OCTOBER 8, 2026

Why Did You Pull Me Over, Officer?

- Hon. J. — *Coordinator*
- Hon. E.
- Ms.
- Dr. C.
- Hon. J.



1

By the end of the day, judges will be able to:

01 Manage your traffic docket and courtroom more effectively, applying tools and techniques that improve outcomes and promot public confidence in our courts.

02 Handle problem drivers effectively, using the minor-traffic sentencing alternatives available and strategies and best practices that correct destructive and repetitive behavior.

03 Describe the MVA Graduated Licensing System and the Medical Advisory Board.

04 Explain the eligibility requirements for non-citizens obtaining a license in Maryland.

05 Know the nuts and bolts of masking and its consequences for commercial drivers.

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The Day's Agenda

9:00 a.m. – 9:20 a.m.	Welcome	Hon.	I.
9:20 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Managing Your Docket and Courtroom Control	Hon.	I.
10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Sentencing Alternatives and Problem Drivers	Hon.	E.
11:00 a.m. – 11:10 a.m.	*Break*		
11:10 a.m. – 12:10 p.m.	MVA: Provisional and Out-of-Country Licensing	Ms.	
12:10 p.m. – 12:40 p.m.	*Lunch*		
12:40 p.m. – 1:50 p.m.	Medical Review of At-Risk Drivers	Dr.	C.
1:50 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	*Break*		
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Masking and CDL Implications	Hon.	J.
3:00 p.m. – 3:20 p.m.	Afternoon Application		All Faculty
3:20 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Wrap-Up and Q&A	Hon.	I.

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FACULTY & COORDINATOR

Meet the Faculty

Hon. J. — COORDINATOR
Associate Judge (Senior Status) · Howard and Carroll County · District Court of Maryland

Hon. E.
District Court of Maryland · Harford County

Ms.
Assistant Director, Central Operations · Motor Vehicle Administration

Dr. C.
Chief, MDOT MVA Medical Advisory Board · Motor Vehicle Administration

Hon. J.
District Court of Maryland · Baltimore County

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SPECIAL GUESTS

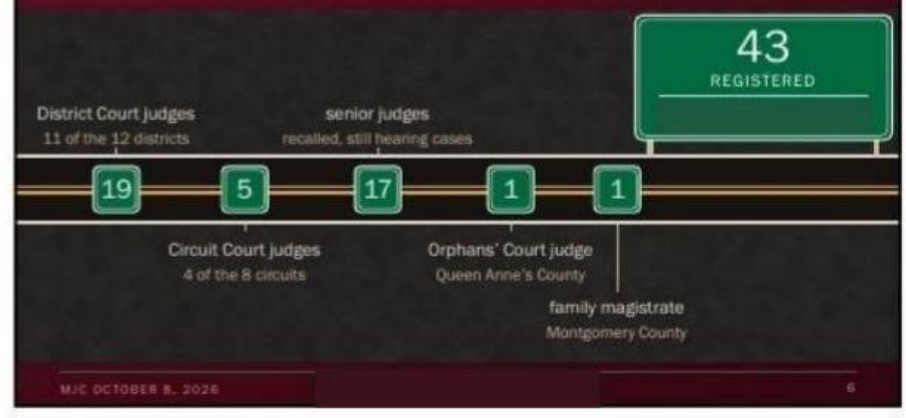
From the Motor Vehicle Administration

Ms.
Assistant Director, Central Operations · Motor Vehicle Administration
Presenting 11:10 a.m. – 12:10 p.m. · MVA: Provisional and Out-of-Country Licensing

Dr. C.
Chief, MDOT MVA Medical Advisory Board · Motor Vehicle Administration
Presenting 12:40 p.m. – 1:50 p.m. · Medical Review of At-Risk Drivers

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Who's in the Room



6

LIVE POLL

Six questions before we begin

Answer on your phone; results on screen.

MJC

7

7

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In your county, is the State's Attorney's Office appearing for these reckless-driving cases?

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Is the State making a sentencing recommendation?

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If the State is not appearing, are officers routinely dismissing the jailable charge?

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Have you imposed a jail sentence in any of these cases?

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If you imposed jail time, how long was the sentence?

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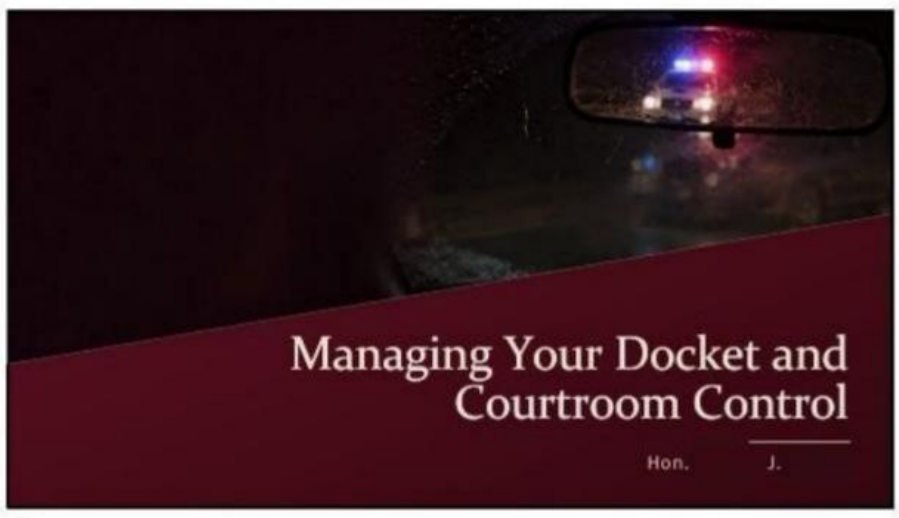
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Do you use any of the following?

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Managing Your Docket and Courtroom Control

Hon. J.

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Learning Objectives

After this discussion, you will be able to:

01
Manage your courtroom more comfortably and effectively; &

02
Apply tools and techniques to your courtroom practices to help improve outcomes and promote public confidence in our courts.

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DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

Mission Statement

Reads in part that its mission is

"to provide equal and exact justice for all who are involved in litigation before the Court."

17

DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

Mission Statement

The statement continues, that it is

"the sworn obligation of the judges of the Court to ensure that every case tried herein is adjudicated expeditiously, courteously, and according to law, and with the fullest protection for the rights of all who are involved, for the most extraordinary aspect of the judiciary in a free society is that even while exercising the vast authority entrusted to them, judges remain the servants, and not the masters, of those on whom they sit in judgment."

18

You Are the Face of the Judiciary

> "You have the ability in traffic court to influence how people perceive and view their government and the judicial system."

Judge [redacted] District Court Hennepin County, MN (ret)

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Traffic,

370,000 Annually!

