SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 1014

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR DIXON.

Read 1st time February 2, 2016, and ordered printed.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal section 577.037 as enacted by house bill no. 1371, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 577.037 as enacted by house bill nos. 302 & 38, ninety-first general assembly, first regular session, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to admission of chemical test results in intoxication related proceedings, with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 577.037 as enacted by house bill no. 1371, ninety-2 seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 577.037 as enacted 3 by house bill nos. 302 & 38, ninety-first general assembly, first regular session, 4 RSMo, are repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as 5 section 577.037, to read as follows:

577.037. 1. Upon the trial of any person for any criminal offense or $\mathbf{2}$ violations of county or municipal ordinances, or in any license suspension or 3 revocation proceeding pursuant to the provisions of chapter 302, arising out of 4 acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a vehicle, $\mathbf{5}$ vessel, or aircraft, or acting as a flight crew member of any aircraft, while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content, the amount of 6 7alcohol in the person's blood at the time of the act, as shown by any chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva, or urine, is admissible in evidence 8 and the provisions of subdivision (5) of section 491.060 shall not prevent the 9 admissibility or introduction of such evidence if otherwise admissible. 10

2. If a chemical analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine demonstrates there was eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, this shall be prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken. If a chemical analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine demonstrates that there was less than eight-hundredths of one percent of alcohol in the defendant's blood, any charge alleging a criminal offense related to the operation of a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content shall be dismissed with prejudice unless one or more of the following considerations cause the court to find a dismissal unwarranted:

(1) There is evidence that the chemical analysis is unreliable as evidence
of the defendant's intoxication at the time of the alleged violation due to the lapse
of time between the alleged violation and the obtaining of the specimen;

(2) There is evidence that the defendant was under the influence of a
controlled substance, or drug, or a combination of either or both with or without
alcohol; or

(3) There is substantial evidence of intoxication from physicalobservations of witnesses or admissions of the defendant.

3. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of
alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per two hundred
ten liters of breath.

4. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as
limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the
question of whether the person was intoxicated.

5. A chemical analysis of a person's breath, blood, saliva or urine, in order to give rise to the presumption or to have the effect provided for in subsection 2 of this section, shall have been performed as provided in sections 577.020 to 577.041 and in accordance with methods and standards approved by the state department of health and senior services.

40 6. For any criminal offense or violations of county or municipal ordinances, or in any license suspension or revocation proceeding 41 42pursuant to the provisions of chapter 302, arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a vehicle, vessel, 43 44or aircraft, or acting as a flight crew member of any aircraft, while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content 45occurring on or between the dates of December 30, 2012, and April 4, 46 2014, notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, a 47relevant chemical analysis of a person's breath shall be admissible in 48 all proceedings after the effective date of this act, if the standard 49simulator solutions used to verify and calibrate evidential breath 50

51 analyzers, had a vapor concentration within five percent of the 52 following values:

53 (1) 0.10%;

54 (2) 0.08%; or

55 (3) 0.04%;

and otherwise was in accordance with methods and standards approved by the state department of health and senior services. This provision is a procedural rule and applies to all actions in progress whether commenced before or after the effective date of this act. Such chemical breath analysis shall be admissible in all proceedings after the effective date of this act even if the offense occurred before the effective date of this act.

7. It is the intent of the legislature to reverse, overturn and
abrogate earlier case law interpretations related to the admissibility
of chemical breath analyses to include, but not be limited to, holdings
in Stiers v. Dir. of Revenue, No. SC4840 (Mo. Jan. 12, 2016); and Stiers
v. Dir. of Revenue, ED 101407, 2015 WL 343310 (Mo.App. E.D. Jan. 27,
2015).

577.037. 1. Upon the trial of any person for violation of any of the 2 provisions of section 565.024, or section 565.060, or section 577.010 or 577.012, 3 or upon the trial of any criminal action or violations of county or municipal ordinances or in any license suspension or revocation proceeding pursuant to the 4 $\mathbf{5}$ provisions of chapter 302 arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition, the 6 7 amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time of the act alleged as shown by 8 any chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva or urine is admissible in evidence and the provisions of subdivision (5) of section 491.060 shall not 9 prevent the admissibility or introduction of such evidence if otherwise admissible. 10 If there was eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the 11 person's blood, this shall be prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated 1213 at the time the specimen was taken.

2. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of
alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per two hundred
ten liters of breath.

17 3. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as 18 limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the 19 question whether the person was intoxicated.

4. A chemical analysis of a person's breath, blood, saliva or urine, in order to give rise to the presumption or to have the effect provided for in subsection 1 of this section, shall have been performed as provided in sections 577.020 to 577.041 and in accordance with methods and standards approved by the state department of health and senior services.

255. Any charge alleging a violation of section 577.010 or 577.012 or any 26county or municipal ordinance prohibiting driving while intoxicated or driving 27under the influence of alcohol shall be dismissed with prejudice if a chemical 28analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine performed in accordance 29with sections 577.020 to 577.041 and rules promulgated thereunder by the state 30 department of health and senior services demonstrate that there was less than 31eight-hundredths of one percent of alcohol in the defendant's blood unless one or 32more of the following considerations cause the court to find a dismissal 33 unwarranted:

(1) There is evidence that the chemical analysis is unreliable as evidence
of the defendant's intoxication at the time of the alleged violation due to the lapse
of time between the alleged violation and the obtaining of the specimen;

37 (2) There is evidence that the defendant was under the influence of a
38 controlled substance, or drug, or a combination of either or both with or without
39 alcohol; or

40 (3) There is substantial evidence of intoxication from physical 41 observations of witnesses or admissions of the defendant.

42 6. For any criminal offense or violations of county or municipal ordinances, or in any license suspension or revocation proceeding 43 44 pursuant to the provisions of chapter 302, arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a vehicle, vessel, 45or aircraft, or acting as a flight crew member of any aircraft, while in 46 an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content 47 occurring on or between the dates of December 30, 2012, and April 4, 48 2014, notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, a 49 50relevant chemical analysis of a person's breath shall be admissible in all proceedings after the effective date of this act, if the standard 5152simulator solutions used to verify and calibrate evidential breath 53analyzers, had a vapor concentration within five percent of the following values: 54

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(1) 0.10%;

56 (2) 0.08%; or

57 (3) 0.04%;

and otherwise was in accordance with methods and standards approved by the state department of health and senior services. This provision is a procedural rule and applies to all actions in progress whether commenced before or after the effective date of this act. Such chemical breath analysis shall be admissible in all proceedings after the effective date of this act even if the offense occurred before the effective date of this act.

7. It is the intent of the legislature to reverse, overturn and
abrogate earlier case law interpretations related to the admissibility
of chemical breath analyses to include, but not be limited to, holdings
in Stiers v. Dir. of Revenue, No. SC4840 (Mo. Jan. 12, 2016); and Stiers
v. Dir. of Revenue, ED 101407, 2015 WL 343310 (Mo.App. E.D. Jan. 27,
2015).

Section B. Because of the need to protect the public from the danger of intoxication related offenses in this state and to hold accountable those who endanger their fellow citizens, section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.