



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII

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TO: House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII

SUBJECT: SB 1503

Dear Chair Sanchez and Members of the Committee:

The GAC-DUII strongly supports the fixes that SB 1503 provides for two key areas of DUII law.

The first component of SB 1503 is the fix to the *Hedgepeth* decision coming from the Oregon Supreme Court that undermined the intent and effect of Oregon's long-standing law that established 0.08 as the per se limit for alcohol-impaired driving. SB 1503 applies a two-hour window from the time of driving, which eliminates the problems caused by the *Hedgepeth* decision where a defendant claimed to have consumed a quantity of alcohol just prior to riding (a motorcycle) and argued he was not impaired at the per se level at the time of the stop, even though the defendant was per se impaired when taking the intoxilyzer test at the police station almost two hours later. The Oregon Supreme Court opined that a jury could not reasonably infer the defendant was 0.08 BAC at time of the stop. This has been called the "rising BAC" defense. Most other states have established that impairment occurs if 0.08 is established within two hours of driving.

The second component of SB 1503 is the fix to the *Guzman* decision which states that a person charged with DUII cannot be held accountable for DUII's in other states unless the laws are essentially identical, when it comes to sentencing and enhancement purposes. In *Guzman*, the Court interpreted the Colorado (one of the states in question) statutes that defined DUII as:

"Affect[ed] *to the slightest degree so that the person is less able than the person ordinarily would have been, either mentally or physically, or both mentally and physically, to exercise clear judgment, sufficient physical control, or due care in the safe operation of a vehicle."**

Oregon's own statutes define DUII as:

"mental or physical faculties were adversely affected by the use of intoxicating liquor to a noticeable or perceptible degree...." and "includes not only the well-known and easily recognized conditions and degrees of intoxication, but also any abnormal mental or physical condition that results from consuming intoxicating liquor and that deprives the person of that clearness of intellect or control that the person would otherwise possess."

The Oregon Supreme Court did not find these statutes similar enough in their definition of the degree of impairment - either “noticeable and perceptible” or “slightest” to be sufficiently compatible in applying prior DUII convictions. A person with nine DUII’s from out-of-state could be treated like a first-time offender here in Oregon, which serves only to further endanger the public.

This critical bill seeks to correct two damaging interpretations of Oregon’s DUII law. The first component restores legislative intent when establishing a bright line rule for when BAC evidence constitutes impairment. Secondly, it restores how prior out-of-state DUII conviction are analyzed so that courts can take those into consideration when sentencing a defendant whose criminally dangerous driving behavior continues on the Oregon roadways.

The GAC-DUII urges support and passage for these critical and timely fixes in SB 1503, and deeply appreciates the House Judiciary Committee’s willingness to address this issue.

Respectfully,

Chuck Hayes
Chair, Governor’s Advisory Committee on DUII