[redacted] · Annapolis

Hon. [redacted]

Docket and Courtroom Control · Coordinator

In this packet

- 4.2 DC Traffic (bench book chapter: opening statement, docket tips, quiz, pattern instructions)
- Fitzwater bench card (radar/laser foundation elements)
- Knowledge-check quiz answer key
- 2025 NTJO Traffic session notes
- End-of-day reckless driving scenario build sheet (draft)



Judicial College of Maryland Judicial Education

District Court Traffic

Hon. L.

TRAFFIC COURT



Honorable [redacted]
New Trial Judge [redacted]
[redacted] 20[redacted] 2024

1

TRAFFIC COURT

- 10:45-10:50 Welcome/ Knowledge Check/ Pop Quiz
- 10:50-11:25 Traffic Overview
- 11:25-11:45 Points and Penalties
- 11:45-11:55 Break/ Snack/ Fresh Air
- 11:55-12:10pm Forms & Navigating MVA Database
- 12:10pm-12:30pm Race Car Game? and Q & A

2

KNOWLEDGE CHECK



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TRAFFIC OVERVIEW



Maryland Traffic Laws



- All Traffic violations covered by the Transportation Article
- Updated yearly
- Keep a copy of The Maryland Vehicle Law Annotated in your courtroom AND chambers
- Also, your Traffic Code Booklet! (white for 2024)

5

Regular Traffic vs. Jailable Traffic

2 Types of Traffic Dockets:

1. **Regular/"Minor"**: Non-incarcerable offenses; Carries fine only, no jail; May carry points; court costs = $25.50, no CICF

2. **Jailable/"Serious"**: Incarcerable or Must Appear offenses; Carries potential for jail; All carry fines & points; court costs= $22.50 **and** CICF $35.00

6

"Minor" Traffic, Major Impact

- "Serious" Traffic to the litigants
- First Impressions Last Forever
- **YOU ARE THE FACE OF THE JUDICIARY!!**

- 374,832 Total Traffic Cases 2022 (more than double ALL Circuit Court cases!!!)
- (and that's up ~36K from last year)

7

SPEEDING TR §21-801 Basic Rule

TR §21-801(a) Reasonable and prudent speed required. A person may not drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed that, with regard to the actual and potential dangers existing, is more than which is reasonable and prudent under the conditions.

- "Catch all" (ie., Driver got a break, $90/ 1 pt)

Note: Warren v. State, 164 Md App. 153 (2005) Evidence must show "actual & potential dangers." Merely exceeding posted limit is not sufficient.

8

SPEEDING

TR §21-801(b) Driver to control speed. At all times, the driver of a vehicle shall control the speed of the vehicle as necessary to avoid colliding with any person or any vehicle or any other conveyance that, in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use care, is on or entering the highway.

- "Failure to Control Speed to Avoid a Collision"
- Do you need a speed listed on citation?

9

SPEEDING

- Laser, Lidar, Radar, Pace
- Discovery? NO! Md. Rule 4-262(a) In District Court, discovery only in actions punishable by imprisonment.
- Fitzwater v. State, Md. App. 274 (1984) held that maintenance records are not required to be produced at trial, even if requested. Evidence is sufficient if it shows:
  1. The equipment has been properly tested and checked;
  2. It was used by a certified operator;
  3. In accordance with manufacturer's procedures; AND
  4. Proper records were kept.

10

SPEEDING

- **TR §21-807** Charging violations.

  In each charge of a violation of any speeding regulation under the Maryland Vehicle Law, the charging document shall specify:

  (1) The speed at which the Def is alleged to have driven

  (2) If charge is exceeding a maximum lawful speed, the maximum speed limit applicable at the location; and

  (3) If charge is for driving below a minimum lawful speed, the minimum speed limit applicable at the location.

11

SPEED CONTEST/ EXHIBITION DRIVING § 21-1116



- Law change effective [redacted]
- Driving a vehicle in a race/ speed contest is now incarcerable
- Moved from Minor Traffic to Serious Traffic

12

RECKLESS and NEGLIGENT DRIVING §21-901.1

TR §21-901.1(a) Reckless: Drives in a wanton or willful disregard for the safety of persons or property.

TR §21-901.1(b) Negligent: Drives in a careless or imprudent manner that endangers any property or the life or persons of any individual.

No definitions, but case law to guide you.

13

SIGNALING, TURNING and LANE CHANGING

TR §21-309(b) Driving in a single lane required. Driver may not change lanes until the driver has determined it safe to do so.

TR §21-604(c) Required signals. A person may not, if any other vehicle might be affected by the movement, turn a vehicle until s/he gives an appropriate signal.

TR §21-201 Traffic Control Devices. The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any traffic control device—defined in TR 11-167 as “any signal, marking or device.”

14

Important Cases:

Rowe v. State, 363 Md. 264 (2001): Def's momentary crossing of the edge line and later touching of that line did not violate TR 21-309 and did not give PC for the traffic stop.

v. State, 143 Md. App. 155 (2002). Veering into opposing lane of traffic, even briefly, provides PC for a traffic stop.

Blasi v. State, 167 Md. App. 483 (2006) PC for traffic stop was found where part of Def's vehicle crossed from slow lane into the passing lane and there was erratic driving immediately preceding that movement.

Stephens v. State, 198 Md. App. 551 (2011) Lane designation marks on a roadway are traffic control devices.

15

DISTRACTED DRIVING



TR§21-1124.2(d)(2): Phone in hand when vehicle is in motion except to initiate or terminate a call or turn the phone on/off

--fine not more than $75 but NO points (3 pts if accident)

--Subsequent offender: 2nd Not >$125 = 0 pts (3 if accident)

3rd Not>$175 = 0 pts (3 if accident)

**Traffic & E-tix have different amts?!?! Cost/fees built in?

**Don't max out and add the court costs on top & should be okay

TR§21-1124(c) Driver under 18 may not use wireless communication device

--$70 and 1 point ($110 and 3 pts if accident)

16

DISTRACTED DRIVING



TR§21-1124.1: Driver may not write, send, or read a text message or electronic message while operating a vehicle in the travel portion of a roadways

--exceptions: GPS & 911 call

--$70 and 1 point ($110 and 3 pts if accident)

TR§21-1120(c): No earphones over or in BOTH ears while driving attached to a radio, tape player or other audio device.

--$60 and 1 point ($100 and 3 pts if accident)

17

SEAT BELT VIOLATIONS





TR§22-412.3: Mandatory seat belt use

--$50 and NO points

--exemptions: motorcycle, taxicabs, mail carriers, historic vehicles, physically disabled—needs note from MD Dr.

TR §22-412.2(d)(1) & (2): Child safety seats; $83; No points

--until 8Y or 4'9" tall; under 2Y rear-facing

--child under 16Y, must be in a car seat or seat belt.

--medical exception, has to certified in writing by a MD Dr.

