

ALABAMA DUI LAW UPDATE 2009

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Today's Outline

- Part I – Current state of Alabama DUI law with probable legislative changes
- Part II – Driver License Suspension & Revocation Actions As a Result of Alcohol Related Violations
- Part III – Blood test evidence

The 1980 “Rules of the Road” DUI

- **One sentence** constituted the entire DWI law for the state in 1927. The wording of the state’s DWI statute remained generally unchanged until 1980.
- 1980: Alabama legislature writes new “Rules of the Road” and enacts Chapter 5A of Title 32. The current DUI statute - 32-5A-191- now exceeds four pages, single spaced, in length.
- 32-5A-191 (a): A person ***shall not drive or be in actual physical control*** of any vehicle while:
 - (1) There is **0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol** in his or her blood;
 - (2) **Under the influence of alcohol**;
 - (3) **Under the influence of a controlled substance** to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving;
 - (4) **Under the combined influence of alcohol and a controlled substance** to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving; or
 - (5) **Under the influence of any substance which impairs** the mental or physical faculties of such person to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving. (A-5 enacted in 1983)

Two Major Changes

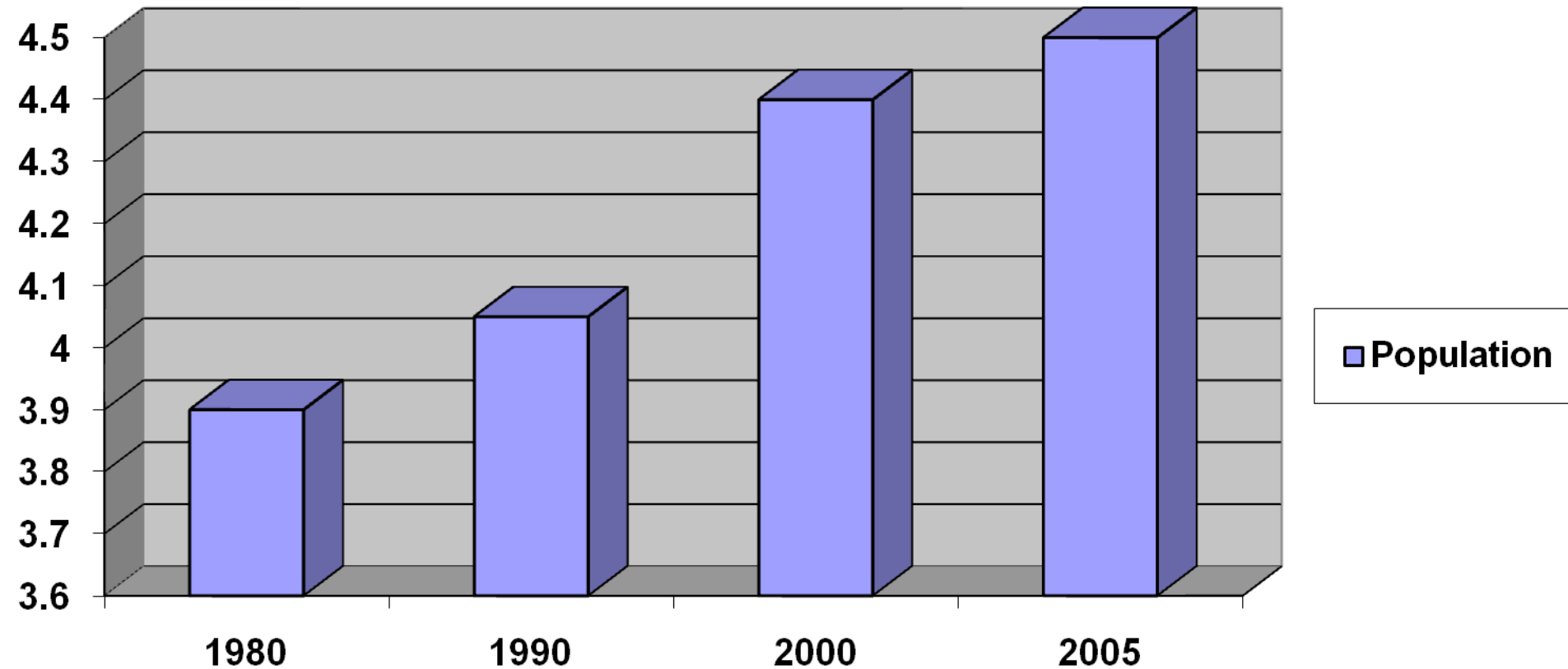
- The first major change contained in the 1980 DUI statute was the removal of the term “intoxication” as part of the offense.
- Under the 1980 statute, a new term replaced “driving while intoxicated” with “***driving under the influence.***”
- The second major change that took effect with the enactment of the 1980 statute was, for the first time in this state, ***a per se violation of the DUI statute based strictly on the blood or breath test reading.***
- No evidence of actual physical impairment or proof of intoxication is required to obtain and uphold a conviction

