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HOUSE BILL NO. 2655

Offered January 12, 2005

Prefiled January 12, 2005

A *BILL to amend and reenact §§ 18.2-267, 18.2-268.2 through 18.2-268.5, 18.2-268.8, 18.2-268.9, 18.2-268.10, 18.2-272, 46.2-391.2, and 46.2-391.4 of the Code of Virginia, relating to driving under the influence.*

 Patron—Hurt

 Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 18.2-267, 18.2-268.2 through 18.2-268.5, 18.2-268.8, 18.2-268.9, 18.2-268.10, 18.2-272, 46.2-391.2, and 46.2-391.4 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 18.2-267. Preliminary analysis of breath to determine alcoholic content of blood.

A. Any person who is suspected of a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or *subsection B of § 18.2-272* shall be entitled, if such equipment is available, to have his breath analyzed to determine the probable alcoholic content of his blood. The person shall also be entitled, upon request, to observe the process of analysis and to see the blood-alcohol reading on the equipment used to perform the breath test. His breath may be analyzed by any police officer of the Commonwealth, or of any county, city or town, or by any member of a sheriff's department in the normal discharge of his duties.

B. The Department of Criminal Justice Services, Division of Forensic Science, shall determine the proper method and equipment to be used in analyzing breath samples taken pursuant to this section and shall advise the respective police and sheriff's departments of the same.

C. Any person who has been stopped by a police officer of the Commonwealth, or of any county, city or town, or by any member of a sheriff's department and is suspected by such officer to be guilty of a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*, shall have the right to refuse to permit his breath to be so analyzed, and his failure to permit such analysis shall not be evidence in any prosecution under §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*.

D. Whenever the breath sample analysis indicates that alcohol is present in the person's blood, the officer may charge the person with a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1 or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*, or a similar ordinance of the county, city or town where the arrest is made. The person so charged shall then be subject to the provisions of §§ 18.2-268.1 through 18.2-268.12, or of a similar ordinance of a county, city or town.

E. The results of the breath analysis shall not be admitted into evidence in any prosecution under §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1 or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*, the purpose of this section being to permit a preliminary analysis of the alcoholic content of the blood of a person suspected of having violated the provisions of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*.

F. Police officers or members of any sheriff's department shall, upon stopping any person suspected of having violated the provisions of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1 or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*, advise the person of his rights under the provisions of this section.

G. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the provisions of §§ 18.2-268.1 through 18.2-268.12.

§ 18.2-268.2. Implied consent to post-arrest testing to determine drug or alcohol content of blood.

A. Any person, whether licensed by Virginia or not, who operates a motor vehicle upon a highway, as defined in § 46.2-100, in this Commonwealth shall be deemed thereby, as a condition of such operation, to have consented to have samples of his blood, breath, or both blood and breath taken for a ~~chemical test~~ *testing* to determine the alcohol, drug, or both alcohol and drug content of his blood, if he is arrested for violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or *subsection B of § 18.2-272* or of a similar ordinance within three hours of the alleged offense.

B. Any person so arrested for a ~~violation of clause (i) or (ii) of § 18.2-266 or both, § 18.2-266.1 or § 18.2-272 or of a similar ordinance~~ *an offense listed in subsection A* shall submit to a breath test. If the breath test is unavailable or the person is physically unable to submit to the breath test, a blood test shall be given. The accused shall, prior to administration of the test, be advised by the person administering the test that he has the right to observe the process of analysis and to see the blood-alcohol reading on the equipment used to perform the breath test. If the equipment automatically

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59 produces a written printout of the breath test result, the printout, or a copy, shall be given to the
60 accused.

