

# HOUSE BILL No. 5779

September 9, 2014, Introduced by Rep. Schmidt and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill to amend 1949 PA 300, entitled  
"Michigan vehicle code,"  
by amending sections 625a and 625c (MCL 257.625a and 257.625c),  
section 625a as amended by 2013 PA 23 and section 625c as amended  
by 2008 PA 463.

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:**

1           Sec. 625a. (1) A peace officer may arrest a person without a  
2 warrant under either of the following circumstances:

3           (a) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the  
4 person was, at the time of an accident in this state, the operator  
5 of a vehicle involved in the accident and was operating the vehicle  
6 in violation of section 625 or a local ordinance substantially  
7 corresponding to section 625.

8           (b) The person is found in the driver's seat of a vehicle  
9 parked or stopped on a highway or street within this state if any

1 part of the vehicle intrudes into the roadway and the peace officer  
2 has reasonable cause to believe the person was operating the  
3 vehicle in violation of section 625 or a local ordinance  
4 substantially corresponding to section 625.

5 (2) A peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that a  
6 person was operating a vehicle upon a public highway or other place  
7 open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles,  
8 including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within  
9 this state and that the person by the consumption of alcoholic  
10 liquor may have affected his or her ability to operate a vehicle,  
11 or reasonable cause to believe that a person was operating a  
12 commercial motor vehicle within the state while the person's blood,  
13 breath, or urine contained any measurable amount of alcohol or  
14 while the person had any detectable presence of alcoholic liquor,  
15 or reasonable cause to believe that a person who is less than 21  
16 years of age was operating a vehicle upon a public highway or other  
17 place open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles,  
18 including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within  
19 this state while the person had any bodily alcohol content as that  
20 term is defined in section 625(6), may require the person to submit  
21 to a preliminary chemical breath analysis. The following provisions  
22 apply with respect to a preliminary chemical breath analysis  
23 administered under this subsection:

24 (a) A peace officer may arrest a person based in whole or in  
25 part upon the results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis.

26 (b) The results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis are  
27 admissible in a criminal prosecution for a crime enumerated in

1 section 625c(1) or in an administrative hearing for 1 or more of  
2 the following purposes:

3 (i) To assist the court or hearing officer in determining a  
4 challenge to the validity of an arrest. This subparagraph does not  
5 limit the introduction of other competent evidence offered to  
6 establish the validity of an arrest.

7 (ii) As evidence of the defendant's breath alcohol content, if  
8 offered by the defendant to rebut testimony elicited on cross-  
9 examination of a defense witness that the defendant's breath  
10 alcohol content was higher at the time of the charged offense than  
11 when a chemical test was administered under subsection (6).

12 (iii) As evidence of the defendant's breath alcohol content, if  
13 offered by the prosecution to rebut testimony elicited on cross-  
14 examination of a prosecution witness that the defendant's breath  
15 alcohol content was lower at the time of the charged offense than  
16 when a chemical test was administered under subsection (6).

17 (c) A person who submits to a preliminary chemical breath  
18 analysis remains subject to the requirements of sections 625c,  
19 625d, 625e, and 625f for purposes of chemical tests described in  
20 those sections.

21 (d) Except as provided in subsection (5), a person who refuses  
22 to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis upon a lawful  
23 request by a peace officer is responsible for a civil infraction.

24 (3) A peace officer shall use the results of a preliminary  
25 chemical breath analysis conducted pursuant to this section to  
26 determine whether to order a person out-of-service under section  
27 319d. A peace officer shall order out-of-service as required under

1 section 319d a person who was operating a commercial motor vehicle  
2 and who refuses to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis  
3 as provided in this section. This section does not limit use of  
4 other competent evidence by the peace officer to determine whether  
5 to order a person out-of-service under section 319d.

6 (4) A person who was operating a commercial motor vehicle and  
7 who is requested to submit to a preliminary chemical breath  
8 analysis under this section shall be advised that refusing a peace  
9 officer's request to take a test described in this section is a  
10 misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or  
11 a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both, and will result in the  
12 issuance of a 24-hour out-of-service order.

