5201, 5203, ~~and~~



1           (C) 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial vehicle as  
2 defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title; or

3           (2) when the person is under the influence of alcohol; or

4           (3) when the person is under the influence of any other drug or under the  
5 combined influence of alcohol and any other drug.

6           (b) A person who has previously been convicted of a violation of this  
7 section shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of  
8 any vehicle on a highway and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable  
9 request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer had  
10 reasonable grounds to believe the person was in violation of subsection (a) of  
11 this section.

12           (c) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical  
13 control of any vehicle on a highway and be involved in a crash or collision  
14 resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another and refuse a law  
15 enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an  
16 evidentiary test where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person  
17 has any amount of alcohol or drugs in ~~his or her~~ the person's system.

18           (d)(1) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of  
19 subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section when the person's alcohol  
20 concentration is proven to be 0.16 or more shall not, for three years from the  
21 date of the conviction for which the person's alcohol concentration is 0.16 or

1 more, operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any  
2 vehicle on a highway when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.02 or more.  
3 The prohibition imposed by this subsection shall be in addition to any other  
4 penalties imposed by law.

5 (2) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual  
6 physical control of any vehicle on a highway when the person's alcohol  
7 concentration is 0.02 or more if the person has previously been convicted of a  
8 second or subsequent violation of subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section  
9 within the preceding three years and the person's alcohol concentration for the  
10 second or subsequent violation was proven to be 0.16 or greater. A violation  
11 of this subsection shall be considered a third or subsequent violation of this  
12 section and shall be subject to the penalties of subsection 1210(d) of this title.

13 (e) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has  
14 been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this State shall not constitute a  
15 defense against any charge of violating this section.

16 (f) A person may not be convicted of more than one violation of subsection  
17 (a) or (j) of this section arising out of the same incident.

18 (g) For purposes of this section and section 1205 of this title, the defendant  
19 may assert as an affirmative defense that the person was not operating,  
20 attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of the vehicle because the  
21 person:

1 (1) had no intention of placing the vehicle in motion; and

2 (2) had not placed the vehicle in motion while under the influence.

3 (h) As used in subdivision (a)(3) of this section, “under the influence of a  
4 drug” means that a person’s ability to operate a motor vehicle safely is

5 diminished or impaired in the slightest degree. This subsection shall not be  
6 construed to affect the meaning of the term “under the influence of alcohol.”

7 (i) Evidence of the results of a standardized field sobriety test conducted by  
8 a law enforcement officer trained in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving  
9 Enforcement or a certified Drug Recognition Expert’s systematic evaluation of  
10 observable signs and symptoms of a person charged with a violation of this  
11 section shall be presumptively admissible at trial to demonstrate whether or not  
12 the person was operating under the influence in violation of this section.

13 (j) A person suspected of violating this section shall not refuse to submit to  
14 the collection of an evidentiary blood sample when a warrant for that person’s  
15 blood is issued pursuant to subdivision 1202(f)(1) of this title. This subsection  
16 shall not be construed as impairing a person’s right to challenge the validity of  
17 a search warrant in any subsequent legal proceedings.

18 \* \* \*

19 § 1202. CONSENT TO TAKING OF TESTS TO DETERMINE BLOOD

20 ALCOHOL CONTENT OR PRESENCE OF OTHER DRUG

1           (a)(1) Implied consent. Every person who operates, attempts to operate, or  
2 is in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway in this State is deemed  
3 to have given consent to an evidentiary test of that person's breath for the  
4 purpose of determining the person's alcohol concentration or the presence of  
5 other drug in the blood. The test shall be administered at the direction of a law  
6 enforcement officer.

