

From: Farrell, Willa [willa.farrell@state.vt.us]
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2015 3:07 PM
To: London, Sarah
Subject: RE: DLS Division bill
Attachments: ACT147.pdf; ACT128.pdf

Hi Sarah,

Act 147 from 2012 (attached; session law) created the civil DLS Diversion program. We (DMV, Court Administrator's Office and Diversion) will be submitting soon the required legislative report but I'm happy to fill you in on any details.

Last year, there were changes that affected DLS cases as well; Act 128 is attached.

Here's a brief overview of the program. Some SAs also refer criminal DLS cases to Diversion, and typically those people benefit from this program as well.

Overview of the Program

Participants of the DLS Diversion Program are eligible to obtain their driver's license while they are paying off their debt to the VJB. Depending on their financial situation, people may be eligible for a reduction in what they owe on their tickers, or judgments. Participants may satisfy some of their debt through community service or completing an educational program. To obtain these benefits, people with the assistance of Diversion, submit a Motion to the Vermont Judicial Bureau with a proposed contract and payment plan. While there are guidelines regarding a proposed reduction of debt and other details, such as the length of the contract, the VJB Hearing Officer reviews each Motion individually, and there is no guarantee that the VJB will approve the motion as submitted. Upon approval of the contract, the Vermont Judicial Bureau informs the DMV that the person is in compliance with their VJB judgments and therefore eligible for obtaining a driver's license *after the person satisfies any DMV requirements*. Typically the Motion requests a waiver of the DMV reinstatement fee, but a person may need to meet other requirements, for example, pass a driver's license exam or road test, or obtain additional insurance.

Diversion staff serve as navigators of the system: they gather and reconcile information from VJB and DMV, prepare the necessary documents and Motion for the Court, refer people to community supports, and gather and forward payments and certification of community service to the VJB.

Regards,
Willa

PLEASE NOTE MY NEW EMAIL ADDRESS: Willa.Farrell@state.vt.us

Willa Farrell | Court Diversion Director | Attorney General's Office

109 State Street | Montpelier | Vermont 05609 | 802-828-1360 | www.vtcourtdiversion.org

From: London, Sarah
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2015 1:53 PM

To: Farrell, Willa

Subject: DLS Division bill

Hi Willa, I hope all is well. Will you remind me of the bill/ Act from last year that allowed for DLS cases to go to division, and, I gather, allow for community service instead of paying a fine? I have not been able to find quickly, hope I am remembering this correctly. Thanks very much for your help,
Sarah

Sarah London

Counsel to the Governor

802-828-3333

sarah.london@state.vt.us

No. 147. An act relating to referral to court diversion for driving with a suspended license.

(S.244)

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

Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE

(a) The Vermont general assembly established the Nonviolent Misdemeanor Review Committee (committee) in No. 41 of the Acts of 2011, an act relating to effective strategies to reduce criminal recidivism, to propose alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent, low-risk misdemeanor offenses. The committee began its work by looking at the most common nonviolent misdemeanors. Driving without a license (DLS), both criminal and civil, was cited by witnesses as a significant driver of costs to the justice system.

(b) Currently, over 38,000 motor vehicle licenses are suspended in Vermont. There are a number of reasons that a person's motor vehicle operator's license can be suspended, including failure to pay civil fines, accumulation of points for moving violations, failure to pay child support, procurement of alcohol by a minor, and automatic suspensions for serious violations such as driving while intoxicated. The majority of licenses (60 percent) are suspended for failure to pay a traffic ticket, followed by accumulation of points for moving violations (24 percent).

(c) The committee determined that many otherwise law-abiding citizens become caught in a cycle of suspensions due to an inability to meet the

financial obligations of fees, fines, and subsequent increases to insurance rates. The committee believes it is in the public interest to assist people under civil license suspension to regain their license and avoid the spiral that may eventually result in a criminal suspension.

(d) Court diversion is an existing preadjudication option for many people who have been charged with a crime. The diversion program offers willing offenders the opportunity to take responsibility for their actions and make amends to victims and the community.

