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Senate Bill 863 (as enacted)
House Bill 5385 (as enacted)
Sponsor: Senator Phil Pavlov (S.B. 863)
Representative Dan Lauwers (H.B. 5385)
Senate Committee: Judiciary
House Committee: Judiciary

PUBLIC ACT 316 of 2014
PUBLIC ACT 315 of 2014

Date Completed: 1-6-15

CONTENT

House Bill 5385 amends the Michigan Vehicle Code to do the following:

- Replace provisions for a preliminary chemical breath analysis with provisions for a "preliminary roadside analysis", which will determine the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance, any other intoxicating substance, or any combination of those substances, in a driver's body.
- Authorize a peace officer to require a driver to submit to a preliminary roadside analysis if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person's ability to drive is affected by his or her consumption of alcohol, a controlled substance, or another intoxicating substance, or a combination of them.

Senate Bill 863 amends Chapter V (Bail) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to do the following with respect to a defendant who submitted to a preliminary roadside analysis that detected the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance, and/or other intoxicating substance:

- Authorize the court to release the defendant subject to conditions necessary for the protection of the public.
- Require the court order to be entered into the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN).
- Require the defendant to be informed that, as a condition of release, he or she may not operate a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, and/or another intoxicating substance.
- Require the defendant to be informed that he or she is subject to warrantless arrest and bail revocation if he or she violates that condition.

Also, with respect to a defendant who is released subject to conditions necessary for the protection of another person, the bill requires the judge or magistrate to order the issuing court or (as currently provided) a law enforcement agency to enter the order into LEIN.

In addition, the bill includes in the definition of "electronic monitoring device" an instrument used to monitor an individual's blood alcohol content.

Both bills will take effect on January 12, 2015. Senate Bill 863 was tie-barred to House Bill 5385.

House Bill 5385

Submission to Preliminary Roadside Analysis

Currently, a peace officer may require a person to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle upon a public highway or other place open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, and that the person might have affected his or her ability to operate a vehicle by the consumption of alcoholic liquor, or reasonable cause to believe that a person was operating a commercial motor vehicle while his or her blood, breath, or urine contained any measurable amount of alcohol or while he or she had any detectable presence of alcoholic liquor, or reasonable cause to believe that a person under 21 years old was operating a vehicle upon a public highway or other place open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles while he or she had any bodily alcohol content (as defined in the Vehicle Code).

The bill retains these provisions but refers to a "preliminary roadside analysis" rather than a "preliminary chemical breath test", and refers to alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance, or a combination of them.

The bill defines "preliminary roadside analysis" as the on-site taking of a preliminary breath test from the breath of a person or the performance and observation of a field sobriety test for the purpose of detecting the presence of any of the following within the person's body:

- Alcoholic liquor.
- A controlled substance, as defined in Section 7104 of the Public Health Code.
- Any other intoxicating substance, as defined in Section 625 of the Vehicle Code.
- Any combination of the substances listed above.

(The Public Health Code definition of "controlled substance" refers to a drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedules 1 to 5 of Part 72 (Controlled Substances) of the Code.

Section 625 of the Vehicle Code defines "intoxicating substance" as any substance, preparation, or a combination of substances and preparations other than alcohol or a controlled substance, that is either of the following:

- Recognized as a drug in the Official United States Pharmacopoeia, the Official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or the Official National Formulary, or the publication's supplement.
- A substance, other than food, taken into a person's body, including vapors or fumes, that is used in a manner or for a purpose for which it was not intended, and that may result in a condition of intoxication.)

Other Applicable Provisions

Under the bill, provisions that currently apply to a preliminary chemical breath analysis will apply to a preliminary roadside analysis. These include provisions that do the following:

- Allow a peace officer to arrest a person based on the results of the analysis.
- Specify that the results of an analysis are admissible in a criminal prosecution for operating while intoxicated, under the influence, or visibly impaired, or with any amount of a Schedule 1 controlled substance in the person's body.
- Specify that the results are admissible for certain purposes in an administrative hearing.
- Require a peace officer to use the results of an analysis to determine whether to order a commercial driver out-of-service.
- Specify that a person who submits to an analysis remains subject to other requirements for purposes of chemical tests.

Other Chemical Test; Other Intoxicating Substance

Various provisions apply with respect to chemical tests and analysis of a person's blood, urine, or breath other than a preliminary chemical breath analysis. Under the bill, these provisions will apply with respect to chemical tests and analysis other than a preliminary roadside analysis.

The provisions in question refer in various places to the amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or both in a driver's blood or urine. (For example, the amount of alcohol or the presence of a controlled substance or both is admissible into evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding.) The bill refers to the presence of a controlled substance or "other intoxicating substance".