DUI becomes a 'blood-alcohol' offense

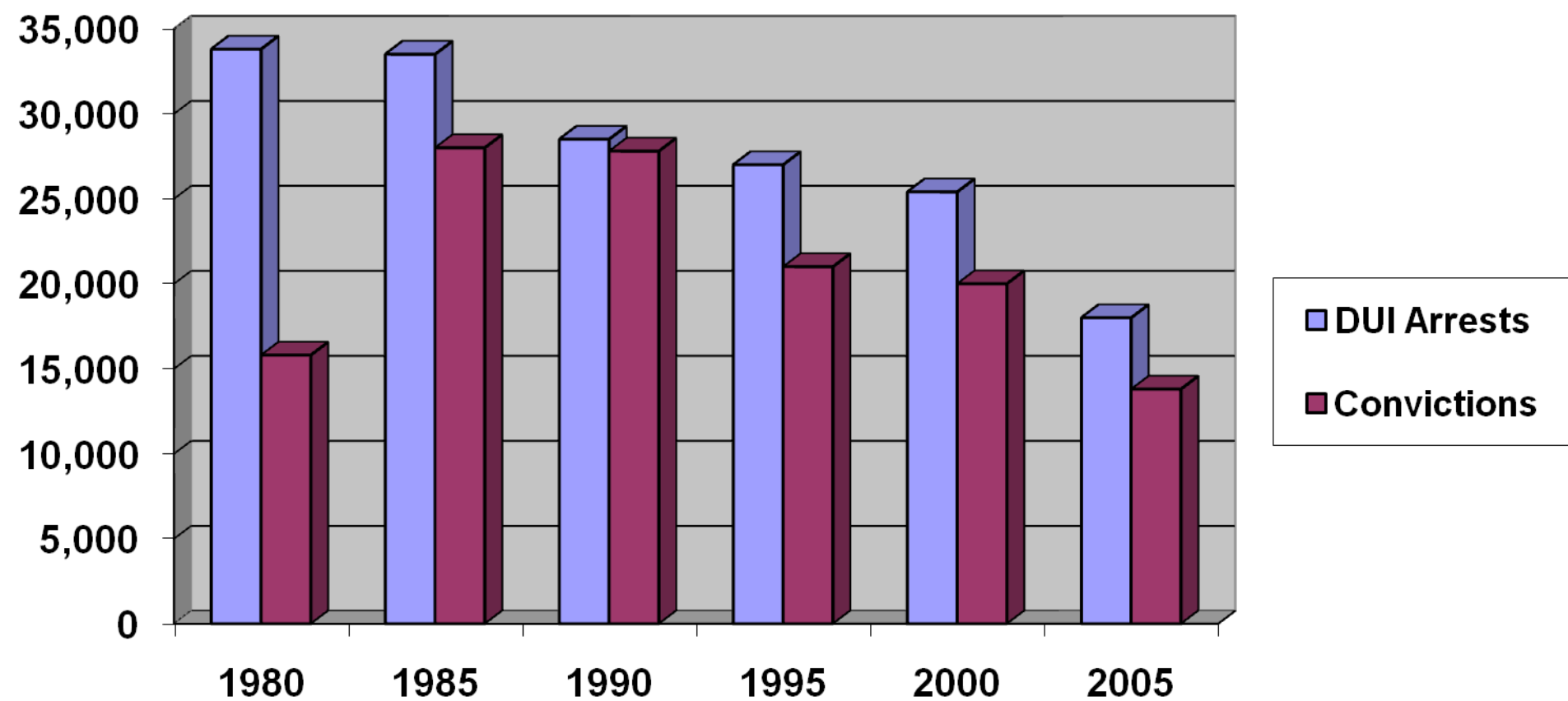
- The **per se** violation constituted a major shift in the prosecution of the DUI driver.
- Testimony now centered on **test admissibility** rather than the indications of physical impairment of the motorist.
- Additionally, with two later pieces of legislation, the state's case was easier to prove than previously:
 - Act 660 of the 1988 legislature re-wrote the chemical test for intoxication act, and included as part of the legislation the “**2100 to 1 ratio**” as a *fundamental part of state law* governing the administration of breath tests.
 - In 1995, the legislature re-wrote the DUI statute lowering the *per se* violation from **.10% to .08%**, and incorporated the same changes into the chemical test act.

