

PROCEDURE MANUAL

06-02



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

Impaired Driving Investigations

Purpose: This manual provides procedures for the detection, chemical testing, and prosecution of drivers believed to be under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substances.

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Definitions:

Certified Drug Recognition Expert (DRE): A law enforcement officer trained to recognize impairment in a driver under the influence of a controlled substance rather than, or in addition to alcohol. Such training shall include successful completion of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Drug Evaluation and Classification training. A DRE shall be currently certified and in good standing.

Equipment: Instruments, any accessories, supplies, and forms necessary for compliance with the procedures in the preliminary oral fluid analysis policy or law.

Oral Fluid Collection Device: A swab or other form of collection device.

Oral Fluid Sample: Fluid collected from the oral cavity.

OWI: Operating while intoxicated.

OWPD: Operating with any presence of drugs (schedule 1 and/or cocaine).

OWVI: Operating while visibly impaired.

OUID: Operating under the influence of drugs (operating while intoxicated by a controlled substance other than schedule 1 or cocaine).

Participating DRE's: DRE's, whether enforcement members or approved members of other law enforcement agencies, who have completed departmental training for preliminary oral fluid analysis and are working in one of the counties selected to participate in the pilot program.

Preliminary Oral Fluid Analysis: The onsite taking of a preliminary oral fluid test, performed by a certified DRE from the oral fluid of a person for the purpose of detecting a controlled substance.

Section 1: OWI/OWPD/Under 21 BAC and Chemical Testing

1.1 General

- a. Drivers under age 21 shall not operate a vehicle with any bodily alcohol content, abbreviated as "Under 21 BAC".
- b. Enforcement member shall note that, unlike alcohol, there is no presumptive level of intoxication set by the statute for controlled substances or other intoxicating substances. Similarly, there is no presumptive level of intoxication for the charge of Operating While Visibly Impaired. While proper analysis of a person's breath, blood, or urine is necessary, effective enforcement of such violations requires an enforcement member to articulate in their incident report the observations from which they concluded that the driver's ability to operate a vehicle was impaired due to the consumption of alcohol, a controlled substance, other intoxicating substances, or a combination of substances, and whether there was any evidence of consumption of liquor, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substances. The reporting officer must be prepared to present this evidence in court and undergo cross examination on its merits.

1.2 Detection

- a. Detection is fundamental to all alcohol, controlled substances, or other intoxicating substance enforcement and is critical to the entire investigation.
 - i. Enforcement members shall seek guidance in detection from the DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Student Manual.
 - ii. Enforcement members, who have received training in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE), may rely on that training in their investigations.

1.3 Preliminary Chemical Breath Analysis

- a. [MCL 257.625a\(2\)](#) provides for the administration of a preliminary chemical breath analysis. A preliminary chemical breath analysis is defined under [MCL 257.43a](#). It means the on-site taking of a preliminary breath test (PBT) from the breath of a person for the purpose of detecting alcoholic liquor.
 - i. Administrative Rules
 1. The Department of State Police Administrative Rules for "[Tests for Breath Alcohol](#)" addresses the administration of preliminary breath tests as well as evidential breath tests. Enforcement members shall familiarize themselves with the provisions of these rules found in the Class I and II operator manual. Key elements of the rules include:

- a) Only enforcement members who have successfully completed the PBT Training Course and are Class I operators shall administer PBTs.
 - b) Only PBT instruments approved by the Department of State Police shall be used.
 - c) A PBT shall not be administered until the enforcement member has determined that the person has not placed anything in their mouth, regurgitated, or smoked for at least 15 minutes. A 15-minute determination may be achieved by observing the person or by other investigation, including admissions by the person that they have not placed anything in their mouth, regurgitated, or smoked for over 15 minutes.
 - d) PBT instruments shall be verified for accuracy at least monthly, and tests shall be entered on the Preliminary Breath Test Instrument Calibration and Maintenance Log, OD-053.
- ii. Operational Procedures
1. [MCL 257.625a\(2\)](#), concerning pre-arrest screening, provides that an enforcement member, with reasonable cause, may require the person to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis.
 - a) When practical, enforcement members shall fully develop all other probable cause factors before administering the PBT. When practical, enforcement members shall conduct Standardized Field Sobriety Tests in accordance with National Highway Traffic Safety Administration guidelines in order to comply with [MCL 257.625s](#), before requesting a subject to submit to a PBT. When practical, enforcement members shall conduct Standardized Field Sobriety Tests in accordance with National Highway Traffic Safety Administration guidelines in order to comply with [MCL 257.625s](#), before requesting a subject to submit to a PBT.
 - b) If the person refuses to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis or provides an invalid sample for the PBT, a Uniform Law Citation shall be issued for the refusal:
 - a. There are no provisions within the [Aeronautics Code of the State of Michigan](#) that require a person to submit to a PBT test.
 - b. There are no provisions within the [Railroad Code of 1993](#) that require a person to submit to a PBT test.
 - c. Under [MCL 257.625a\(4\)](#) and (5), enforcement members shall advise the operator of a commercial motor vehicle that refusing a peace officer's request to submit to a PBT is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both, and will result in the issuance of a 24-hour out-of-service order.
 - d. Persons under 21 being investigated for non-driving related violations shall not be cited for refusal to submit to a PBT test.

