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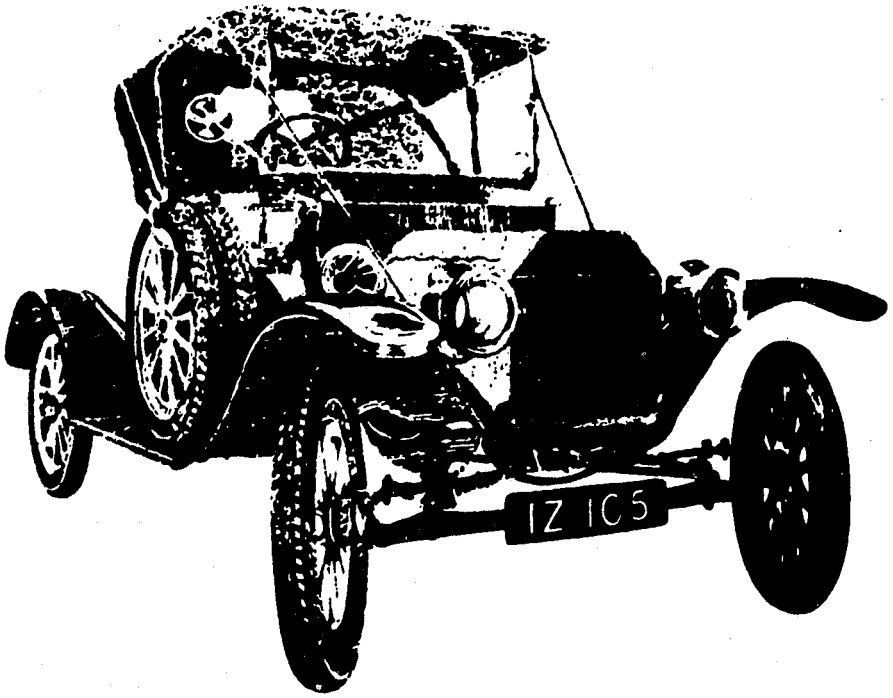
TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
DWI

PART I
A Maryland History



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XXVIII

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES, DWI PART I: A MARYLAND HISTORY

ABSTRACT

This self-instructional unit provides the student with a brief discussion of how alcohol is produced. The effects of alcohol consumption on the human body, especially on the central nervous system, are explained. The student is then presented with a description of the common symptoms of alcohol influence. Since it is increasingly more common for alcohol to be taken in combination with other drugs, this unit identifies the interaction between alcohol and classes of drugs such as narcotics, depressants, and stimulants.

The correlation between alcohol consumption and traffic accidents is described for both the nation as a whole and for the state of Maryland in particular.

Maryland laws relating specifically to driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases are presented with particular attention given to Maryland's implied consent legislation.

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this self-instructional unit the student will be able to:

- Describe how alcohol is processed by the human body
- Describe the general effects of alcohol on the central nervous system
- Identify a number of common symptoms of alcoholic influence
- Identify the correlations that exist between traffic accidents and alcohol consumption
- Identify the Maryland Motor Vehicle laws that are directly applicable to DWI cases
- Identify driver or vehicular behavior that can be used in establishing probable cause for stopping a DWI suspect
- Describe Maryland's implied consent legislation
- Identify the consequences for refusing to submit to a chemical test for intoxication.

XXVIII

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES, DWI PART I: A MARYLAND HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

The drinking driver is a serious problem on the highways of Maryland and the entire United States. The National Safety Council records indicate that more than one out of every five drivers involved in a fatal motor vehicle collision has been drinking intoxicating liquor and that one out of every four adult pedestrians killed by motor vehicles has been drinking.

In 1971 there were 56,500 persons killed and 2,000,000 injured on our nation's highways. Over 28,000 of these deaths and 800,000 injuries were attributed to the drivers' misuse of alcohol. In fact, we have killed more people on our nation's highways over the past 70 years than all the soldiers killed in all the wars this country has fought in.

Successful prosecution and conviction of the drivers who operate motor vehicles while in an intoxicated condition is one of the most effective deterrents to this growing problem. However, the successful prosecution of this individual is perhaps the most difficult of all the charges in Article 66-1/2 of the Motor Vehicle Laws of Maryland. How to determine whether a driver was "in an intoxicated condition" as distinguished from drivers who had only "two beers", is the everyday problem of the police officer and the courts.

This unit of instruction is designed to give the student basic knowledge in alcohol and its properties, how alcohol affects the driver, what clues the police officer should be looking for in the case, and the Maryland motor vehicle laws that apply to individuals who are driving while intoxicated.

Alcohol Properties and Production

Alcohol is the chemical name for a number of compounds having similar chemical properties and sharing a common molecular structure. In its purest form it is a clear, colorless liquid, of burning taste, and characteristic, agreeable odor. This form of alcohol is named Ethanol (grain alcohol) and is consumable. This is the type of alcohol found in alcoholic beverages, therefore, it is generally the type involved in driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases.

The two types of alcohol listed below are not consumable:
Methanol (wood alcohol-sterno) and
Isopropyl (rubbing alcohol).

