

DO I GET MY LICENSE REINSTATEMENT AFTER THE SUSPENSION?

license back through a process called reinstatement. Either at the hearing, or you will be told of the date you may get your license back. On or after that date, you may request reinstatement and relicensing are required after your reinstatement date. If you are driving under suspension. In addition, you will need to show the DMV that you have automobiles/vehicles that you have automobile insurance and you will need to pay a fee. If you reinstate through the requirements in 4 to 6 weeks reinstatement date. That way, the DMV can order reinstatement out on your behalf and you will be eligible.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I GET A SUSPENSION UNDER SUSPENSION?

That is, if you are driving without a license is a violation. It seems impossible to get a license back if you are under suspension. If you get caught, there will be consequences from the criminal courts and the DMV. The criminal courts will handle the driving under suspension. That is, you will be suspended for at least 5 days. There is a fine of \$500. If you are convicted of a traffic offense when you are under suspension, the DMV will automatically suspend your license for 1 year with no probationary license. So, if you get caught, you will need to get your license back in order to get a ticket, you would not be able to get a license back until May of 2005!

EXAMPLE

You have one 4 point speeding ticket on your record, for going 45 mph in a 30 mph zone. You got that ticket when you were 16 1/2. As soon as you turned 18 you got a car brand new to you. A couple of friends got in and you decided you wanted to show them what it could do. So, you burned a couple of cookies into the pavement of the parking lot behind the mall late one night. The police officer charged you with several violations. You went to court and the court allowed a plea bargain down to an 8 point reckless driving conviction. You decided to take the plea bargain. You would not have your license suspended if that was the only ticket you had (see the chart). But, that one speeding ticket you had when you were 16 gets added in for a total of twelve points. From 16 1/2 to 18 is less than 2 years. 12 points in 2 years for a provisional driver is enough to cause a suspension. So, the court would send the notice of the conviction for reckless driving to the Division of Motor Vehicles. The points would then be put on your record. The record would next be analyzed. Then a hearing date would be set up. The DMV would send a notice to the address on the last ticket, unless an address change was filed with the Driver License office since the last ticket. That notice would show when and where the suspension hearing was to take place. At the hearing, the hearing officer would decide how long the suspension is going to last and whether or not a probationary driver license (red license) would be allowed.

Most people want a time estimate for how long such a suspension would last. It is not proper for anyone to give such an estimate since it is a decision made by the hearing officer who takes many things into consideration.



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DIVISION

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HOW DO POINT SPENSIONS HAPPEN?

any points against your driving in a period of time, you will lose a through a point suspension. convicted of a traffic violation, he Division of Motor Vehicles conviction. A conviction occurs ility to a charge, pay the ticket again. Also certain tickets will is by default if you fail to appear of conviction causes a certain to be placed on your traffic w many points go with certain nd below. Each time you get a

ticket, the Division of Motor Vehicles places the points on your record and then analyzes your record to see if there are enough points to cause a point suspension. When the DMV analyzes records, it determines whether there are enough points to cause a suspension in the proper age group. You do not "get points back" when you have a birthday. (See example on back page.)

MINIMUM POINTS TO CAUSE SUSPENSION

Age Group	12 month	24 month	Period of Lic.
Minor driver(16-17)	6 points	7 points	7 points
Minor driver(18-20)	9 points	12 points	14 points
Adult Driver	12 points	18 points	

POINTS FOR EACH VIOLATION OR CONVICTION

ne of accident	12
e intoxicated or under the influence of drugs	12
e ability is impaired by alcohol	8
sts	12
tempting to elude a police officer	12
ving	8
ring	4
ld right-of-way	3
er posted limit	1
5-9 m.p.h.	1
10-19 m.p.h.	4
20-39 m.p.h.	6
40-or more m.p.h.	12
op for a school bus	6
wrong side of road	4
tain or show proof of insurance	4
ssing	4
serve traffic sign or signal	4
n	3
ugh safety zone	3
wrong lane or direction on one-way street	3
gnal or improper signal	2
ald to emergency vehicle	4
cking	2
m or turn on lights	2
n unsafe vehicle	2

If there are enough points on your record to cause a suspension, a suspension is required. The DMV does not suspend your license without first trying to give you a hearing.

The DMV sends a notice to the last address you gave on your driver license or to a policeman on a ticket. That notice will tell you when and where the hearing will be.

If you move and do not tell the Driver License office, you may not get the notice. Just filing an address change with the Post Office will not work. If you do not come to the hearing, the suspension will be set for the maximum period, one year.

WHAT HAPPENS AT THE HEARING?

The hearing is like a small court. You will appear at the hearing to tell your side of things and the hearing officer will ask you questions and make some decisions. If you want to, you may have an attorney come with you. But, an attorney may not represent you without your being there. The hearing officer will want to get some information that only you can provide. The hearing will be tape recorded by the hearing officer. If you think that the hearing officer does not follow the law, you may appeal his or her decision to the District Court in the county where you live. If you do appeal the decision, you must apply for that appeal within 30 days of the date of the hearing.

At the hearing, the hearing officer decides:

1. Whether a suspension is required. The hearing officer checks your Motor Vehicle record and allows you to show records that may prove the Motor Vehicle record wrong.
2. How long the suspension lasts. Under the point suspension law, the maximum is 1 year with no driving.

3. Whether any driving should be granted during the period of suspension. If the hearing officer will let you keep your license (red license) while you wait for a hearing.

The hearing officer will tell you why he or she made the decision. You will be given some instructions on what to do after the hearing.

WHAT IF THE MOTOR VEHICLE RECORD IS WRONG?

It is up to you to show the record is wrong. The court will look at the convictions on the record. Then, the conviction on traffic records. Certified records are required to remove those records. A certified court document from the court itself is required. If there is an error on your record, it is your responsibility to have it removed or corrected. You must be by bringing a certified document to the Division of Motor Vehicle hearing.

That is going to be up to you. The hearing officer will take into account many things, including the fact that you have a record and what happens to you at all.