13 (5) A person who was operating a commercial motor vehicle and  
14 who refuses to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis  
15 upon a peace officer's lawful request is guilty of a misdemeanor  
16 punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of  
17 not more than \$100.00, or both.

18 (6) The following provisions apply with respect to chemical  
19 tests and analysis of a person's blood, urine, or breath, other  
20 than preliminary chemical breath analysis:

21 (a) The amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled  
22 substance or both in a driver's blood or urine or the amount of  
23 alcohol in a person's breath at the time alleged as shown by  
24 chemical analysis of the person's blood, urine, or breath is  
25 admissible into evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding and is  
26 presumed to be the same as at the time the person operated the  
27 vehicle.

1           (b) A person arrested for a crime described in section 625c(1)  
2 shall be advised of all of the following:

3           (i) If he or she takes a chemical test of his or her blood,  
4 urine, or breath administered at the request of a peace officer, he  
5 or she has the right to demand that a person of his or her own  
6 choosing administer 1 of the chemical tests.

7           (ii) The results of the test are admissible in a judicial  
8 proceeding as provided under this act and will be considered with  
9 other admissible evidence in determining the defendant's innocence  
10 or guilt.

11           (iii) He or she is responsible for obtaining a chemical analysis  
12 of a test sample obtained at his or her own request.

13           (iv) If he or she refuses the request of a peace officer to  
14 take a test described in subparagraph (i), a test shall not be given  
15 without a court order, but the peace officer may seek to obtain a  
16 court order.

17           (v) Refusing a peace officer's request to take a test  
18 described in subparagraph (i) will result in the suspension of his  
19 or her operator's or chauffeur's license and vehicle group  
20 designation or operating privilege and in the addition of 6 points  
21 to his or her driver record.

22           (c) A sample or specimen of urine or breath shall be taken and  
23 collected in a reasonable manner. Only a licensed physician, or an  
24 individual operating under the delegation of a licensed physician  
25 under section 16215 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL  
26 333.16215, qualified to withdraw blood and acting in a medical  
27 environment, may withdraw blood at a peace officer's request to

1 determine the amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled  
2 substance or both in the person's blood, as provided in this  
3 subsection. Liability for a crime or civil damages predicated on  
4 the act of withdrawing or analyzing blood and related procedures  
5 does not attach to a licensed physician or individual operating  
6 under the delegation of a licensed physician who withdraws or  
7 analyzes blood or assists in the withdrawal or analysis in  
8 accordance with this act unless the withdrawal or analysis is  
9 performed in a negligent manner.

10 (d) A chemical test described in this subsection shall be  
11 administered at the request of a peace officer having reasonable  
12 grounds to believe the person has committed a crime described in  
13 section 625c(1). A person who takes a chemical test administered at  
14 a peace officer's request as provided in this section shall be  
15 given a reasonable opportunity to have a person of his or her own  
16 choosing administer 1 of the chemical tests described in this  
17 subsection within a reasonable time after his or her detention. The  
18 test results are admissible and shall be considered with other  
19 admissible evidence in determining the defendant's innocence or  
20 guilt. If the person charged is administered a chemical test by a  
21 person of his or her own choosing, the person charged is  
22 responsible for obtaining a chemical analysis of the test sample.

23 (e) If, after an accident, the driver of a vehicle involved in  
24 the accident is transported to a medical facility and a sample of  
25 the driver's blood is withdrawn **OR THE DRIVER'S URINE IS OBTAINED**  
26 at that time for medical treatment, the results of a chemical  
27 analysis of ~~that sample~~ **EITHER OR BOTH OF THOSE SAMPLES** are

1 admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding to show the amount  
2 of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or both in the  
3 person's blood **OR URINE** at the time alleged, regardless of whether  
4 the person had been offered or had refused a chemical test. The  
5 medical facility or person performing the chemical analysis shall  
6 disclose the results of the analysis to a prosecuting attorney who  
7 requests the results for use in a criminal prosecution as provided  
8 in this subdivision. A medical facility or person disclosing  
9 information in compliance with this subsection is not civilly or  
10 criminally liable for making the disclosure.