7           (2) Blood test. If breath testing equipment is not reasonably available or  
8 if the officer has reason to believe that the person is unable to give a sufficient  
9 sample of breath for testing or if the law enforcement officer has reasonable  
10 grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than  
11 alcohol, the person is deemed to have given consent to the taking of an  
12 evidentiary sample of blood. If in the officer's opinion the person is incapable  
13 of decision or unconscious or dead, it is deemed that the person's consent is  
14 given and a sample of blood shall be taken. A blood test sought pursuant to  
15 this subdivision shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

16           (3) Saliva test. If the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to  
17 believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, or  
18 under the combined influence of alcohol and a drug, the person is deemed to  
19 have given consent to providing of an evidentiary sample of saliva. A saliva  
20 test sought pursuant to this subdivision shall be obtained pursuant to  
21 subsection (f) of this section. Any saliva test administered under this section

1 shall be used only for the limited purpose of detecting the presence of a drug in  
2 the person's body and shall not be used to extract DNA information.

3 (4) Evidentiary test. The evidentiary test shall be required of a person  
4 when a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the  
5 person was operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of a  
6 vehicle in violation of section 1201 of this title.

7 (5) Fatal collision or incident resulting in serious bodily injury. The  
8 evidentiary test shall also be required if the person is the surviving operator of  
9 a motor vehicle involved in a fatal incident or collision or an incident or  
10 collision resulting in serious bodily injury and the law enforcement officer has  
11 reasonable grounds to believe that the person has any amount of alcohol or  
12 other drug in ~~his or her~~ the person's system.

13 \* \* \*

14 (d) At the time a test is requested, the person shall be informed of the  
15 following statutory information:

16 (1) Vermont law authorizes a law enforcement officer to request a test to  
17 determine whether the person is under the influence of alcohol or other drug.

18 (2) If the officer's request is reasonable and testing is refused, the  
19 person's license or privilege to operate will be suspended for at least six  
20 months.

1           (3) If a test is taken and the results indicate that the person is under the  
2 influence of alcohol or other drug, the person will be subject to criminal  
3 charges and the person's license or privilege to operate will be suspended for at  
4 least 90 days.

5           (4) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to  
6 an evidentiary test or tests has the limited right to consult an attorney before  
7 deciding whether or not to submit to such a test or tests. The person must  
8 decide whether or not to submit to the evidentiary test or tests within a  
9 reasonable time and not later than 30 minutes from the time of the initial  
10 attempt to contact the attorney, regardless of whether a consultation took place.  
11 The person also has the right to have additional tests made by someone of the  
12 person's own choosing at the person's own expense. The person shall also be  
13 informed of the location of one or more facilities available for drawing blood.

14           (5) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to  
15 an evidentiary test administered with an infrared breath-testing instrument may  
16 elect to have a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving  
17 the results of the first test.

18           (6) If the person refuses to take an evidentiary test, the refusal may be  
19 offered into evidence against the person at trial, whether or not a search  
20 warrant is sought. The person may be charged with the crime of criminal  
21 refusal if the person:



1 (A) has previously been convicted of a violation of section 1201 of  
2 this title; ~~or~~

3 (B) is involved in a crash or collision resulting in serious bodily  
4 injury or death to another, in which case the court may issue a search warrant  
5 and order the person to submit to a blood test, the results of which may be  
6 offered into evidence against the person at trial; or

7 (C) refuses the collection of an evidentiary blood sample when a  
8 warrant for that person's blood is issued pursuant to subdivision (f)(1) of this  
9 section.

10 (e) In any proceeding under this subchapter, a law enforcement officer's  
11 testimony that ~~he or she~~ the officer is certified pursuant to section 20 V.S.A.  
12 § 2358 shall be prima facie evidence of that fact.

13 (f)(1) If a blood test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(2)  
14 of this section, or if a person who has been involved in a crash or collision  
15 resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another refuses an evidentiary test,  
16 a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant to Rule 41  
17 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of blood for an  
18 evidentiary test. Pursuant to subdivision (d)(6) of this section, if a blood  
19 sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be  
20 introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test. Once a  
21 law enforcement official begins the application process for a search warrant,

1 the law enforcement official is not obligated to discontinue the process even if  
2 the person later agrees to provide an evidentiary sample. The limitation  
3 created by Rule 41(g) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure regarding  
4 blood specimens shall not apply to search warrants authorized by this section.