- Payable: preset fines for minor infractions
- Must appear
- Reckless driving / driving with a suspended license / driving without a license
- TR §21-902: DUI / DWI
- Parking / red light / camera / school bus / work zone

20

Promoting Public Confidence



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The nature of judging:

01 Is not calling balls & strikes

02 Is exercising discretion

03 *"exactly what a judge should do cannot be fully described by specific formula"*

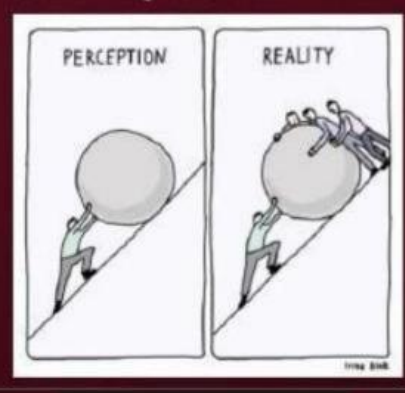
04 Fundamental fairness consistency



[Cynthia Gray, Reaching Out or Overreaching: Judicial Ethics and Self Represented Litigants (AJS 2005)]

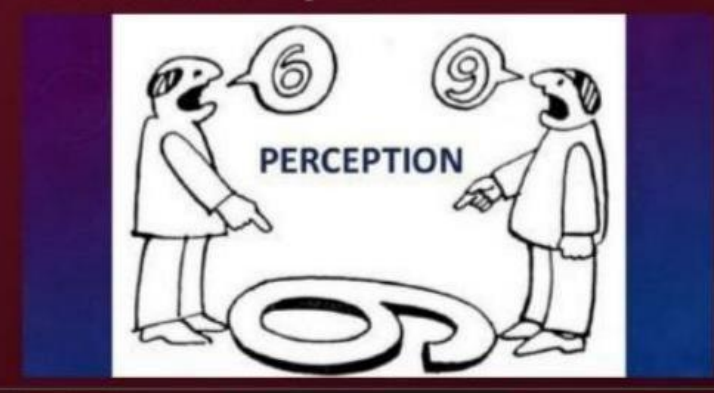
22

Biased or Skewed Perspective?



23

Biased or Skewed Perspective?



24

Perceptions & Expectations



25

Language as a Tool

> "Language is the most powerful tool in the courtroom. The words we use have meanings beyond the obvious – they influence attitudes, behavior and perceptions."
>
> Guidelines for Judicial Officers: Avoiding the Appearance of Bias, Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Access and Fairness, Orange County Bar Association Gender Equity Committee (August 2006).

- Be mindful of the tone and tenor of your voice
- Slow down, it's not a race

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LIVE POLL

Do you feel we have a role to play in educating the public?

A Yes

B No



27

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Do you feel we have a role to play in educating the public?

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Importance of Effective Communication

- Provides opportunity to be heard
- Promotes order, decorum & confidence in judiciary
- Upholds integrity of the Court
- Assures accurate decision making

30

Nonverbal Communication

What do these judges project with their nonverbal communications & which judge would you like to appear before?



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Courtroom Control



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Judicial Demeanor

Identifying in advance your source(s) of frustration will have a positive impact on maintaining your composure when you inevitably encounter "that" behavior/situation in the courtroom.

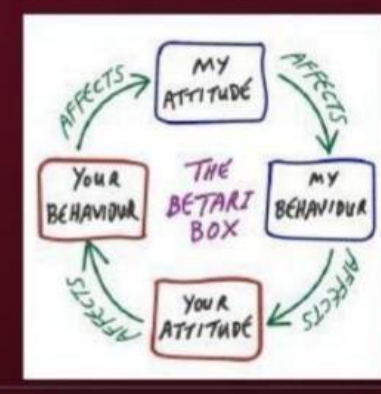


BEWITCHING HOUR

33

COURTROOM CONTROL - THE BETARI BOX

What the heck is a Betari Box?



34

COURTROOM CONTROL - THE BETARI BOX

A "Betari Box" is...

a visual model to show how your attitude affects your behavior, which then shapes another person's attitude and behavior, completing a repeating cycle that loops back to influence you

MINE My attitude → AFFECTS → MINE My behavior → AFFECTS → THEIRS Your attitude → AFFECTS → THEIRS Your behavior

↺ THE CYCLE REPEATS

35

BINDER p. 22

Opening Statements

01 Best practice is to give one
02 Explain possible pleas
03 Explain PBJs
04 Explain opinion on potential defenses
05 Advise that MVA imposes those points, not the court
06 State post trial rights
07 State where the cashier's window is located
08 School bus cases / red light camera and work zone

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BINDER pp. 24–25

How to Call a Docket

01 The crying baby

02 The interpreter

03 The Sovereign Citizen/Disruptive Litigant

04 Waiver Hearing vs. Trial

05 Missing/late arriving Atty/Witness/Defendant

06 Fines & Court Costs (Deferred payments)

07 Consistency

37

DISCUSSION

High Volume Dockets

Different opening statements? Does one size fit all?

What time savers have you developed?

What do you do when you are locked out of MVA records access?

How are you efficient?

What techniques do you use to increase your eye-contact and avoid being rote?

38

The Unhappy Traffic Court **Defendant**

01 You just found the defendant guilty of speeding even though he testified that he could not have been speeding

02 The defendant is upset and begins arguing with you

03 To your chagrin, you find yourself arguing back



39

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What do you do when faced with the unhappy defendant or victim?

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40

The Unhappy Traffic Court **Victim**

01 The defendant enters a not guilty plea to negligent driving

02 After hearing the evidence, you find the defendant not guilty, and the outraged victim/witness is outraged and yells "this is bullshit."

03 To your chagrin, you find yourself arguing back



41

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What do you do when faced with the unhappy victim?

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BINDER p. 23

Disruptive Litigants Best Practices

01 Refer to litigant by their name of choice

02 Afford the litigant all the rights they are due

03 Pick your battles (refusal to stand / take off hat etc...)

04 Keep calm & DO NOT RAISE YOUR VOICE

05 Hold the case until the end of the docket

06 Use contempt as last resort

07 Notify security: alert them to presence of DL



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BINDER pp. 23, 26–27

Mental Health Disorders: Potential Strategies



01 Don't take anything the person says personally

02 Attempt to de-escalate if person is overly-excited

03 Allow person to speak; be patient

04 Be firm but kind

05 Know when it's time to redirect; when to disengage

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One Final Thought

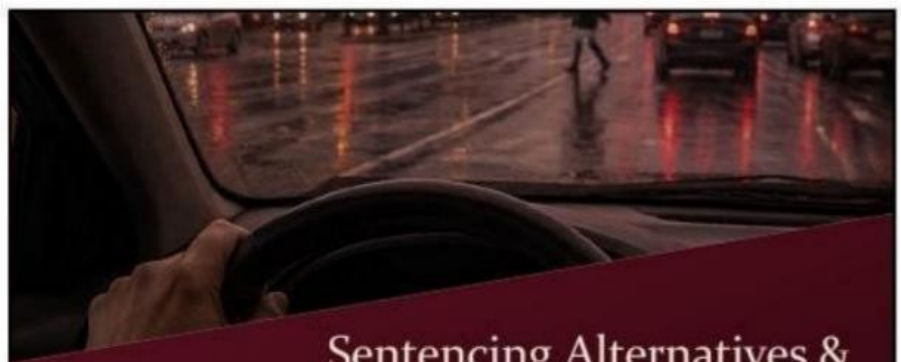
> "Making a decision is a sign of authority; explaining a decision is a sign of respect."
>
> F. Schauer, Giving Reasons, 47 Stanford L.R. 633 (1995)

45

Questions? Comments?



