# House Bill 2614

Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00. Presession filed (at the request of House Interim Committee on Judiciary)

#### **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Allows for blood test to be taken to determine presence of controlled substances or inhalants for purpose of Motorist Implied Consent Law.

Provides that person who operates motor vehicle upon premises open to public or highways of this state is deemed to have given consent to submit to drug recognition evaluation under certain circumstances.

#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

2 Relating to driving while under the influence of intoxicants; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 135.815, 813.095, 813.100, 813.120, 813.130, 813.131, 813.132, 813.150, 813.160 and 813.310.

#### Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

- **SECTION 1.** ORS 813.095 is amended to read:
- 813.095. (1) A person commits the offense of refusal to take a test for intoxicants if the person refuses to:
- (a) Take a breath **or blood** test when requested to do so in accordance with the provisions of ORS 813.100; or
- (b) Take a urine **or blood** test when requested to do so in accordance with the provisions of ORS 813.131 and 813.132.
- (2) The offense described in this section, refusal to take a test for intoxicants, is a specific fine traffic violation. The presumptive fine for refusal to take a test for intoxicants is \$650. The fine described in this section is in addition to any other consequence prescribed by law for refusal to take a test for intoxicants.

## **SECTION 2.** ORS 813.100 is amended to read:

- 813.100. (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon premises open to the public or the highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the **Motorist** [implied consent law] **Implied Consent Law**, to a chemical test of the person's:
- (a) Breath, [or of the person's blood if the person is receiving medical care in a health care facility immediately after a motor vehicle accident,] for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood;
  - (b) Blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood; or
- (c) Blood for the purpose of determining the presence of controlled substances or inhalants in the person's blood. [if the person is arrested for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or of a municipal ordinance.]
- (2) This section applies to any person who is arrested for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or of a municipal ordinance.
  - (3) A test shall be administered upon the request of a police officer having reasonable grounds

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to believe the person arrested to have been driving while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or of a municipal ordinance. Before the test is administered the person requested to take the test shall be informed of consequences and rights as described under ORS 813.130.

- [(2)] (4) [No] A chemical test of the person's breath or blood [shall] may not be given[,] under [subsection (1) of] this section[,] to a person under arrest for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or of a municipal ordinance, if the person refuses the request of a police officer to submit to the chemical test after the person has been informed of consequences and rights as described under ORS 813.130.
- [(3)] (5) If a person refuses to take a test under this section or if a breath test under this section discloses that the person, at the time of the test, had a level of alcohol in the person's blood that constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor under ORS 813.300, the person's driving privileges are subject to suspension under ORS 813.410 and the police officer shall do all of the following:
- (a) Immediately take custody of any driver license or permit issued by this state to the person to grant driving privileges.
- (b) Provide the person with a written notice of intent to suspend, on forms prepared and provided by the Department of Transportation. The written notice shall inform the person of consequences and rights as described under ORS 813.130.
- (c) If the person qualifies under ORS 813.110, issue to the person, on behalf of the department, a temporary driving permit described under ORS 813.110.
- (d) Within a period of time required by the department by rule, report action taken under this section to the department and prepare and cause to be delivered to the department a report as described in ORS 813.120, along with the confiscated license or permit and a copy of the notice of intent to suspend.
- [(4)] (6) If a blood test under this section discloses that the person, at the time of the test, had a level of alcohol in the person's blood that constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor under ORS 813.300, the person's driving privileges are subject to suspension under ORS 813.410 and the police officer shall report to the department within 45 days of the date of arrest that the person failed the blood test.
- [(5)] (7) Nothing in this section precludes a police officer from obtaining a chemical test of the person's breath or blood through any lawful means for use as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding including, but not limited to, obtaining a search warrant.

## SECTION 3. ORS 813.130 is amended to read:

- 813.130. This section establishes the requirements for information about rights and consequences for purposes of ORS 813.100 and 813.410. The following apply to the information about rights and consequences:
- (1) The information about rights and consequences shall be substantially in the form prepared by the Department of Transportation. The department may establish any form it determines appropriate and convenient.
  - (2) The information about rights and consequences shall be substantially as follows:
- (a) Driving under the influence of intoxicants is a crime in Oregon, and the person is subject to criminal penalties if a test under ORS 813.100 shows that the person is under the influence of intoxicants. If the person refuses a test or fails, evidence of the refusal or failure may also be offered against the person.

- (b) The person will fail a test under ORS 813.100 for purposes of criminal penalties if the test discloses a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or more by weight. The person will fail a test for purposes of the Motorist Implied Consent Law if the test discloses a blood alcohol content of:
  - (A) 0.08 percent or more by weight if the person was not driving a commercial motor vehicle;
  - (B) 0.04 percent or more by weight if the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle; or
  - (C) Any amount if the person was under 21 years of age.

