



Apex Police Department General Order



Title DWI Enforcement and Countermeasures Program	Order Number 1003-20
Effective Date: August 27, 2020	Amends: General Order 1003-16
CALEA Standard: 61.1.5, 61.1.9, 61.1.10	Rescinds:
Reference: NCGS 20-28.3, 20-16.5, 20-16.2 (a)(b)(i), 20-139.1(b)(d)(e) GO 801 – Evidence and Property Management and Control GO 1005 – Checking Stations GO 1006 – Supplemental Traffic Services	Pages: 14
Forms: DMV-S784 – Request for Pre-Charge Chemical Analysis DMV-S784A – Rights of a Person Who Requests a Pre-Charge Chemical Analysis DHHS - 4081 – Rights of Person Requested to Submit to a Chemical Analysis to Determine Alcohol Concentration or Presence of an Impairing Substance AOC-CVR-1A/DHHS 3907 – Affidavit and Revocation Report of Chemical Analyst and/or Charging Officer DHHS 4064 – Driving While Impaired Report Form (DWIR) AOC-CR-206 – Inventory of Items Seized Pursuant to Search NCDMV DL-49 – Request for Motor Vehicle Record CCBI-002.1 – CCBI Laboratory Examination Request or N.C. State Bureau of Investigation AOC-CR-323 - Officer's Affidavit for Seizure and Impoundment and Magistrate's Order Form F801 – Property/Evidence Control Form	

DWI Enforcement and Countermeasures Program

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for handling drivers charged with operating a vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage and/or drugs and to establish procedures for the management of an impaired driver countermeasures program.

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Policy

It is the policy of the Apex Police Department to have procedures for managing drivers arrested for operating a vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage and/or drugs. The department also supports a comprehensive alcohol and/or drug traffic enforcement countermeasures programs to remove impaired drivers from the roadways and to deter drivers from operating a vehicle while impaired.

Definitions

Alcohol Concentration – The concentration of alcohol in a person’s body.

Chemical Analysis – A test of the blood or breath of a person to determine his/her alcohol concentration, performed in accordance with North Carolina General Statute (NCGS) 20-139.1.

Chemical Analyst – A person granted a permit to perform chemical analysis by the North Carolina Department of Health and Natural Resources under NCGS 20-139.1.

Impairing Substance – Alcoholic beverage; any controlled substance under NCGS Chapter 90, Article 5; any other drug or psychoactive substance capable of impairing a person's physical or mental faculties, or any combination of these substances.

Implied Consent Offense – An offense involving impaired driving or an alcohol-related offense where the defendant is required to submit to a chemical analysis.

Procedures

Enforcement Countermeasure Programs (61.1.9)

1. The Apex Police Department recognizes that drivers impaired by alcohol and/or other impairing substances present a serious threat to the safety of others. Because of the seriousness of this problem, the department maintains a Driving While Impaired (DWI) Enforcement and Countermeasure Program that includes provisions for public education and enforcement.
2. The Apex Police Department’s DWI Countermeasures Program is focused on the arrest of alcohol and/or drug related traffic offense violations by the fielding of specially trained and equipped personnel and the identification of these offenses as a priority enforcement activity.
3. Officers of the Apex Police Department will receive formal training in DWI enforcement that includes, but is not limited to:
 - Identifying DWI motorists by characteristic driving behavior

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- Identifying the behavioral signs of intoxication
 - The proper administration of standardized field sobriety tests (SFST)
 - Completion of required DWI reports, forms, and citations
4. The department's Traffic Safety Unit (TSU) is responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of several drug and alcohol awareness programs for school-aged children and concerned community interest groups.
 5. Selective enforcement efforts to enforce the traffic laws related to alcohol and drug impaired driving will include:
 - Selective assignment of personnel to locations where and when the analysis indicate that a significantly high ratio of crashes and alcohol related violations occur
 - Selected surveillance techniques along roadways at times of high incidents of alcohol/drug related offenses
 - Use of checking stations (**NOTE:** Checking stations will be conducted in accordance with NCGS 20-16.3A, General Order 1005 – *Checking Stations*, and any other applicable rule, regulation, policy, and procedure)

Impaired Motorist Handling and Processing (61.1.10)