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Sentencing Alternatives & Problem Drivers

Hon. E.

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SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES & PROBLEM DRIVERS

BINDER p. 29

In 2024, speeding-related crashes killed

11,288

people on United States roads.

29% of all traffic fatalities in 2024

+16% against 2015 9,723 deaths

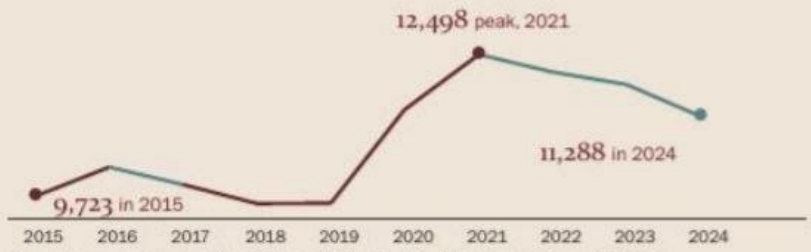
−5% against 2023 11,913 deaths

Source: NHTSA 2024 Report Quick Facts, Full data in the binder.

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BINDER p. 29

Speeding-related deaths, United States



Speeding was involved in 26% to 27% of all traffic deaths from 2015 to 2019, 28% in 2022, and 29% in 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2024.

Source: NHTSA Speeding: 2024 Data (DOT HS 813 823), Table 1. Full series in the binder.

MJC 49

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BINDER p. 29

Incoming traffic cases, 33 states



+19% Four million more cases arriving across the same 33 states.

Source: Court Statistics Project, Trial Court Caseload Overview.

MJC 50

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BINDER p. 29

Drivers in fatal crashes who were speeding, 2024

	MALE DRIVERS	FEMALE DRIVERS
15–20	39%	20%
21–24	34%	19%
25–34	27%	15%
35–44	21%	12%
45–54	16%	10%
55–64	12%	8%
65–74	10%	6%
75 and older	8%	5%

Percent of drivers involved in fatal crashes who were speeding. All ages: 21% of male drivers, 12% of female drivers. Not the share of all drivers who speed.

Source: NHTSA Speeding: 2024 Data (DOT HS 813 823), Figure 1.

MJC 51

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BINDER p. 29

Drivers in fatal crashes with BAC .08 g/dL or higher, 2024

	SPEEDING	NOT SPEEDING
Under 21	28%	16%
21–24	40%	23%
25–34	43%	21%
35–44	42%	19%
45–54	39%	16%
55–64	33%	14%
65–74	28%	11%
75 and older	10%	7%

Share of drivers involved in fatal crashes with a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher. All ages: 37% of speeding drivers, 17% of non-speeding drivers. BAC values are NHTSA estimates.

Source: NHTSA Speeding: 2024 Data (DOT HS 813 823), Tables 2 and 3.

MJC 52

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BINDER p. 29

Maryland traffic deaths, 2019 to 2025

YEAR	ALL DEATHS, MDOT	SPEED-INVOLVED, MDOT
2019	535	76
2020	573	110
2021	563	97
2022*	566	110
2023*	621	102
2024	582	Not supplied
2025*	480	Not supplied

20% A separate NHTSA count: 113 of 578 Maryland deaths in 2024 were speeding-related. MDOT reports 582 total for the same year.

*Preliminary: MDOT marks 2022, 2023 and 2025 preliminary. Sources: MDOT Highway Safety Office crash data and FY25 Annual Report; Governor's release; NHTSA Speeding: 2024 Data, Table 6.

MJC 53

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WBAL-TV · I-695 BELTWAY FATAL CRASH

WBAL News Clip



MJC OCTOBER 8, 2026 54

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MADD VICTIM IMPACT PANEL

MADD Online Victim Impact Panel





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MADD VICTIM IMPACT PANEL

Video



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PADDD · PROVIDER MATERIAL

BINDER p. 28

4 HOUR CLASS

Positive Alternatives to Dangerous and Destructive Decisions

A class for impaired, distracted, speeding and reckless driving, described by the provider as court-approved. Online statewide since 1995.

Source: PADDD flyer and trifold.

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PADDD · PROVIDER MATERIAL

BINDER p. 28

Positive Alternatives to Dangerous and Destructive Decisions (continued)

Real-life impact

Participants hear directly from speakers whose personal experiences show the serious and lasting consequences of unsafe driving decisions.

Accountability

Participants complete all program requirements. The goal is meaningful participation, not simply registration and receipt of a certificate.

Source: PADDD flyer and trifold.

58

POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES TO DANGEROUS AND DESTRUCTIVE DECISIONS



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PADDD · A STUDENT'S LETTER

BINDER p. 33

Before the class

> If I was thinking, I was probably saying to myself, there's no one on the road. Nothing can go wrong. ... I'm a good driver. I have skills.
>
> ... all I could think about day and night is what would happen to me? ... What will this do to my insurance rates?
>
> I was guilty of assuming tragedy happens somewhere else—to someone else.

A PADDD student's letter, supplied by Judge [illegible] mark cuts. Full letter: binder pp. 33–35.

60

PADDD · A STUDENT'S LETTER

BINDER pp. 33–34

After the class

> "I was worried about me. **But it's not about me.** It never was nor never will be about me.
>
> I realize that I need to think before I act not for my sake, but for the sake of others.

A PADDD student's letter, supplied by Judge [illegible]mark cuts; emphasis added. Full letter: pp. 33–35.

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MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION

BINDER p. 30

MVA Driver Improvement Program

Assignment	MVA (5–7 points); OAH; a District Court judge; or another state's MVA.
Providers & class options	Third-party providers in all 24 jurisdictions. In person or online (self-paced). Online classes in English and Spanish.
Time & cost	4–8 hours. Approximately $60–$100, depending on provider.