5 (2) If an evidentiary saliva test is sought from a person pursuant to  
6 subdivision (a)(3) of this section, a law enforcement officer may apply for a  
7 search warrant pursuant to Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal  
8 Procedure to obtain a sample of saliva for the evidentiary test. Pursuant to  
9 subdivision (d)(6) of this section, if a saliva sample is obtained by search  
10 warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition  
11 to the results of the evidentiary test.

12 (g) The Defender General shall provide statewide 24-hour coverage seven  
13 days a week to ensure that adequate legal services are available to persons  
14 entitled to consult an attorney under this section.

15 \* \* \*

16 § 1205. CIVIL SUSPENSION; SUMMARY PROCEDURE

17 (a) Refusal; alcohol concentration at or above legal limits; suspension  
18 periods.

19 \* \* \*

20 (2) Upon affidavit of a law enforcement officer that the officer had  
21 reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating, attempting to

1 operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201  
2 of this title and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicated  
3 that the person's alcohol concentration was at or above a limit specified in  
4 subsection 1201(a) of this title, at the time of operating, attempting to operate,  
5 or being in actual physical control, the Commissioner shall suspend the  
6 person's operating license or nonresident operating privilege or the privilege of  
7 an unlicensed operator to operate a vehicle for a period of 90 days and until the  
8 person complies with section 1209a of this title. However, during the  
9 suspension, an eligible person may operate under the terms of an ignition  
10 interlock RDL or ignition interlock certificate issued pursuant to section 1213  
11 of this title.

12 \* \* \*

13 (b) Form of officer's affidavit. A law enforcement officer's affidavit in  
14 support of a suspension under this section shall be in a standardized form for  
15 use throughout the State and shall be sufficient if it contains the following  
16 statements:

17 (1) The officer is a certified law enforcement officer.

18 (2) The officer who administered the test was certified to operate the  
19 testing equipment.

20 (3) The officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was  
21 operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in

1 violation of section 1201 of this title (noting the time and date of operating,  
2 attempting to operate, or being in actual physical control).

3 (4) The officer informed the person of ~~his or her~~ the person's rights  
4 under subsection 1202(d) of this title.

5 (5) The officer obtained an evidentiary test (noting the time and date the  
6 test was taken) and the test indicated that the person's alcohol concentration  
7 was at or above a legal limit specified in subsection 1201(a) or (d) of this title,  
8 or the person refused to submit to an evidentiary test.

9 (6) The officer complied with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act,  
10 codified at 50 U.S.C. chapter 50.

11 (7) The officer confirmed the person's correct mailing address.

12 (c) Notice of suspension. On behalf of the Commissioner of Motor  
13 Vehicles, a law enforcement officer requesting or directing the administration  
14 of an evidentiary test shall serve notice of intention to suspend and of  
15 suspension on a person who refuses to submit to an evidentiary test or on a  
16 person who submits to a test the results of which indicate that the person's  
17 alcohol concentration was at or above a legal limit specified in subsection  
18 1201(a) or (d) of this title, at the time of operating, attempting to operate, or  
19 being in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201 of this  
20 title. The notice shall be signed by the law enforcement officer requesting the  
21 test. A copy of the notice shall be sent to the Commissioner of Motor

1 Vehicles, and a copy shall be mailed or given to the defendant within three  
2 business days after the date the officer receives the results of the test. If  
3 mailed, the notice is deemed received three days after mailing to the address  
4 provided by the defendant to the law enforcement officer. A copy of the  
5 affidavit of the law enforcement officer shall also be mailed by first-class mail  
6 or given to the defendant and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles within  
7 seven days after the date of notice.