[MCL 436.1703](#) no longer establishes a state civil infraction for a minor's refusal to submit to a PBT. This does not impact driving offenses.

- e. Under normal circumstances, only one PBT shall be administered. If the enforcement member has some reason to believe the results of the test may not be accurate (e.g., unable to verify proper working condition or unusually high-test results), a second voluntary test may be requested.
 - i. A subject is under no obligation to submit to more than one PBT, and no sanctions may be imposed for refusal of a second PBT.
 - ii. If an enforcement member has reason to believe a PBT instrument is not functioning properly or accurately, the unit shall be taken out of service until it can be inspected and/or calibrated by a Class III or IV breath test operator.
- iii. Admissibility
 - 1. For information pertaining to the admissibility of a PBT, see [MCL 436.1703](#) (MIP), [MCL 257.625a\(3\)](#) and [MCL 257.319d](#) (Commercial Motor Vehicle Operators), and [MCL 257.625a\(2\)](#) (criminal or administrative proceedings).
- iv. Inspection and Calibration of PBT Instruments
 - 1. PBT instruments shall be inspected and calibrated in accordance with the Administrative Rule 325.2653, Rule 3 for "[Tests for Breath Alcohol](#)"
 - 2. Appropriate entries shall be made on the Preliminary Breath Test Instrument Calibration and Maintenance Log, OD-053, for inspection, calibration and maintenance procedures performed on department-owned PBT instruments, as well as those owned by other departments.
- v. Service and Repair of the Lifeloc FC-10 PBT.
 - 1. For repair of the Lifeloc FC-10 PBT contact [Lifeloc](#).

1.4 Preliminary Oral Fluid Analysis

- a. A preliminary oral fluid analysis may be administered in compliance with [MCL 257.625r](#) and [MCL 257.625t](#). Only enforcement members or approved members of other law enforcement agencies who are participating DREs, as defined below, are allowed to utilize preliminary oral fluid analysis.
- b. Authority
 - i. [MCL 257.625r](#) provides that a person may be required to submit to a preliminary oral fluid analysis by a participating DRE when the participating DRE has reasonable cause to believe that a person was operating a vehicle upon a highway or other place open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within this state and that the person by the consumption of a controlled substance, may have affected their ability to operate a vehicle, or reasonable

cause to believe that a person had in their body any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule 1 under [MCL 333.7212](#), or a rule promulgated under that section, or of a controlled substance described in [MCL 333.7214\(a\)\(iv\)](#) (i.e. cocaine).

- ii. See Section 1.5 for permissible enforcement action taken under OWPD based on a person having “any amount” of marihuana in their body.
- c. Equipment
- i. Only equipment approved by the department for preliminary oral fluid analysis shall be utilized by participating DRE’s.
- d. Operational Procedures
- i. A procedure that is used in conjunction with preliminary oral fluid analysis shall be approved by the department and shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions:
 1. While MCL 257.625r(2) states that a participating DRE may arrest a person in whole or in part upon the results of a preliminary oral fluid analysis, when practical, participating DREs shall fully develop all other probable cause factors before administering the preliminary oral fluid analysis (e.g., PBT, standardized field sobriety testing).
 2. Preliminary oral fluid test instruments shall only be operated by a participating DRE.
 3. Participating DREs shall perform quality control (QC) testing in compliance with the manufacturer’s instructions prior to administration of each preliminary oral fluid analysis and shall document the QC testing and its result in the incident report. QC testing may be done during the ten minute period described in subsection D.(1).(d). The QC result will be expressed as “pass” or “fail.” If there is a QC failure, the instrument shall be taken out of service until the participating DRE is able to contact the manufacturer’s customer service and return the instrument to working condition.
 4. A person may be administered a preliminary oral fluid analysis on an oral fluid test instrument only after the participating DRE determines that the person has not smoked, regurgitated, or placed anything in their mouth for at least ten minutes prior to the collection of the oral fluid sample.
 5. After making the determination required by subsection 4, the participating DRE shall collect an oral fluid sample from the person for the preliminary oral fluid test instrument. A second voluntary oral fluid sample shall be requested for confirmation testing at an approved independent laboratory. Both samples shall be taken using an approved oral fluid collection device.
 6. The oral fluid sample shall be tested using the department approved oral fluid test instrument following the procedures for the instrument. The second voluntary oral fluid sample shall be retained, packaged, and mailed to the approved independent laboratory for confirmation testing.