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MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION

BINDER p. 30

MVA DIP: Content & Completion

Course content	Final exam
Point system, traffic laws and regulations	At least 20 multiple-choice questions
Impaired, distracted, aggressive and fatigued driving	80% or higher to pass
Safe and defensive driving practices	No same-day retest; follow the provider's retest schedule.

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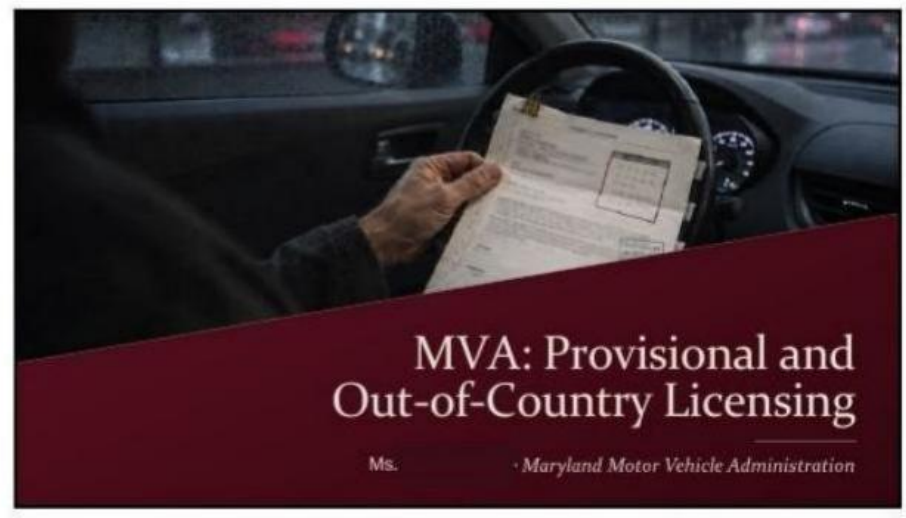
OPTIONAL DISCUSSION

Debrief

64



65



66

BINDER p. 36

The provisional license is the second step

01 Learner's permit	02 Provisional license	03 Full license

What it allows

Drive without a supervising driver, and build real-world driving experience.

What still applies

Important restrictions remain, to protect the driver and others.

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BINDER p. 36

Qualifying for a provisional license

Under 25	Under 18, or age 18 without a diploma or equivalent: at least 9 months after the first permit.
	Age 18 with a diploma or equivalent, or ages 19–24: at least 3 months after the first permit.
	A moving-violation conviction or PBJ also requires 9 months after the most recent disposition.
Ages 25+	No moving-violation conviction/PBJ: ≥45 days after the first permit.
	With a moving-violation conviction or PBJ: at least 9 months after the most recent disposition.

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BINDER p. 36

Qualifying for a provisional license (continued)

Driver education and practice	All applicants: ≥30 classroom hours + ≥6 hours of driving instruction.
	Under 25: 60 supervised practice hours, including 10 at night.
	Ages 25+: 14 supervised practice hours, including 3 at night.
Under-18 consent	A parent, guardian, or co-signer must consent. That consent may be withdrawn.

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BINDER p. 36

Under 18: five operating restrictions

PASSENGERS
For the first 151 days, no passengers under 18 unless they are immediate family members. Otherwise, a qualified supervising driver must be in the car.

MIDNIGHT–5 A.M.
No driving during this window unless accompanied by a licensed, experienced driver (at least 21 years old with 3 years of driving), or traveling to or from work, an official school activity, an organized volunteer program, or an athletic event or training.

PHONES & DEVICES
No handheld or hands-free wireless telephone use while driving, except to contact 911.

SAFETY BELTS
The driver and every passenger must use a seat belt or child safety seat.

ALCOHOL
No measurable alcohol in the driver's system.

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BINDER p. 36

Age 18+: alcohol restrictions

UNDER 21



Restriction

No measurable alcohol may be present in the driver's system.

AGE 21+



Restriction

The driver must follow Maryland's impaired-driving laws.

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BINDER p. 36

Breaking a provisional-license restriction

Passengers	Nighttime driving	Phone use
MVA may suspend for up to 1 year or revoke.	MVA may suspend for up to 1 year or revoke.	MVA may suspend for up to 90 days.

A hearing may be requested.

ALCOHOL RESTRICTION

1st Ignition interlock or 6-month suspension	2nd License revoked

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PROVISIONAL LICENSES · TR §16-213

BINDER p. 37

Moving violations: first offense

First offense · any provisional driver

MVA must require attendance at a Driver Improvement Program.

Points and fines may also apply.

What counts as an offense

A moving violation resulting in conviction or CP §6-220 PBJ, committed while provisionally licensed and before eligibility for a full license.

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PROVISIONAL LICENSES · TR §16-213

BINDER p. 37

Moving violations: second offense and after

2nd
MVA may suspend for up to 30 days.

3rd
MVA may suspend for up to 180 days.

4th+
MVA may suspend or revoke for up to 180 days.

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PROVISIONAL LICENSES · TR §16-213

BINDER p. 37

Under 18: second and third offense

02 Second offense
MVA may suspend for up to 30 days and impose an education-and-employment-only restriction for 90 days after the suspension.

03 Third offense
MVA may suspend for up to 180 days, require a Young Driver Improvement Program, and impose an education-and-employment-only restriction for 180 days after the suspension.

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PROVISIONAL LICENSES · UNDER 18

BINDER p. 37

Under 18: fourth offense; parental notification

04 Fourth or subsequent offense
MVA may revoke for at least 180 days and require the §16-110 examinations in addition to a reinstatement application.

Parental notification · Under 18

When a new driver is cited for a moving violation, MVA notifies the adult who co-signed the application.

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PROVISIONAL LICENSES · UNDER 18

BINDER p. 37

Required suspensions

5 or more points in 12 months

6 MONTHS — First offense

1 YEAR — Second or subsequent offense

High-risk driving conviction

Reckless driving / negligent driving / aggressive driving / racing or a speed contest

6 MONTHS — First offense

1 YEAR — Second or subsequent offense

MVA must suspend. A hearing may be requested.

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION - UNDER 18 — When a new driver is cited for a moving violation, MVA notifies the adult who co-signed the application.

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BINDER p. 37

Getting the full license

18
CLEAN MONTHS

A conviction or PBJ restarts the clock from the date you were convicted or given PBJ, or from restoration after a suspension or revocation.

Eligibility

- At least 18 years old
- Held provisional license at least 18 months
- No convictions during those 18 months
- Under 21: no alcohol-related offenses

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BINDER p. 37

After the eighteen months

Automatic conversion

MVA converts the license automatically and mails an attachment card. Carry it with the provisional license until the license expires.

New to Maryland

Licensed for fewer than 18 months → provisional for the remaining time.

Example: 12 months already held → 6 months provisional.