18

EMERGENCY VEHICLES/"MOVE OVER" LAWS

TR §21-405(e)(2)(i) Failure of driver to make lane change to available lane not immediately adjacent to stopped, standing, or parked vehicle.

TR §21-405(e)(2)(ii) If the driver is unable to make that lane change, slow to a reasonable speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions.

--on a highway

--using visual signal, flashing red lights, oscillating/ rotating/blinking lights, red, white, &/or blue police lights, amber lights on tow trucks

19

"MOVE OVER" LAW Changed in 2022

--Now covers ALL vehicles on a highway displaying visual signals, hazard lights, road flare or other caution signals

--Expanded the existing law that used to be for police, fire, ambulance & other emergency vehicles, trash/recycling truck, etc.

--$110 and 1point ($150/3pts with accident and $750/3pts accident resulting in death or serious bodily injury)

*****Good to educate the public*****

20

RED LIGHT CAMERAS



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Civil violation:

- NOT a moving violation, NO points, Does NOT go on MVA record
- $75 pre-pay fine, after trial max fine=$100, $22.50 court costs
- B of P = Preponderance of the Evidence
- Payment may not be deferred by Court. Def must make payment arrangements with issuing agency
- Possible defenses: Stolen tags (must show police report);SODDI (must ID the actual driver); Other issues court deems pertinent (yielding to emergency vehicles, part of funeral procession)

21

SCHOOL BUS CAMERAS



- Not in all jurisdictions yet
- NO points, Does NOT go on MVA record
- Must **totally** pass a bus with stop sign and flashing red lights
- Median must be **raised** if bus on opposite side of street
- $250 pre-pay fine, after trial max fine=$500, $22.50 court costs
- B of P = Preponderance of the Evidence
- Payment may not be deferred by Court. Def must make payment arrangements with issuing agency
- Possible defenses same as red light cameras

22

SPEED MONITORING



TR §21-809: Speed Cameras

- Applicability:
  - -School zones across the State with posted speed limit of <20mph
  - -Monday through Friday, 6:00am- 8:00pm1/2 mile radius of school and related activities,Whether school is in session or not
  - -Prince George's Co—includes colleges
  - -Montgomery Co—any residential district w/ speed limit of 35 mph
- Procedural requirements include: Publication of location of cameras in local newspaper; Signs at each camera location; designation of "program administrator" and "local designee" to respond to questions, concerns & erroneous violations.

23

SPEED MONITORING (cont'd)

TR §21-810: Work Zone Cameras

- May operate in any designated work zone regardless of whether workers are present
- Must be identified by signs
- Speed limits of 45mph or higher

Civil Violation:

- NOT a moving violation, NO points, No MVA record
- May not be considered by insurance
- Maximum fine $40 plus $22.50 court costs (pre-pay =$40)

24

Jailable aka "Serious" Traffic Cases



- Jail maybe…but not with all Serious Traffic Offenses
- However, MUST Appear in court
  - Cannot pre-pay to resolve
- FTA can result in bench warrant or summons

25

"SERIOUS" TRAFFIC CRIMES

- Crimes against property (§14-102, etc. and §18-106)
- Crimes based on status of vehicle (§17-107) or the status of driver (§16-101 & §16-303)
- Crimes based on condition of driver (§21-902)
- Duties of driver: Duty upon accident (§20-102- §20-105) and Duty to Stop (§21-904)

26

Crimes Against Property

Title 14. Vehicle Laws--Antitheft Laws & Fraud

- **§14-102:** Use of veh. w/o owner's consent; 2M/ $500/ 12 pts.
- **§14-104:** Wilful damage or tampering of veh. w/o owner's consent; 2M/ $500/ 0 pts.
- **§14-107**: Actions prohibited relating to vehicle and engine identification numbers 2M/ $500/ 0 pts.
- **§14-110:** Fraudulently falsifying cert of title, reg. card, reg. plate, tab, permit, title cert. assignment or other official MVA doc. 2M/ $500/ 12 pts.

27

Crimes Based on Status of Vehicle



§17-107: Knowingly driving uninsured vehicle

Penalty: 1Y/ $1000/ 5 pts.

Option: Reduce to "minor" traffic charge §17-104 fail to maintain required security; $290 and 0 pts?

28

DUTY UPON ACCIDENT



- **§20-102:** Duty To Remain at the Scene when bodily injury, aka “Hit & Run”; 1Y/$3000/ 12 pts.
- **§20-103 & §20-105:** No Injury, just property damage: Still Must Remain or Leave A Note; 2M/$500/ 8 pts.
- **§20-104:** Duty to Give Req’d ID & lic & Report/Render Aid; 2M/$500/ 0 pts.

29

DUTY TO STOP

§21-904: Fleeing and Eluding

Penalty: 1Y/ $1000/ 12 pts.



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- Must be a visual or audible signal & it is apparent that it is the police (uniform/ marked car)
- Fleeing can be in car or on foot.

30

Crimes Based on Status of Driver

NO LICENSE:

§16-101 (a)(1): Driving Without a License; 60 Days/$500/ 5 pts.
Subsequent Offender: 1Y /$500/ 5pts

SUSPENDED:

§16-303 → Type of suspension based on reason for suspension

§16-303(h) or (i): Child Support or DIP; $500/ NO jail, but Must Appear/ 3 pts

--No more suspensions for FTP as of 10-1-20!
--How to handle if FTA? Show cause!

31

Crimes Based on Status of Driver

SUSPENDED:

§16-303(C) & (F) Everything other reason
Penalty: 1Y/ $1000/ 12 pts.

REVOKED:

§16-303(D): Penalty: 1Y/ $1000/ 12 pts.

32

BUT…Things to consider:

- What counts as a license? §16-102 Persons exempt from license requirements
- What is "revoked?" Cannot revoke what was never issued. (Sullivan case)
- Can you suspend what has been revoked??? (White case)

33

Drunk/Impaired Driving: TR §21-902

§21-902(a)(1)(i): Driving under the influence, substantial impairment

§21-902(a)(1)(ii): Driving under the influence *per se,* test result of .08 or higher BAC

§21-902(b)(1): Driving while impaired some impairment of normal coordination

§21-902(c) Driving while impaired by drugs or by drugs and alcohol cannot drive safely

§21-902(d) Driving while impaired by CDS

34

Is it a § 21-902 (a) or (b): Balancing BAC and Level of Impairment

v. State, 171 Md. App. 489, 910 A.2d 571 (2006)

.08 or higher test result creates a rebuttable presumption that the defendant was .08 or higher at the time of the offense

Criminal Pattern Jury Instruction

- .07 "may, but are not required to"
- See also State v. Werkheiser, 299 Md. 529, 474 A.2d 898 (1984) (.05 or less) " you must presume the defendant was not under the influence of alcohol and was not impaired by alcohol..."