7. Whenever practical, a person should be requested to submit to a DRE evaluation.
- ii. If the person refuses to submit to a preliminary oral fluid analysis, a Uniform Law Citation shall be issued for the refusal.
 1. If the person refuses to submit to a preliminary oral fluid analysis, a Uniform Law Citation shall be issued for the refusal.
 2. There are no provisions of the [Railroad Code of 1993](#) that require a person to submit to a preliminary oral fluid analysis.
 3. Under [MCL 257.625r\(6\)](#) to (9), participating DREs shall advise the operator of a commercial motor vehicle that refusing a peace officer's request to submit to a preliminary oral fluid analysis is a civil infraction and will result in the issuance of a 24-hour out-of-service order.
 4. A person is under no obligation to submit to more than one preliminary oral fluid analysis. No sanctions may be imposed for refusal to provide a second voluntary oral fluid sample.
 - iii. A person who submits to a preliminary oral fluid analysis remains subject to the requirements of [MCL 257.625a](#), [MCL 257.625c](#), [MCL 257.625d](#), [MCL 257.625e](#), and [MCL 257.625f](#) for purposes of chemical tests described in those sections.
 - iv. Once the decision has been made to arrest the person, the participating DRE shall read the subject their Chemical Test Rights per the DI-177a or DI-93a. The person shall be requested to submit to a blood test. If the person refuses to submit to the blood test, or if the person is afflicted with hemophilia, diabetes, or a condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant, the participating DRE shall seek a search warrant.
 - v. Once the decision has been made to arrest the person, the participating DRE shall read the subject their Chemical Test Rights per the DI-177a or DI-93a. The person shall be requested to submit to a blood test. If the person refuses to submit to the blood test, or if the person is afflicted with hemophilia, diabetes, or a condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant, the participating DRE shall seek a search warrant.
 - vi. Upon completion of the investigation, participating DREs shall complete and submit an online survey electronically.
- e. Admissibility
 - i. For information pertaining to admissibility of an oral fluid test, see [MCL 257.625r\(7\)](#) and [MCL 257.319d](#) (Commercial Motor Vehicle Operators), and [MCL 257.625r\(3\)](#) (criminal or administrative proceedings).
 - f. Equipment and Repair Service
 - i. The repair and service of an oral fluid test instrument shall be performed by the instrument manufacturer or by a manufacturer authorized representative.
 - ii. The instrument shall be returned to the manufacturer for annual routine maintenance after the instrument has been in use for one year.

1.5 Arrest

- a. The following statutes shall be considered when an enforcement member makes the decision to arrest a subject for OWI/OWPD/UNDER 21 BAC:
 - i. [MCL 257.625](#)--Applies to motor vehicles or a person operating a snowmobile or an ORV on a highway or other place open to the public or an area generally accessible to motor vehicles. The chemical test and implied consent provisions of the Michigan Vehicle Code are applicable to the operator of a snowmobile or ORV charged under MCL 257.625. Enforcement members should consider the totality of the circumstances and exercise proper discretion when considering whether to arrest under the Michigan Vehicle Code or the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act.
 - ii. Vessels--[MCL 324.80176](#) and [324.80187](#)
 - iii. ORVs--[MCL 324.81134](#), and [324.81137](#)
 - iv. Snowmobiles--[MCL 324.82127\(1\)](#) and [324.82143](#)
 - v. Aircraft--[MCL 259.185](#) and [259.189](#)
 - vi. Locomotives--[MCL 462.353](#) and [462.361](#)
 - vii. Violation of Conditional Release--[MCL 765.6b](#)
 - viii. Child Endangerment--[MCL 257.625\(7\)a](#)
 - ix. OWPD--[MCL 257.625](#)
 1. In light of [People v. Koon](#) and the [Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act](#), a person may not be arrested for OWPD simply for having only the presence of THC in their system. Instead, they may only be arrested for OUID if they are impaired by THC pursuant MCL 257.625(3) or under the influence of THC pursuant to MCL 257.625(1).
- b. Commercial Motor Vehicle BAC Violations--[MCL 257.625a\(3\)](#), [257.625m](#), and [257.319d](#).
- c. Under 21 BAC Driving Violations--[MCL 257.625\(6\)](#)
 - i. Any presence of alcohol within a person's body resulting from the consumption of intoxicating liquor, other than consumption of intoxicating liquor as a part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony. However, the minor may be arrested if their bodily alcohol content is at or above 0.02%, even if the consumption of intoxicating liquor was part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony.
- d. OWI/OWPD or Under 21 BAC Enforcement at Crash Scenes
 - i. Enforcement members shall consider the following statutes when considering arresting someone for OWI/OWPD or Under 21 BAC at a crash scene:
 1. Motor vehicles, or ORVs and snowmobiles operated upon a highway or other place open to the public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles--[MCL 257.625a](#).
 - a) Snowmobiles--[MCL 324.82136](#)
 - b) ORVs--[MCL 324.81144](#)