Population Trend: State Population Up 15% in past 25 years

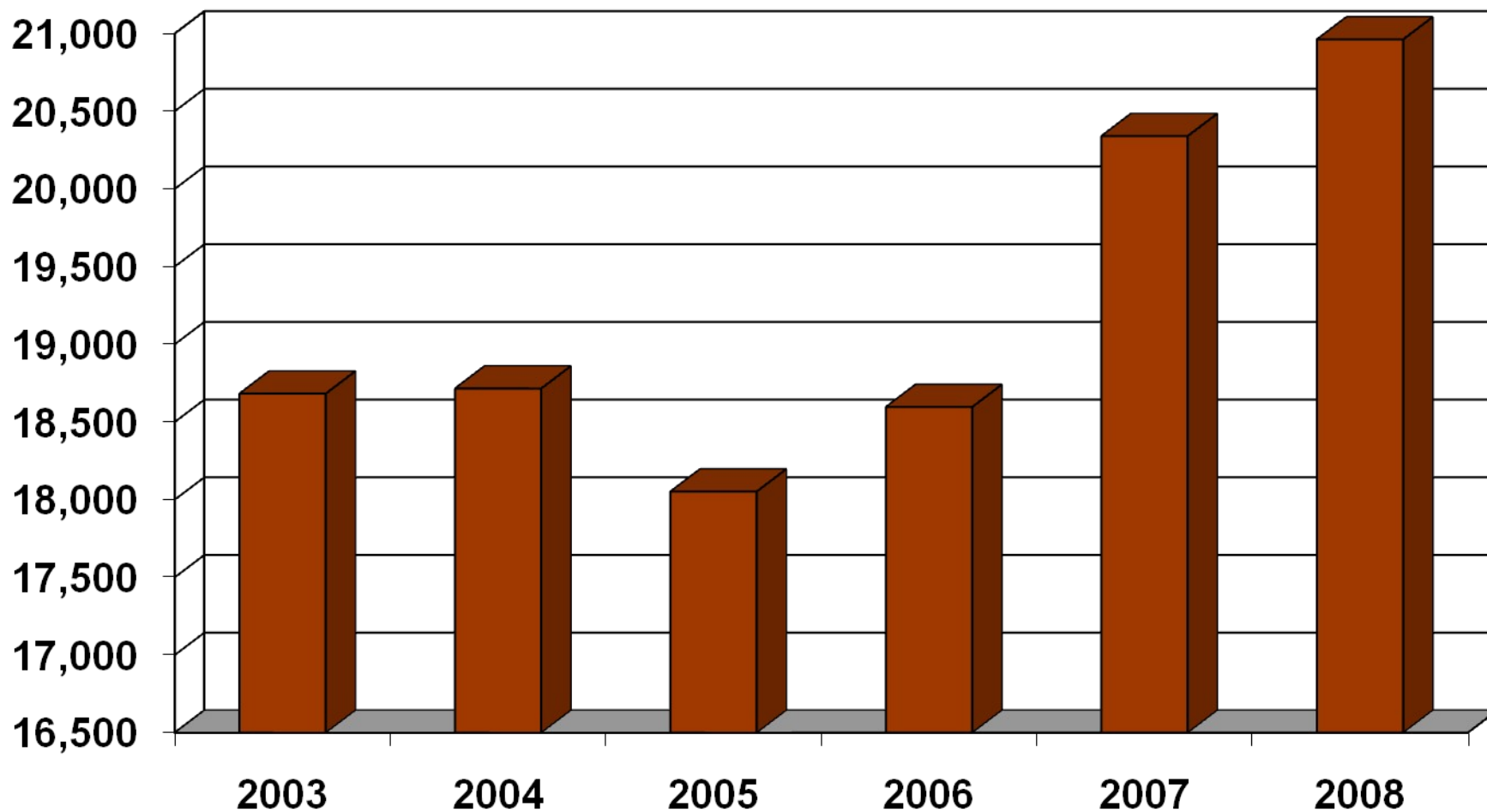
Source: Auburn University at Montgomery



DUI Arrests As Compared to Population Trends
Alabama DUI Trends – State population increases 15% over the past 25 years, but *DUI arrests decline by 46%*



DUI Arrests Statewide 2003-2008



2008 DUI Arrest Data

Total: **20,962 DUI Arrests state-wide**

Convictions: 16,480 (78.6%)

Dismissed/Not Prossed: 3,481(16.6%)

Acquitted/Not Guilty: 892 (4%)