Detection of Impaired Driving

1. The State of North Carolina has established impaired driving offenses as “implied consent” offenses. For the purposes of this directive, an “implied consent offense” is any offense involving impaired driving or an alcohol-related offense made subject to the implied consent provisions.
2. The first step in the effective enforcement of DWI violations is the detection of those motorists under the influence of alcohol and/or other intoxicants. Police officers engaged in DWI enforcement should be mindful of the strict legal limitations surrounding the apprehension of impaired subjects and the scope of authority as it relates to enforcement.
3. A police officer's observations are crucial in establishing probable cause necessary to arrest a motorist for a DWI violation.
4. Police officers must rely on their formal training and experience in this area, putting particular emphasis on those driving actions that give rise to the police officer's belief that a motorist is driving while impaired.

Traffic Stop

1. Traffic stops are to be conducted in accordance with General Order 1002 – *Traffic Enforcement* and any other applicable written directive. Once an officer decides to stop a

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vehicle and the motorist has pulled over, the officer should continue establishing probable cause for arrest:

- Request the motorist's operator's license and/or other acceptable identification
- Interview the motorist, determining that he/she was/is in control of the vehicle
- Note the number of persons in the vehicle
- Note any observations that add to your suspicion of intoxication and/or impairment (slurred speech, strong odor of alcohol, red, glassy eyes, etc.)
- Pre-exit test (i.e. Finger Dexterity, Recital of Alphabet, Counting Up or Down)
- If impairment is detected, request the driver to exit the vehicle safely, and then administer SFST in a safe location and out of traffic

Preliminary Roadside Testing (Field Sobriety Testing)

1. An officer may require a driver to submit to one or more SFSTs and/or alcohol screening evaluations.
2. Requiring a person to submit to such evaluations does not constitute an arrest. The fact of his/her refusal or the test results may be used as probable cause to arrest for DWI. Such tests may include, but are not limited to:
 - Finger-To-Nose
 - One Leg Stand
 - Walk and Turn
 - Sway
 - Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus
 - Alcohol Screening Device (PBT) used in accordance of NCGS 20-16.3

Pre-Arrest Chemical Analysis

1. A person stopped or questioned by an officer who is investigating whether the person may have committed an implied consent offense may request a chemical analysis for alcohol prior to arrest, pursuant to NCGS 20-16.2(i).
2. When a chemical analysis of the breath is available, the investigating officer must afford a person under investigation for an implied consent offense the opportunity to have a chemical analysis of his/her breath, provided a request is made by the driver prior to any charge or arrest for an implied consent offense.
3. **The officer will transport the subject, in accordance with General Order 704 – *Detainee Custody Responsibilities*, to an analysis site, where a chemical analyst (if not the officer) holding a valid permit will conduct a chemical analysis of the person's breath (i.e. Wake County Detention Facility or Apex Police Department Public Safety Station).**

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4. An officer may not charge the suspect with an implied consent offense until after the pre-charge chemical analysis.
5. If an officer has no probable cause to believe a driver has committed an implied consent offense, the officer will inform the driver making a request that a pre-charge test will not be made available, since the driver is not subject to being charged for an implied consent offense.
6. An incident report will be initiated at the time any pre-arrest test is requested by a driver. If the subject is later charged with DWI, a supplement report will be completed as well.
7. An officer will not transport any person who has requested a pre-charge chemical analysis unless:
 - The subject confirms his/her request in writing by signing the NCDMV form DMV-S784 - *Request for Pre-Charge Chemical Analysis*
 - The subject refuses to sign the form and is placed under arrest, if probable cause exists
8. After the suspect signs the rights form, the officer will secure the suspect's vehicle and transport the suspect in the police vehicle to the analysis site. If the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that the suspect may be armed, the officer may frisk the suspect.
9. Prior to the administration of a pre-arrest chemical analysis of the breath, the chemical analyst must notify the subject of his/her rights (DMV-S784A – *Rights of a Person Who Requests a Pre-Charge Chemical Analysis*). The chemical analysis will otherwise be administered under the same terms, conditions, and procedures as any other implied consent chemical analysis.
10. A subject who has requested a pre-arrest chemical analysis and refuses to take the breath test may be charged, if probable cause exists, with an implied consent offense. **If the person requesting the pre-arrest test refuses the chemical analysis, a normal arrest and processing procedure will follow.** The subject will receive a copy of the request form and the rights form. Copies of both forms will be attached to the incident report and a copy of the rights form will be sent to DMV.
11. If the subject submits to the chemical analysis of his/her breath, the results are admissible as evidence and subsequent tests are not required. The investigating officer may charge the suspect with an implied consent offense if probable cause exists. The officer will complete all required forms and may use the results of the pre-charge chemical analysis in any civil or criminal proceedings. If the results obtained are 0.08 or more, they will be used as a basis for a pre-trial civil revocation as provided in NCGS 20-16.5. One copy of each form will be given to the subject and one copy of each form will be attached to the incident report.