61 C. A person, after having been arrested for a violation of clause (iii) or (iv) of § 18.2-266 or
62 § 18.2-266.1 or § 18.2-272 or of a similar ordinance an offense listed in subsection A, may be required
63 to submit to a blood test to determine the drug or both drug and alcohol content of his blood. When a
64 person, after having been arrested for a violation of § 18.2-266 (i) or (ii) or both an offense listed in
65 subsection A, submits to a breath test in accordance with subsection B of this section or refuses to take
66 or is incapable of taking such a breath test, he may be required to submit to tests to determine the drug
67 or both drug and alcohol content of his blood if the law-enforcement officer has reasonable cause to
68 believe the person was driving under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs, or the
69 combined influence of alcohol and drugs.

70 § 18.2-268.3. Refusal of tests; penalties; procedures.

71 A. *It shall be unlawful for a person who is arrested for a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4,*
72 *18.2-266, 18.2-266.1 or subsection B of § 18.2-272 or of a similar local ordinance to unreasonably*
73 *refuse to have samples of his blood and breath taken for chemical tests to determine the alcohol or drug*
74 *content of his blood and any person who so unreasonably refuses is guilty of a violation of this section.*

75 B. When a person is arrested for a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1 or,
76 subsection B of § 18.2-272 or of a similar ordinance and such person refuses to permit blood or breath
77 or both blood and breath samples to be taken for testing, the arresting officer shall advise the person,
78 from a form described in subsection B provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme
79 Court, that (i) a person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway in the Commonwealth is
80 deemed thereby, as a condition of such operation, to have consented to have samples of his blood and
81 breath taken for chemical tests testing to determine the alcohol or drug content of his blood, (ii) a
82 finding of unreasonable refusal to consent may be admitted as evidence at a criminal trial, (iii) that the
83 unreasonable refusal to do so constitutes grounds for the revocation of the privilege of operating a motor
84 vehicle upon the highways of the Commonwealth, (iv) the criminal penalty for unreasonable refusal
85 within 10 years of a prior conviction for driving while intoxicated or unreasonable refusal is a Class 2
86 misdemeanor, and (v) the criminal penalty for unreasonable refusal within 10 years of any two prior
87 convictions for driving while intoxicated or unreasonable refusal is a Class 1 misdemeanor, refuses to
88 permit blood or breath or both blood and breath samples to be taken for such tests.

89 BC. The form from which the arresting officer shall advise the person arrested shall be provided by
90 the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court and shall contain a brief statement of the
91 law requiring the taking of blood or breath samples, a statement that a finding of unreasonable refusal to
92 consent may be admitted as evidence at a criminal trial, and the penalties for refusal, and a declaration
93 of refusal, and an acknowledgement of the provision for certification by the arresting officer that he the
94 defendant has refused to permit blood or breath or both blood and breath samples to be taken for
95 testing, that the officer has read the portion of the form described in subsection B to the defendant and a
96 line for the signature of the arresting officer arrested person, and that the arrested person, after being
97 read this, has refused to permit such sample or samples to be taken. The form shall be signed by the
98 arresting officer and the arresting officer shall acknowledge before the magistrate that the form was read
99 to the person arrested. The magistrate shall promptly issue a warrant or summons charging the person
100 with a violation of subsection A unreasonable refusal and shall attach the executed advisement form to
101 the warrant or summons. The magistrate or arresting officer, as the case may be, shall forward the
102 executed advisement and warrant or summons to the appropriate court. The warrant or summons for a
103 first offense under this section shall be executed in the same manner as criminal warrants or summonses.
104 If the person has been taken to a medical facility for treatment or evaluation of his medical condition,
105 the arresting officer at a medical facility may issue, on the premises of the medical facility, a summons
106 for a violation of subsection A this section in lieu of securing a warrant.

107 C. Unreasonable refusal is a violation of this section and shall be an offense punishable as set forth
108 in §§ 18.2-268.3 and 18.2-268.4. Venue for the trial of the warrant or summons shall lie in the court of
109 the county or city in which the offense of driving under the influence of intoxicants is to be tried.

110 D. If a person is found guilty of a first offense of violating this section, the court shall suspend the
111 defendant's privilege to drive for a period of one year. This suspension period is in addition to the
112 suspension period provided under § 46.2-391.2.