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BINDER p. 38

Exchanging an out-of-country license

Bring to your appointment

- Your license, valid or expired
- Proof of age, identity and residency
- Vision screening results
- Payment for required fees

Without the license

An issuing-authority driving record, accompanied by an apostille or an embassy letter verifying the record.

When it is not in English

An international driver's license or an English translation by an approved MVA translator.

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BINDER p. 38

Screening, education and testing

Vision screening

Complete vision screening at an MVA branch, or submit a DL-043A report that meets MVA's requirements for the application.

Driving education

Complete a 3 Hour Roadway Safety Driving Education Program if never licensed in the U.S.

Knowledge and skills

Pass knowledge and driving tests in a vehicle you provide.

The reference lists circumstances in which tests may be waived.

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BINDER p. 38

Testing waivers

Testing may be waived for these licenses if valid or expired for no more than one year:

American Samoa | Guam | Puerto Rico | U.S. Virgin Islands

Northern [redacted] | Canada | [redacted] Territory | France

Panama Canal Zone | Born before [redacted]

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BINDER p. 38

Expired licenses and license type

Expired licenses

Expired licenses from South Korea, Germany or Taiwan require all tests.

For an expired Japanese license, confirm the applicable testing requirements with MVA under the reciprocity agreement.

License type

Licensed less than 18 months
Maryland Provisional License

Never held a license
Learner's permit

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BINDER p. 38

Federally noncompliant credentials

Individuals with foreign documentation but without valid USCIS documentation must schedule an online appointment to apply.

Maryland tax certification

- File Maryland income taxes for two years before seeking a driver's license.
- Request a Comptroller tax certification letter online or through a branch appointment.

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BINDER p. 38

Federally noncompliant credentials (continued)

Before the driving skills test

Foreign license not suspended or revoked: present it and complete the 3-Hour Roadway Safety program.

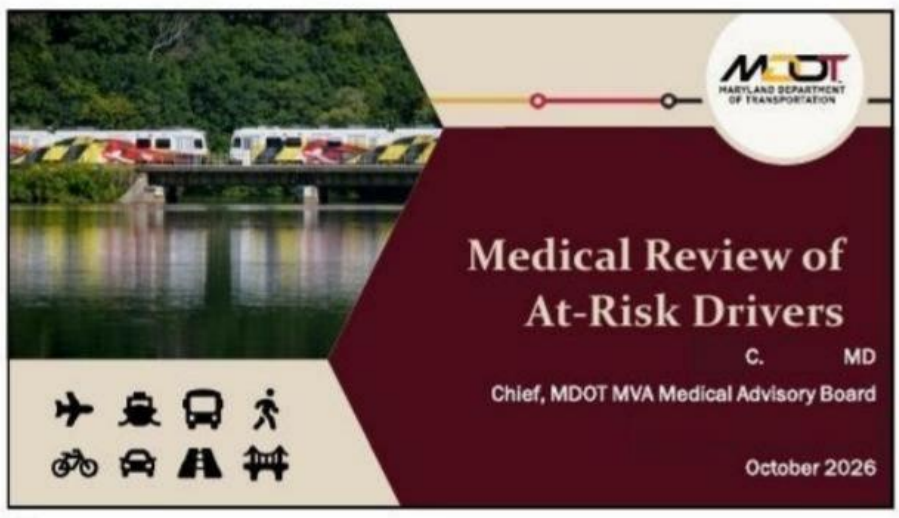
No foreign license: learner's permit, Maryland Driver Education and other requirements.

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Lunch



86



Medical Review of At-Risk Drivers

C. MD

Chief, MDOT MVA Medical Advisory Board

October 2026

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BINDER pp. 39–46

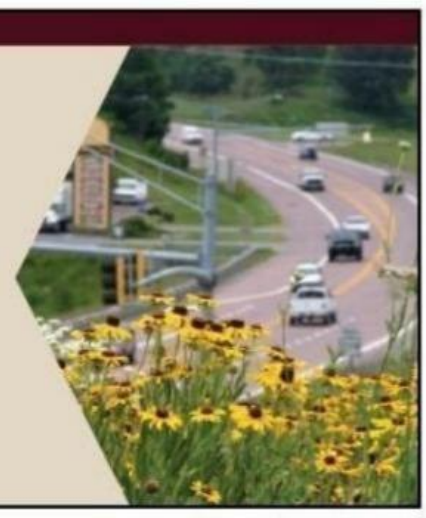
REVIEW

- Driving Limitations
- Medical Referral and Review
- Driving Recommendations
- Case Samples

88

Driving Limitations

A safe driver can reason, remember, react in a timely manner to avoid a crash



89

Fit Driver

Reason | Remember | React

Essential cognitive and physical functions are required to make appropriate decisions in a dynamic environment and avoid a collision

90

Medical Limitations

- Cognitive Limitations
  - Poor Response
- Physical Limitations
  - Diminished Awareness
- Visual Limitations
  - Delayed Reaction

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Cognitive Limitations

- Memory
- Attention
- Visual Processing
- Insight
- Executive Function

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Cognitive Impairments

- Mild Cognitive Impairment
- Dementia
- Psychiatric Illness
- Substance Abuse
- Metabolic Imbalance
- Infection
- Sleep Disorder
- Traumatic Brain Injury

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Physical Limitations

- Motor Skills
- Range of Motion
- Proprioception

94

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Physical Impairments

Degenerative *poor coordination/weakness*	• Parkinson's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis
Musculoskeletal *limited range of motion/imbalance*	• Arthritis, Pain, Injury
Neurological *loss of limb function*	• Stroke, Neuropathy

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Visual Limitations

- Visual Acuity
- Field of Vision
- Contrast Sensitivity

96

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Visual Impairments

- Cataracts
- Glaucoma
- Macular Degeneration
- Retinopathy
- Anopsia

97

97



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Impairing Medications

- Drowsiness
- Benzodiazepines (*Valium, Xanax*)
- Narcotics (*Oxycodone*)
- Antihistamines (*Benadryl*)
- Psychotropics
- Sleep Aids
- Poor Concentration
- Delayed Reaction
- Confusion

A legal drug doesn't mean it's a safe drug

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BINDER p. 45

Driving Observations of an Unfit Driver

- Getting Lost
- Confusing and [redacted]
- Accidents and Near Misses
- Drifting Across Lanes
- Slow to Make Decisions
- Poor Distance Judging
- Driving Too Fast/Slow
- Parking Difficulties

100

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BINDER p. 45

Non-Driving Observations of an Unfit Driver

- Forgetful
- Confusion
- Poor coordination
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Difficulty walking
- Difficulty following instructions

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MVA Medical Referral and Review