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Arrest

1. Once the elements of the driving while impaired violation are clearly established, the officer will effect an arrest following current departmental procedures and request the driver to submit to a chemical analysis in accordance to NCGS 20-16.2:
 - The charging officer will choose the type of analysis to be administered
 - The officer will advise the Communications Center of the arrest
 - The charging officer will transport the driver to the site of the chemical analysis
 - **NOTE:** Most breath tests will be conducted at the Apex Police Department Sub-station or the Wake County Detention Center (Hammond Rd.). Most blood samples will be taken at the Wake County Detention Center, but may be taken at any location by a qualified medical personnel (i.e. area hospitals)
 - The driver will be taken before a chemical analyst with a valid permit issued by the North Carolina Department of Health and Natural Resources under NCGS 20-139.1(b) to perform chemical analysis

Administering Chemical Analysis

1. Under NCGS 20-16.2, any person who drives a vehicle on a highway, street, or public vehicular area who is “charged” (need not be “arrested” only “cited”) with an implied consent offense is considered to have given consent to submit to a chemical analysis. DWI laws do not apply to persons riding animals or riding animal-drawn vehicles.
2. The charging officer may also be a chemical analyst. If the charging officer is a chemical analyst, he/she may administer the chemical analysis. If the charging officer is not an authorized chemical analyst, before the charging police officer may request a driver to submit to any chemical analysis, the charged person must in all cases, including those where a blood test is requested, be taken before a chemical analyst authorized to administer a test of a person’s breath, who must inform the person orally and also give the person a notice in writing of the person’s implied consent rights. Form DHHS - 4081 - *Rights of Person Requested to Submit to a Chemical Analysis to Determine Alcohol Concentration* must be used. (SOURCE: NCGS 20-16.2 (a)).
3. A driver may be given a blood test or other chemical analysis without being advised of the implied consent rights if the driver is unconscious or otherwise incapable of refusal, as long as the charging police officer has probable cause to believe the driver has committed an implied consent offense. Implied consent provisions do not alter a police officer’s right to apply for a search warrant authorizing seizure of a blood sample.
4. All chemical analysis will be conducted in accordance with NCGS 20-139.1. The following rules will be observed in the chemical analysis room:
 - No smoking
 - No food or drinks

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- Nothing is permitted in the arrestee's mouth
 - If the charging police officer is not a chemical analyst, he/she will introduce the arrestee to the chemical analyst. The charging police officer will not leave the presence of the arrestee without permission of the chemical analyst
 - Police officers' radios must be turned off
5. The officer is responsible for completing forms related to the arrest to include:
- DHHS 4081 – *Rights of Person Requested to Submit to a Chemical Analysis to Determine Alcohol Concentration or Presence of an Impairing Substance*
 - AOC-CVR-1A/DHHS 3907 - *Affidavit and Revocation Report of Chemical Analyst and/or Charging Officer*
 - (NOTE: If the charging officer is also the chemical analyst, then only one Affidavit and Revocation Report is required)
 - DHHS 4064 - *Driving While Impaired Report Form (DWIR)*
 - Miranda Warnings (if applicable)
 - Incident Report
 - Arrest Report
 - Charging Documents (i.e. citations, arrest warrants)
 - NCDMV DL-49 - *Request for Motor Vehicle Record* (Official Record of Convictions for Violations of Motor Vehicle Laws and Department Action)
 - DHHS 4081 - *The Rights of Person Requested to Submit to a Chemical Analysis of the Blood to Determine Alcohol Concentration or Presence of an Impairing Substance* (if applicable)
 - NCDMV – S784 - *Request for Pre-Charge Chemical Analysis* (if applicable)
 - Fingerprinting and photographing of the arrestee (if applicable)
 - Blood kit (if applicable)
 - CCBI-002.1 – *CCBI Laboratory Examination Request or N.C. State Bureau of Investigation* form (if applicable)
 - SBI-5 - *N.C. State Bureau of Investigation Request for Examination of Physical Evidence form*
 - F801 - *Property and Evidence Control Form* or electric property and evidence voucher (if applicable)
6. With the exception of the DWI Report Forms, these forms will be presented to the committing magistrate. The magistrate will forward the forms needed for the District Attorney's Office and the Clerk of Court, give the defendant his/her copies, and return the rest to the officer.
7. All forms returned to the officer will be forwarded to his/her supervisor for review, then forwarded to the Records Section along with the required departmental report forms. The Records Section will distribute required copies to the NCDMV and District Attorney's Office, as applicable.

