

Act No. 351
Public Acts of 1998
Approved by the Governor
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STATE OF MICHIGAN
89TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1998

Introduced by Senators Van Regenmorter, Shugars, Bennett, Gougeon, North, Peters and Miller

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 953

AN ACT to amend 1949 PA 300, entitled "An act to provide for the registration, titling, sale, transfer, and regulation of certain vehicles operated upon the public highways of this state or any other place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles and distressed vehicles; to provide for the licensing of dealers; to provide for the examination, licensing, and control of operators and chauffeurs; to provide for the giving of proof of financial responsibility and security by owners and operators of vehicles; to provide for the imposition, levy, and collection of specific taxes on vehicles, and the levy and collection of sales and use taxes, license fees, and permit fees; to provide for the regulation and use of streets and highways; to create certain funds; to provide penalties and sanctions for a violation of this act; to provide for civil liability of owners and operators of vehicles and service of process on residents and nonresidents; to provide for the levy of certain assessments; to provide for the enforcement of this act; to provide for the creation of and to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies; to repeal all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act or contrary to this act; and to repeal certain parts of this act on a specific date," by amending sections 303 and 625a (MCL 257.303 and 257.625a), section 303 as amended by 1996 PA 587 and section 625a as amended by 1996 PA 491.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 303. (1) The secretary of state shall not issue a license under this act to any of the following:

- (a) A person, as an operator, who is less than 18 years of age, except as otherwise provided in this act.
- (b) A person, as a chauffeur, who is less than 18 years of age, except as otherwise provided in this act.
- (c) A person whose license has been suspended during the period for which the license was suspended.
- (d) A person who has been convicted of or received a juvenile disposition for a violation of section 625(4), (5), or (7).
- (e) A person who has been convicted of or received a juvenile disposition for negligent homicide, manslaughter, or murder resulting from the operation of a vehicle.
- (f) A person who is an habitual violator of the criminal laws relating to operating a vehicle while impaired by or under the influence of intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance, or a combination of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance or with an alcohol content of 0.10 grams or more per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine. Convictions of any of the following, whether under a law of this state, a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a law of this state, or a law of another state substantially corresponding to a law of this state, are prima facie evidence that the person is an habitual violator as described in this subdivision:
 - (j) Any combination of 2 convictions within 7 years for any of the following or a combination of 1 conviction for a violation or attempted violation of section 625(6) and 1 conviction for any of the following within 7 years:
 - (A) A violation or attempted violation of section 625(1), (3), (4), (5), or (7).
 - (B) A violation of former section 625(1) or (2) or former section 625b.

(C) A violation or attempted violation of section 625m.

(D) Negligent homicide, manslaughter, or murder resulting from the operation of a vehicle or an attempt to commit any of those crimes.

(ii) Any combination of 3 convictions within 10 years for any of the following or 1 conviction for a violation or attempted violation of section 625(6) and any combination of 2 convictions for any of the following within 10 years, if any of the convictions resulted from an arrest on or after January 1, 1992:

(A) A violation or attempted violation of section 625(1), (3), (4), (5), or (7).

(B) A violation of former section 625(1) or (2) or former section 625b.

(C) A violation or attempted violation of section 625m.

(D) Negligent homicide, manslaughter, or murder resulting from the operation of a vehicle or an attempt to commit any of those crimes.

(g) A person who in the opinion of the secretary of state is afflicted with or suffering from a physical or mental disability or disease preventing that person from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle while operating the motor vehicle upon the highways.

(h) A person who is unable to understand highway warning or direction signs in the English language.

(i) A person who is an habitually reckless driver. Two convictions within 7 years of reckless driving under this act or any other law of this state relating to reckless driving or under a local ordinance of this state or a law of another state that defines the term "reckless driving" substantially similarly to the law of this state are prima facie evidence that the person is an habitually reckless driver.

(j) A person who is an habitual criminal. Two convictions of a felony in which a motor vehicle was used in this or another state are prima facie evidence that the person is an habitual criminal.

(k) A person who is unable to pass a knowledge, skill, or ability test administered by the secretary of state in connection with the issuance of an original operator's or chauffeur's license, original motorcycle indorsement, or an original or renewal of a vehicle group designation or vehicle indorsement.

(l) A person who has been convicted of, has received a juvenile disposition for, or has been determined responsible for 2 or more moving violations under a law of this state, a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a law of this state, or a law of another state substantially corresponding to a law of this state within the preceding 3 years, if the violations occurred before issuance of an original license to the person in this or another state.

(m) A nonresident including a foreign exchange student.

(n) A person who has failed to answer a citation or notice to appear in court or for any matter pending or fails to comply with an order or judgment of the court, including, but not limited to, paying all fines, costs, fees, and assessments, in violation of section 321a, until that person answers the citation or notice to appear in court or for any matter pending or complies with an order or judgment of the court, including, but not limited to, paying all fines, costs, fees, and assessments, as provided under section 321a.