- (c) If the person refuses or fails a test under ORS 813.100, the person's driving privileges will be suspended. The outcome of a criminal charge for driving under the influence of intoxicants will not affect the suspension. The suspension will be substantially longer if the person refuses a test.
- (d) If the person refuses a **breath or blood** test or fails a breath **or blood** test under ORS 813.100 and has an Oregon driver license or permit, the license or permit will be taken immediately and, unless the person does not currently have full valid driving privileges, a temporary driving permit will be issued to the person.
- (e) If the person refuses a **breath or blood** test under ORS 813.100, the person is not eligible for a hardship permit for at least 90 days, and possibly for three years, depending on the following factors set forth in ORS 813.430:
- (A) Whether the person is presently participating in a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion program in this state or in any similar alcohol or drug rehabilitation program in this or another jurisdiction; or
  - (B) Whether within the five years preceding the date of arrest any of the following occurred:
- (i) A suspension of the person's driving privileges under ORS 813.410 or 482.540 (1981 Replacement Part) became effective;
- (ii) The person was convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or the statutory counterpart to ORS 813.010 in another jurisdiction, as described in ORS 813.430;
- (iii) The person was convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of a municipal ordinance in this state or another jurisdiction, as described in ORS 813.430; or
- (iv) The person commenced participating in a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion program in this state or in any similar alcohol or drug rehabilitation program in this or another jurisdiction, as described in ORS 813.430.
- (f) If the person refuses a breath **or blood** test under ORS 813.100, or refuses a urine **or blood** test under ORS 813.131 and 813.132, the person is subject to a fine of at least \$500 and not more than \$1,000.
- (g) After taking a **breath or blood** test under ORS 813.100, the person will have a reasonable opportunity, upon request, for an additional chemical test for blood alcohol content to be performed at the person's own expense by a qualified individual of the person's choosing.
- (h) The person has a right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the suspension before the suspension becomes effective. The person must make a written request to the department for such a hearing. If the person wins at the hearing, the person's driving privileges will not be suspended. If the person loses at the hearing, the suspension will remain in effect during any court review of the hearing.
- (i) If the person is issued a temporary driving permit under ORS 813.100, the information provided to the person shall include the number of hours before the driving permit will be effective and the number of days the permit will be effective.
  - (j) The information provided to the person shall include the number of days within which a

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person must request a hearing under ORS 813.410.

- (k) The information provided to the person shall include the number of days within which a hearing under ORS 813.410 will be held.
- (L) The person may possibly qualify for a hardship permit in 30 days if the person fails a test, depending on the person's driving record.
- (3) If the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle, the information about rights and consequences shall include, in addition to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, substantially the following:
- (a) If the person refuses a **breath or blood** test under ORS 813.100 or submits to a breath or blood test and the level of alcohol in the person's blood is 0.04 percent or more by weight, the person's commercial driving privileges or right to apply for commercial driving privileges will be suspended and no hardship permit authorizing the person to drive a commercial motor vehicle will be issued. The suspension will be substantially longer if the person refuses a test.
- (b) The suspension of the person's commercial driving privileges or right to apply for commercial driving privileges will be for the person's lifetime if the person refuses a test under ORS 813.100 or submits to a breath or blood test and the level of alcohol in the person's blood is 0.04 percent or more by weight and:
  - (A) The person previously has been convicted of failure to perform the duties of a driver;
- (B) The person previously has been convicted of a crime punishable as a felony and the person was driving a motor vehicle at the time the offense was committed;
- (C) The person previously has been convicted of driving a commercial motor vehicle while the person's commercial driving privileges or right to apply for commercial driving privileges was suspended or revoked for offenses committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle;
- (D) The person previously has been convicted of any degree of murder, manslaughter or criminally negligent homicide resulting from the operation of a commercial motor vehicle or assault in the first degree resulting from the operation of a commercial motor vehicle;
  - (E) The person previously has been convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicants;
- (F) The person's commercial driving privileges previously have been suspended or revoked for refusal to submit to, or failure of, a breath or blood test under ORS 813.100; or
- (G) The person's right to apply for commercial driving privileges previously has been suspended or revoked for refusal to submit to, or failure of, a breath or blood test under ORS 813.100 resulting from the operation of a commercial motor vehicle.
- (4) Nothing in this section prohibits the department from providing additional information concerning rights and consequences that the department considers convenient or appropriate.