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Blood Tests and Analysis

1. **If the charging officer designates a blood test, qualified personnel at the Wake County Detention Facility or other appropriate venue must draw the blood sample.**
2. In cases where a driver is injured or displays symptoms such as repeated vomiting, which would prevent him/her from giving a breath sample, such person will be taken directly to a local hospital. The charging officer should, when practical, specify that the arrestee submit to a blood test if probable cause for impaired driving exists.
3. The chemical analyst will advise the arrestee of his/her rights as set forth in NCGS 20-16.2 (a). Form DHHS - 4081 - *The Rights of Person Requested to Submit to a Chemical Analysis of the Blood to Determine Alcohol Concentration or Presence of an Impairing Substance* will be completed and a copy will be furnished to the arrestee whether he/she submits to or refuses the blood test.
4. As set forth in NCGS 20-16.2(b), it is not required that an unconscious person be advised of his/her rights; however, a chemical analyst will be dispatched to the hospital to furnish the collection kit and obtain the blood sample.
5. The charging officer or chemical analyst will request the arrestee to submit to the blood test once he/she has completed the citation charging the implied consent offense and the chemical analyst has advised the arrestee of his/her consent rights.
6. When a blood test is administered, the chemical analyst and the charging officer will each complete form AOC-CVR1/DHHS 3907 - *Affidavit and Revocation Report of Charging Officer/Chemical Analyst*.
 - **NOTE:** If the officer is the charging officer and the chemical analyst, only one form is required.
7. If the arrestee refuses to submit to the blood test, the test will not be given. The proper notations will be made on form AOC-CVR1/DHHS 3907 - *Affidavit and Revocation Report of Charging Officer/Chemical Analyst*.
 - **NOTE:** It is the responsibility of the Records Section to mail appropriate copies of the Affidavit(s) and Revocation Report(s) to the DMV.
8. In cases when the arrestee submits to a blood test, either a physician, registered nurse, or other qualified person possessing a valid permit issued by the NC Department of Health and Human Services must collect the sample.

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- The chemical analyst will furnish the person withdrawing the blood a department approved blood-alcohol test kit, which will be used to collect the blood sample for analysis by the appropriate accredited laboratory (i.e. CCBI, SBI, etc.).
 - The blood collection kit must be unexpired and contain a preservative and anticoagulant.
9. The charging officer will remain with the arrestee, the person withdrawing the blood, and the chemical analyst until the blood sample is collected. The charging officer and chemical analyst will observe the withdrawing of the blood.
10. The chemical analyst will obtain the blood sample and package it properly. The charging officer will complete the appropriate examination request form (i.e. CCBI-002.1 – *CCBI Laboratory Examination Request* or form SBI-5 - N.C. State Bureau of Investigation *Request for Examination of Physical Evidence* form, or any other appropriate examination request forms). **NOTE:** If drugs or other possibly impairing substances were found in the possession of the arrestee or in the arrestee’s vehicle at the time of arrest, it should be noted on the request form as well.
- The blood sample, the completed examination form, and Form F801 – *Property/Evidence Control Form* or electronic property and evidence voucher, will be placed into the Property and Evidence Function as outlined in General Order 801 – *Evidence and Property Management and Control*.
11. The laboratory (i.e. CCBI, SBI, etc.) may examine blood samples as follows:
- All toxicology cases are analyzed to determine blood alcohol concentration, if requested
 - Toxicology cases involving personal injury are analyzed for the presence of drugs, if such analysis is requested, and if the blood alcohol concentration is below 0.080 g/100 ml of whole blood
 - Requests of this type should be noted on the SBI Request for Examination of Physical Evidence form
 - Toxicology screening for the presence of drugs will also be completed by the SBI lab, if requested (**NOTE:** If the presence of controlled substances is discovered a confirmatory test may be conducted at the written request of the District Attorney’s Office)
 - These requests should be faxed to the attention of the SBI Special Agent in Charge of the Drug Chemistry Section
 - The letter should state the reason for the request, defendant’s name, incident report number, and, if possible, the SBI lab number
 - The Property/Evidence Clerk will transport the blood sample to the appropriate laboratory (CCBI, SBI, etc.) as soon as it is practical to do so