Production of Alcohol

Any substance containing 12-15% sugar can serve as the raw material for producing alcohol. Such materials might be fruit juices, malt or cereals grain extract, vegetable pulp (potato, cactus), and molasses. All drinking alcohols are produced by the process of fermentation. Yeast from the air, or added as a pure culture, produces alcohol and carbon dioxide by

fermenting the sugars in fruit juice, cereal grain mash, or other raw material. The maximum alcohol content of a fermented beverage is 14-15% by volume; higher alcohol contents are produced by the additional process of distillation. When a mixture of alcohol and water is heated, the alcohol boils at a lower temperature. The resultant steam is caught and cooled. By repeating the process, nearly pure ethanol can be obtained.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE HUMAN BODY

Absorption

Unlike most food substances, alcohol does not require digestion, but is absorbed directly into the bloodstream. About 20% of the alcohol is absorbed through the stomach walls, and most of the remaining portion through the small intestine.

Food is a principal inhibitor of the prompt absorption of alcohol. Eating food while drinking slows down the rate of absorption. The intoxicating effect of several drinks can be noticeably retarded when a meal soon follows the drinks. Milk, for instance, is known as an effective food which slows down the rate of alcohol absorption. Butter, cheese, meat, eggs and other foods rich in protein are also effective in retarding absorption rates. Protein, because of its complex chemical composition, remains in the stomach longer. This results in alcohol being retained in the stomach during the time required for the digestive process of the protein.

Metabolism

Following absorption, alcohol is distributed by the blood system. The next phase of the process is metabolism, or the oxidizing of alcohol in the body. The liver is the principal organ in which alcohol is metabolized. The most important aspect of this function is that oxidation alters alcohol in such a way that it no longer causes intoxication. The rate at which alcohol is oxidized is solely a matter of bodily capability.

There is no known method of increasing the oxidizing rate. Coffee or brisk walks do not speed up the process. Only time can sober up the intoxicated person.

Elimination

As much as 90% of absorbed alcohol is oxidized in the liver. Alcohol is also eliminated, chemically unchanged, by the kidneys, breathing process and perspiration. About 10% of the total amount of consumed alcoholic beverage is excreted in the urine to complete the elimination process.

Individual Tolerance in Alcohol Use

It is well known that people react differently to liquor, that is, some are better able to "hold" their liquor than others. Different individuals at the same blood alcohol concentration (BAC) react differently. Although it may be said that the heavy drinker has learned to compensate for the effects of liquor (for example, by standing with his feet farther apart to minimize swaying), tolerance has been noted in the person with no previous exposure. Individuals with the same weight can attain different BAC's from the same amount of alcohol. It is the opinion of most investigators that tolerance is limited and occurs most frequently at BAC's of 0.10% or less.

Effects of Alcohol on the Central Nervous System

Alcohol is a depressant and not a stimulant. Many people think it is a stimulant since its first effect is to reduce tension and give a mild feeling of euphoria or well being. Its first effect is on that part of the brain controlling a person's judgment. Its last effect is on the part of the brain that controls a person's automatic body functions so that the individual completely loses control of himself, passes into a coma and ultimately can die if the respiratory center in the brain ceases functioning. In between, there is a progression of deterioration that affects a person's speech, vision and equilibrium.

With alcohol consumption, the pupils of the eye generally dilate (enlarge) and reaction to light becomes sluggish. At BAC's of 0.10%, people are unable to completely fuse the vision of each eye into a single image. Glare is more bothersome and distance judgment is impaired. The time to adjust from far to near vision may be increased from 0.10 to 0.20 seconds at a BAC of 0.06%.

Alcohol causes an impairment in muscular coordination; the threshold of impairment has been demonstrated to be as low as a BAC of 0.02%. Reaction time is increased. Each person appears to have BAC threshold of their own at which impairment begins; then small additional doses of alcohol produce large losses in coordination. Motor tasks which require coordination or complex discrimination are impaired at BAC's of 0.05%.

Symptoms of Alcoholic Influence

Common symptoms of alcoholic influence are:

Odor of alcoholic beverages on the breath

Swaying or unsteadiness-staggering

Poor muscular coordination

Confusion

Sleepiness

Disorderly appearance

Speech impairment, such as slurred, confused, thick tongue

Dizziness

Nausea

Unusual actions, such as very talkative

Visual disorders--fixed stare-glassy eyes

Flushed skin

The above list is not all-inclusive nor does any one symptom or combination of symptoms necessarily mean that the person is intoxicated. Numerous illnesses or injuries can produce the same symptoms as alcoholic influence. The police officer should, therefore, examine and question the suspect carefully in order that his possible need for medical attention will not be ignored.

It might be pointed out that a chemical test can protect both law enforcement groups and the public by providing an alert to the need for medical attention. An unusually low BAC can serve to indicate that the

suspect's abnormal behavior is due to some illness or injury other than alcohol, and appropriate procedures can be undertaken to assure that the suspect receives needed medical attention. An unusually high BAC also indicates the need for medical attention in order that the danger of respiratory or cardiac arrest can be avoided.

Alcohol Combined with Other Drugs

Alcohol combined with other drugs can cause special problems. As stated previously, medical care should be obtained for any individual who has a low BAC but appears to be markedly under the influence. The effects of alcohol combined with stimulants and other depressants are discussed below.

- Stimulants (caffeine, amphetamine, etc.) Stimulants do not counteract the depressing effect of alcohol. They are only temporarily effective with regard to the grosser aspects of drunkenness. They may be used for temporary arousal in severe intoxication, but the arousal effect is brief.