Reporting, Review, and Regulations



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BINDER p. 42

Regulations

COMAR Chapter 11.17.03 Physical and Mental Condition

11.17.03.02-1 Reportable Medical Conditions

11.17.03.04 Medical Advisory Board Guidelines

11.17.03.08 Emergency Suspension

49 CFR Title 49

391.41 Physical Qualifications for Drivers [Commercial Driving]

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BINDER p. 39

Maryland Reportable Conditions

DIABETES WTH LOW BLOOD SUGAR REQUIRING ASSISTANCE (6 months)	EPILEPSY	SEIZURE
HEART CONDITION WITH LOC (6 months)	STROKE	DIZZY SPELLS, FAINTING, BLACKOUT
SLEEP APNEA OR NARCOLEPSY	TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY	WEAKNESS, SHAKING, NUMBNESS IN EXTREMITIES
VISUAL ACUITY < 20/70 IN AT LEASE ONE EYE OR FOV < 110 DEGREES	ALCOHOL USE PROBLEM	DRUG USE PROBLEM
MENTAL CONDITION AFFECTING ABILITY TO ABILITY DRIVE	SCHIZOPHRENIA	DEMENTIA

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BINDER p. 40

Lapse/Loss of Consciousness

COMAR 11.17.03.02 B(1)

Lapse of consciousness is failure to be oriented to time, place, person, situation

COMAR 11.17.03.04 B(1)(k)

Loss of or impaired consciousness due to, **but not limited to**, uncontrolled arrhythmias, pacemaker failures, and cardiomyopathy

Arrhythmia	Situational	Seizure Epilepsy
Metabolic	Hypoglycemia	Hypoxia
Anemia	Panic attack	Narcolepsy
Sleep apnea	Infection	Medication
Alcohol/ Drug overdose	Dementia	

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BINDER p. 40

Lapse/Loss of Consciousness

KNOWN ETIOLOGY

AICD: *symptom within 6 months after discharge of an automatic implantable cardioverter defibrillator* **11.17.03.04 B(1)(l)**

Seizure: *suspended or refused for a period of 90 days or more from the date of the last seizure* **11.17.03.04 E(2)(a)**

Narcolepsy: *free of symptoms for at least 6 months* **11.17.03.04 F**

Hypoglycemia: *...recurrent severe uncontrolled attacks of hypoglycemia may not operate any type of motor vehicle and may not be considered for any class license* **11.17.03.04 C(2)**

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BINDER p. 43

Lapse/Loss of Consciousness 11.17.03.02 B(3)

UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY

A judgment of significant risk shall be based on:

(a) Knowledge of an individual's past history of lapses of consciousness and the present state of the individual's health;

(b) How well the individual's disorder is controlled; or

(c) How much the individual's condition has improved.

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BINDER p. 45

Referral Sources

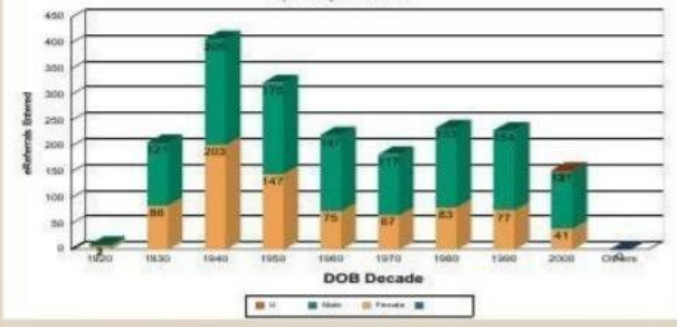
Law Enforcement	Healthcare Professional	Branch Referral	Self-Report	Court Referral	Concerned Citizen

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eReferrals By DOB Decade

Split by Gender

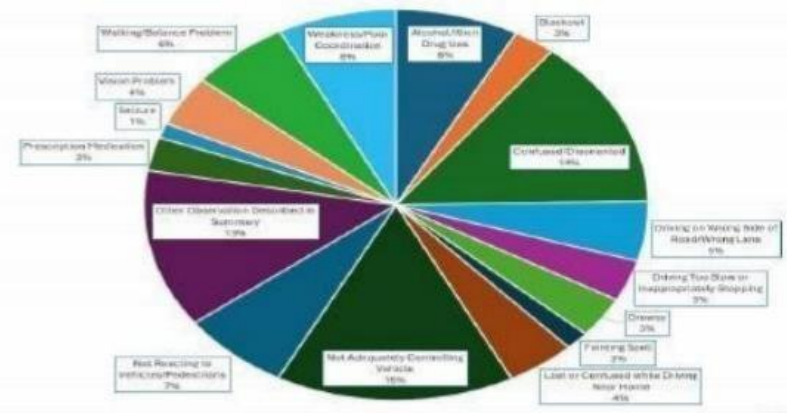


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eReferrals by Indicator 2025

BINDER p. 44



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MVA Medical Review

Referral to Driver Wellness and Safety

Review medical reports/refer for appropriate testing

Referral to the Medical Advisory Board

Recommendation regarding driving qualification

Specialties: Cardiology, Internal Medicine, Neurology, Ophthalmology, Preventive Medicine, Psychiatry, Pulmonary, Sleep Medicine

111

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Diagnoses and Limitations

Temporary	• Seizure, Arrhythmia, Hypoglycemia, Cataract
Permanent	• Stroke residual, Limb impairment, Cardiomyopathy
Progressive	• Dementia, Parkinson's disease, Macular degeneration

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Driving Assessments

BINDER p. 46

Informal		Formal	
MaDRS (MVA Cognitive Screening)	MVA Drive Test	Driving School	Occupational Therapy and Clinical and Behind-the-Wheel assessment (Driver Rehab)

113

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MVA Tools

BINDER p. 46

TESTS
Vision
Law
Drive

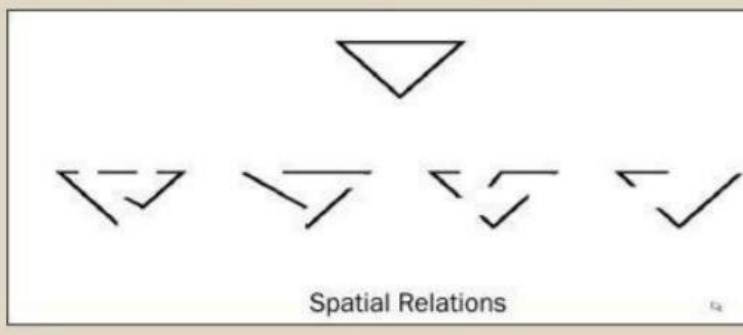
Maryland Driver Risk Screening
MaDRS

Rapid Walk	Visualization of Missing Information	Four Choice Reaction Time
Divided Attention	Cued Recall	Visual Information Processing