8 \* \* \*

9 (f) Review by Superior Court. Within seven days following receipt of a  
10 notice of intention to suspend and of suspension, a person may make a request  
11 for a hearing before the Superior Court by mailing or delivering the form  
12 provided with the notice. The request shall be mailed or delivered to the  
13 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, who shall then notify the Criminal Division  
14 of the Superior Court that a hearing has been requested and provide the  
15 Criminal Division and the State's Attorney with a copy of the notice of  
16 intention to suspend and of suspension and the officer's affidavit.

17 \* \* \*

18 (h) Final hearing.

19 (1) If the defendant requests a hearing on the merits, the court shall  
20 schedule a final hearing on the merits to be held within 21 days after the date  
21 of the preliminary hearing. In no event may a final hearing occur more than 42

1 days after the date of the alleged offense without the consent of the defendant  
2 or for good cause shown. The final hearing may only be continued by the  
3 consent of the defendant or for good cause shown. The issues at the final  
4 hearing shall be limited to the following:

5 (A) Whether the law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to  
6 believe the person was operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical  
7 control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201 of this title.

8 (B) Whether at the time of the request for the evidentiary test the  
9 officer informed the person of the person's rights and the consequences of  
10 taking and refusing the test substantially as set out in subsection 1202(d) of  
11 this title.

12 (C) Whether the person refused to permit the test.

13 (D) Whether the test was taken and the test results indicated that the  
14 person's alcohol concentration was at or above a legal limit specified in  
15 subsection 1201(a) or (d) of this title, at the time of operating, attempting to  
16 operate, or being in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section  
17 1201 of this title, whether the testing methods used were valid and reliable, and  
18 whether the test results were accurate and accurately evaluated. Evidence that  
19 the test was taken and evaluated in compliance with rules adopted by the  
20 Department of Public Safety shall be prima facie evidence that the testing

1 methods used were valid and reliable and that the test results are accurate and  
2 were accurately evaluated.

3 (E) Whether the requirements of section 1202 of this title were  
4 complied with.

5 (2) No less than seven days before the final hearing, and subject to the  
6 requirements of Vermont Rule of Civil Procedure 11, the defendant shall  
7 provide to the State and file with the court a list of the issues (limited to the  
8 issues set forth in this subsection) that the defendant intends to raise. Only  
9 evidence that is relevant to an issue listed by the defendant may be raised by  
10 the defendant at the final hearing. The defendant shall not be permitted to raise  
11 any other evidence at the final hearing, and all other evidence shall be  
12 inadmissible.

13 (i) Finding by the court. The court shall electronically forward a report of  
14 the hearing to the Commissioner. Upon a finding by the court that the law  
15 enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe that the person was  
16 operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in  
17 violation of section 1201 of this title and that the person refused to submit to a  
18 test, or upon a finding by the court that the law enforcement officer had  
19 reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating, attempting to  
20 operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201  
21 of this title and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicated

1 that the person's alcohol concentration was at or above a legal limit specified  
2 in subsection 1201(a) or (d) of this title, at the time the person was operating,  
3 attempting to operate, or in actual physical control, the person's operating  
4 license, or nonresident operating privilege, or the privilege of an unlicensed  
5 operator to operate a vehicle shall be suspended or shall remain suspended for  
6 the required term and until the person complies with section 1209a of this title.  
7 Upon a finding in favor of the person, the Commissioner shall cause the  
8 suspension to be canceled and removed from the record, without payment of  
9 any fee.

10 \* \* \*

11 (n) Presumption. In a proceeding under this section, if at any time within  
12 two hours of operating, attempting to operate, or being in actual physical  
13 control of a vehicle a person had an alcohol concentration ~~of~~ at or above a legal  
14 limit specified in subsection 1201(a) or (d) of this title, it shall be a rebuttable  
15 presumption that the person's alcohol concentration was above the applicable  
16 limit at the time of operating, attempting to operate, or being in actual physical  
17 control.