#### **SECTION 4.** ORS 813.131 is amended to read:

- 813.131. (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon premises open to the public or the highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the Motorist Implied Consent Law, to a chemical test of the person's urine **or blood** for the purpose of determining the presence of a controlled substance or an inhalant in the person's body if the person is arrested for driving while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or of a municipal ordinance and either:
- (a) The person takes [the breath] a breath or blood test described in ORS 813.100 and the test discloses a blood alcohol content of less than 0.08 percent; or
- (b) The person is involved in an accident resulting in injury or property damage. A urine or blood test may be requested under this paragraph regardless of whether a breath test has been re-

quested and regardless of the results of a breath test, if one is taken.

- (2) A police officer may not request a urine **or blood** test unless the officer is certified by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training as having completed at least eight hours of training in recognition of drug impaired driving and the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person arrested has been driving while under the influence of a controlled substance, an inhalant or any combination of an inhalant, a controlled substance and intoxicating liquor.
- (3) A person asked to give a urine sample shall be given privacy and may not be observed by a police officer when producing the sample.
- (4)(a) At the trial of any civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding arising out of the acts committed by a person driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants, a valid chemical analysis of a person's urine **or blood** is admissible as evidence and may be used with other evidence, if any, to determine whether the person was driving while under the influence of intoxicants.
- (b) A chemical analysis of a person's urine **or blood** is valid under this subsection if analysis is performed in an accredited or licensed toxicology laboratory.

#### **SECTION 5.** ORS 813.132 is amended to read:

- 813.132. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a refusal to take a urine **or blood** test requested under ORS 813.131 shall be treated for all purposes as a refusal to take a breath test. A suspension imposed for refusal to take a urine **or blood** test shall be consecutive to any other suspension imposed under the Motorist Implied Consent Law. If a person is subject to consecutive suspensions, the length of time that must elapse before the Department of Transportation may reinstate driving privileges or issue a hardship permit under ORS 813.520 shall be doubled.
- (2) Before any test of urine **or blood** may be administered under ORS 813.131, in addition to information described in ORS 813.130, the person asked to take the test shall be informed that if the person refuses the test, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for the same time period and with the same consequences as if the person had refused the breath test and that a suspension for refusal of the urine **or blood** test will be consecutive to any other suspension under the Motorist Implied Consent Law.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, [no] suspension of driving privileges [shall] **may not** be imposed for refusal to provide a urine **or blood** sample if the person provides documentation from a physician licensed by this state showing that the person has a medical condition that makes it impossible for the person to provide a sample.

# SECTION 6. ORS 813.150 is amended to read:

- 813.150. [In addition to a chemical test of the breath, blood or urine administered under ORS 813.100 or 813.140, upon the request of a police officer, a person shall be permitted upon request, at the person's own expense, reasonable opportunity to have any licensed physician and surgeon, licensed professional nurse or qualified technician, chemist or other qualified person of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests of the person's breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or a chemical test or tests of the person's blood or urine, or both, for the purpose of determining the presence of a controlled substance or an inhalant in the person. The failure or inability to obtain such a test or tests by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to a test or tests taken upon the request of a police officer.]
- (1) In addition to a chemical test or tests of the breath, blood or urine administered under ORS 813.100, 813.131 or 813.140 upon the request of a police officer, a person shall be permitted upon request, at the person's own expense, reasonable opportunity to have any

licensed physician, licensed professional nurse, qualified technician, chemist or other qualified person, of the person's own choosing, administer a chemical test or tests of the person's:

- (a) Breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood; or
- (b) Blood or urine for the purpose of determining the presence of a controlled substance or an inhalant in the person.
- (2) The failure or inability of a person to obtain a chemical test or tests as described in subsection (1) of this section does not preclude the admission of evidence relating to a chemical test or tests taken upon the request of a police officer.