Sec. 2. DIVERSION PROGRAM FOR DRIVING WITH A SUSPENDED LICENSE

(a) The court administrator, the court diversion program, and the department of motor vehicles shall work cooperatively in an effort to assist Vermonters who have a suspended motor vehicle operator's license to regain their license through participation in the DLS diversion program, as provided in this section.

(b)(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, the court administrator shall notify a person who has had his or her operator's license suspended that he or she is eligible to participate in the DLS diversion program, which is intended to assist people in regaining their operator's license. A person shall be eligible to participate in the DLS diversion program if the person completes all the requirements of the underlying violation and the

suspension and if, as a result, the person would otherwise be eligible to regain his or her license if not for unmet financial obligations.

(2) A person whose operator's license is suspended for a violation of 23 V.S.A. §§ 1091(b), 1094(b), 1128(b) or (c), or 1201 or 1205 shall not be eligible to participate in the DLS diversion program with respect to the suspension for such violation.

(3) The notice shall provide that:

(A) The program is designed to assist the person to get his or her driver's license reinstated prior to completion of payment of any debt related to the suspension.

(B) The person may be eligible for a reduction in the amount of the person's financial obligation to the state or may be permitted to establish a reasonable payment plan to discharge the debt.

(C) The program is voluntary but agreeing to participate would include certain requirements including:

(i) meeting with diversion staff to assess the person's risks and to identify factors that contributed to previous violations leading to license suspension.

(ii) completing all conditions related to the offense and indicated by the screening process that are imposed by the diversion program.

(4) The court administrator may charge the cost of preparing and sending the notice against revenues collected pursuant to this subsection.

(c) Upon receiving a request from a person who has been issued a notice pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the diversion program shall register the person in the DLS diversion program. The program staff shall meet with the person to assess the person's risks and to identify factors that contributed to previous violations leading to license suspension. Based upon the assessment, the program shall develop a contract with the person that may include:

(1) Adherence to a plan to pay fines and fees required to reinstate a driver's license.

(2) Acquiring and showing proof of auto insurance.

(3) Performance of community service.

(4) Completion of a driving education program.

(5) Any other conditions related to the reasons for the violation that led to license suspension.

(d) A person with fewer than five violations of 23 V.S.A. § 676 may apply to the DLS diversion program. Upon receipt of an application and determination of eligibility, the diversion program shall send the person a notice to report to the diversion program. The notice to report shall provide that the person is required to meet with diversion staff for the purposes of

assessment and to complete all conditions of the diversion contract as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(e) The diversion program shall notify the judicial bureau of acceptance of a person into the DLS diversion program and that a contract has been agreed to by the parties. Upon approval of the contract and any related payment plan, the judicial bureau shall notify the department of motor vehicles of compliance with the contract and the person shall be eligible to have his or her license reinstated, provided the person remains in compliance with the diversion contract. The department of motor vehicles may suspend a person's license for failure to comply with the diversion contract.

(f) The DLS diversion program shall work cooperatively with the judicial bureau to establish a reasonable payment plan for fines and fees owed by a person enrolled in the program. In addition to any remedies already provided, the judicial bureau may do the following in cases involving a person enrolled in the DLS diversion program:

(1) Reduce the amount of fines or fees owed in exchange for community service or education, or both, as provided in a diversion contract.

(2) Withdraw any debt placed for collection with a collection agency or the department of taxes.

(g) The court diversion program, in cooperation with the judiciary, shall adopt standards for operating the DLS diversion program, including

determining whether a person is in compliance with conditions as set forth in this section. The standards shall specifically identify circumstances, such as additional violations or accumulation of points, which shall require additional contract conditions and circumstances that will result in dismissal from the program. Such standards shall be applicable in all county diversion programs.

(h) Each participant shall pay a fee to the local adult court diversion project. The amount of the fee shall be determined by the program using a sliding-scale fee based on financial means of the participant. The fee shall not exceed \$300.00. Notwithstanding 32 V.S.A. § 502(a), fees collected under this subsection shall be retained and used solely for the purpose of the DLS diversion program.