35

§21-902(a)(1)(i) Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol AND §21-902(a)(1)(ii) Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol per se

- The difference is if there is a test: .08+ →per se
- Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 2Y/ $2000
  - 3rd Conviction: 5Y/ $5,000
  - 4th or more Conviction: 10Y/ $10,000

- **§21-902(a)(2)** If Minor in car: 2Y/ $2,000/ 12 pts
  - Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 3Y/$3,000
    3rd Conviction: 5Y/$5,000
    4th Conviction: 10Y/ $10,000

* Needs to be **conviction**, not offense for enhanced (PBJs don't count)

36

§21-902(b)(1) Driving While Impaired by Alcohol

- Penalty: First offense: 2M/ $500/ 8 pts
- Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 1Y/ $500
  - 3rd Conviction: 5Y/ $5,000
  - 4th or more Conviction: 10Y/ $10,000

- **§21-902(b)(2)** If Minor in car: 1Y/ $1,000/ 8 pts
  - Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 2Y/$2,000
    - 3rd Conviction: 5Y/ $5,000
    - 4th or more Conviction: 10Y/$10,000

* Needs to be **conviction**, not offense for enhanced (PBJs don't count)

37

New Law: 16-404.1 (Expanded Noah's Law) Ignition Interlock System Program

If convicted OR PBJ for 21-902 (a) or (b) or if license is suspended due to the accumulation of points from alcohol-related DUI offenses must also install the device

- MVA requires **SHALL** be a participant; so best practice is for judges to order it as condition of probation
- Closes the loophole so now anyone convicted of or receiving PBJ for a DUI involving alcohol will be required to install an Ignition Interlock
- **1st offense**: Required to participate in the IISP for a min of 6M
- **2nd offense**: Must use the Interlock for at least 1Y.
- **3rd or subsequent offense**: Required to have Interlock for 3Y.

Previously, courts had discretion when it came to ordering IIDs for PBJ recipients, but now this requirement is mandatory in most cases.

38

§21-902(c) Impaired by Drugs or Drugs and Alcohol

- How is it charged?
- Evidence of recent consumption of drugs or admission
- Prescription drugs usually
- Expert opinion as to effect on driving
- Penalty: First offense: 2M/ $500/ 8 pts
  - Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 1Y/ $500
  - 3rd Conviction: 5Y/ $5,000
  - 4th or more Conviction: 10Y/ $10,000
- **§21-902(c)(2)** If Minor in car: 1Y/ $1,000/ 8 pts
  - Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 2Y/$2,000
    - 3rd Conviction: 5Y/ $5,000
    - 4th or more Conviction: 10Y/$10,000

* Needs to be **conviction**, not offense for enhanced (PBJs don't count)

39

§21-902(d) Impaired by Controlled Dangerous Substance

- Evidence of recent consumption/use of CDS
- Admission of CDS Use
- Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) ?
- 1 year/ $1,000/ 12 pts
  - Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 2Y/ $2000
  - 3rd Conviction: 5Y/ $5,000
  - 4th or more Conviction: 10Y/ $10,000
- **§21-902(d)(2)** If Minor in car: 2Y/ $2,000/ 12 pts
  - Enhanced Penalty: 2nd Conviction: 3Y/$3,000
    3rd Conviction: 5Y/$5,000
    4th Conviction: 10Y/ $10,000

* Needs to be **conviction**, not offense for enhanced (PBJs don't count)

40

Important FYI re: § § 21-902 (h) & (i)

- Meant to be enhanced penalty, not stand-alone charge
- Some Defense Attorneys are trying to "plead up" their clients to the (h) or (i) and getting the ASA to drop the (a),(b),(c), or (d)
- BUT…if Def pleads to the (h) or (i) in lieu of the (a), (b), (c) or (d), MVA **CANNOT** take any administrative action or assess points
- In other words, Defendant will **NOT** get any points on his/her/their driving record for a "conviction" on an (h) or (i)
- Unintended consequence, 40 people squirmed through this loophole (sneaky, sneaky…)

Drinking/Drug Use AND Driving— Must Determine Both



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Alcohol: Have You Been Drinking?
or
Drugs/ CDS: Have You Been Using?

- Odor of alcohol beverage or recent drug use on the defendant's breath/ person
- Open/ empty alcoholic beverages
- Presence of drugs/paraphernalia (syringes, baggies, empty capsules, Rx bottles)
- Drug residue/ track marks on person
- Blood or breath test
- Eyewitnesses
- Defendant's statement /admission
- Horizontal/Vertical gaze nystagmus
- The “4 Ps”
- Narcan administered



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What Is Driving?

Test = Actual physical control

Factors to consider (Atkinson v. State, 331 Md. 199, (1993))

- Position of Def in the car/ position of seat?
- Engine on or off?
- Is Def awake or asleep?
- Where are the keys? (or modern day fob?)
- Headlights on?
- In the roadway or legally parked?

***** Think “operating” vs. “driving” *****

SPEED CONTEST/ EXHIBITION DRIVING § 21-1116

- Law change effective [redacted]: Driving a vehicle in a race/ speed contest is now incarcerable
- 60D/ $1000 fine
- Exhibition driving: near a crowd intentionally resulting in 2 or more of:
  - (1) Abrupt acceleration/deceleration;
  - (2) skidding/squealing/burning/smoking tires;
  - (3) Swerving/ swaying car side-to-side while accelerating
  - (4) Engine causing loud/ raucous/ disruptive noise or grind gears or backfiring
  - (5) Wheels off ground
  - (6) Passenger on roof/hood
- Points:
  - Participating in race/ speed contest: 8 pts/ 12 pts if serious bodily injury
  - Exhibition driving: 8 pts/ 12 pts if serious bodily injury

45

QUIZ

(Grab your True/False signs)



46

1. **Even though Driving While Suspended under §16-303(h) doesn't carry jail time anymore, the Driver cannot pre-pay the fine to prevent the need for the Driver to come to court.**

   1. True

   2. False

47

Answer to #1

2. TRUE

§16-303 (h) & (i) are still considered Must Appear offenses, despite not carrying jail time.
If FTA, what do you do?

48

2. Proof of exceeding the posted speed limit is sufficient to convict a defendant of driving in excess of a reasonable and prudent speed under §21- 801(a).

1. True
2. False

49

Answer to #2

2. FALSE

Must show actual and potential danger.
Warren v. State, 164 Md. App. 153 (2005)

50

3. A man backs out of a parking space at the grocery store. He hits with another unoccupied parked car while backing out and drives off without leaving a note. He is guilty of Failure to Stop/Remain at scene unattended accident, §20-105(a)?

1. True
2. False

51

Answer to #3

4. TRUE

Also could be §20-105(c) because didn't leave a note.

Unsafe backing applies on highways, not on private parking lots.

52

4. A driver charged with violating the "move over" law under §21-405(e)(2)(i) should be acquitted if the driver thought that it was not safe to change lanes.

1. True

2. False

53

Answer to #4

1. TRUE

A driver must move over "if practicable" with due regard for safety or traffic conditions [§21-405(d)(2)(i) OR slow to a reasonable and prudent speed [§21-405(d)(2)(ii)].