113 If a person is found guilty of a violation of this section and within 10 years prior to the date of the
114 refusal he was found guilty of any of the following: a violation of this section, a violation of 18.2-266,
115 or a violation of any offense listed in subsection E of § 18.2-270, arising out of separate occurrences or
116 incidents, he is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor and the court shall suspend the defendant's privilege to
117 drive for a period of three years. This suspension period is in addition to the suspension period
118 provided under § 46.2-391.2.

119 If a person is found guilty of a violation of this section and within 10 years prior to the date of the
120 refusal he was found guilty of any two of the following: a violation of this section, a violation of

18.2-266, or a violation of any offense listed in subsection E of § 18.2-270 arising out of separate occurrences or incidents, he is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and the court shall suspend the defendant's privilege to drive for a period of three years. This suspension period is in addition to the suspension period provided under § 46.2-391.2.

§ 18.2-268.4. Trial and appeal for refusal.

A. Venue for the trial of the warrant or summons shall lie in the court of the county or city in which the offense of driving under the influence of intoxicants is to be tried.

The procedure for appeal and trial of a first offense of § 18.2-268.3 shall be the same as provided by law for misdemeanors; if requested by either party on appeal to the circuit court, trial by jury shall be as provided in Article 4 (§ 19.2-260 et seq.) of Chapter 15 of Title 19.2, and the Commonwealth shall be required to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

If the court or jury finds the defendant guilty of a first offense as charged in the warrant or summons issued pursuant to § 18.2-268.3, the court shall suspend the defendant's privilege to drive for a period of one year.

B. Any person convicted of a violation of § 18.2-268.3 committed within 10 years of a prior offense of § 18.2-266, § 18.2-268.3 or any offense set forth in subsection E of § 18.2-270 arising out of separate occurrences or incidents, as charged in the warrant or summons issued pursuant to § 18.2-268.3, is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor and the court shall suspend the defendant's privilege to drive for a period of three years. This suspension period is in addition to the suspension period provided under § 46.2-391.2.

C. Any person convicted of a violation of § 18.2-268.3 committed within 10 years of any combination of two or more offenses of § 18.2-266, § 18.2-268.3 or any offense set forth in subsection E of § 18.2-270 arising out of separate occurrences or incidents, as charged in the warrant or summons issued pursuant to § 18.2-268.3, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and the court shall suspend the defendant's privilege to drive for a period of three years. This suspension period is in addition to the suspension period provided under § 46.2-391.2.

D. If the defendant pleads guilty to a violation of § 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, or § 18.2-266.1, or subsection B of § 18.2-272 or of a similar ordinance, the court may dismiss the warrant or summons.

The court shall forward the defendant's license to the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles of Virginia as in other cases of similar nature for suspension of license. If the defendant appeals his conviction, the court shall return the license to him upon his appeal being perfected; however, the defendant's license shall not be returned during any period of suspension imposed under § 46.2-391.2.

§ 18.2-268.5. Qualifications and liability of persons authorized to take blood sample; procedure for taking samples.

For purposes of this article, only a physician, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, phlebotomist, graduate laboratory technician or a technician or nurse designated by order of a circuit court acting upon the recommendation of a licensed physician, using soap and water, polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine, pvp iodine, povidone iodine or benzalkonium chloride to cleanse the part of the body from which the blood is taken and using instruments sterilized by the accepted steam sterilizer or some other sterilizer which will not affect the accuracy of the test, or using chemically clean sterile disposable syringes, shall withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcohol or drug or both alcohol and drug content. It is a Class 3 misdemeanor to reuse single-use-only needles or syringes. No civil liability shall attach to any person authorized to withdraw blood as a result of the act of withdrawing blood as provided in this section from any person submitting thereto, provided the blood was withdrawn according to recognized medical procedures. However, the person shall not be relieved from liability for negligence in the withdrawing of any blood sample.