(i) The court administrator shall begin notification as provided in subsection (b) of this section by January 15, 2013, at which time the DLS diversion program shall be operational. Priority shall be given to persons determined to be at highest risk of acquiring a criminal DLS pursuant to 23 V.S.A. § 674 due to an accumulation of civil suspension violations pursuant to 23 V.S.A. § 676.

(j) The department of motor vehicles and the court administrator shall coordinate a method for determining the appropriate mechanism to inform people about the DLS diversion program.

(k) The court administrator, the director of the court diversion program, and the commissioner of motor vehicles shall jointly report to the general assembly on or before December 15, 2014 on the following:

(1) implementation of the DLS diversion program;

(2) the number of people enrolled in the program;

(3) the number of people who have successfully completed the program;

(4) the number of licenses reinstated;

(5) the number of fines and amounts modified;

(6) additional money collected by the state as a result of the program;

(7) the advisability of implementing the program through roadside stops for driving without a license; and

(8) extending the program to persons who are currently prohibited from participation pursuant to subdivision (b)(2) of this section.

Sec. 3. 23 V.S.A. § 674(a)(3) is added to read:

(3) Violations of section 676 of this title that occurred prior to the date a person successfully completes the driving with license suspended diversion program shall not be counted as prior offenses under subdivision (2) of this subsection.

Sec. 4. 23 V.S.A. § 2502 is amended to read:

§ 2502. POINT ASSESSMENT; SCHEDULE

(a) Any person operating a motor vehicle shall have points assessed against his or her driving record for convictions for moving violations of the indicated motor vehicle statutes in accord with the following schedule: (All references are to Title 23 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated.)

* * *

(4) Five points assessed for:

* * *

(D)	§ 676.	Operating after suspension, revocation or refusal—civil violation;
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(5) Ten points assessed for:

(A)	§ 674.	Operating after suspension or revocation of license;
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Sec. 5. 23 V.S.A. § 2506 is amended to read:

§ 2506. PROCEDURE

When a sufficient number of points ~~have~~ has been acquired, the commissioner shall suspend the license of an operator or the privilege of an unlicensed person, or nonresident to operate a motor vehicle, upon not less

than 10 days' notice, and upon hearing, if requested for verification of the conviction records. The suspension shall be for 10 days for an accumulation of 10 points, 30 days for 15 points, 90 days for 20 points and for a period increasing by 30 days for each additional 5 points; except the suspension period for a conviction for first offense of sections ~~674~~, 1091, 1094, 1128, and 1133 of this title shall be 30 days; for a second conviction 90 days and for a third or subsequent six months, or the suspension period under the point values, whichever is greater. If a fatality occurs, the suspension shall be for a period of one year in addition to the suspension under the point values. For purposes of this section, a month shall be considered as 30 days and one year shall equal 365 days.

Sec. 6. DLS DIVERSION SPECIAL FUND

There is established the DLS diversion program special fund to be administered by the attorney general. The fund shall be used to fund the requirements of this act. Administrative fees collected pursuant to Sec. 2(h) of this act shall be deposited and credited to this fund. The fund shall be available to the attorney general to enter into memorandums of understanding with diversion programs to pay for contractual and operating expenses and project-related staffing related to the implementation and continuing operations of the DLS diversion program.

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

Approved: May 15, 2012

No. 128. An act relating to fines for driving with license suspended.

(H.875)

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

Sec. 1. 4 V.S.A. § 1109 is amended to read:

§ 1109. REMEDIES FOR FAILURE TO PAY

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Amount due” means all financial assessments contained in a ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau judgment, including penalties, fines, surcharges, court costs, and any other assessment authorized by law.

(2) “Designated collection agency” means a collection agency designated by the ~~court administrator~~ Court Administrator.

(3) “~~Designated credit bureau~~” means a ~~credit bureau designated by the court administrator or the court administrator’s designee.~~ [Repealed.]

