

fourth offense in statute right at the present time. Another change that's made is after a person's license has been impounded for 30 days, that person would be able to apply to the court. And if they could show that they...that it's necessary for employment purposes, they could qualify for an interlock device, and they could be put on an...with an interlock provision. After it's been...after it has been impounded for 30 days, they could apply for interlock, so that they could use their license for driving to work. After...also this...this also provides for that after a person has been suspended for five years, he or she may file an application with the county court, and upon demonstrating that they have gone through the proper kinds of successful rehabilitation with their alcohol problem, then they would be able to...the court, at that point, would have the flexibility to reinstate their license. They could either reinstate it fully, or they could reinstate it under certain provisions, such as interlock or only for driving to work. So it would allow some flexibility there. I think that right now we have...we have, in statute we have 15 years, if you're on...after third offense, if you're not given probation, which is...there is a one-year probation thing, that you can be given on...after...on third offense. But, if you're not given probation, you're automatically suspended for 15 years. This would lower that to five. And so you could apply to the courts. It does not require the courts to reinstate your license, it simply gives them the flexibility to reinstate your license and would allow them to use interlock or some other kinds of...anything else that they wanted to provide as provisions for you receiving your license back. And they could do that only...you could only maybe use it for work. They could put...apply some very strict provisions to that. But at least it would give the flexibility to the court to do that. I think this is important, because I think if you suspend someone's license for 15 years, there is not a whole lot of incentive there to go through the rehabilitation program and to work towards trying to get their license back, because if it's for 15 years, that's a long time down the road. And I think this provides a little bit of a carrot for them to go back and try to go through the rehabilitation process, try to get their life back together. And once, if they are able to get their life back together and they're able to demonstrate that to the courts, then the courts ought to be able to have the flexibility to reinstate their license. It does not make them do that, but it would allow them that flexibility. Another change that's made is on the breath test. We strike the presumption on the