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114

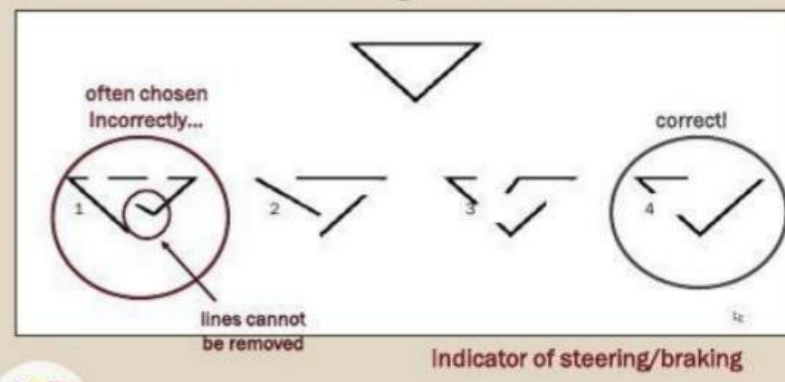
Visualization of Missing Information



115

115

Visualization of Missing Information



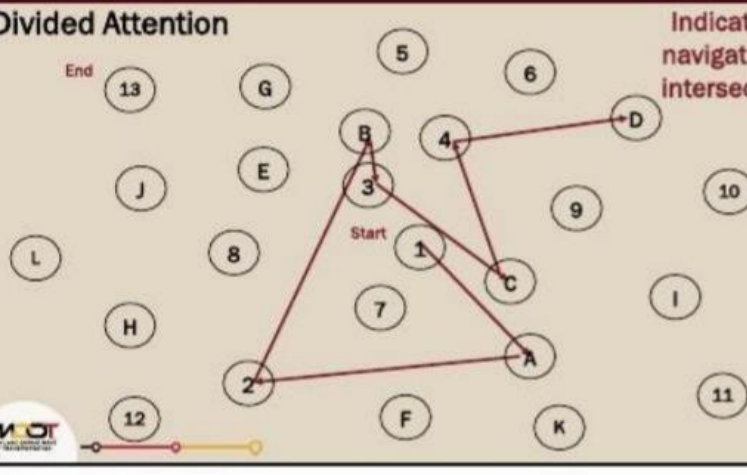
Indicator of steering/braking

116

116

Divided Attention

Indicator of navigation at intersections



117

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Four Choice Reaction Time

Presented with a series of 4 horizontal boxes

Choose red box as fast as possible



118

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Visual Information Processing Speed

Which object appeared in the center of the screen?



Car Truck

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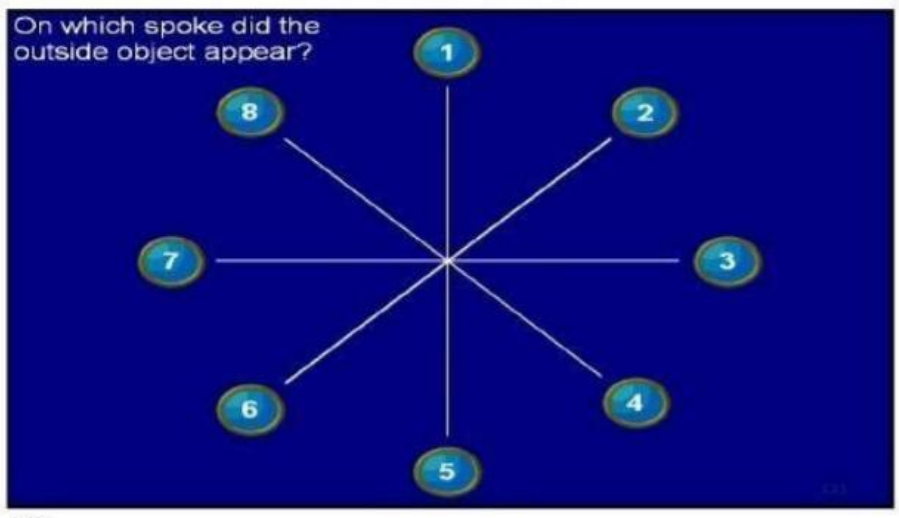




Indicator of driving in congested traffic

120

120



121

Driver Rehabilitation Assessment

Clinical	Medical and driving history
Pre-driving (Off Road)	Cognitive, motor, and vision screening
Behind-the-Wheel (On Road)	Driving skills (turns, lane changes, road signs, stops, intersections, navigation)

122

Driving Recommendations

Qualification status and restrictions



123

MAB Recommendation

Qualified to Drive WITHOUT Stipulations → Case closed

124

MAB Recommendation

Qualified to Drive WITH Stipulations → Geographical, Daylight only, Non-commercial, Adaptive equipment → Alcohol/Drug Ignition Interlock, DDMP, Work/School/ Medical only → Periodic monitoring

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BINDER p. 41

Driver Rehabilitation Recommendations

Refresher training

- Correct bad habits, Re-enforce safe driving skills

Restrictions

- Geographical, No highway, Daylight driving only

Adaptive Equipment

- Steering knob, Hand controls, Left foot accelerator, High-tech

AGS/NHTSA. Clinician's guide to assessing and counseling older drivers. 4th ed. 2019.

126

MAB Recommendation

NOT Qualified to Drive → Suspension

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BINDER p. 41

MAB Suspension

"Short-term"

- Acute illness/injury: Seizure, LOC, Cataracts, Substance use
- Uncontrolled chronic condition: Sleep apnea, Diabetes, Schizophrenia

"Long-term"

- Chronic or progressive condition: Parkinson's disease, Dementia
- Permanent impairment: Major stroke, Limb loss/impairment

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Driving Cessation

Debilitating Conditions

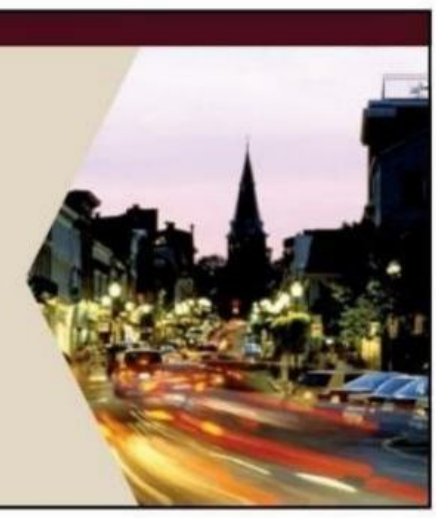
- Dementia
- Parkinson's disease
- Stroke
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Limited range-of-motion
- Macular Degeneration
- Glaucoma
- Impairing medications

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Case Reviews

Emergency suspension vs Monitoring



130

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BINDER p. 45

Request for Re-examination

Observed Driving Behavior and/or Physical or Mental Conditions

Weakness/Poor Coordination Other Observation Described in Summary Not Adequately Controlling Vehicle Walking/Balance Problem

Summary

Driver suffers from Parkinsons disease and was visibly shaking as well as having a hard time standing up. While pulling into a parking spot driver's foot slipped off of the brake and onto the gas pedal causing him to accelerate into the building resulting in significant damage.