Reduced to Reckless Driving: 51

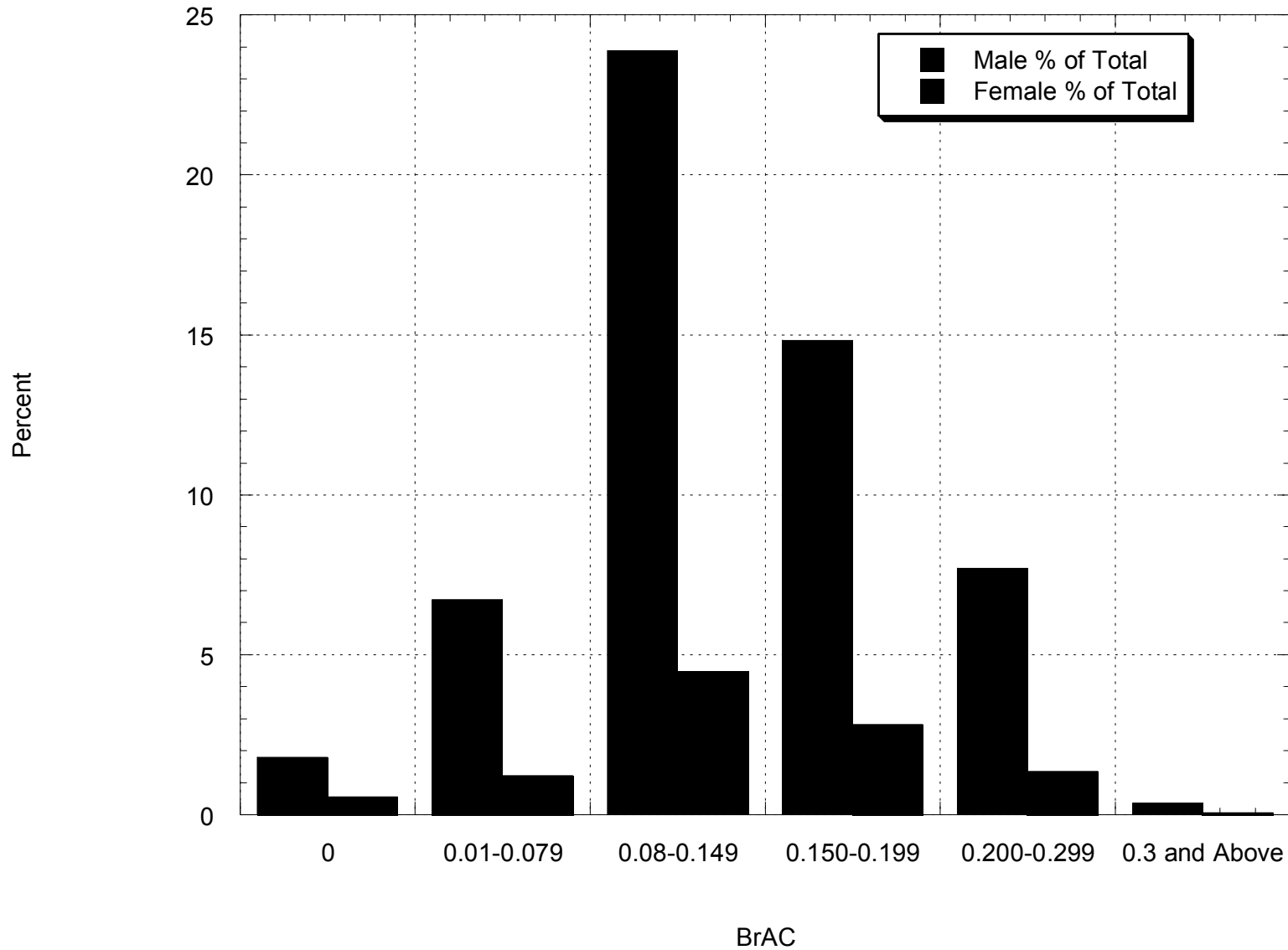
Other: 58

Alabama's DUI Offenders

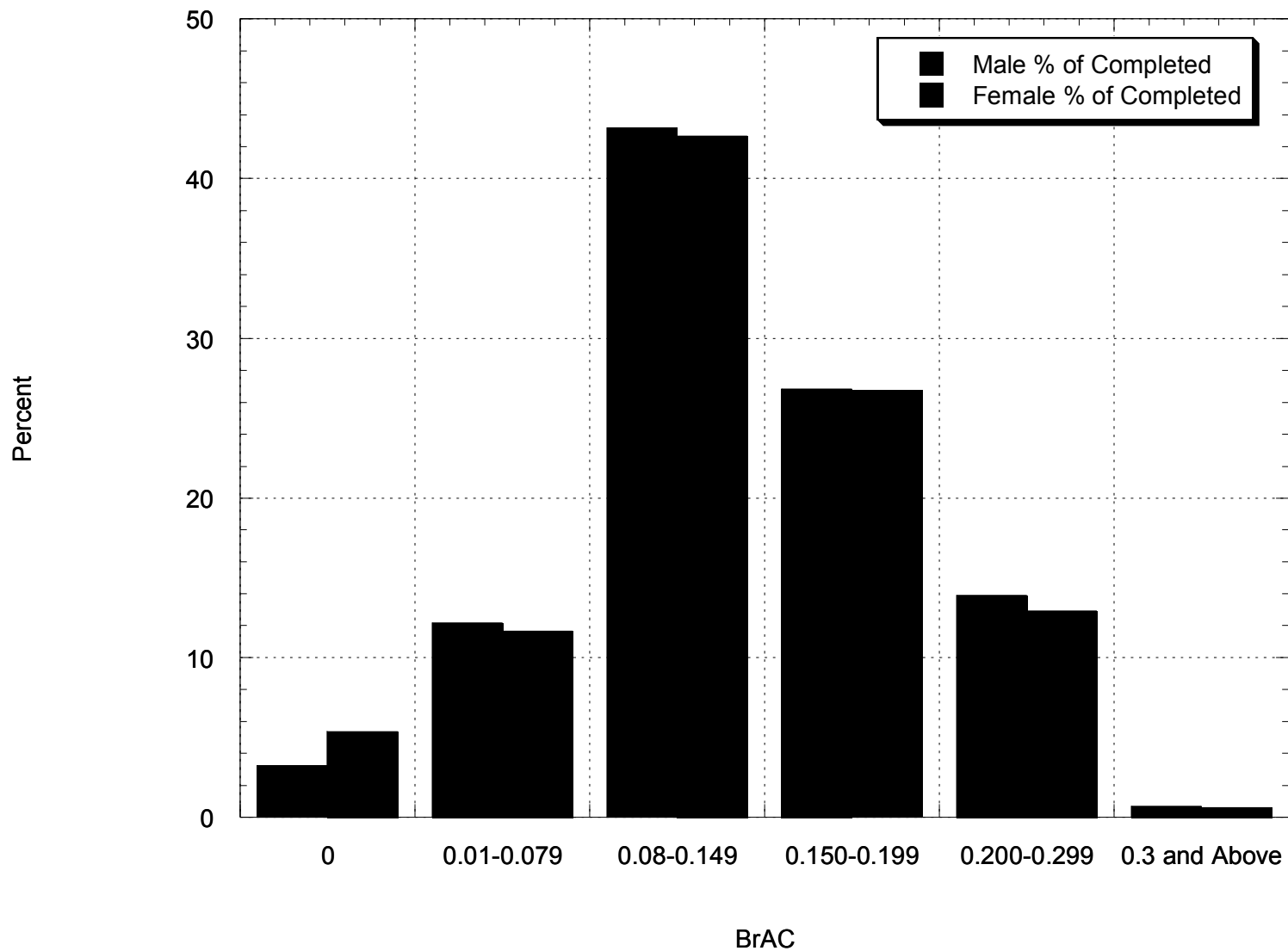
A Statistical Study Based on Draeger
Breath Test Data

7/15/2003 – 10/21/2007

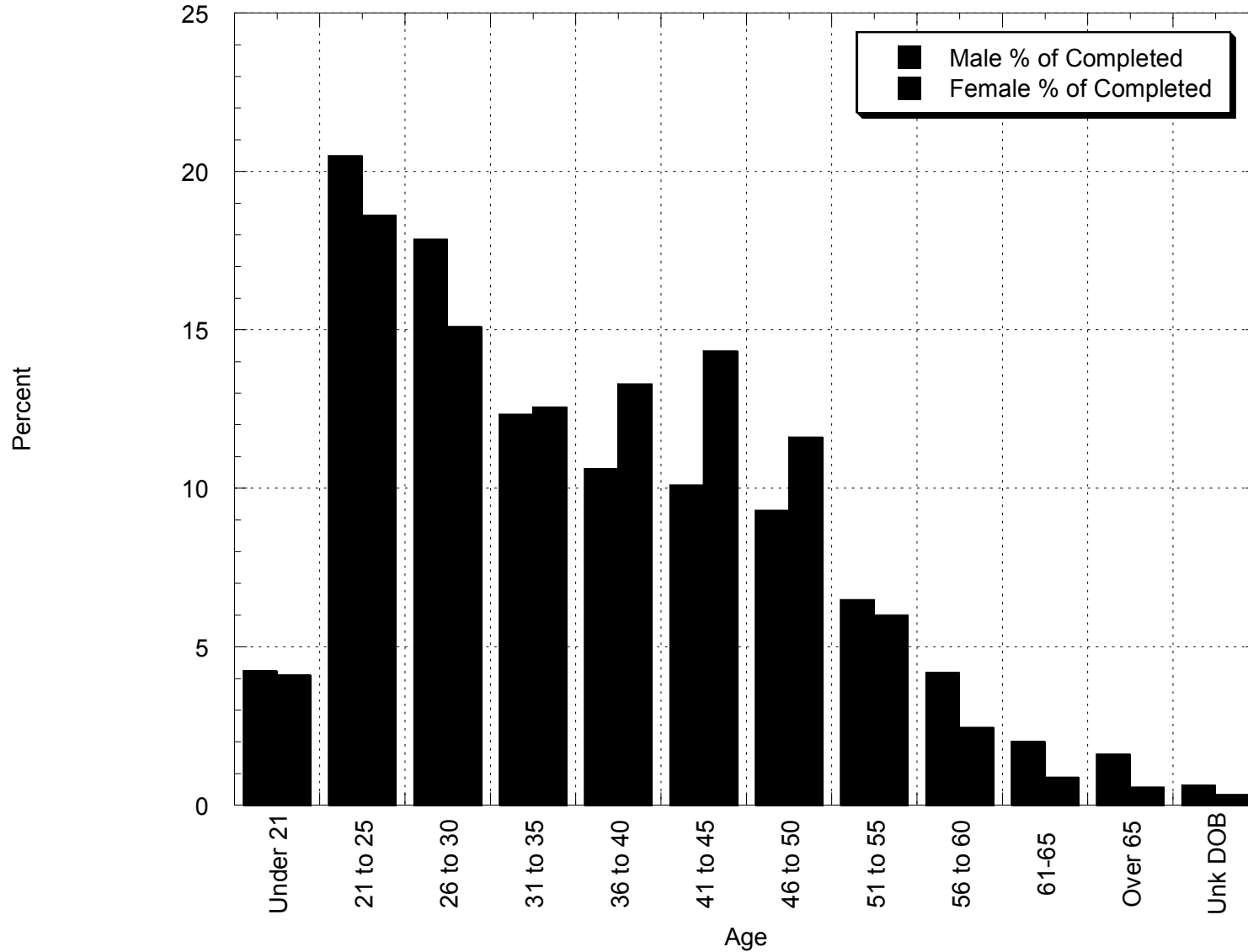
Percent of total Test As a Function of BrAC for Males and Females



