

Burt Lazarin Chair

Jesse R. Bodine District Manager

October 18, 2018

Hon. Brad Hoylman New York State Senator 322 8th Avenue, Ste. 1700 New York, NY 10001

Hon. Richard N. Gottfried Assembly Member 214 West 29th Street, Suite 1002 New York, NY 10001

Hon. Linda Rosenthal Assembly Member 230 West 72nd Street, Suite 2F New York, NY 10023

## **Re: Legislative Changes for Crash Incidents**

Dear Senator Hoylman, Assembly Member Gottfried and Assembly Member Rosenthal,

At the September 13, 2018 meeting of the Transportation Planning Committee, we heard a presentation from Jill Hoexter, Chief of the Vehicular Crimes Unit of New York County with the District Attorney's (DA) Office. Ms. Hoexter presented on the topics of vehicular crashes resulting in injury or death, and the prosecutorial constraints on such cases. She cited three legislative loopholes, which prevent her office (and county DA offices statewide) from pursuing prosecution in many cases where the driver is at fault:

1. Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) charges. DWI-Alcohol is charged in cases where the driver tests with a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of 0.08% or more. A DWI-Drug charge can be brought against a driver found to be under the influence of a controlled substance listed by Section 3306 of the New York Public Health Law. As new substances become available at a rapid pace, all substances should be covered by the law, or a review of the schedule should take place annually, and additions incorporated as necessary to include substances commonly seen in cases of impaired driving leading to collisions, injury, or death.

CITY OF NEW YORK **MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD FOUR** 330 West 42<sup>nd</sup> Street, 26<sup>th</sup> floor New York, NY 10036 tel: 212-736-4536 fax: 212-947-9512 www.nyc.gov/mcb4 2. Although New York's "implied consent" laws require the driver to submit to chemical testing—a blood, breath, urine, or saliva test—for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol or drugs in the driver's body, drivers who refuse face a 1-year driving suspension (for first refusal). Further, police must complete these tests within two hours of pulling the driver over for them to be valid. We support changing the statutes in order to more vigorously compel drivers suspected of DWI to submit to chemical testing; and allow results of tests completed more than two hours past the time of pulling over the driver be admissible in certain cases.

3. We recommend revising sentencing guidelines to require incarceration for cases in which a driver with a suspended license is involved in a collision, which leads to injury or death.

We believe that closing these legislative loopholes will lead to a more robust set of tools for prosecutors in cases of vehicular crime. The public has grown increasingly vocal about instances where culpable drivers do not face appropriate penalties. <sup>1</sup> These recommendations were voted on at Manhattan Community Board 4's October 3<sup>rd</sup> Full Board meeting by a vote of 37 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstaining and 0 present but not eligible to vote.

Thank you for your attention on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Burt Lazarin Chair Manhattan Community Board 4

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Christine Berthet Co-Chair Transportation Planning Committee

Dale Corvino Co-Chair Transportation Planning Committee

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>http://gothamist.com/2014/02/10/nyc\_reckless\_driving.php</u>