Currently, if a person refuses a chemical test other than a preliminary chemical breath analysis, or if a chemical test is performed and it reveals an unlawful alcohol content, the peace officer who requested the person to submit to the test must confiscate and destroy his or her license or permit, issue a temporary license or permit if the person is otherwise eligible, send the Secretary of State a copy of the report of the person's refusal, and notify the Secretary of State via LEIN that a temporary license or permit has been issued.

Under the bill, these requirements will apply if a chemical test reveals an unlawful alcohol content or the presence of a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance, or any combination of them.

Currently, if a person submits to a chemical test that requires a blood or urine analysis and a report of the results is not immediately available, the peace officer who requested the test must confiscate the person's license or permit pending receipt of the test report. If the report reveals an unlawful alcohol content, the officer must take the other actions described above. If the report does not reveal an unlawful alcohol content, the officer must immediately notify the person and return his or her license or permit.

Under the bill, instead, if a person submits to a chemical test that requires a blood or urine analysis and a report of the results is not immediately available, the peace officer who requested the test must confiscate the person's license or permit and issue a temporary license or permit if the person is eligible, notify the Secretary of State that a temporary license or permit was issued, and indicate in the notice that a subsequent chemical test is pending. If the report reveals an unlawful alcohol content, or the presence of a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance, or any combination of them, the officer must destroy the person's license or permit. If the report does not reveal an unlawful alcohol content, or the presence of a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance, or any combination of them, the officer must immediately notify the person and return his or her license.

In addition, the bill refers to the amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance, or any combination of them, in the Code's implied consent provision (under which a person who drives on a public highway in the State is considered to have given consent to chemical tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine if he or she is arrested for an offense listed in the Code).

Senate Bill 863

The Code of Criminal Procedure authorizes a judge or district court magistrate to release a defendant subject to conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of one or more named people. The judge or magistrate must inform the defendant of the specific conditions imposed and that, if the defendant violates a condition of release, he or she will be subject to arrest without a warrant and may have his or her bail forfeited or revoked and new conditions of release imposed.

The bill also allows a judge or district court magistrate to release a defendant subject to conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of the public if he or she has submitted to a preliminary roadside analysis that detected the presence of alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance, or any combination of them, and a subsequent chemical test is pending. The judge or magistrate must inform the defendant on the record, orally or by a writing that is personally delivered to the defendant, of both of the following:

- If the defendant is released under this provision, he or she may not operate a motor vehicle under the influence of alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or another intoxicating substance, or any combination of them, as a condition of release.
- If the defendant violates that condition of release, he or she will be subject to arrest without a warrant, his or her bail will be forfeited or revoked, and he or she will not be released from custody before arraignment.

The judge or magistrate must immediately direct the issuing court or a law enforcement agency within the court's jurisdiction to enter the order or amended order into LEIN. If the order or amended order is rescinded, the judge or magistrate must order the issuing court or law enforcement agency to remove the order or amended order from LEIN.

The issuing court or a law enforcement agency within its jurisdiction must immediately enter an order or amended order into LEIN. If the order or amended order is rescinded, the court or agency must immediately remove it from LEIN upon the order's expiration.

Currently, when a judge or district court magistrate releases a defendant subject to protective conditions, the judge or magistrate must immediately direct a law enforcement agency within the court's jurisdiction to enter the order or amended order into LEIN. If the order or amended order is rescinded, the judge or magistrate must order the law enforcement agency to remove the order from LEIN.

The bill requires the judge or magistrate to direct either the issuing court or a law enforcement agency within its jurisdiction to enter the order or amended order into LEIN, or to remove a rescinded order or amended order from LEIN.

Currently, if a defendant who is charged with a crime involving domestic violence or any other assaultive crime is released subject to a protective order, the judge or magistrate may order the defendant to wear an electronic monitoring device as a condition of release. As used in this provision, "electronic monitoring device" means "any electronic device or instrument that is used to track the location of an individual...". Under the bill, the term also includes an electronic device or instrument used to monitor an individual's blood alcohol content.

MCL 765.6b (S.B. 863)
257.320a et al. (H.B. 5385)

Legislative Analyst: Patrick Affholter

FISCAL IMPACT

House Bill 5385 replaces references to "preliminary chemical breath analysis" with "preliminary roadside analysis", which will expand the test to detect, in addition to alcohol, Schedule 1-5 controlled substances or any other intoxicating substance. A refusal of the preliminary roadside analysis will carry the same penalty as prescribed for a refusal of the chemical breath analysis: a \$100 maximum civil infraction fine or, for a person driving a commercial vehicle, a misdemeanor penalty of up to \$100 and/or 93 days in jail. There will be a cost to local courts and jail systems if the number of refusals increases and the offenders are sentenced to serve time in jail. Any increased fine revenue will be credited to public libraries.

The bills will require officers to adjust their roadside procedures and require local courts and State agencies to augment the entry of data into the LEIN system. These requirements will result in negligible costs to local units and State government, which can be assumed within their existing resources.

Fiscal Analyst: Bruce Baker
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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.