- Depressants (analgesics, antihistamines, tranquilizers, etc.) The depressant effects of alcohol and other drugs will be added together and, in some instances, the resultant effect will be greater than the expected combined effect of the two drugs. Since such depressants are used widely and indiscriminately by the public, their use with alcohol could cause a serious problem for the driver.

- Narcotics (opium, morphine, cocaine, marihuana, LSD, heroin, etc.) Animal studies have indicated additive and supra-additive effects of narcotics and alcohol; human studies are understandably lacking. In examining the drunk driver suspect, the police officer should be alert to the possibility that the individual's behavior may be due to a narcotic or to a combination of narcotic and alcohol.

Accidents Related to Drinking and Driving

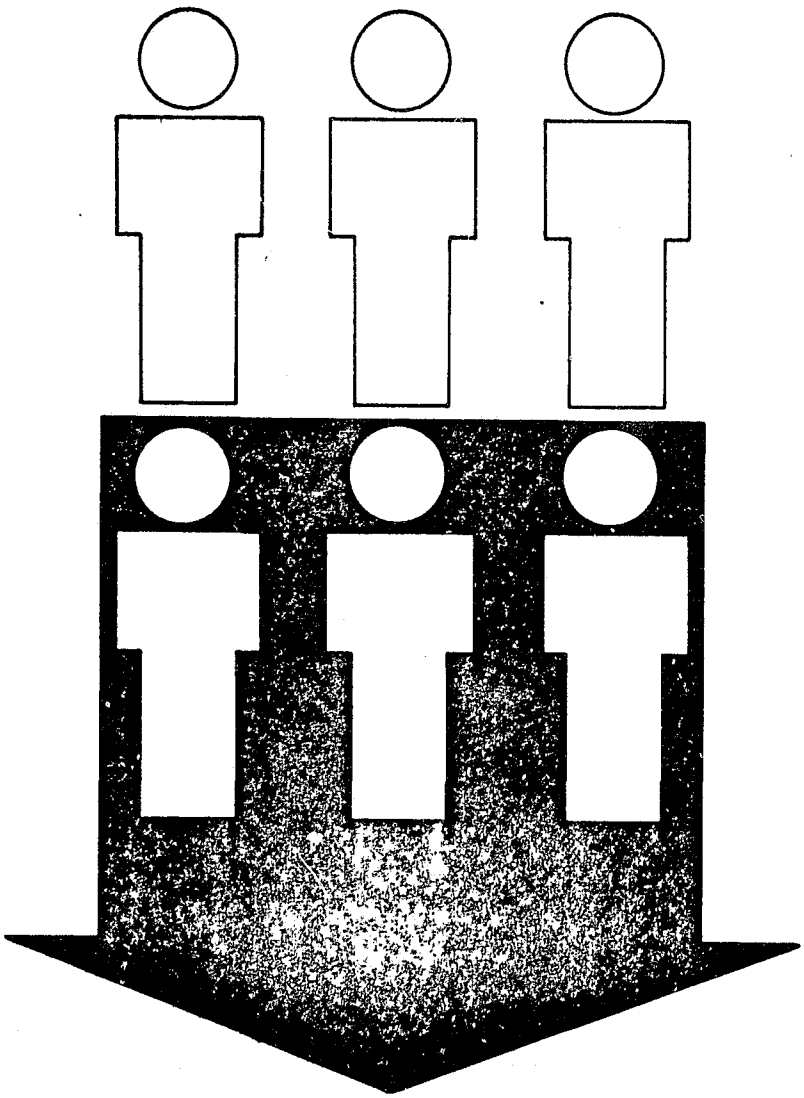
A review of national statistics on alcohol and highway safety provides ample cause for great concern.

First, there is the obvious futility of deaths, injuries and damages caused by vehicle crashes. Such futility is even more regrettable if the person responsible was drinking and driving. In the wide perspective, this is a social problem that provides justifiable grounds for public irritation.

Over 55,000 people are killed on our highways each year. Half of the fatal accidents involve the use of alcohol. Twenty-five to 40% of injury accidents involve the use of alcohol. Economic costs are huge, with alcohol-related crashes estimated at $2 billion per year, equivalent to .2% of the Gross National Product. Figures 1 - 3 reflect the national impact of DWI accidents while Figure 4 shows the impact in the State of Maryland.