(o) A person not licensed under this act who has been convicted of, has received a juvenile disposition for, or has been determined responsible for a crime or civil infraction described in section 319, 324, or 904. A person shall be denied a license under this subdivision for the length of time corresponding to the period of the licensing sanction that would have been imposed under section 319, 324, or 904 if the person had been licensed at the time of the violation.

(p) A person not licensed under this act who has been convicted of or received a juvenile disposition for committing a crime described in section 319e. A person shall be denied a license under this subdivision for the length of time that corresponds to the period of the licensing sanction that would have been imposed under section 319e if the person had been licensed at the time of the violation.

(q) A person not licensed under this act who is determined to have violated section 33b(1) of former 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8, section 703(1) of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1703, or section 624a or 624b of this act. The person shall be denied a license under this subdivision for a period of time that corresponds to the period of the licensing sanction that would have been imposed under those sections had the person been licensed at the time of the violation.

(r) A person who has been convicted of a violation of section 602a(4) or (5) of this act or a violation of section 479a(4) or (5) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.479a.

(2) Upon receiving the appropriate records of conviction, the secretary of state shall revoke the operator's or chauffeur's license of a person having any of the following, whether under a law of this state, a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a law of this state, or a law of another state substantially corresponding to a law of this state:

(a) Two convictions of reckless driving in violation of section 626 within 7 years.

(b) Two convictions of a felony in which a motor vehicle was used within 7 years.

(c) Any combination of 2 convictions within 7 years for any of the following or a combination of 1 conviction for a violation or attempted violation of section 625(6) and 1 conviction for any of the following within 7 years:

(i) A violation or attempted violation of section 625(1), (3), (4), (5), or (7).

(ii) A violation of former section 625(1) or (2) or former section 625b.

(iii) A violation or attempted violation of section 625m.

(iv) Negligent homicide, manslaughter, or murder resulting from the operation of a vehicle or an attempt to commit any of those crimes.

(d) One conviction for a violation or attempted violation of section 625(4) or (5).

(e) One conviction of negligent homicide, manslaughter, or murder resulting from the operation of a vehicle or an attempt to commit any of those crimes.

(f) Any combination of 3 convictions within 10 years for any of the following or 1 conviction for a violation or attempted violation of section 625(6) and any combination of 2 convictions for any of the following within 10 years, if any of the convictions resulted from an arrest on or after January 1, 1992:

(i) A violation or attempted violation of section 625(1), (3), (4), (5), or (7).

(ii) A violation of former section 625(1) or (2) or former section 625b.

(iii) A violation or attempted violation of section 625m.

(iv) Negligent homicide, manslaughter, or murder resulting from the operation of a vehicle or an attempt to commit any of those crimes.

(g) A violation of section 602a(4) or (5) of this act or section 479a(4) or (5) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.479a.

(3) The secretary of state shall revoke a license under subsection (2) notwithstanding a court order.

(4) The secretary of state shall not issue a license under this act to a person whose license has been revoked under this act or denied under subsection (1)(d), (e), (f), (i), (j), or (r) until all of the following occur, as applicable:

(a) The later of the following:

(i) The expiration of not less than 1 year after the license was revoked or denied.

(ii) The expiration of not less than 5 years after the date of a subsequent revocation or denial occurring within 7 years after the date of any prior revocation or denial.

(b) For a denial under subsection (1)(f), (i), or (j) based on prima facie evidence, the person rebuts the presumption resulting from the prima facie evidence by clear and convincing evidence.

(c) The person meets the requirements of the department.

(5) Multiple convictions or civil infraction determinations resulting from the same incident shall be treated as a single violation for purposes of denial or revocation of a license under this section.

(6) As used in this section, "felony in which a motor vehicle was used" means a felony during the commission of which the person operated a motor vehicle and while operating the vehicle presented real or potential harm to persons or property and 1 or more of the following circumstances existed:

(a) The vehicle was used as an instrument of the felony.

(b) The vehicle was used to transport a victim of the felony.

(c) The vehicle was used to flee the scene of the felony.

(d) The vehicle was necessary for the commission of the felony.

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

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

(b) The person is found in the driver's seat of a vehicle parked or stopped on a highway or street within this state if any part of the vehicle intrudes into the roadway and the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person was operating the vehicle in violation of section 625 or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 625.