Percentage of Test Results as a Function of BrAC For Males and Females For completed Tests



Percentage of DUI Test As a Function of Age



Alabama Breath Test Data

7/15/2003 – 10/21/2007

- 51 month analysis of all Draeger tests in Alabama
- 101,668 tests
 - 66,904 completed tests (65.8%)
 - 56,226 male (**84% male**)
 - 10,676 female (**16% female**)
 - 34,764 refusal/incomplete (29.8%)
 - 4.4% incomplete other reasons
- 32% all test takers aged 21-30
- Average BrAC all tests- **.137%**
- Per cent tests above .15% - **41% all tests**

Based on Statistics, Who is the Most Likely DUI Offender?

- Male, aged 21-35 (approximately **50% of all DUI arrests** are **males, aged 21-35**)
- With a breath test at or near **.15%**

Federal Mandates

Federal statutes requiring state compliance or order the Secretary of Transportation to ***withhold federal highway funds from non-compliant states***:

- 23 U.S.C. 153, PL 102-240 “Use of Safety Belts and Motorcycle Helmets”
- 23 U.S.C. 154, PL 102-240 “Open Container Requirements”
- 23 U.S.C. 157, PL 102-240 “Safety Incentive Grants for Use of Seatbelts”
- 23 U.S.C. 158, PL 105-178 “National Minimum Drinking Age”
- 23 U.S.C. 159, PL 102-388 “Revocation or Suspension of Driver’s Licenses of Individuals Convicted of Drug Offenses”
- 23 U.S.C. 163, PL 105-178 “Safety Incentives to Prevent Operation of Motor Vehicles by Intoxicated Persons”
- 23 U.S.C. 164, PL 105-178 “Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated or Driving Under the Influence”

The MADD Agenda - In Effect in Alabama

- **.08 Per Se**
Comments: 32-5A-191(a)(1)
- **Administrative License Revocation**
Comments: 32-5A-300, 304, 305
- **Child Endangerment**
Comments: Minimum sentence doubled; Ala. Code 32-5A-191(n)
- **Dram Shop**
Comments: Ala Code 6-5-71
- **Fake ID**
Ala. Code 13A-10-14 and 28-3A-25(22)
- **Felony DUI**
Comments: 4th and subsequent offence (within 5 years)
- **Graduated Drivers Licensing**
Ala. Code 32-6-7.2
- **Keg Registration**
Comments: Passed 2004.
- **Mandatory Alcohol Assessment/Treatment**
Comments: On first offense required
- **Mandatory Alcohol Education**
Comments: On first conviction required
Ala. Code 32-5A-191(i)
- **Mandatory BAC Testing for Drivers involved in fatal or serious injury collisions** Ala. Code 32-5A-200
- **Mandatory Jail 2nd Offense**
Ala. Code 32-5A-191 (f)
- **Open Container Law that is Federally Compliant**
Ala. Code 32-5A-330
- **Happy Hour Laws**
Comments: Regulation 20-X-6-.14

The MADD Agenda - In Effect in Alabama

- **Primary Belt Law**
Ala. Code 32-5B-1
- **Repeat Offender Law that is Federally Compliant**

Comment: Except ignition interlock
- **Selling/Furnishing Alcohol to Youth**
Ala. Code 28-3A-25 (a)(3)
- **Sobriety Checkpoints**
Comment: By case law decision
- **Social Host**
Comments: Limited to intoxicated underage people.
- **Vehicle Sanctions While Suspended**
Ala. Code 32-6-19(b)
- **Vehicular Homicide**
Comments: Two types: Homicide by vehicle - felony - 32-5A-192; criminally negligent homicide while DWI - class C felony 13A-6-4(a) and (c)
- **Victim Rights Constitutional Amendment**
- **Youth Attempt at Purchase**
Ala. Code 28-3A-25 (a)(19)
- **Youth Consumption of Alcohol**
Ala. Code 28-3A-25(a)(19)
- **Youth Possession of Alcohol**
Ala. Code 28-3A-25(a)(19)
- **Youth Purchase**
Comments: Exceptions: For law enforcement purposes only; 28-1-5 and 28-3A-25(a)(19)
- **Zero Tolerance Under 21**
Comments: .02 BAC; 32-5-191(b)