Figure 1

AT LEAST 50% OF THE AUTO FATALITIES EVERY YEAR ARE ALCOHOL–RELATED



ALCOHOL-RELATED FATALITIES

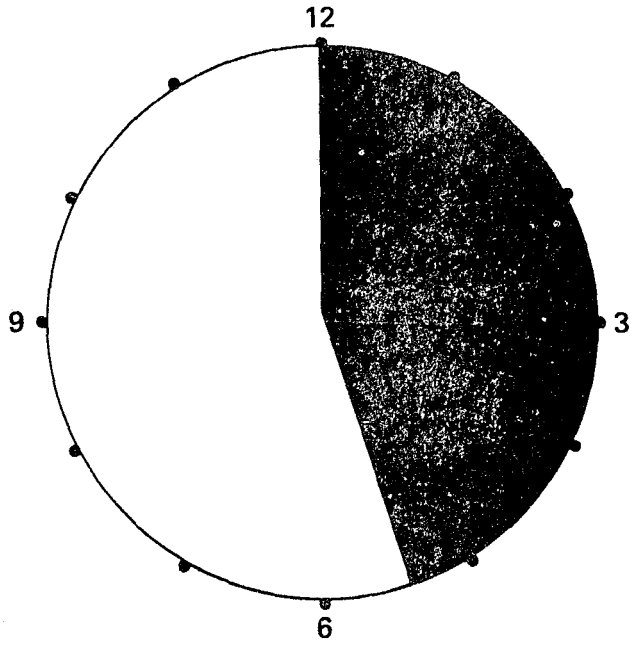
27,000

YEARLY

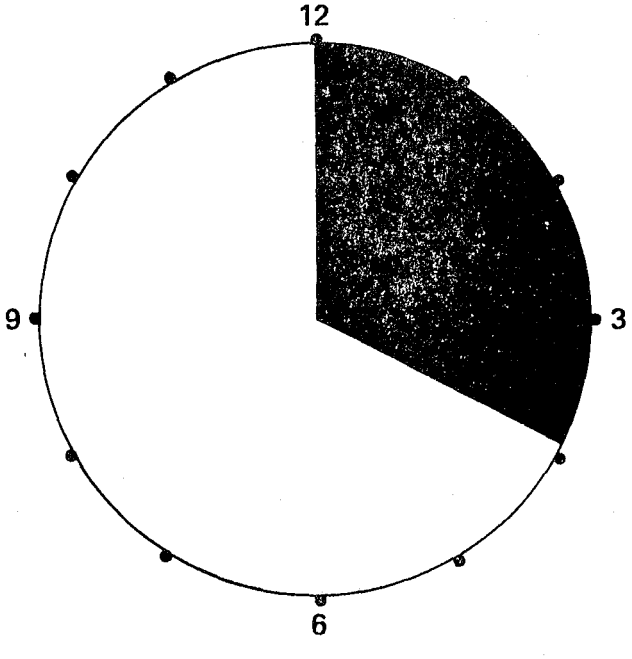
Figure 2

ALCOHOL–RELATED AUTO ACCIDENTS KILL ONE THIRD AGAIN AS MANY PEOPLE YEARLY AS CRIMINAL HOMICIDES

Every **27** Minutes
A Homicide In The U. S.



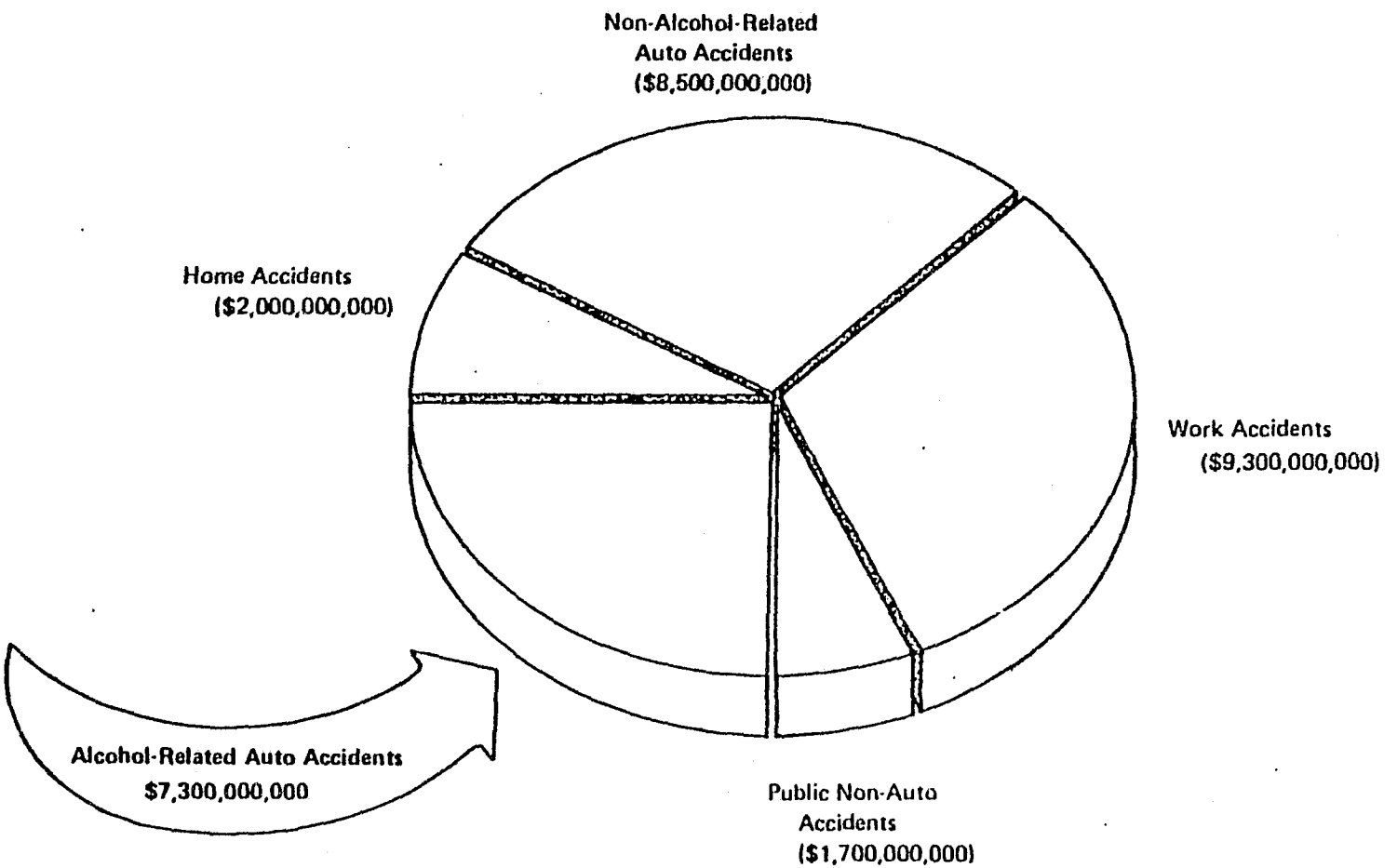
Every **19** Minutes An
Alcohol-Related Auto
Fatality In The U. S.