18 \* \* \*

19 § 1210. PENALTIES

20 \* \* \*

21 (f) Death resulting.



1           (1) If the death of any person results from a violation of section 1201 of  
2 this title, the person convicted of the violation shall be fined not more than  
3 \$10,000.00 or imprisoned not less than one year nor more than 15 years, or  
4 both. The provisions of this subsection do not limit or restrict prosecutions for  
5 manslaughter.

6           (2) If the death or serious bodily injury of more than one person results  
7 from a violation of section 1201 of this title, the operator may be convicted of  
8 a separate violation of this subdivision for each decedent or person injured.

9           (3)(A) If the death of any person results from a violation of section 1201  
10 of this title and the person convicted of the violation previously has been  
11 convicted two or more times of a violation of that section, a sentence ordered  
12 pursuant to this subsection shall, except as provided in subdivision (B) of this  
13 subdivision (3), include at least a five-year term of imprisonment. The five-  
14 year minimum term of imprisonment required by this subdivision (3)(A) shall  
15 be served and may not be suspended, deferred, or served as a supervised  
16 sentence. The defendant shall not be eligible for probation, parole, furlough,  
17 or any other type of early release until the expiration of the five-year term of  
18 imprisonment.

19           (B) Notwithstanding subdivision (A) of this subdivision (3), if the  
20 death or serious bodily injury of any person results from a violation of section  
21 1201 of this title and the person convicted of the violation previously has been

1 convicted two or more times of a violation of that section, the court may  
2 impose a sentence that does not include a term of imprisonment or that  
3 includes a term of imprisonment of less than five years if the court makes  
4 written findings on the record that such a sentence will serve the interests of  
5 justice and public safety.

6 (g) Injury resulting.

7 (1) If serious bodily injury, ~~as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1021(2)~~, results to  
8 any person other than the operator from a violation of section 1201 of this title,  
9 the person convicted of the violation shall be fined not more than \$5,000.00 or  
10 imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

11 (2) If serious bodily injury ~~as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1021(2)~~ or death  
12 results to more than one person other than the operator from a violation of  
13 section 1201 of this title, the operator may be convicted of a separate violation  
14 of this subdivision for each person injured or decedent.

15 (3)(A) If serious bodily injury ~~as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1021(2)~~ results  
16 to any person other than the operator from a violation of section 1201 of this  
17 title and the person convicted of the violation previously has been convicted  
18 two or more times of a violation of section 1201, a sentence ordered pursuant  
19 to this subsection shall, except as provided in subdivision (B) of this  
20 subdivision (3), include at least a five-year term of imprisonment. The five-  
21 year minimum term of imprisonment required by this subdivision (3)(A) shall

1 be served and may not be suspended, deferred, or served as a supervised  
2 sentence. The defendant shall not be eligible for probation, parole, furlough,  
3 or any other type of early release until the expiration of the five-year term of  
4 imprisonment.

5 (B) Notwithstanding subdivision (A) of this subdivision (3), if  
6 serious bodily injury ~~as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1021(2)~~ results to any person  
7 other than the operator from a violation of section 1201 of this title and the  
8 person convicted of the violation previously has been convicted two or more  
9 times of a violation of section 1201, the court may impose a sentence that does  
10 not include a term of imprisonment or that includes a term of imprisonment of  
11 less than five years if the court makes written findings on the record that such a  
12 sentence will serve the interests of justice and public safety.

13 \* \* \*

14 Sec. 3. 33 V.S.A. § 5202 is amended to read:

15 § 5202. ORDER OF ADJUDICATION; NONCRIMINAL

16 (a)(1) An order of the Family Division of the Superior Court in proceedings  
17 under this chapter shall not:

18 (A) be deemed a conviction of crime;

19 (B) impose any civil disabilities sanctions ordinarily resulting from a  
20 conviction; or

1 (C) operate to disqualify the child in any civil service application or  
2 appointment.