No person arrested for a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or subsection B of § 18.2-272, or a similar ordinance shall be required to execute in favor of any person or corporation a waiver or release of liability in connection with the withdrawal of blood and as a condition precedent to the withdrawal of blood as provided for in this section.

§ 18.2-268.8. Fees.

Payment for withdrawing blood shall not exceed \$25, which shall be paid out of the appropriation for criminal charges. If the person whose blood sample was withdrawn is subsequently convicted for a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or subsection B of § 18.2-272 or of a similar ordinance, or is placed under the purview of a probational, educational, or rehabilitational program as set forth in § 18.2-271.1, the amount charged by the person withdrawing the sample shall be taxed as part of the costs of the criminal case and shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury.

If the person whose blood sample was withdrawn is subsequently convicted for violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or subsection B of § 18.2-272 or a similar ordinance, a fee of \$25 for testing the first blood sample by the Division shall be taxed as part of the costs of the criminal case and shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury.

§ 18.2-268.9. Assurance of breath-test validity; use of test results as evidence.

To be capable of being considered valid as evidence in a prosecution under §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or *subsection B of § 18.2-272*, or a similar ordinance, ~~chemical testing and~~ analysis of a person's breath shall be performed by an individual possessing a valid license to conduct such tests, with a type of equipment and in accordance with methods approved by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, Division of Forensic Science. The Division shall test the accuracy of the breath-testing equipment at least once every six months.

The Division shall establish a training program for all individuals who are to administer the breath tests. Upon a person's successful completion of the training program, the Division may license him to conduct breath-test analyses. Such license shall identify the specific types of breath test equipment upon which the individual has successfully completed training.

Any individual conducting a breath test under the provisions of § 18.2-268.2 shall issue a certificate which will indicate that the test was conducted in accordance with the Division's specifications, the equipment on which the breath test was conducted has been tested within the past six months and has been found to be accurate, the name of the accused, that prior to administration of the test the accused was advised of his right to observe the process and see the blood alcohol reading on the equipment used to perform the breath test, the date and time the sample was taken from the accused, the sample's alcohol content, and the name of the person who examined the sample. This certificate, when attested by the individual conducting the breath test, shall be admissible in any court in any criminal or civil proceeding as evidence of the facts therein stated and of the results of such analysis. Any such certificate of analysis purporting to be signed by a person authorized by the Division shall be admissible in evidence without proof of seal or signature of the person whose name is signed to it. A copy of the certificate shall be promptly delivered to the accused.

The officer making the arrest, or anyone with him at the time of the arrest, or anyone participating in the arrest of the accused, if otherwise qualified to conduct such test as provided by this section, may ~~make~~ administer the breath test ~~or~~ and analyze the results.

§ 18.2-268.10. Evidence of violation of driving under the influence offenses.

A. In any trial for a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266., or *subsection B of § 18.2-272* or a similar ordinance, the admission of the blood or breath test results shall not limit the introduction of any other relevant evidence bearing upon any question at issue before the court, and the court shall, regardless of the result of any blood or breath tests, consider other relevant admissible evidence of the condition of the accused. If the test results indicate the presence of any drug other than alcohol, the test results shall be admissible only if other competent evidence has been presented to relate the presence of the drug or drugs to the impairment of the accused's ability to drive or operate any motor vehicle, engine or train safely.

B. The failure of an accused to permit a blood or breath sample to be taken to determine the alcohol or drug content of his blood is not evidence and shall not be subject to comment by the Commonwealth at the trial of the case, except in rebuttal or pursuant to subsection C; nor shall the fact that a blood or breath test had been offered the accused be evidence or the subject of comment by the Commonwealth, except in rebuttal or pursuant to subsection C.