SOURCE: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 1974

Figure 3

EACH YEAR ALCOHOL–RELATED AUTO ACCIDENTS ARE THE THIRD LARGEST ACCIDENT COST TO OUR ECONOMY



SOURCE: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Figure 4

MARYLAND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DATA

	1972	1973	1974
Highway Traffic Fatalities	815	822	736
Highway Traffic Injuries	63,761	62,235	61,320
Highway Traffic Accidents	130,920	126,988	128,446
Fatality Rate (deaths per 100 million vehicle-miles of travel)	3.45	3.22	2.98 (Est.)
Societal-Economic Cost*	$654,644,000	$644,113,000	$620,525,200

*Based on accident cost factors of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SOURCE: Maryland Transportation Safety Division

The odds of being involved in an accident are formidable from the viewpoint of the individual. During his lifetime, the average driver has a 50-50 chance of being involved in an accident with an alcohol-impaired driver. He also has one chance in ten during his lifetime of being in an accident that will kill either him or the drinking driver.

There are certain problems and limitations in using accident records as indicators. Traffic officers should be familiar with these.

Such statistics focus primarily on fatal accidents, which in number amount to a small percentage of total accidents. Not all injury and property damage accidents are reported to authorities. The numbers of potential accidents, those narrow squeaks and near misses, are unknown. And the average driver will not report other drivers as DWI if claims, when an accident does occur, are taken care of quickly.

Although useful in some ways, statistical descriptions of accidents do not get to the scope and nature of the problem. They may serve as a stimulator, but they do not provide understanding. They sometimes actually lead in the opposite direction. Nevertheless, when used as "shock" treatment, they may have some merit.

Statistics are also affected by conditions that vary in the gathering of accident data. Some police officers are hesitant to report drinking conditions of drivers on accident report forms. There are extreme variations among states, and among jurisdictions within a state. The widespread

inaccuracy in police reporting of drinking in accidents is pointed out in a 1969 Highway Safety Research Institute study. Only 2 persons out of 38 with a BAC greater than .10% were reported as drivers who had been drinking.

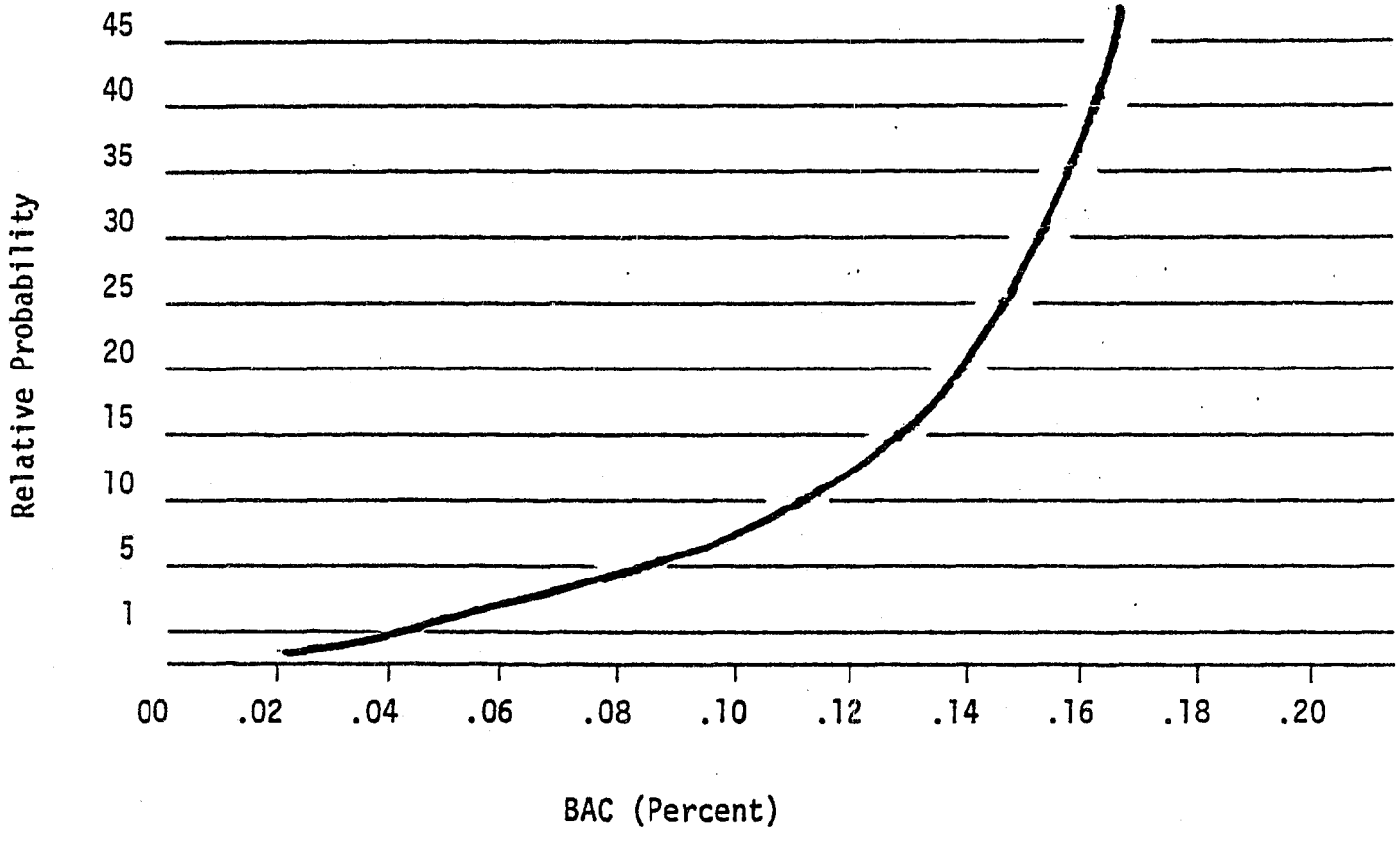
The circumstances surrounding accident policing often prevent correct assessment by police in fatal crashes. This occurs in cases when injured or dead persons have been removed from the scene to a hospital before police arrive, or because injured persons may be unconscious. Moreover, in accident emergencies, police have a first duty of caring for the injured, rather than assessing details of alcohol involvement. Other crash-related duties also distract police attention from details of alcohol involvement.