MAB Recommendation

Emergency Suspension

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BINDER p. 43

Emergency Suspension

11.17.03.08

A. If the physical or mental condition of an individual indicates there is a likelihood of substantial and immediate danger and harm to the individual or others **if the individual's license is continued pending evaluation by the Medical Advisory Board**, then the individual's driving privileges shall be suspended pursuant to the provisions of Transportation Article, §16-206, Annotated Code of Maryland. The physical or mental condition may come to the attention of the Administration when:

(1) A physician's certificate is received by the Medical Advisory Board;

(2) The individual is referred to the Medical Advisory Board for any reason;

(3) The Administration receives information that a licensee has violated a restriction, limitation, or other requirement imposed as a prerequisite for issuance or reinstatement of a license; or

(4) When the Administration becomes aware of a serious medical condition in any other manner.

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Branch Referral

October 2024 Branch Referral Medical Packet mailed	April 2025 Reports identify Multiple Sclerosis	May 2025 MVA Drive Test FAILED
June 2025 MVA Drive Test #2 PASSED	Periodic Monitoring 1-year follow up	June 2026 Follow up shows condition is affecting extremities
Uses "self-driving" car only	MAB Action Emergency Suspension	Refer for formal driving evaluation for adaptive equipment

SELF DRIVING CAR

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Neurologist:

- "Patient has chronic neurological condition resulting in accrual of neurological symptoms. He uses a self-driving technique by car for driving and states he is in communication with MVA in this regard...
  Ongoing evaluation by MVA..."



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QUESTIONS

136

136

Medical Advisory Board

137

137

1:50 - 2:00

Break



138



Masking and CDL Implications

Hon. J.

139

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Defendant pleads guilty to speeding 78 mph in a 45-mph zone. Although he has one recent moving violation, you decide to give him a break by reducing the speed to 54 mph in a 45-mph zone making it a 1-point violation instead of 6 points. Any problem?

What if driver holds a commercial driver's license?

140

49 CFR §384.226

Federal law prohibits "masking"

STATE COMPLIANCE WITH COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE STANDARDS

The State must not mask, defer imposition of judgment, or allow an individual to enter into a diversion program that would prevent a CLP/CDL holder's conviction for any violation, in any type of motor vehicle from appearing on the CDL driver's record.

141

49 CFR § 383.5 - AS USED IN THE FEDERAL STANDARD

Definition of "conviction"

- an unvacated adjudication of guilt;
- a determination in a court or administrative proceeding that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law;
- a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court;
- the payment of a fine or court cost;
- an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court;
- a violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended, or probated.

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Why It Matters

- Oath to uphold / follow the law
- Correlation between commercial violators and crash risk
- Maryland may lose Federal Highway funds

FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS

4%
up to, after 1st year

8%
up to, after 2nd & subsequent years

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HYPOTHETICAL

The Stop

FACTS

48-year-old Defendant, while driving home from a wedding in his family vehicle, is stopped for DUI

BAC = 0.05 & impaired by marijuana

No prior criminal or traffic record

Holds a CDL

QUESTIONS

How is Defendant charged?

Does the CDL status alter the disposition you would impose?

Is a PBJ available?

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How is the Defendant charged?

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Does the CDL status alter the disposition you would impose?

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Is a PBJ available?

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QUESTION

What About PBJs for Commercial Drivers?





MJC OCTOBER 8, 2026 148

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§16-803(d) Transportation Article

Maryland Commercial Driver's License Act

"Conviction" essentially same definition as 49 CFR 383.5

\+ probation before judgment

MJC OCTOBER 8, 2026 149

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Prosecutor is willing to postpone case to allow Defendant to attend drug education program and do community service after which State will dismiss the case. Do you?

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DISCUSSION

Perhaps the correct answer is "Something Else" and you need more information

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Alternatively, the prosecutor & defense attorney jointly ask you to accept a plea to negligent driving. Do you:

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VARIATIONS ON A THEME

The Offer

Facts

Attorney negotiates with State Trooper on a series of nonjailable tickets, and Trooper announces that he is proceeding on 2 of the 3 tickets and is presenting no evidence on the 3rd.

Questions

Is there a problem?

What happens to the third ticket?

How should the court proceed?

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Is there a problem?

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What happens to the third ticket?

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Do not edit
How to change this design

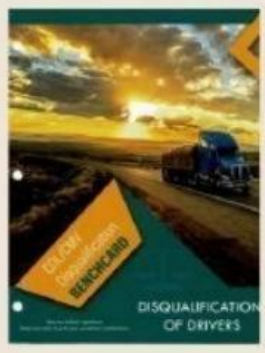
How should the court proceed?

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RESOURCE



For More Information

157

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Defendant is a commercial driver who is charged with a weight violation where the preset fine is $1400. Defendant says it's coming out of his pocket, and you want to reduce the fine. Are you legally permitted to do so?

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Bringing it all together

All Faculty

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HYPOTHETICAL 1

Reckless Driving + Prior Speeding Record

THE CASE

A defendant under 20 appears before the court on a reckless-driving charge. The officer alleges that the defendant was traveling **72 miles per hour in a posted 40-mile-per-hour zone**. There was no crash or injury.

THE DRIVING RECORD SHOWS

Two prior speeding matters within the last three years.

- One resulted in probation before judgment (PBJ).
- One resulted in a two-point disposition/ conviction.

160

HYPOTHETICAL 1

For your table

1. How would you handle this case?
2. What sentence or alternatives would you consider for this young driver?
3. Would your decision be different if the record also showed a prior suspension under Transportation Article § 16-303?

SHOW OF HANDS

If this driver had a clean record, what would you do differently?

161

HYPOTHETICAL 2

High Speed + Prior Record

THE CASE

A 42-year-old woman appears before the court after traveling **92 miles per hour in a posted 65-mile-per-hour zone** on I-95.

HER DRIVING RECORD SHOWS

- Two prior suspensions
- One prior PBJ
- One Prior conviction
- One prior speeding ticket
- Current record with 5 points

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HYPOTHETICAL 2

Work and family circumstances – she explains that:

WORK

She works for Amazon and could be terminated if she is unable to get to work reliably or is repeatedly late.

CUSTODY

She has shared custody of her children and is their primary caretaker.

CHILDCARE

She has been dealing with childcare / daycare problems that have affected her transportation and schedule.

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HYPOTHETICAL 2

For your table

1

How would you handle this case?

2

What would your sentence be?

3

What, if anything, about this defendant's record or circumstances changes your decision from Hypothetical 1?

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Thank you

Please complete the post-course survey. Your comments shape what the Judicial College builds next.

The digital binder, with the full resources for today, will be posted within the week.



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