...And Coming Soon To Alabama (MADD Agenda Not Yet in Effect)

- Anti-Plea Bargaining
- Habitual Traffic Offender
- High BAC
- Hospital BAC Reporting
- Ignition Interlock
- Lower BAC for Repeat Offender
- Mandatory BAC Testing for Drivers who are Killed
- Mandatory Server Training
- Penalties for Test Refusal Greater than
- Plate Sanctions
- Preliminary Breath Tester
- Vehicle Confiscation
- Vehicle Impoundment

MADD's Definition of “**High-Risk**” Driver

The MADD Impaired Driving Summit (2002) found that a major focus should be the "higher-risk driver" who is defined as:

- 1) ***convicted of a repeat offense*** for driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI), or
- 2) ***convicted of DWI/DUI*** with a blood-alcohol concentration of **.15 percent or higher**, or
- 3) ***convicted of a driving-while-suspended offense*** where the suspension was the ***result of a conviction for driving under the influence.***

MADD's Proposal to Deal with the High-Risk Driver:

- **Driver's license suspension for not less than one year**, including a complete ban on driving for not less than 90 days; and for the remainder of the license suspension period and prior to the issuance of a probational hardship or work permit license the **offender must install a certified alcohol ignition interlock device** on his/her vehicle
- **Impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle for not less than 90 days**; and for the remainder of the license suspension period the offender must install a certified alcohol ignition interlock device on his/her vehicle
- Alcohol assessment and appropriate treatment; if diagnosed with a substance abuse problem
- **Imprisonment for not less than 10 days**, an electronic monitoring device for not less than 100 days, or be assigned to a DWI/DUI special facility for 30 days
- **Fined a minimum of \$1000**, with the proceeds to be used for state or local jurisdiction for impaired driving prevention and/or enforcement
- If the arrest resulted from a crash, requires restitution to victims of the crash
- Requirement to attend a victim impact panel if panel is available in the area

Proposed Revision to Alabama's DUI Statute

S.B. 10 – 2009 Legislature

- Established a **4 hour “time of test” extrapolation rule** for any breath test result of .15% BAC or greater at the time the test is administered.
- **Abolished and removes sub-section 'O' from current 32-5A-191** which created a five year time limitation for look-back of prior convictions. The proposed statute uses the term **"prior convictions" *without regard to time*** and removes all references to "five years."
- Established as a **class C felony offense**, when the arrested subject's record shows **three prior convictions, *without regard to when the prior convictions were entered***, and **requires a 120 day minimum period of incarceration**; the remainder can be placed on supervised release.
- Established the concept of **"double minimum punishment"** in the DUI statute for **any chemical test result that was .15% or greater** at the time the test was administered. If the conviction is a misdemeanor, **minimum jail time is 5 days for the first offense** if the test reading was **.15% BAC or greater**, plus imposes a fine in double the amount of the minimum required by statute. A **second DUI offense** with a chemical test result of .15% or greater will require **ten days incarceration**, as compared to 5 days for "regular" DUI.

What Will This Mean to Your Clients?

- This means.....
- First offenders w/ .15% BAC are facing a ***mandatory*** 5 days incarceration; second offenders w/ .15% BAC are facing ***mandatory*** 10 days incarceration.
- ***Any*** prior DUI offense will be used for purposes of “prior conviction” without regard to when or where it occurred.
- Client will be punished by at least ***double minimum fine*** if convicted.
- DFS statistics report ***41% of all breath tests are .15% BAC or greater*** – high probability of mandatory incarceration for your average client.

S.B. 10 Fails to Pass 2009 Session

- “Aggravated DUI” bill - S.B. 10- did not become law this legislative session. Bill failed to be called for a vote on the final legislative day.
- “Ignition Interlock” bill – H.B. 32 – also did not become law; failed to be called for a vote on the final legislative day.

Attempting to Elude

- New 'Attempting to Elude' bill was signed by the Governor on May 21, 2009 with an effective date of **September 1, 2009**.
- Act 2009-616 replaces the former 32-5A-193; codified at 32-5A-340
- Title 32-5A-340: ***class A misdemeanor*** offense to “intentionally flee by any means” to avoid apprehension by law enforcement; a ***class C felony*** if in the attempt to elude, any bystander or third party is injured.
- Statute includes court ordered driver license suspension of not less than six months nor more than two years*. (* If court order does not include suspension duration in sentence, DPS will impose a six month suspension by operation of law.)
- The new Act is both wider in scope and application, and more severe in penalty, than the former traffic code statute.

Hankins Decision and Related ***Hankins*** Decisions

- ***Hankins v. State***, 989 So. 2d 610 (Ala. Cr. App. 2007): Using the rules of statutory construction, and the rule of lenity, the legislature's adoption in 2006 of sub-section 'o' to 32-5A-191 requires strict application of the five year "look-back" provision for prior DUI convictions for purpose of sentencing.
- ***Hankins*** has no retroactive effect: ***Stewart v. State***, 990 So. 2d 441 (Ala. Cr. App. 2008): The law in effect at the time of the offense is controlling [i.e.- no application of the five year look back provision if the DUI offense occurred prior to April 28, 2006] See, also, ***McCall v. State***, 995 So. 2d. 183 (Ala. Cr. App. 2008): Defendant not entitled to dismissal of indictment when the basis for the charge took place a year ***before*** enactment of the statute.
- Circuit Court retains jurisdiction if remanded, and not the District Court: ***Marshall v. State***, ___ So. 2d. ___ 2008 WL 902905 (Ala. Cr. App. Apr. 4, 2008): If the felony DUI is nullified by the ***Hankins*** decision, the case remains under the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and not the district court.

Municipal Court Convictions – the *Holbert* Rule

- ***Ex parte Holbert***, 4 So. 3d 410 (Ala. 2008): Construing the rule established in ***Ex parte Bertram***, prior in-state municipal court convictions are not “convictions” for purpose of a felony offense under 32-5A-191 (h). [The ***Holbert*** decision is limited by the adoption of section “o” as of April 28, 2006.]

