HB391 INTRODUCED



- 1 HB391
- 2 EJJN529-1
- 3 By Representative Rigsby
- 4 RFD: Health
- 5 First Read: 05-Mar-25



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4	SYNOPSIS:
5	Under existing law, a law enforcement officer
6	may request that a physician, registered nurse,
7	paramedic, phlebotomist, or other qualified person dra
8	blood at the direction of a law enforcement officer ir
9	relation to an allegation that an individual was
L 0	driving while under the influence.
L1	This bill would authorize qualified individual
L2	to refuse to draw blood at the direction of a law
L3	enforcement officer in certain circumstances.
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L 6	A BILL
L 7	TO BE ENTITLED
L 8	AN ACT
L 9	
20	Relating to traffic offenses; to amend Section
21	32-5A-194, Code of Alabama 1975, to further provide for the
22	drawing of blood in relation to certain traffic offenses.
23	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
24	Section 1. Section 32-5A-194, Code of Alabama 1975, is
25	amended to read as follows:
26	"§32-5A-194
27	(a) Upon the trial of any civil, criminal, or
Ω	guagi-griminal action or progoding ariging out of acts





29 alleged to have been committed by any person individual while 30 driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under 31 the influence, evidence of the amount of alcohol, controlled 32 substance, or other impairing substance in a person's an 33 individual's blood at the alleged time, as determined by a 34 chemical analysis of the person's individual's blood, breath, 35 oral fluid, or other bodily substance, or any combination 36 thereof, shall be admissible. Where a chemical test or tests are made, the following provisions shall apply: 37

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- (1) Chemical analyses of the person'sindividual's blood, breath, oral fluid, or other bodily substance to be considered valid shall have been performed according to methods approved by the Department of Forensic Sciences and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the Department of Forensic Sciences. The court trying the case may take judicial notice of the methods approved by the Department of Forensic Sciences. The Department of Forensic Sciences may approve satisfactory techniques or methods to ascertain the qualifications and competence of individuals to conduct the analyses and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the Department of Forensic Sciences. The Department of Forensic Sciences shall approve permits required in this section only for employees of state, county, municipal, and federal law enforcement agencies, and for laboratory personnel employed by the Department of Forensic Sciences.
- (2) When a person an individual shall submit to a blood test at the direction of a law enforcement officer pursuant to

HB391 INTRODUCED



Section 32-5-192, only a physician, a registered nurse, a paramedic, a phlebotomist, or other qualified person individual may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content or the presence of other impairing substances. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath or oral fluid. Except as provided by court order, any qualified individual may refuse to draw blood pursuant to a request from a law enforcement officer made pursuant to Section 32-5-192.

- (3) The person_individual_tested may at his or her own expense have a physician, qualified technician, registered nurse, or other qualified person_individual_of his or her own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the discretion of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a personan individual_shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.
- (4) Upon the written request of the person_individual who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or her or his or her attorney.
- (5) Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 cubic centimeters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- (b) Upon the trial of any civil, criminal, or quasi-criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts





alleged to have been committed by any person_individual_while

driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under

the influence of alcohol, the amount of alcohol in the

person's individual's blood at the time alleged as shown by

chemical analysis of the person's individual's blood or breath

shall give rise to all of the following presumptions:

- (1) If there were at that time 0.05 percent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's individual's blood, it shall be presumed that the person individual was not under the influence of alcohol unless the person individual was operating a motor vehicle in performance of his or her duties as a school bus driver or day care driver at that time or was under the age of 21 years of age at that time.
- (2) If there were at the time in excess of 0.05 percent but less than 0.08 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's individual's blood, this fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the person individual was or was not under the influence of alcohol, but this fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person individual was under the influence of alcohol unless the person individual was operating a motor vehicle in performance of his or her duties as a school bus driver or day care driver at that time or was under the age of 21 years of age at that time.
- (3) If there were at that time 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's individual's blood, or greater than .02 0.02 percent if the person individual was operating a motor vehicle in performance of his or her duties

SERVICES

HB391 INTRODUCED

- as a school bus driver or day care driver at that time or was

 under the age of 21 years of age at that time, it shall be

 presumed that the person_individual_was under the influence of

 alcohol.
- 117 (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as

 118 limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence

 119 relating to the question of whether the person_individual_was

 120 under the influence of alcohol.
- 121 (c) If a person an individual under arrest refuses to

 122 submit to a chemical test or tests pursuant to Section

 123 32-5-192, evidence of refusal shall be admissible in any

 124 civil, criminal, or quasi-criminal action or proceeding

 125 arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the

 126 person individual was driving or in actual physical control of

 127 a motor vehicle while under the influence.

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- (d) No physician, registered nurse, phlebotomist, paramedic, duly licensed chemical laboratory technologist or clinical laboratory technician, fire department, rescue squad, private ambulance company, or medical facility shall incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the proper administering of a blood test when requested in writing by a law enforcement officer to administer such a test."
- 135 Section 2. This act shall become effective on October 136 1, 2025.