54

5. **A driver who never bothered to get a Maryland license has a conviction for DUI in December 2019 and Fleeing and Eluding in May 2020. He gets pulled over for speeding in August 2020. He has 24 points on his license, which MVA says is revoked. You should find him Guilty of Driving While Revoked under §16-303(d).**

1. True

2. False

55

Answer to #5

1. FALSE

You cannot revoke what was never issued under the Sullivan case. However, the driver is guilty of DWOL under §16-101(a).

State v. Sullivan, 407 Md 493 (2009).

56

6. **A woman takes her cholesterol medication and washes it down with some red wine. She hits a guardrail, is subsequently arrested for DUI, and blows a .07. She can be found guilty of Driving While Impaired by Drugs under §21-902(c).**

1. True
2. False

57

Answer to #6

2. FALSE

Most likely Driving While Impaired §21-902(b)

Cholesterol meds are not CDS and doubtful you'll find a medical professional/ toxicologist to say this drug would impair normal coordination.

58

7. A driver who uses a cell phone to read an e-mail while stopped at a red light is guilty of violating §21-1124.1.

1. True
2. False

59

Answer to #7

1. TRUE

All electronic messaging is prohibited “while operating a motor vehicle in the travel portion of the roadway.”

60

POINTS & PENALTIES



61

What's the Point(s)?

- 5 points → Driver Improvement Program
- 8 Points → Suspended
- 12 points→ Revoked
- PBJ = 0; MVA will not put any points on driving record

*Points come off after 2Y from the date of the violation.

62

PENALTIES & POINTS

- Points: MVA Function, not the Courts
- Minor Traffic expungements- MVA Only
- MVA automatically expunges after 3 years, as long as:(1) no subsequent traffic violations; (2) no suspensions or revocations; & (3) no PBJs or convictions for a Must Appear offense.
- Enhanced Penalties for Serious Traffic must be properly filed by SAO

63

NEW LAW: EXPUNGEMENT FOR DUI/DWI (effective 10-1-24)

- Expungement is now allowed for PBJ on DUI & DWI but must be:
  - 15 Y after discharged from Probation
  - as long as no subsequent convictions for crimes or PBJs for DUI/DWI

64

TRAFFIC CODE BOOKLET

- Keep copy on Bench
- Tab/ clip most common violations
- Good for Serious and Minor Traffic Court and Bail Reviews
- Be sure using most updated version (every October)

65

What Can I Do At Sentencing in Minor Traffic Cases?



- PBJ (if allowable)
- Reduce Speed
- Reduce Fine
- Merger
- Contributing to accident
- Amend to lesser charge
- Special Attention Code: Medical Advisory Letter
- Not Guilty?
- Expungement? NO (MVA only)

66

Sentencing Issues in Serious/ Jailable Traffic Cases



- PBJ ? Must be 10 years between DUIs
- Priors -- same or different offenses?
- Enhance Penalties only if properly filed
- Treatment as part of probation or in lieu of actual jail
- Jail: weekend sentences, deferred sentences & flat sentences
- Fines/fees
- Probation – length and conditions; supervised vs. unsupervised

67

How Much Should the Fine Be?



- Build in Court costs? Best
  - $90= $64.50 + $25.50 (costs)
  - $160= $134.50 + $25.50 (costs)
  - $290= $264.50 + $25.50 (costs)
- **Do NOT suspend portions of a fine**! If you want to fine $100, just do that, NOT $300 SAB $100
- MDEC: Be mindful of extra burden on your courtroom clerks!
- If trial, can be up to $500
- Bad Behavior penalty?
- Trial Penalty?

  Always be mindful of need for fairness & public perception

68

How Much Time To Pay?

- Your discretion, but consider time vs. ability to pay
- Automatic 10 days to pay: TR §27-103
- New Law: No longer suspended for FTP
- If citation < $30 → 60 days to pay; cannot refer to CCU
- If citation $30+→deferred payments will be entered, can refer to CCU
- Payment Plans: $150.00 in fines to enter Payment Plans, 10 installments; Def must plead Guilty and dispo entered as guilty
- If fail to make payments –outstanding $ referred to CCU

69

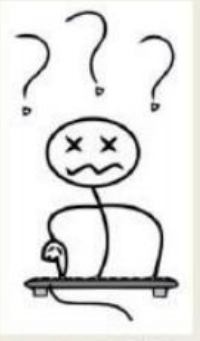
10 Minute Break



70

Docket Sheet--How to Decipher

i.e., What does all this mean?!



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71

MDEC Docket Sheets/ Forms

- Now each citation has its own page
- More spaced out, easier to read!
- Different from Serious Traffic (no boxes for JTPs, arrest/bench warrants)
- Took away Postponement “Codes” and gives boxes
  - Other: Not Guilty
- But shows Probation boxes—DO NOT do this!! If you must, workaround is deferring dispo

72

PERSONAL INJURY CODES:

"PI"

- 1 – No bodily injury
- 2 – Possible bodily injury
- 3 – Personal Injury
- 4 - Serious bodily injury
- 5 – Fatal



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Confirm with witnesses; police don't always code this correctly

Let's Look at the Docket Sheets



Navigating MVA Database

- You **WILL** be able to find and read driving records in real time on the bench
- Only good for **Maryland** licenses
- Requirements:
  - Docket Sheet
  - Computer
  - Wand/ Scanner
  - Valid MVA Username and password

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION

75

To effectively run your Traffic docket, you MUST use your computer

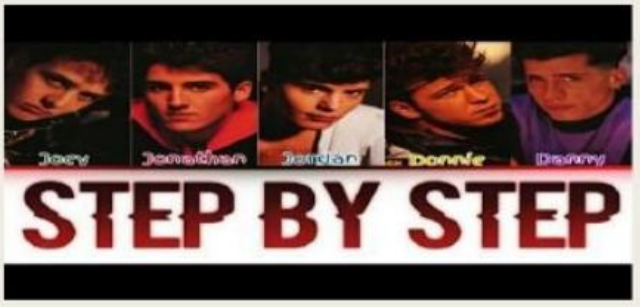


- Log onto computer with regular login/password
- Go to https://egov.maryland.gov/mva/idvr
- Log in with MVA username & password
  - They will be different from regular; 1 cap letter, 1 # & 1 special character
  - Do **NOT** let password expire
  - Emails to confirm change/ best to do in chambers
- To make life easier, create bookmark or shortcut to MVA website (MD flag icon)

76

Okay, I'm in…Now what do I do? Running MVA records: Step by Step

1. Under dark blue tab "Driver Record Search" click "Customer ID-Driver"
2. Go to the rectangular box under "*Customer ID:" and place curser in box



77

Running MVA Record: Step by Step

3. SCAN bar code using wand (or gun)
   -Can manually type in Driver's license number if bar code missing
   -Do NOT include dashes
   -If new license that starts MD be sure to capitalize MD