- c) Vessels--[MCL 324.80180](#)
- d) Aircraft--[MCL 259.185](#)
- e) Locomotives--[MCL 462.353](#)

1.6 Under 21 Non-Driving Violations-[MCL 436.1703](#)

- a. A person less than 21 years of age shall not purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, consume, or attempt to consume alcoholic liquor, or possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, or have any bodily content. "Any bodily alcohol content" means any presence of alcohol within a person's body resulting from the consumption of alcoholic liquor, other than consumption as part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony. Enforcement action may be taken whether consumption was part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony if the person's bodily alcohol content is above 2%.
 - i. A peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that a person less than 21 years of age has consumed alcoholic liquor or has any bodily alcohol content may request the person to submit to a PBT, but if a person less than 21 years of age does not consent to a PBT, the PBT shall not be administered without a court order, and the person cannot be cited for not consenting.
 - ii. For the first violation, a person less than 21 years of age is responsible for a civil infraction. If a civil infraction is issued to a person under the age of 18, the enforcement member shall immediately notify the parent, guardian, or custodian of the violation, via telephone or in person. If unable to make contact by the end of the shift, notice shall be sent to the parent, guardian, or custodian by first class mail. Notification must be made within 48 hours of the violation. Enforcement members shall document notification and attempted notification in the narrative portion of the Incident Report, and the report must not be closed until the notification is completed.
 - iii. A second violation is punishable as a 30-day misdemeanor, and a third, or subsequent violation is punishable as a 60-day misdemeanor. Enforcement members shall treat all violations of MCL 436.1703 as civil infractions unless they have confirmed that the person less than 21 years of age has one or more prior convictions, juvenile adjudications, or civil infractions for violating MCL 436.1703, and arresting the person would not be contrary to the policies of the local prosecuting officials.
 - iv. If enforcement action is taken for a subsequent violation, other than issuance of a civil infraction, enforcement members shall:
 - 1. For persons ages 18 to 20, process the person as a standard misdemeanor arrestee.
 - 2. For persons under the age of 18, follow the standard policies and procedures for juvenile misdemeanor arrests as outlined in Official Order 07-21.
 - 3. For all persons under the age of 18, follow the notification process described in this manual.
 - v. There are several circumstances a person less than 21 years of age is not considered to be in violation of [MCL 436.1703](#).

1. Possessing alcohol liquor during regular working hours in the course of employment if the employer is licensed under the Liquor Control Act or by the Liquor Control Commission and the alcoholic liquor is not possessed for their personal consumption. [MCL 436.1703\(9\)](#).
 2. Presenting themselves or another individual to health care facility for treatment or observation or initiating contact with officer or emergency medical personnel for medical assistance for a legitimate health care concern. [MCL 436.1703\(10\)](#).
 3. Consuming alcoholic liquor solely for educational purposes as a requirement of a course offered by an accredited postsecondary educational institution if the person is enrolled in the course and the consumption occurs in an academic building under the supervision of a faculty member. [MCL 436.1703\(13\)](#).
 4. Consumption of sacramental wine in connection with religious services at a church, synagogue, or temple. [MCL 436.1703\(14\)](#).
 5. Participating in an undercover operation, as described in [MCL 436.1703\(15\)](#).
- vi. Under [MCL 436.1703\(17\)](#) a person who is less than 21 years of age may assert the affirmative defense that they consumed alcohol in a location where it is legal to do so. Enforcement members should take this into consideration and consider using discretion before citing persons who can show that they were consuming alcohol in locations where it was legal for them to do so. This defense does not apply to driving offenses. A person under 21 years of age who is operating a vehicle with any alcohol content may generally be arrested regardless of where they consumed the alcohol. See Section 1.5.

1.7 Advice of Rights

- a. A subject arrested for one of the following offenses listed in Section 1.5 shall be informed of their chemical test rights as listed on the Breath, Blood, Urine Test Report form, DI-177 or on the Officer's Report of Refusal to Submit a Chemist Test Form, DI-03.
 - i. The arresting enforcement member shall read the Chemical Test Rights to the arrested person as soon as possible after arrest. Advice of rights for a chemical test is required in arrests for the following offenses, in addition to those offenses covered under [MCL 257.625c](#):
 1. If the subject was arrested for operating a watercraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, enforcement members shall read the Chemical Test Rights from the Watercraft/Officers Report of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Tests, DI-93M.
 2. If the subject was arrested for operating an ORV while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, enforcement members shall read the Chemical Test Rights from the ORV Officers Report of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Tests, DI-93O.
 3. If the subject was arrested for operating a snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, enforcement members shall read the Chemical Test Rights from the Snowmobile Officers Report of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Tests, DI-93S.
 4. If the subject was arrested for operating an aircraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, enforcement members shall advise the rights from [MCL 259.187\(5\)&\(6\)](#).