A study conducted in Michigan indicates that when a BAC of .10% is reached, accident probability is six to seven times as great as .00% BAC; and when a BAC of .15% is reached, the accident probability is 25 times greater than that of the sober driver (see Figure 5). It is clear that when BACs over .20% are reached, an extremely high accident probability prevails.

The Department of Transportation Alcohol Countermeasures Program of June, 1970, analyzed the relationship between BAC and fatalities. In Figure 6, data is presented for three groups. The first bar on the graph represents drivers stopped on roads at scene and time of fatal accidents and given breath tests. Two percent (2%) of these drivers had BACs over .10%. In other words, one in fifty drivers on roads at these times and places is DWI. The second bar represents the BAC measurement of drivers fatally injured who were judged not to be at fault--12% had BACs of .10% or over.

Figure 5

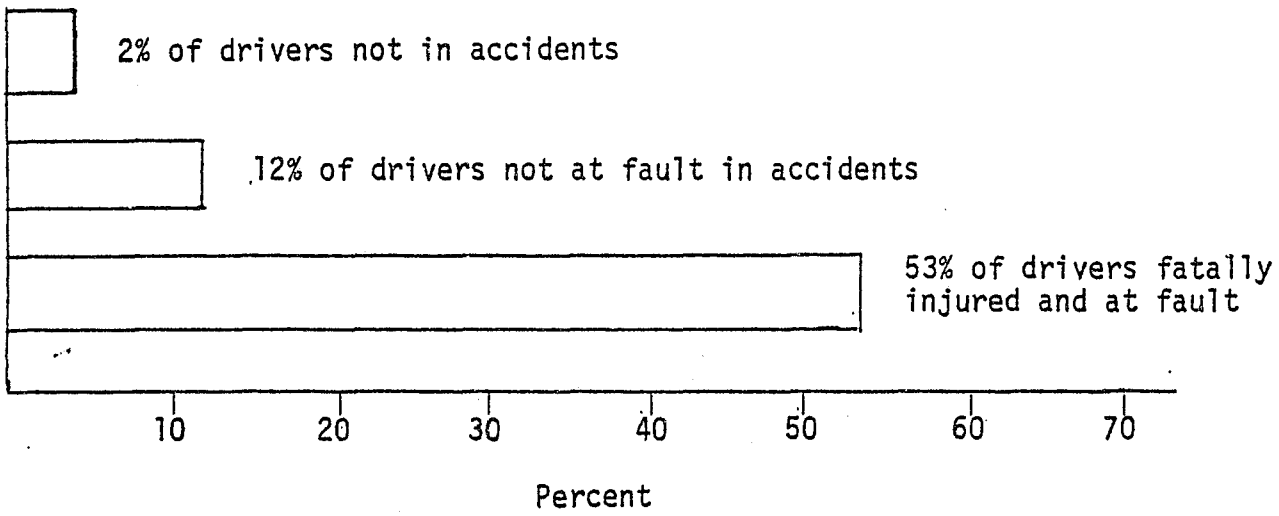
RELATIVE PROBABILITY OF CAUSING AN ACCIDENT BY BAC



Source: R. F. Borkenstein and others. "Role of the Drinking Driver in Traffic Accidents," Indiana University, March 1964, p. 166.

Figure 6

BLOOD ALCOHOL ABOVE .10% AND FATAL ACCIDENTS



Source: "Alcohol Safety Countermeasures Programs," National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, June 8, 1970, pp. 2-9.

TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

DIRECTIONS: On your response sheet, circle the letter C if the statement is correct. Circle the letters NC if it is not correct.

1. Eating food while drinking slows down the rate of absorption of alcohol into the bloodstream.

2. The small intestine is the principal organ which oxidizes alcohol and alters it so it no longer causes intoxication.

3. Alcohol is classified as a depressant despite the fact that its first effects resemble those of a stimulant.

4. In a recent Department of Transportation study, over 50% of the drivers fatally injured and at fault in accidents had BAC's over .10%.

5. A driver with a BAC of .15% has an accident probability that is 25 times greater than that of a sober driver.

TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS TURN TO THE KEY ON PAGE XXVIII - 34. REVIEW ANY ITEMS YOU MISSED BEFORE CONTINUING.

MARYLAND LAWS PERTAINING TO DRINKING AND DRIVING OFFENSES

The two Maryland motor vehicle laws directly applicable to DWI cases are statutes:

- 6-205.1 Suspension of license in event of refusal to submit to chemical tests for intoxication

- 11-902 Driving while intoxicated or while driving ability is impaired by consumption of alcohol or under the influence of drugs or combination of drugs and alcohol.

The student is urged to read these statutes in their entirety.

Case Law Pertaining to Drinking and Driving

When studying case law related to these statutes, the student should keep in mind that case law does not rewrite the statute. The statute will still be enforced as it is written; the impact of case law will generally dictate how the arresting officer handles the arrested person or how he obtains or handles evidence. With this in mind, you should guard against attempting to enforce case law on the street.

Elements of DWI Offenses

The elements of the DWI offenses are those items which the officer must be prepared to show in court. If you are unable to show each of these elements, then it is doubtful that you can win your case since, according to trial law, you have failed to prove the case.

Establishing Probable Cause

Section 6-205.1 of Article 66-1/2 states that the officer must have reasonable grounds for stopping a suspected violator. In other words, there should be some type of unusual action on the part of the suspect that would lead you to believe that the suspect's driving performance was not normal.

During this pre-apprehension or detection phase, the police officer might observe one or more of the following types of irregular driving behaviors.

- Unreasonable speed
- Driving in spurts, fast - slow, fast - slow
- Frequent or uncalled for lane changing
- Improper passing or cutting back into traffic lanes suddenly
- Overshooting or disregarding traffic control devices and signals
- Driving unreasonably slow for conditions

- Driving too close to the curb or hugging the shoulder of the road
- Straddling center lines, apparently using them as an aiming point for his vehicle
- Driving with windows rolled down in cold or inclement weather
- Driving with the head out of the window for no apparent reason
- Looking straight ahead as if in a trance completely unaware of what is taking place around him

The police officer should continue to observe the suspected DWI driver during the time that elapses from when he first signaled the driver to stop until the driver actually stops. During this apprehension phase the officer should observe and note any unusual driver or vehicular behavior. His observation may or may not reinforce his initial decision to stop the driver. The important thing is that the officer is using his observational skills to assess the elements of the situation.

Some examples of the types of behavior that might be observed during this phase are:

- Unusual fast compliance in stopping the vehicle when directed
- Slowness in compliance when ordered to stop
- Seeming ignorant or disregard in stopping as directed, although not attempting to escape the stopping
- Attempts to outrun the stopping vehicle
- Overdiligence in signaling when stopping his vehicle

- Unusual activity in vehicle
  - Switching drivers
  - Hiding objects in glove compartment and under seat
- Attempts to dispose of bottles and cans

Some of the best evidence for affirming probable cause and making a DWI arrest is provided during the officer's initial approach and contact with the suspect. During this pre-arrest or investigatory phase, the officer should observe and note behavior such as:

- Odor of intoxicating beverages
- Unusual condition of clothing
- Attempts of suspect to turn face away from officer when addressing him as if to hide breath odor
- Inability to locate operator's license and registration
- Presenting wrong card such as social security for operator's license
- Obvious impairment in walking or necessity to support body on vehicle
- Slurred speech or poor enunciation
- Profanity, belligerence, crying, threats, etc.
- Evidence that the suspect has either vomited or urinated on his person or in his vehicle

The police officer should remember that a DWI case should not be built on the evidence that one or more of the above behaviors was observed. There may be other legitimate reasons for such behavior. For example, the odor on a diabetic's breath can resemble the odor of sweet wine. A more in-depth discussion of detecting the drinking driver is found in self-instructional unit XXX.

At this point the police officer must determine if the suspect is to be arrested. The decision to arrest an individual for driving while intoxicated should be reinforced by the officer's clear understanding of the Maryland laws relating to DWI cases.

Laws Affecting the Arrest of a DWI Suspect

Section 11-902

This section of Article 66-1/2 of the Maryland motor vehicle laws makes a distinction between two degrees of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating substances.

The lesser charge under this section comes under the heading of "impaired driving" which is predicated upon a blood alcohol reading of .10%. This blood alcohol reading (.10%) is considered a prima facie limit in impaired driving.

The most serious charge under this section is "operating in an intoxicated condition". The penalties under this charge are more severe than under the previously mentioned "impaired driving" charge. A blood level of .15% or greater is considered prima facie evidence that the suspect was operating his vehicle "while in an intoxicated condition."

Section 6-205.2

This section sets forth the administration penalties which the Motor Vehicles Administration may impose upon individuals convicted of offenses involving intoxicating substances. A summary of these penalties is presented below.