4. Here is a (terrible, confusing, hard to read) version of the MVA record – DO NOT use this one

5. Go to "Download PDF" Tab all the way on the right and Click

78

Running MVA Record: Step by Step

6. A PDF file will appear at bottom left of your screen—Click it
7. And finally…READ the record
   -this is the easiest format to read



79

Customer Information Section

- Customer ID = Driver's License number
- Name
- Address
- Height/ Weight
- Race
- Sex – UNK: Unknown & UNSPEC: Unspecified
- DOB
- Driving Privilege Status
- Current CDL Status



80

80

Customer Information

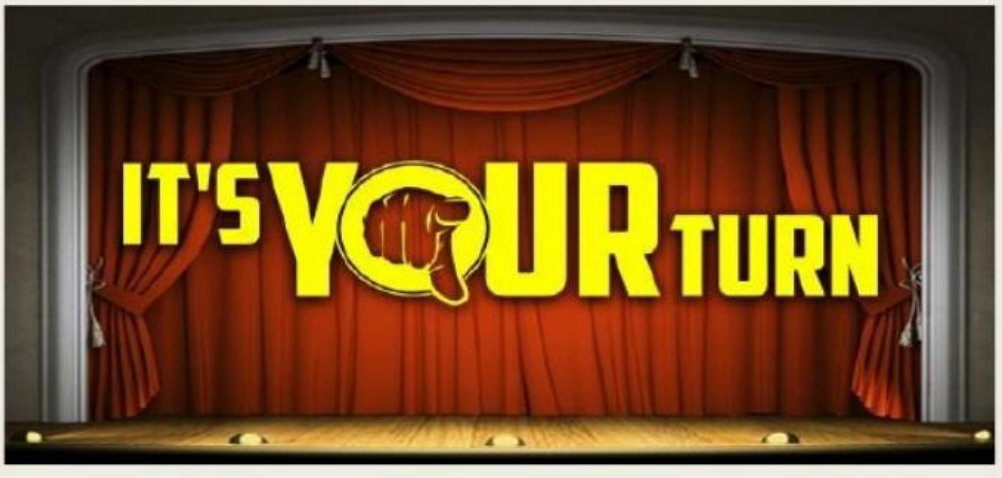
Driver Privilege
(License Status Description)

- **DRVVLD**: License is VALID
- **DRVVPV**: Provisional license valid
- **DRVSUS**: Suspended
- **DRVRVK**: Revoked
- **DVREXP**: Expired license
- **DWVELG**: Eligible to apply



81

81



82

Reading the MVA Record ie., What Should I Be Looking For?

- Match MVA photo
- Provisional License? Only 1 PBJ by law!
- Suspended? Why?
- Prior Speeding/ moving violations? How long ago?
- Current Points? Will be at bottom center in red "Total Current Points:"
- PBJ Record will be at the bottom, separate section

83

"This is a hassle and takes too long!"



No, it doesn't!!

It is YOUR JOB to give a sentence that is fair, appropriate, and legal

84

Grab Your Trucker Hat...

It's time for the

Race Car Game



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85

Wrap up and Q & A

Questions? Comments? Concerns?

Please feel free to contact me:

The Honorable [redacted]

District Court for Howard County, District Ten

Chambers [redacted]

Cell [redacted]

86

Traffic: Knowledge Check Quiz

(Circle the correct answer)

1. True or False: To find someone Guilty of speeding where radar was used, the State must only prove that the equipment was working properly and being used in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures.

2. Facts: It's raining heavily, and Defendant is driving over the legal speed limit and hits a fence. Which of the following can she be charged with (circle all that apply):
    (a) Failure to Control Speed to Avoid a Collision
    (b) Reckless Driving
    (c) Negligent Driving
    (d) Driving in Excess of Reasonable and Prudent Speed
    (e) None of the above

3. True or False: All "Must Appear" traffic citations carry a jail sentence.

4. If you are driving a car while impaired by your legally prescribed Xanax, you are Guilty of:
    a) 21-902(a)
    b) 21-902(b)
    c) 21-902(c)
    d) 21-902(d)

5. At what point threshold will the MVA suspend your privilege to drive?
    a) 5
    b) 7
    c) 8
    d) 12

6. Tue or False: The MVA removes the points after 2 years from the date of conviction/ ticket paid.

7. If you see PI:2 on the Traffic Form, it means:
    a) The officer involved works the 2nd shift
    b) There were 2 cars involved in this accident
    c) There was serious bodily injury
    d) There was possible bodily injury
    e) The at-fault driver was on his Provisional license.

8. True or False: In order to run the Defendant's record in the MVA database, you need the Defendant to produce his license.

9. How many PBJs can a person by law receive if s/he has a provisional license?
    a) Zero—PBJs are not allowed on a provisional
    b) Only one
    c) One per year
    d) As many as the kind, generous judge is willing to give

10. True or False: The MVA database will only show the Defendant's driving record for the last 3 years.

Minor Traffic Opening Statement

Good morning/afternoon! You are attending a session of the District Court of Maryland for _____ County/City. I am Judge _____ and today we will be hearing traffic tickets.

When you hear your case called out you need to come forward. If you are here for your ticket, please come to the table to your left (motion to the table). If you are here as an officer or a witness, please come to the table on your right (motion to the table).

You have 3 options on how to proceed today. You can plead "Guilty," which means "I did it;" "Guilty with an Explanation," which means "I did this, judge, but I want to tell you why;" or "Not Guilty," which means "I did not do this this at all." If you choose Not Guilty, we'll have a brief trial I'll listen to both sides, make my decision, and explain it to you.

If you're not pleased with the outcome of your case, you have the right to file an appeal. That will move your case to the Circuit Court where you will get a new trial, on a different day, with a different Judge. must file that appeal within 30 days here in our Clerk's office. The exception to that is if I you what is called a Probation Before Judgment, and you will hear me call it PBJ a lot. A PBJ is a special type of sentence that means that MVA will not put any points put on your record and it will not be considered a conviction. But to get that special sentence, the PBJ, you must tell me you are willing to give up your right to appeal.

Please know this Court is an independent tribunal. It is not affiliated with any law enforcement agency and it is not part of the Motor Vehicle Association, which is the agency that actually puts the points on your record. Every judge has taken an oath to be fair and impartial. [Start logging in to computer & MVA] You will see me using my computer a lot this morning/afternoon. I have the ability to check everyone's driving record through the MVA and I will do that in each of your cases to see if I can give you a PBJ and, if not, a sentence that's fair and reasonable based upon your driving record.

Tips for Calling the Docket:

- Call all waivers/ dispositions first
- Then ask if anyone wants to plead Guilty or Guilty with an Explanation and call those cases.
- Call trials last
- If Officer FTAs and there is no postponement request, my practice is to say "Mr./Ms. _____, you told the Court you wanted to plead "Not Guilty." I will enter that plea on your behalf. There is no evidence to be offered against you, so I am finding you not guilty. There's paperwork you will receive showing I found you not guilty, so would you kindly wait in the first row for that and once you get that, you are free to leave."