(2) A peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that a person was operating a vehicle upon a public highway or other place open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within this state and that the person by the consumption of intoxicating liquor may have affected his or her ability to operate a vehicle, or reasonable cause to believe that a person was operating a commercial motor vehicle within the state while the person's blood, breath, or urine contained any measurable amount of alcohol or while the person had any detectable presence of intoxicating liquor, or reasonable cause to believe that a person who is less than 21 years of age was operating a vehicle upon a public highway or other place open to the public or generally accessible

to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within this state while the person had any bodily alcohol content as that term is defined in section 625(6), may require the person to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis. The following provisions apply with respect to a preliminary chemical breath analysis administered under this subsection:

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

(b) The results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis are admissible in a criminal prosecution for a crime enumerated in section 625c(1) or in an administrative hearing for 1 or more of the following purposes:

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

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

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

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

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

(3) A peace officer shall use the results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis conducted pursuant to this section to determine whether to order a person out-of-service under section 319d. A peace officer shall order out-of-service as required under section 319d a person who was operating a commercial motor vehicle and who refuses to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis as provided in this section. This section does not limit use of other competent evidence by the peace officer to determine whether to order a person out-of-service under section 319d.

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

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

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

(a) The amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or both in a driver's blood or urine or the amount of alcohol in a person's breath at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, urine, or breath is admissible into evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) A sample or specimen of urine or breath shall be taken and collected in a reasonable manner. Only a licensed physician, or an individual operating under the delegation of a licensed physician under section 16215 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16215, qualified to withdraw blood and acting in a medical environment, may withdraw blood at a peace officer's request to determine the amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or both in the person's blood, as provided in this subsection. Liability for a crime or civil damages predicated on the act of withdrawing or analyzing blood and related procedures does not attach to a licensed physician or individual operating

under the delegation of a licensed physician who withdraws or analyzes blood or assists in the withdrawal or analysis in accordance with this act unless the withdrawal or analysis is performed in a negligent manner.

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

(e) If, after an accident, the driver of a vehicle involved in the accident is transported to a medical facility and a sample of the driver's blood is withdrawn at that time for medical treatment, the results of a chemical analysis of that sample are admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding to show the amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or both in the person's blood at the time alleged, regardless of whether the person had been offered or had refused a chemical test. The medical facility or person performing the chemical analysis shall disclose the results of the analysis to a prosecuting attorney who requests the results for use in a criminal prosecution as provided in this subdivision. A medical facility or person disclosing information in compliance with this subsection is not civilly or criminally liable for making the disclosure.

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

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

(7) The provisions of subsection (6) relating to chemical testing do not limit the introduction of any other admissible evidence bearing upon the question of whether a person was impaired by, or under the influence of, intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or a combination of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance, or whether the person had an alcohol content of 0.10 grams or more per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, or if the person is less than 21 years of age, whether the person had any bodily alcohol content within his or her body. As used in this section, "any bodily alcohol content" means either of the following:

(a) An alcohol content of not less than 0.02 grams or more than 0.07 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine.

(b) Any presence of alcohol within a person's body resulting from the consumption of intoxicating liquor, other than consumption of intoxicating liquor as a part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony.

(8) If a chemical test described in subsection (6) is administered, the test results shall be made available to the person charged or the person's attorney upon written request to the prosecution, with a copy of the request filed with the court. The prosecution shall furnish the results at least 2 days before the day of the trial. The prosecution shall offer the test results as evidence in that trial. Failure to fully comply with the request bars the admission of the results into evidence by the prosecution.

(9) Except in a prosecution relating solely to a violation of section 625(1)(b) or (6), the amount of alcohol in the driver's blood, breath, or urine at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, or urine gives rise to the following presumptions:

(a) If there were at the time 0.07 grams or less of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the defendant's blood, per 210 liters of the defendant's breath, or per 67 milliliters of the defendant's urine, it is presumed that the defendant's ability to operate a motor vehicle was not impaired due to the consumption of intoxicating liquor and that the defendant was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(b) If there were at the time more than 0.07 grams but less than 0.10 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the defendant's blood, per 210 liters of the defendant's breath, or per 67 milliliters of the defendant's urine, it is presumed that the defendant's ability to operate a vehicle was impaired within the provisions of section 625(3) due to the consumption of intoxicating liquor.

(c) If there were at the time 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the defendant's blood, per 210 liters of the breath, or per 67 milliliters of the defendant's urine, it is presumed that the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

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

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect October 1, 1999.

Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect unless all of the following bills of the 89th Legislature are enacted into law:

- (a) Senate Bill No. 268.
- (b) Senate Bill No. 269.
- (c) Senate Bill No. 625.
- (d) Senate Bill No. 627.
- (e) Senate Bill No. 869.
- (f) Senate Bill No. 870.
- (g) House Bill No. 4210.
- (h) House Bill No. 4576.
- (i) House Bill No. 4959.
- (j) House Bill No. 4960.
- (k) House Bill No. 4961.
- (l) House Bill No. 5122.
- (m) House Bill No. 5123.
- (n) House Bill No. 5951.
- (o) House Bill No. 5952.
- (p) House Bill No. 5953.
- (q) House Bill No. 5954.
- (r) House Bill No. 5955.
- (s) House Bill No. 5956.

Carol Morey Viventi

Secretary of the Senate.

May R. Sullivan

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved _____

Governor.