- b. Miranda warnings do not apply to a decision to take a chemical test. The Miranda rights indicate the defendant may remain silent and have an attorney present, and although these rights do not apply to the implied consent law, a defendant may become confused and believe they can refuse the chemical test if an attorney is not present. Therefore, Miranda Warnings should not precede Chemical Test Rights.
 - i. If the arrested subject requests an opportunity to consult with an attorney before taking a chemical test, then the subject shall be granted a reasonable opportunity to do so.
 - ii. If the subject is arrested for an additional crime, such as carrying a concealed weapon (CCW), any Miranda warnings given shall be read after the chemical test.
- c. The Implied Consent Law, MCL 257.625c, provides for the testing of breath, blood, or urine to determine the amount of alcohol or the presence of a controlled substance, other intoxicating substance, or a combination of both, in the blood of persons arrested for alcohol or drug related driving offenses

1.8 Chemical Tests

- a. Michigan Secretary of State Driver Assessment and Appeal Division (DAAD)
 - i. There are three chemical tests that may be given to test a driver under the Implied Consent Law ([MCL 257.625c](#)): breath, blood, and urine.
 - ii. The chemical test results shall be used to supplement the investigation and shall not be used as a substitute for the enforcement member's observations.
 - 1. Note: [MCL 257.625c\(2\)](#) provides that a person afflicted with hemophilia, diabetes, or a condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant shall not be considered to have given consent to the withdrawal of blood. People suffering from these conditions shall be offered a breath test. In cases where a blood draw is required the enforcement member shall seek a court order (i.e., a search warrant) for the blood draw.
- b. After arrest, the enforcement member shall prevent the subject from ingesting food, drink, or any other items that could contaminate chemical testing.
- c. The law provides that the arrested person may demand that a chemical test of their choice be given. An arrested person may not specify which type of test they wish to take until after they submit to the test offered by the arresting enforcement member. After an arrested person submits to the offered test, they shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to obtain a test of their own choosing at their own expense. See 1.8.j below.
- d. Enforcement members shall make every effort to obtain a blood sample from individuals suspected of being under the influence of a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance or a combination of them.
- e. Enforcement members shall seek a blood test (vs. breath) when the arrested subject appears to be intoxicated but the investigation indicates that the subject's actions are caused using controlled substances, or other intoxicating substance, or a combination of them, and not the result of illness or injury.
- f. If the subject charged with operating while intoxicated refuses to submit to a chemical test, a chemical test shall not be given without a court order except in cases where the person later asks for a test and the enforcement member feels that the request is both practical and reasonable. This cannot be considered a refusal.

- i. The department does not subscribe to any specific time limit within which the person must decide whether they will submit to the offered test.
 - ii. Statutory language does not specify a time limit for delaying the test and the Michigan Department of State, Office of Hearings and Administrative Oversight, does not have a time limit policy either. Therefore, enforcement members shall be guided by the reasonableness and circumstances of each case on its merit.
- g. Breath Test
 - i. Enforcement members shall follow the procedures outlined in the latest edition of the Michigan Breath Test Operator Training Manual.
 - 1. Because of the general availability of breath testing equipment and qualified personnel to administer this test, the breath test shall be offered to persons arrested for operating while intoxicated. This policy does not prohibit the enforcement member from taking unusual circumstances into consideration, or from conforming to the wishes of the local prosecutor or courts.
 - 2. For the personal safety of the breath test operator and the arrested subject, breath test operators shall not be armed while administering a breath test. When it is reasonably feasible, the arresting enforcement member shall remain with the subject during the administration of the test.
 - 3. While an arrested subject does not have the right to have an attorney or other person present during a breath test, subjects who request to contact an attorney prior to submitting to the offered test shall be given a reasonable opportunity to do so.
- h. Blood Test
 - i. The enforcement member shall request a blood sample if:
 - 1. In the breath test operator's judgment, a breath sample cannot be obtained because of the arrested subject's physical condition (e.g., a mouth injury or blood in the mouth).
 - 2. The PBT or breath test results (e.g., a result of 0.00) are inconsistent with the arrested subject's behavior, indicating that drugs may be involved.
 - ii. The law provides that only a licensed physician, or a licensed nurse or medical technician acting under the direction of a licensed physician, in a medical environment, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or both in the person's blood. If a blood test is administered at the request of an enforcement member for the detection of alcohol, controlled substances, or other intoxicating substances, or a combination, the Alcohol and Drug Determination Kit furnished by the Forensic Science Division through the Distribution Center should be used to collect and forward the blood sample for analysis to the Lansing Laboratory.
 - iii. If controlled substances, or other intoxicating substances, or a combination of them are suspected, the enforcement member should indicate that in the "Additional Remarks" section of the Alcohol or Drug Determination form, FSD-093. The enforcement member should attempt to further identify what drugs the subject may have ingested using any of the following methods.