Deciphering *Hankins*, *Holbert*, and Section “o”

- It is critical that you obtain a certified five year copy of defendant's driving record
- Based on the ***date of conviction*** (not date of the offense), does defendant have any prior offenses entered on or after ***April 28, 2006***? All convictions, from any court, in or out of state, will count as a prior conviction.
- Does defendant have any state court convictions in the last five years? All state court convictions entered in the past five years under 32-5A-191 will count for sentencing purposes.
- Out of state convictions and municipal court convictions, with conviction date ***prior to April 28, 2006***, will not be used for sentence enhancement under 32-5A-191.

Warning!

- If the Alabama legislature passes an “aggravated DUI” bill and the bill is signed into law, the ***Hankins-Holbert*** limitations will not apply to conduct taking place after the law is enacted.
- All DUI convictions entered by any court, in or out of state, will be used for sentence enhancement, and the “five year” limitation is expressly rejected by use of the term “prior conviction” without regard to time of the conviction.
- However, ***DUI arrests made prior to enactment*** of the new legislation will continue to be ***prosecuted and sentenced*** under the ***Hankins-Holbert*** limitations. The law in effect at the time of the offense, and not at the time of conviction, is controlling law. ***Stewart v. State***, 990 So. 2d 441 (Ala. Cr. App. 2008)

Recent Cases- Search and Seizure- Traffic Stops

- **Arizona v. Johnson**, __ U.S. __, 128 S. Ct. 2961 (Jan. 21, 2009): A police officer can 'pat-down' a passenger following a minor traffic violation committed by the driver, even if the officer has no basis for believing the passenger has committed any criminal offense. For the duration of the stop, the officer seizes "everyone in the vehicle" (the driver and passengers- see **Brendlin**)
- **Brendlin v. California**, 551 U.S. 249, 127 S. Ct. 2400 (2007): When a police officer makes a traffic stop, **the passengers** and the driver of the car is seized within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment. A person seized by police action is entitled to challenge the seizure, even if not the operator of the vehicle. In **Maryland v. Wilson**, the Court held that during a lawful traffic stop, the police may order a passenger out of the car, as a precautionary measure.

By the same measure, **a passenger** is seized by police authority and **has standing to challenge the lawfulness of the vehicle stop**. Where, as in this case, the automobile was stopped without reason to believe it was being operated unlawfully, the subsequent seizure of Brendlin was unlawful.

- **Arizona v. Gant**, __ U.S. __, 128 S. Ct. 2897 (Apr. 21, 2009): Police may search the passenger compartment of a vehicle incident to arrest only if it is reasonable to believe the subject might access the vehicle at the time of the search ["officer safety" exception] **OR** that the vehicle contains evidence of the offense of the arrest. This case significantly limits the scope of **New York v. Belton** (1981)

Other Supreme Court Case of Significant Interest

- ***Melendez-Diaz v. Massachusetts***, 557 U.S. ___, (June 25, 2009): Submission of crime lab report to trial court in lieu of live testimony violates 5th Amendment confrontation clause. Defendant in any criminal case must have the right to cross-examine lab technician who prepared report.
- **Cert granted: *Briscoe v. Virginia***, 129 S. Ct. ___ (cert. granted June 29, 2009): Virginia statute requires the defendant to assert demand to question the technician who prepared the lab report. Virginia Sup. Ct. ruled that failure to assert demand waives right to confrontation. Question: Is demand rule Constitutional?
- **Comment:** Code of Ala. Section 12-21-300 “Certificate of Analysis” permits the D.A. to offer a lab certificate in lieu of live testimony, and the defendant may only challenge use of a certificate “for good cause shown.” ***Melendez-Diaz*** has expressly over-ruled that part of 12-21-300; whether wide-spread use of Certificate of Analysis will continue is questionable.

Driver License Cases

- ***Alabama Department of Public Safety v. Barbour***, 5 So. 3d 601 (Ala. Civ. App. 2008): Department of Public Safety's method of "stacking" five year driver license revocation periods for "fourth or subsequent" DUI conviction upheld; driver license suspension or revocation for DUI conviction is computed as ***consecutive periods of removal*** and not concurrent.

Driver License Suspension & Revocation Actions As a Result of Alcohol Related Violations

**Patrick Mahaney
Montgomery, Alabama**

Driver License Classification

- Federal Commercial Motor Safety Act of 1986
- Effective date in Alabama - 1989
- Classification of Driver Licenses
 - **Class A:** Combination Vehicle w/ 26,000 GVWR
 - **Class B:** Single vehicle or combination vehicle under 26, 000 GVWR
 - **Class C:** Passenger vehicle w/ 16 or more; transport hazardous materials
 - **Class D:** Standard operators license
 - **Class M:** Motorcycle only (w/ 'B' restriction for 14-15 yr old)
 - **Class V:** Vessel license

Terms

- **Driver License:** Any license issued under the laws of this state to operate a motor vehicle on public highways of the state
- **Driver (Driving) Privilege:** The authorization to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, although the motorist may be unlicensed or licensed in another state.

Terms

- **Suspension:** Temporary or limited time period removal of driver license or privilege, or reinstatement conditioned upon compliance of a legal requirement.
- **Revocation:** Complete and full removal of driver license or privilege. Revocation generally the result of conviction of a serious traffic offense.
- **Cancellation:** The annulment or termination of driver license because of error or defect in application or issuance.

What's the Difference?

- **Suspension:** Removal for limited time period (duration established by Alabama Administrative Code) or unspecified period until motorist complies with a legal requirement. Reinstatement fee only. No SR-22 requirement or driver exam.
- **Revocation:** Removal for a period **not less than 6 months**. Must serve entire revocation period before eligible for re-licensing. Requires payment of reinstatement fees, establish proof of financial responsibility (SR-22), and complete entire driver exam.

Duration of License Removal - DUI Conviction

The mandatory revocation period established by statute must be served in full, and each revocation period served, before becoming eligible for re-licensing.