C. Evidence of a finding against the defendant under § 18.2-268.3 for his unreasonable refusal to permit a blood or breath sample to be taken to determine the alcohol or drug content of his blood shall be admissible into evidence, upon the motion of the Commonwealth or the defendant, for the sole purpose of explaining the absence at trial of a chemical test of such sample. When admitted pursuant to this subsection such evidence shall not be considered evidence of the accused's guilt.

D. The court or jury trying the case involving a violation of § 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, clause (ii), (iii) or (iv) of § 18.2-266 or § 18.2-266.1, or ~~§ 18.2-272~~ a similar local ordinance shall determine the innocence or guilt of the defendant from all the evidence concerning his condition at the time of the alleged offense.

§ 18.2-272. Driving after forfeiture of license.

A. Any person who drives or operates any motor vehicle, engine or train in the Commonwealth during the time for which he was deprived of the right to do so (i) upon conviction of a violation of § 18.2-268.3 or of an offense set forth in subsection E of § 18.2-270, (ii) by § 18.2-271 or § 46.2-391.2, (iii) after his license has been revoked pursuant to § 46.2-389 or § 46.2-391, or (iv) in violation of the terms of a restricted license issued pursuant to subsection E of § 18.2-271.1, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided in § 46.2-391, and is subject to administrative revocation of his driver's license pursuant to §§ 46.2-389 and 46.2-391.

Nothing in this section or §§ 18.2-266, 18.2-270 or § 18.2-271, shall be construed as conflicting with or repealing any ordinance or resolution of any city, town or county which restricts still further the right of such persons to drive or operate any such vehicle or conveyance.

B. Regardless of compliance with any other restrictions on his privilege to drive or operate a motor vehicle, it shall be a violation of this section for any person whose privilege to drive or operate a motor

vehicle has been restricted, suspended or revoked by application of the provisions of the Code set forth in subsection A because of a violation of § 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-268.3, 18.2-266, 46.2-341.24, or a similar local ordinance or law of another state or the United States to ~~do so~~ drive or operate a motor vehicle while he has a blood alcohol content of 0.02 percent or more.

Any person suspected of a violation of this subsection shall be entitled to a preliminary breath test in accordance with the provisions of § 18.2-267, shall be deemed to have given his implied consent to have samples of his blood, breath or both taken for analysis pursuant to the provisions of § 18.2-268.2, and, when charged with a violation of this subsection, shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 18.2-268.1 through 18.2-268.12.

§ 46.2-391.2. Administrative suspension of license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle.

A. If a breath test is taken pursuant to § 18.2-268.2 or any similar ordinance of any county, city or town and (i) the results show a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.08 grams or more per 210 liters of breath, or (ii) the results, for persons under 21 years of age, show a blood alcohol concentration of 0.02 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.02 grams or more per 210 liters of breath or (iii) the person refuses to submit to the breath test in violation of § 18.2-268.3 or any similar local ordinance, and upon issuance of a petition or summons, or upon issuance of a warrant by the magistrate, for a violation of §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, or §—18.2-266.1, or any substantially similar local ordinance, or upon the issuance of a warrant or summons by the magistrate or by the arresting officer at a medical facility for a violation of § 18.2-268.3, or any similar local ordinance, the person's license shall be suspended immediately or in the case of (i) an unlicensed person, (ii) a person whose license is otherwise suspended or revoked, or (iii) a person whose driver's license is from a jurisdiction other than the Commonwealth, such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in the Commonwealth shall be suspended immediately. The period of suspension of the person's license or privilege to drive shall be seven days, unless the petition, summons or warrant issued charges the person with a second or subsequent offense. If the person is charged with a second offense the suspension shall be for 60 days. If not already expired, the period of suspension shall expire on the day and time of trial of the offense charged on the petition, summons or warrant, except that it shall not so expire during the first seven days of the suspension. If the person is charged with a third or subsequent offense, the suspension shall be until the day and time of trial of the offense charged on the petition, summons or warrant.