(b) A ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau judgment shall provide notice that a \$30.00 fee shall be assessed for failure to pay within 30 days. If the defendant fails to pay the amount due within 30 days, the fee shall be added to the judgment amount and deposited in the ~~court technology special fund~~ Court Technology Special Fund established pursuant to section 27 of this title.

(c) Civil contempt proceedings. If an amount due remains unpaid for 75 days after the ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau provides the defendant with a notice of judgment, the ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau may initiate civil contempt proceedings pursuant to this subsection.

(1) Notice of hearing. The ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau shall provide notice by first class mail sent to the defendant's last known address that a contempt hearing will be held pursuant to this subsection, and that failure to appear at the contempt hearing may result in the sanctions listed in subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(2) Failure to appear. If the defendant fails to appear at the contempt hearing, the hearing officer may direct the clerk of the ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau to do one or more of the following:

(A) cause the matter to be reported to one or more designated ~~credit bureaus~~ collection agencies; ~~or~~

(B) refer the matter to ~~criminal division of the superior court~~ the Criminal Division of the Superior Court for contempt proceedings; or

(C) provide electronic notice thereof to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles who shall suspend the person's operator's license or privilege to operate. However, the person shall become eligible for reinstatement if the amount due is paid or otherwise satisfied.

(3) Hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in a summary manner. The hearing officer shall examine the defendant and any other witnesses and may require the defendant to produce documents relevant to the defendant's ability to pay the amount due. The ~~state~~ State or municipality shall not be a party except with the permission of the hearing officer. The defendant may be represented by counsel at the defendant's own expense.

(4) Contempt.

(A) The hearing officer may conclude that the defendant is in contempt if the hearing officer states in written findings a factual basis for concluding that:

(i) the defendant knew or reasonably should have known that he or she owed an amount due on a ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau judgment;

(ii) the defendant had the ability to pay all or any portion of the amount due; and

(iii) the defendant failed to pay all or any portion of the amount due.

(B) In the contempt order, the hearing officer may do one or more of the following:

(i) Set a date by which the defendant shall pay the amount due.

(ii) Assess an additional penalty not to exceed ten percent of the amount due.

(iii) ~~Direct the clerk of the judicial bureau to cause the matter to be reported to one or more designated credit bureaus. The court administrator or the court administrator's designee is authorized to contract with one or more credit bureaus for the purpose of reporting information about unpaid judicial bureau judgments~~ Order that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles suspend the person's operator's license or privilege to operate. However, the person shall

become eligible for reinstatement if the amount due is paid or otherwise satisfied.

(iv) Recommend that the ~~criminal division of the superior court~~ Criminal Division of the Superior Court incarcerate the defendant until the amount due is paid. If incarceration is recommended pursuant to this subdivision (4), the ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau shall notify the ~~criminal division of the superior court~~ Criminal Division of the Superior Court that contempt proceedings should be commenced against the defendant. The ~~criminal division of the superior court~~ Criminal Division of the Superior Court proceedings shall be de novo. If the defendant cannot afford counsel for the contempt proceedings in ~~criminal division of the superior court~~ the Criminal Division of the Superior Court, the ~~defender general~~ Defender General shall assign counsel at the ~~defender general's~~ Defender General's expense.

(d) Collections.

(1) If an amount due remains unpaid after the issuance of a notice of judgment, the ~~court administrator~~ Court Administrator may authorize the clerk of the ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau to refer the matter to a designated collection agency.

(2) The ~~court administrator~~ Court Administrator or the ~~court administrator's~~ Court Administrator's designee is authorized to contract with one or more collection agencies for the purpose of collecting unpaid ~~judicial bureau~~ Judicial Bureau judgments pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7171.

(e) For purposes of civil contempt proceedings, venue shall be statewide.

(f) Notwithstanding 32 V.S.A. § 502, the ~~court administrator~~ Court Administrator is authorized to contract with a third party to collect fines, penalties, and fees by credit card, debit card, charge card, prepaid card, stored value card, and direct bank account withdrawals or transfers, as authorized by 32 V.S.A. § 583, and to add on and collect, or charge against collections, a processing charge in an amount approved by the ~~court administrator~~ Court Administrator.