Alabama Dept. of Public Safety v. Barbour, 5 So. 3d 601 (Ala. Civ. App. 2008)

Driver License Suspension & Revocation for Alcohol Related Offenses

- 1. Administrative Driver License Suspension –**
Code of Alabama, 1975, section 32-5A-300 thru 309
- 2. Implied Consent Law –**
Code of Alabama, 1975, section 32-5-192
- 3. Driving Under the Influence –**
Code of Alabama, 1975, section 32-5A-191
- 4. Statutory authorization for the Director to
suspend/revoke –**
Code of Alabama, 1975, section 32-5A-195

Implied Consent Law

- Motorist must be under lawful arrest
- Statute is alcohol only
- Statute equally applicable to in/out of state motorists (“license or privilege”)
- Motorist cannot be compelled to submit to a test; can lawfully refuse blood test

[Common threat: “If you don’t take this test, you are going to be locked up for 24 hours.”]

- Refusals reported on AST-60 forms
 - 1st Refusal/5 yrs – 90 day suspension
 - 2nd Refusal/5 yrs – 1 yr. suspension

Administrative License Suspension

- Reported on AST-60 form
 - Each arresting officer acts as agent of the Director of Public Safety
 - Tracks Implied Consent Law in application
 - Alcohol only DUI violations
 - No application to controlled substances
 - Must be .08% or more for license removal
 - No Application to 'Under 21' .02% DUI cases
 - License seizure must be an ***Alabama license***
 - No application for seizure for out-of-state licensee*
- [*Department of Public Safety takes position ALS applies to out of state licensee's *driving privilege*]

Procedure: AST-60 forms

- Must be completed and processed in 5 business days to Department of Public Safety
- Must be sworn at time of submission (not necessarily at time of issuance)
- Must include statement of probable cause
- Motorist must make written petition for hearing within 10 days of receipt of AST-60
- Department must conduct administrative hearing within 30 days of receipt of petition
- Sole Issues at hearing:
 - Lawful arrest/Conforms to Implied Consent Law
 - Motorist drove or was in actual physical control of vehicle with .08% test result or test refusal
 - Decisions based on *preponderance of the evidence standard*

Driver License Removal - ALS

- 90 day *suspension* if no prior alcohol or drug-related enforcement contact* in past five years
- One year *suspension* for one prior contact in past five years
- Three year *suspension* for two or three prior contacts in past five years
- Five year *suspension* for four or more prior contacts in past five years

*Includes all breath tests, breath test refusals, and DUI convictions of any kind, in this state or any other state

Appeals - ALS

- Appeal for judicial review must be taken within 30 days after notice of final order issued.
- Review process under ALS tracks procedure of the Alabama Administrative Procedures Act
- Must be **filed** in the county where the ***arrest was made.***
- Filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay; must file a stay order and have circuit court enter a stay.
- Petitioner/plaintiff has burden of proof; decisions of the agency presumed correct as a matter of law

Driver License Removal - DUI

- First conviction within five years: 90 day *suspension*
- Second conviction within five years: one year *revocation*
- Third conviction within five years: three year *revocation*
- Fourth or subsequent conviction within five years: five year *revocation* each conviction
- For purposes of license removal:
 - Date of conviction, and not date of arrest, is the controlling date
 - DUI conviction applies equally to any in or out of state court or federal conviction
 - DUI conviction of whatever kind are entered, without regard to court's approval of any plea agreement

Practical Considerations

- Far greater likelihood that AST-60 will be processed and motorist held to ALS suspension, than license removal for DUI conviction
- Licensee only suffers **one license removal** per incident – This is extremely important in view of the Department's 'first in-first recorded' method of license removal
- If DUI case subsequently is acquitted, dismissed, or *not proessed*, and licensee had submitted to breath test with results of .08%, then Director ***must rescind suspension*** order and remove entry from MVR

Practical Considerations

- **Driving While Suspended or Revoked:** A conviction of DWS or DWR while under a suspension or revocation order will result in an additional 6 month removal
- **CDL Holder:** A conviction of DUI will result in a *one year* disqualification of CDL; second conviction will result in *lifetime* disqualification
 - CDL *license holder* is not eligible for deferred prosecution/diversion
 - CDL *violations* may not be deferred, diverted, etc.
- **Minor in Possession/Minor in Consumption statutes:** Conviction or adjudication of MIP/MIC requires a three month (90 day) suspension of driver license or privilege. Application for Y.O. has no effect

Part III

UNDERSTANDING BLOOD ANALYSIS IN DUI and TRAFFIC HOMICIDE INVESTIGATIONS

Understanding Blood Analysis

- Basic analytical methods: **gas chromatography** and **enzymatic assay**
- **Gas chromatography** – the standard forensic method
- **Enzymatic assay** (EIA) – the standard hospital lab method
- These techniques are not the same and can (and probably will) produce **different** blood alcohol measurements

Chain of Custody

- Who can draw blood?
 - Code of Alabama section 32-5A-194 (a)(2)
- Custody of the sample:
 - ‘Link’ analysis: The chain of custody is composed of links
 - Each link must be accounted for
 - Accountability may be direct or circumstantial- but each link must be recognized and not presumed

Taking, Storage, and Analysis

- Blood sample must be taken in prescribed manner.
- Blood is a organism that can change (degrade) if not properly collected and preserved.
- Possibility of contamination if strict evidentiary controls are not used.
- Whole blood (not serum) should be analyzed by the GC method – be especially cautious if *blood serum* was tested by the EIA method (normally has 14-16% higher reported BAC)
- Alabama is a “blood” (i.e., whole blood) state by statute
- Refer any blood analysis report to a forensic expert for secondary examination.

Blood Analysis

For further information, please refer to the
ACDLA special publication:

***Understanding Blood Analysis in DUI
and Traffic Homicide Investigations***

by Mahaney and Kalin

END of PRESENTATION

WHAT ARE YOUR QUESTIONS?

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