MPJI-Cr 4:10

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CHAPTER FOUR CRIMINAL OFFENSES
Maryland State Bar Standing Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions

MPJI-Cr 4:10 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED BY ALCOHOL

The defendant is charged with the crimes of driving under the influence of alcohol and driving while impaired by alcohol. In order to convict the defendant of either one of these crimes, the State must prove:

(1) that the defendant drove, operated, or moved a vehicle [or was in actual physical control of a vehicle]; and

(2) that, at the time, the defendant was either under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol.

The distinction between driving under the influence of alcohol and driving while impaired by alcohol is one of degree. Both crimes require that normal coordination be reduced as a result of the consumption of alcohol.

Driving under the influence of alcohol is the more serious crime. It requires that alcohol has substantially impaired the person's normal coordination.

Driving while impaired by alcohol is the less serious crime. It requires that alcohol has impaired the person's normal coordination to some extent.

Even if there is evidence that the defendant consumed alcohol, the defendant cannot be found guilty unless the defendant was either under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol.

Notes on Use

Use this instruction if the defendant is charged, under MD. CODE ANN., TRANSPORTATION III § 21-902 (2020 & Supp. 2021) (hereinafter TRANSP. I, II, or III § ___), with both driving under the influence of alcohol and driving while impaired by alcohol. In element (1), use the bracketed language if there is an issue that the defendant was not driving, operating, or moving a vehicle, yet there is evidence that the defendant was in actual physical control of a vehicle. In conjunction with the use of the bracketed language, insert MPJI-Cr 4:10.2 after element (2) and prior to the paragraph beginning with "The distinction."

If the defendant took a blood or breath test, give MPJI-Cr 4:10.4 (Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Driving While Impaired by Alcohol--Blood or Breath Test) immediately following this instruction. If the defendant refused to submit to a blood or breath test, give MPJI-Cr 4:10.5 (Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Driving While Impaired by Alcohol--Effect of Refusal to Submit to Blood or Breath Test) immediately following this instruction.

Cross Reference

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MPJI-Cr 4:10.1, MPJI-Cr 4:10.2, MPJI-Cr 4:10.3, MPJI-Cr 4:10.4, MPJI-Cr 4:10.5.

Comment

TRANSPORTATION III § 21-902 prohibits, among other things, (1) driving or attempting to drive under the influence of alcohol, and (2) driving or attempting to drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs. In 2001, the Maryland General Assembly redefined the alcohol-related driving offenses. Under the new statutory scheme, the greater offense, formerly called "driving while intoxicated" (DWI), is now called "driving under the influence of alcohol" (DUI). The lesser offense, formerly called "driving under the influence of alcohol" (DUI), is now called "driving while impaired" (DWI). The enacting legislation provides that "the term 'under the influence of alcohol' as used in this Act shall include within its meaning the conduct prohibited by the former references to 'intoxicated,' and the term 'impaired' shall include within its meaning the conduct prohibited by the former references to 'under the influence.'" 2001 Md. Laws Ch. 4, (S.B. 108). In the 2001 revisions, the legislature created a third crime: driving under the influence of alcohol per se. The Court of Appeals in *Meanor v. State*, summarized the changes and described the three crimes:

> Thus, § 21-902(a)(1) will now prohibit a person from driving or attempting to drive a vehicle "while under the influence of alcohol," § 21-902(a)(2) will prohibit driving or attempting to drive a vehicle "while the person is under the influence of alcohol per se," and § 21-902(b) will prohibit driving or attempting to drive a vehicle "while impaired by alcohol."

364 Md. 511, 517 n.1, 518-19, 774 A.2d 394, 397 n.1, 398 (2001) (citing with approval MPJI-Cr 4:10).

In *Brooks v. State*, 41 Md. App. 123, 126-29, 395 A.2d 1224, 1226-28 (1979), the Court of Special Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the former terms ("driving while intoxicated" and "driving under the influence") against a void for vagueness attack. *Accord United States v. Channel*, 423 F. Supp. 1017 (D. Md. 1976); *see also Tereshuk v. State*, 66 Md. App. 193, 503 A.2d 254, *cert. denied*, 306 Md. 119, 507 A.2d 631 (1986); *Blackwell v. State*, 34 Md. App. 547, 369 A.2d 153, *cert. denied*, 280 Md. 728, 735 (1977).

"'Drive' means to drive, operate, move, or be in actual physical control of a vehicle, including the exercise of control over, or the steering of a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle." TRANSP. II § 11-114.

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MPJI-Cr 4:10.1

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CHAPTER FOUR CRIMINAL OFFENSES
Maryland State Bar Standing Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions

MPJI-Cr 4:10.1 DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED BY ALCOHOL

The defendant is charged with the crime of driving while impaired by alcohol. In order to convict the defendant, the State must prove:

(1) that the defendant drove, operated, or moved a vehicle [or was in actual physical control of a vehicle]; and

(2) that, at the time, the defendant was impaired by alcohol.

A person is impaired by alcohol when alcohol has to some extent impaired the person's normal coordination. This means that the person's abilities have been reduced by the consumption of alcohol. Even if the defendant consumed alcohol, the defendant cannot be found guilty unless the defendant was impaired by alcohol.

Notes on Use

Use this instruction if the defendant is charged only with driving while impaired by alcohol under MD. CODE ANN., TRANSPORTATION III § 21-902(b) (2020 & Supp. 2021). In element (1), use the bracketed language if there is an issue that the defendant was not driving, operating, or moving a vehicle, yet there is evidence that the defendant was in actual physical control of a vehicle. In conjunction with the use of the bracketed language, insert MPJI-Cr 4:10.2 after element (2) and prior to the paragraph beginning with "A person."

If the defendant took a blood or breath test, give MPJI-Cr 4:10.4 (Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Driving While Impaired by Alcohol--Blood or Breath Test) immediately following this instruction. If the defendant refused to submit to a blood or breath test, give MPJI-Cr 4:10.5 (Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Driving While Impaired by Alcohol--Effect of Refusal to Submit to Blood or Breath Test) immediately following this instruction.

Cross Reference

MPJI-Cr 4:10, MPJI-Cr 4:10.2, MPJI-Cr 4:10.3, MPJI-Cr 4:10.4, MPJI-Cr 4:10.5.

Comment

See Comment to MPJI-Cr 4:10 (Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Driving While Impaired).

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MPJI-Cr 4:10.4

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CHAPTER FOUR CRIMINAL OFFENSES
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MPJI-Cr 4:10.4 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED BY ALCOHOL--BLOOD OR BREATH TEST

You have heard evidence that the defendant's [blood] [breath] was tested for the purpose of determining the level of alcohol in the defendant's [blood] [breath]. [Alcohol level is measured by grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.] The effect of such test results is as follows:

A

ALCOHOL LEVEL OF .08 OR MORE

If you find that, at the time of testing, the defendant had an alcohol level of .08 or more, from that amount alone, you may, but are not required to, find that the defendant was under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol.