**SECTION 7.** ORS 813.160 is amended to read:

- 813.160. (1) A chemical analysis is valid under ORS 813.300 if:
- (a) It is an analysis of a person's blood for alcohol content and is performed in:
- (A) A laboratory certified or accredited under 42 C.F.R. part 493 and approved for toxicology testing;
  - (B) A laboratory licensed under ORS 438.110 and approved for toxicology testing; or
- (C) A forensic laboratory established by the Department of State Police under ORS 181A.150 that is accredited by a national forensic accrediting organization.
- (b) It is an analysis of a person's breath and is performed by an individual possessing a valid permit to perform chemical analyses issued by the Department of State Police and is performed according to methods approved by the Department of State Police. For purposes of this paragraph, the Department of State Police shall do all of the following:
  - (A) Approve methods of performing chemical analyses of a person's breath.
- (B) Prepare manuals and conduct courses throughout the state for the training of police officers in chemical analyses of a person's breath, which courses shall include, but are not limited to, approved methods of chemical analyses, use of approved equipment and interpretation of test results together with a written examination on these subjects.
- (C) Test and certify the accuracy of equipment to be used by police officers for chemical analyses of a person's breath before regular use of the equipment and periodically thereafter at intervals of not more than 90 days. Tests and certification required by this subparagraph must be conducted by trained technicians. Certification under this subparagraph does not require a signed document.
- (D) Ascertain the qualifications and competence of individuals to conduct chemical analyses in accordance with one or more methods approved by the department.
- (E) Issue permits to individuals according to their qualifications. Permits may be issued to police officers only upon satisfactory completion of the prescribed training course and written examination. A permit must state the methods and equipment that the police officer is qualified to use. Permits are subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the Department of State Police.
- (2) In conducting a chemical test of the blood, only a duly licensed physician or a person acting under the direction or control of a duly licensed physician may withdraw blood or pierce human tissue. A licensed physician, or a qualified person acting under the direction or control of a duly licensed physician, is not civilly liable for withdrawing any bodily substance, in a medically acceptable manner, at the request of a peace officer.
- (3) An individual who performs a chemical analysis of breath or blood under ORS 813.100, 813.131 or 813.140 shall prepare and sign a written report of the findings of the test that must include the identification of the police officer upon whose request the test was administered.

- (4) Any individual having custody of the report mentioned in subsection (3) of this section shall, upon request of the person tested, furnish that person or that person's attorney, a copy of the report.
- (5) The expense of conducting a chemical test as provided by ORS 813.100, 813.131 or 813.140 must be paid by the governmental unit on whose equipment the test is conducted or by the governmental unit upon whose request the test was administered if no governmental unit's equipment is used to conduct the test.

### SECTION 8. ORS 813.310 is amended to read:

813.310. If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test under ORS 813.100 or refuses to consent to chemical tests under ORS 813.131 or 813.140, evidence of the person's refusal is admissible in any civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was driving a motor vehicle on premises open to the public or the highways while under the influence of intoxicants.

#### **SECTION 9.** ORS 135.815 is amended to read:

135.815. (1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 135.855 and 135.873, the district attorney shall disclose to a represented defendant the following material and information within the possession or control of the district attorney:

- (a) The names and addresses of persons whom the district attorney intends to call as witnesses at any stage of the trial, together with their relevant written or recorded statements or memoranda of any oral statements of such persons.
- (b) Any written or recorded statements or memoranda of any oral statements made by the defendant, or made by a codefendant if the trial is to be a joint one.
- (c) Any reports or statements of experts, made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments or comparisons which the district attorney intends to offer in evidence at the trial.
  - (d) Any books, papers, documents, photographs or tangible objects:
  - (A) Which the district attorney intends to offer in evidence at the trial; or
  - (B) Which were obtained from or belong to the defendant.
- (e) If actually known to the district attorney, any record of prior criminal convictions of persons whom the district attorney intends to call as witnesses at the trial; and the district attorney shall make a good faith effort to determine if such convictions have occurred.
- (f) All prior convictions of the defendant known to the state that would affect the determination of the defendant's criminal history for sentencing under rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - (g) Any material or information that tends to:
  - (A) Exculpate the defendant;
  - (B) Negate or mitigate the defendant's guilt or punishment; or
  - (C) Impeach a person the district attorney intends to call as a witness at the trial.
- (2)(a) The disclosure required by subsection (1)(g) of this section shall occur without delay after arraignment and prior to the entry of any guilty plea pursuant to an agreement with the state. If the existence of the material or information is not known at that time, the disclosure shall be made upon discovery without regard to whether the represented defendant has entered or agreed to enter a guilty plea.
  - (b) Nothing in subsection (1)(g) of this section:
- (A) Expands any obligation under a statutory provision or the Oregon or United States Constitution to disclose, or right to disclosure of, personnel or internal affairs files of law enforcement

1 officers.