1. Suspect interview following the advising of Miranda Rights.
 - a) The suspect should be asked what illegal drugs they had taken and in what quantity, as well as what prescription drugs they had taken, in what quantity, and for what illnesses.
 2. If the subject admits to illicit drug use, the enforcement member should document the admission and the types of drugs used.
 3. Any drug paraphernalia or other signs of drug use present.
 4. Prescriptions, bottles, pills, and the results of any searches at the scene of the incident shall be documented.
 5. Unusual behavior.
 6. Enforcement members shall list on the [FSD-093](#) what drugs the lab should test for. If the type of drug is unknown or there are multiple drugs suspected, then enforcement members shall ask for a “complete drug screen”.
- iv. Evidence submitted to the laboratory shall be sealed. Evidence that is not sealed may be unacceptable in court proceedings.
 - v. Identification labels provided in the kit should not be used to seal the test tubes or the specimen bottles. The labels shall be placed on the test tube or bottle, clear of the end of the cap.
 - vi. Only blood samples withdrawn or collected at the request of a peace officer shall be sent to the department laboratory for analysis using the Alcohol and Drug Determination Kit.
 - vii. When collecting a blood sample, enforcement members shall follow the guidelines for sample collection found on the Alcohol or Drug Determination form, FSD-093.
- i. Urine Test
 - i. A blood specimen is the best sample to submit when trying to establish that a subject was under the influence of drugs, or other intoxicating substances, or a combination of them, during a specific time. A urine specimen can only show that a subject had past exposure to drugs but not when that exposure was (e.g., what day or time, or how many hours or days ago).
 - ii. As much as possible, enforcement members should attempt to submit blood specimens for alcohol/controlled substance/other intoxicating substance related offenses. (See “Note” in Section 53.1.8.A.) Urine specimens may be submitted if it is determined that there is not medically feasible or safe method of obtaining a blood sample.
 - iii. When collecting a urine sample, enforcement members shall follow the guidelines for sample collection found on the Alcohol or Drug Determination form, FSD-093.
 - j. Additional Tests
 - i. After a chemical test has been administered, if the arrested person requests a test of their own choosing (blood or urine), they shall be given a reasonable opportunity to have a person of their choosing administer such a test within a reasonable time after the person’s detention. This is the arrested person’s own test and shall not be sent to the department laboratory for analysis. Furthermore, the department Alcohol and Drug Determination Kit shall not be used for this test. The arrested person shall arrange for

the withdrawal, collection, and analysis of the sample as well payment for the test.

- ii. If the arrested person has been administered a breath test, then requests a breath test administered by a different officer as an additional test for personal use, the test shall not be administered by a department breath test operator.
- iii. If the arrested person submits to a blood or urine test to determine their bodily alcohol level, and then requests a breath test as their personal test, the enforcement member shall administer the test, or have the test administered, if this is a reasonable request. The subject must also be physically able to take the test (i.e., no mouth injury or blood in the mouth).

1.9 Chemical Test Refusals

- a. A person who does not consent to the request of an enforcement member to submit to a chemical test at the time the request is made shall be considered to have refused the test. However, if the person changes their mind within a reasonable time and decides to submit to a test, in some cases it may be reasonable to administer the test at that time (if the enforcement member is still at the test instrument location and an operator is still reasonably available).
- b. When the subject consents to a breath test, but then refuses to provide an adequate sample for analysis after the test procedure is started, it shall be considered an "Operator Refusal" and shall be noted on the Evidence Ticket, OD-080.
- c. When the subject consents to a breath test but then provides five inadequate samples for analysis within a two-minute period after the test procedure is started, it shall be considered a "Technical Refusal" and shall be noted on the Evidence Ticket, OD-80.
 - i. In such cases the operator shall ensure that there are no blockages in the breath tube or mouthpiece which would prevent air from passing into the sample chamber.
 - ii. The arresting enforcement member shall enter the name of the breath test operator and the name of the law enforcement agency on the Officer's Report of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Test form DI-93, for all operator or technical refusals.