B

ALCOHOL LEVEL OF .07

If you find that, at the time of testing, the defendant had an alcohol level of .07 or more, but less than .08, you may consider this alcohol level in determining whether the defendant was either under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol. You cannot find that the defendant was under the influence of alcohol based solely on an alcohol level of .07. However, you may, but are not required to, find that the defendant was impaired by alcohol based solely on an alcohol level of .07.

C

ALCOHOL LEVEL OF GREATER THAN .05, BUT LESS THAN .07

If you find that, at the time of testing, the defendant had an alcohol level greater than .05, but less than .07, you may consider this alcohol level in determining whether the defendant was under the influence of

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alcohol or impaired by alcohol. You cannot find either that the defendant was under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol based solely on an alcohol level greater than .05, but less than .07.

D

ALCOHOL LEVEL OF .05 OR LESS

If you find that, at the time of testing, the defendant had an alcohol level of .05 or less, you must presume that the defendant was not under the influence of alcohol and was not impaired by alcohol. You are required to find the defendant not guilty unless the State has persuaded you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the other evidence in the case overcomes the presumption and proves that the defendant was under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol.

Notes on Use

Use the bracketed sentence in the first paragraph if the jury inquires as to how alcohol level is measured. Use Version A, Version B, Version C, or Version D, as applicable, depending on the evidence of the blood alcohol level. The court should not use more than one of the four versions unless the blood alcohol level is in dispute, in which case, the court should use each version for which the evidence would support a finding of a blood alcohol level within the range of that version.

In Version A, use the language in the bracket only if the defendant is charged with both driving under the influence of alcohol and driving while impaired by alcohol. In other words, use Version A, with the bracketed language, in conjunction with MPJI-Cr 4:10 (Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Driving While Impaired by Alcohol), and use Version A, without the bracketed language, in conjunction with MPJI-Cr 4:10.1 (Driving While Impaired by Alcohol).

Comment

The results of chemical testing to determine the alcohol content of the defendant's blood are admissible for the offenses of homicide by motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol under MD. CODE ANN., CRIMINAL LAW I § 2-503 (2021) (hereinafter CRIM. LAW I or II § ___), and driving or attempting to drive under the influence of alcohol or driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs under MD. CODE ANN., TRANSPORTATION III § 21-902 (2020 & Supp. 2021). *See* MD. CODE ANN., COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS II § 10-307 (2020 & Supp. 2021) (hereinafter CTS. & JUD. PROC. I or II § ___); CRIM. LAW I § 2-502(b) (applying evidentiary rules and presumptions of CTS. & JUD. PROC. II § 10-307).

For the procedural requirements surrounding the admissibility of the results of chemical testing, *see* CTS. & JUD. PROC. II §§ 10-302-09. *See State v. Loscomb*, 291 Md. 424, 435 A.2d 764 (1981), *superseded by statute as stated in Meanor v. State*, 364 Md. 511, 527 n.7, 774 A.2d 394, 403 n.7 (2001); *Willis v. State*, 55 Md. App. 65, 460 A.2d 1043 (1983), *aff'd*, 302 Md. 363, 488 A.2d 171 (1985); 68 Op. Md. Att'y Gen. 446 (1983); Christopher W. Nicholson, Note, *Maryland's Drunk Driving Laws: An Overview*, 11 U. BALT. L. REV. 357, 363-65 (1982); *see also State v. Moon*, 291 Md. 463, 436 A.2d 420 (1981), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 1207 (1985).

Evidence of being under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol may come from chemical testing alone, CTS. & JUD. PROC. II § 10-307, from a combination of chemical testing and other evidence, CTS. & JUD. PROC. II § 10-308, or from other evidence alone. *Major v. State*, 31 Md. App. 590, 595-96, 358 A.2d 609, 612-13 (strong odor of alcohol, staggering, inability to perform the "finger-to-nose" test, and confused speech), *cert. denied*, 278 Md. 722 (1976); *see State v. Werkheiser*, 299 Md. 529, 540, 474 A.2d 898, 904 (1984).

In *v. State*, the Court of Special Appeals rejected the argument that CTS. & JUD. PROC. II § 10-307, which gives evidentiary significance to the results of chemical tests, is unconstitutional because it "permits the State to rely upon evidentiary presumptions that relieve the State of its burden of proof." 171 Md. App. 489, 504, 910 A.2d 571, 579 (2006). The Court read the statute "to create a permissive inference that allows, but does not require, the trier of fact to find the defendant was driving under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol." *Id.* at 511, 910 A.2d at 583. Therefore, the statute "does not shift to

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the defendant either a burden of production or of persuasion that the defendant was not driving while under the influence of alcohol or impaired by alcohol." *Id.*

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RADAR	RADAR
○ Trained and certified operator ○ Tested before and after ○ Records kept at police station and available ○ Operated by manufacturers guidelines	○ Trained and certified operator ○ Tested before and after ○ Records kept at police station and available ○ Operated by manufacturers guidelines
RADAR	RADAR
○ Trained and certified operator ○ Tested before and after ○ Records kept at police station and available ○ Operated by manufacturers guidelines	○ Trained and certified operator ○ Tested before and after ○ Records kept at police station and available ○ Operated by manufacturers guidelines
RADAR	RADAR
○ Trained and certified operator ○ Tested before and after ○ Records kept at police station and available ○ Operated by manufacturers guidelines	○ Trained and certified operator ○ Tested before and after ○ Records kept at police station and available ○ Operated by manufacturers guidelines

Answers:

1. FALSE. Under Fitzwater v. State, must prove 4 elements:
    1. Equipment properly tested and checked;
    2. Used by a certified operator;
    3. In accordance with manufacturer's procedures; AND
    4. Proper records were kept.

2. (c) Negligent & (d) Driving in Excess of reasonable and prudent speed.

3. FALSE: 16-303 (h) & (i) no longer carry jail. (So do NOT issue warrants for FTA).

4. (c) 21-902(c)

5. (c) 8 pts. (5 is DIP & at 12 it's Revoked)

6. FALSE: 2 years from date of **offense**.

7. (d) Possible bodily injury.

8. FALSE. You can run it from the bar code on the docket sheet

9. (b) Only one.

10. Trick: TRUE, the default only shows 3 years. You must click on "Complete Driving Record, Non-Certified $0.00" to get the entire record.

2025 New Trial Judge

Traffic

[redacted]

11:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Coordinators/Faculty: **Hon.** [redacted]

Faculty Agenda

11:00 a.m. – 11:05 a.m. Welcome and Introductions

- Coordinator will provide brief session overview.