3 (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, ~~an order of~~  
4 delinquency in proceedings a merits adjudication order issued pursuant to  
5 section 5229 of this title in proceedings concerning a child or youthful offender  
6 who is alleged to have committed a violation of those sections specified in 23  
7 V.S.A. § 801(a)(1) shall be an event in addition to those specified therein,  
8 enabling the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to require proof of financial  
9 responsibility under 23 V.S.A. chapter 11.

10 (3) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, a merits  
11 adjudication order issued pursuant to section 5229 of this title in proceedings  
12 concerning a child or youthful offender who is alleged to have committed a  
13 violation of 23 V.S.A. chapter 13, subchapter 13 shall be reported to the  
14 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in accordance with the provisions of 23  
15 V.S.A. § 1709.

16 \* \* \*

17 Sec. 4. 33 V.S.A. § 5229 is amended to read:

18 § 5229. MERITS ADJUDICATION

19 \* \* \*

20 (g) If, based on the child's admission or the evidence presented, the court  
21 finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the child has committed a delinquent act,

1 the court shall order the Department to prepare a disposition case plan not later  
2 than seven business days before the disposition hearing and shall send a record  
3 of the adjudication to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles within 10 days  
4 following its issuance. In no event shall a disposition hearing be held later  
5 than 35 days after a finding that a child is delinquent.

6 \* \* \*

7 Sec. 5. IMPAIRED DRIVING; IMPLIED CONSENT; PROCESSING; TASK  
8 FORCE; REPORT

9 (a) Creation. There is created the Impaired Driving Processing Task Force  
10 to study the concept of implied consent during impaired driving investigations  
11 with the objective to recommend approaches that minimize the duration for  
12 which impaired driving suspects are held during investigations and to  
13 streamline the processing and paperwork associated with such investigations.

14 (b) Membership. The Task Force shall be composed of the following  
15 members:

16 (1) the Chief Judge of the Superior Court or designee;

17 (2) the Defender General or designee;

18 (3) the Commissioner of Public Safety or designee;

19 (4) the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or designee;

20 (5) the Executive Director of the Department of State's Attorneys and  
21 Sheriffs or designee;

1           (6) the President of the Vermont Sheriffs' Association or designee; and

2           (7) a representative from the Vermont Police Association.

3           (c) Powers and duties. The Task Force shall study impaired driving  
4 investigations in Vermont, including the following issues:

5           (1) the constitutional and statutory requirements of implied consent;

6           (2) how constitutional and statutory requirements related to implied  
7 consent affect the duration for which suspected impaired drivers are held by  
8 law enforcement;

9           (3) methods to minimize statutory requirements related to implied  
10 consent that pass constitutional muster; and

11           (4) any other relevant issues in accordance with subsection (a) of this  
12 section.

13           (d) Assistance. The Task Force shall have the administrative, technical,  
14 and legal assistance of the Department of Public Safety.

15           (e) Report. On or before November 15, 2025, the Task Force shall submit  
16 a written report in the form of proposed legislation to the House and Senate  
17 Committees on Judiciary with any recommendations for legislative action.

18           (f) Meetings.

19           (1) The Commissioner of Public Safety or designee shall call the first  
20 meeting of the Task Force to occur on or before August 1, 2025.

1           (2) The Task Force shall select a chair from among its members at the  
2           first meeting.

3           (3) The Task Force shall meet not more than six times.

4           (4) A majority of the Task Force's membership shall constitute a  
5           quorum.

6           (5) The Task Force shall cease to exist on February 1, 2026.

7           (g) Compensation and reimbursement. Members of the Task Force who  
8           are not otherwise compensated or reimbursed for their attendance shall be  
9           entitled to compensation and reimbursement of expenses pursuant to 32 V.S.A.  
10          § 1010 for not more than six meetings.

11          Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

12          This act shall take effect on July 1, 2025.