Sec. 2. 23 V.S.A. § 674 is amended to read:

§ 674. OPERATING AFTER SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF

LICENSE; PENALTY; REMOVAL OF REGISTRATION PLATES;

TOWING

(a)(1) Except as provided in section 676 of this title, a person whose license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended or revoked for a violation of this section or ~~subsections~~ subsection 1091(b), 1094(b), or 1128(b) or (c) of this title and who operates or attempts to operate a motor vehicle upon a public highway before the suspension period imposed for the violation has expired shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(2) A person who violates section 676 of this title for the sixth or subsequent time shall, if the five prior offenses occurred after July 1, 2003, be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(3) Violations of section 676 of this title that occurred prior to the date a person successfully completes the driving with license suspended diversion program or prior to the date that a person pays the amount due to the Judicial Bureau in accordance with subsection 2307(b) of this chapter shall not be counted as prior offenses under subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(b) Except as authorized in section 1213 of this title, a person whose license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended or revoked for a violation of section 1201 of this title or has been suspended under section 1205 of this title and who operates or attempts to operate a motor vehicle upon a public highway before reinstatement of the license shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both. The sentence shall be subject to the following mandatory minimum terms:

* * *

Sec. 3. 23 V.S.A. § 2307 is amended to read:

§ 2307. REMEDIES FOR FAILURE TO PAY TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

~~As used in this section,~~

(a) ~~“Amount due”~~ Definition. As used in this section, “amount due” means all financial assessments contained in a Judicial Bureau judgment, including penalties, fines, surcharges, court costs, and any other assessment authorized by law.

(b) Notice of risk of suspension. A judgment for a traffic violation shall contain a notice that failure to pay or otherwise satisfy the amount due within 30 days of the notice will result in suspension of the person's operator's license or privilege to operate, and the denial, if the person is the sole registrant, of the person's application for renewal of a motor vehicle registration, until the amount due is paid or otherwise satisfied. If the defendant fails to pay the amount due within 30 days of the notice, or by a later date as determined by a judicial officer, and the case is not pending on appeal, the Judicial Bureau shall provide electronic notice thereof to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles ~~who,~~ ~~after.~~ After 20 days from the date of receiving the electronic notice, the Commissioner shall:

(1) ~~suspend~~ Suspend the person's operator's license or privilege to operate for a period of 120 days. However, the person shall become eligible for reinstatement prior to expiration of the 120 days if the amount due is paid or otherwise satisfied.

(2) ~~and deny, if the person is the sole registrant,~~ Deny the person's application for renewal of a motor vehicle registration, if the person is the sole registrant, until the amount due is paid or otherwise satisfied.

(c) During proceedings conducted pursuant to 4 V.S.A. § 1109, the hearing officer may apply the following mitigation remedies when the judgment is based upon a traffic violation. The hearing officer also may apply the remedies with or without a hearing when acting on a motion to approve a

proposed DLS Diversion Program contract and related payment plan pursuant to 2012 Acts and Resolves No. 147, Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any other law, no entry fee shall be required and venue shall be statewide for motions to approve.

(1) The hearing officer may waive the reinstatement fee required by section 675 of this title or reduce the amount due on the basis of:

(A) the defendant's driving history, ability to pay, or service to the community;

(B) the collateral consequences of the violation; or

(C) the interests of justice.

(2) The hearing officer may specify a date by which the defendant shall pay the amount due and may notify the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to reinstate the defendant's operator's license or privilege subject to payment of the amount due by the specified date. If the defendant fails to pay the amount due by the specified date, the Judicial Bureau may notify the Commissioner to suspend the defendant's operator's license or privilege. A license may be reinstated under this subdivision only if the defendant's license is suspended solely for failure to pay a judgment of the Judicial Bureau.

(3) The judicial officer shall have sole discretion to determine mitigation remedies pursuant to this subdivision, and the judicial officer's determination shall not be subject to review or appeal in any court, tribunal, or administrative office.

Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2014.

Date Governor signed bill: May 10, 2014