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12. Upon completion of the analysis, laboratory personnel will forward a report documenting the result of the analysis to the department. The Property/Evidence Clerk will forward copies of the report to the Records Section, the charging officer, and/or chemical analyst.
13. The laboratory will retain blood samples for a period of 60 days, after which the samples will be incinerated. Personnel needing the actual blood samples held longer than 60 days should notify the appropriate laboratory of this request or arrange to pick up the samples.

Breath Test

1. The chemical analyst will advise the arrestee of his/her rights as set forth in NCGS 20-16.2(a). Form DHHS 4081 - *The Rights of Person Requested to Submit to a Chemical Analysis to Determine Alcohol Concentration* form must be completed by the chemical analyst, and a copy furnished to the arrestee, regardless of whether he/she submits to or refuses the breath test.
2. The charging officer or chemical analyst will ask/request the arrestee to submit to the breath test once the chemical analyst advises the arrestee of his/her rights.
3. When a breath test is administered, the chemical analyst and the charging officer will each complete form AOC-CVR1/DHHS 3907 – *Affidavit and Revocation Report of Charging Officer/Chemical Analyst*.
4. If the arrestee submits to a breath test, it will be administered only by a certified chemical analyst and in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth by the NC Department of Health and Human Services.
5. The chemical analyst will record, as set forth in NCGS 20-139.1(e), the following information:
 - The alcohol concentration or concentrations revealed by the analysis
 - The time of the collection of the breath sample or samples
 - **NOTE:** A copy of the recorded information will be furnished to the arrestee at the conclusion of the breath testing procedure to include a copy of form DHHS 4082
6. If the arrestee refuses to submit to the breath test, the test will not be given. The proper notations should be made on form AOC-CVR1/DHHS 3907 - *Affidavit and Revocation Report of Charging Officer and Chemical Analyst*.
 - **NOTE:** It is the responsibility of the Records Section to mail appropriate copies of the Affidavit and Revocation Reports to the DMV in the event of refusal.

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Additional Tests Procedures

1. When a driver submits to the implied consent chemical analysis and indicates he/she wants to have an additional test administered, the charging police officer must assist in contacting a person to give the test in accordance with NCGS 20-139.1(d).
 - **NOTE:** Allowing the driver to use the telephone is sufficient. The person who comes to give an additional test must be allowed access to the defendant.
2. If the charged person has an attorney or witness present during any waiting period prior to the administering of the chemical analysis of the breath and the attorney or witness interferes in any way, the attorney or witness should be asked to leave the analysis room. Such a request should not be made until the attorney has had a reasonable opportunity to confer with the charged person. The accused should not be interrogated after the attorney leaves the room.

Drug Recognition Evaluation

1. Officers trained and certified as Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) enhance the department's efforts to reduce drug-impaired driving.
2. Officers may request a DRE if they have reasonable suspicion the subject is impaired on drugs.
3. DREs are trained to gather evidence to substantiate charges of DWI by drugs other than alcohol and to reach reasonable, accurate conclusions concerning the drug category(s) or medical condition causing impairment. Based on these informed conclusions, the DRE can request that the charging officer collect a blood sample under implied consent for chemical analysis to obtain corroborative, scientific evidence of the suspect's drug use.

Incarceration

1. Persons arrested for driving while impaired offenses are to be taken before a magistrate.
2. Any decision to release the arrestee to the custody of a responsible third party will be at the magistrate's discretion. This does not preclude the arresting officer from offering to the magistrate an opinion or assistance concerning such decision.
3. In the event that an individual to be charged with a driving while impaired offense is to be admitted to a hospital for medical care, officers may use a citation in lieu of taking the offender before a magistrate.