1.10 Chemical Test Results

- a. If a test is given, the law provides that the results shall be made available to the subject charged, or the subject's attorney, upon written request to the prosecution. If the subject submitted to a breath test, one copy of the Evidence Ticket, OD-080, shall be given to the arrested subject upon completion of the test. A second copy shall be filed with the court. The prosecution shall furnish the report at least two days prior to the day of the trial. Failure to comply with this request shall bar the admission of the test results into evidence.
- b. "Per Se" Violations--[MCL 257.625\(1\)\(b\)](#)
 - i. There shall not be an original charge for a "per se" violation. If the results of the evidential test are found to be 0.08 or more, the local prosecutor shall have discretion in amending the charge to a "per se" violation. If the prosecutor chooses to charge for an enhanced offense, no additional arrest shall be carried in the Incident Report arrest segment or the Officers eDaily report.
 1. If the results of the evidential test are found to show the presence of a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance, or a combination of them, the local prosecutor shall have discretion in amending the charge to a "per se" violation. If the prosecutor chooses to charge for an enhanced offense, no

additional arrest shall be carried in the Incident Report arrest segment or the Officers eDaily report or the Motor Carrier eDaily Report.

1.11 Chemical Testing of Juveniles

- a. The “implied consent” law applies to both juveniles and adults. If a juvenile is taken into custody for OWI/OWPD or Under 21 BAC, they may lawfully be requested to submit to a chemical test, and the results are admissible in court.
- b. The juvenile shall be given the opportunity to consult an attorney or other adult, if requested, before deciding to take the test. Since juveniles may not have the same access to attorneys as adults do, their parent/guardian would qualify as the person with whom the juveniles may consult prior to testing.
- c. When processing juvenile alcohol offenders under 18, follow the standard policies and procedures for juvenile misdemeanor arrests as outlined in Official Order 07-20.

1.12 License Plate Disposition

- a. Enforcement members shall check the driving record on every person arrested for OWI/OWPD/Under 21 BAC via the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) before leaving the scene. LEIN checks shall be run using the inquiry code of 47:43 on the driver and 47:13 on the registration plate.
- b. If the driver has prior convictions, the LEIN response will direct the enforcement member to confiscate and destroy the metal registration plate from the vehicle.
 - i. Enforcement members shall not confiscate dealer, manufacturer, out-of-state, rental, trailer, tribal, U.S. government, or apportioned (IRP) plates.
 - ii. A paper Temporary Registration Plate, BFS-150, shall be completed and placed in the driver’s side of the rear window as required under [MCL 257.904c](#).
- c. An expired plate shall be confiscated and destroyed, and a paper plate shall be issued.
 - i. The paper plate expires on the same date as the metal plate.
 - ii. If a paper temporary registration plate already exists for the vehicle, confiscate, and destroy the paper plate and issue a new paper temporary registration plate.
- d. Plate confiscation information shall be entered into LEIN immediately.
- e. Additional Temporary Registration Forms, BSF-150, can be ordered through the Michigan Department of State, Inventory and Control Unit in Lansing. A request may be made by telephone at 517-375-4793, or by fax at 517-373-1475.

1.13 Vehicle Disposition

- a. A person arrested for OWI/OWPD /UNDER 21 BAC shall not be allowed to continue driving the vehicle. The vehicle disposition shall be handled in one of the following ways:
 - i. The driver may turn the vehicle over to one of the passengers. Enforcement members shall determine if the passenger is legally able to drive.
 - ii. If improperly parked or deemed to create an immediate public hazard, when taking weather conditions, road conditions, and traffic flow into consideration, and there is no passenger to take possession of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be impounded according to procedure manual Towing and Impounding Vehicles.

- iii. If requested by the arrested person, the vehicle shall be towed for safekeeping. A heading in the report shall indicate the towing agency's name and where the vehicle was towed.
- iv. Enforcement members shall not operate an arrested driver's vehicle except when the vehicle is stopped, parked, or standing in a manner that creates an immediate hazard to life and/or safety, and immediate action is required to mitigate the hazard, according to procedure manual Towing and Impounding Vehicles.