- (B) Imposes any obligation on the district attorney to provide material or information beyond the obligation imposed by the Oregon and United States Constitutions.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 135.855 and 135.873, in prosecutions for violation of ORS 813.010 in which an instrument was used to test a person's breath, blood or urine to determine the alcoholic content of the person's blood the district attorney shall disclose to a represented defendant at least the following material and information within the possession or control of the district attorney:
- (a) Any report prepared by a police officer relating to field tests, interviews, observations and other information relating to the charged offense;
  - (b) Any report relating to the test results;
  - (c) A copy of the form provided to the defendant under ORS 813.100 [(3)(b)] (5)(b); and
  - (d) Any checklist prepared by the operator of the instrument for the test.
- (4)(a) If a defendant is not represented by a lawyer, the district attorney shall disclose to the defendant all of the information described in subsections (1) and (3) of this section except for the personal identifiers of the victim and any witnesses.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the district attorney shall disclose the personal identifiers of the victim and any witnesses if the trial court orders the disclosure. A trial court shall order the district attorney to disclose the personal identifiers of the victim and any witnesses if the trial court finds that:
  - (A) The defendant has requested the information; and
- (B)(i) The victim or witness is a business or institution and disclosure of the information would not represent a risk of harm to the victim or witness; or
  - (ii) The need for the information cannot reasonably be met by other means.
- (5)(a) Unless authorized by the trial court to disclose the information, a lawyer representing a defendant, or a representative of the lawyer, may not disclose to the defendant personal identifiers of a victim or witness obtained under subsections (1) and (3) of this section.
- (b) The trial court shall order the lawyer, or representative of the lawyer, to disclose to the defendant the personal identifiers of a victim or witness if the court finds that:
- (A) The defendant's lawyer has requested the district attorney to disclose the information to the defendant;
  - (B) The district attorney has refused to disclose the information to the defendant; and
  - (C) The need for the information cannot reasonably be met by other means.
  - (6) As used in this section:
- (a) "Personal identifiers" means a person's address, telephone number, Social Security number and date of birth and the identifying number of a person's depository account at a financial institution, as defined in ORS 706.008, or credit card account.
  - (b) "Representative of the lawyer" has the meaning given that term in ORS 40.225.
- (c) "Represented defendant" means a defendant who is represented by a lawyer in a criminal action.
  - **SECTION 10.** ORS 813.120 is amended to read:
- 813.120. (1) A report required by ORS 813.100 shall disclose substantially all of the following information:
  - (a) Whether the person, at the time the person was requested to submit to a test, was under arrest for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS

813.010 or of a municipal ordinance.

- (b) Whether the police officer had reasonable grounds to believe, at the time the request was made, that the person arrested had been driving under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or of a municipal ordinance.
- (c) Whether the person refused to submit to a test or if the person submitted to a breath or blood test whether the level of alcohol in the person's blood, as shown by the test, was sufficient to constitute being under the influence of intoxicating liquor under ORS 813.300.
- (d) Whether the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle and refused to submit to a test or if the person submitted to a breath or blood test whether the level of alcohol in the person's blood, as shown by the test, was 0.04 percent or more by weight.
- (e) Whether the person was informed of consequences and rights as described under ORS 813.130.
- (f) Whether the person was given written notice of intent to suspend required by ORS 813.100 [(3)(b)] (5)(b).
- (g) If the arrested person took a test, a statement that the person conducting the test was appropriately qualified.
- (h) If the arrested person took a test, a statement that any methods, procedures and equipment used in the test comply with any requirements under ORS 813.160.
- (2) A report required by ORS 813.100 may be made in one or more forms specified by the Department of Transportation.
- SECTION 11. (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon premises open to the public or the highways of this state is deemed to have given consent to submit to a drug recognition evaluation upon the request of a police officer for the purpose of determining if the person is under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010 or a municipal ordinance. A police officer may request a person to submit to a drug recognition evaluation if:
- (a) The police officer has reasonable suspicion that the person has been driving while under the influence of a controlled substance, an inhalant or any combination of an inhalant, a controlled substance and intoxicating liquor in violation of ORS 813.010 or a municipal ordinance; and
- (b) The police officer conducting the drug recognition evaluation is a certified drug recognition evaluation expert.
- (2) If a person refuses or fails to submit to a drug recognition evaluation as required in subsection (1) of this section, evidence of the person's refusal or failure to submit to any nontestimonial portions of the drug recognition evaluation is admissible in any criminal or civil action or proceeding arising out of allegations that the person was driving while under the influence of intoxicants.
  - (3) The Department of State Police by rule:
- (a) Shall establish the tests and observations required for drug recognition evaluations that are used for the purpose of determining whether a person is under the influence of intoxicants; and
- (b) Shall establish minimum standards for certification of police officers as drug recognition evaluation experts.
- (4) The department, in adopting rules under subsection (3) of this section, shall take into consideration the applicable minimum standards established by the International Association

of Chiefs of Police.

SECTION 12. Section 11 of this 2017 Act and the amendments to ORS 135.815, 813.095, 813.100, 813.120, 813.130, 813.131, 813.132, 813.150, 813.160 and 813.310 by sections 1 to 10 of this 2017 Act apply to conduct occurring on or after the effective date of this 2017 Act.