11 (f) If, after an accident, the driver of a vehicle involved in  
12 the accident is deceased, a sample of the decedent's blood shall be  
13 withdrawn in a manner directed by the medical examiner to determine  
14 the amount of alcohol or the presence of a controlled substance, or  
15 both, in the decedent's blood. The medical examiner shall give the  
16 results of the chemical analysis of the sample to the law  
17 enforcement agency investigating the accident and that agency shall  
18 forward the results to the department of state police.

19 (g) The department of state police shall promulgate uniform  
20 rules in compliance with the administrative procedures act of 1969,  
21 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, for the administration of  
22 chemical tests for the purposes of this section. An instrument used  
23 for a preliminary chemical breath analysis may be used for a  
24 chemical test described in this subsection if approved under rules  
25 promulgated by the department of state police.

26 (7) The provisions of subsection (6) relating to chemical  
27 testing do not limit the introduction of any other admissible

1 evidence bearing upon any of the following questions:

2 (a) Whether the person was impaired by, or under the influence  
3 of, alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or a combination of  
4 alcoholic liquor and a controlled substance.

5 (b) Whether the person had an alcohol content of 0.08 grams or  
6 more per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per  
7 67 milliliters of urine or, beginning October 1, 2018, the person  
8 had an alcohol content of 0.10 grams or more per 100 milliliters of  
9 blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine.

10 (c) If the person is less than 21 years of age, whether the  
11 person had any bodily alcohol content within his or her body. As  
12 used in this subdivision, "any bodily alcohol content" means either  
13 of the following:

14 (i) An alcohol content of 0.02 grams or more but less than 0.08  
15 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or  
16 per 67 milliliters of urine or, beginning October 1, 2018, the  
17 person had an alcohol content of 0.02 grams or more but less than  
18 0.10 grams or more per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of  
19 breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine.

20 (ii) Any presence of alcohol within a person's body resulting  
21 from the consumption of alcoholic liquor, other than the  
22 consumption of alcoholic liquor as a part of a generally recognized  
23 religious service or ceremony.

24 (8) If a chemical test described in subsection (6) is  
25 administered, the test results shall be made available to the  
26 person charged or the person's attorney upon written request to the  
27 prosecution, with a copy of the request filed with the court. The



1 prosecution shall furnish the results at least 2 days before the  
2 day of the trial. The prosecution shall offer the test results as  
3 evidence in that trial. Failure to fully comply with the request  
4 bars the admission of the results into evidence by the prosecution.

5 (9) A person's refusal to submit to a chemical test as  
6 provided in subsection (6) is admissible in a criminal prosecution  
7 for a crime described in section 625c(1) only to show that a test  
8 was offered to the defendant, but not as evidence in determining  
9 the defendant's innocence or guilt. The jury shall be instructed  
10 accordingly.

11 Sec. 625c. (1) A person who operates a vehicle upon a public  
12 highway or other place open to the general public or generally  
13 accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the  
14 parking of vehicles, within this state is considered to have given  
15 consent to chemical tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for  
16 the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol or presence of a  
17 controlled substance or both in his or her blood or urine or the  
18 amount of alcohol in his or her breath in all of the following  
19 circumstances:

20 (a) If the person is arrested for a violation of section  
21 625(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (8), section 625a(5), or  
22 section 625m or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to  
23 section 625(1), (3), (6), or (8), section 625a(5), or section 625m.

24 (b) If the person is arrested for a violation of section 601d,  
25 section 626(3) or (4), or manslaughter, or murder resulting from  
26 the operation of a motor vehicle, and the peace officer had  
27 reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating the vehicle

1 in violation of section 625.

2 (C) IF THE PEACE OFFICER HAS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT  
3 THE PERSON WAS THE OPERATOR OF A VEHICLE THAT CAUSED AN ACCIDENT  
4 RESULTING IN DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM.

5 (2) A person who is afflicted with hemophilia, diabetes, or a  
6 condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant under the direction  
7 of a physician is not considered to have given consent to the  
8 withdrawal of blood.

9 (3) The tests shall be administered as provided in section  
10 625a(6).