Activities

- True/False Quiz
  - True/False signs
- Scavenger Hunt
  - Traffic Court Booklets (pink)
  - PowerPoint slide
  - Judiciary Swag?
- Running Records
  - Laptops, scanners, dummy docket sheets
- Race Car Game
  - PowerPoint slides
  - Buzzer Towers
  - Trucker Hats

12:40 p.m. – 12:45 p.m. Final Wrap-up and Q&A

- Coordinator will wrap up the session and take final questions from the audience.

Session Notes

- Audience will bring their own laptops for record running exercise.
- Judge will email letter for inclusion with session materials.
- Remove "knowledge check" quiz from materials. Replace with scavenger hunt exercise using traffic booklets.
- Race car game will remain in the session.
- Include scavenger hunt slide with materials

End-of-Day Table Scenario: The New Reckless Driving Law

DRAFT FOR FACULTY REVIEW · NOT FOR PARTICIPANT RELEASE

Slot. 2:45 to 3:15 p.m., after Judge wrap-up and Q&A follow at 3:15. If the afternoon runs long, the activity compresses by cutting a round, not the table time.

Room. Table groups. 45 enrolled at the count, including about three circuit court judges.

The idea, in one sentence. One traffic case; the facts arrive in stages, the way they do on a real docket, and each stage is introduced by the faculty member whose session it recalls, in the day's speaking order, so judges re-decide the same case as it gets harder.

Statute. [FACULTY TO CONFIRM: the 2025 reckless driving legislation, effective and any companion provisions. Program staff will not draft or verify legal content.]

How a round runs (about six minutes)

1. The faculty member reads the new fact from the slide. (1 minute)
2. Tables confer: what does this change? (2 minutes)
3. Slido vote. (1 minute)
4. The faculty member gives the read: what the law actually does with this fact. (2 minutes)

Five segments in thirty minutes is brisk; the chair holds read-outs to two minutes. If Round 3 is out, each round gains a minute.

Round map

Every bracket below is a placeholder. The owning faculty member replaces it, supplies the citation, and owns the answer.

Opening frame · Judge · sets the case. The case as called: [driver charged under the new reckless driving law after a stop at [speed] in a [zone]]. Courtroom wrinkle: [appears without counsel / crowded docket].

Table question: first moves from the bench.

Round 1 · Judge · objectives 1 and 2. The record reveal: [priors: two speeding convictions and [prior]].

Table question: which sentencing alternatives are actually on the menu for a problem driver. Slido: [jail / suspended time / probation / program].

Round 2 · Ms. · objectives 3, 4, and 6. The driving record: [what the printout shows]; license status: [non-citizen licensing wrinkle].

Table question: what does this record actually say, and what can the MVA do that the court cannot.

Round 3 · Dr. · objective 3 The medical wrinkle: [disclosed condition or medication].

Table question: when does this become a Medical Advisory Board referral, and what happens there.

Contingency: if this block is not confirmed, the round folds into Ms. or is cut; the activity runs at four rounds.

Round 4 · Judge · objective 5. The license-type wrinkle: [driver holds a CDL; masking implications].

Table question: what just changed.

Close · Judge · the whole day. Final Slido: sentence the driver. Then one question to the room: what changed your mind between the first vote and this one.

What faculty supply

- The base facts and each round's added fact (the brackets above).
- The statute citations and the correct read for each round.
- The Slido wording for each vote; staff build the polls from your wording.
- Whether the circuit court judges in the room get their own table prompt, and what it is.

Objectives coverage: with the rounds as mapped, each of the six course form objectives is revisited in this closing activity after being taught in its own session. If Round 3 drops, objective 3's Medical Advisory Board half rests on the morning MVA hour alone.

Thirty-minute room run

TIME	ROOM ACTION	LEAD
2:45–2:49	opens the approved record. Judges answer individually. Tables choose and submit one answer; one table defends it.	
2:49–2:54	cues Reveal 1: individual answer, table consensus, selected-table defense, faculty explanation.	
2:54–2:59	cues Reveal 2 and runs the same sequence using the source-selected MVA question.	
2:59–3:04	If included, cue Reveal 3. Run individual and table open-text responses, short defense, faculty explanation.	
3:04–3:09	cues Reveal 4 and runs the sequence using the source-selected CDL/masking question.	
3:09–3:15	repeats the opening individual vote. Tables submit the fact that mattered most; one table defends its answer. closes the case.	

If the schedule tightens, remove a full round. Do not strip out table discussion or the faculty explanation.

Slido interaction types by round

Two polls per round: an individual response, then a table-consensus response. The interaction type varies by round so judges use more than one Slido format across the thirty minutes.

ROUND	FACULTY	INDIVIDUAL	TABLE
Opening		Multiple choice	Multiple choice
1		Ranking	Ranking
2		Quiz	Multiple choice
3		Open text	Open text
4		Multiple choice	Multiple choice
Close		Re-vote (MCQ)	Word cloud

Faculty approves the wording of each poll before staff build it in Slido.

Existing questions available from the current decks

These are candidates already present in supplied course materials. They are not selected, updated, or approved merely because they appear here. Faculty picks, current-law verification stays with the faculty member.

FACULTY / SOURCE	QUESTION OR OPTIONS IN SOURCE	FACULTY HOLD
deck 26	Unhappy defendant/victim: disengage; take a recess; take a breath; avoid contempt	Faculty chooses whether it belongs in the closing case.
deck 15	Seven-year-old reckless citation plus five recent points. Yes / No.	Confirm current MVA points treatment and fit.
deck 10	How MVA records a guilty-merged disposition: PBJ; conviction without	confirms current MVA practice

	points; conviction with points; does not record.	and answer.
deck 11	Race/speed contest plus reckless from one incident: 6; 8; 14; or 0 points.	confirms current law/practice and answer.
deck 12	Old reckless citation plus recent points. Yes / No on accumulation suspension.	confirms current law/practice and answer.
deck 12	Diversion offer: postpone; deny; ask whether State could prove; recuse; something else.	confirms current law, ethics framing, and answer.
deck 14	Negligent-driving plea: accept; decline as masking; continue; something else.	confirms current law, ethics framing, and answer.
deck 16	Commercial weight fine reduction: Yes / No.	confirms statute and any PBJ interaction.

Faculty completion gate

What each faculty member supplies before this exercise is released. Program staff builds the Slido polls and production formatting from faculty-approved wording.

OWNER	SUPPLIES / APPROVES	STATE
	Opening record; first and final question and options; closing debrief.	**OPEN**
	Sentencing reveal; ranking options; citation; correct read.	**OPEN**
	Driving-record/license reveal; chosen source question; MVA read.	**OPEN**
	Medical fact; referral question; Board process and citation.	**OPEN**
	CDL/masking reveal; chosen source question; correct read.	**OPEN**
All faculty	Complete facts, citations, answers, and debriefs.	**OPEN**
Program staff	Slido shells, production, timing, backup, render checks.	**HOLD**