

**REVENUE: No revenue impact**

**FISCAL: Minimal fiscal impact, no statement issued**

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<b>Action:</b>	Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed
<b>Vote:</b>	10 - 0 - 0
<b>Yeas:</b>	Barker, Barton, Cameron, Garrett, Krieger, Olson, Shields, J. Smith, Stiegler, Whisnant
<b>Nays:</b>	0
<b>Exc.:</b>	0
<b>Prepared By:</b>	Shannon Sivell, Counsel
<b>Meeting Dates:</b>	3/27

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Adds aggravated vehicular homicide, criminally negligent homicide with a vehicle and manslaughter in the first and second degree involving a motor vehicle to the list of convictions that require a permanent driver's license revocation. Provides that the revocation does not take effect until offenders are released from prison on the charge for which their license was revoked. Increases the duration of a Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) license revocation in certain circumstances to 10 years, consistent with the duration of a "permanent" license revocation ordered by a court.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Discrepancy between license suspension in DUII cases vs. cases involving vehicular homicide
- Loopholes that allow revocation to run while offender is serving prison sentence
- Mechanism for reinstating license after period of revocation

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** Provides that the revocation does not take effect until the offender is released from prison on the charge for which their license was revoked. Increases the duration of a DMV license revocation in certain circumstances to 10 years, consistent with the duration of a "permanent" license revocation ordered by a court.

**BACKGROUND:** A permanent license revocation is actually a 10 year license revocation. HB 2870A adds certain crimes to the list of convictions that require a permanent license revocation. It also clarifies that the license revocation does not take effect until the offender is released on parole or post prison supervision on the charge for which the person's license was revoked.