1.14 Forms

- a. Alcohol/Drug Influence Report (UD-003)
 - i. Unless required by the worksite commander, members may choose whether to complete an Alcohol/Drug Influence Report, UD-003, on an OWI/OWPD/UNDER 21 BAC arrest. However, if they choose not to complete the form, they must ensure that all the necessary information regarding the arrest is contained in their incident report.
- b. Notification of OWI/OWPD Reimbursement (OD-081)
 - i. The Notification of OWI/OWPD Reimbursement form, OD-081, is used to notify the prosecutor and court that the Michigan Department of State Police is requesting court ordered reimbursement of expenses by a person convicted of an alcohol or drug-related driving offense, as provided by [MCL 769.1f](#).
 - ii. The Notification of OWI/OWPD Reimbursement form, OD-081, shall be completed by the arresting enforcement member per the instructions on the form. The original form shall be attached to the complaint and warrant request sent to the prosecutor. A copy of the completed form shall be attached to the original complaint and to the Uniform Law Citation, sent to the court.
 - iii. Collection of Funds and Expenses Paid Out of the Fund
 - 1. The funds will be collected by the District Court and sent to the Michigan Department of Treasury, which will forward the funds to the department's SIGMA code.
 - 2. Expenses to be paid out of the fund are fees paid to outside vendors for OWI/OWPD arrests previously paid out of the post CSS&M account. Examples of OWI/OWPD expenses include blood draws, towing, storage, other chemical tests not performed by our laboratory, and other expenditures common to OWI/OWPD arrest.
- c. Uniform Law Citation
 - i. Arrests for the charge of OWI/OWPD/UNDER 21 BAC committed in the enforcement member's presence, based on investigation and reasonable cause, or subsequently charged on receipt of a warrant, shall be recorded on a Uniform Law Citation, in accordance with this manual.
 - 1. Enforcement members shall ensure that the complete charge is recorded on the Uniform Law Citation, including MCL section and subsection.
 - 2. If a chemical test for alcohol is given, the bodily alcohol content shall be indicated, if known. Indicate, in the area reserved for the result, if a breath, blood, or urine test is given, as follows:

- a) If a breath test is given, enter the results.
 - b) If a blood test is given, enter "BL".
 - c) If a urine test is given, enter "UR".
3. If the subject refuses a chemical test and no test is given by court order indicate "NT" in the area reserved for the result.
- ii. Enforcement members shall check the driving record of every person arrested for OWI/OWPD/UNDER 21 BAC via LEIN immediately upon their arrest. If there are previous convictions, enforcement members may seek authorization for an enhanced charge by checking the "Authorization Pending" box on the Uniform Law Citation and then contacting the local prosecutor. Only one arrest shall be carried on the Officer eDaily Report and in the Incident Report arrest segment, even if the prosecutor authorizes an enhanced charge.
- d. Incident Report
 - i. An Incident Report shall be completed for all OWI/OWPD/UNDER 21 BAC offenses in accordance with Official Order 13-03.
 1. All applicable person, property, arrest, etc. screens shall be completed.
 2. If a chemical test for alcohol is given, the bodily alcohol content shall be indicated, if known.
- e. Breath, Blood, Urine Test Report LEIN Input Prompt (DI-177, DI-177S, DI-177M, DI-177O)
 - i. The following forms shall be completed as appropriate in all instances where a person is arrested for an offense that requires submission to a chemical test and the person submits to the required test. Forms are used as follows:
 1. DI-177: Motor vehicle operators or operators of snowmobile/ORV on a highway or other place open to the public or an area generally accessible to motor vehicles.
 2. DI-177S: Snowmobile operators. Note --Do not enter data from the DI-177S into LEIN.
 3. DI-177M: Motorboat operators. Note --Do not enter data from the DI-177M into LEIN.
 4. DI-177O: Off-Road Vehicle operators. Note --Do not enter data from the DI-177O into LEIN.
 - ii. Instructions for disposition of the arrested person's driver license and form distribution instructions are provided on the form. A property report is not required for a confiscated driver license, but it must be noted in the incident report.
 - iii. Prior to end of shift, the arrest data shall be entered into the LEIN F breath screen.
 - iv. DI-177 forms are available by written request from the Michigan Department of State, Purchasing and Contracts Section, in Lansing.
- f. Officer's Report of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Test (DI-93, DI-93S, DI-93M, DI-93O).
 - i. These forms shall be completed in all instances where a person is arrested for an

offense that requires submission to a chemical test and the person refuses to submit to the required test. Forms are used as follows:

1. DI-93: Motor vehicle operator or operators of snowmobile/ORV on a highway or other place open to the public or other place generally accessible to motor vehicles.
 2. DI-93S: Snowmobile operator.
 3. DI-93M: Motorboat operator.
 4. DI-93O: ORV operator.
- ii. Instructions for disposition of the arrested person's driver license and forms distribution instructions are provided on the forms. A property report is not required for the confiscated driver license, but it must be noted in the incident report.
 - iii. Prior to end of shift, the arrest data shall be entered into the LEIN F Breath screen.
 - iv. DI-93 forms are available by written request from the Michigan Department of State, Purchasing and Contracts Section, in Lansing.
- g. Officer/Motor Carrier eDaily Report
- i. A Michigan Temporary License Plate shall be issued when an enforcement member confiscates a registration plate under [MCL 257.904c](#), in accordance with instructions provided on the form.
 - ii. Temporary License Plates, BFS-150, are available by written request from the Michigan Department of State, Inventory and Control Unit, in Lansing.

Review Responsibility: Field Operations Bureau, Field Support Bureau, Professional Development Bureau, Forensic Science Division

Accreditation Standards: CALEA