A law-enforcement officer, acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, shall serve a notice of suspension personally on the arrested person. When notice is served, the arresting officer shall promptly take possession of any driver's license held by the person and issued by the Commonwealth and shall promptly deliver it to the magistrate. Any driver's license taken into possession under this section shall be forwarded promptly by the magistrate to the clerk of the general district court or, as appropriate, the court with jurisdiction over juveniles of the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made together with any petition, summons or warrant, the results of the breath test, if any, and the report required by subsection B. A copy of the notice of suspension shall be forwarded forthwith to both (a) the general district court or, as appropriate, the court with jurisdiction over juveniles of the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made and (b) the Commissioner. Transmission of this information may be made by electronic means.

The clerk shall promptly return the suspended license to the person at the expiration of the suspension. Whenever a suspended license is to be returned under this section or § 46.2-391.4, the person may elect to have the license returned in person at the clerk's office or by mail to the address on the person's license or to such other address as he may request.

B. Promptly after arrest and service of the notice of suspension, the arresting officer shall forward to the magistrate a sworn report of the arrest that shall include (i) information which adequately identifies the person arrested and (ii) a statement setting forth the arresting officer's grounds for belief that the person violated §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, or §—18.2-266.1, or a similar local ordinance or refused to submit to a breath test in violation of § 18.2-268.3 or a similar local ordinance. The report required by this subsection shall be submitted on forms supplied by the Supreme Court.

C. Any person whose license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended under subsection A may, during the period of the suspension, request the general district court or, as appropriate, the court with jurisdiction over juveniles of the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made to review that suspension. The court shall review the suspension within the same time period as the court hears an appeal from an order denying bail or fixing terms of bail or terms of recognizance, giving this matter precedence over all other matters on its docket. If the person proves to the court by a preponderance of the evidence that the arresting officer did not have probable cause for the arrest, that the magistrate did not have probable cause to issue the warrant, or that there was not probable cause for issuance of the petition, the court shall rescind the suspension, or that portion of it that exceeds seven days if there was not probable cause to charge a second offense or 60 days if there was not probable cause to charge a third or subsequent offense, and the clerk of the court shall forthwith, or at the

305 expiration of the reduced suspension time, (i) return the suspended license, if any, to the person unless
306 the license has been otherwise suspended or revoked, (ii) deliver to the person a notice that the
307 suspension under § 46.2-391.2 has been rescinded or reduced, and (iii) forward to the Commissioner a
308 copy of the notice that the suspension under § 46.2-391.2 has been rescinded or reduced. Otherwise, the
309 court shall affirm the suspension. If the person requesting the review fails to appear without just cause,
310 his right to review shall be waived.

311 The court's findings are without prejudice to the person contesting the suspension or to any other
312 potential party as to any proceedings, civil or criminal, and shall not be evidence in any proceedings,
313 civil or criminal.

314 D. If a person whose license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle is suspended under subsection A
315 is convicted under §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, or § 18.2-266.1, or any similar local ordinance
316 during the suspension imposed by subsection A, and if the court decides to issue the person a restricted
317 permit under subsection E of § 18.2-271.1, such restricted permit shall not be issued to the person before
318 the expiration of the first seven days of the suspension imposed under subsection A.

319 § 46.2-391.4. When suspension to be rescinded.

320 Notwithstanding any other provision of § 46.2-391.2, a subsequent dismissal or acquittal of all the
321 charges under §§ 18.2-36.1, 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, and 18.2-268.3 or any similar local ordinances, for the
322 same offense for which a person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle was suspended
323 under § 46.2-391.2 shall result in the immediate rescission of the suspension. In any such case, the clerk
324 of the court shall forthwith (i) return the suspended license, if any, to the person unless the license has
325 been otherwise suspended or revoked, (ii) deliver to the person a notice that the suspension under
326 § 46.2-391.2 has been rescinded and (iii) forward to the Commissioner a copy of the notice that the
327 suspension under § 46.2-391.2 has been rescinded.