- MVA may revoke upon conviction of operating while in an intoxicated condition.

- MVA may revoke upon third or subsequent conviction for operating while driving ability impaired within a 3-year period.

- May suspend the license for a period of 60 days upon first conviction of driving while ability impaired.

- May suspend license for a period not exceeding 120 days for a second conviction of operating while ability impaired within a 3-year period.

If the DWI suspect refuses to take a chemical test (breath, alcohol or urine), the officer should consult the state's attorney for the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made. Generally speaking,

in cases of refusal to submit to a chemical test, the officer should use the higher charge. The court will then determine whether or not to sustain the charge or drop it to the lesser charge based upon the evidence presented.

The complete wording of this section can be found in Article 66 1/2 in the Motor Vehicle Laws of Maryland. Students should read this in its entirety.

TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Directions: On your response sheet circle the letter that most accurately completes the following statements:

6. Which one of the following elements of a DWI arrest is not necessary to win a court case:

   a. The suspect arrested was in the vehicle at the time of the arrest.
   b. The suspect arrested had a BAC of .15%.
   c. You had reasonable grounds to stop the suspect for a traffic violation and could have issued a summons.
   d. The violation occurred on a public roadway.

7. Alice Nipper has just been convicted of driving while her ability was impaired by alcohol. This represents her third conviction for this offense over the past two years. The MVA may impose the following penalty:

   a. Revoke the license
   b. Revoke the license for 6 months
   c. Suspend the license for 90 days
   d. Suspend the license for a period of not less than 120 days.

8. Under Section 11-902 of Maryland Motor Vehicle Law the lesser charge of "impaired driving" due to the influence of alcohol is predicated upon a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of:

a. .03%

b. .05%

c. .10%

d. .15%

TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS TURN TO THE KEY ON PAGE XXVIII - 34.

REVIEW ANY ITEMS YOU MISSED BEFORE CONTINUING.

IMPLIED CONSENT LAW

Nature and Purpose of Implied Consent Legislation

Most members of the judiciary are keenly aware of the role that the excessive use of alcohol on the part of motorists and pedestrians play in the ever increasing number of injuries and fatalities on the highways of this nation.

Many courts have welcomed the use of scientific evidence in the battle to control the drinking driver rather than having to depend upon the mere opinion evidence of lay witnesses. This is indicated, particularly in the many and various court decisions involving chemical test evidence, by the fact that none have been reversed on the grounds that chemical test evidence is not good evidence if the test has been properly conducted and the evidence has been properly presented.

One of the chief advantages of scientific chemical test evidence is that it shows definitely whether the obvious physical symptoms of impairment are due to alcohol.

Every driver in Maryland is required to sign an agreement, as part of his driver's license application, to submit to a chemical test should he be suspected of driving while under the influence of intoxicants. Nonresident motorists, or resident drivers who neither had a license nor ever applied for one and who therefore would not have been a party to such an agreement

as part of a license application in the enacting state are considered to have given this consent for such testing in return for the privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of the state. This is considered to be implied consent and is covered under Section 6-205.1, part of (b) of the Maryland Motor Vehicle Laws.

Section 6-205.1 Suspension of License in Event of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Test for Intoxication

This section contains the Expressed or Implied Consent provision of the law. It provides that before a new license is issued or an old license is reissued, an individual must sign a statement that he agrees to submit to a chemical test if stopped upon reasonable grounds and suspected of operating a motor vehicle while his ability is impaired by consumption of alcohol. He must sign this agreement or the license will not be issued.

He may still refuse to take a chemical test, but by refusing, his license can be suspended for a period of up to 60 days.

The Implied Consent provision (part b) applies to nonresident operators and nonlicensed Maryland residents. They have deemed to have given their consent by virtue of using the roads of the State.

They have the same right of refusal as those who fall under the Expressed Consent provision.

The failure of the police officer to advise defendants of their rights under Article 66 1/2, Section 6-205.1 may result in no action being taken by the Motor Vehicles Administration. The student is encouraged to read the complete text of Section 6-205.1 as found in Article 66 1/2 in the Motor Vehicle Laws of Maryland.

TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Directions: Using your response sheet, circle C if the statement below is correct. Circle NC if it is not correct.

9. A Maryland resident applying for a driver's license must sign a statement agreeing to submit to a chemical test if stopped upon reasonable grounds.

10. Maryland's implied consent legislation does not apply to nonresident operators.

11. By refusing to submit to a chemical test, a licensed Maryland driver may have his license revoked.

12. A defendant who refuses to submit to a chemical test may have his driving privileges restored if the arresting officer failed to advise him of his rights under Section 6-205.1 of Article 66 1/2.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR RESPONSES WITH KEY ON PAGE XXVIII - 34. REVIEW THOSE ITEMS YOU MISSED BEFORE TAKING THE POSTTEST.

THIS COMPLETES SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT XXVIII.

KEY TO EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

			Refer to Page XXVIII -
1.	C		6
2.	NC		7
3.	C		8
4.	C		11
5.	C		17
6.	a.	The suspect arrested was in the vehicle at the time of the arrest.	22
7.	a.	Revoke the license	26 - 27
8.	c.	.10%	25
9.	C		30
10.	NC		31
11.	NC		31
12.	C		32

END