STATE OF ARIZONA 29th LEGISLATURE 2nd REGULAR SESSION

SENATE

S.B. 16 INTRODUCED January 13, 1970

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Referred to	Date	Reported Out
Rules		
Committee of Wiole		
3rd Reading — Aye House Action	No	Absent
Sent to Governor	Action	

Introduced by Senators Halacy, Jones, White, Jacquin, Conlan, Baldwin, Tenney, Goetze, Wilcox, Holsclaw, Knoles, Holley, Gibbings, Kret, O'Connor

AN ACT

RELATING to Motor Vehicles; Prescribing Weight of Alcohol in Blood for Presumption of Intoxication of Operators, and Amending Section 28-692, Arizona Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT

The legislature intends by this act to assure uniformity and to conform to the National Safety Council's recommendation prescribing weight alcohol in blood. Discretion allowed in determining intoxication by most authorities have held solely to the upper limit of 0.15 per cent rather than the range from .05 per cent to 0.15 per cent as contained in the law. Therefore, a limit at 0.10 per cent should be adopted.

Sec. 2. Sec. 28-692, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 28-692. PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING

LIQUOR OR OF DRUGS

A. It is unlawful and punishable as provided in Section 28-692.01 for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle within this state.

B. In the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding for a violation of subsection A of this section relating to driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the amount of alcohol in the defendant's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of the defendant's blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance shall give rise to the

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following presumptions:

1. If there was at that time f(0.051,0.10) per cent or less by weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood, it shall be presumed that the defendant was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

2. If there was at that time in excess of [0.05] 0.10 per cent [but less than 0.15 per cent by weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the defendant was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

3. If there was at that time 0.15 per cent or more! by weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood, it shall be presumed that the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

[4.1] 3. Paragraphs 11, 2 or 31 AND 2 of this subsection shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether or not the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

C. Per cent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

D. Chemical analyses of the person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance to be considered valid under the provisions of this section shall have been performed according to methods approved by the state department of health and by a person possessing a valid permit issued by the state department of health for such purpose. The state department of health is authorized to approve satisfactory techniques or methods, to ascertain the qualifications and competence of persons to conduct such analyses, and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the state department of health.

E. When a person shall submit to a blood or urine test under the provisions of Section 28-691, only a physician or a registered nurse, or other qualified person, other than the arresting officer, may withdraw blood or take the urine specimen for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content therein. Such limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

F. The person tested may have a physician or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

G. Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney.

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30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, II. It a person under arrest refuses to submit to a chemical test under the provisions of Section 28-691, evidence of refusal shall be admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

1. It is unlawful and punishable as provided in Section 28-692.01 for any person who is an habitual user of or under the influence of any narcotic drug or who is under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive a vehicle within this state. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this subsection is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this subsection.