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Vehicle Towing

1. A vehicle under the control of a person arrested for a driving while impaired offense is to be towed in accordance with General Order 1006 – *Supplemental Traffic Services* unless:
 - The driver of the vehicle is arrested for a driving while impaired offense and driving while license is revoked, and that revocation came as a result of a previous driving while impaired conviction, in which case NCGS 20-28 requires the officer to seize the vehicle

Seizure of Vehicles

1. An officer is required by NCGS 20-28.3 to seize and impound a motor vehicle, unless it was previously reported stolen, if he/she charges the driver with an offense involving impaired driving and, at the time of that violation, the person's driver's license was revoked as a result of a previous impaired driver's license revocation. If the motor vehicle being considered for seizure is a rental vehicle and the driver is not listed on the rental contract, the officer may not seize the vehicle pursuant to NCGS 20-28.3 and will make reasonable effort to notify the rental company that the driver is not listed on the rental contract.
2. An officer may make the seizure of a vehicle pursuant to NCGS 20-28.3 either before or after obtaining a seizure order from a magistrate. If the basis for the revocation can be determined at the scene, the officer may make the seizure immediately. If the officer chooses to wait until after the chemical test has been administered, the officer may delay the seizure until after the magistrate has made probable cause determination. In the event that the vehicle is seized prior to that determination, it must be released if the magistrate determines there is no probable cause for the seizure.
3. After seizing a vehicle or upon determination that a vehicle must be seized, the officer must complete his/her portion of the AOC-CR-323 - *Officer's Affidavit for Seizure and Impoundment and Magistrate's Order*. The section used for listing probable cause should indicate that the operator of the vehicle meets the statutory criteria for seizure (i.e. the operator is impaired and driving after an impaired driving license revocation, etc.). **NOTE:** This form is available at the Wake County Magistrate's Office.
4. The vehicle should be towed by the wrecker service with whom the state has contracted service for the area. All property, except contraband, should be left inside the vehicle. If contraband is located, it is to be processed in accordance with GO 801 – *Evidence and Property Management and Control*.
5. As soon as it is practical to do so, but no later than 24 hours after seizing a motor vehicle pursuant to NCGS 20-28.3, the officer who seized the vehicle will notify the NCDMV of the seizure electronically through DCI via the Communications Center.

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6. After seizure and towing, the vehicle is deemed to be under the constructive possession of the NC Department of Public Instruction.

Juveniles

1. The same procedures will be followed for a juvenile 14 years of age or older as for an adult with the following exceptions:
 - The charging officer will notify the juvenile's parents or legal guardian of the juvenile's apprehension and request that they meet the officer at the appropriate location where the juvenile will be released to them once the approved test has been administered
 - If the parents or legal guardian cannot be located or does not respond, the juvenile, after the administration of the test, will be held until a determination can be made by the Wake County Juvenile Services Division, Department of Social Services, or a District/Superior Court Judge


Fatalities, Serious Injuries and Felony Impaired Drivers

1. Blood, breath, and/or urine samples will be obtained from drivers who are believed to be impaired and to have caused a crash involving the death of, serious injury to another, or who are believed to be a habitual impaired driver.
2. When an officer has reasonable grounds, under these circumstances, he/she will offer the driver a chemical analysis. If there is evidence of drug use other than alcohol, the charging officer will designate a blood test in place of or in addition to a breath test. If the driver refuses to submit to the chemical analysis, the officer will obtain a search warrant, unless it is impractical to do so. The officer must have a valid explanation for failing to obtain the warrant.
3. A doctor, nurse, or other qualified person should draw the blood in the presence of the charging officer. The officer will explain to the person charged that the drawing of the blood is for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or other drugs.
4. Reasonable force may be used, with a search warrant, to restrain the driver charged with a driving while impaired offense to withdraw blood. A driver who physically resists providing a blood sample may be charged with resisting, obstructing, or delaying a public officer, in violation of NCGS 14-223.
 - Search warrants must be served and returned to the court in accordance with Chapter 15A of NCGS, and an inventory of seized property AOC-CR-206 *Inventory of Items Seized Pursuant to Search* must be completed when blood is seized.

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Text in "Green" denotes a significant change in policy.

BY ORDER OF:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John W. Letteney". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath it.

John W. Letteney
Chief of Police